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 699. SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1830. PRICE 6d

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF WATERFORD.

SIR,

WE, the Undersigned, request you will call a MEETING of the CITIZENS of WATERFORD at an early day, for the purpose of considering the propriety of Petitioning both Houses of Parliament against the projected imposition of additional Taxes upon the People of this Country.

Waterford, April 21, 1830.

Usher Lee,	Roger Hayes,
W. Abraham,	Alexander M. Alcock,
J. Kennedy, Clk.,	Richard Hassard,
Thomas Scott,	W. S. S. Doyle,
Edward Hobson,	William Barron,
Thomas Wyse,	Michael Mortimer,
William Newport,	Richard J. Hobson,
John Alcock,	James Keating,
Jacob Penrose,	Edmond Skottowe,
Thomas R. Chetry,	William Aylward,
M. Poole,	Thomas Roberts, Sheriff,
Francis Wyse,	R. Backas,
Francis Davis,	W. H. Hassard,
William Milward,	John Harper,
Thomas Fogarty,	Pierse N. Barron,
Daniel Dunford,	William Dart,
Richard Fogarty,	Michael Healy,
William Connolly,	Maurice Hayes,
John Harris,	Thomas F. Carroll,
Henry Irie,	Peter Kenney,
John D. Roberts,	Jeremiah O'Brien,
William Hughes,	Richard Farrell,
Henry P. Snow,	Andrew Kirwan,
Richard Sargent,	Alexander Pope,
John Wallace,	Henry Pope,
Henry T. Hobson, Clk.,	Nugent O'Reilly,
Thomas Sheppard,	Michael Power,
George Irie,	John Carigan,
Richard W. Morris,	Robert A. Fleury,
James Burkitt, M.D.,	Pierse R. Barron,
J. Archbold,	Henry Winston Barron.
Paul Ffrench,	Thomas M'Cleane,
Michael Fitzgerald, P.P.	Robert Curtis,
Patrick Feeney.	J. Everard Feehan.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I request a MEETING of the CITIZENS, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at the TOWN HALL, for the purpose therein mentioned.

M. EVELYN, Mayor.

Waterford, 22d April, 1830.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

MAJOR CARTER

WILL SET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR SELL HIS INTEREST IN

GLENVIEW,

SITUATED in the village of STRADBALLY, with about EIGHTEEN ACRES of excellent land. The house is roomy and conveniently adapted for a large family, being together with the offices, perfectly new, and in complete repair, securely enclosed with walls, &c. Upwards of 7000 trees, independent of ornamental shrubs, have been planted on the lands, which are well watered and properly divided. A few Articles of useful Furniture, two Cows, two Car Horses, Carts, Cars, &c. may be had at a fair valuation.—The convenient facility of bathing at any hour, beauty of scenery, and uninterrupted tranquillity of neighbourhood, are too well known to require description.

The House, &c., may be viewed upon application to the Rev. W. J. Ardagh, Stradbally, Kilmacthomas; and Proposals, post paid, answered by him; Robert Uniacke, Esq., Woodhouse, Dungarvan; or Major Carter, Nenagh.

COUNTY CARLOW.

TO BE LET WITH A FINE,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, OR 1ST OF MAY NEXT, For the Term of Three Young Lives, and Twenty-one Years,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and LANDS of RAHINDORAN. The House is in thorough repair, is now occupied, and has been for many years past, and is fit for the immediate reception of a genteel Family—the Offices and Land in good order, and a good supply of Water, with a walled in Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees, and a Green House and Melon Pit therein, with an Orchard.

Rahindoran is within Three Miles of the Towns of Carlow and Leighlin Bridge, and contiguous to the Collieries' Bogs, and Lime Works; from 50 to 70 English Acres will be let with the House—the Land is of the best quality.

Application to be made to John Fanshawe, Esq. Carlow; or at the Office of this Paper; if by letter, to be post paid.

4th March, 1830.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in WM. SHEARMAN'S Establishment at Greenvale, county of Kilkenny, within 6 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.

THAT inestimable Medicine, "THE CORDIAL BALM OF LIFE," is peculiarly adapted to strengthen weak constitutions, and likewise to warm and invigorate phlegmatic habits. It acts powerfully not only on the weak stomach but on the whole nervous system: corrects a vitiated appetite and indigestion in the first passages. It is recommended to those ladies who, from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakness and infirmities; in which cases it is useful, strengthening at the same time to the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

The Cordial Balm of Life is universally allowed to be a most agreeable and powerful restorative in all nervous, asthmatic, and consumptive disorders, and may be taken with advantage in inward wastings of the hands or limbs, shortness of breath, &c.

In Bottles, at 4s 6d and 10s 6d each.—The Bottle at 10s 6d, contains three of those at 4s 6d, or two 10s 6d Bottles in one for 20s. Also a Family Bottle, containing four at 10s 6d for 33s, by purchasing which 9s are saved, duty included.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Lamert especially recommends the CORDIAL BALM OF ZURA to the attention of all persons writhing beneath the incessant tortures of Gout and Rheumatism, as the consolatory and assuaging relief that it has afforded to thousands of rheumatic and gouty invalids (whose cures have been substantially effected by this invaluable medicine) fully justify Dr. Lamert in thus publicly notifying, with unshaken confidence and truth, that up to the present period of medical discovery, no medicine (however heretofore partially approved) has been found by experience equal to the Cordial Balm of Zura, as a salutary and certain antidote against the ravaging progress of Gout and Rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases, derivative from their distracting and terrific operation.

In Bottles, at 4s 6d—11s—and £1 each—The 11s bottle contains three at 4s 6d, and that at £1 contains six times that quantity—whereby there is a saving of 7s, duty included.

*** The above most excellent Medicine is sold by special appointment of the Proprietors, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. Perrott and Hall, 28, College Green, Dublin; Pollock, Figgis, and Co. Wholesale Druggists, 16, Capel-street, Dublin; by whom Country Agents may be supplied on the shortest notice.—R. Lindsay, Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Campbell and Co. 136, Argyle-street, and Roper's Medicine Warehouse, 110s Trongate, Glasgow.

Retailed by the MIRROR-OFFICE, and PHELAN, bookseller, Quay, Waterford; J. Hackett, *Tipperary Free Press*-office, Clonmel; Downer, Chemist and Druggist, at the Medical Hall, and genuine Drug Warehouse, Roscrea; Guerin's Fancy Warehouse, Patrick-street, Limerick; Edwards and Savage, Castle-street, Cork, and by the principal Patent Medicine Venders in every Town throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland.

*** Dr. L in consequence of his extensive correspondence, respectfully acquaints those persons desirous of consulting him, that the usual enclosure of £1, addressed Money Letter, post-paid to his Old Medical establishment, 10, Church-street, Spitalfields, London, is expected, which will meet with due attention, and medicine carefully forwarded to the most distant part of the kingdom, with an explicit reply to all communications forwarded as above, otherwise they will not be received.

SICK POOR.

THE FRIENDS of the SICK POOR are requested to meet at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, at ONE o'Clock, on TUESDAY next, to Inspect the Accounts of the Last Year and appoint a Treasurer and Committee for the present Year.

RICHARD AND EDWARD KEHOE.

HAVE on SALE, at their STORES, on the QUAY,

- 120 Chests TEA—80 Chests of which were purchased at the last Sales.
- 40 Hhds. Muscavado SUGAR.
- 15 Ditto Refined DITTO.
- 12 Baskets Berkley and Gloster CHEESE.
- 20 Boxes Muscatel and Bloom RAISINS.
- 2 Butts Zante CURRANTS.
- 15 Drums FIGS.
- 20 Boxes CANDY.
- 50 Bags COCOA.
- 50 Kegs New MUSTARD.
- 30 Casks SALTPETRE.
- 20 Tierces VINEGAR.
- 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.

WINES of every description, in Wood and Bottle—as also a large Stock of the Best OLD CORK WHISKEY.

Which, with their general assortment of Spices, Pickles, Molasses, Starch, Blue, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Pitch, Tar, and Roses—Paste and Liquid Blacking—Fancy Snuffs, Cigars, &c. &c., they will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

N.B.—Every description of PAPER, at the Manufacturer's Prices.

Waterford, April 24, 1830.

BARROW NAVIGATION.

THE DIRECTORS of the BARROW NAVIGATION, for the purpose of giving every encouragement to the trade from KILKENNY to ROSS and WATERFORD, and also that the Boat Owners and Public may derive further advantages from the Trade in English Coal by Waterford and Ross up the River, propose as follows:—

A Bounty of £20 on every Thousand Tons of Goods transported from Kilkenny to Ross or Waterford, by Goresbridge and the Barrow Navigation, payable in the following proportions—For the first 500 Tons, £10—and for every succeeding 250 Tons, £5 to each Boat Owner. All Claims to be made previous to the 1st of June, 1831.

Also, a reduction of 4d. per Ton per Mile on all Sea Coal from Waterford or Ross, which passes through the Lock at Saint Mullins, and pays Toll on the navigation to Goresbridge or upwards.—To commence from 1st May, 1830.

N.B For further particulars as to the requisite Certificates upon which the payment for the Bounty will be made, apply to Henry Cole, Esq. the Company's Comptroller, Carlow.

WILLIAM C. COLVILLE,
JOHN PATTEN,
HUGH WATSON,
ROBERT COLVILLE, } Directors.

Dublin, 8th April 1830.

By permission of the Right Worshipful Michael Evelyn, Esq. Mayor.

WATERFORD EQUESTRIAN ARENA.

Mr. ADAMS, in order to meet the wishes of the Nobility, Gentry, and Haut Ton in general, and for the accommodation of juvenile branches, residing in the country, will have a

MORNING PERFORMANCE

On THIS DAY, April 24,

When a variety of Novelties will be presented.

Doors to open at ONE o'Clock, to commence at TWO. On that Evening the Arena will be closed.

☞ In consequence of engagements in Dublin and England, it is respectfully intimated, that Mr. ADAMS and Company will shortly have to leave Waterford—early attendance by those who wish to witness their exertions, will be requisite.

The Sports of Saturday will commence with

THE RIVALRY OF THE AGILE CORPS.

Mr. PADDINGTON,

Will go through his pleasing Feats on the Single Horse.

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS;

Or, Men piled on Men on the Backs of Horses.

VAULTING ON THE BATTU.

A GRAND CHINESE CAVALCADE.

Mr. ADAMS,

Will give his personation of CAHI NA CAPPUL, the renowned Irish Rapparee and Horse Catcher.

THE BLACK ARABIAN MARE BEDA'S DANCE.

TIGHT ROPE by Mr. WILKINSON.

A Tar's Vicissitudes in a Storm, by Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. PADDINGTON,

The Irish Aeronaut,

Will take his Flight on the Corde Crescent.

The whole to conclude with

Mr. ADAMS

As the Courier of St. Petersburgh.

Clown to the Ring, Mr. Bell.
Clown to the Rope, Mr. Fife.
Master to the Evolutions, Mr. Brotherton.

Boxes, 3s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

Children, under Twelve Years, half price to the Boxes and Pit.

Tickets may be had at the *Mirror-Office*.

Acting Manager, Mr. HART.

It is respectfully intimated to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity, that the Polite ART of RIDING and MANAGING the HORSE, (with Grace and Accomplishments necessary to make a finished Rider) is taught by Mr. ADAMS, at the Arena.

Particulars may be known at the Box-office.

PUG, THE BARBER.

A Soap-box and Paper-knife left in the room,
Pug father'd the Cat; and a bright Boot at hand,
By WARREN'S Jet grac'd—No. 30, the STRAND—
He brought it her, whereby her face to illume,
And seemed to say, "Madame, no malice you'll harbour;
You see by this boot I'm a capital Barber!"

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren.

30, STRAND, LONDON;

Sold in WATERFORD by—
S. Phelan, Bookseller,
Laffan, ditto,
R. Farrell, ditto,
White and Co., Druggists,
D. Condon, Ironmonger,
J. Jacob, ditto,
R. and E. Kehoe, Grocers,
J. Kearney, ditto,
T. Wilson, ditto,
W. C. Budd & Co. ditto,
E. Lynch, Oilman,

CLONMEL: T. S. Grubb, Malcomson & Jacob, T. Lawler, R. Davis, S. Fayle, D. Hickey, A. Lonergan,
FERMOY: S. Mosse, Dann.
CAHIR: W. Burke,
KILKENNY: J. Downey, 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.

TO BE FROM £500 TO £6,000,

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

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received for ROOFING and COVERING with TON SLATING, the DAY ROOMS and CELLS of the FEMALE PRISON and HOUSE of CORRECTION in this City.

For particulars application to be made to Mr. R. Hunt, at the House of Correction, to whom the Proposals are to be sent (sealed) on or before the 1st of May.

Waterford, April 24.

FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY
BEWLEY & EVANS,
3, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
For Indigestion, and those Complaints of the Stomach, commonly termed
BILIOUS OR NERVOUS.

THESE Pills have been most extensively used, and are a safe and valuable remedy for Bile, habitual Costiveness, Sickness, Head-ache, Pains in the Stomach, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, and those complaints proceeding from Improper Diet.

They contain no Mercurial preparation, may be used with perfect safety in ordinary cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and require no confinement. Sold in Boxes, 1s., 2s., 4s., and 10s. each.

THE PECTORAL COUGH LOZENGES.

These Lozenges are found to be one of the most efficacious and agreeable preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and other affections of the Chest. They alleviate inflammatory symptoms, relieve Difficulty of Breathing, and soreness and oppression of the chest, promote easy expectoration, and allay the irritation which provokes frequent Coughing.—Price 1s per Box.

THE INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE.

A simple and perfectly safe Medicine which has been found most effective in preventing and removing the distressing attacks to which children are subject, as Wind, Convulsions, Griping Pains, Looseness of the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, &c. It is also highly serviceable to alleviating those grievous and distressing symptoms which often prevail during teething.—Price 1s 6d.

THE ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.

This Dentrifice has been long held in public estimation, and has been strongly recommended by eminent Dentists, as being of a Vegetable nature, and composed of articles of established excellence in Medical practice.—Price 2s. per Box.

THE IMPROVED CORN PLAISTER.

A most effective application for removing those troublesome excrescences which occasion so much pain.—Price 1s per Box.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

For making the Decoction as required, in a manner superior to that generally used. It is strongly recommended for its efficacy, economy, and portability.

Sold by William White & Co., Richard Farrell, Mirror-Office, and S. A. Marks, Quay, Waterford; Davis, Roche, and Ferguson, Cork; Robinson, O'Brien, and Ledger, Limerick; Robert Davis, Clonmel.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, April 24.—We have but small supplies of corn, and scarcely any variation in price since our last. Wheat, 30s to 35s per barrel; barley, 13s to 15s; oats, 12s 6d to 14s. Oatmeal by retail, 15s to 16s per cwt. Flour, 2ds, 40s to 41s per bag; 3ds, 30s to 35s; 4ths, 20s to 25s. Indian corn, 28s to 29s per barrel; ditto flour, £34 to 26s per bag; both very dull. New butter has declined 2s to 3s per cwt. since Wednesday, 98s being the highest quotation yesterday—about 50 firkins at the crane. Bacon pigs and other articles unchanged in value.

Liverpool, April 20.—This morning's market was thinly attended, and on the whole, only a moderate business transacted. Fine Irish wheats were scarce, and a few purchases on country account nearly cleared the market of this description, at a decline of about 1d per bushel; other qualities were fully 2d cheaper. Though there were few sellers of oats, yet those offering exceeded the demand, and they must be noted 1d per 45lbs. cheaper. Flour is very dull of sale, and is offering rather below the relative value of wheat. Oatmeal scarcely brought so good prices.

London Corn Exchange, April 19.—The trade in our market this morning is somewhat more brisk than last week. Our supplies are plentiful, and some of the best qualities are in the market. Very prime samples of English and Foreign wheats maintain last Monday's prices, but middling and inferior sorts are about 1s per quarter lower. The best malting barley is selling at last week's prices, but inferior sorts are a trifle cheaper. Oats about 1s per quarter less than on Monday last.

Wheat, 67s to 80s; rye, 30s to 34s; barley, 24s to 36s; malt, —s to —s; white peas, 36s to 40s; boilers, 44s to 00s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; small beans 38s to 44s; tick do. 26s to 32s; oats, potato, 28s to 29s; feed, 23s to 25s; flour, per sack, 60s to 65s; rapeseed, £26 to £28.

Importations during the last week.—English, wheat, 6,569; barley, 5,668; malt, 7634; oats, 4760; rye, 13; beans, 1443; peas, 237 qrs.—Foreign, wheat, 7962; barley, —; oats, —; beans, —; peas, — qrs.—Irish—wheat 200; barley, —; oats, 11963 qrs.—Flour, English 8825 sacks: Irish, —; Foreign, —.

April 21.—In the wheat trade there is little doing, and no alteration from the last market's quotations. Oats are dull.—Barley there is a trifling demand for, but not sufficient to affect the price, which remains as on Monday. In beans and peas no alteration.

Irish Provisions.—Bacon is not so brisk as towards the close of last week, but the advance in price is maintained. Butters are dull, but there are few sellers at any reduction, on account of the reduced stock. Dutch butter has fallen 10s since Friday, from 120s to 110s.

BIRTHS.

At Belvedere-house, Dromcondra, Dublin, Lady Cogbill, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, on the 13th instant, John Crawford, Esq., of Drogheda, to Emily Jane, eldest daughter of Counsellor Dunne of Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin.

DIED,

Wednesday morning, at his house in Stephen-street, Mr. Daniel Doran, aged 55 years, and one of the last of the firm of Burnie, Lynagh, and Co. of this city, brewers. His death is universally lamented by all with whom he was acquainted, and his attention to objects of benevolence, without distinction, rendered him respected and beloved.

Same day, at the Manor, Mr. Clarke, dyer.

Same day, in Arundel-square, Mr. Hughes.

Same day, at the Mayor's walk, Mr. Patrick Power.

On the 10th instant, at Dungarvan, of consumption, Maria, only child of the late James Kennedy, of Dungarvan, Esq. M.D.

At Milford, Pembrokeshire, on Saturday, the 17th instant, sincerely regretted, Jane, wife of Captain George Paynter, formerly of this city.

On Saturday, at Castle Connell, Miss Dickson, daughter of the late Rev. John Dickson, of Tory Hill.

At the island of Ascension, on the 30th of January, in command of the Black Joke, Lieutenant Edward B. Pim.

On the 15th instant, at Oldtown, County Kildare, Mrs. Burgh, wife of Thomas Burgh, Esq. Mrs. Burgh was daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, and sister of Viscount Mountjoy, who fell in quelling the rebellion of 1798.

In the 80th year of his age, at Raparley House, Rostrevor, on the 15th instant, James Lord Viscount Lifford. He was the eldest son of James, first Viscount Lifford, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. James Hewitt, one of the Commissioners of Excise.

At his lodgings in Park-street, Edward Strobling, Esq., historical painter to his Majesty. Mr. Strobling was, in every sense and acceptation of the term, a genius.

At Tunbridge, Kent, in his 86th year, Donatus O'Callaghan, Esq., of the County Clare.

In Killarney, Myles M'Sweeny, Esq., of Kenmare. He went into the Club-room of Killarney, in good health; was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died in a few minutes.

In November last, at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's land, Major Boyle Octavus Loane, of the 1st Ceylon Regiment. He was the eighth son of the late Doctor Loane, of Bandon.

LONDON—TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 19th December. A public meeting of British and Native merchants to petition against the monopoly of the English East India Company, took place on the 15th December. The meeting was very numerous; and after some discussion, a petition to parliament was agreed to, praying the house to take their interests into consideration, and to abolish the monopoly.

The Government Gazette of the 6th December contains an official announcement of the abolition of the revolting practice of the Suttees, or widows devoting themselves to death on the funeral pile of their husbands.

The Pallas frigate arrived at Calcutta on the 9th of that month, having on board Lord Dalhousie, and the Rev. Dr. Turner, the new Bishop of Calcutta. Lord Combermere, being replaced in the command by Lord Dalhousie, was about to return to England in the Pallas.

The Philadelphia papers of the 21st ult. give the details of a dreadful accident which occurred to the Helen Macgregor steam-boat, on the voyage from New Orleans to Louisville, by the bursting of the boilers, in consequence of which 30 persons lost their lives, and a still greater number were seriously injured. There were 410 passengers on board at the time of the accident.

The British vessel Mary Ann was taken on the 25th ult. off Terceira, by one of the Portuguese blockading ships, and carried into St. Michael's on the 30th. She was to have been sent on to Lisbon for adjudication—she had cleared at Gibraltar for Newfoundland and Fayal.

During a gale on the 4th inst. the blockading ships were driven from the coast, and it was supposed at St. Michael's that they had borne up for Lisbon.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the *Standard* of Tuesday.)

Three o'clock.—We lament to state that the accounts of his Majesty's health are this morning very unfavorable. The Duke of Wellington arrived in town this morning and all the Cabinet Ministers are expected during the day, summonses for their immediate return to London having been despatched yesterday evening. A Cabinet Council is to be held to-morrow. Sir Henry Halford came to town this morning, and had an interview with the Duke of Wellington. The Duchess of Gloucester proceeded to Windsor, to make personal inquiries into the state of her royal relative. The inquiries at the public offices to-day have been exceedingly numerous; but we regret to state the answers have been anything but calculated to allay the serious apprehensions that are so universally felt. We are assured that no bulletin will be issued to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Tuesday Evening, half-past Seven.

The distillers of the United Kingdom have already arranged a powerful co-operation of the landed interest in their favour. Lord Malmsbury yesterday agreed to move next week in the House of Peers, for a series of returns for the four years preceding and following the 5th of April, 1826, of the rum and home spirit manufactures, to show how, during the latter period, rum, with all the complaints of the West India planters, has greatly increased in the market. The Marquis of Anglesey will give every co-operation to protect your local interests; and I have reason to think the Duke of Richmond will be found at his post to protect you.

There are at this moment several parties in active operation *pro* and *con*, the West India question, and I should not wonder if in the result (and mark the prediction) the protection (as it is called) of the planters will be thrown on sugar, instead of rum, by which a powerful party will be appeased, and your interests not infringed, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget intended. There was every reason to hope that the Mauritius sugar would be allowed to have a favourable fiscal preference in the British market; but it is now surmised that great mistakes have prevailed, with respect to that article, which impeach the official returns of the growth as transmitted to the home authorities, and that some of the productions of Java were carefully included in the latter.

What are you doing about your Stamps? The Government are, I know, going on with the bills, and the blanks all prepared for the Committee, according to the terms of the Schedule; this looks ill omened. If the samo lounge were made in this country upon the property of a class of men whose mouths are as forked and formidable as that of Marshal Soult's gun in St. James's Park, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would before now have been consumed by their fire, or they would have been *spiked* by his authority.

It is unfortunate that your members do not from their places in Parliament exert their influence in warding off these undoubted attacks upon your interests. The Irish Members are proverbial for complaining of Parliamentary neglect, and yet individually, with half a dozen exceptions, they are the most inadequate representatives of an inefficient system. Committees of all kinds have been sitting, and they are the worst attendants,—contrast with them the Scotch Committees, and the superiority of business-like men, and national-*feeling* men (though not mouthy) is truly remarkable.—I wish for your sakes it was otherwise. You are yourselves to blame—you do not cultivate business-like faculties or even enforce them—why are you always to be a nation of declaimers—why are you to have half-a-dozen things in hands at once—why is it that when a body of practical information upon a given point is essential, in Scotland it can always be had, in England almost always, in Ireland never!—Seamen following the wise, instinct of nature, which is reason, or next a-kin to it, shape their course first, and then set their sails to keep it; but you set your sails first and take the chance of your course. You must follow this sensible example. At this moment much might be done for Ireland, if your Members were steady at their post, and well informed. There is in England every disposition to do you justice—try that feeling by proper practical means—denounce it only, after you have given it a just trial, and been deceived.

The voluntary emigrations that appear to be going on from Kent, Lincolnshire, and other parts of the kingdom, are of a kind not to be viewed without some apprehension. The detachment of capital from the country by the substantial farmers, who are crossing the Atlantic, is an evil which must far more than counterbalance the advantage of the removal of their families and households as a portion of a super-abundant population, and is, undoubtedly, an unfavourable symptom of the state of the times. We cannot tell to what extent it may be carried, but a sufficient lesson is conveyed to government by what has already taken place. When persons of property prefer migrating to a new country to remaining in the land of their fathers, we may be sure they are heavily pressed upon by burthens which take from them too large a share of the fruits of their capital and industry.—*Sun.*

DUBLIN, APRIL 21.

MEETING OF THE ATTORNEYS.

Monday the attorneys met at the Royal Exchange to receive the report of the committee appointed on Friday last to prepare a petition to Parliament against the proposed assimilation of stamp duties. Thomas Leland Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Leland read a draft of a petition prepared by the committee, which stated that the attorneys of Ireland had the best oportunities of knowing the inability of the people of this country to bear the proposed increased burden, and it stated that such a measure would bear with the heaviest and most injurious effects on every class of people in this country. He also read a report from the committee, that they had prepared the petition in obedience to the instructions of the meeting, but that the committee were unanimously of opinion that it ought not to be sent forward, and that the members of the committee having discharged the duty imposed on them, declined to sign it.

Mr. Dolan hoped some member of the committee would state the grounds upon which they came to this extraordinary conclusion.

Mr. Smith said, it was because the proposed measure did not affect the attorneys in their individual capacity, and that they were convinced a petition would have no effect in averting the proposed measure.

After some routine business as to the formation of a society for the protection of the interests of the profession at large, the meeting adjourned.

Representation of Louth.—Mr. Shell has been for some days proceeding on an active canvass in the County of Louth. He attended the races of that county last week, and was enthusiastically received by the assembled county. The horses were taken from his carriage, and the learned candidate was drawn by the people to the course.—He occupied a place next Mr. Fitzgerald of Fane Valley, on the platform, and, at the close of the races, addressed the crowd. His friends consider his return as certain.

MR. COMYN.—We were not aware when we put forward our article in reference to this person in the *Mail* of Monday, that there were strong and overwhelming circumstances of aggravation in his case—that the burning was a premeditated act, intended to operate as an example upon a factious and lawless tenantry in their dealings with their landlords—that Mr. Comyn actually swore informations against an innocent man, for the act deliberately perpetrated by himself; and that the respite was issued for the specific purpose, and it was so stated to the convict, of inquiring into an allegation of lunacy put forward on his behalf; but as it has turned out, without the slightest grounds of existence. We have felt it to be our duty to state these facts, which only came to our knowledge since the publication of Monday; and we are bound to admit, that the Government and Law advisers of the Crown could not act otherwise than they have done.—*Mail.*

Melancholy Shipwreck.—We regret to state that the ship Newry, of Newry, was totally lost in Carnarvon Bay, on Friday night last. She sailed from Newry two days before, bound for Quebec, with upwards of 300 passengers on board; she was beating about in the storm and dusk of Friday night, and the Captain allowed the vessel to go on a tack for too long a period, and in putting about went on the rocks, and became a total wreck. The captain and crew, and between one and two hundred of the passengers (many of them children) have been saved, and upwards of one hundred individuals have perished. The Packet from Holyhead, this day brought one of the crew, and 13 or 14 boys, who had been passed on by the parishes to Ireland. The Captain has had two of his ribs broken. The way the greater number of the children were saved was by lashing a number of them together, and by means of a life-line, dragging them through the surf and over the rocks.

On Monday last Mr. Magrath was elected a Vicar-Choral of the Cathedral of Christ Church, in the room of Mr. Mathews (for many years father of the choir), deceased.

Horticultural Society.—The annual show of flowers which took place at the Rotunda yesterday was truly splendid, and the attendance of the nobility and gentry was very numerous. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland entered the rooms at an early hour, and remained till past five o'clock, when all the premiums were disposed of.

Conversion of the Jews.—Yesterday there was a meeting held in the Rotunda, of persons desirous of effecting the conversion of the Jews. The Archbishop of Dublin was in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Mortimer, the Rev. Peter Roe, and other clergymen, addressed the meeting, which adjourned at four o'clock.

BAZAARS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—The bazaars and bezesteins of Constantinople are very extensive; a day would scarcely suffice to walk through them all. Some of them are merely open streets, but the greater part are lofty vaulted cloisters, lighted from the roof and closed, when the hours of business are over, with iron gates. Each trade has its particular quarter, and each of the many nations which are collected at Constantinople has certain trades assigned to it by ancient use and prescription. Those low fronted shops, without glass in the windows, and with a shutter falling half down, and serving in the day time to place the wares upon, which are now fast disappearing from the English towns, are the true representative of the stall of a Turkish artificer. On this shutter he sits at work; and though his tools are very rude and inferior, he uses them with great dexterity. As he sits cross-legged his bare feet are quite at liberty, and habit has made them as useful to him as a second pair of hands. I have often stood to admire the skill with which a Turk, with no other instrument than a very long gimlet, which he turned rapidly by means of a bow and catgut, bored the tube of a pipe through a cherry or jessamine stick, perhaps more than six feet long. The pipe bazaar is a favourite place of resort; and many a Tartar and Janissary may be seen there looking wistfully into the glass cases which contain the enamelled amber. The Tusuk bazaar (the Paternoster-row of Constantinople) is well worth visiting; several hundred scribes are to be seen there employed in copying; and even those persons to whom the Eastern character is not legible may still admire the neatness and beauty of their manuscripts. The Koran, with its commentators, is the chief object of their labours, but they condescend sometimes to fancy works, and the little illuminated almanacks which are to be bought in this bazaar are not without elegance. The workmen of Constantinople excel, too, in embroidering on cloth or leather with gold and silver thread; but their designs, though rich, are unvaried; and, whether to what to pride or indolence, they have not the faculty of working correctly after a model. A large buzaar is appropriated to the sale of Cashmere shawls, and another to the embroidered silk handkerchiefs which are made in the harems, and are sometimes very rich and beautiful. The Misr Tcharchi, or Egyptian bazaar, is occupied by drugs, or spices from the East, and a neighbouring quarter is devoted to the sale of confectionary, an article of great consumption in the Levant, and which is to be found in the greatest variety and of the best quality in the metropolis.—*Fuller's Tour in the Turkish Empire.*

JEWISH EMANCIPATION.

A NEW SONG TO THE OLD TUNE OF

"*I am but a poor pedlar, and my shop is in my box.*—COLLINS.

(From the *Age.*)

O pless us proder Mo, have you heard de mighty news,
Apoud de Pill in Parliament brobozed by Mr Grant,
To privilege, like Christians, us pobr unhappy Jews?
It's mighty kind, such friends to find, deny it sure you can't,
Dissenters first, den Catholics, next Jews! vot lucky elves!
If Christian Beobles ate amazed, we're more surprised ourshelves!
Mit our pick packs,
Nick nacks,
Pencils, wax,
Scrip, Consols, five, four, three,
Sing, ting ring tink,
De clink we chink,
Has made us Smopchies free.

For ages we were only rich, but now we shall be great,
Leaving Mary-Axe, and Bevis Marks, and Houndsditch in the lurch,
To climb up all de postesses and places in de Shtate,
And mingle mit your politics, your laws, and King, and church;
Because, no longer shircumscribed, such pargains we shall strike
Turn St. Stephen's to a Shinagogue, and do *just vat we like.*
Mit our, &c.

De House of Commons now will be de Smoochy's house of call,
And from de Pank to Westminster we'll take our daily range;
Resigning Omnium, Foreign Stock, and Indian Stock, and all,
For seats, not in de Slitocks, and brawls, not in de Slock Exchange;
And, as an ould song shweetly sings (you've heard it I suppose,)
"Ven we have sold out all our *ayes* vy den we'll shell our *noes.*
Mit our, &c.

When *Ins* go *out*, there's little doubt, we'll head a Board of Trade;
Commissions we can purchase for army or for ship,
The navy too, there's not a Jew will ever be afraid,
First-rate, or brig, to build and *rig*, freight, victual, or equip;
We'll buy up Consols, Sinking Funds, and nobody knows yet,
But, make it worth our while, and we may pay the national debt
Mit our, &c.

For customs, turnpikes, or excise, vatever you may ax,
Post-office, window, land, or house—vate'er you sell ve buys;
Or if you tax the farmers, vy ve can farm the tax,
Or any other vay you please, ye'll raise you de supplies;
For little squabbles in debate no senator now cares,
So from your Commons ve'll create a house of bulls and bears.
Mit our, &c.

And ven in grand Sanhedrim we've set you by the ears,
And worried you with under-writers, bonusses, and loan;
Why then we'll mount another step and fill the House of Peers,
And warm our expectations in de sunshine of de throne.
Duke Rothschild, Marquis Gouldschmit, Earl Abrams, Viscount Mose,
Wit Baron Shadrack Solomons, no more shall cry old clothes.
Mit their &c.

Thus right and titled, when we shall have nothing else to do
In speculation, your kind nation we mean to ax;
As you've given us the honours, give us all the places too;
And when we make a motion just to introduce the blacks,
With us to vote; and when Old Nick shall think we've done our best,
From motley crews of rats and Jews he'll chuse who he likes best,
For his pick packs,
Nick nacks, &c.

DRAMAS BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Sir Walter Scott has just published a couple of dramatic pieces—*The Doom of Devorgoil*, and *Auchindrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy*, which are full of poetic beauties. We have only space at present for four songs and a simile:—

THE WEAPON-SHAW.

We love the shrill trumpet, we love the drum's rattle:
They call us to sport, and they call us to battle:
And old Scotland shall laugh at the threats of a stranger,
While our comrades in pastime are comrades in danger.

If there's mirth in our house, 'tis our neighbour that shares it—
If peril approach, 'tis our neighbour that dares it,
And when we lead off to the pipe and the tabor,
The fair hand we press is the hand of a neighbour.

Then close your ranks, comrades, the bands that combine them,
Faith, friendship, and brotherhood, join'd to entwine them;
And we'll laugh at the threats of each insolent stranger,
While our comrades in sport are our comrades in danger.

LOVE-SONG OF THE VICTOR AT THE GAMES.

Admire not that I gain'd the prize
From all the village crew;
How could I fail with hand or eyes,
When heart and faith were true?

And when in floods of rosy wine
My comrades drown'd their cares,
I thought but that thy heart was mine,
My own leapt light as theirs.

My brief delay then do not blame,
Nor deem your swain untrue,
My form but linger'd at the game,
My soul was still with you.

CONSTANCY.

When the tempest's at the loudest,
On its gale the eagle rides;
When the ocean rolls the proudest,
Through the foam the sea bird glides—
All the rage of wind and sea
Is subdued by constancy.

Gnawing want and sickness pining
All the ills that men endure;
Each their various pangs combining
Constancy can find a cure—
Pain, and fear, and poverty
Are subdued by constancy.

Bar me from each wonted pleasure,
Make me abject, mean, and poor;
Heap on insults without measure,
Chain me to a dungeon floor—
I'll be happy, rich, and free,
If endow'd with constancy.

CONVIVIAL SONG.

When friends are met o'er merry cheer,
And lovely eyes are laughing near,
And in the goblet's bosom clear
The cares of day are drown'd;
When puns are made, and bumpers quaff'd,
And wild Wit shoots his roving shaft,
And Mirth his jovial laugh has laugh'd,
Then is our banquet crown'd,
Ah gay,
Then is our banquet crown'd.

When glees are sung, and catches troll'd,
And bashfulness grows bright and bold,
And beauty is no longer cold,
And age no longer dull;
When chimes are brief, and cocks do crow,
To tell us it is time to go,
Yet how to part we do not know,
Then is our feast at full,
Ah gay,
Then is our feast at full.

A SIMILE.

What should appal a man inured to perils,
Like the bold climber on the crags of Ailsa,
Winds whistle past him, billows rage below,
The sea-fowl sweep around, with shriek and clang,
One single slip, one unadvised pace,
One qualm of giddiness—and peace be with him!
But he whose grasp is sure, whose step is firm,
Whose brain is constant—he makes one proud rock
The means to scale another, till he stand
Triumphant on the peak.

Scotch Drinking.—Scotland consumes far beyond its due proportion of spirits of all kinds. Six millions of gallons is an excessive quantity for Scotland, while Ireland, with nearly four times as many inhabitants, consumes only nine millions.—*Scotsman.*

The Jews connected with the Barbary States say, that there is a greater accumulation of treasure at Algiers (particularly silver) than at any place in the world, not excepting Persia: and that the treasure now in the coffers of the Government of Algiers amounts to the enormous sum of forty millions of dollars.

We have been informed that parties of Ribbonmen regularly patrole the country at night in the neighbourhood of Five-Mile-Burn, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Sligo, and swear the more repectable portion of the peasantry not to pay their Priests more than a certain sum for marriages, baptisms, and funerals.—*Sligo Journal.*

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

Monday a most numerous meeting of this Society was held, pursuant to adjournment from Saturday, in the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, 26, Stephen-street, at three o'clock.—Thomas Cloney, Esq. in the Chair.

On taking his seat, Mr. Cloney said he had been maligned, and vilified by the base portion of the press of this country. These taunts he despised, and he would not now have noticed them only for the purpose of defying his traducers to publish any charges they could substantiate against him. He had the good fortune to enjoy the confidence and esteem of Protestants as well as Catholics, and this confidence he would fearlessly assert he never in a single instance violated. No man could truly impeach his character; and he again called upon the base press which slandered him to publish their charges, and, if they could, prove them.

Mr. Dwyer then read the minute of the last meeting.

Mr. O'Connell—I rise, Sir, to call the attention of the meeting to the base conduct of a portion of the English press, which employs some vile miscreant in Dublin to malign and slander the people of Ireland. This is a system that has long been going forward. The London *Morning Herald* has always in pay some base creature, whose duty it is to furnish lies about the population of this country. These calumnies have often been contradicted, but although more than one paper copies the lie, not one of them publishes the refutation. I am quite satisfied what I now say in reply to the most atrocious falsehood that ever was published on any people, will not be copied into the London press. I am not surprised at finding the lie in question published in the *Morning Herald.*—Thwaites, the proprietor of that paper, wrote to my lamented friend, Mr. Bric, who had been one of his correspondents, complaining of his furnishing accounts of the good traits of the Irish character, and telling him that nothing would go down with the English but reports of the filth, ignorance, and the bad feeling of the Irish nation. These were literally the words of Thwaites—and the letter is still in existence. There is also another letter from the same hand to the same effect in Dublin, and can be seen by any one who chooses. My dear and worthy freud, poor Bric, of course, refused to comply with the request, and that very day he furnished his account. I will do Thwaites the justice to say, he still continued Mr. Bric as his correspondent, and paid well for his contributions.—Where shall we find such pure souls as poor Bric? But I am wrong—there are, I am proud to say, as worthy young gentlemen in the rising generation as ever lived and blessed an age. But there are also miscreants without talent, without principle, or honour, who are satisfied to drag out a base existence upon the profits of prostituted minds—wretches who pander to the bad passions of another country, by the vilification of their own—cowardly assassins who skulk behind the cloak of secresy, and make their anonymous correspondence the poisoned instrument with which they would stab every honourable and independent being in society. One of this infamous class has been lately traducing the Catholics of Dublin, and even maligning the Protestants.—I find in the *Herald* a "private correspondence," purporting to be written from St. Peter's church, and dated from hour to hour, for the purpose of giving the audacious falsehood some scenic effect. It begins by stating that "the Catholics are most undisguisedly avowing their hostility to the established church." It accuses us of hypocrisy. Now this is false; we are not, and never were hypocrites on this point or any other. We—I mean the Catholic body—never did and never will conceal our dislike at the way in which we were taxed, for the purpose of adding to the overgrown wealth of the richest church in the world. But we are not hostile to the church itself—it is against the bloated establishment that we complain. Is it not plain that if the Catholics were hostile to the church, they could lower the assessments full seven-eighths by their mere vote? (hear, hear.) The writer goes on to say that "O'Connell, who lives in the parish, and his partizans, will create as great a commotion here to-morrow as was ever known, against the church, and will fling a firebrand amongst the people. There is one truth in this paragraph. I do reside in the parish; but events have already proved how utterly false—what a tissue of malicious misrepresentation is the rest of the communication—(hear, hear). I did not go to St. Peter's vestry, nor did I intend to go. My friends Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dolan asked me to go; but I refused because I am opposed to the vestry act, and my attending and voting under it would be virtually sanctioning what I mean to condemn in another place. Farther on I find that Archdeacon Torrens was struck dumb at the proposition* (a laugh)—and that "several Protestants declared their determination to oppose it." If I am rightly informed, the worthy Archdeacon still retains the use of his tongue, and only one Protestant opposed the motion—(hear, hear). The Catholics of that parish pay £5,000 to the Established Church, and I think it would have been no harm if even £100 were voted to them out of it. I know it would conciliate much in favour of the establishment.—The vestries are now over, and as a lawyer, I assert not three items in any general vestry in Dublin were legal. If Goulburn's exposition be right, and it must be so, for he says the King is the head of the Church, and being his Majesty's Minister, he could not, of course, be mistaken; but if it be right, there can be no question as to the illegality of the late vestries. Yes, Sir, this communication is from beginning to end a gross falsehood—a base perversion of fact—an infamous misrepresentation of occurrences—an outrageous slander upon the Catholics and Protestants of St. Peter's parish—a calumny having no foundation, but in the profligate and vicious mind of the depraved wretch who penned the deliberate untruth. If the *Morning Herald* be honest, they will dismiss the miscreant at once, and if not, they will retain him. If honest, they are bound to copy the contradiction and to publish the refutation. I have said this much to caution the people of England against the poisonous food which the lying correspondent of the *Morning Herald* would give them (cheers).

Mr. Lawless—I rise to vindicate my friend Thwaites, who I regret to say, cannot defend himself—he is paralysed.

Mr. O'Connell—I wish his tongue were loose, and his press paralysed (a laugh).

Mr. Lawless—The letter which Mr. O'Connell alludes to was all a joke. I am sure Mr. Thwaites wrote in jest. I know no London paper which is so characterised for impartiality as the *Morning Herald.* I know Thwaites intimately, and at his own table I heard him complain of my politics and my religion.

Mr. O'Connell—They ought not to quarrel with you, Jack, for your religion (a laugh).

Mr. Lawless—I meant O'Connell's religion—(laughter). My friend O'Connell is astonished at Thwaites allowing lies to get into the *Morning Herald.* He ought to know that the richest portion of the Irish press trades and lives on lies.—They measure their purse by the length of their lies. Mr. Lawless then condemned the junior members of the bar who seceded from the public cause; and concluded by saying, he was sure O'Connell's observations would be accurately reported here, and copied into the *Morning Herald.*

Mr. Finn, in alluding to the late vestry meeting in Peter's parish, said, that they had been frequently caught with soft words, and Archdeacon Torrens, by that means, got his measures quietly carried. But the Catholics had a power at the applotment, which they did not sufficiently often exercise, and, in his opinion, they might if they chose, throw the whole applotment on the Protestant parishioner; this, however, was not a course which he would recommend, though at the same time, he would urge them to the practice of those powers with which the law had invested them.

Mr. Redmond said, that on that occasion his friends and himself had acted under the conviction that the first want of the country was unanimity; and he had thrown out some observations for the purpose of producing that desirable feeling, which he thought so fully reciprocated, that if the state of the law had justified the grant applied for by his friend Mr. Dolan, it would have been cheerfully conceded to him. That the law did interfere was not the fault of the parishioners; and, in evidence of their willingness to contribute, he had since received a subscription from an individual of that parish, whose name he was not at liberty to mention, for the purpose contemplated by Mr. Dolan's motion. With respect to the statement in the *Morning Herald*, he could say, his friend Mr. Dolan had no intention of introducing the measure one half hour before he submitted it to the vestry.

IRISH TOBACCO DUTY.

Mr. O'Connell said, he was unable to draw up the draft of the petition upon this subject to-day, the Address to the People of Ireland having occupied a great part of his time. But the Committee, by referring to Mr. Brodigan's pamphlet, would ascertain some important facts which it would be well to have embodied in the petition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that Irish tobacco could not be kept out of stock. This was certainly an error in law, for until duty was imposed upon the article, it was not excisable, any more than any other agricultural produce a man might keep in his stores or haggard. But the Irish tobacco could not, as yet, be used unless it were mixed with foreign or customable tobacco, by which means the revenue was benefited.—Leaving the home plant free of duty would increase the customs, as it would cause a greater consumption of the mixed article (hear, hear). Moreover, the people of Ireland had a legal right to the free culture of tobacco, as the privilege was granted to their ancestors in 1779, in lieu of the injury they suffered during the three years embargo. The imposition of the duty upon the home plant, would be a gross violation of that compact, and a plunder of the people's right (hear).

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, William M'Dermott, of Springfield, Esq., Joseph Miles Mac Donnell, of Doocastle, Esq., and John Plunket, of Mount Plunket, Esq., were admitted members of the Society, amid loud applause.

ADDRESS TO THE NORTH.

Mr. O'Connell said, that this day week an address was ordered to be issued to the people, calling upon Ribbonmen, Orangemen, and all Irishmen to unite, to forget all past differences, to forgive past injuries, to bury in perpetual oblivion all old animosity, to obey the laws, and to form one grand, invincible league for the regeneration of their common country. The duty of drawing up that address had been imposed upon him, and most readily did he undertake it (cheers). The only enemy of Ireland now was the man who would under any pretence keep alive dissension, and prevent Irishmen of every creed and party from forming a glorious coalition in defence of the sacred rights of their country which were threatened with utter destruction by the British minister. It was this exacerbation of feelings—this inflaming of the bad passions of our nature that had hitherto kept Ireland enslaved and degraded. The contest was now over—the battle was fought—the bloodless victory of religious freedom was won—all the inhabitants of this land were upon an equality and it was now high time for men to look to their real interests. Ireland was poor because she was misgoverned. She was misgoverned because her sons were divided. Let this cause be once removed; and Ireland would again, like the phœnix, rise more glorious from the ashes of the old (cheers). That man was degraded as a Christian, and as an Irishman, who could feel ashamed to solicit the friendship, the amity, and the good will of every countryman. To achieve this grand, this noble end, was the first object of this Society—it was also the last. Let the sentiment be often repeated—let conciliation be in every man's mouth—let it be the earnest desire of all to harmonize the discordant elements of the country, and in a little time, peace, prosperity and independence would succeed to disorder, misery and thraldom (hear). It was division that struck Ireland down—division made her the tax-mart of a foreign Parliament.—'Twas true, we had one hundred nominal representatives in Parliament, but seven to one of these had no real connexion with Ireland. There were ten of them who never saw Ireland at all, and who knew nothing of us, but that the price of their seats passed through the bank of Messrs. Latouche, or of the Provincial banks, into the pockets of the proprietors. For this infamous system there was a remedy—the repeal of the Union (cheers). This, however, could never be obtained, unless by the peaceable, united, and constitutional exertions of the entire people, and it was in order to bring about this so much to be desired end, that he (Mr. O'Connell) had prepared the following draft of an address to the country, which he would read and then move to be referred to the committee for revision.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Can piety the discord heal,
Or stanch the death feud's enmity,
Can Christian love, can patriot zeal,
Can love of blessed charity?

Fellow-Countrymen—"The Society of the Friends of Ireland, of all religious denominations," address you on subjects of the deepest interest to the peace, prosperity, and freedom of Ireland, upon subjects involving your most valuable temporal concerns, and we are not profane when we add, affecting your eternal never-ending doom.

Upon these important and awful subjects we request your serious and patient attention. Let the suggestions of bad passions be suppressed—let the voice of party be silent. Listen to us with calmness and deliberation. If what we advise be consistent with common sense, and above all, if it be conformable to the divine precepts of our blessed Redeemer, cherish and adopt our counsels. If what we advise be wrong in principle or pernicious in practice, reject that advice; remember that your rejection will be of no value, unless it be the result of sober investigation and of dispassionate judgment.

But whether you adopt or reject, be, at all events, quite convinced that our motives are pure and disinterested—our advice to promote harmony and mutual affection is as ardent as it is honest, as sincere as it is benevolent. We seek for—we want nothing for ourselves as individuals—we anxiously desire every thing that can effect good for Ireland. Our object is simple and single—we most earnestly aspire to promote the peace, the prosperity, and the constitutional freedom of *Old Ireland.*

It is not the interest or advantage of any one party, of any one sect or persuasion that we cultivate, it is the interest or advantage of all the people of Ireland of each and every party, and of all religious denominations.

Neither do we address ourselves to any one party, sect, or persuasion—we address ALL the people of ALL Ireland.

We address the Protestants as well as the Catholics—the Presbyterians as well as the Quakers—the Methodists as well as every class of Protestant dissenters.

We preach to all peace and good will—we recommend to all harmony and affection—we would promote amongst ALL benevolence and Christian charity.

We call upon each and all to forget past feuds—to obliterate past dissensions—to bury in eternal oblivion all past insults and injuries, and we gladly repeat our entreaty, and we conjure all to unite in mutual benevolence and Christian charity.

Why should animosity and ill-will continue to subsist. The Catholic has nothing more to desire as a Catholic. The Protestant has nothing more to withhold as a Protestant. There is now no monopoly to be defended by the Protestant, or to be assailed by the Catholic. The cause of quarrel has been taken away. Is it not equally absurd as it is criminal to continue the quarrel, after the cause of it has been taken away for ever!

All parties are upon a footing of perfect equality in point of law. The Catholic in obtaining his rights has taken away nothing from the Protestant. The Protestant still possesses the same rights, privileges, and franchises, that he did before emancipation. The only difference is that the Catholic has precisely similar rights, privileges, and franchises.

Whilst these rights, privileges, and franchies, were in controversy and dispute, there might have been some excuse for our quarrelling amongst ourselves. Whilst the Protestants had them and the Catholics had not, there certainly did exist a reason for disputes, and even for violence; but all that is over—the excuse is gone—the reason is taken away. The cause of quarrel is at an end, and it is now folly in the extreme—it is criminal absurdity to continue to wrangle for nothing, and to keep up animosity and ill will where nothing is to be gained or preserved by dissension.

We first address the Catholics. We at once declare our solemn opinion that the Catholic is most criminal if he continue the quarrel. It is, we do declare it, both unjust and wicked in any Catholic to continue animosity or ill will. It is unjust to continue animosity, for this reason, that the Catholic has succeeded in obtaining his political object. He is no longer a degraded or inferior being in his native land. There are now Catholic sheriffs. There will be in due course Catholic judges. There are Catholic members of parliament. Why should the Catholic dislike or hate those who formerly opposed his claims? That opposition has been defeated—the Catholic has gained the victory. It is mean and low spirited, as well as wicked to persevere in any of the bad passions excited during the struggle.

But, above all, we address all such Catholics as belonged to the society called Ribbonmen. This address is signed by a person who thinks he ought to possess some of the confidence of the Catholic people of Ireland. In that opinion we do not much differ from him. He entreats of you, and we join him in that entreaty, to give up at once, and for ever, all ribbon societies. Those societies are clearly illegal. They are punishable by law; and if bound together by an oath, they are connected by guilt equal to perjury. Our chairman joins us in calling on you, in conjuring you, to dissolve every such society at once and for ever. It has been said that they were instituted for protection against Orange violence. Even so (which we need not admit), they are no longer necessary. The Orange system has lost the countenance and support of all the good men in the country, Protestants or Dissenters; Orange violence can never again injure any of you; any act of outrage—(and we do not expect any) would now certainly be punished; any act of party partiality in the magistracy would now be certainly prosecuted.—The magistrates themselves are softened down to the improved temper of the times. The Lord Chancellor would now listen to any just complaint against magistrates who may display party feelings; and recollect that there are now Catholic members in Parliament to arraign the conduct of the Irish government itself, if it were disposed to protect party violence, or party outrages. We do not believe that the government has any such improper disposition; but even if it had, surely it must be consolatory for the Catholic people of Ireland to know that there are Catholic members in Parliament, able and willing to expose, and bring to punishment, all party outrages, and party crimes of every description.

It is therefore perfectly clear that there is not the least excuse for the continuance of the ribbon system, and we do declare that every man who incites another to become or to continue a ribbonman, is really and in truth an enemy to Ireland. Let that society instantly cease—let every honest and faithful Catholic quit it for ever—let there be no delusion on this subject, nor any hesitation to obey the advice we give. It is an advice dictated by the purest motives of conscientious attachment to the people of Ireland.

The arguments and persuasions which we thus address to the Ribbonmen in the north of Ireland, we desire with still more intense anxiety to press upon the consideration of the persons engaged in any whiteboy or other illegal confederacy in the other provinces. The spirit of whiteboyism is most wicked—most detestable. It has done more mischief—it has prevented more good—it has committed more crimes—it has shed more blood than any other system which has ever disgraced or afflicted Ireland. No man deserves the name of Irishman who does not abhor and condemn those illegal societies. From the moment any man becomes a Whiteboy, or enters into any other illegal society, he forfeits all title to be called by good men, a brother Irishman; and until he abandons such wicked and mischievous courses, should be treated and considered as an enemy to society and to Ireland.

We next address ourselves to the Protestants of every class and description. We beseech—we entreat—we implore of them to give up all party associations—clubs and lodges of every kind and description. If they boast of superior loyalty let them show that loyalty by a more ready obedience to the law—by a greater confidence in the constituted authorities—by a more amicable deportment to their fellow subjects—by abstaining from irritating or provoking those who differ from them—by refraining from insult, reproach and injury. In fine, by a prompt and cheerful submission to the enactments of the legislature which has placed their Catholic fellow countrymen on a footing of equality with all other classes.

We in particular request of those who still continue Orangemen, to reflect seriously whether any one good can be attained by the continuance of the orange system. We ask every rational Orangeman in Ireland what public advantage can now possibly accrue from the Orange lodges. The emancipation of the Catholics, which those lodges are said to have been instituted to check, if not to prevent, has been accomplished. There is now nothing that the Orangemen can accomplish. The cause of strife and contention is taken away. To act as an Orangeman, is in fact nothing more than to verify the old proverb, which says—"*that the anyoie goes privateering after the war is over.*" Such, really, is the folly of continuing a species of orange privateering after the motive for orange action is totally at an end.—There is now no purpose to be attained by processions and commemorations. You were in the habit of celebrating ancient triumphs over the Catholics, which had produced Catholic degradation. But now the degradation of the Catholics is all over. The commemoration of the old defeat of the Catholics is lost in their sense of present security. It is foolish to talk of a superiority which no longer exists, and indeed it never was wise to use unnecessary insult, or to evince a spirit of useless hostility. We do therefore hope that the good sense and the good feeling of the Orangemen will predominate—that they will accept the tender we make them of the right hand of fellowship and cordial reconciliation.

Our common Christianity forbids us all to continue hatred, ill-will, contention or strife. Let us listen to the Christian precepts, and endeavour to obey the charitable dictates of our Divine master and Redeemer.

But should the Orangemen resist these entreaties—should they still persevere, yet we would and do conjure the Catholics not to imitate the unhappy example, but to forgive and forget the past, and to bear and forbear for the future. Let the Orangemen have their processions and days of rejoicing, if they are so unwise as to choose that course. Those processions are now only ridiculous; but if they afford any amusement to the Protestant population, we conjure the Catholics to laugh at them, and not to interrupt or interfere with them in any way or in any degree. If they are not opposed and made the subject of attack, they will die away of themselves and be forgotten.—The Catholics ought to be in good humour. They are bound to set the example of patient forbearance, and to put their enemies in the wrong by taking away all pretence for the continuance of dissension.

We therefore conjure both the Orangemen and the Catholics to forbear from mutual exasperation; and at all events, we advise, implore, entreat we Catholics to) allow nothing but good temper and good feeling.

As rational men, we are all, as well Catholics as Protestants, bound to live in amity and peace together.

As lovers of Ireland, we are bound to bury our divisions and disputes in oblivion, and to combine together for the good of our common country.

As Christians we are prohibited by the highest and most awful authority from hating, injuring, or reviling one another.—We are commanded by HIM who died to redeem and save us, to love one another, and to bear cordial charity in word and action towards each other.

We inhabit a fertile, a lovely land. Our beloved country is the most luxuriant in its abundant produce of all the nations under heaven. Our unhappy feuds and cruel dissensions have struck down our country from her station amongst the nations of the earth. We are all equally interested in her prosperity and constitutional freedom. Why should we not combine therefore in loyalty and attachment to the throne—in seeking the peace and prosperity of the Irish people, and in cultivating the high and generous feelings of pure benevolence and of divine charity.

Would that we could speak trumpet tongued to the hearts of Irishmen of every creed and of every party. We would as we do entreat of them in the name of their common country, to become brothers and friends—to cultivate together the arts of peace and kindliness, and to sacrifice on the altar to be erected to Irish prosperity and Irish freedom, their mutual passions prejudices, their mutual passions—to forgive past injuries, insults and offences, and to remember only the acts of kindness and generosity which we have from time to time received from each other.

Finally, we call on the Ribbonman to give up his illegal society—on the Whiteboy to desert from outrage and crime—on the Orangeman to forbear from unwise insults and criminal animosity—we conjure all parties to combine as fellow-countrymen, fellow-subjects, and fellow-christians, to promote the peace, the prosperity, and constitutional freedom of our beloved country—the loveliest land on the face of the earth.

Irishmen of all classes and persuasions attend to us. We are your sincere friends. Our advice is wholesome, pure, and charitable. We want you to be friends and brothers as Irishmen. We conjure you, in the beloved name of your country, to cultivate peace and good will towards each other. We adjure you in the name of the God of peace, and of charity, to love one another. So shall Ireland thrive and prosper. Peace will be restored to the country. Prosperity will follow the pursuits of peaceful industry—constitutional and well regulated freedom will be diffused all over the land, and fellow-countrymen and fellow-christians who have been too long separated and divided, will struggle in conjunction for the restoration of their common country to peace, prosperity, and constitutional liberty.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

The address was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Lawless approved of the address, and gave great merit to the gentleman who had composed it; and the public could not but duly appreciate the immense trouble and time such a composition must have cost its author. In truth the public do not truly estimate the value of literary labour. Conceive gentlemen going home from this and other public meetings, and after being tired out in the day, devoting their nights to the proceedings that take place. Is it not really astonishing with what accuracy every thing is reported—and should they not be adequately and justly remunerated for such essential services to the public. Mr. Lawless, in conclusion, said he would not, in conformity with the public opinion, press his motion for a repeal of the Union.

Mr. O'Connell moved that the address should be referred to a committee for revision.

Mr. Finn spoke in strong condemnatory terms of the stamp duties intended to be inflicted on the press which were intended to put down public opinion.

M. O'Connell recommended every portion of the press to petition. The compositors, the pressmen, the literary gentlemen belonging to the reporting department, from which class had sprung Judges who adorned the Bench and men of the first public rank in society, which could not have been the case if the early pursuits of their industry had been crushed in its infancy by stamp duties.

The motion for a petition of the repeal of the duty on glass was postponed.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

* The proposition of Mr. Dolan for £100 in aid of the funds for building Rathmines Chapel.

DUBLIN AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS AND CIRCULATING THE HOLY SCRIPTURES IN IRELAND.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Rotunda, on Thursday, the 15th of April inst.—John M'Clintock, Esq. of Drumcar, in the chair. The meeting was opened with a suitable prayer by the Rev. John Gregg.

Mr. Hume, one of the gratuitous secretaries, read a letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, regretting his being detained by unavoidable business from attending and presiding at the meeting.

Mr. Hume afterwards read the report of the proceedings of the society for the past year, of which we can only afford space for the following brief outline:—

It appeared from the report that the society had under its guardianship 1,373 schools, including the several denominations of Day Adult Irish and Sunday Schools, in which the total number is 80,513; the increase over the former year is 21 schools (opened only on the grant of books and inspection) and 4,069 scholars. This disproportion between the additional schools and scholars is accounted for by a general increased attendance throughout the schools, in consequence of the return of many of the Roman Catholic children who had been previously withdrawn—in the day schools 1537 Roman Catholic children have been added to the number of pupils during the present year, and as the adult and Irish classes are almost exclusively of that religious persuasion, the whole number may be computed at upwards of 30,000!!

That it employed within the year 61 persons as general and cursory inspectors and scripture readers—and circulated 6,355 English and Irish Bibles—and 20,031 English and Irish Testaments, these added to former distributions make the total of its gratuitous distribution of the holy scriptures 235,718, besides several hundred thousand spelling books, principally compiled from the Word of God.—The society though under great difficulties has advanced in its progress—and the details of the report exhibited a great extension of its patronage and increase of its auxiliaries—and in Ireland a considerable augmentation of its funds.—In addition to the number of its schools and inspectors, and an enlarged gratuitous distribution of the holy scriptures—but owing to a debt of £700 due to the treasurer of the parent society, the Dublin Auxiliary are still compelled to refuse all applications for new schools requiring pecuniary aid—that the number on the refused lists amounts to 30 schools, which would have scripturally educated 3,400 of the children of our destitute population, which number would have been greatly augmented but for the intimation which was given of the inability of the society to meet new demands. Under these circumstances the committee earnestly appealed to their Christian friends to "to stay up their hands" that they might be enabled successfully to parade their warfare against ignorance, vice, and superstition, until, under the divine blessing, "our sons are as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace—when there shall be no breach

ing in, nor going out, and no complaining in our streets."

Colonel Palliser moved the first resolution—

"That the report now read be received and adopted, and that it be printed and circulated with such appendix as the committee may deem expedient."

Which was seconded by the Rev. James Massie, of Dublin, who spoke to the following effect:

I have, Sir, been requested to second the resolution which has just been proposed; and after the detail which has been given from the report you have heard read, it is hardly necessary that I should advance anything in the shape of statements connected with Ireland, nor do I feel myself competent to enter into such subjects. I cannot, however, deny myself the pleasure of referring to the happy coincidence that this Society should have precedence in holding its annual meetings in this place, and at the present time, being, as I am informed, one of the first institutions which entered the field for the moral regeneration of Ireland. I have often heard the question asked, when will the great meetings begin to be held in Dublin?—Some have, in reply stated, in this week, and others have stated, in the following week; but I am disposed to consider that the present meeting is one of the great meetings; it is a meeting convened by a Society that has rendered essential and important service to this land. This society has commenced at the right end—it began its work upon right principles, for it has in its labour of love reference to that class of people who stand in need of that instruction which is not only necessary for the repose of Ireland, but which shall, with the blessing of God, ensure their own welfare and happiness. To give instruction is surely of importance to all men—to instruct the lower order is of the utmost moment, because, like a mighty stream, they are susceptible of that agitation which may so operate on society as to affect the injury of and the interests of all classes—but give them education and you at once counteract this dreadful evil—for by education you enlarge their minds, you enable them to exercise foresight, to trace causes to their effects, and effects to their consequences—it will make them cautious in mingling themselves with those who are ever given to change. But to impart a general education is not merely the object of this Society—its principal object is to impart a scriptural education to Ireland's rising generation, and to bring their minds to the understanding of the sacred oracles of God. In observing the state of society throughout the world we shall find various classes in various nations who have acquired education; instead, however, of turning that education to the benefit and welfare of those around them, they have perverted it to their personal aggrandizement and to take advantage of those under their influence; for any education divested of the scriptures, so far from promoting the welfare of the community, is only, as it were, casting fire brands over the face of society. Look at France at the close of the 18th century, when she lifted high the torch of rebellion, and scattered abroad sedition and bloodshed, the evil effects of which have not yet ceased—who was this done by?—By her philosophers and her encyclopedists—men eminent for human learning, but altogether ignorant of the bible. I had the opportunity of examining schools in India that were set on foot, conducted and managed by Christian exertions, where a scriptural education was imparted. I have also visited schools where the scriptures were but partially introduced—where they were subjected to the influence and direction of the teachers. I have seen the pupils of such schools go into the world determined heathens, with the only difference that they were more accessible to scriptural instruction than those who were entirely destitute of the knowledge of letters. But look at those to whom was imparted scriptural instruction, and for the truth of this statement I can not only refer to the published reports of the Missionary Society, but to the knowledge of those who have visited India, and which I can also attest as my own experience, that in one school where the Scriptures, and the Scriptures only, were made the book of study, that word was blessed by the spirit of God in the conversion of ten out of twenty-two who attended it. And cannot the same principle be pursued in Ireland? The priests, you will say, will withdraw the children from the schools if the Bible be made the only book of instruction. Let them do so. If they succeed in reducing the school, go on. Suppose you had only two or three in attendance, the school will increase. The schools in India have experienced similar opposition and similar desertion of scholars; but twelve months had not elapsed when greater numbers returned; and so has it been in Ireland. It is not perhaps necessary that I should particularly refer to the aid given to this Society by the Irish public. I find from the report that the whole of its receipts from England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the education of 80,000 children does not amount to £9,000 annually. But what proportion does this bear to the population of Ireland—to the millions who stand in need of instruction? Your superintendents and patrons of schools could open many new ones for the education of children if the society had the means to enable them to do so. But this invaluable institution at present is without resources, and is consequently unable to pursue its beneficial course; and the committee have been compelled to refuse applications for schools which were forwarded to them from the most destitute parts of Ireland. This Society is not only unable to proceed, but it has a debt of upwards of £600 on its shoulders which it cannot at present liquidate. Will a Christian public—will Irish hearts withhold the means to enable this institution to go forward when Ireland herself is the subject? Oh, let not your bounty flow in streams to other and to distant lands, and your own so barren and so uncultivated. Let not India and Africa, and the other regions of the earth, so entirely engross your attention as to leave poor Ireland in spiritual poverty and destitution. Let your acts of generosity refer to your own people, and be the happy instruments to elevate your country among the nations of the earth. It was also expressed in the report the anxiety of the poor for the instruction of their children. This was fully corroborated by the fact of the children themselves having contributed towards their education upwards of £500. This is one of the most interesting features in the report, and I have no doubt but ere long the contributions of the parents will be the very milk of the institution. I strongly commend the practice of the poor paying something for the education of their offspring, as it generates a sort of independence, and a wish to acquire all they could for their money.

John S. Townsend, Esq., of Clonakilty, moved the second resolution—

"That this meeting gratefully acknowledge the Divine goodness in blessing the efforts hitherto made by this Society for the diffusion of Scriptural instruction, and the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in Ireland."

After reading which he said—Under any circumstances it would be unbecoming in me to trespass at any length on the attention of so numerous, respectable, and enlightened an assembly, but especially so when I am aware that I am to be succeeded by one who has already earned your applause. With respect to the substance of the resolution, there is abundant ground for gratitude to him who is the author of all mercies and the giver of every good gift in the past history of the society; it is but necessary to look back at the difficulties amidst which it had been first instituted, against which it had struggled, and in despite of which it had prospered, to behold manifestly displayed "the finger of God." So numerous and so disheartening were those difficulties, that had any individual, however high in public estimation, arisen at that period, and in the spirit of prophesy foretold one half the success with which the society's labours have been crowned, no respect for his rank, his talents, or his learning, would have saved him from public ridicule, and he would have been laughed to scorn. Ireland, then, presented one cheerless waste of ignorance. Darkness covered the land, and gross darkness the people. Civil dissensions agitated the whole face of society.—There then existed no efficient and beneficial system to better the disastrous condition of the country; and, in truth, any that would have had the object of the present society—namely, the scriptural education of the people, in view, would have been looked upon as chimerical. It was then that this society had been launched. It followed in the wake of no other institution, and it steered into those dark regions of the country that no philanthropy had ere then explored. With the prospect that presented itself, the firmament wrapped in gloom, and a storm gathering above their heads, the friends of the society might have trembled for success were their confidence in such a crisis reposed in man. But no! they fixed their eyes upon the promises of Him who declared that his word should not return unto Him void. They looked up to heaven, and though they saw above them a cloud dark as death, and charged with all the elements of destruction, they saw with anxious eye, heaven's covenant bow spanning the storm; they hailed it as the pledge of heaven's protection, and from it they felt the cheering assurance, that though awful was the bursting tempest, there was on high a sun that should beam down upon them in serenity when the darkness should have overpast, and the whirlwinds roaring should have died away; such were the difficulties under which the London Hibernian Society was first established, and it would but be necessary to look at its success, in order to join in the sentiments of gratitude to the God of Heaven, as expressed in the resolution I have the honour to move. It will be unnecessary for me to detain the meeting on this part of the subject. The Society's success has been fully set forth in the report, and I will merely reiterate the gratifying intelligence, that upwards of 80,000 persons have received instruction in the Society's schools within the past year—that of these 30,000 were Roman Catholics—that the people themselves have applied for the establishment of the Society's schools, and that even from the Romish priesthood solicitations were not wanting. Under such circumstances it would be hardly necessary to appeal to a Christian assembly on the Society's behalf. It would be for them to say whether the Society's energies should or should not be cramped—whether the debt that encumbered it should be suffered still to encumber it—whether the applications of an inquiring people should be disregarded—in short, whether the Society should be supported in its sphere of beneficence.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, after which thanks being returned to the chairman, the assembly broke up.

WEXFORD POLITICS.

(From the *Wexford Herald* of Saturday.)

On Wednesday; a number of the most respectable Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants of Wexford proceeded to the Quarter Sessions at Enniscorthy, in order to qualify themselves for becoming freemen of the corporation, by taking and subscribing to those oaths and declarations which are required by law. Twenty-five persons, three of whom were Roman Catholics, appeared before the Assistant Barrister. They walked two and two from Rudd's Inn to the Sessions Court, which was crowded to excess. A few minutes after seven the embryo freemen sat down to a most excellent dinner at Rudd's. The cloth having been removed, the chairman gave, "The King," which was drunk with three times three. The next toast was, "Sir William Geary, so long as he supports the freedom of the town, but no longer." Three times three. Mr. Robert Meyler begged leave to propose a toast which he had no doubt would be cordially received. He felt that it was greatly owing to the exertions of his Protestant brethren, that he was now able to say that he was placed on a perfect equality with them, and therefore he had no hesitation in giving the "Protestant Boys." Drank with great applause. Mr. Nathaniel Hughes said that he could not allow his friend, Mr. Meyler to propose the last toast, without also proposing a toast which he was confident would be drank with equal cordiality by all present. He gave "The health of the Pope and long life to him." This toast was equally well received as the former. The landlord, Mr. Rudd, who it was suspected would be disinclined not merely to drink such a toast, but to have it drunk in his house, was here called in and requested to drink the toast. After some pressing, and in the first instance drinking the health of his guests, he said, "Here's long life to the Pope, and a *happy death* to him" (laughter). "The health of Mr. Samuel Cooper, who gave us advice in his shirt." Mr. Henry Cooper returned his best thanks on behalf of his father—I assure you, gentlemen, he added, that though my father received you in so cool a dress, he is a very warm friend (loud and continued laughter and applause). The healths of Mr. Charles Walker and Counsellor Walker, his father, were drunk with enthusiasm, as were also the healths of Mr. William Harvey, and Mr. Crosbie and Mr. Christopher Harvey, his sons. Of the last mentioned gentleman it was said, and said truly, that he was one of the most improving landlords in the county. It is impossible to pass the demesne of Kyle without being struck in full force with the truth of this observation. Mr. Boyse has done much for Balinow, but all things considered, his improvements sink considerably in a comparison with those of Kyle; and our admiration is greatly increased when we bear in mind the short period in which they have been effected. Here a number of cottages have suddenly risen, as if by enchantment, one differing in design from another, and yet all exhibiting such neatness in the execution, and taste and judgment in the appearance, that it would be a difficult matter to make a choice. We wish sincerely that those landlords who look only to the payment of their rents and care little or nothing about the pig stye appearance of the habitations of their tenants, would visit Kyle, and take a lesson from the cleanliness and respectability—the air of comfort and satisfaction which are there so conspicuous. Mr. Walker and Messrs. Crosbie and Christopher Harvey severally returned thanks in brief but appropriate speeches. Mr. Crosbie Harvey proposed "The Marquis of Ely," as he said it was entirely owing to his obstinacy and folly that they were enabled to secure their freedom. This toast was *drunk* in solemn silence, and in a manner eminently *Irish*, the conditions being that the glasses should be *empty*, and held in the left hand! Several other toasts were drunk, and the very best feeling prevailed throughout the evening. Previous to separating, the company unanimously pledged themselves to pull together. In the course of the evening Mr. H. Cooper and Mr. Crosbie Harvey said that they had been respectively offered their freedom, but had declined to accept it unless their brother townsmen, who were equally entitled to it, were also admitted.

The strain of supercilious and intolerant arrogance in which the *Times* applies itself to the affairs of this country, at the present time, is calculated to give a tone to the task of reply, in which we are not disposed to indulge. To suppress demonstrated truth—to repeat misrepresentations, which have been over and over again exposed, and to support the unworthy artifice by the influence of a station, which, however it may have been earned, is admittedly high, is, to our understanding, a political prodigacy of no ordinary degree. The *Times* knows, as well as we possibly can, the reason why the revenue of Ireland, when compared with the population of the country, is so miserably unproductive: the suppression of it might, at another time, have been overlooked, if it could not be excused; but the moment which the *Times* selects for perpetuating the misrepresentation, is exactly that in which it had been most effectually exposed. The new Society for the Improvement of Ireland, by its very first effective proceeding, and which has so extravagantly excited the spleen of the *Times*, called public attention to that utter perversion of every rational principle of taxation, which the present financial condition of Ireland exhibits. The Society admitted the unproductive state of the Irish revenue, but it clearly showed the true cause of it; namely, the *excessive* rate at which, compared with the resources of the country, the burden of taxation is exacted. It stated in the petition against the assimilation of the taxes of the two countries (a document which has already excited unprecedented interest), the fact which no intelligent individual in Europe will deny—that England is enabled to support a weight of taxation, such as the world never before heard of, solely by means of her amazing foreign trade. It put in juxta position with this fact, the melancholy acknowledgment, that Ireland has, comparatively, no foreign trade—it referred to the public accounts to show that the foreign trade of England was above sixty millions a year, while the foreign trade of Ireland, on the same authority, was not one million. The Society admitted the advantages which Ireland derives from her international trade with Great Britain, but it affirmed that which is undeniable, that this international trade is still more beneficial to Great Britain, inasmuch as, while Ireland exports to Great Britain the raw produce of her soil, she receives from Great Britain the produce of her manufactures. The Society referred to the revenue from whiskey in Ireland: it showed that within a few years, the rate at which this duty had been levied was reduced one half, and that the revenue was in consequence nearly doubled. That on the contrary, in the article of sugar, where the duty had been unreasonably augmented, the consumption of the commodity had fallen off more than one half. In the article of malt, it affirmed, and the statement can be contradicted if it is untrue, that the consumption in Ireland, in consequence of the excessive assimilated duty, is not more than one fourteenth of the consumption in Great Britain, and that consequently as the population of the one country is substantially that of the other, the *ration* of malt which falls to each individual of the population of Ireland is only one-seventh of that which is apparently consumed by each individual of the population of Great Britain. These are a few among the many important facts to which the people of Ireland now call the attention of the rest of the empire; and however, the *Times* may misrepresent or suppress them, they will force themselves upon the public consideration, until they shall obtain for Ireland that justice in respect to her financial circumstances, which she wrung from the legislature and the government of England, however reluctantly, in regard to her political condition.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

SOUTH WALES.

Among the various documents of interest which have lately come under our observation is a memorial from the landholders of New South Wales to Sir George Murray, in his capacity of Colonial Secretary. It is rather long for insertion in our columns, and urges some points to which we cannot readily assent, but we give with pleasure the substance of the passages which contain useful information in regard to the colony, they are as follow:—

"In the early times of this colony the attention of the settlers was directed to the growth of wheat and the breeding of live stock, but the culture of grain is not found to be profitable when extended beyond the wants of the local population. In the case of an abundant crop the distance of the colony from a market discourages export, and in our barns and storehouses means have not yet been found to preserve it from the weevil. In like manner the number of live stock being carried beyond the consumption of the colony, the price of butcher's meat has fallen to 3d. per lb. and less, so that the profits in this branch are in a manner confined to the article of wool, which being, from the climate, of superior quality, has met a ready sale in the home market.

"The culture of tobacco was commenced some years ago to meet the consumption of the colony; that demand, however, will soon be supplied, and in the English market we cannot cope with the tobacco of Virginia, unless we are favoured in the duty, at least for a certain number of years. Could the tobacco raised here be admitted into England at a *third* of the duty imposed on American tobacco, we should soon rival the latter, and could bring into cultivation great tracts of rich land, which, without a stimulant of the kind are likely to lie waste for ages. These lands being on the coast, or on the margin of extensive waters, are visited with frequent rains, and might be cultivated with wheat and maize when no longer fit for the growth of tobacco.

"The expense of this colony to England arises chiefly from the transport of the convicts, &c. and from the necessity of keeping a portion of them (too vicious to be employed by settlers) at work for account of the public. Nine years ago the Government expenditure on this colony amounted to £189,000, though the number of convicts was not above half what it is at present, when the expenditure has fallen to £140,000.

"The navigation to and from the colony has considerably increased of late years: next to England, our chief intercourse is with the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, China, and Van Diemen's Land."

Such is the petition of the landholders of New South Wales. The proposition that this country should admit their tobacco at a third off the existing duty, is hardly in unison with the commercial creed of the day. It would have a better chance with the Board of Trade in the last age, or with a minister such as M. de St. Cricq, one of whose fundamental rules seemed to be that "every nation should have the monopoly of its own trade."—*Courier.*

TAX ON NEWSPAPERS.

(From the *Cork Constitution*).

The attempt made by the Ministers to crush the Press of Ireland, is likely, if any thing can, to rouse the spirit of the country into making one general appeal to the equity of Parliament. At a period of unexampled distress—when it is a main purpose of life to be able to subsist—when internal traffic, the mother principle of industry and comfort languishes from end to end, and side to side of the country—the Chancellor of the Exchequer seizes upon the very medium by means of which the necessities of the public are made known, and the transfer of interests communicated; and while it was sickened under its ordinary burdens, and therefore the less competent to one of the great purposes of its usefulness—he lays still a fresh impost on it, under which it is impossible it should be able to sustain itself. There is no rule, no principle, for this unequal treatment of two departments of our national incorporation. In England the taxes have been *reduced*—in Ireland they have been *increased*—for what reason?—Is it because Ireland is the *poorer* country? Is this the principle upon which the Financier calculates? Notwithstanding the immense opulence of England—the prodigious activity of its classes—the surprising multitudes who take an interest in periodical reading—the Newspaper press has been complaining for a number of years;—and yet Mr. Goulburn thinks it proper to force upon the Newspaper Press of Ireland, the very grievance which has caused those complaints! How is it possible to,—we will not say, *justify* this—but to account for it, upon any reasonable or equitable grounds? In wealthy England, the Proprietors of Newspapers complain of a specific taxation—and what does the Minister? Does he lighten the taxation upon the complaining parties? No such thing—but he brings under the same grievance the same description of interests in pauperized Ireland—though already bearing an incumbrance considerably too ponderous—and which, by the way, was about half of that, which her wealthier colleague in incorporation had long staggered under. Does the Chancellor of the Exchequer intend to suppress the Irish Newspapers, and to give a monopoly to the English proprietors? If he do—he will find himself mistaken. It was a saying of Mr. Peel's, when he was in office in this country, that he would influence opinion in Ireland with the *Courier, as it was then conducted*—but he soon found his mistake—and so will the author of the new oppression of the Irish public Journals. Mr. Foster laid a tax of three shillings upon every advertisement in the Irish papers, during the last days of his official career. He was out of humour with them for the part which they took in support of the Irish Distillers—but ill humour and good policy never yet went together—and the Irish Chancellor was obliged, owing to the rapid failure of the revenue upon Advertisements, to lower the duty to 2s 6d;—but he was too obstinate, to go back to the old and profitable scheme of things—or to allow the former discount upon the payment of the stamp duties—and so matters have remained:—the Proprietors of Newspapers complaining, and the public incommoded—while the revenue was actually impaired. But what is the remedy for all this? ADDITIONAL TAXES. Is there any man in his senses who can for a moment suppose that such a measure is adopted for *revenue* sake? What then can be the reason?—the smothering of the Irish Press, if possible—which has been found a very inconvenient cotemporary to many an ambitious aspirant. The paper manufacturers may be injured—the type founders also may suffer—the various artizans that have subsisted by the ingenious art of printing, and especially that numerous body of orderly and intelligent men who are commonly known as *Printers*,—these may be qualified for companionship with our Canadian emigrants and colonists—but the spirit of the land will not remain ignominiously mute in its anger; and Mr. Goulburn may yet live to wish, he had been more attentive to common justice, and to plain policy in his financial speculations. Does this gentleman imagine that he will perform a service to the community, by rendering the avocation of a Journalist, not worth being taken up, by a man of education, honour or respectability? Who but the desperate, will stoop to a pursuit, which has no liberal requital to give to a Gentleman—or to a man who is able to administer the justice of public opinion, with purity, independence and ability. In all the enlightened countries of the world, men of the first order of literary abilities—men of considerable rank, and of the first political connections, have become proprietors of the diurnal publications—is it to render the like impracticable in Ireland, and to keep persons of such character *out of* the Press, that the new burthens are about to be added to the old?—We should really like to see somebody for the bare curiosity of the thing, attempt to argue in favour of this inverted principle of finance, upon which our Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to act. The childish excuse, of *equalising the duties*, no full grown man can respect for an instant. Let us have the wealth, the fountain spring from which revenue gushes, and flows into the coffers of the State—let us have this *equalised* first with England, and then let the equality in taxes follow as quickly as Ministers please—but it is worse than folly to tax wealth and poverty upon precisely the same scale—for *equality* sake. The Minister may as well dream of equalizing the height, shape, and complexions of the people of the two countries of Ireland and Great Britain. Two-thirds of the struggling newspapers of Ireland must surely perish, when it is proposed to *double* nearly the stamp duty upon every sheet. We really protest this plan of taxation looks like infatuation—and we are in amazement at the unhappy intrepidity of any man, who dares to be so absurd, in contempt of the common sense—and the common justice, we will add,—of THE COUNTRY.

THE STAMP DUTIES.

The subject of the taxes on newspapers, on advertisements, and on paper, is beginning to attract extensive public attention. We understand that several bodies of paper makers intend to memorialise the Lords of the Treasury for the remission or reduction of the stamp duty on newspapers, considering that newspapers are so far over-taxed as to diminish the receipts of the Exchequer from this source, and to prevent an immense consumption of paper. The present tax on advertisements will be appealed against on the same ground, and also on account of the mischiefs which it occasions to many trades, as a tax on interchange. But we are informed of more than one literary association on whom these taxes fall the most heavily, who have it in contemplation to appeal against them, on high moral and social principles, as taxes which check the diffusion of knowledge, and patriot the freedom of social intercourse between distant civilized communities.—*London Paper.*

We are glad to perceive that the public are beginning to appreciate the evils attendant on the taxes on newspapers. No better time could be chosen for bringing forward the subject, than that of the approaching discussion on the new stamp act, when the question must arise whether the Irish Papers shall be crushed by assimilating the stamp duty upon them to the stamp duty on English newspapers, or whether the assimilation shall be effected by a reduction of the Stamp Duty on English newspapers from fourpence to two pence, the amount of the stamp duty on each Irish newspaper. Some enlightened members of Parliament have turned their attention to the subject, which will be found of greater importance than to persons of a passive habit of mind might at first appear.—*Sun.*

Mr. Goulburn proposes *only* to double the Irish Stamp taxes in some instances, but to *triple* them in others.—As an exemplification, we may mention that a probate duty, which is now £80, is to be advanced to £270. Now the probate duties in Ireland produce altogether £40,000 per annum, and if they be tripled, £80,000 a year will be added to the public burthens, in their regard alone, though it has been considered exaggeration to assume that the entire of the proposed augmentation of Stamp duties would amount to £100,000. The Stamp duties altogether produce in Ireland about £480,000 a year. They did produce more, for we find that in 1818, their total was £568,916. We have been speaking of a *tripling* operation—but allowing it on the whole to amount only to a *doubling* of the existing burthens, it would add nearly half a million to the present exactions of the Exchequer, and leave us, in fact, under a far more intolerable load of taxation than we had to endure in the war, though the Minister boasts that the relief to the people of Great Britain, since that period, has reached to thirty millions.—*Morning Register.*

LONDON POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

A girl of the town, named *Mary Miller*, apparently very youthful and artless, and of an extremely diminutive size, was charged with having, in the language of the police "kicked up a row" before the Mansion-house last week.

One of the officers stated that the young lady had fallen foul of a gentleman called Jack Robinson; and not having succeeded in her professional attempts upon him, made a most "aggravating" noise, and swore she would have justice, or she'd pull the Lord Mayor bang out of his fea-pan (bed.)—(laughter.) To the Compter the officer was obliged to remove her, where she showed herself game to the last.

The defendant, in a very shrill tone, assured the Lord Mayor (but without once addressing him, except as an equal), that the *hafficer* was a rascally liar. She was, she said, going home to her lodgings up a court, in an alley in Goswell-street, with the key in her hand, when a fellow tried to get it away from her, and she wouldn't give it up: so the officer, in the most cruel manner, seized her, and took her off.

The Lord Mayor—And what are you, my good girl? Defendant—Eh! what am I? Why, I'm a prostitute, to be sure.

The Lord Mayor—Why, carrying your key, you show that you wish to be mistaken for a servant maid. You wish to be seduced, I suppose? (a laugh). Defendant—I carried my key because I had no pocket. What do you think of that, eh?

The Lord Mayor—And where do you carry your cash? Defendant—What! carry my cash! Why, in my hand, to be sure. I dare say I'll be able to hold as much as you'll ever give me.

The Lord Mayor—Pray, may I ask how long you have been in this profession? Defendant—How long! Lord, it's many years now.

The Lord Mayor—And why don't you keep in Goswell-street, about your own shop, away from us! We have enough of you. Defendant—Why, I suppose I may take a walk any where I please.

The Officer—This is a terrible vixen, your Lordship; she won't let none on us rest.

The Lord Mayor—She won't let me rest either, if she pulls me bang out of my bed. I must put you under lock and key, young lady. Defendant—No you won't (laughter).

The Lord Mayor—Yes, I will, for a month in the House of Correction. Defendant—I say, old un—

The Lord Mayor—Well, Miss Miller? Defendant—Strike me lucky, but I hope, my old cock, your body'll stick fast in that —— chair, till I comes to see you (loud laughter).

The Lord Mayor—What's that? Defendant—Why I say it's a rascally transaction between you and that *ere* ——*hafficer*.

Saturday, a Jew named *Moses Moses*, of very small and pitiful dimensions, and embellished with a most cadaverous aspect, was charged with having hit a porter, of more than double his weight, right and left about the face. The porter stated that as he was carrying some goods to a wharf in Thames-street, he saw Moses with a sieve of oranges on his head, standing with some other persons at the entrance, and heard him say that he'd like to give slavey a warning. The prosecutor believing that the words were directed to him, told Moses to go about his business; but the Jew waited, and as he (prosecutor) returned, "pitched into him" with both hands, and at once swelled his head to an enormous size.

The Lord Mayor—Did'nt you return the blow? I should think that you are large enough to make such a fellow skip.

The prosecutor said the thing was done so suddenly, and the Jew's knuckles were so hard, that the light flew out of his eyes before he knew where he was.

It was stated by a witness, that the Jew took the porter quite unawares; and as he was in the habit of attending the fighting ring, he knew where to plant his blows upon an inexperienced man with most effect. No provocation whatever had been given.

The Jew gave a very different account of the matter. He said that as he stood quietly with his oranges upon his head, the porter gave him a tap and tumbled him. He then got up, and, of course, defended himself against his opponent, who fought like a tiger, "but as he knowed nothing about it, he wan't likely to succeed."—(Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor said the oranges were all clean, and asked whether they did not fall to the ground when the Jew received the tap that tumbled him.

The prosecutor asserted that the Jew had laid his sieve upon the ground, and regularly made fight, and that he (the prosecutor) did not give the least offence, nor strike a single blow.

An Irish orangeman, a friend to Moses, was ready to swear that the Jew had his sieve on his head all the time of the row.

The Lord Mayor—What! when he was tumbled?

The Irishman who had gone too far to retract, loudly declared that the oranges stuck to the Jew even in his fall, and during his exertions in beating the porter about the head.

Mr. Hobler—I suppose you can account for that scientifically. Fighting, they say, is now upon a very improved principle; but I don't believe that Dutch Sam could fight with a sieve of oranges on his head (laughter).

The Irishman.—I don't know how the devil it is, your worship, but whatever the Jews takes in hand sticks to them like potty. I'll be on my oath that he fought all the time with a sieve of oranges on his head; but they have got such a way of milling now that a man's eye-balls are sent bang into the back of his head before he can see whether it's a Jew or a Gentile that's afore him (loud laughter.)

Moses all this time looked as sharp as a razor in the countenance. "Look at him my lord," said the Irishman, "why his face is enough to cut any man's throat in two" (laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—Well, he has found a straight forward witness in you, at any rate; but we won't encourage any of the fancy in the city, whatever they may do at the West end. I wish that an end could be put to this brutal practice.

Moses.—Please your worship, the Jews larns in their own defence; we are so exposed to insult, that we're obligated to pitch it in as well as we can.

The Lord Mayor—Well, you are all going into Parliament very soon, and then I hope there will be no occasion for the fighting system.

Moses—Please your worship, when we gets emancipated, I hope the milling will be regulated properly, for upon my word it's so bad of late, that I'm ashamed to be seen near the ring (laughter.) The first thing we ought to do, your worship, is to stop this here robbing system, for it's scandalous that a *gentleman* can't fight now, without it's said he's a going for to cross. It's a shame, your worship (loud laughter.)

The Lord Mayor said that the Jew's language was getting far out of his latitude, and he should put a close to the discussion by calling upon him to find bail. The prosecutor then groped his way out of the justice room, and the Jew was obliged to find bail, which he quickly did from Petticoat-lane.

Adam Smith on Taxation.—The opinion of this great political writer, expressed many years back, seems peculiarly adapted to the present time. He says:—"The taxes which I consider as most inexpedient and oppressive may be thus described:—1. Which eat up their own produce by the expense of collection. 2. Which consume the produce of industry. 3. Which aggravate their pressure by forfeitures and penalties. 4. Which subject the people to the odious and inquisitorial examination of collecting officers."

The Royal Yacht Club are said to be fitting out a squadron to witness the bombardment of Algiers.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

☞ TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Such of our subscribers as have this week been furnished with accounts, will particularly oblige by discharging them.

(FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Sir Frederick Watson, Secretary of the Royal Household, arrived in town this morning from Windsor. The accounts brought by Sir Frederick of his Majesty's health are, we understand, of a favourable nature. The King was better this morning than yesterday, and experienced less difficulty in breathing. No bulletin had been received up to three o'clock, and it was consequently expected that none would be issued this day.—*Sun.*

Consols have improved during the morning from 92⅜ to 92⅞ for the Account, and at present they are 92⅞⅜, with little doing.

Letters from Terceira state that two more English merchantmen were seen off the island in possession of the Portuguese blockading squadron.

IRELAND.

We are every day approaching that important crisis in the history of Ireland when it will appear whether all her people will become united for their common good, or whether a moment of calm and perilous light is to be but the prelude of severer storms and greater troubles than she has ever yet experienced. There are some who think they already perceive that spot upon the horizon which is rapidly to spread and envelop us in gloom: there are others who laugh at the insignificant speck, and deem it unworthy of serious regard; but the majority, taught by the past, are suspended in doubt, and await the coming events, uncertain as to their possible or probable issue. It is not, however, consistent with the business of life that we should brood over-much upon the distant and the future. If we do not drive events before us, they will drive us. We cannot rest for ever with our hands before us, speculating upon remote contingencies. We must take up with things as they pass and occupy ourselves in some degree with the occurrences of the day, or we shall become dreamers of dreams and seers of visions only. Well, then, we venture to say that there is a tolerably numerous and respectable class of persons who feel more qualms and misgivings in regard to this new Society of the "Friends of Ireland" than they will trust themselves to acknowledge. The Society proposes to itself the pursuit of a great variety of objects, and if permitted to go on, may be the means of bringing to a crisis the greatest revolution in regard to Ireland that it has undergone since its connection with England. If put down by the rigour of the law, the solution of the great question which we are anxious about, will only have been postponed. The common consent of the great body of the people of all classes and distinctions is the only sure criterion of the settled and assured fate of the country. If they reject what is baneful and dangerous in the objects of this society, and sanction only what is really valuable amongst them—we would be tempted to pronounce that the time of trial was past—that the hour of danger was over. But if, on the other hand, they embrace and adopt the whole—that then, indeed, nothing short of a spirit of prophesy can foretell what destiny is yet in reserve for Ireland. That the former may prove to be the case is indeed our most fervent desire, and shall be the aim of our exertions, small as they may be, in the cause; but beyond the limits we have laid down we see at present no just cause to proceed. There are some who denounce this society *in toto*, and are already brawling for its suppression; but we repudiate these unreasonable and unnational reclamations, and reject them as at least premature and precipitate. The Society undoubtedly mingles with its purposes the elements of great national disturbance—the unsettlement possibly of the entire basis of our social structure; but it may be induced to discard these dangerous elements, and these being set aside, the Society may be of use. There are at all events many of the objects set forth in its prospectus of which we highly approve, and of which none but the vilest enemy of his country could disapprove. And first, and it is a grand object, there is the union of Irishmen of every denomination. Is it not time for us to become united? Have we not had enough of discord and disunion—and what have we gained by them? Why this, that while we were quarrelling among ourselves the country was going to ruin, and her interests were committed to strangers who neither understood them, nor studied, nor cared for them. Shall we not be the better for national union—for a universal combination amongst Irishmen inspired by one common national sentiment, and a thorough resolution to make the interests of Ireland the devoted and peculiar object of their business and attention? There are none who can hesitate about the answer; but there are some who listen with an impatient ear while we would speak of its possibility. They say there can be no union whilst there is an intention meditated or expressed of doing away with tithes and robbing the Church of its ancient property. Though the suggestion is one of weight, we would not despair that this dangerous rock on which we certainly might split, may be avoided by skilful pilotage. Some timely concessions might be made, and reforms might be effected which would satisfy the dissentient population, without infringing in the slightest degree the rights, the title, and the ancient property of the Establishment. Much might be effected where there was a sincere and mutual desire of reconciliation. All other difficulties could be easily got over, or would amount to mere honest differences of opinion which would be perfectly compatible with the most entire and thorough national union. But some may say, why speak of such an object at all—why not forget our nationality altogether—why not subside into a mere submissive province of England, and commit our interests to British statesmen and such auxiliaries in Ireland, and from Ireland, as they already make use of—to the Imperial Parliament and the King's Ministers? We answer—because a proper feeling of nationality cannot hinder whatever is good in their intentions towards us, and must prevent whatever is objectionable—because our interests cannot be better attended to than when we attend to them ourselves—and, because, when there is a clashing of interests there is a powerful influence always ready to be exercised against us which will require all the force of our nationality and union to combat. For these reasons it does most intimately and essentially concern the welfare of Ireland that our party feuds and animosities should cease, and that, at last, we should drop our sectarian and other petty and internal differences, and feel towards each other like the members of one community, and of a community whose condition is such as to demand from each member the full share of whatever he can contribute to public objects. If such an union were now in existence, let us ask, would our Irish Members venture, as they do, to neglect the affairs of Ireland—would any Minister attempt to saddle us with such taxes as those proposed by Mr. Goulburn—and sacrifice our agriculturalists and manufacturers as he proposes to do for the benefit of the West India proprietors? Decidedly not. But so long as we continue a divided people, these and a thousand other equally obnoxious schemes will not only be proposed but carried into effect. The Union it is true has been the means of annihilating the manufactures of Ireland, and for a length of time laid Ireland prostrate. It has thrown us back a century at least, and we are just recommencing on the first and rudest principles of society. From having been a country—partly agricultural, partly manufacturing, and partly commercial—from having had a native court and legislature—resident Peers and Commoners—Ireland is now reduced to a mere province, and the sole staple of her wealth is the rude produce of her soil. She is to England what Sicily was to ancient Rome. She is her granary, the farm from which she may be supplied with the first necessaries of life. But even as such she has at least one important interest to protect; and now that it is become worth protecting, we already perceive that she is called upon to exert something like national spirit to maintain it. This one instance may suffice, but a volume might be filled upon the subject.

We refer to Mr. O'Connell's address to the people of Ireland as a document of inestimable value and one to which we think there cannot be a single dissentient voice. We have further the pleasure to add that there is not a single paragraph or line in this valuable composition of which we do not wholly and entirely approve. It is calculated, we think, to do a vast deal of good. It is an admirable supplement to the Relief Bill.

THE NEW TAXES—WATERFORD.

It will be seen by our advertisements, that a requisition numerously and most respectably signed, has been addressed to THE MAYOR on this subject, and that his Worship has convened a public meeting for Tuesday next, to remonstrate against this intolerable, impolitic, and unjustifiable infliction. We are delighted to observe the public and patriotic spirit thus early evinced in our native city, and the happy union which now pervades all classes of its inhabitants.

THE PRESS.

A public meeting of the proprietors of the public prints of Ireland takes place in Dublin on Tuesday, pursuant to a requisition from all the proprietors of Dublin. Most cordially shall we second, though at an humble distance, their honest struggle to resist injustice and oppression.

THE DUKE AND HIS PATTYPANS.

An ill-fated rogue of a pastry cook was tried and found guilty last week at the Old Bailey, for "receiving from an *improper person*" certain copper utensils, yclept pattypans, the crested property of Arthur the First, Duke of Wellington. They were the moulds of his Grace's taste, the fashioners of his tart humours: and certainly it was very wrong for a disloyal dog of a confectioner to deprive one who has *preserved* the country, of such delectable little vehicles of enjoyment. If his Grace's pantry is to be invaded, his table *discomfited*, and his pattypans sent up the spout in this manner, where is the use, we should be glad to know, of his laurels? What a flat and unprofitable strain, the *Dulce Domum* would then sound in his ears. But this varlet is a Frenchman, and cares not a fricaseed frog for the military glory of the great Captain. He valued this service of copper before all his Grace's brilliant services, nor would have carried off one pattypan the less to save his most noble *corps politique* from being mashed up into mince-pies. And sign's on't he shall smart for it, the base turnspit. The Chairman of the Westminster Sessions (Mr. Sergeant Arabin), has peppered his porridge for him well, having sent him to stew kangaroos for fourteen long years to come at Botany Bay. It is a most righteous judgment, and we reckon implicitly on seeing that upright Arab in the post of one of the Chief Cadies about the palace of justice, before we die. With him for a Judge, and Scarlett for an Attorney-General, it is not easy to contemplate the perfection to which "the science of British equity" may be carried. The mildness of the sentence seemed to make a proper impression on the Gallic thief, for when he learned that he was not to be hanged for stealing the hero of Waterloo's pattypans, but merely to be transported and that for fourteen years only, "he bowed respectively to the court and retired," and well he might, the lucky larcenist, for he got off in a coach. Had it not been his singular fortune to be tried before so gentle a judge, peradventure he would have had to cut other *capers* than a respectful bow.

It is a remarkable circumstance and hardly to be attributed to mere accident, that the Duke's cook, upon whose evidence chiefly this dreadful culprit has been brought to condign punishment, rejoices in the name of *Joseph Bony*. He is not, however, *the* Joseph of that ilk who prepared his Grace's dinner on a certain well known occasion at Madrid, and whose brother his Grace afterwards dished at Waterloo. Those Bonys were the carvers of his fortunes, but they seldom dressed his victuals, although it must be owned that they kept him in a stew for a good while. *Ohe jam satis est!*

Yesterday, being the day appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, it was observed in this city by the ringing of bells and firing by the troops of the garrison. The firing took place on the Parade. His Majesty completed his sixty-seventh year on his last birth-day.

FIRE.

Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the starch manufactory of Mr. Samuel White, at Hennessy's road, near the Presentation Convent, was discovered to be on fire, at which time the flames had gained such a head as to render every effort to save the building in which the fire originated completely abortive. We are happy, however, to be enabled to state that through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Edmond Power, Henry Alcock, Esq., and Mr. George Wright, zealously assisted by the people, a great deal of the property was saved; and the other houses adjoining preserved from becoming a prey to the devouring element. The fire, was purely accidental. The damage is estimated at about £200, and the premises were insured.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Youghal was held in the vestry room of the parish church on Monday last, pursuant to a requisition addressed to the Churchwardens, Edward Purdon and Edward Trotter, Esqrs. The Churchwardens filled the chair.—Several resolutions were proposed and adopted, declaratory of the feelings of the Protestants respecting the line of conduct pursued by the Roman Catholics, who opposed and negatived the items proposed for assessment at the last Easter vestry, and particularly those for public charitable uses. An address, emanating from the meeting, has been forwarded to Lord Francis L. Gower for presentation to the Lord Lieutenant; which, together with the resolutions, are to be published in the Cork newspapers. Several gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the occasion, and with the exception of two who desired a trifling modification in the wording of the resolutions and address, all were unanimous. The address is exceedingly well drawn up, and does credit to the meeting. Facts are set forth without colouring, and irritating matters which might have been fairly introduced, are altogether admitted. A letter, directed to the Chairman, from a most respectable Roman Catholic shopkeeper was read, expressive of his regret at the part acted by his fellow-Catholics at the last Vestry, and hoping that he should not be considered as united to them on that occasion. One Roman Catholic merchant addressed the meeting, and declared how much he regretted the opposition given at the Easter Vestry, and hoped it would not be productive of any bad feeling between the members of both Churches.—At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Mayor was called to the chair, and thanks returned to the Churchwardens. The meeting dispersed as it had assembled without receiving annoyance of any kind.

The Castor sailed from Youghal on Sunday night for Quebec, having about 200 emigrants on board. So sudden was the vessel's departure that some of the poor people, who had paid their passage, were left behind. Nearly 400 emigrants have left the port of Youghal this season for Quebec and St. John's, Newfoundland.

We had a very high tide yesterday evening.—The parts of the Quay which have not been raised of late, were overflown, and the water reached the footway in many places.

The Law Commissioners have recommended raising the sum for which an arrest for debt may take place, from £20 to £100.

Sermons will be preached in every Church in Dublin, on Sunday next, for the distressed weavers.

The daughter of Alexander Baring, Esq., who is now in Paris, is to be immediately married to Lord Henry Thynne. Mr. Baring, will give the lady £50,000 in cash as a marriage portion, and £10,000 more at a future period, besides £1,000 for dresses, and a splendid case of jewels. The young couple are to reside for the first year at Long Leat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath.

On Friday night ten lambs, the property of Mr. Loughnan, were maliciously killed and left on part of his lands at Ballycallan; and upon the following night this atrocious conduct was repeated—six more having been killed. We understand Mr. Loughnan has offered a reward of fifty pounds for the detection of the offenders.—On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Grace, P.P. of Ballycallan, reprobated, in the strongest terms, the perpetrators of those inhuman acts, which entailed, he said, such disgrace and expense on the parish.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Sir Walter Scott is, on his way to the south, to pay a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart, who resides in Sussex-place, Regent's park, London.

PEMBROKE DOCK, APRIL 15.—Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, arrived here on Tuesday evening last, accompanied by his Private Secretary, the Honourable Captain Dundas. The object of his Lordship's visit appears to be respecting the transfer of some land belonging to the Board of Ordnance, for the purpose of enlarging the Dock yard. Captain Dundas went down the harbour in the *Cheerful* revenue cutter, which had been ordered here for the occasion; and Lord Melville inspected the Dock Yard and the works erecting by the Board of Ordnance adjoining the yard; and also visited Hob's Point, the intended station for the Waterford Packets. His Lordship set off on his return to London this morning.

The reports from Tunis and Bona of the resources of Algiers, if they vary in other respects, coincide with the common belief that the Dey's coffers are well supplied. It is understood that he has a well-organised force of 90,000 men, besides an army composed of Arabs, which if not well paid, could not be kept together; and great energy is described to exist in all the departments of his government to repel the threatened invasion. The principal point of attack is expected to be on Bugia, the port from which Algiers draws her resources for ship-building, about 60 miles distant east, once in the possession of the French. The conditions required of the Dey, by the non-fulfilment of which the French expedition will proceed, are said to be these;—viz. the Dey to pay 150,000,000 francs, as an indemnity for the expenses already incurred, and for the losses sustained by commerce since the blockade; and that the fortifications of Algiers are to be razed to the ground, and piracy for ever suppressed.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

REDUCTION IN BEER.—It has been already announced by the brewers of Edinburgh, that on the removal of the beer duty, they will sell ale and porter at twenty shillings per barrel below the present prices.

Tobacco.—The amount of duty paid last year on this apparently insignificant article amounted to nearly £2,859,000. Of this sum more than half was paid in Liverpool and London, from their being the chief ports for the arrival of vessels from Virginia.—Next to these in amount of importation are, Dublin and Bristol. Of the three kingdoms the respective proportions of duty are—England £1,973,000.; Ireland £613,000: Scotland £273,000.

The respective Treasurers of the following charitable Institutions have received each forty-five pounds sterling, late Irish currency, from the Executors of the late John Leonard, Esq.:—House of Industry, House of Recovery, Sick Poor, Mount Sion Schools, and Trinitarian Orphan House.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

S. B. Ardagh, treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the sum of ten shillings from Mrs. S., per the hands of the Rev. Mr. Sargent.

IMPROVED STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

We rejoice to say that the accounts from all the manufacturing and commercial districts of the country agree in representing that there is a very material improvement in trade. From Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, Blackburne, Oldham, Preston, Bolton, Burnley, Stockport, Coventry, Nottingham, Stroud, Carlisle, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire, as well as from the various seats of manufacturers in this Riding, accounts have proceeded for for some weeks past of an increased amount of business doing—in many cases of the utmost activity in the respective manufactures—and, what is most gratifying and most decisive, a pretty general advance in wages. A paragraph in the *Blackburn Gazette* states that a great advance had taken place in the wages of the operative cotton manufacturers at Blackburn, Burnley, and Colne—a neighbourhood where the wages have been so low as scarcely to support existence in the labourer.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

Ever anxious for the interests of the Established Church, we have seen with extreme surprise that no notice has heretofore been taken of the extraordinary difference which is made between it and the church of England, with reference to the proposed new stamp duties—a difference of which we cannot conceive the meaning or object, except it be to affix some stigma on our establishment. The stamp duty required by the new bill, on the election of an archbishop or bishop in England is £30—in Ireland it is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS! On the presentation to a living in England of £200 annual value, the stamp duty is £5—and for every additional £200 the like sum; but in Ireland it is proposed that the duty shall be, not for every increase of £200, as in England, but for every increase of £100! We do not allude to these items (and we believe we are the first who has noticed them) as being of very great importance in themselves; but we point them out as evidence of a feeling in some quarter to interfere with the church of Ireland in a way in which we were not prepared to expect.—*Dublin Paper.*

LIMERICK, APRIL 21.

Monday night, an extensive barn of Mr. John Synan, situate at Fedamore, in this county, was maliciously burned to the ground, with a large quantity of wheat, farming utensils and other furniture, total damage computed at £200. Three persons of the name of Flynn, who had been heard to threaten Mr. Synan for taking a farm there under Lord Egremont, have been taken into custody on suspicion of the arson. An erroneous idea of the real circumstances connected with the above outrage, has acquired some currency, we are authorised to give a brief narrative of facts. Eight hundred acres of land in that district had just fallen out of lease, and of course devolved to the noble proprietor, Lord Egremont from the hands of the middlemen. As is common in such cases, it was found that several paupers had crept into the soil, by under-letting. Mr. Crowe, a very respectable gentleman, the agent of Lord Egremont, in conformity with instructions, re-let to thirty-one of the most decent and industrious resident farmers upon the property, without admitting a single stranger or alien. This, we are assured, is the real state of the case, and it is to be regretted that it should be made the cause of misrepresentation.

The operative branch of the cotton trade is nearly extinct in this city, the weavers having been compelled by distress to emigrate to Manchester, and the other parts of England.

The total emigration of weavers from this city to England amounts to 162 persons, including their families.

The Right Worshipful H. Rose, Esq. Mayor of Limerick, has received ten pounds from the Hon. Colonel Fitzgibbon, M.P. towards the funds for the Distressed Weavers, for which the Committee return their sincere thanks.

The Holyhead steam-packets are now having their engines altered from eighty to one hundred horse power.

The City of Dublin Steam-packet Company is paying the Proprietors a dividend of five per cent.

Several cast horses of the Scots Greys were sold off by public auction at Cork, on Saturday.

A meeting of nobility and gentry is to be held in Dublin at Morrisson's, in Nassau-street, on Tuesday, April 27, the day before term sits, to consider the most reasonable mode of preventing the breach of courtesy or waste of life in duelling.

On Friday a boat containing nineteen persons upset in the Bay of Westport, ten of whom met a watery grave, and the remainder narrowly escaped. Many of the sufferers have left very large families for whom a subscription exceeding thirty pounds, has been raised by the respectable inhabitants of Westport.—Same day another boat was upset near Achill, with nine persons on board, not one of whom escaped.

Reductions.—We stated a short time ago that considerable reductions were to take place in the civil department of Dublin Castle, we understand that the arrangements contemplated are the abolishing the offices of Mr. Secretary Gregory and Mr. Mangin, the duties of which are to be transferred to Mr. Taylor's office, who it is said, will act immediately under the Chief Secretary.—*Dublin E. Post.*

The Corporation of Dublin have an intention of starting Sir Charles Wetherell as a Representative for the Irish metropolis the next vacancy.

We this day publish a Schedule of new duties for Ireland, the adoption of which cannot fail to effect the ruin of the greater portion of the property embarked in newspaper speculation in this kingdom.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Curragh April Meeting.—This meeting has commenced with great eclat, and the Curragh is in the finest order possible. Large parties of noblemen and gentlemen attended, and the assemblage on the course has been unusually fashionable. The running on Monday and Tuesday was capital, and excited great interest.

Burning, with Loss of Cattle and Life.—Shane O'Marley, of Goland, parish of Kilmacrenan, having occasion to go into his cow-house on Sunday night week, the 4th inst., unfortunately placed a lighted candle too close to a quantity of straw which had been built on a loft. It ignited, and he pulled down some bundles of it, hoping to extinguish the flame, but it only increased it. He then loosened one of the cows, but the affrighted animal, instead of going out at the open door, rushed behind it, and completely stopped up the only passage by which poor O'Marley could escape. Here he remained till a female pauper, who was passing, had the presence of mind to break the door with a large stone, when the cow that had been loosened staggered out, stretched herself on the ground, and expired. Two other valuable cows were burned at their stakes. The unfortunate man was found still living, but so far exhausted, that, on coming to the air, he fell down lifeless; however, he revived. His legs were severely scorched, and he had great horror of mind owing to the fright. He lived in a state of distraction till sometime on Tuesday, when death put an end to his mental and bodily sufferings. The deceased was hospitable and generous, and of the most unblemished character.—*Londonderry Journal.*

COUNTY KERRY ELECTION.

We congratulate our readers on the return, without opposition of the Knight of Kerry, for his native county. This event took place on the 20th instant, amid the acclamation of the people, and the cordial congratulation of his constituents. In occupying a distinguished and responsible place as a public officer, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Knight of Kerry brings with him the disposition of rendering his official influence subservient to the interests of his country, and for the many other benefits, which we think he will be the means of rendering his country, we calculate sanguinely on the Knight of Kerry's advocacy of the cause of the Irish Press when Mr. Goulburn's measure shall come before the House.—*Dublin Paper.*

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.

The principle upon which the church of England opposed the emancipation of the Catholics, and upon which it now opposes the emancipation of Jews, are essentially distinct. The admission of Catholics to the legislature was denied on the ground that Protestantism ought to be the religion of the State; the admission of Jews is denied on the ground that Christianity ought to be the religion *of the land.* These two propositions are widely different. The liberalism which would confound them must be very enlarged indeed. To place all sects of our religion on an equal footing may be proper; but to extend the same privileges to the Jews, is a stretch of justice which requires consideration. It is much the same as if a father, in his desire to act impartially, were to divide his substance equally not only amongst his children, but the "strangers within his gate." A contemporary says that the admission of the Jews is allowed to be innocuous, and that all our fears are for the uniformity of the Constitution. Strip a Constitution of its forms, and its integrity will not be preserved long.—*Courier.*

SWAN RIVER.

Letters have been received this week from the new settlement at Swan River, from an officer in the army, representing to his family the location as most excellent in every point of view. He is about twelve miles from the sea-shore, and describes the climate and soil as excellent, with abundance of water and wood. Its geographical situation is unquestionably good, with reference to the Indian settlements, the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The following scale shows the falling off in the Advertising branch of the Revenue in Ireland during the last eighteen years—a circumstance of which the *Morning Register* very fairly surmises, the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have been ignorant of:—

To Jan. 1812	£26,915	To Jan. 1822	£13,708
— 1813	21,253	— 1823	14,534
— 1814	19,759	— 1824	16,426
— 1815	20,475	— 1825	15,896
— 1816	18,498	— 1826	15,699
— 1817	18,191	— 1827	15,720
— 1818	18,535	— 1828	14,579
— 1819	16,721	— 1829	15,532
— 1820	15,490	— 1830	14,985
— 1821	15,102		

Sixty Protestant families, from the county Leitrim, have embarked for America this week.

New Duties.—The landlords of the county of Dublin have been convened, to take into consideration the ruinous measure proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of altering the relative duties on rum and home-made spirits, in order to give to the West India proprietor an undue protection at the expense of the British and Irish agriculturists.

Rum Duty.—The question of the additional 1s on rum is taking rather an unfavourable turn for the West India interests; the movements of the distillers and the agriculturists are simultaneous and increasing in energy; they are joined by a great Parliamentary body, and it is reported they have made a serious impression on the Ministers. Several memorials in favour of the West India proprietors are in progress; and it is full time all their influence should be brought forward, otherwise the question will be decided against them.—*London New Price Current of Friday.*

Aphorisms, &c.—A proud man and an humble one will both admit that "humility is a virtue." Nothing is more common than a similarity of sentiment in opposite characters. We dare say a fox and a goose, if they could speak, would both concur in saying that poultry ought to be well fed.

Formation of Shot.—It is the cohesive principle which gives rotundity to grains of shot; the liquid metal is allowed to fall like rain from a great elevation. In its descent the drops become truly globular, and before they reach the end of their fall they are hardened by cooling, so that they retain their shape.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

Duns.—Many have thought the word *Dun* was derived from the French *donnez* (give me), but the true origin of that thrilling name is from one *Joe Dun*, a famous bailiff of the good city of Lincoln; so extremely active and dexterous was he in his agreeable profession, that it became a common proverb when any unlucky wight could not or would not pay, to say, "Why don't you *Dun* him." This celebrated progenitor of duns flourished in the reign of Henry VII.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—20th, None—21st, Clonmel, Davis, London, gen. cargo—H. M. S. Pike from a cruise—put back, Pandora—Invulnerable—Argyle—and Robert. 22d, Ranger, Davison, Liverpool, ballast (for Quebec)—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo.

SAILED—20th, City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Liverpool, Scallan, Gloucester, wheat—William, Williams, Milford, ballast—Robert, Cuthbert, Cork, coals (from Ayr)—Invulnerable, Phelan—and Little Ann, Pridham, St. John's, Newfoundland passengers and provisions—21st, Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo—22d, None.

23d, Wind at 8 a. m. W.S.W.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 17th, Velocity, Dyer; at Cove of Cork, 20th, Three Sisters, Grandy (for St. John's, Newfoundland).—21st, Three Sisters, Langrish (for Barbadoes).

SHIP NEWS.

The brig Solon, which sailed from our Quay on Tuesday, with a number of emigrants for Miramichi, Halifax, &c. went aground in the course of the day near Glass House, about five miles below this city. She was, however, got off next day without sustaining any material injury.—Three or four of the vessels which had left this port for Newfoundland, &c. have put back to Passage.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.
Bank Stock	237½	——	230½
Irish Consols, 3 per cent	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝
—— Ditto Reduced	——	——	——
Government Stock, 3½ per cent	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
—— Stock, 4 per cent	100½	100½	100½
—— Debentures, 3½ per ct.	92½	91½	92½
Royal Canal Stock	49½	——	49½

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