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 706. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1830. PRICE 6d

TO ARCHITECTS.

PROPOSALS (free of Postage) for building a new CHURCH at KILMAGANNY, County of Kilkenny, according to a Plan and Specification lying in the hands of William Grace, Esq., Register of the Diocese of Ossory, will be received by the Rev. George W. Rogers, or Wm. Morris Reade, Esq., Kilmaganny.

The Contractor, who will be required to give good security, will be declared on MONDAY, the 2d of JUNE next.

Kilmaganny Glebe, 13th May, 1830.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Dublin, May 3, 1830.

IT being intended to erect a small barrack at MARYBOROUGH, in the Queen's County, and also at NENAGH, in the County of Tipperary,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to such persons as may be willing to enter into agreement for the erection of those Buildings, that Sealed Proposals for the purpose will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, the 5th of JUNE next. Security will be required for the due Performance of the Agreement, and specifications of the particulars and such other information as may be necessary, as also Printed Tenders may be obtained upon application at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer in Dublin; or at the office of the District Royal Engineers at Athlone, Limerick, Cork, and Clonmel.

The Tenders to be addressed to the Respective Officers, Office of Ordnance, Dublin, endorsed "Tender for the erection of Barracks."

By order,

MATT. WINTER.

CHANCERY.

Hamilton KnoxGrogan Morgan, and George Gilbert Grogan Morgan, Esqrs.,
Plaintiffs;
Robert Shapland Carew, Thomas Boyse, William Morris Reade, Charles Samuel Tandy, and John Bates, Esqrs., and the Right Honourable the Attorney General,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the Tenth day of February last, I hereby require all persons claiming to be Creditors or Legatees of SAMUEL MORGAN, late of the City of Waterford, Alderman, deceased, in the Pleadings and said Decree named, or who have Debts, Legacies, Charges, or Incumbrances, affecting the real and personal Estates of the said Samuel Morgan, deceased, to COME IN BEFORE ME, at my CHAMBERS, on the INNS QUAY, Dublin, on or before the NINTH Day of JUNE next, and prove their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Dated this 12th day of May 1830.

J. S. TOWNSEND.

Charles Tandy and Sons, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, No. 10, Talbot street, Dublin, and Waterford.

ARRIVED FROM BATH FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Patronized by the Faculty and the highest Medical Authorities in London, Bath, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c. &c.

A NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE EYES.
SPECTACLES GROUND AND SHADED ON THE EXACT PRINCIPLE OF SPHERICAL ACCURACY,
BY
B. SOLOMONS,
THE CELEBRATED OPTICIAN,
From the Improved Spectacle Manufactory and the London Optical Establishment,
No. 5, Solomon's Terrace, New Road, St. George's East. London.
ESTABLISHED NEAR A CENTURY.

MR. SOLOMONS, the Sole Inventor of the Improved SPECTACLES, &c., is at Mr. C. HUTCHINSON'S, Draper, Quay, Waterford, and who has had the honour of attending the above principal towns of the United Kingdom, and the success he there met with has induced him to visit Waterford for a short period; he therefore has the honour of announcing his arrival from Bath, with a most splendid assortment of his Newly Invented and Improved SPECTACLES and various Improved GLASSES. Such is the superiority of his glasses, that inflamed or weak Eyes feel instantly relieved by the use of them, and they possess the faculty of preserving those precious organs to the most advanced period of life, and enable young or aged persons to sit for any length of time at the minutest employment, either by day or candle light; numbers of individuals in the above places have proved their efficacy. He with confidence solicits a continuance of the favours conferred upon him and which he is proud to acknowledge, assuring those who may please to honour him with their commands, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit their confidence and approbation, and he would deem it the height of ingratitude were he to omit expressing the grateful sentiments he entertains of the kind and gratifying favours conferred upon him, and which it will ever be his study to deserve by the same unremitting and strict attention to the various cases that may be submitted to him, which will meet every attention. Added to advantages possessed by Mr. S. from a long practice in the Eye Infirmary, and under one of the first Oculists, by which he has obtained a thorough knowledge of the difference in Vision, documents conveying the highest testimonials of approbation from individuals of rank are in Mr. Solomons' possession. He will wait on any Lady or Gentleman on their honouring him with their commands.

Several most unexceptionable references can be given in this City to persons who have found the greatest benefit, ease, and comfort, from the use of his newly invented and improved SPECTACLES.

His collection comprises Gold, Silver, Pearl, and Tortoiseshell mounted; also Reading, Eye, Opera, and Portable Glasses, improved Green and Blue Riding Spectacles, to prevent the sun and weather affecting the eyes; Double Spectacles, to see at far and near distances; Blue and Green Eye Preservers, Concave and Convex Glasses; Folding, hand Spectacles of all Fashions, and adapted to all sights, for all those who are near sighted, and have had their Eyes couched, and those who have a full Eye, as the Glasses are ground in a peculiar manner for such sights.

Mr. S. begs to apologise to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who called at his apartments, to procure his glasses, and begs to state that it was the multiplicity of business which prevented him being on the spot at the time, and hopes they will honour him with a call, when they will find him in attendance from Nine in the Morning until Eight in the Evening.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

AT a MEETING of the FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS of the MENDICANT ASYLUM held on MONDAY, MAY 17, the STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE, and the REPORT of the COMMITTEE were read, which with the subjoined Resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

Total Income for the year ending May 1, 1830	£873	1	6
Expenditure	854	9	3
Leaving a balance of	£18	12	3

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Inmates 1st May, 1829	155
Admitted during the past year	134
Relieved during the year	289
Dismissed	45
Went out voluntarily	47
Got service	18
Received into House of Industry	2
Received into Trinitarian Orphan School	1
Taken out by friends	1
Died	6
	120
Remain in the House 1st May, 1830	169

REPORT, 1830.

The Committee of Managers for the year just closed, have nothing of a novel nature to present in their Report to the Subscribers, their labours having been of the same unvarying character with those of their predecessors, and chiefly directed to the most beneficial appropriation of the funds confided to their care. In the execution of this trust the most rigid economy has been observed often to a degree extremely painful to some of the best feelings of the heart, but rendered imperative by the general state of trade and the advanced price of provisions, especially of Potatoes.

As a necessary consequence, the Committee were compelled to make one additional appeal to the benevolence of their fellow-citizens, during a very inclement season, lest nearly 200 miserable beings should be thrown entirely on their own resources, and exposed to imminent danger of perishing by want. The liberal donations received on that occasion, particularly from Members of the Society of Friends, have enabled them to keep the Institution open; but they regret to observe, that this additional aid was chiefly obtained from the most constant and generous of the body of Subscribers, instead of being afforded by the yet numerous class who either scarcely contribute a fractional part of what it is their duty and in their power to bestow, or entirely close their ears against every appeal. On their account the Committee earnestly desire the enactment of a compulsory taxation, while in every other view, they deem the judicious and gratuitous distribution of voluntary subscriptions the most effectual mode of relieving the poor.

A few of the items in the general account, as compared with that of the preceding year, require some remarks from the committee. The labour of the inmates has been less productive, partly owing to the reduction in the price of their work, but chiefly to the almost entire want of wool spinning during three months of the year. Had not this occurred, the last year would have been more productive than the preceding in this most important part of your committee's superintendence, as in the quantity of linen manufactured there is an increase of 204 yards, Total amount 938 yards.

The most material feature of difference, however, is the decrease of regular subscriptions to the amount of £63 7s—viz. in the annual subscriptions of £22 15s 4d, and in the monthly and weekly of £40 11s 8d. When this is considered, in connection with the price of provisions and the numbers likely to be thrown upon your bounty during the next three months, the committee feel they would be guilty of a culpable omission, if they did not urge on their fellow-citizens the necessity of vigorous support to their successors in office. They have no doubt that the body of subscribers will evince the same benevolence and liberality—but this will be found inadequate, if the non-subscribers to the institution cannot be impressed with its importance and excited to subscribe, there will be no alternative between such repeated appeals as will weary the most beneficent—exhaust the present resources—and throw the inmates abroad, or the enactment of some legal measures to save the starving population. The committee are nevertheless persuaded that a moderate contribution from those who are able to contribute, would as far as Waterford is concerned, show the absence of immediate necessity for this, and afford to many one of the purest enjoyments—the luxury of doing good. Even now, from all that can be gathered on the subject, there is less of street begging in this city than in most other parts of the kingdom. The annoyance which remains might be suppressed, if the citizens would refrain from giving indiscriminate alms away, directly injurious to the interests of the institution.

One great means of executing what is so desirable, it is suggested, will be found in the choice of an active Committee, differing so greatly every year in the Members who compose it, as to diffuse a more perfect knowledge of the Institution throughout the city. It is not just to the suffering poor, nor to the Committee of Management, nor to the Citizens themselves, that the same persons should be the constant almoners of their bounty; and that the burthen of such an institution should be allowed to remain with a very few individuals. The Committee conclude with the encouraging assurance, that in all its parts, whether for the instruction of the young—the relief of the destitute—or the encouragement of industrious habits, the Mendicant Asylum is, in itself, efficient. They earnestly request the Citizens to visit and inspect its arrangements, persuaded that they would feel an abiding interest in its welfare.

Proposed by Edward Hobson, Esq.—seconded by W. A. Hearn, Esq.

Resolved—That the statement and report just read be received and adopted.

Proposed by John Carigan, Esq.—seconded by Wm. Milward, Esq.

Resolved—That, to the late Committee and Officers of the Institution, our warmest thanks are most justly due and hereby given for their attention to the interests of the same.

Proposed by Mr. W. Sullivan—seconded by Mr. N. O'Neill.

Resolved—That our warmest thanks are due and are hereby given to Doctors Sheehan and Connolly; to Surgeons Smart, Cavet (97th Regiment), and Hearn; to Mr. Peter Kenney, Mr. W. A. Hearn, and Mr. Luttrell, for their constant attendance on the house, and to request they will continue their attendance.

Proposed by Mr. Hearn—seconded by Mr. Egan.

Resolved—That our best thanks are due and hereby given to the Proprietors of the Waterford Newspapers, for their kindness in giving publicity to the objects of the charity.

Proposed by George Wyse, Esq.—seconded by Rev. C. Hardcastle.

Resolved—That our warmest thanks are due and are hereby given to those individuals who so liberally contributed in aid of the Funds of the Institution.

Proposed by W. A. Hearn, Esq.—seconded by John Carigan, Esq.

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be named on the Committee of Managers for the ensuing year, with power to add to their Numbers:

Mendicant 2

The Sheriffs for the time being,	Michael Phelan,
Archdeacon Hobson,	Rev. T. Dixon,
Captain Newport,	Benjamin Graham,
Rev. Wm. M'Cance,	Edmond Rice,
Rev. E. Hardcastle,	James Webber,
Thomas Wyse,	Captain Doyle,
George Wyse,	Pierse Cox,
Edward Kelly,	James Symes,
Rev. Wm. Frazer,	Richard Fogart.,
Rev. Martin Flinn,	William Sullivan,
James Egan, W. A. Hearn, Nicholas O'Neill,	Secretaries.

Proposed by E. Hobson, Esq.—seconded by Mr. W. Sullivan.

Resolved—That, to the Gentlemen of Mr. Rice's Establishment we return our most cordial thanks for their prompt attendance on all Sundays and Holydays at the Mendicant Asylum, to impart Religious Instruction to the male part of the inmates of the Establishment.

Proposed by Captain Newport—seconded by John Carigan, Esq.

Resolved—That the marked thanks of this meeting are particularly due, and hereby given to the Rev. Messrs. M'Cance and Hardcastle for their unremitting zeal and attention to the general interests of this Institution.

Proposed by W. A. Hearn, Esq.—seconded by E. Hobson, Esq.

Resolved—That the Sheriffs of the City be for the future requested to act on the Regulating Committee, and that the Chairman be requested to intimate to them this Resolution.

Proposed by W. A. Hearn, Esq.—seconded by Nugent O'Reilly, Esq.

Resolved—That Edward Hobson, Esq. be appointed Treasurer for the ensuing year.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, May 19.—The supply of corn is weekly decreasing, and the demand yesterday was very dull for all kinds; prime miller's samples of wheat would obtain 34s to 35s per barrel, but such are very scarce; all other kinds of grain must be quoted nominally as on Saturday. Flour and oatmeal stationary and dull. Butter 101s to 103s per cwt.; weighed at this trade on Saturday 127, Monday 169, yesterday about 200 firkins.

Cork, May 17.—To the merchants, first quality, 100s; second do. 96s; third do., 88s; fourth do., 78s; fifth, do. 64s; sixth do., 54s. To the country—first quality, 88s; second do., 84s; third do., 78s; fourth do., 68s; fifth do., 54s; sixth do., 44s.

London Corn Exchange, May 14.—Trade is very dull here for all kinds of grain; but Monday's quotation is given for every article. The supply is 2120 qrs. of wheat; 21,150 qrs. of foreign wheat; 2,350 qrs. of barley; 2,200 qrs. of foreign barley; 1,400 qrs. of oats; 2,300 qrs. of Irish oats; 1,350 qrs. of foreign oats; and 3,600 sacks of flour.

Irish Provisions.—In Beef and pork there is little alteration. Bacon is dull, and a shade lower. There is little Irish butter offering; Dutch is in consequence again on the advance.

MARRIED,

At St. Peter's church, Drogheda, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Magee, James Dickey, of Belfast, Esq. eldest son of the late Adam Dickey, of Holly-brook, in the county Antrim, Esq., to Anna Catherine, daughter of Barbon Flynn, Esq., of this city, and niece of Alderman William Oliver Fairtlough, of Drogheda.

Thursday, at Liverpool, William Curry, jun., Esq., of Sackville-street, Dublin to Miss Mrria Jones Hurry, eldest daughter of Nicholas Hurry, Esq. of Liverpool.

On the 11th inst., by special license, at the Duke of Beaufort's, in Grosvenor-square, London, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Cholmondeley to Lady Susan Somerset, fourth daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

DIED,

Sunday morning, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. Charles Clarke, of Barronstrand-street.

Saturday, in his 17th year Thomas, second son of Mr. John Sparrow, of this city.

Sunday night, at Grange, Mr. Daniel Kiely.

In the Irishtown, Clonmel, on Thursday, Mr. Richard Creagh aged 74.

In Clonmel, a few days ago, Mr. Henry Sterling, watchmaker.

LONDON—FRIDAY, MAY 14.

A Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed, on the motion of Mr. Slaney, to consider the means of lessening the evils arising from the fluctuation of employment in manufacturing districts, and to improve the condition of the labouring classes dwelling in large towns. The object of Mr. Slaney appears to be to extend the principle of benefit societies, so as to guard against want arising from the fluctuation of employment, as well as from age or sickness.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night stated, that in the new stamp act would be a clause empowering stage-coaches, as well as hackney-coaches, to convey passengers from one part of London to another. This will be a useful regulation, and will tend, among other benefits, to improve the hackney-coaches—vehicles which at present are a disgrace to a civilized metropolis.

Our new Port Admiral, Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B. has issued orders that all officers under his command are to be dressed in full uniform when they appear in public, that they are not to smoke cigars in the streets, and, further, that the hour of dinner on board ship is not to be later than four o'clock in the summer, and three in the winter.—*Plymouth Paper.*

We have been informed that a cotton-spinner in the neighbourhood of Knot-mill has now at work a pair of mules, each of which contains *eight hundred and sixteen spindles*. The same master, we are informed, contemplates, in a short time, to bring to perfection a spinning mule of *one thousand spindles*.—*Manchester Herald.*

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Letters from Cadiz of the 28th ult. state that great alarm exists among the merchants respecting the bad faith of the Spanish government, in having already infringed on the privileges of the free port of Cadiz, it having, by a royal decree, declared that tobacco shall in future be excepted from the late law declaring Cadiz a free port.

A discussion took place last night on Sir J. Graham's motion for an account of the emoluments received by each of the members of the privy council. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed an amendment, to apply the motion not to the members of the privy council by that description, but to every person receiving emoluments from the public exceeding in amount £2,000 a-year. Few members of the privy council condescend to receive less. This amendment was carried on a division by a majority of 231 to 147. The information which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to give will comprehend nearly all that Sir J. Graham asked, and much besides which is very proper to be exhibited, though we do not understand the principles of decorum on which the original motion was resisted. The sums which, according to the information which Sir J. Graham has collected, are received by members of the privy council very much exceed what we imagined they would amount to. The public will be generally surprised to hear that there are 113 Privy Councillors (*excluding* the members of the Royal Family), in the receipt of upwards of £650,000 in the aggregate, or £5,783 on the average for each individual—more for each of these right honourable persons than the income of the President of the United States. It will be curious to see for what services—past or present, or promised, or expected—this enormous average income is distributed among this large number of persons. On the face of such an account there is a presumption of gross extravagance. There are some men to whom a grateful country, if it had no other way of showing its gratitude but its profusion, could not be too profuse. The present age has some such men—but where in this mob of great men to be found? Who are the 113 illustrious obscure who draw so largely on the gratitude of the country? We should like to see them exhibited in a class by themselves; but if the Chancellor of the Exchequer is too regardful of their modesty to let them stand alone, there will be no great difficulty in extracting their separate excellencies from his general return.—*Globe.*

We have the satisfaction of stating that most of the difficulties connected with the negociation between Prince Leopold and the allied ambassadors are removed. The papers relating to it are printing, and will, if no new difficulties arise, be laid before parliament next week. They are very voluminous.—*Court Journal.*

Advices from Gibraltar have been received to the 23d ult. By a vessel arrived there from Oran, it appears that great agitation prevailed on the coast, as well as in the interior of the country. The Moors able to bear arms arrived in great numbers, and the females and the children had been sent into the interior, as well as the cattle, and other means of subsistence. Several European officers were at Oran, and several more at Algiers, in the employment of the government.

A young man at Gloucester, who had swallowed a drachm of prussic acid, has been recovered by inhaling chlorine gas for upwards of an hour.

The improvements at Windsor Castle are still conducted with uninterrupted activity.

The French papers of Wednesday assert that the Chamber is to be dissolved on the 24th of June; and the private letters state that the ordinance for the dissolution is certainly drawn up, and that its non-appearance is attributable to the reluctance of the King to take so decisive a step. Advices from Toulon mention the arrival of the Dauphin, which was immediately succeeded by a grand review of the land forces destined to act against Algiers. The expedition was to embark on the 12th instant.

According to letters from Toulon, the expedition against Algiers will, if the weather permit, sail on the 18th or 20th inst.

Mr. Garney's patent for propelling carriages by steam was yesterday sold by Mr. George Robins; an unfortunate misunderstanding with his co-proprietor caused this unexpected event. The portion which was announced is one-sixth part, which produced one thousand pounds; Sir Charles Dance was the purchaser. The Auction Mart was crowded, and the auctioneer kept his audience in very good humour by his remarks on the public convenience resulting from this ingenious invention; he instanced, as one of its advantages, that it travelled from Bath up the steep hill at Marlborough more quickly than the mail.

Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, after being incarcerated for three years in Newgate under a sentence of the court of King's Bench, upon a conviction at Lancaster assizes, in 1827, for the abduction of Miss Turner, an heiress, whom he carried from that county to France, under circumstances which obtained such notoriety at the time that cannot have been forgotten by our readers, was yesterday discharged from prison, and he took up his residence with his daughter and servants, at Green's Hotel, in Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SUNDAY, MAY 16.

The only hope of popularity that remains to the French minister is in the success of the expedition against Algiers. National vanity may assist him to that triumph over the prejudices of the people which he is unable to gain by more legitimate means. But if the issue of a measure may be anticipated from its beginnings, there never was a more signal failure in the annals of war than may be expected to accrue in this forlorn expedient. Prince Polignac will therefore be cast upon other resources for the preservation of his power, which, in its constitutional sense, is hourly declining.—*Atlas.*

Catholic Marriages.—We are enabled to state, on private authority, that the Duke of Wellington has promised to introduce into the House of Peers a bill for legalizing Catholic marriages. A deputation from the Catholic clergy waited on his Grace on Thursday, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject. This is but an extension of the principle of the Relief Bill; or rather, it is but its natural development. The few restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operations will by degrees drop away; and, at last, all distinctions on the ground of religion between Roman Catholics and Protestants will fade into oblivion, if the madness of party do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds.

Stamp Duties.—The proposed assimilation of the stamp duties on newspapers between England and Ireland has naturally met with considerable opposition in the sister island. They say that they find it sufficiently difficult to obtain a remunerating circulation for their newspapers as it is, but that an increased stamp duty would have the effect of crushing them altogether. We believe the fact to be so, for the literary taste of Ireland is not proof against heavy duties. How far the new tax may serve the purpose of reducing that taste to still greater straits it is not our purpose to inquire: we are only desirous of pointing out to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the mistake he has committed in a proposition intended to effect the desirable object of improving the public revenue. By increasing the Irish stamp duty he is told he will banish the commodity to be stamped—*ergo*, having nothing left to stamp, he can derive no duty therefrom. The error consists in this, that instead of raising the Irish stamp to a level with the English, he should lower the English to a level with the Irish. That would be the true way to increase the revenue. But Mr. Goulburn, no doubt, considers our postulate a paradox.—*Atlas.*

Ikey Solomons is on his passage from Van Dieman's Land to this country to take his trial.

Mr. Liston has, it is said realized a fortune of somewhat about £50,000.

Upwards of 2000 rats were found on board a ship lately arrived at Havre from Manilla. The sailors had found an abundant supply of food in them during the long voyage.

Government have determined to send all persons sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay, instead of confining them on board the hulks.

A bill for taking, in 1831, the population of Great Britain, has been brought into the House of Commons.

Not less than 466 German broom girls, and 144 Italian minstrels and plasterers, have landed at Dover since the 1st of January last.

The vacancy in the office of the King's Advocate-General by the elevation of Mr. L. Foster, will be filled by Mr. Stapleton, King's Counsel. Mr. Foster would ere now have taken his seat in the Exchequer as successor to Baron M'Clelland, but for the King's illness, the royal signature being wanted to complete the arrangement.

Sir Henry Meredith is sure to succeed Sir Jonah Barrington, as Judge of the Irish Admiralty Court.

State of Trade.—The Leeds woollen cloth trade is not quite so brisk as it was last week, but the manufacturers are not at all slackening their hands. The stuff trade is somewhat better, not much; other branches of our manufactures remain in *statu quo*—prices of all kinds still depressed. At Huddersfield, on Tuesday, there was a tolerably good market. The demand, indeed, has been very fair for some weeks, though we do not hear of any advance in price. The latter is a source of general complaint. We may apply the same remark to Halifax. At Bradford goods go off briskly, all things considered, and for a few light spring articles a small advance has been obtained.—The King's illness operates most injuriously upon almost every kind of fancy manufacture.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Bloodless Duel!—A few evenings since a quarrel took place at a "smoke-shop" in this city (Worcester,) between a grocer, and one of Sir John Barleycorn's guardians, vulgarly yclept "a victualler." Nothing so mean as fisticuffs could be thought of, and it was agreed that "satisfaction" should be given over the table—pistols were immediately sent for.—While waiting for these honour-satisfying weapons, the belligerents had some thoughts of calling in lawyers to make their respective wills; but aware of "the law's delays," they determined forthwith to settle the "affair of honour," and leave the affair of law to their representatives. In due time the pistols arrived, and were duly loaded by the seconds—who let the victualler into the secret, that the balls were omitted "for this night only." The paces being measured, the combatants mounted on chairs, and at the word "fire," both pistols went off—and so did the victualler—he fell dead to all appearance, and his opponent was soon apprized that he had received a ball in his "victualling office." This was dreadful intelligence—the man of ancets turned as white as one of his own six-at-loaves—the coroner and his jury appeared in dread array before his bewildered imagination—and he offered the spectators a handsome bribe to let him escape! He was kept in this "pleasing anxious" state for some time, until at length Mr. Boniface rose from his prostrate position, and convinced his antagonist that he had not been "food for powder."—*Worcester Journal.*

On Sunday night last, 9th inst. one of the most tremendous events happened in Sunderland harbour that ever occurred there. About a quarter past eight o'clock the Durham packet which was lying loaded ready for sea, broke from her moorings in consequence of the heavy fresh which was running rapidly down the harbour. The ship was hurried with dreadful impetuosity against the next tier of ships, which were at once driven from their moorings; and in a few minutes every ship which was afloat on the south side of the Wear, below the Ferry-boat landing tier, was drifting towards the sea. The vessels, however, stopped near Hardcastle slip, and formed a complete dam across the river for nearly half an hour, during which time the water rose several feet. At last a sloop situated about the centre of the fleet was forced out by the extreme violence of the flood, and immediately the whole of the ships drifted to the entrance of the harbour, where they grounded and stopped, the tide being out. The damage done was immense. It is calculated that at least from 65 to 75 ships have suffered more or less. The scene is truly heart-rending; ships dismasted, bowsprits lost, vessels in a state of complete wreck, and six or eight sunk, present a distressing appearance. The number of keels sunk in the harbour, and driven out to sea and lost, has not been accurately ascertained, but it is very great. Lord Londonderry's floating drop is lying sunk in the river. On the north side of the river, a ship which was built on, we believe, Mr. Story's yard, has been washed off the stocks, or rather her supporters have been washed from under her. The damage however, with this exception, was entirely amongst the ships lying on the south side of the river. We are sorry to add, that the master of the Windham unfortunately got both his legs broken in the midst of the confusion on Sunday night.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The Sovereigns of Europe.—The probability of life of the principal Sovereigns of Europe may be judged of from the following statement:—The oldest is Charles X. of France, who is 73 years of age, tall in person, and very hale and strong; he hunts and rides constantly, and is much in public. The Pope, Pius VIII. is 68, and in tolerable vigour. The church is usually considered favourable to longevity. The next is our Gracious Sovereign George IV., who is 67. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, is 66, and has recently had a severe illness, but is a strong and healthy man. Felix, King of Sardinia, is but 65; and Frederick VI. of Denmark, 62; both in good health. Frederick Wm. III. King of Prussia, is 66; Wm. I. of the Netherlands is 58; he has the appearance of a weather-beaten soldier, as he is, and though subject to chronic complaints, is robust. Francis, Emperor of Austria, is 53, and healthy; Francis King of Naples, is 51, and very gouty. Mahmoud II. Sultan of Turkey, is 46, and possessed of great vigour of body and mind. The Turks, however, grow old prematurely, and Mahmoud may therefore be reckoned at 60 years old at least. His countenance and his eye, are particularly striking and expressive. Ferdinand VII. of Spain, is 45 years old, and has long been a prey to diseases partly constitutional, and partly the effect of debauchery. He has the gout constantly, and is incapable of much active exertion; he has however, lately married his third queen. Louis, King of Bavaria, is in his 46th year, and has suffered from licentious pleasures. Nicholas I. Emperor of Russia, is 34; is tall and handsome in appearance, hardy and active, and accustomed to laborious exertions.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 11.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Mr. HUME said, that the importance of the motion he was about to submit to the house would render it necessary for him to trespass some time upon their attention, while he stated the grounds on which he repeated the propositions he had made in 1823. None of the reasons offered at that time against his proposition had appeared satisfactory to him. In 1823, he had entered into the early history of Ireland; but on the present occasion he should confine himself to the period since the union, and, greatly to the credit of his Majesty's ministers, he was relieved from many troublesome details connected with that period by the settlement of the Catholic question. The saving of the salary of the Lord Lieutenant was, on his view of this question, a subject of minor importance. If the change he now proposed had been made 25 years ago, many millions would have been saved. No less than £10,000,000 and a half had been paid since 1800, towards the charitable institutions of Ireland and for other purposes, which it was said would promote the internal government of that country. If this money had really been spent for the good of Ireland, he should not regret it; but as he knew that a great part of it had gone towards keeping up party spirit, and setting a few over the mass of the people, he could not help lamenting that the money of England had been so mis-spent. The local influence of the government of Ireland had occasioned the greatest mischiefs. When a committee of that house, with the noble lord, the secretary for Ireland, at the head of it recommended that great reductions should be made in the expenditure of Ireland, and when these recommendations had been so little attended to in the estimates laid upon the table, to what could he attribute this fact, but to the local influence of the Irish government, which was too strong even for the government of this country? At the time of the union, Mr. Pitt and his Majesty who then filled the throne, declared it to be intended that Ireland should be blended with England, and be united in all respects with this country. Instead, however, of being made an integral part of England, Ireland had been converted into a province, and subjected to all the vices of a colonial government. They had passed several bills for Ireland; the establishments of that country were on a different footing from the estsblishments of England. If there had been no Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, this could not have happened. A Lord Lieutenant, when appointed, put his relations and friends, all strangers to Ireland, in lucrative and confidential situations about him. The retainers of the Lord Lieutenant were different from the people of Ireland. This could not fail of displeasing the mass of the Irish, and there could be no union till the system was altered. Of the Irish too, the Orange party had the preference. On them, the small minority, were lavished honours and emoluments to the exclusion of the majority. The only way to get rid of the evils of this system was to retrace our steps—to place Ireland on the same footing with respect to its internal government as Scotland and England. He had seriously considered the subject in every point of view, and he saw nothing which would prevent his plan being carried into immediate effect. In the present mode of government, no Irishman could have the same feeling of independence as an Englishman or a Scotchman. She was governed in the same manner as Jamaica, or any other colony. The Lord Lieutenant, or Governor General, was appointed in the one case by the King in council, and was under the control of the colonial secretary. In the other case he was appointed in the same manner, but under the control of the Secretary for the Home Department. The hon. member then went on to contend that this deputed power led to abuses which could never exist if the country were governed as Scotland or any other part of the united kingdom; for instance, we should not have seen such an exercise of authority as that which was witnessed a few days ago in the proclamation for putting down an association. The government and the business of that country should be performed by direct instructions from London, as in the case of Scotland, and not by intermediate authority; if they kept up a viceroy, with its state pageant, they ought also to keep up a parliament there, for the presence of a legislative body could alone render that necessary. He did not blame this or the other department for the evils to which he alluded. They arose out of the very nature of this delegated authority. He would take away the cause of this by removing the office of Lord Lieutenant altogether. Take away that which was the root of the evil, and we should see Ireland soon flourishing in as great a degree as any other part of the united kingdom; for he should be able to show, before he sat down, that Ireland had made rapid advances to improvement of late years. He would show this in the amount of her shipping and of her exports and imports. One great cause of the strength of England would be found in her complete union with Ireland; while the latter was in a weak or impoverished state, England must feel the effects in a diminution of her resources. When Ireland had a separate parliament, when she had a separate military force, a secretary at war, a separate artillery and commissariat—then a Lord Lieutenant, as the head and director of the whole, was necessary; but now all these were removed, and the business connected with them was done in London. The union—that measure which, when considered dispassionately, must, he thought, be approved by every friend to Ireland, as beneficial to the two countries—had brought a change not only with respect to those departments, but also with respect to the customs, the excise, the board of stamps, the post-office, and several other public departments, the direction and management of which had been removed, or were in progress of removal to London; so that, in fact, the Lord Lieutenant had little more to do than the passing of some accounts laid before him by the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland (an office, by the way, which he thought wholly unnecessary, and ought to have been abolished if the government showed a due regard to economy), and the nominal execution of some orders which might be as well done under the direction of a secretary for Ireland resident in London. The whole, or nearly the whole, business of the departments to which he had referred was now centred in the treasury here. The hon. member then took a review of the principal business performed in Dublin under the nominal superintendance of the Lord Lieutenant, and contended that the whole, with perhaps the police, could be as well directed in London by a secretary as now with the expensive pageant of a lord lieutenant and his suite. The business of the council office was, he observed, but trifling, and might without inconvenience be as well performed here. It might be said that there was a great advantage in the fact of a Lord Lieutenant holding a court in Dublin, but of

what importance was that to the great mass of the people there? It might be advantageous, or so considered by some little great men in that country, who affected great superiority over others by the fact of being admitted to the castle on certain state occasions, but it was certain that the holding a court in Dublin was destructive of that society which would otherwise be found there. He had no doubt that if there were no court in Dublin, many of the landed proprietors would go and reside there as landed proprietors did now in Edinburgh, and enjoy an equal and comfortable society from which they were debarred by the existence in that city of those state parties. The presence of a court was no doubt a benefit to a certain number of haberdashers, and tailors, and court-dress makers, but was their advantage to be purchased at such a price to the country and to their fellow-subjects in other parts of that kingdom? The fears of those who thought that Dublin would be injured by the removal of the court were, he thought, quite vain and idle. When he last brought this subject before the house, he was met by a statement of the evils which the removal of the legislature had brought upon Dublin—that grass was growing in the streets, and that a great portion of her houses were gone to ruin. He had since made inquiries into the fact, and he would state the result.—So far then from its being true that Dublin had decreased since the union, it had increased in the number of houses and inhabitants. From the year 1800 to 1822 (the year before that in which he first introduced this subject) the increase of the number of houses was 3,463, being nearly a fifth of the whole number of 19,864. The population was then 223,000, having increased between 40,000 and 50,000. The increase in the shipping was also great. In 1800 the number of ships was 2,575; in 1822, it was 3,400; and at present 4,000. The tonnage had also increased 113,000 tons. It was suggested that this increase of shipping might have been occasioned at the expense of the out-ports; but this was not the case, for the outports had increased in the same time. In 1800, the number of vessels was 4,800; in 1822, 7,900; and last year, 11,700. The tonnage in 1800 was 664,000;—in 1822, it was 953,000; and in the last year, 1,470,000, being an increase of upwards of 500,000 tons in the last seven years. It was impossible, then, to assert with any justice that Ireland had deteriorated since the union. The exports in the year 1790 were (exclusive of those to England as we understood) in official value, £3,450,137. In 1820, £7,160,000, being more than doubled with*in* that time. The honourable member then entered into an examination of the business done in the office of the Secretary for Ireland, which he said was divided into 12 departments, the management or direction of the whole of which might, he contended, be removed to London, and be performed by an Irish secretary resident here. With respect to the department that related to the extension of mercy in criminal cases, he conceived that there could be no difficulty whatever in transfering it. The system might easily be assimilated to that which existed in Scotland, nor could he see any difference between the case of judges who presided at trials in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and that of a similar officer who exercised his functions in Ireland. The circumstances of former times were very different from those of the present, when the communication between the two countries was so materially facilitated by modern improvements in travelling. That which formerly required ten days to accomplish, could now be effected in a few hours, and any objections of a local character must therefore apply equally to Scotland. The shape in which he intended to submit his motion was as follows:—"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to consider whether the office of viceroy was any longer necessary in Ireland, or whether it could be dispensed with consistently with the advantage of that country, and the general interests of the united kingdom." This motion, he should observe, did not prescribe any particular time for carrying the contemplated object into effect, but left it to the discretion of government to select the most convenient opportunity for introducing a change of system.

The motion having been seconded, was then put from the chair.

Lord F. L. GOWER commenced by adverting to the different line of argument on which the honourable member had rested a similar motion in the session of 1823 from that which he had thought proper to adopt upon the present occasion. His proposition had been then grounded on the existence of the Catholic question; but it was now recommended on account of the political circumstances of the country, if not for economical considerations. Yet he was entirely at a loss to discover the proofs upon which the hon. gentleman established his assumption. He had asserted that the defects and abuses existing in the charitable institutions of Ireland would have been remedied, but for the continuance of the office of Lord Lieutenant since the union. He should, however, be enabled to disabuse the minds of hon. members who might give credence to this representation, which he could do most effectually, by showing certain reductions in the estimates hereafter to be submitted. It was not judicious, in his opinion, to debate the present subject so soon after the settlement of the Catholic question, involving, as it did, a great difference of opinion amongst the wise and moderate of all parties in Ireland. He did not pretend to say that it was a question which the house might not with propriety take into consideration, and still less was he inclined to affirm that the hon. member had adduced arguments which deserved to be treated with inattention or disrespect. He was not, however, prepared to assent to his inference that the subversion of the executive power in Dublin and its resurrection at the home office, shorn of its usual attributes, would be productive of benefit to Ireland. The hon. member had, moreover, shown his ignorance of the habits and feelings of the Irish public when he appealed to their national pride, assuming that it was violated by submitting to what he termed the degradation of a colonial government. In reality no such prejudice had been ever for a moment entertained by Irishmen of any class whatever. The court of the Lord Lieutenant had not merited the stigma which the honourable gentleman endeavoured to affix to it, by stating that it was surrounded by numerous needy dependents, who received profitable promotion, and cherished at the same time a rooted jealousy and dislike of the native inhabitants, and all else that might be considered peculiarly Irish.—Such an observation applied to the courtiers who accompanied King John when a guest in Ireland but, his own personal experience of *two* vice-regal courts of the present day led him to form a contrary conclusion. The argument that the Irish establishment tended to prevent an assimilation between the habits of the people with those of England was, in his judgment, equally destitute of foundation. What had been urged respecting a late arbitrary act of power on the part of the Lord Lieutenant but tended to convince him the more of the utility of that office (hear, hear). As to the vice-regal influence on the administration of the criminal law, it would not be difficult to prove by details, with which the hon. member for Limerick was well acquainted, that a most beneficial effect was thereby practically exercised on the working system as compared with that of England. He could himself bear testimony to the success of the exertions of two viceroys continually directed to this subject. It was not in his power to devise, nor had the hon. member for Aberdeen suggested, any mode of removing the difficulties which opposed themselves to the adoption of his advice. He was never more convinced of the advantage that accrued from oral communication between the executive government and legal advisers who were acquainted with the habits and feelings of the people, and the loss of this advantage could not be compensated by correspondence with the Secretary for the Home Department, however the modern rapidity of communication might facilitate and recommend such a mode of intercourse. The general advance of the prosperity of Dublin since the union, it was admitted, had been demonstrated; but was it not rather illogical to conclude that the system under which that prosperity was created ought to be changed? In fact, no case had been made out which could induce the house to adopt the proposed resolution, and the discussion of the subject at present was both impolitic and inconvenient. The hon. member had assumed that the higher classes would universally repair to the metropolis, and form a court of their own in the event of the vice-regal establishment being withdrawn. This inference, however, he had no doubt would be disclaimed by the generality in Ireland, and he was equally sure that the Irish court tended to effect a much more beneficial communication between the upper ranks of Irish society than could be otherwise attained.

Mr. S. RICE reminded the house that the present proposition involved no pledge to an abolition of the office, nor did it go further than to imply an opinion that the subject merited consideration. He was particularly happy that the motion was grounded rather on good government than on economy; for although no one regarded economy more than himself, he held the good government of Ireland to be a point of more importance. He did not perceive that local government was sufficiently recommended by local considerations. In Dublin, it was probable that this motion might be unpopular, but he was convinced that the people of Ireland generally were far from opposed to the change which it referred to. The speech of the noble lord certainly prepared him for ministerial concession, and he had now little doubt that the time was not very distant when government would come forward with a proposal of the kind contemplated by the member for Aberdeen. If hon. members looked back to the frequent changes of the chief secretary of Ireland since the union, they would see what must be the effect of the system of shifting and changing. The average continuance of each was 19 months. Just at the time when they knew something of business, they were led to abandon the country, and deliver over a most difficult political task to a new practitioner. This practice alone would lead to a system of misgovernment; but in Ireland there was a small body of gentlemen, called the Catholic government of Ireland, men who were unknown, and who did not deserve to be otherwise, but who held the strings of office, and all the efficient power, and became the instruments of party, the discords of which they continued. Did the gentlemen of Ireland believe that the noble duke, as Lord Lieutenant, possessed the whole influence in Ireland?—No; they felt that it was exercised by a small *coterie* at the castle. This was the general impression, and it was founded on facts which deprived government of strength. He did not think that the institutions of Ireland received much advantage from the presence of a vice regal court; and he predicted that the accomplishment of the destiny of that court was not far off. Was it necessary to institute a court at Edinburgh to improve the society of Scotland? There was only one argument of the noble lord against the motion which seemed of weight, and that related to the administration of criminal justice. But if the argument was good on this ground in favour of a lord lieutenant of Ireland, why was it not good for the introduction of a lord lieutenant into Scotland? The facilities of communication with the government were equal. He concurred in the motion of the hon. member for Aberdeen, which did not pledge those who voted for it to the abolition of the office of lord lieutenant, but called upon government to exercise their deliberation on the subject.

Lord L. GOWER explained.

Mr. MOORE opposed the motion. He observed, that Ireland was sensible that her manufacturing interests were much indebted to the court of the Viceroy. The citizens of Dublin had considered the propriety of calling a meeting to petition the house against the motion; but it had been supposed that the motion was so out of all question, that the house would not entertain it. The general impression in Ireland was in favour of the office of lord lieutenant. No circumstance would produce greater exasperation of feeling, or increase an opinion which was growing in Ireland, that Ireland was not regarded in this country, than the abolition of the lord lieutenant and his court. In no part of the country was distress so great as amongst the small traders and manufacturers of Dublin; but no man acquainted with the state of Dublin was not convinced that, were it not for the assistance rendered to the manufacturers by the stimulus of the court, instead of 15,000 or 20,000 distressed manufacturers, the proportion would be double. He opposed the motion, and hoped the time would be far distant when his Majesty's government came down and made such a proposition as this.

Sir H. PARNELL supported the motion. He considered the office of lord lieutenant a positive evil, in respect to the county government of Ireland. The office being a deputed one, the lord lieutenant could not appoint a deputy, so that Ireland was deprived of lords lieutenant of counties. As to the feelings of the people of Ireland respecting the abolition of the office, he (Sir H. Parnell), had had several communications on the subject, and he could only say, that amongst intelligent persons the opinion was that the leaning of the people of Ireland was in favour of the abolition of the office. He had heard the speech of the noble lord with satisfaction, as it seemed to showed a disposition on the part of the government to get rid of the office.

Lord OXMANTOWN said it was only three weeks since he had left Ireland, where this motion was a subject of discussion; he had heard the opinions of many on this subject, and had never met with a single individual who was not decidedly hostile it. He had no doubt that if the people of Ireland thought there was a serious intention in the house to abolish the office, petitions would be presented from every county and parish in the country against it. He opposed the motion on the ground that he conceived the abolition of the office would greatly increase the number of absentees in Ireland (hear).

Lord ALTHORP said that it was, perhaps, a question of doubt whether this office ought to be abolished; but, for himself, he had nearly made up his mind that it ought. Nothing was, in his opinion, more useful than unity of government in governing a country difficult to be governed—and such was Ireland. Besides, the peculiar advantage of a monarchical government was always supposed to consist in its steadiness; which, it was contended, more than compensated for the great difference existing between its expense as compared with that of a republic; although, in fact, the trappings of royalty cost more than all the establishments of a republic. But in Ireland they had only the trappings, and not a single advantage of a monarchical form of government, since they had that perpetual change which was considered so destructive. Besides, there was no more reason for supporting a separate local government in Ireland than in any one of the northern counties in England, because the communication between them was just as easy; and if lord lieutenants of counties were established, as in this country, all the difficulties urged against the measure might be met, except that respecting the administration of justice. As the hon. member for Aberdeen, too, had so clearly stated, there would be a great saving effected by the adoption of his suggestion, but if he thought the removal of the lord lieutenant would be injurious to Ireland, the anxiety to economise would have no weight with him; but thinking, on the contrary, the measure would be productive of good, he should support the motion.

Sir G. MURRAY said that he was induced to offer a few observations to the house upon this subject, in consequence of the great interest which he took in all questions which were connected with the condition of Ireland. In reply to the observations of the noble lord that there was a continual change in the system of governing in Ireland, owing to the frequent change of its lord governors, he would merely say that the system of government in Ireland did not depend upon the individual who was lord lieutenant, but on the administration in England to which he owed his appointment. The vacillation observable in the policy pursued by the different secretaries of state for Ireland was not attributable to the individual character of the different noblemen who had acted as viceroys, but to the system adopted by the administration in England. That vacillation was now at an end, for a new system had recently been adopted with respect to Ireland, which would be beneficial, he trusted, not merely to that country, but to the empire at large. He was of opinion that, as a piece of machinery for conducting the government of Ireland, the office of lord lieutenant had been of great advantage. It might, perhaps, be dispensed with now, but he was convinced that up to the present time it had been essentially necessary and positively useful. He thought that the hon. member for Limerick had treated the interests of the metropolis of his country very lightly; he had mentioned Dublin as if it were a mere outwork of Liverpool. Now he could not consent to look upon Dublin in that subordinate point of view. He confessed that he was inclined to think that the residence of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin was of great advantage to that metropolis, and also of no slight service to the country in general. There was but one argument against it which appeared to him to be deserving of any weight, and that was founded upon economy, a consideration which the hon. member for Northamptonshire was inclined to throw overboard in his mode of treating this question. He admitted that a saving to the public would accrue from the removal of the vice regal court from Dublin; but he thought that that saving would be a minor consideration, unless it could be distinctly made out that Ireland would receive no detriment in any other respect from having such a measure carried immediately into effect.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that if the people of Ireland had supposed that this motion was seriously intended, their sentiments upon it would have been made known to the house in language and tones too plain to be misunderstood. He contended that the feelings of the people of Ireland were decidedly hostile to the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant; for they were convinced that it would considerably increase the number of absentees from that country. Besides, there was an advantage in having a Lord Lieutenant resident in Ireland, which ought not to be overlooked. By his presence on the spot he gained an influence and authority over contending factions, which could never be acquired by any secondary species of a distant government. In conclusion he declared himself hostile to the change proposed, because it would inflict great injury upon the city of Dublin, where misery was already in the extreme.

Mr. BROWNLOW considered the motion of his hon. friend the member for Aberdeen entitled to the best consideration and support of the house. Nothing like a substantial argument had been offered by gentlemen on the other side to convince the house of the propriety of continuing to maintain the vice regal court in Ireland. He had been much pleased with the speeches which he had just heard from two of his Majesty's ministers, for those speeches convinced him that the real question upon this subject was merely a question of time (hear, hear.) If there was no objection upon principle to the abolition of this office—and as yet he had heard none—why was it not the duty of members of parliament to press the question upon the government at present? He said distinctly that the time was now arrived for getting rid of this system of government in Ireland (hear, hear.)—During the last thirty years continual efforts had been made to assimilate the government of Ireland to that of England. There had been an union of the parliaments of the two countries; the Boards of Excise and Customs had been amalgamated; various other public bodies had been united.—Why, then, should not parliament go a step farther, and assimilate the mode of governing the two countries? (hear). Why should not the English cabinet take the government of Ireland into its own hands, and administer the English constitution in Ireland as they did in England?—It was mere folly to talk of the people of Ireland being strongly attached to this *form* of local government (hear, hear). They had suffered too much oppression from it; they had seen too much corruption in its proceedings to have any predilection for it (hear). So far was he from thinking that they were attached to it, that he verily believed that the Irish people would never think that they had the measure of pure justice conceded to them, until this system of government was entirely abolished. He concluded by giving his warmest support to the motion of his hon. friend.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said he should be sorry to see the office abolished without stronger reasons being offered for the measure than had been adduced on the present occasion.

Mr. JEPHSON opposed the motion.

Sir J. YORKE said he wished to see Ireland no longer governed like a colony, but as an integral part of the empire, and therefore he would vote for the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. He thought that upon questions of this kind the house ought to legislate with deference to the feeling of the people. It was notorious that the general feeling of the people of Ireland was, that the office of Lord Lieutenant was essential to the interests of the country.

Mr. HUME shortly replied, and maintained that his arguments had received no answer. His object was to put an end to the mal-government of a faction.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion....115 | Against it....229
Majority against it.....114

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 12.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he rose, pursuant to notice, to move for the production of documents which he considered necessary to enable him to bring before the house matter of serious import to the administration of justice. Although he had given notice of his intention to move for the production of all the depositions of the witnesses produced at the special commission held at Cork, he now meant to limit his motion to the production of the deposition of one witness, Patrick Daly. He would also move for the notes of the learned judge who presided. The specific object which he had in view was to bring before the house a complaint of the mode in which magistrates prepared cases for trial in Ireland—namely, that of getting informations, of which the persons charged had no knowledge. He conceived that to be both a dangerous and an unjust practise. He meant also to bring the particular case of the Doneraile conspiracy, and the mode in which the informations were taken respecting it, before the house. That was one specific object. A second was to bring a complaint before the house against the mode in which the prosecutions at Cork were in one respect conducted by the leading counsel. The moment the house should pronounce an opinion that that complaint was well founded, he was sure the practice would cease. If, on the contrary, it should be considered that the practise was sanctioned by usage in the profession of the law, he would then move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the usage. He would state the grounds on which he proceeded openly and without the slightest feeling of irritation or any angry sensation whatever; but at the same time he would state them as fully as he ever stated them any where to his knowledge and recollection, as far as he was able to procure any reports of what he had stated elsewhere. In those reports what he had stated was perhaps more strongly expressed than he had intended it, and the qualifications which accompanied his statements were omitted, but as he did not wish to raise any question on that point, he would abide by those reports, however strongly worded. He would now proceed to bring before the house the nature of the Doneraile conspiracy. About 1821, political agitation had ceased amongst the Catholic body in the southern districts of Ireland, in consequence of the King's visit. The hope of constitutional relief being taken away, the country became in a disturbed state. The lower classes of the people broke out into acts of open rebellion, which were put down by the proper application of force. Several persons of the lowest class became outlaws, ready to commit every species of crime. Amongst the parts of Ireland thus situated was Doneraile. There resided there a gentleman named Boud Lowe, an active and courageous magistrate, who in consequence became peculiarly obnoxious to the lawless people whom he had described. Many conspiracies had been formed against him, and his life had been attempted more than once. Other persons also became obnoxious to the same class of individuals. He was afraid it would turn out on investigation, that those persons were involved in danger by the instruments whom they employed. Shortly after the commencement of 1821 a man named Patrick Daly was employed as a spy, by the magistrates in the neighbourhood of Doneraile. He must remind the house that persons of this description cease to be paid the moment they cease to make discoveries. It was the deposition of this man which he wished to be laid before the house. On the 20th of January, 1829, a gentleman named Norcot was riding in a carriage with his daughter, when he was fired at, and the coachman was wounded in the shoulder. It appeared that those who fired at Mr. Norcot did not intend the shot for him, but for another person. The hon. and learned gentleman then entered into a detail of the conspiracy which was entered into to murder Mr. Bond Lowe, and observed that P. Daly, the spy, though cognizant of the conspiracy, and hired by the magistrates, did not give information to prevent the assassination which was contemplated. Unquestionably a conspiracy to murder certain persons existed, and it was no less true that spies were hired by the magistrates. Under these circumstances, the informers took a higher ground. They denounced Mr. Daniel Clancy, of the town of Charleville, a man of fortune and respectability; they introduced his name as being one of those who were engaged in these practises; and amongst the class of farmers they pointed out, as concerned in this conspiracy, Leary, who was convicted, Connors, who was acquitted, Burke, who was acquitted, and Murphy, who was not tried, but who was discharged from the prosecution altogether. He implored the attention of the house to the situation of these innocent persons (for of Leary's innocence he had no doubt), thus charged with these horrible offences, and involved in the guilt of those with whom they had no connexion. On the trial of three of these people, he was counsel for them, and he was deeply interested in their fate, because he believed that they were guiltless; and when he cross examined the witnesses, their innocence flashed with certainty on his mind. He was the more interested in their fate, because Leary was found guilty on the first day when he was not present, and his conviction added greatly to the danger of the others. With respect to the juries who tried those cases, no imputation had been cast upon them. The first jury, he believed, was exclusively Protestant. That jury, readily and at once acting on the evidence before them, rightly, but perhaps too rapidly, considering the infamy of the witness, returned a verdict of guilty with respect to Leary. On the next jury, there were five or six Catholics, the rest were Protestants. There was one juryman who stood out for the acquittal of all, and 11 who were for the conviction of some. There were minor divisions, which he did not care about, as to the acquittal of certain of the parties. The one who held out was a Catholic, but the remainder of the jury, Protestant and Catholic, were against him. One of the jury, however, was taken sick at the end of two days, and the judge discharged them without coming to any verdict. On the trial of the third case the jury was composed entirely of Protestants, and they almost without hesitation returned a verdict of acquittal. The consequence was, that Leary, who would have been otherwise executed—for the judge warned him against entertaining any hope of mercy—was rescued from an ignominious death, but ordered for transportation, a sentence which would probably hereafter afford subject of consideration as to how far the case justified the punishment. The hon. and learned gentleman then proceeded to state how the acquittal on the third trial was procured. Patrick Daly, who had been a spy for six or seven years, was the principal witness. He deposed, that the conspiracy was concocted in a tent at the fair of Rathclare, on the 27th of April, 1829; that Leary, Connors, and Murphy were all present; that they were the committee men; and that no sentence of death could be carried into effect except by their warrant. He swore that he went into the tent and found them there, and they determined that Mr. Bond Lowe, and two or three others, should be put to death. He also swore that these people prepared the warrant, drew it up in the tent, and all signed it; and that it was to be acted on at the fair of Kildorrery, or on Mr. Bond Lowe's return from it. Now, during the time that he was cross examining this witness, Mr. Baron Pennefather interrupted him, and handed to him a deposition, sworn by Patrick Daly, on the 29th of April, 1829—that was, on a day intervening between that on which the conspiracy to murder was entered into and that on which the crime was to be carried into execution; and in that deposition not one word was said about the death warrant, or the facts to which he had sworn on the trial, with respect to the intended murder at Kildorrery. It was clear, therefore, that he could not be speaking the truth on the trial, when, in his depositions sworn only two days after this supposed meeting with these persons in the tent, he said not one word about it. An acquittal of course followed. He knew not whether it was known, that in Ireland copies of depositions of this kind were not produced to the accused. What he complained of, was that in England the accused was put in possession of the details of what he was charged with, but in Ireland he was not specifically acquainted with the facts alleged against him. He complained that the leading counsel for the crown, at the time when he obtained the conviction of Leary, and sought the conviction of other prisoners, had this deposition in his possession, and did not produce it. He repeated that his great ground of complaint was the suppression by the leading counsel for the crown of that deposition which the judge produced. At the same time, he must give the hon. and learned gentleman the benefit of the admission that he was assisted in the course he had taken by three very able lawyers—Mr. Sergeant Goold, Mr. George Bennett, and Mr. Green. But if the house allowed that this system of suppression was admissible by custom, nothing should prevent him from bringing in a legislative measure to prevent the concealment from the accused of any thing that might be useful to his defence. After examining at considerable length other circumstances connected with these trials, he observed, that he wanted all the depositions of the informer Daly, and he thought that they ought to be produced, after the excruciating sufferings these men had undergone. He next proceeded to state that he would call for the notes of the two judges who tried these cases, although those of Mr. Baron Pennefather were alone mentioned in his notice. Why did he want these depositions? Because, although he could produce evidence at the bar to substantiate his facts, yet he might be denied the opportunity of taking that course. He, therefore, called for other evidence—evidence, *major omni exceptione*. The hon. and learned gentleman then argued at some length, that as the judge's notes were laid before the privy council, and were also sent from one court to another, it would be perfectly constitutional to lay them before the house. He had been taunted with agitation, and exciting the peasantry to acts which would have risked their being put to death by the King's troops. He would appeal to his acts—the whole endeavour of his life had been to impress upon the people the folly and the danger of any connexion with whiteboys or any other illegal association: that he had succeeded was proved by that powerful combination which became too strong for resistance, and he trusted that there were no one present who now regretted the result. He had submitted this motion on public grounds, and on those only, and if in the course of what he had stated, any word of acrimony had fallen from him he regretted it, for his wish was not to renew irritation, but to pour oil upon the wound if he could. He then moved, "That there be laid before the house copies of any depositions or informations sworn by Patrick Daly, the witness at the special commission held in Cork in October last, relative to certain conspiracies to murder, wherewith Edmond Connors and others were charged on that occasion; and also copies of the notes of the judges who tried those cases."

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. DOHERTY said, if the charge affected merely his own character—and a more grave one could not have been made against the character of a professional man than that of having in his possession, and knowingly and wilfully suppressing a deposition, the production of which would have been important to a party on trial for his life—he was aware that the principal witness had been guilty of perjury, and that he omitted to produce the document which would disclose that imposition fact—these were most serious charges against any man; but if he had to confine himself to these alone, he should not have to trespass long on the indulgence of the house; but he had to do more than had to defend the administration of justice in Ireland, which had been most unjustly attacked. The learned gentleman proceeded to contend that the course which the hon. and learned member wished the house to adopt was strange and unprecedented. It was a sort of appeal from the decision of a jury in Ireland, in a case which had been solemnly tried and adjudged, after a laborious minute examination of witnesses, to the house of commons, where the same mode of investigation could not be adopted, and where witnesses

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not be examined on oath. The learned gentleman next adverted to the circumstances of the special commission, and to his having been sent down to conduct the case, to a county where he had never been before, and with the magistrates of which he was unacquainted. He was before ignorant of the nature of the case, and he set himself to work to make himself acquainted with it by a careful examination of the witnesses; and he would tell the hon. and learned gentleman, that out of that examination arose many of the facts which he erroneously supposed were contained in the depositions of Patrick Daly. Any member who had heard the hon. and learned gentleman's speech would have been led to believe that the whole case rested upon the evidence of Daly; but the fact was, that some of the most material parts were supported by the evidence of accomplices, informers, and others; and let him add, that the very deposition to which the hon. and learned gentleman alluded, was before the judge who tried the first case, on which a conviction ensued, and he had not felt it his duty to call the attention of the jury to it. Nor was it necessary, for there was nothing essential to the case in it; but any one who heard the honourable and learned gentleman would have been led to believe that this was some secret document, over which he (Mr. Doherty) sat brooding, regardless of those lives which, by its non-production, would have been sacrificed. The learned gentleman, after adverting to the circumstances out of which the trials arose (which are already well known), went on to observe, that at the last assizes one of the parties who was before put upon his trial, was tried and capitally convicted of the offence, and, before the same judge, Baron Pennefather, who presided at the special commission; and by a merciful jury, which recommended him to the clemency of the crown—not on any thing connected with the case, but on the ground of the state of the country having become tranquil. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) took credit to himself for not having brought this case on while a trial was pending, but that feeling had not prevented him from giving vent to his strong opinions on the subject at public dinners, and other public occasions. Referring to the trials of Borrisokane, which, he said, had been dexterously separated by the hon. gentleman opposite, the hon. and learned gentleman observed that he had been accused of calling witnesses favourable to the prisoner. He repelled the insinuation of having acted partially. He told some of the friends of the man who was killed, and amongst them the Rev. Father Spain, who objected to the examination of a Dr. (we did not hear the name) lest he should be too favourable to the prisoner, that he would examine any persons they might think necessary, but he would not pledge himself not to examine others. Accordingly he examined the witnesses, friends of the deceased, who all swore that the police had killed the deceased without provocation; but on examining the gentleman who had been objected to, and who was an impartial observer of the whole transaction from his own window, it appeared that, if the police had not fired in their own defence, they would have all been destroyed. With this evidence the jury acquitted the man, and he should have been grossly negligent of his duty, if he had neglected to call all those who were present at the transaction. Referring again to the withholding of the deposition at the trials at Cork, the hon. and learned gentleman observed that they had the fact of the writing in the tent proved by others besides Patrick Daly. It was proved by Owen Daly, who seemed unconscious of its import; and it was proved by a man (Gawan) in his cross examination, who stated that it was an engagement that a cow about to be sold should give so many quarts of milk—but the fact of the writing was proved. The fact of the conspiracy was not attempted to be denied; it was proved by the intimation given to Mr. Lowe's steward, who was entreated to get his master home from the fair of Kildorrery, lest he should be murdered. It was proved by the firing at Mr. Lowe—by the attack on Dr. Norcot's carriage, which was mistaken for that of Admiral Evans, and which had nine bullets sent through it. The meeting of the four committee men as they were called, in the tent at the fair at Rathclare was proved—the writing between them was proved. Now let the house mark: Burke was one of those four men who was tried and acquitted at the commission. It was proved that at the last assizes this man was at Cork; and he would have been the best evidence as to the nature of the writings said to have been signed by himself and the others in the tent, yet he was never called, and the circumstance did not, of course, escape the notice of the learned judge who tried the case. To the manner in which the honourable and learned member had now brought forward his motion, he had nothing to object. But he did complain of the insidious attacks which had been so frequently directed against his character under different circumstances, and in other places, when he could not defend himself from aspersion, however it might be calculated to prejudice him for a season in public estimation. Unhappily, the general administration of justice, be it ever so good, had always something to encounter from unpopularity in Ireland. These charges were therefore peculiarly injurious in their nature, and consequently deserved the more signal reprobation. To prove the disinterested spirit which had actuated himself, it was right he should mention that he offered on the first day of the commission at Cork, to fee counsel for the prisoners, when he was informed that the honourable and learned gentleman whose services they had retained was precluded from attending. At a dinner which was given to that honourable member at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 21st of October, he had thought proper to make his conduct at the trials at Borrisokane the subject of marked animadversion, concluding with an announcement of his determination to call him to a severe account in the house. On what principle, he now asked, could the honourable and learned gentleman justify this system of arraignment before a populace but too prone, as he well knew, to act on the dictates of impulse, and gratify an imaginary revenge. The hon. and learned gentleman had spoken of abstaining from bringing the Doneraile conspiracy before the house at an early stage of the session; but he could have wished that the same forbearance had regulated his conduct out of doors at an antecedent period. This, however, was not the course which he had pursued; for, but three days after these trials, the hon. and learned member, at a dinner given to him in Youghal, on the 1st of November, had said that "the first speech of the Solicitor-General was but the mere hallooing of the country gentlemen against the wretched peasantry"—(hear, hear). Was this the style in which a member of a liberal profession should have spoken of a public officer, who had to appear daily amongst these very peasantry in the discharge of a painful, arduous, and important duty? (hear, hear). That gentleman had the experience of 32 years, which must have taught him how prompt in obedience his humble countrymen would be found, when their fiery passions were excited and directed against a particular object, by one whose authority unfortunately they respected so much. It was hardly to be wondered at if such a class thus instigated were induced to perpetrate the worst of offences of which a court of justice could take cognizance. The Solicitor-General next adverted to the implied censure which the member for Clare had cast on the selection of Jurors at those trials, and disclaimed having exercised the slightest partiality in favour of Protestants as jurors, having considered the cases to be quite unconnected with political or religious prejudices. In justification of his own conduct, he should only state what had passed between him and a gentleman who stood by his party so long as there was any necessity for distinguishing Protestants and Catholics by such appellations, but who had forgotten political animosities when all distinctions were merged in participation of common privileges. He alluded to Mr. Sheil. That learned gentleman had expressed his regret that the leading names on the Sheriff's panel were Protestants, and recommended that those names should be struck off until the Catholics at the bottom were placed first, in order to create an impression amongst the peasantry that they would be certain of having a fair measure of justice. To this he had replied, that the strictest impartiality should be exercised, and that no party should have cause to complain of an exclusive selection to the prejudice of any. The hon. and learned member had also toasted, at a public dinner, the name of Edward Morrogh, the dissenting juror, whom he described as the honoured instrument of saving many lives, and by implication pointed out the remainder as marks for obloquy and odium. In conclusion the hon. and learned gentleman protested against the principle of converting that house into a court of judicature, on cases which had been decided upon by the proper tribunals. Such a course was unfair to all parties,—to the official conductors of the proceedings, and to the presiding judges. If it was to be done, why, he again asked, was it not done before? Why did the hon. and learned gentleman venture to make condemnatory statements elsewhere which he had shrunk from in that house? He (Mr. Doherty) had been censured by, among others, the noble member for Northamptonshire for taunting the hon. and learned gentleman for his backwardness in fulfilling the pledges he had made elsewhere—namely, that he should bring him to the bar of that house for misconduct in his office of solicitor-general for Ireland. It was true that he had so taunted him, but it was also true that he could not avoid doing so, for otherwise he should be labouring under imputations without an opportunity of rebutting them. The noble lord to whom he had just alluded was not perhaps aware, when he threw the shield of his interference over the hon. and learned gentleman, of the extent of the provocation which he (Mr. Doherty) had received from that hon. and learned gentleman out of doors, or the violence of the language imputed to the hon. and learned gentleman with respect to a large majority of that house. It was thought that the great measure of relief of last session would have led—as indeed, in spite of all, it would lead—to a total oblivion of all party animosities, and to a total disuse of all acerbities of language consequent upon those animosities; but what was the course pursued by the honourable and learned gentleman? Why, at a Josephian Society charity dinner, given in November last—an occasion which one would have supposed least of all invited violent political tirades—the hon. and learned gentleman was reported to have designated the sub-letting act as the measure of a "scoundrel aristocracy," passed with a view to exterminate the people no longer useful to them, and therefore was one which would justify the "people's becoming exterminators themselves." He asked the hon. and learned gentleman, did he make use of this language? (hear, hear). If not, he ought to feel obliged to him for giving him that opportunity of declaring that the press had calumniated him. But there were minds which could not rest content unless in making the sincere delusions of their warm-hearted countrymen a screen under which they might advance their own selfish purposes (cheers). He begged leave to add, that he had no objection to the production of Patrick Daly's deposition,—that on which the hon. and learned gentleman had grounded his charge.

Mr. JEPHSON complained that the hon. and learned member had, by his sneers at one member, and his sarcasms at another—by his recrimination of the hon. member of Clare, and by giving over the trials, completely carried away the house from the point at issue. The only question in dispute was, had the hon. and learned member that deposition in his possession when he convicted some men which was sufficient to obtain the acquittal of others; and having it in his possession, or knowing of its existence, did he try to convict men without producing it? This was the charge made against him, and he had only met it by saying that the judge knew of the existence of that deposition, and approved of the conduct of the jury. This was no answer at all to the charge, which, he contended, was left where it was placed by the hon. member for Clare.

Lord ALTHORP said he had attended both to the charge and the defence, considering that the house was sitting in its judicial character. The accusation was, that he was in possession of evidence which he had not produced at the trial; and this accusation did not appear to him to have been refuted. At the same time he certainly did not think that the hon. and learned gentleman deserved to be censured by that house for his conduct. He was quite aware that there had been much violent public speaking in Ireland; and that the hon. and learned member for Clare had made some speeches in that country which he (Lord Althorp) regretted should have been made. But when that hon. and learned gentleman had come forward in so moderate a manner as that which the house had that night witnessed, it appeared to him that he ought not to have been so warmly attacked for what he had said out of the house. Nothing could be more desirable than that all exasperation on subjects connected with Ireland should, if possible, be avoided.

Mr. NORTH said, that his hon. and learned friend was compelled by the conduct of the hon. member for Clare to allude to circumstances which had taken place. If the hon. member for Clare thought proper to attack individuals under the shelter of tavern meetings, the objects of his attacks were compelled to follow him thither. The hon. member for Clare had two modes of treating the subject. He had one tone for Ireland, and another for the house. His vehemence was all on one side of the Channel—his moderation all on the other. The hon. member for Clare complained of being taunted by his hon. and learned friend. He believed that the hon. and learned member wished to escape from his pledge to bring the subject before the house, and but for being taunted he would not have made the motion that night (hear, hear, hear). The hon. and learned member had made so many efforts to escape, that until the very moment he rose he doubted whether he would bring the question forward. The hon. member tugged at his sword so long, that he thought he never would have drawn it from the scabbard. At length it was unsheathed by the assistance of his hon. and learned friend, and its edge had fallen on the hon. member himself. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to review the circumstances of the trials, and contended that the Solicitor-General for Ireland had throughout exercised a sound discretion. He stated that the document which the Solicitor-General for Ireland was charged with having withheld was before the judge from the commencement of the proceedings. It was the duty of the judge to compare the informations with the evidence of the witnesses, and to point out any discrepancies which might exist between them. It would have been improper and indecorous if his hon. and learned friend had interfered with the judge in what was his proper province. After the triumphant reply of his hon. and learned friend, he would not long trespass on the attention of the house. He was the less inclined to do so, because he was satisfied the charge was not intended for that house—a tribunal which decided upon the dictates of a cool and impartial judgment. The charge was intended for another tribunal—the excited and inflamed passions of the credulous people, whose lot it had been for so many centuries to be misled by ambitious demagogues, who had sought for their own purposes to urge them on to those courses of discontent which proceeded to turbulence and terminated in blood (hear, hear). That was the tribunal for which the charge was intended, and that accounted for the hon. member's reluctance to press it in that house. The hon. and learned member felt that he was not practising in his proper court; that was, not at the bar of that tribunal where he had held his brief so long with success (hear).—That it was which had induced the hon. member to evade the question so long, by fixing it on one occasion before Easter, on another after, and sometimes on a Wednesday, in the hope that there would be no house (hear, hear, and a laugh). The hon. member's appearance on the different sides of the channel was singularly different. In Ireland, his swelling chest and powerful voice might induce one to suppose him a full-grown Irish giant. That night he appeared like the little tender babe whom he himself had described as lisping the praise of a juryman (cheers and laughter). In Ireland he was at the top of his voice, and played the part of the lion to admiration. In the House of Commons he assumed the part of *Bottom*, and adopting the suggestion of his predecessor in the character, "aggravated his voice, and roared as gently as a sucking dove" (laughter). He could tell the hon. and learned member that such a course of conduct could no longer be permitted. He must adopt one of two ways. He must either be in both countries the violent disturber and agitator—the same in his Parliamentary office in Stephen-street as in St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, or he must be a moderate man in both countries (hear). He must no longer talk as he had that night, of pouring oil into the wounds which he had taken every means to inflame in Ireland (cheers). The hon. member would soon find throughout the empire, but more particularly in that part with which he was connected, such a body of resistance to his double course of conduct as he would be unable to contend against. There was a manly, kind, and generous feeling springing up in Ireland, in spite of the exertions of the hon. member for Clare. It was the natural and necessary result of the wise legislative measure adopted last year. It would soon be out of the power of any man to heat up the national feeling to the temperature of a furnace, merely in order that a political salamander might find his proper element.

Mr. HUME said that he had never listened to any statement made with more temper and moderation than that of his hon. and learned friend the member for Clare; a temper and moderation strongly contrasted by the pomposity, and he might almost say insolence of manner, of the hon. and learned gentleman who had just spoken. He regretted to observe the cheers with which the hon. and learned gentleman's remarks had been received by the hon. gentlemen in his neighbourhood; for he had hoped that ministers would have had the good sense to wish to soothe rather than to increase any exasperation arising out of the occurrence in question. They might talk of his hon. and learned friend's tone and manner being sometimes like those of a lion, and sometimes like those of a puny dog (a laugh); but he would not advise his hon. and learned friend to take his tone and manner from either of the hon. and learned gentlemen.—The hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, and who arrogated to himself so much importance and self sufficiency, swelled like a bull-frog, until he was in great danger of bursting (a laugh). The conduct which had been pursued towards his hon. and learned friend was most unworthy.—No defence, no arguments had been advanced; but as in other cases which he had been long enough a member of that house to witness, the attention of the house was called off to topics unconnected with the subject before them. Was it consistent with the duty of any hon. member to make that house the arena for discussing squabbles at the Crown and Anchor or elsewhere? He denied that such had ever been the practice in that house. The question for the house to consider was, whether the hon. and learned gentleman had conducted himself in a manner which deserved their approbation and support. Being in possession of evidence to show that a witness was unworthy of belief, did he seek, upon the testimony of that witness, the lives of any of his Majesty's subjects, without the communication of the evidence he possessed? That was the charge. Why should his hon. and learned friend be so calumniated when he had put the question so fairly? If Judge Pennefather had the document in his possession, and concealed it during the first two trials, a charge ought to be preferred against him; but it appeared that it was not until after the first two trials that the existence of such a deposition was suspected; and that Mr. Creagh was sent for it in a chaise and four. When it arrived, Judge Pennefather handed it down to his hon. and learned friend, who, of course, immediately saw the just purpose to which it was applicable. He really was at a loss to account for the conduct of the hon. and learned gentleman, even with all the latitude which learned gentlemen took in their conduct. He might be told that he was not a learned gentleman. He thanked God that he was not. He was sure he could not be in possession, for a single moment, of a document impeaching the veracity of a witness on whose evidence the life of a human being depended, without laying it before the court (hear, hear.) But it seemed that his hon. and learned friend had had the audacity and assurance to speak of this transaction at a public dinner in the terms of reprobation which it appeared to him to deserve. Was he (Mr. Hume) to be told that, because he was a member of that house, he was to be precluded from speaking to-morrow at the Crown and Anchor, or elsewhere, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Attorney-General, in any terms which his acts might seem to him to justify? It was very true that he himself said many things in that house which he should be afraid to say out of it (a laugh.). The reason was, that he thought discretion the better part of valour. How foolish he should look if he were to be laid up in Newgate in consequence of an information filed *ex-officio* by the hon. and learned Attorney-General (a laugh.). He certainly had not heard any thing improper in the extracts which had been read from his hon. and learned friend's speeches, with the exception of the last extract from his speech respecting the subletting act; but he was astonished that the hon. and learned gentleman should read that, when his hon. and learned friend had disavowed it. The manner in which his hon. and learned friend had been treated was most illiberal and unjustifiable. The two hon. and learned gentlemen had charged his hon. and learned friend with shrinking, as if he need be afraid of ten such—backed by the whole treasury bench (hear.) After the statement made by his hon. and learned friend, on what ground did the hon. and learned gentlemen opposite taunt his hon. and learned friend with shrinking, as if he were afraid to meet them? For his own part, he (Mr. Hume) confessed that he wished he could take the same view of the question as that which had been taken by the noble lord. He was quite ready to admit that he did not believe the hon. and learned gentleman had acted wittingly and intentionally; but the fact undoubtedly was, that he had withheld from the court circumstances of which he was in possession, and which, as soon as they were produced, occasioned the immediate acquittal of the accused. On these grounds his hon. and learned friend was warranted in asking for information. To him (Mr. Hume) it appeared, that the character and honour of the hon. and learned gentleman required that all possible information on the subject should be produced. He was willing to concur in the censure, but he was willing to have the papers produced, and to allow the hon. member the benefit of the documents.

Lord L. GOWER said, that in his opinion the Solicitor-General for Ireland had completely cleared himself from the personal charges brought against him, and as it was not the practice on any occasion to grant those documents which the hon. member required, he felt bound to resist the motion.

Mr. O'CONNELL then replied, and after repeating the statements of his opening speech, and detailing the nature of the evidence he required to substantiate his charges, the hon. member asked for what reason he had been taunted to bring forward the motion, if he was to be met with the answer, that the papers could not be granted (hear, hear.) He required no more than was necessary to prove what he had asserted, and he asked for the judge's notes—a document in this country never refused.

The house then divided—

For the motion, 12—Against it, 75 | Majority, 63.

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

TEMPERANCE.

The following petition has been presented to the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, from Lieutenant General Browne Clayton, of Carrick-burn, in the county Wexford, Ireland, and ordered to be printed:—

"That your petitioner has for some years devoted his attention to the means of promoting the welfare of his country, but whilst the increasing evil of intoxication, through cheap whiskey, and the defective system of granting licenses are maintained, no permanent good can be effected.

"Under these circumstances your petitioner respectfully and humbly prays, that your Honourable House will in their wisdom adopt such measures as may remedy the present evil of granting licenses to publicans, and do away the vicious and destructive practice of converting corn into spirits, which totally destroys a large portion of national wealth, at the same time yields but a very transitory enjoyment, and leaves only vice and misery behind."

Fatal Accident from Poison.—On Monday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a servant girl of Mr. Thomas B. White, of High-street, Belfast, who had only entered upon her service on the preceding evening, was desired by Mrs. White to make some stirabout for herself, her fellow servant, and the children. The girl went to a pantry where she had been informed the oatmeal was kept, where, unfortunately, on a high shelf, a plate had been placed, containing meal mixed with arsenic for destroying rats, and from this mixture she made up the stirabout. Mr. White intended to have taken some of it, but was at the moment called out to attend a customer in the shop. The girl, however, breakfasted on it, and gave some to the two youngest children. In a few minutes, both children and servant began to vomit. The other servant did not partake of the stirabout, her attention having been attracted to one of the children that had sickened. Mrs. White became alarmed, examined the pantry, and missing the poisoned meal, questioned the girl, who admitted that she had used it in making the stirabout.—Medical advice was immediately procured, and strong emetics administered to the children; but we regret to add, that the eldest child, a fine little girl nearly three years of age, expired about one o'clock; the other, an infant of seven months old, is declared to be out of danger. The servant girl obstinately refused all medical aid; she would neither take an emetic nor allow the stomach pump to be used. In this, neither entreaty nor force could prevail, until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when, after being admonished by two clergymen, she consented to take some medicines. This truly melancholy catastrophe ought to operate as a serious warning to those who have occasion to use arsenic. Too much caution cannot be observed in such cases. It ought never to be left in any place where either servants or children may have access to it.—*Northern Whig.*

Thames Tunnel.—Since the commencement of the fine weather the visitors to the Thames Tunnel have daily increased. They now amount to about a thousand a week. It is known to our readers that the work is completed to the length of 600 feet being full half the distance. It is lighted with oil-gas burners, and at the termination a mirror of large dimensions is inserted in a wall built across the Tunnel, which appears to double its length. The company have also provided a camera obscura, which presents a view of the Tunnel, with numerous passengers—pedestrian and equestrian. The Duke of Wellington visited it lately with a party of ladies, and expressed his gratification at the perfection with which the work has been executed as far as it has gone. The company still entertain sanguine hopes of obtaining a grant from parliament, to enable them to complete a work which will certainly be an honour to the nation and the age.—*London Paper.*

M. de Viry, Minister of Piedmont, in 1760, had such a love of mystery, that he prohibited his servants from telling that he had fallen sick. That did not prevent his dying, and the King of Sardinia announced his death by this witty remark, "M. de Viry is dead; but he does not wish it to be known." Rivarol has also said something like this. He thus describes M. deChamp, an old man full of little secrets:—"He does not enter, but glides into a room, passes the backs of the chairs, and goes to establish himself in a corner; and if one asks him how he does, 'Hush, I beg of you,' says he, 'Is that a thing to talk of aloud?'"

Anecdote of Talma.—A Gentleman comparing Kemble and Talma, told the latter that if he could change places he thought they would be both in some respects gainers; that the quiet dignity of the French tragedy would be favorable to the display of some of the qualities of Kemble, while the turbulent passions of ours would afford great opportunities to him (Talma). "Ah!" said he, with something between a groan and a sigh, "that is what I want—the stiff rules, and the coldness of the French drama, cramp me—I have not room to throw myself out in—it is an ungrateful Theatre (for drama) to me—I do all I can for it; it does little for me. Yes, I ought to have been an English actor; I want the liberty of your English stage, and to; *latter—lutter*—how do you say it?——" —(Impatiently). "To wrestle."—"Yes, to wrestle—I want to wrestle with Shakspeare." The writer adds, in the course of the same conversation he took credit for the superior decency of their stage, and said that a French audience would not tolerate the introduction of Ophelia's coffin. "Yet," said I, "you bring on the urn supposed to contain the ashes of your father. I admit that a funeral urn is a more picturesque object than——"—"No, that is not the reason: the coffin is supposed to contain a dead body, which is shocking." "So is your urn; the only real difference is that the body is burnt—roasted—; but the French cook every thing." He considered for a few moments; then laughed and said, "You were right at first; the urn is a more picturesque object."—*New Monthly Mag.*

A Cure for a Passionate Temper.—A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker, respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into Court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stair—"Tell that rascal that I am not at home." The Quaker, looking up towards him calmly said, "Well, friend, God grant thee a better mind." The merchant, struck afterwards with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right, and he in the wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, said, "I have one question to ask you—how were you able, with such patience on various occasions, to bear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee; I was naturally as hot and as violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sinful; and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always speak loud; and I thought if I could controul my voice, I should repress my passion. I have, therefore, made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper." The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefited by his example.

A letter from New York, dated April 3, says:—"The house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania have passed a resolution requesting the President of the United States to strike the name of G. Hunter, who so recently killed Mr. Miller in a duel, from the naval service of the United States. This, being in form of a joint resolution, requires the concurrence of the Senate; but such a [illegible] duelling exists, that there is no doubt [illegible]

THE DEPARTED.

Set thy spur to thy steed, thy sail to the wind,
You may leave the fair vale and the mountain behind;
Like the storm o'er the south in thy flight thou may'st be;
But where may'st thou fly from the memory of me?

The struggle, the pleasure, the toil, and the strife,
May fill up thy days with the hurry of life;
But night cometh lonely o'er land and o'er sea,
And in silence and shadow I will are with thee.

With no rose on my cheek, with no rose in my hair,
But cold as the love whose remembrance I bear,
Breathing vows that are broken, and hopes that are fled,
A voice breaks thy slumber—the voice of the dead.

Let thy loveliest slave lull thy sleep with her strain—
Ay, drain the red wine-cup—it all is in vain:
From the haunt of thy midnight I will not depart,
For thy guilt is my power—my home is thy heart.

THE PORTRAIT.

Ah! let me look upon thy face,
Fling back thy clustering hair;
It is a happiness to gaze
On any thing so fair.

'Tis such spring-morning loveliness—
The blushing and the bright—
Beneath whose sway, unconsciously,
The heaviest heart grows light.

The crimson flushing up the rose
When some fresh wind has past,
Parting the boughs—just such a hue
Upon thy cheek is cast.

Thy golden curls, where sunshine dwells
As in a summer home;
Thy brow whose snow is pure and white
As that of ocean foam.

For grief has thrown no shadow there,
And worldliness no stain;
It is as only flowers could grow
In such a charmed domain.

I would thy fate were in my hands;
I'd bid it but allow
Thy future to be like the past,
And keep thee just as now.

L. E. L.

HYMENEAL AGENCY OFFICE.

PARIS, MAY 9.—The Court of Correctional Police was yesterday occupied with a case of rather a singular description. In the place usually occupied by criminals stood a young woman of a most graceful figure, and whose dress was in the utmost degree *recherchè*. Madame *Houdard* (the name of the accused) was no other than the presiding divinity at a celebrated agency office for marriages, which she has lately established in Paris, where she has out-rivalled several others of the same class. She has for some time been offering to gentlemen tired of celibacy tender companions for life, ladies of known discretion and high respectability, gifted in a moral light with the most desirable qualities, and in the worldly sense with marriage portions of from 100,000 to 500,000 francs; consequently, it may be easily imagined how her office was beset with applicants. To believe her own account, she has brought about some of the most fortunate and advantageous matrimonial engagements. Her services, however, were not to be obtained gratis. In order to obtain her favour, and a place in her report, it was absolutely necessary to become a subscriber to her list for three months. By virtue of this subscription, entered upon beautiful rose paper and a payment of 72 francs, Madame Houdard engaged to exhibit to the subscriber, for the space of three months, all the young ladies whose hands, hearts, and fortunes happened to be at her disposal. Her truly benevolent occupation was, however, interrupted by a disappointed wine-merchant, who preferred a complaint against Madame, charging her with swindling. The complainant will be better understood in his own words:—"I applied to Madame to procure me a wife (said he with a half-smile half-sly look at the accused); she instantly said to me, '*Ah, mon Dieu*, Monsieur Lazard, you have just come in time; I have just what will suit you; there is now at my disposal a most lovely creature, a sweet young widow, who has lately buried her husband. She is related to an eminent counsellor, and is every thing a man can wish for. As to her fortune, *c'est superbe! c'est magnifique!* 150,000 to 200,000 francs, and a quantity of other property!' I immediately said I should wish to have all the particulars and terms. Madame told me that the first step was to become a subscriber, and pay 72 francs. This I complied with; but after waiting anxiously for some time, nothing was effected, and I was told that a great deal of delicacy was to be observed in bringing the matter to a happy issue. At last I was invited to dinner where the gay widow was expected to make one of the party. I went at the hour appointed, having taken care to dress in the best style. Shortly after my arrival at the office, a young female elegantly attired, made her appearance and joined the dinner party. I subsequently discovered that this doctor's widow—this niece of a counsellor, as she was described to me, was no other than Madame Aldegoude, a sempstress, and something worse. I soon had little doubt that Madame A. made a livelihood by lending her services on these occasions; but wishing to see how far the farce would be carried, I pretended to be anxious to bring matters to a conclusion. She made a thousand excuses, and hesitated a great deal; and I at last received a letter, which gave me to understand, in very plain terms, that my visits would not be acceptable after that period—that the counsellor, her uncle, wished to marry his niece to a gentleman in the treasury."

Mademoiselle Bonhomme, formerly servant to the accused, was called as a witness by the complainant. She stated, whilst she was in Madame Houdard's service, she saw several gentlemen come to the house in order to get wives, and whatever gentleman came the same lady was presented to him, and that lady was Madame Aldegoude. When two or three gentlemen happened to come at the same time, Madame Aldegoude, after seeing one, made some excuse, and retired to another room, where Madame Houdard introduced her to another candidate. When the gentlemen went away, these ladies amused themselves, and laughed heartily at their expense, observing how many more fish were caught in their net.

President—Have you known any other person complain of having been deceived in this way?

Witness—Oh, several; and amongst others a tall strapping sergeant-major of the Royal Guard. Madame Houdard said to him upon his first application, "Come, Monsieur, turn about; I must examine your figure, in order to see if you will match the lady I have in my eye for you."

The accused, on being called on for her defence, denied the charge altogether, declaring that she had effected several marriages amongst persons of great distinction, and whose names she would mention but from motives of delicacy, and if not prevented by the confidence reposed in her. The only thing that hindered the complainant's marriage was the bad account which she received concerning his character, and therefore she was not surprised at his wishing to be revenged. With respect to her servant, it was the complainant who induced her to quit her place, and she heard that he had since been taking particular care of her.

The Court, after some consideration, were of opinion that the facts did not amount to swindling, according to the meaning of the 405th article of the code, and discharged the accused. This young woman was so overjoyed at hearing of her acquittal, that she fell into a swoon, and was removed from the court in a state of insensibility.

Gloves.—A glove is an object of luxury, elegance, and refinement; a shoe is merely a concealment, a defence, and absolute necessary of life; and I never could sympathise with those who are reduced to the sub of inventing mere necessaries. In ancient writ, however, much confusion exists between shoes and gloves; for the expressions, "a shoe for the hand or foot," or "a glove for the foot or hand," were convertible phrases. David says, "I will cast my shoe over Edom;" and in the book of Ruth we are told, that men took off their shoes and exchanged them as pledges of faith and as a testimony in contracts. The Chaldee Paraphrast translates the word as "the clothing of the hand." From this explanation the learned Casaubon draws the acute inference, that the Chaldees wore gloves. And who can doubt him? Even the Patriarchs wore gloves; for Isaac knew his son Esau by touching his hand, and finding it hairy, or in other terms, Esau wore the skins of beasts for gloves. "Rebekah put the skins of the kids of the goats on the hands of Jacob." Xenophon reproaches the Persians for their effeminacy in wearing thick gloves to keep their fingers from the cold; but, considering the climate of Persia, we must say of Xenophon that he was not happy in tracing causes and effects.—*Court Journal.*

Sensible remark.—A correspondent of the London Morning Post complains of the present absurd *practice of* not watering the parks.

Singular Loss.—Mr. Robert Smith, clerk of the peace for the county Monaghan, was examined before Mr. Rice's committee—his evidence was against the introduction of poor laws into Ireland; but singular enough, the short-hand writer for the committee accidentally lost his notes of this gentleman's evidence in returning home from the committee. A reward is offered for their recovery, but they have not yet been found.

Waterford Mail.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The private accounts are still very unfavourable. The bulletin, however, does not announce any change for the worse:—

"Windsor Castle, May 15, 1830.

"The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better.

(Signed) "H. HALFORD,
"M. J. TIERNEY."

(From the *Standard* of Saturday).

We copy the following announcement from the *Times* of this morning with great pain. The *Times* is the only journal in the confidence of the ministers, though they employ other journals to aid it in doing the viler part of their work. The paragraph, which we are about to quote, may therefore be received as official, and we grieve to say that it very little more than confirms, what our private information taught us to apprehend:—

"Not merely from the language of the bulletins, but from other sources, we have reason to believe that the demise of the crown is very near. The bodily sufferings of his Majesty are such as to have extinguished in the Royal mind all desire to live. His Majesty, in the intervals of pain, is perfectly tranquil, and prepared for the result, of which he is fully aware."

There is one point in this statement, which is, we believe, incorrect. If we are rightly informed, the personal sufferings of the monarch are not severe. A lethargic torpor, for the greater part of the day, is, we understand, the prevailing, and, perhaps, the most fatal symptom. The malady under which the royal patient suffers, and which it is useless to conceal, is dropsy—is seldom a painful complaint; and, in this case, we have the melancholy consolation of hoping that the patient undergoes even less than the usual amount of pain. It were equally vain and mischievous to hold out any hope of an ultimate restoration, and we have reason to believe that, in all respects but that to which we have alluded, the statement of the *Times* may be relied upon. The disease has advanced with uncommon and unexpected rapidity.

There are topics of momentous interest connected with the melancholy event, to the approach of which we have been alluding, that call imperatively for some communications to the public; but these communications we cannot bring ourselves to make, though already, perhaps, we are culpable in the delay of which we have been guilty. At present we can only go so far as to warn our fellow-subjects, that if it be our calamity to lose our present King, we have in the Presumptive Heir a Prince *in all respects* fully qualified for the exercise of the functions of Royalty—a Prince whose untrammelled and independent ascent to the throne, which on a demise of the Crown becomes his birthright, every friend of the monarchy will support.

We regret to say that his Majesty's health has not improved: the continued disturbance of the circulating and respiratory systems has now been for some time associated with dropsical effusion, and the hope held out at an earlier period, that the attack might prove transient, is thus removed. About ten days ago the operation of puncturing the legs was performed by Mr. Brodie, who has since frequently visited his Majesty. Scarification had previously been practised by Mr. O'Reilly. As other reports have been industriously circulated, we may take the opportunity of stating that Mr. Brodie is the only one whose assistance it has been deemed expedient to have recourse to in addition to that of his Majesty's ordinary attendants. The circumstances which gave rise to the report that Mr. Wardrop had been sent for, consisted in his having seen his Majesty on one occasion, when on a professional visit to one of the household.—*Medical Gazette.*

We lament to say that the unabated symptoms of disease, and the continued indications of progressive debility, leave no prospect of his Majesty's recovery. The close of the reign of George IV. is, we have too much reason to apprehend, near at hand. All the members of his Majesty's family now in London have, at different times throughout the week, visited the royal sufferer, who is perfectly conscious of his imminent danger, and resigned to his rapidly approaching fate. We give elsewhere all that can be gleaned from public and private sources of information; but we can no longer indulge in the cheering anticipations which some of the attendants at Windsor Castle still entertain. The frequent visits of the Premier, the affectionate and solicitous attendance of his Majesty's sisters, and the mutual sympathy of noble and illustrious persons, which could only have taken place under circumstances of such general and melancholy interest, when party politics and personal prejudices are sunk in more engrossing considerations, afford evidence too conclusive to admit of any further delusive hopes.—*Atlas.*

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

The course our Representatives shall take with regard to those threatened taxes—so universally and so justly odious to the people of this country being a matter of vital importance, we hastened in our last to correct a misrepresentation put forward by the *Chronicle*, as to the intentions of Lord George Beresford upon the subject. We were happy to be able to state from an unquestionable source, that his Lordship was determined to vote against the hateful imposition, and had so expressed himself at once among his parliamentary friends. We should have been glad to make this announcement from the mere interest which we feel in the question, and independently of any other circumstance; but we felt doubly bound to do so by the misrepresentation of the *Chronicle*, and the coarse and vulgar calumny which that journal had built upon it. We must beg the reader's attention for a few moments, to show the manner in which this affair was managed, and to mark with our entire reprobation such a mode of conducting any portion, however insignificant, of the Newspaper Press of Ireland.

In the *Chronicle* of Tuesday, the 11th inst. the scribe editorial mounts upon a high place and evidently chuckling, as if he had just got a prize in the lottery, proclaims in capitals—"That Lord George T. Beresford not only refused to attend the meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, but that, so late as Friday evening last, he was applied to by a gentleman, on behalf of the Irish Members, and on behalf of the people of Ireland, to affix his signature to these resolutions, and he absolutely refused to comply with the gentleman's request." Lord George Beresford did not attend the Tavern meeting. It is stated that he did not sign the resolutions, and that being the case, it is not at all improbable that he refused to do so. Well, what then? Does it follow that his Lordship would not vote against the MEASURE ITSELF, or would take no other course in opposition to it? Certainly not. But mark the logic of the *Chronicle*. See how the scribe launches out upon this miserable leg—"What now will the landed Proprietors, bankers, merchants, attorneys, brewers, maltsters, distillers, grocers, and printers, who espoused his cause, in public and in private, say to this man of their choice? Will they again have the confidence to assert that we had taken an exaggerated estimate of the *political turpitude* of this Nobleman as well as of *that of every individual member of his family*. In truth, the history of our ill-fated country, which has been written in characters of blood by *this faction*, will prove that *political fraud, political treachery*, and *factious cruelty are terms, every one of which is synonimous with the name of Beresford*. * * * We knew full well, and at the time predicted, that this affected conversion to liberal principles was hollow and insincere—we told the respectable electors of this county, who went with Lord George, that it was *not in his nature* to be *publicly or politically honest*, and *how well every prediction of ours has been justified*, (!!) and *how well* every promise and declaration of his Lordship's has been *falsified, those facts,* to the truth of which we pledge ourselves, will incontrovertibly attest. At this moment we cannot have redress for this *monstrous act of senatorial perfidy*; but if ever Lord George Beresford shall have an opportunity of again acting towards this county as a *low, mean, and pettifogging trickster*, the fault will not be his, but that of the Constituency of Waterford."

At a time when the Press is thrown largely upon public feeling—when its merits or demerits are most peculiarly brought under public discussion—we do confess that this specimen of Irish provincial editorship, reasoning, and style, does afford to Goulburn and his clerk what we did not think they had before—something like a fair argument in favour of their Irish Press taxing project. Sure we are that if all the Irish Editors reasoned and wrote after such a vile and licentious fashion as this, the sooner their newspapers could be shut up the better. We think the author of this paragraph ought to be prosecuted—in justice to all parties. In justice to the people of Ireland, it should not be said that individuals connected with the country may be thus brutally attacked and misrepresented in a public print with impunity. It is due to other parties connected with that Press which is now seeking favour at their hands, to show that we are not so vitiated in taste, so degraded in intellect, and so truculent in feeling as to admit such a passage as this as a just exemplification of the craft in Ireland.

In the same print of yesterday the subject is again brought up in consequence of the statement which appeared in THE MAIL of Saturday. And here we have the scribe *re considering* his premises. On that day week he had drawn his conclusion. He affects indeed to question our information, but he is forced to admit that he had allowed himself the indulgence of all that scurrility which we have exhibited above without foundation, and after having volunteered as executioner, that he has yet to wait for the trial. "We shall now endeavour," says he, "to solve this political problem which his Lordship has, with so much dexterity, *transmitted to his news purveyors here* for solution. Solomon Goulburn has not, as yet, FINALLY DETERMINED what he shall do in the question of additional taxation for Ireland. He waits the result of the King's illness, and the result of Irish petitioning. If the Irish representatives shall act honestly and agreeable to the instructions of the people—if they shall, one and all, declare against this most atrocious and plundering scheme of the Chancellor's, he must, in despite of his longing to harass this unfortunate country, abandon this nefarious project. When such an event occurs, as we trust it shall, then comes Lord George Beresford, 'towering in his pride of place,' and declaring ''pon his honour'—his honour!—' that he would most certainly have voted against Mr. Goulburn, had he persevered.' But if the English Chancellor shall persevere, in defiance of the national voice, publicly, solemnly, and universally raised against this infamous measure, *will* Lord George Beresford be found at his post, voting against the minister in the ranks of his countrymen?"

It is not easy to make out what this fat-witted gentleman means by saying that 'if the Irish Members shall—"one and all" declare against the scheme, so that Mr. Goulburn shall abandon it, Lord George Beresford will avail himself of the event, so as to be able to borrow his phrases from this elegant phrase-maker, the Chesterfield of the Waterford *Chronicle*. This "one and all" we suppose is an *Irish* one, that is to say, *all* minus *one!* But if Lord George be included, then we know no reason on earth if he be in the number of those whose reclamations against the scheme shall cause it to be abandoned, why his Lordship shall not be entitled to come before his constituents with as high a bearing and as just a claim to their support, as any other member whose exertions and firmness on the occasion have been found effectual for the public good. Without wishing to detract from the obligation we owe to the members who attended at the Thatched House Tavern, or who signed the resolutions, we venture to say that such an intimation as Mr. Goulburn must have received of Lord George Beresford's intentions and of a few others similarly situated, would have full as much weight as any formal resolution which he or they could subscribe at a general meeting, if not a great deal more. Should the Minister persevere we shall have the last assurance of the certainty of the intentions of all parties. Meanwhile we repeat upon authority which cannot deceive us, that Lord George Beresford is fully determined to oppose this obnoxious project, and that he makes no mystery whatever of his sentiments.

Our own sentiments on the subject may be of little consequence, but this we distinctly say, that no man is fit to represent Ireland who does not oppose it.

Lane Fox, Esq. has arrived in this city, on a visit to his large estates in this country. We understand he has expressed himself in the warmest manner as regards our population, and is determined to set about improving his estate at Kilbarry, in this neighbourhood, almost immediately. On Monday he went to Tramore, in company with Thos. Wyse, Esq., for the purpose of viewing the line of country between that bathing-place and this city, preparatory to forming a new line of road and making a canal between both places. Such an undertaking would be of great importance to Waterford, and to Mr. Fox, the great increase of his rental is so apparent, that we look with confidence to the result.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

Monday the annual meeting was held at the Town Hall, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the past year, and for appointing a new committee and officers for the ensuing year. Notwithstanding the notices published in all the newspapers, at one o'clock there were not a dozen persons assembled. At a quarter past one the Mayor took the chair, the entire meeting, composed we regret to say, of only 15 persons, 12 of whom were of the committee. The Rev. Mr. Hardcastle (one of the Secretaries) read the statement of income and expenditure, and the report of the committee, which will be found elsewhere.

Capt. Simon Newport, in moving the particular and marked thanks of the meeting to the Rev. Messrs. M'Cance and Hardcastle, for their constant attendance at the Asylum, said, that the institution would positively have fallen to the ground were it not for the attention and care of these gentlemen.

Mr. Hardcastle, in returning thanks for himself and colleague, said, that he was convinced the institution would be greatly injured by being obliged to appoint the same individuals to the committee in consequence of the apathy of the citizens in not attending the meeting. Unless the benefits of the institution were more generally known and appreciated, the worst consequences would result.

Mr. Carrigan was desirous that some means should be found by which the destitute poor could contribute by their own labour towards their support. He wished that a lot of ground could be had from which they would raise produce by their labour, that would give them a more independent feeling than under the present system they could possibly have. An opportunity now offered itself, which he thought the meeting should avail itself of. Mr. Lane Fox, a gentleman possessed of a very large property in this neighbourhood, was at present in Waterford (his first visit to his patrimonial estates in this country). He was the owner of thousands of acres of land at Kilbarry, which at present did not pay him six-pence an acre, and he (Mr. Carrigan) thought that a deputation from that meeting to treat with Mr. Fox for a tract of that land might be attended with success, for the interests of the poor. He was convinced that a great portion of the land could be made productive.

The Chairman thought that such a proceeding would be in direct opposition to one of the original rules of the institution—as it would militate against the labour of the industrious working classes.

Capt. Simon Newport, said that Sir John Newport was in favour of some such plan of "poor colonization," as regarded this city, particularly as a large sum of money should at a future day (he hoped soon) come to our poor—he meant that left to them by a Mr. Fanning, £18,000, which would be a fund certain to work upon. He approved of Mr. Carrigan's suggestion.

Mr. Nugent O'Reilly thought that the entertaining such a subject was only a blinking of poor laws. He wished that the system of poor laws would be brought forward openly and above board, and canvassed on its merits. He thought that nothing but a modified system of poor laws would answer in this country, and he was borne out in this opinion by the Report which they had just adopted. The support of this institution pressed unequally and heavily and those who were best able to contribute towards it, did not do so in a ratio proportionate to their means. He thought they ought to agree in the *principle*—that every person has a right to support in the country where he is born.

Rev. Mr. Hardcastle thought a system of poor laws should be well considered before any resolution should be come to on the subject. He was against a compulsory tax being resorted to if voluntary means could be at all provided, but if such failed, then he saw no remedy but a system of poor laws.

Rev. Mr. Ryland coincided fully in Mr. O'Reilly's view of the matter. The recognition of the *principle* was important. He thought it but just that "no person ought to be allowed to starve."

Several persons here said that the meeting was too thin to entertain such a serious matter, though it was a question which sooner or later they should look boldly in the face. The matter then dropped, no resolution being submitted to the chair.

Messrs. Carrigan, Thomas Wyse, and Simon Newport, were however requested to wait on Mr. Fox, on the subject mentioned by the former gentleman.

Edward Hobson, Esq., on being requested to act again as treasurer, said, that he could not well refuse owing to the thinness of the meeting, as it would be impossible to carry on the institution except by re-appointing the old officers.

The Mayor having left the chair, John Carrigan, Esq., was called thereto, and the marked thanks of the meeting were given to his Worship for his conduct therein, and for his constant contributions to the charity.

By letters from the Island of Terceira to the 28th ult., we learn that the English schooner, Young Norval, from London, was taken by the Portuguese frigate Diana, on the 20th ult., in attempting to break the blockade.

The High Sheriff has convened a meeting of the county Tipperary for Thursday next, to petition against the new stamp and spirit taxes.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Brazilian Mining Association, held at the London Tavern, the report set forth the gradually increasing prosperity of the company, and concluded with declaring a dividend of £3 10s. upon each share.

Saturday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to meet a deputation on the subject of the proposed duty on Irish Tobacco. The Resolutions are to be reconsidered on Monday, and the object of the interview is to effect such an abatement as will permit the culture to proceed in Ireland.

The High Sheriff presided at a meeting of the County Kildare, in Naas Court-House, last Tuesday, to petition against the introduction of Poor Laws to Ireland. The Duke of Leinster declared himself partial to a modified system of Poor Laws, and after much discussion the meeting separated without arriving at any decision.

The Right Hon. Wilmot Horton, brother-in-law to the Earl of Kenmare, will offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Kerry, at the next general election. Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq. of Ballyseedy, and Colonel Crosbie, of Ballyheigue castle, are also named as candidates, in addition to the present sitting members. The Earl of Kerry, the eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdown, will not be of age before the expected election, and the Noble Lord reserves himself for the first opportunity after.

George Bradshaw, Esq. of Peggsborough, near Tipperary, was on Thursday elected a Coroner for that county.

The *Morning Chronicle* in reference to the debate on the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland says:—"Under all the circumstances of the case, we view the minority of Mr. Hume something in the light of a miracle. Who would have believed, three years ago, that a motion with a view to the abolition of the vice-Royalty of Ireland would be lost by a majority of only 229 to 115? Had the expectation of an approaching election anything to do with the wonderful change of opinion, as evinced by this vote?

A singular and interesting conversion from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant faith, took place at Roslare, in the parish of Kilscoran, on Wednesday last. A Mrs. Lambert, having "searched the Scriptures," expressed her disbelief in the dogmas of the Church of Rome. On the day abovementioned, after a discussion which she earnestly desired should take place between the Rev. Messrs. M'Kenna and Green, the Protestant Curates of the Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Rowe, P.P. when called upon by the former to decide, she declared that she had not heard a single argument from the Priest that had unsettled her mind. This declaration was made in the hearing of her father, who was present at the discussion, which lasted five hours. The following Sunday Mrs. Lambert attended divine service at the Protestant Church, about five miles distant from her own house.—*Wexford Herald.*

MR. SOLOMONS.—It is doubtful whether this celebrated optician will leave this city by the time mentioned in our last, in consequence of the very great increasing demand there is for his newly invented and improved Spectacles, and it will be necessary for all those afflicted with dimness or other defects of vision, to make immediate application to him. Amongst the many testimonials of the highest respectability, reflecting great credit on his success with the eyes and his attainments in the science of optics, we understand he has received from many who rank high in this city, indubitable testimonials of his abilities. One lady has been entirely cured of weakness of sight by the relief afforded by the use of his glasses. The great value of the organs of sight and their corresponding delicacy render every successful attempt to strengthen and preserve them an important acquisition.—(See advertisement.)

COAL DUTY IN IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 13.

Mr. S. RICE brought forward his promised motion for a repeal of the coal duty in Ireland, which he contended would be a benefit to England likewise, by increasing the consumption of the article and raising the condition of the manufacturing classes in the former country. The whole produce of the tax was only from fifty to sixty thousand pounds; and he had no doubt when the Irish estimates came to be discussed, that a saving to that amount could be effected. He moved that the House resolve itself into a committee upon the coal acts, with a view to the repeal of the duty on coals imported into Ireland.

Lord KILLEEN seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that in the taxes from which he had the happiness of relieving the country during the present session, the same relief was not given to Ireland as to the other parts of the empire. But why so? Because there was scarcely left a tax to be repealed. And what was the fact with regard to the coal duty? While Ireland paid a duty of £1 10s per ton, the amount paid by this country was £4 (cheers). Upon these grounds he could not feel justified in consenting to give up a source of revenue which was steadily and rapidly increasing with the growing wealth of the country.

General GASCOYNE thought it would be equally advantageous to the producer and the consumer to repeal the duty on the importation of coals throughout the empire.

Mr. WARBURTON contended that the whole of the coal duty should be repealed, and the deficiency in the revenue made up by a duty on Canadian timber.

Mr. O'CONNELL declared his distinct opinion that this duty was a direct violation of the sixth article of the Union.

Mr. WODEHOUSE recommended a commutation of the present duty for one levied by weight and at the pit's mouth.

Mr. BARING was favourable to making this concession to Ireland.

Lord MILTON contended that taking off the tax would not benefit the manufacturers. No useful object would be accomplished; on the contrary, the revenue would be injured.

Mr. P. THOMPSON opposed the motion; Lords CASTLEREAGH and ALTHORP, Sir T. ACLAND, and Sir C. COLE, supported it.

The House divided—for the motion, 120; against it, 187. Majority, 67.

MR. O'CONNELL AND MR. DOHERTY.

Mr. O'Connell gave vent to his feelings in language pitched to the tone which had prevailed against the Duke of Wellington; he spoke nearly as ill of the Irish Solicitor-General as it has been his habit to speak of far better public men (we believe there is no better private man), and to justify this idle railing—the millionth part of what he has uttered—to carry objects which are very natural to him as a Roman Catholic, is Mr. O'Connell persecuted through a whole session; and to criticise after-dinner speeches are the representatives of the united kingdom held together for successive hours, on an unusual day;—and all to what end?—to put down Mr. O'Connell. We do not blame Mr. Doherty; he is in truth the only person in the affair to whom no blame can attach, for it is proper to honourable minds to treat as serious any charges made against their integrity, though the whole world be laughing at the futility of such charges. But Mr. Doherty's friends cannot have this feeling; and they ought to beware how they give Mr. O'Connell in England the same kind of ascendancy which he has enjoyed in Ireland—as beyond question they will, if they persevere in the attempt to put him down.—*Standard.*

The castigation which the honourable member for Clare is represented to have received at the hands of Mr. North, appears to have been administered with ability and effect; judging from the tameness of his reply, the former seems to have quailed under the caustic severity of his new antagonist, and to have almost kissed the rod which had so severely scourged him. Though we are far from finding fault ourselves with the subdued tone which distinguishes Mr. O'Connell's speeches in parliament, compared with those imputed to him elsewhere, we very much doubt how far his admirers on the other side of the channel are prepared for such a total change of tone and of manner as the learned member's short parliamentary career has exhibited. Never were mighty promises and portentous expectations doomed to be so miserably falsified. On the occasion in question the learned member for Clare undertook one of the most important and doubtful tasks a member of the Legislature can engage in—that of rendering the House of Commons a Court of Appeal against the ordinary decisions and proceedings of the Courts of Law—a power which it can and ought, indeed, very rarely to exercise, and which, if brought into operation unnecessarily, may prove the severest injury to parties, and a grievous hindrance of public justice. We would not, of course, impute to Mr. O'Connell any such unworthy motives as professional pique or political malevolence in the task which he undertook; at the same time it is impossible to have witnessed the complete answer given to the charge, first by Mr. Doherty, and then to the still more triumphant one which it elicited from Mr. North, and not feel that it was an occasion on which the Hon. Member for Clare had put himself in what the French call a "false position," from which he could neither advance with honour nor retreat without disgrace. If any proof were wanting of the truth of these observations, it would be found, we should think, in the smallness of the minority which were found to support Mr. O'Connell's motion. It affords but poor and ominous testimony to the force of Mr. O'Connell's judgment and talents, that on his first division the selection of his subject was so unfortunate, and his oratory so ineffective, that only twelve persons could be found to agree with him.—When things come to the worst they mend—we hope to see the Member for Clare improving—there is room for it. Hitherto his Parliamentary career has only exemplified the insignificance into which the idol of a multitude may sink when he happens to find himself in that higher region of ambition where true genius only rises to the full measure of its fame.—*Morning Herald.*

DREADFUL RIOT.

At the fair of Kinnegad on Monday a riot took place between two factions, one of which, we understand, was from the county of Meath. The police immediately interfered for the preservation of the peace, and took several of the ringleaders prisoners; upon which both factions joined in attack upon the police, rescued several of the prisoners, and ultimately forced them to take refuge in their barracks, which the mob assailed in a most violent and outrageous manner. They demolished the windows and sashes with stones, and expressed themselves determined to sacrifice the inmates. The police were at length obliged to march out of their barracks, and fire some shots over the heads of the misguided wretches; this, however, had not the desired effect, but rather seemed to encourage the rioters, as they cried out to "close on them as they have only powder." The police were at length, in defence of their lives, obliged to fire on the mob, and we regret to state one man was killed on the spot, and seven severely wounded. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday by Col. Osborne and Mr. Darcy, when a verdict was returned that "the deceased was killed by a shot fired by a policeman unknown." During the investigation, we are happy to add, that all parties joined in praising the forbearance and humanity evinced by Joseph Carroll, Esq., Chief Constable, and the men under his command. He was wounded in the face.—*Westmeath Journal.*

Wednesday, the 12th inst. being the birth-day of Lord Boyle, was celebrated at Castlemartyr in great pomp and splendour. At four o'clock, p.m., his lordship's tenantry, to the number of 280 persons, sat down to a substantial dinner prepared for their use at the different inns of the town, where there was a great abundance of good cheer, &c., and at five o'clock a large party of gentlemen attended to partake of a most excellent repast prepared at the Court House room. At nine o'clock the dinner party left for awhile the festivities of the social board to meet the Right Honourable the Earl of Shannon, and to escort his lordship in his promenade through the town. On this occasion his lordship was accompanied by the Ladies Boyle. Every house was brilliantly illuminated, and several fire works were thrown off at the approach to his lordship's beautiful mansion. Not an accident of any kind occurred to mar the pleasures of the day—the festivities terminated, as was expected, with the most perfect good fellowship and harmony subsisting amongst all ranks and conditions of the people.

Great distress exists in Iveragh, county Kerry, owing to scarcity of potatoes. There was a meeting at Cahirsaveen on Friday, James O'Connell, Esq. in the chair, when £116 was subscribed, including £20 from Mr. O'Connell, M.P.

DUBLIN REGATTA.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has expressed his intention to patronise the third annual Regatta at Kingstown this summer, and subscribing the same munificent sum as that of last year.

ACCIDENT TO MADAME BONAPARTE.

Extract of a private letter of the 24th ult. from Rome:—

"Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the 22d inst., while walking in the garden of the Villa Borghese, made a false step, and though leaning on the arm of the Chevalier Cosorra, fell with so much violence that she broke one of her thighs; and as her great age, 85 years, prevents the possibility of applying the strong remedies necessary in such accidents, her life is considered to be in imminent danger. She is surrounded by all the members of her family now at Rome—her brother, Cardinal Fesch; Jerome and Louis Bonaparte and Madame Lucien, Princess of Canino. Despatches, with the melancholy news, have been sent off to Madame Murat, Countess of Lipano, the ex-Queen Hortensia, and the Duke de Reichstadt. Madame Letitia, after giving legacies of 500,000 francs each to her children and to Cardinal Fesch, with numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to her attendants and friends, and considerable donations to the poor both at Rome and in Corsica, has constituted the Duke de Reichstadt the residuary legatee of her immense wealth."

A letter from Rome, dated April 6, gives some further particulars relative to the accident which happened to Madame Bonaparte on the 22d, and states "that her life is considered to be in imminent danger. The accident had created much anxiety in Rome, and even the Pope himself had sent to inquire after her health. He also sent his condolences to Cardinal Fesch, to whom all his colleagues, and particularly the most influential in the sacred college, have evinced their anxiety to share the grief caused to his Eminence by the danger which menaces a beloved sister. The people of Rome generally have a great regard for the mother of a monarch who, during fourteen years, had all the Kings of Europe under his feet. The benefits conferred during the occupation of the country by the French troops are deeply imprinted upon their minds; and the tyranny of the Austrian Government, which is a scourge upon the whole of Italy, serves to impress them still more firmly upon their memories."

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

In the early part of last week a surgeon named Griffith came to London on business, and having been acquainted with Inspector Rogers, of letter F. division, he waited upon him with a request that he would recommend him to a lodging during his stay in town, intimating that it was his intention to return to Sussex in a week or two. Mr. Rogers accordingly procured him a lodging near his own residence, and left him on Wednesday last apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. On the following day (Thursday) he was sent for, and found the unfortunate gentleman apparently labouring under the effects of insanity. He spoke incoherently, and at intervals was so excited, that it became necessary to place him under some restraint, for which purpose Mr. Rogers had him conveyed to the police station in Covent-garden, where his symptoms became so alarming, that Mr. Thomas, the superintendant, thought it necessary to call in medical aid, and accordingly the attendance of Mr. Beames, a surgeon, having been procured, that gentleman immediately pronounced that the patient was labouring under the effects of hydrophobia. The dreadful malady from that time became more strongly developed, and the cries which at times escaped from the unfortunate sufferer were described as most agonizing. At the sight of water or any liquid that was offered to him, he broke out into the most frightful paroxysms, in the intervals of which he begged of those around him not to fail writing to his friends to tell them how he had died, and then he would exclaim, "My God, my God, is it not a dreadful death to die!" During a tranquil interval Mr. Thomas asked him when he had been bitten, to which he replied with difficulty, "About two months ago—here, here," pointing to the lower part of his leg. The surgeon advised that no time should be lost in sending him to an hospital, a suggestion which was mentioned to the unfortunate gentleman himself, who readily consented, and desired that he might be sent to the Middlesex-hospital, observing that he had walked it when a pupil. His request was complied with, and in a few hours after his arrival at the station he was conveyed from thence in a coach, and placed in the hospital above-mentioned, where, notwithstanding the very best care and advice, the effects of the fatal disorder became hourly more strong, and on the night of Saturday terminated in the death of the unfortunate patient, whose sufferings were most dreadful to the last. Inspector Rogers fulfilled his wishes by writing to his friends to acquaint them of his melancholy fate, and some of them arrived in town on Monday last. The appearance of Mr. Griffith only the day before the breaking out of the dreadful disorder was that of robust health, his countenance being florid, and his spirits high. He was about 32 years of age when attacked by the horrible malady of which he died.

China.—From a statistical table it appears that the whole population of China Proper, exclusive of Tartary and the dependent provinces, amounts to 141,470,000 souls, which, when compared with the area or surface of the country, gives an average of 103 souls for every square mile. This, compared with the known averages of some other countries, would be—China, per square mile, 103 souls, Hindoostan 104, Austria 110, France 164, England 222. Thus we see that the so-much vaunted population of China does not amount to one-half of that of England, compared with the relative extent of territory of each country.—*Dublin Literary Gazette.*

What's in a Name?—"There are at present," according to a country paper, "in the county of Limerick gaol, not less than twenty-five persons of the name of Ryan." The "honour of the family" is well sustained.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

13th—Joseph and Mary, Connery, Youghal, fish and oil.

14th—Bedford, Nicholls, Swansea, culm (for Ross)—William and Mary, Prendergast, Glasgow, coals (for Youghal)—Neptune, Sullivan, Baltimore, potatoes.

15th—Lively, Lobbett, Swansea, culm—Enterprize, Green, Portsmouth, ballast—Two Brothers, Pearce, Penzance, ballast.

16th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Gipsy, do. Owen, Liverpool, do.—Ann (pleasure yacht), Norman, Milford (to Ross)—New Mary, Ward, Baltimore, potatoes.

17th—Sultan, Read, London, general cargo.

SAILED.

14th—Hope, Davis, Cardiff, flour.

15th—Carysfort, Kearon, Swansea, copper ore (from Arklow)—British Tar, Moore, Cayenne, m. goods (from Liverpool)—Lark, Phillips, Gloucester, provisions and grain—Agnes, Wilson, Bristol, grain—Minstrel, Davies, Cardiff, ballast—Dolphin, Jones, Milford, flour—George, Williams, Bideford, pigs—Jago, Melhuish, Swansea, ballast—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

16th—Malcolm, Pond, London, provisions—Zephyr, Vernon, Bideford, ballast—Constantia, Moyse, Swansea, flour.

17th—Endeavour, Lloyd, Milford, ballast (from Ross)—Royal George, Williams, Swansea, do. (from Ross)—Mary Ann, Pearse, Newport, do.—Tom Pipes, Williams, Neath, flour—William, Beer, Swansea, ballast.

18th, Wind at 8 A.M. S.W. by W.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, May 13, Wharfinger, Cossens—Elizabeth, Bond.—At Bristol, 15th, Betsey, Stephings.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of £2, being a donation from George Morris Wall, Esq.

* * This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow; it is taken at all the public News-rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, and at Johnston and Co's. Newspaper-agents, *Dublin*—at the Chapter, and Peele's Coffee-house, and at Newton, and Barker's, agents, *London*; at the Exchange, and *Lyceum* News-rooms, *Liverpool*; at the Commercial Rooms, *Bristol*, and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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