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. VIII.—No. 767. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1830. Price 6d.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE—COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of FAITHLEGG, containing about one hundred and fifty plantation acres, either together or in lots to suit small purchasers.

For title and particulars apply to Wm. Hughes, or C. S. Tandy, Esqrs. Waterford; or Henry Dennehy, Esq. 9, Fitzwilliam-square South, Dublin.

N.B. No preference whatever is promised, and the purchaser of this Estate will have the advantage of getting all the Title Deeds since the patent was granted.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1830.

CAUTION.

PERRY'S ESSENCE FOR THE TOOTH AND EAR-ACHE.

THE Public are particularly cautioned against a spurious imitation of this valuable Medicine which a number of unprincipled individuals are endeavouring to impose upon them.—The criterion of authenticity will be as heretofore, "Charles Butler, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's," being engraved on the Government Stamp which is attached to each bottle, and without which it cannot be genuine.

MORRIS'S BRUNSWICK CORN PLAISTER will also when genuine have the like authentication.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

CARROLL AND GREAVES

BEG to inform their Customers, that they are constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for sale at London Prices:—

Gros de Naples, Lutestrings, Sarcenets, Persians, Satins, Crepe de Lyons and Royals; Black Bombazines and Crapes; coloured Calicoes, Ginghams, Batistes, Twilled Muslins; French, English, and Zamora Merinos; Crepe Lisses, Black Silk and Cotton Velvets, Gauze and Blond Dresses, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Canton Crape Silk and Rockspun Handkerchiefs, Gossamer, Gauze and Gauze Veils, Tissue French Ribbons, Silk Reticules, Silk and Satin Cloaks, Leghorns, &c.

LACES.—Bobbin, Grecian, and Blond Nets; Bobbin, Grecian, and Blond Quillings and Laces; Thread and Cotton Edgings, Lisle and English Black Lace Veils, Lace Collars and Habit Shirts; Crowns, &c.

HABERDASHERY.—Cotton and Linen Tapes, Cotton Reels and Balls, Hair Pins, Thimbles, Pins in packages, papers, and boxes; Hooks and Eyes, Ribbon Wire, French cotton braid, Black Cotton Ferrets, Foundation Muslins and Buckrams, Flannel and Stay Binding, Silk and Cotton Stay Laces; Purls, Floss, and coloured Sewing Silks; Needles, Bobbins, Pasteboards, Waddings, plain Ribbons, and Velvet for Bracelets.

MUSLINS.—Cambric, Jacconot, Mull, Book, Crossbar, and Stripe Muslins; Scotch and French Cambric Lawns, White Calicoes, Linens, Counterpanes, Checks, Muslins, and Calicoes.

FURS.—Muffs, Tippets, Boas, and Pelerines, in every description of Furs.

FANCY GOODS.—Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Fancy Work, and Dressing Boxes, Desks, Travelling Cases, Needle Cases, Tea Caddies, Card Boxes, Pocket Books and Note Cases, Silk Purses, French Shaking and Caricature Figures, Pastile Burners, Cigars and Cigar Cases, Tortoiseshell, Ivory, Rosewood, and German Shell Combs; Pearl Paper Cutters, Pincushions and Needle Cases; Clothes, Hair, Gum, Tooth, Shaving, and other Brushes; Enamelled and Gilt Buckles, Bracelet Snaps, Hair Pins, Ear Rings, Pursemounts, Watch Hooks, Seals, Tassels, Rings, Razors, Brooches, Bullion Chains, &c.; Wire Baskets, Snuff Boxes, Violin Strings, Bead Boxes, Fancy Leather and Steel mounted Trunks; Pastiles, Smelling and Ornamental Bottles; French Walking Sticks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, French Travelling Caps, Pipes, Taper Stands and Tapers, Pink and Blue Saucers, Garters, Tongue Scrapers, Leather Belts, Rackets, Plumeaux, Gold Beads, French Slippers, Dutch and Wax Dolls, Cotton and Leather Suspenders, Harmonicas, Gilt, Plated, and Silk Watch Guards; Toy Watches, Navarino Guards, Playing and Visiting Cards, Screw Pincushions, Card Counters, Book Stands, Floating Lights, and Shaving Boxes; Screw Ink Bottles, French Curls, Pinholders, Fans, with a numerous assortment of other French Fancy Goods.

SOAPS AND PERFUMES.—Windsor, Almond, Camphor, Cocoa Nut, Otto of Roses, Palm, Vegetable, Aromatic, Brown Windsor, Bandana, Musk, Palmyrene, and Rose Soaps; Macassar Oil, Russia Oil, Huile Antique, Delcroix, Lavender, Musk Lavender, Esprit de Rose, Honey Water, Eau de Portugal, Extrait de Mousselline and Violette, Bouquet de Rose and Millifleur, Aromatic Vinegar, Pomatum and Bear's Grease Court Plaister, with a variety of other Fashionable Perfumes.

THIBET, ROCKSPUN AND GERMAN SHAWLS.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Black and Coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, Riding Belts, Linen Collars, Striped and White Shirts, Silk and plain Stiffners, Stocks, Cotton and Leather Suspenders, Cotton and Silk Hosiery; Cork, English, and French Gloves, Boy's Cloth Caps, Wax Candles, and Liquid Blacking.

*** GOLD FISH FOR SALE.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

BALM OF ZURA.

To those Persons suffering from Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints generally, and other Corporeal Debilities.

The following testimonial is submitted, from a number of others proving the efficacy of the above.

Brighton, 24th Feb., 1828.

SIR,

WHEN I was favoured with your reply to my letter of the 10th October last, regarding the proportions and periods for taking your excellent medicine, the CORDIAL BALM OF ZURA, I was, as you must have judged, in a melancholy state of helplessness and torture. Not only was my whole frame weakened by the terrific agony of the Gout, by my right leg, from the knee down to the very extremities of my toes, was swollen to nearly three times its natural size; then the pains that I suffered, both by day and night, I can only assimilate or compare to a legion of little imps all armed with needles, and at the same moment darting their points into every pore, from the cap of my knee down to the very sole of my foot. From this sad state (which without effectual relief, I could not have possibly survived another month), I am now, thank Heaven, and your Cordial Balm of Zura, after the use of it, as you directed, perseveringly, and confidently, as hale and hearty as I ever was in my life. I impute my recovery to two causes. First, that instead of leaving off the Balm of Zura, when I found myself for a time relieved, I continued taking it constantly, even to this day, but in smaller quantities, as in your kind letter, containing particular directions as to my case (which you very truly stated, was either derived from my parents, or morbidly acting many years on my constitution), you most judiciously prescribed. Second, having formerly been in the habit of indulging my appetite on luxurious food and beverages, I implicitly obeyed your plan of temperate regimen laid down up to the present hour; and am determined to continue it, as I am not only healthful, but also more active and in better spirits than I have found myself for twenty years back; being fifty-two come next midsummer.

I am, most respectfully, your's, &c.

PHILIP EDWARD HORTON.

P.S.—As I had not an opportunity of enclosing the amount for the last box in December, containing the Cordial Balm of Zura, I beg leave to send now a £10 check, and request you will forward by one of the Brighton Vans another box of the same number of bottles of the Cordial Balm of Zura directed to me as before.

P. E. H.

To Dr. Lamert, 10, Spitalfields, London.

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

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

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

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

SPECTATOR'S ANATOMY.—The Publication of the NEW EDITION of the "ANATOMY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS" is postponed till the beginning of January. The business of Parliament will occupy too much space in next SPECTATOR to admit a subject so copious as the "Anatomy." The Proprietors are unwilling to publish a part of it in a number of the present volume, and the remainder in next year's volume. They wish the "Anatomy" to be accessible during the consideration of the important subjects to be discussed, and perhaps settled, by the present Parliament. The new Subscribers to the SPECTATOR will, by the altered arrangement, be put in possession of the whole of this important document, and the same volume will contain both the discussions and the key to them. The first part of the "Anatomy" will be published in No. 131 of the SPECTATOR, on the 1st of January. The second part will appear in No. 132, for the following week. To prevent the disappointment which occurred to many persons on the first publication of the "Anatomy" orders for the Paper should be forwarded to the respective Newsmen, Booksellers, and Postmasters, in time to reach the Publishing Office, 4, Wellington-street, Strand, before Dec. 31.

BANNOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founder and Patron, HENRY NEWLAND, D.D.
Head Master, WILLIAM JAMES.
Visiting Physician, JOHN CARROLL, Surgeon.

THE BANNOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, on the plan of similar institutions in England, was commenced on the 1st of January, 1830; its success has been equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founder. During the first year no attempt was made to extend the system of education beyond that required for commercial pursuits, but the prosperous development of the original plan having suggested the probability of ulterior improvement, Dr. Newland has determined to unite an elementary course of the GREEK, LATIN, and FRENCH LANGUAGES, and of SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, embracing Chemistry, Botany, and Mechanics, with a comprehensive acquaintance of the subjects taught in ordinary schools. For these purposes an additional master has been procured. The design of the founder has been to afford a cheaper and better education than can be procured in this country without enormous expense. The pecuniary remuneration of the Head Master has been less considered than the advantage of the public.

Besides daily preparation in the Scriptures by the Head Master, Dr. Newland attends (independent of occasional visits) at the school on Saturday, and examines all the pupils.

The days of entrance into this institution are the first days of February, May, August, and November. Only twenty pupils are admitted; and as the classes will be regulated on the first day of each month, no pupil can be admitted in the intervening time. All applications for admission must be made to Mr. James; and as a Vacancy occurs, the first name on the list will be, without favour, admitted. THREE MONTHS' NOTICE, or a QUARTER'S SALARY must be given on the withdrawal of a pupil.

Terms for Boarders, including instruction in Greek, Latin, and French Languages, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy and the Use of the Globes, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Arithmetic and Book-keeping—for Washing, for Pens, Ink, and Paper, and the attendance of a Physician, and ordinary Medicines, are, without any additional charge whatever, TWENTY TWO POUNDS PER ANNUM, paid Quarterly in advance. The terms being so very moderate, no pupil is allowed to remain more than one week after the quarter's payment becomes due.

Terms for Day Pupils—SIX POUNDS PER ANNUM, paid Quarterly in advance.

Lectures are delivered twice a week in Chemistry, Botany, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c., and on Saturdays in the Scriptures.

The School is situated in a most healthful part of the country, within fifteen minutes' walk of the sea. In Summer, Sea Bathing.

Two Turning Lathes, an Electrifying Machine, and various little matters of Scientific and Mechanical Apparatus have been procured for the amusement of the pupils. Corporal degradation, except in extreme cases, is refrained from; a sufficient substitute for other modes of punishment has been found in refusing to the boys the [illegible] of [illegible], access to the workshop, and other useful amusements.

Bannow Grammar School, Taghmon, 15th Dec. 1830.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

LIST OF NOTICES SERVED ON THE CLERK OF THE PEACE FOR REGISTRY AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,

TO BE HELD AT DUNGARVAN ON THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1831.

1. John Curreen, of Kilmaloe, House and Land, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Kilmaloe West—yearly value, £10.
2. David Walsh, of Tinnekelly, House and Land, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Tinnekelly—yearly value, £10.
3. Andrew Spratt, of Tinnelira, Rent Charge, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Tinnelira—yearly value, £20.
4. Matthew Whelan, of Ballysallough, House and Land, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Ballysallough—yearly value, £10.
5. Richard Power, of Ballysallough, House and Land, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Ballysallough—yearly value, £10.
6. Patrick Connors, of Ballysallough, House and Land, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Ballysallough—yearly value, £10.
7. John Russell, of Ballysallough, House and Land, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Ballysallough—yearly value, £10.
8. Edmond Foley, of Lismore, Lands, barony of Decies Within Drum, townland of Milenahorna—yearly value, £20.
9. James Power, jun., of Graigarush, House and Land, barony of Decies Without Drum, townland of Graigarush—yearly value, £10.
10. James Power, sen., of Graigarush, House and Land, barony of Decies Without Drum, townland of Graigarush—yearly value, £10.
11. Robert Acheson, of Briskee, House and Land, barony of Decies Without Drum, townland of Briskee—yearly value, £10.
12. Patrick Curreen, of Glinmore, House and Land, barony of Decies Without Drum, townland of Glinmore—yearly value, £10.
13. Michael Nugent, of Munnatouke, House and Land, barony of Decies Without Drum, townland of Curradoon—yearly value, £10.
14. Edward Nugent, of Munnatouke, House and Land, barony of Decies Without Drum, townland of Curradoon—yearly value, £10.
15. Nicholas Kiely, of Munnatouke, House and Land, barony of Decies Without Drum, townland of Curradoon—yearly value, £10.
16. Thomas Armstrong, of Templemichael, Lands, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Templemichael—yearly value, £20.
17. Joseph James Beresford, Freeman, of Youghal, Lands, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Templemichael and Ballydassoona—yearly value, £20.

No notices served for the General Sessions of the Peace to be held at St. Patrick's Hall the 7th day of January, 1831.

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

The *Newry Telegraph* states that a meeting of the people, who are looking for a reduction of tithes and rents, which was intended to be held on Gibson's hill, in Brackey, was prevented by the interference of a gentleman in the neighbourhood. He persuaded them to disperse by pointing out the folly and inutility of their proceedings. He also impressed on them the necessity of submission to the law, and cautioned them to beware of the poisonous whisperings of the factious and malignant. They then retired in the most peaceable manner.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

14th—Helen, Burk, Cork, ballast.

15th—Eliza Williams, [illegible], London, m. goods—Nancy, Nicholls, Cork, whiskey.

16th—Erin, Brennan, ditto, ditto, m. goods—Nora Creina, steamer, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods—Gipsy, steamer, Stewart, Liverpool, ditto—Lord Nelson, Morrison, London, peas, rice and tallow, for Bristol—Joseph Welman, Bannow, kelp.

SAILED.

14th—H.M. Cutter, [illegible], on a cruise.

15th—Mary Ann, Petty, Cardiff, flour (from Ross)—William and Mary, Rees, [illegible], Bellamy, Belfast, flour.

16th—Augenoria, [illegible], Liverpool, grain and flour—Swan, Galgey, Swansea, ballast (from Ross)—John, Watkins, ditto, copper ore (from Wicklow)—Mary, Whelan, ditto, ditto, (from Bonmahon)—Susan and Jane, Lodwig, Chepstow, oats—Liberty, Blanchard, Portsmouth, ditto, bacon, butter, &c.—Brighton, Giles, Shoreham, ditto, ditto, and lard—Emma, Nicholls, London, bacon, butter &c.—Resolution, Fisher, Cardiff, ballast—Flora, Pavey, London, provisions.

Wind, N.N.E. to N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

About seven o'clock on Monday evening, the brig Juliana, Garrett, master, bound for Liverpool, struck on a sand bank, called the Long Bank, about four miles E.S.E. of the entrance of Wexford harbour, and soon after filled with water and settled down. The Juliana was bound from Bahia, and laden with cotton. The crew got safe on shore bringing with them some of their personal effects, and a considerable quantity of cotton with live stock. The Juliana, we hear, had been three years since built in Liverpool.

The books at Lloyd's exhibit a disastrous list of loss and damage to the shipping both along the coast and abroad. Five vessels, viz. the Rockingham, Thames, Emerly, Innes, and Bombay, were wrecked at Swan River on the 20th of May. Three vessels have been lost at Tampico. Two of the New York packet ships, the Robert Fulton, and the Napoleon, have sustained damage, and a long additional list of misfortune was posted at that establishment on Tuesday.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst, at Templeogue, the lady of the Recorder of Dublin, of a daughter.

At Alexandria, Lady Georgiana Wolff, of a son.

In Cavendish-square, London, the Duchess of Richmond, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., at St. George's church, Hanover-square, London, Joseph Straugman, Esq., of Waterford, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Captain Edward Perkins, R.N., of Upper Berkeley-street, and niece of the late Admiral Pringle.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Youghal, on the 9th instant, Joshua Eustace to Catherine Browning, both of that town.

At St. Pancras' new Church, London, Captain Penefather, 22d Regiment, son of the Rev. John Pennefather, of Lackland, to Margaret, relict of the late William Bartley, Esq. Paymaster of that Regt.

In Dublin, on Thursday, the 9th instant, the Rev. L. R. Delamare, to Catherine, relict of D. M'Sweeney, Esq., and daughter of William Dunber, of Holywell, county Wicklow, Esq.

On Sunday, at Clonmel, Mr. Matt. Hill, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Charles Sweeny, Esq.

DIED,

At Wexford, aged 65, Mr. Anthony Stafford, innkeeper.

At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Barton, late of the 2d Life Guards, second son of the late T. Barton, of Grove, County Tipperary, Esq.

The Dowager Lady Lushington.

On the 8th inst. Henry Thomas Gee, Esq. of Lisnew, aged 64 years.

Aged 20 years, Edward, youngest son of Major Hudson, formerly of the Royal County Dublin Militia.

At Limerick, rather suddenly, Thomas Odell, Esq. of the Turret, Ballingarry.

At his house on the South Mall, Cork, in the [illegible] year of his age, Francis Walsh, Esq. M.D. the oldest practising Physician in that city. Forty five years since, Dr. Walsh was Surgeon on board Admiral Rodney's ship, and was present in the celebrated battle with Count de Grasse, in the West Indies.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

The German and Hamburgh Papers give an official account of the progress of the insurrection at Warsaw. The engagement was most sanguinary, and many lives were lost on both sides. The battle lasted till day-break. The prisoners of State were set at liberty. Every body was hastening to Powask, whither the Russian guards have repaired. Many armed females were seen bearing their share in the dangers of the day. The shops were still closed on the 1st instant. In addition to the Polish troops, 30,000 of the inhabitants were under arms. Patrols of the newly-organised National Guard were already passing through the streets. They have taken up several suspicious individuals. Towards two o'clock in the morning no more firing was heard, and tranquillity was soon restored. The Russian families residing at Warsaw have been placed under the protection of the national honour. A provisional government is organising itself; and the Council of the Administration has issued a proclamation to the country, calling on it to be moderate and united, and endeavour to avoid "the melancholy spectacle of a civil war."

Belgian papers of Saturday report the arrival of Lord Ponsonby, the new English Ambassador at Brussels, and hazard a speculation that the crown of Belgium will be offered to the Prince of Saxe Coburg. The King of Holland had not retracted any of his offensive measures, and there was no longer a hope that he would act with good faith, unless compelled to it by the Congress at London.

We are enabled to state that the government have determined on modifying the Forgery Bill of last Session, and that capital punishment for any offences against property will not much longer disgrace our Statute Book. The Attorney-General is said to be one of the most zealous advocates of this measure.—*Sun.*

The Lightning steam vessel arrived at Chatham on Monday morning, and took on board 150 of the Royal Marines; she immediately sailed again with sealed orders. It is supposed Hull or Newcastle is their destination. The whole of the East India depots at present quartered at Chatham are to be formed in January into a provisional battalion, under the command of Major Dubordieu. Lieutenant and Adjutant Child, garrison Adjutant, is appointed Adjutant of the battalion.—*Kentish Gazette.*

WRECKS ON THE CORNISH COAST.—During the last week there have been a vast number of wrecks on the coast of Cornwall. Many ships have been dashed to pieces, and the crews lost, and others have been greatly damaged.

Letters received in Paris announce that the King of Prussia has resolved on abdicating in favour of his son. It appears he had this intention some years back, but was dissuaded from it by the Emperor Alexander. It is stated that the intrigues of his son-in-law, the Emperor Nicholas, have disgusted him with royalty and made him come to his present determination, and that this change will be favourable to the French cause, the presumptive heir being a warm supporter of liberal ideas.

The French troops of the Algerine expedition gained a victory on the 21st ult. over the Bey of Titery. They took his capital of Medeah, and found great treasures in his palace. General Clausel has addressed an order of the day, congratulating his army from the Bivouacs on the top of Mount Atlas.

MISS D'JECK.—We can contradict from the best authority, the report that the Elephant was thrown overboard during a storm, in order to lighten the ship, which was conveying her elephantship to America, and also that the ship was lost. We learn that the tale was trumped up at a well-known theatrical, gossiping shop.—*Intelligence.*

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.

The removal of the four ex-Ministers from Vincennes to Paris took place yesterday. The following is from a private Correspondent of the *Times*:—

You are aware from the papers of the manner in which the Ex-Ministers at seven o'clock yesterday morning removed from the castle of Vincennes to the Palace, or rather, more properly speaking, the prison of the Luxembourg. On the journey I am informed they were in general taciturn but perfectly collected, and spoke of the trial with a confidence of a favourable result. There is no expectation here that Prince Polignac can be saved; for the others, it is thought that banishment and penury will be deemed a sufficient punishment [illegible] the people will not [illegible] rigid severity of the law, and not contend against the King's anxious desire to open his reign by an act of extraordinary mercy. Unhappily for the object of this humane solicitude, the people say—"here is a man whose imbecility of character has never deterred him from pursuing the path of criminality; his life is that of a conspirator on whom heroic mercy has been in vain bestowed, and we shall save him no more." The general opinion, therefore, is that execution must be done upon this unhappy man, and that it will be done on the night of his conviction. There are friends, however, of Polignac, who say they have already canvassed the Peers, and that the result will show a strong minority for perpetual imprisonment. Every accommodation is allowed to the Ex-Ministers, consistent with safe detention. Crowds were this day assembled in the gardens of the Luxembourg, and the people, as far as I mixed among them, were moderate in the expression of their wishes, and employed chiefly in pointing out the windows of the apartments where Polignac and his fellow-sufferers are immured. A frame work of timber is thrown up before these windows, so as not to exclude light, but sufficient to prevent the prisoners from seeing or being seen externally. They receive the newspapers daily. Count Peyronnet was this morning very anxious to see the *Courrier Français*, wich was immediately provided for him.

General Lafayette will, in person, attend to command the National Guard during the trial; he has given all the orders for regulating the exterior of the Luxembourg; the doors will be opened at half-past nine o'clock each morning; closed at ten o'clock, when the Court opens, and then not opened for any body, or upon any account, till the close of each day's business at four o'clock; the Peers will then depart; then the audience, and then all crowds of whatever description will be cleared from the district of the Luxembourg by the National Guards; the cannon of the artillery of the latter will be always on duty with lighted matches, but I apprehend no popular tumult; the Court will sit from day to day, and not even adjourn over Christmas day, should the process be then impending.

EVESHAM ELECTION—BRIBERY.

After an anxious and interesting sitting of nine days, the committe on this election came to the following decision:—

"That Sir Charles Cockerell is not duly elected; that Lord Kennedy is not duly elected; and that the last election for Evesham is void. That the opposition of the petition is neither frivolous nor vexatious; that the opposition to it is neither frivolous nor vexatious. That Sir Charles Cockerell is declared guilty of bribery. That Lord Kennedy is declared guilty of bribery."

The counsel for Sir Charles Cockerell chiefly rested on the case not coming within the legal definition of bribery, owing to the non-advance of money until the close of the election; and the counsel for Lord Kennedy, that agency could not be proved. A reference to the proceedings of the House of Commons will show that this is deemed a case calling for marked reprobation.

BRUNSWICK, DEC. 4.—A letter from King William IV. has been received by our Provincial States, in reply to an application made by the latter some time since to his Majesty. His Majesty informs them that he has done every thing in his power to bring about an arrangement with Duke Charles; but, "unfortunately," continues his Majesty, "Duke Charles has not replied to our well-intended views. His well known way of thinking and acting has baffled every attempt at arranging existing difficulties through the medium of friendly arrangement. We shall therefore no longer hesitate hereby to inform the Provincial States of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, and Blackenburg, that they may look to us for protection and aid in their endeavours to obtain the redress of their just grievances. We shall moreover consult with our beloved nephew, Duke William, and proceed to such measures as are best calculated to secure to him the rights of sovereignty."

Sisk, the person in custody, who is charged with a design to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and who snapt a pistol at a messenger of the House of Lords, is really a maniac, and a native of the county Cork, where his father, a respectable man, lived at a place called Whitegate. The uncle of the accused was master of a West Indiaman; his sister is at this moment an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, Cork, and a brother of his died there.

Marmont is said to be occupied in writing a narrative of the transactions in Paris, in which he so recently played a conspicuous part. It will form a curious addition to the "Memoires pour servir," &c., in which French literature already so much abounds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri has arrived at Holyrood-house, from London. Her Royal Highness is to possess a house in Regent-terrace, Calton-hill. Marshal Bourmont has been at Holyrood for these some days.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The Regency.—It is said to have been at Prince Leopold's instance that the late Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst introduced the clause into the Regency bill prohibiting the Duchess of Kent from marrying a foreigner during her regency, as he and his august sister are desirous that the objections raised to Queen Charlotte in 1786, and to Caroline, Queen of George II. in 1755, on the ground that they were foreigners, and subject to the probability of foreign interference, should in this instance be removed from the Regent during the minority of the future Queen of England.—*Court Journal.*

Society.—A large establishment has been projected at Paris, for the purpose of enabling any individuals, by the annual payment each of 700 francs (less than £30), to enjoy all the pleasures of social, with all the independence of domestic life. For that sum they are to have lodging, board, clothes, and washing; the use of a library, the daily papers, billiard rooms, play, conversation, &c. The whole to be under the management of a committee chosen by themselves. The prospectus even holds out the expectation of a country-house, and free admission to the theatres.—*Literary Gazette.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Dec. 11.

Mr. S. RICE presented petitions from parishes in Limerick for the repeal of the Union.

Mr. O'CONNELL had been called upon to support the petition. It was impossible for him to describe the misery of the people in Ireland—in Limerick it was frightful.

Mr. MABERLEY said that the honourable gentleman could put an end to the disturbances in Ireland, and he hoped he will soon do so.

Colonel O'GRADY spoke in favour of the petition.

Mr. BRISCOE said that the only argument the learned gentleman used for the repeal of the union was that, the King's government had neglected Ireland. He hoped the learned gentleman would call on the people of Ireland to suspend their agitation and give credit to his Majesty's ministers for doing justice to Ireland.

Mr. RUTHVEN thought the agitation for the repeal of the union would increase distress.

Lord ALTHORPE said it was the anxious desire of government to improve the condition of Ireland. He thought it right that the attention of the house should be particularly directed to the subject, as Ireland was the most distressed part of the united kingdom (hear, hear). It was the exertions of the Irish members that last year prevented additional taxes being laid upon Ireland (hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL complained that sinister motives had been attributed to Irishmen for agitating the question of the repeal of the union. England had thirty millions of taxes taken off since the peace. Ireland had nominally but £500,000 taken off, and had £300,000 laid on, and by now making the taxes payable in English currency instead of Irish, her taxes were all increased one thirteenth. Ireland ought to have a parliament of her own. Since the union her manufactures were swept from the land. He defied any one to deny that there was not more money in Ireland than in any other country in the world.

Sir R. WILSON was in Ireland at the time of the union, and it presented such a picture of misery as in no other country. Wretched and abject as the Egyptian was, it was his feeling that his condition was superior to that of the Irish. He therefore hailed the union as a measure of benevolence and humanity. What Ireland now wanted was a repose, which would cause capital to flow into it. If there was a repeal of the union, there would be a struggle for Catholic ascendancy, which would lead to a civil war.

Mr. LEADER wished to preserve the union, but thought the drain for absentees might endanger it.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON said there were millions at this moment pledged to each other, to make the repeal of the union the only Irish question during the next session of parliament. There were exactions to an enormous amount from the Catholics of Ireland to support the Protestant church. It should not be concealed that the sway of the hon. member for Waterford was paramount in Ireland.

Sir J. BURKE was decidedly opposed to the repeal of the Union. As a Catholic, he should oppose Catholic ascendancy.

Sir R. BATESON was confident the union could not be repealed without a civil war. He called the attention of government to the seditious speeches that were daily and hourly taking place in Ireland. The march of intellect and political economy were the ruin of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for returns of the population of all cities and boroughs in England sending members to parliament; also, a return of the population of all towns in England not sending members to parliament, and containing 10,000 inhabitants according to the census of 1821; and a return of the population of all the cities and boroughs in Scotland returning members to parliament; and a return of the population of all the towns in Scotland not sending members to parliament, and containing 8000 inhabitants according to the census of 1821. Agreed to.

Mr. S. RICE moved that the reports of the committee for granting £100,000 to his Majesty, on account of the civil list, be brought up.

In answer to a question, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the pensions granted by the late administration, could not be answered for by the present ministry.

Mr. COURTENAY defended the grants made before the late ministers went out of office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was by no means displeased with his hon. friend's determination to watch the government, for all governments required to be watched. He would only say, that when the arrangements in Ireland were made, his hon. friend would not be displeased with the result.

Sir R. BATESON said, that the conduct of the Marquis of Camden was exceedingly good, but that it was shunned by those who ought to follow his example.—Adjourned.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Dec. 10.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieut. T. A. Kemmis, vice Radcliffe, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. C. Hulse, vice Coulson, who retires, to be Lieutenants and Captains by purchase; H. Musters, Gent., vice Kemmis, and G. Morant, gent., vice Hulse, to be Ensigns and Lieutenants, by purchase.

3d. Regt. of Foot—Ass.-Surg. F. Browne, from the 44th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Patterson, deceased.

4th ditto—Capt. R. H. J. B. M'Cumming, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice W. Graham, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

16th ditto—Brevet Major C. Bentley, from the Staff, to be Captain, vice Kemp, appointed Staff Captain at Chatham.

26th ditto—G. Forbes, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice A. Forbes, whose appointment has not taken place.

32d ditto—J. Grignon, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Furlong, who retires.

48th ditto—Staff Ass.-Surg. G. Gibson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Starr, appointed to the 5th Foot.

Brevet—Major W. C. Coles, of the 2d Life Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army; and Capt. W. E. Page, of the [illegible] Foot, to be Major in the army.

Staff—Major-Gen. J. Gardiner, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces, vice Fitzclarence, who resigns; Capt. W. Kemp, from the 16th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bentley, appointed to the 16th Foot.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 9, 1830.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Brevet Major T. Moody to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Buchanan, deceased—Second Capt. P. Cole to be Captain, vice Moody; First Lieut. E. Covey, to be Second Captain, vice Cole; and Second Lieut. J. Williams to be First Lieutenant, vice Covey.

THE ARMY.

Orders are issued to complete each Regiment to [illegible], an increase of 5,000 will be had by this augmentation. Men of 5 feet 6 inches will be taken. The present [illegible] of each Regiment is but [illegible] men.

The appointment of Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt as the head of the Ordnance is fully confirmed.

Major-General M'Donnell is appointed to the [illegible] Staff, and is to succeed Major-General Gardiner in the command of the Northern district.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Dec. 9.

COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord WYNFORD rose pursuant to notice, to move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the causes of the existing general distress, and to consider how far a remedy could be provided for it. He said that he had no doubt of being able to submit such a case as it would be impossible for the house to resist, or for it to refuse, consistently with its duty to the country, the investigation he proposed, though he was afraid that, in attempting a great deal of good some evil might creep in; in consequence of the hopes of those who are now suffering by that distress being too easily excited. He was sure that nothing should fall from him calculated to continue that excitement. On the contrary, he hoped that the people of the country, on being told that their lordships were occupied in considering the cause of their sufferings, and devising means to remedy them, would be happily affected by it, and that their good sense and just feeling would be readily brought to see the propriety of relying on the wisdom and the justice of the legislature (hear.) In the first place he begged to observe that, though a great many of the breaches of the public peace, and that a great share of the disorder which had taken place, were arising from the pressure of that distress, which if not universal, was nearly so, still he was confident that those malignant outrages, the works of the incendiary, were not to be attributed to such a cause (hear, hear.) The English people, no doubt, were easily acted upon, and, in the extremity of suffering, were ready to rise in opposition to the law, but they were too high minded to give way to that malignity which destroyed the property of their neighbours. No; he was convinced that those outrages were exotic, and though some Englishmen had been led into the commission of violence and disorder, they could never be prevailed upon to proceed to so debasing an extremity (hear.) If, however, any man did not think the distress was as general as he asserted it was, he only called on him to take a journey of fifty miles from London, in any direction. Let him behold the crowd of people who were either out of employment, or employed, at miserable wages, in useless labour. Let him look at their unhappy countenances and forlorn condition, and, then perhaps, he would be ready to admit that the distress was existing and widely spread. Let him then go to the vestry, where those who reaped the value of other men's employment were assembled, and he would have a happy opportunity of contrasting those who paid taxes with those who received them. He said that distress had led to crime, and he knew full well that many of the disorders of the country were alone to be attributed to the state of the law, and judges were too often called upon to punish offences which the wisdom of parliament might, and should have, prevented (hear, hear). No man could examine the calendars of crime for the last three years without being convinced that a great share of it sprang out of the public distress; and, if that were the case, the only way to correct the evil was to remedy the cause. In corroboration of what he said he would refer their lordships to a document which he held in his hand—viz., a paper containing a return of all those who had been transported to the settlement of New South Wales; and it would at once prove that the increase of punishment was a natural consequence of the increase of distress. From 1800 to 1825, 243 persons were annually transported from Great Britain and Ireland. In 1825, 233 were sent out; in 1826, as many as 1815; that number was further increased in 1827, to 2587; and though in 1828 there was a slight reduction, still the number of 2449 were transported. This was a fearful document, but still it appeared to him impossible to present a more appalling and complete picture of the progressive force of distress, and the crime which ever must be consequent to it. If he stopped there he would be told by a noble earl, for whose judgment he had the highest opinion, and to whom, on most other occasions, he was ready to defer, that all what he had been stating could more satisfactorily be inquired into by the committee which was then sitting, and which had been specially appointed to investigate the poor laws, with a view of remedying the distress of the people. But he would tell the noble lord that, if the legislature did nothing more than what his committee proposed to do, it was not effecting any thing comparatively. It was not to the management of the funds collected for the maintenance of the poor that the inquiries of the house should be restricted; their duty was more enlarged, and they were called upon to devise means of removing the necessity which compelled the poor man to resort to the parish for subsistence. If they stopped at the point where the labours of the committee were limited, no extensive benefit would arise, for it was vain to talk of funds for the poor-rates, until the means of providing these funds could be discovered. He would endeavour to show what the real causes of the distress were, and why the funds, apparently provided for the relief of the distressed poor, fell so amazingly short of that object; but, in attempting that task, he would at once admit that he had no information but that which was common to all their lordships, and he would refer them to facts which were matters of history. He referred, in particular, to the words used by a gentleman of considerable talent and experience, who, he regretted to say, was now no more,—Mr. Huskisson, who, in the other house of Parliament, acquiesced in a statement made by Sir Robert Peel, and which statement was in accordance with the opinions expressed before their lordships by a noble duke then present. They were to this effect:—That no part of the country was in a healthy state, as capital was confined to a few hands, and did not find its way to the productive classes. Another gentleman, however, having, on the same occasion, said that the currency of the country exceeded the amount of any former period, Mr. Alderman Thompson undertook to set him right, and that gentleman, who ought to have had practical experience on the subject, declared that, in his opinion, the circulation was not equal to the wants of society, and he instanced the fact, that in many places the manufacturers paid the workmen in goods—not in money. What that practice arose from was not necessary then to inquire, as it was sufficient for their lordships to know that capital was locked up in the strong box of the owner of it, and that it was not distributed into those hands who would give that employment which would be the best remedy for distress. He thought this fact conclusive, and he only begged their lordships to consider what that condition must be when the capitalists refused to lend their money for the advancement of either manufacture or agriculture, and locked it up in a strong box, depriving all the industrious classes of the source from whence they were to derive employment. The fact was, the state of commerce, manufacture, and agricultural was so low, that the capitalist refused all confidence to those dependent on him, and he stopped the very life-blood of the country rather than incur the risk of lending his wealth. It was impossible that things could be placed in a worse state. He hoped that his Majesty's ministers would be favourably disposed to a general inquiry. He hoped that they would not neglect making the attempt to remedy an evil, which certainly, was not attributable to them. The condition of the poor did not arise from any act of the executive government—it was accounted for, at least in his opinion, by the state of the law. If the country was in such a state that the farmer, in nearly every part, had no means of paying the labourer, it was proper that evidence of the fact should be offered at the bar. He would be content with any inquiry by which the truth could be elicited, but he preferred, to the investigation of a committee up stairs, a more public form, as he wished to see justice done to a body of men, the agriculturists in general, who had been most grossly and wrongfully calumniated (hear, hear). Before he took leave of that part of the subject, he would wish to mention that, in the opinion of many, the manufacturing distress was abated, and that a decided improvement was visible in those districts occupied with that branch of industry. God grant that the fact was so; but he did not think it was; and if an improvement had partially taken place, he feared that it was not likely to continue. Much of the demand, or expected demand, for our manufactures must be attributed to the state of those countries which had hitherto provided for their own wants; but as soon as these countries settled into good order they would resume their usual habits of industry, and deprive England of the market which was thus temporarily opened to her. Indeed he doubted if the fancied improvement, or the present stimulus, was caused by actual purchases for foreign account; he rather believed that it was the effect of speculation, and that many persons had speculated on that which was likely to happen, instead of acting on that which had actually occurred; and he regretted to think, if these calculations were unfounded, that the result would be an addition to the distress, instead of a diminution. A noble lord, now no more, attributed a portion of the distress which prevailed in his time to an excess of production; but that could not be the cause at present; as for the two or three last years, the profits on agricultural produce had sensibly diminished, and the country was dependent on foreign supply, or, without it, exposed to the horrors of a famine. No doubt, as far as manufactures were concerned, that an increased supply was obtainable by the aid of machinery; and that the market for any commodity was liable to be glutted by its operation. He did not mean to say that he was an enemy to machinery; but he thought that its increase was mischievous the moment it deprived a body of people of employment, glutted the market with goods, and threw an industrious population on the poor rates (hear). It was as much consistent with justice that the poor man should have his labour protected as that the rich man should have his machinery defended by a law (hear). This was one of the first subjects into which, in his opinion, their lordships should inquire; and, though he felt it would be absurd to put a stop to all further extension of machinery, it was proper that it should be subject to such restrictions as circumstances made necessary. He now came to that which was, in the opinion of many, another cause of distress—namely, the diminution of the quantity of precious metals in the country. Though he believed that the evil arising from that source did exist to some extent, still he felt all the horrors with which any man, who had considered the history of the country, would view another alteration in the currency (hear, hear). If, however, there were any deficiency in the supply and circulation of the precious metals, it was a fit subject for inquiry whether or not the laws relating to it should not be altered. But to say that it was not a cause of distress, however limited, was to him inconceivable, when he recollected the circumstances under which the debt of the country was contracted. He thought that perhaps an easy mode of correcting that evil would be to introduce the practice of a seignorage, which existed on the Continent, and not in England. In other countries there was a seignorage of eight per cent. on gold, and it would be well to consider if the extent of the currency could not be improved by submitting the coin to such an operation. The thing had been partially done, so far as regarded the silver circulation, and the pound of silver, which had been coined into 62 shillings, was, by late act, coined into 66 shillings. This was a saving of five per cent., and he imagined the same rule might be more generally applied. He was next referred to another cause of distress, which had many advocates;—namely, the withdrawal of small notes from circulation. It was said, last year, that the value of the currency would be affected by that measure; but he considered it was a different thing to alter all existing contracts, from allowing the issue of small notes where they would be advantageously disposed of. The currency would, in his opinion, be the same, and contracts would continue without any alteration; but the Bank of England and country bankers would be enabled to do much good by supplying those with means who promoted the industry of the country and the employment of the poor. The noble duke had asked, would it be prudent to give any banker, public or private, an unlimited power to issue notes equal to the King's coin? He could answer, for his part, he was willing to do so on the deposit of Exchequer bills, or other security, for this reason, that the banker did not issue coin, which remained just as it was before, while the small notes were lent to the farmer and the manufacturer, who employed with them those labourers who were now thrown upon the bounty of the country. By that means the unhealthy state of circulation, as Sir Robert Peel called it, would be done away with, and no capitalist would find his advantage in locking up his money in a strong box. It was said by removing these restrictions they were departing from the ancient policy of the country. But in the time of George III. country notes were issued as low as one shilling, and it was only in consequence of the frauds to which that circulation led that their issue was, after a time, prohibited. To stop the fraud, and on that principle only, Sir George Saville brought in his bill, and by the 17th of George III. the issue of bank notes was restricted to those over £5 in value. The legislature, in making that law, had no intention of lessening the circulation, or of correcting an excessive issue, and it was only to get rid of a fraud that it interfered. He was ready to admit that the pressure arising from excessive taxation was great, and that it could not be denied. In the time of Mr. Pitt the excise alone was considered to take two-fifths of every poor man's wages—and so it was in the course of years that taxation went on increasing, and diminishing the value of the labourer's remuneration. Now, a great deal had been said of high rents; but he wished to know if the highest rent took two-fifths from the occupiers of the land? He was sure it did not take one-fifth of the produce, not one-tenth, and he mentioned this to show how much more the land was affected by taxation than by rent, and how unjustly the landlords of England had been traduced—(hear, hear). It was said that the rents of England should be reduced to the standard of 1793, and that if they were, matters would go on very well, and that the country would be again in a flourishing state. He, however, undertook to prove the fact, and he would, if their Lordships permitted him, demonstrate in the clearest manner—that, if the proprietors of land were allowed a fair interest for the improvements they had made since that period, the rents were actually as low as in 1793; and that even that reduced rent could not be collected (hear, hear). He had taken pains to inquire into that fact, and he would prove that not only were rents brought down to the standard of 1793, but he would go further, and prove that that rate of rent could not be received unless some alteration was made in existing laws; and he would even still go further, and show that, for land that was called the second and third class, there was no rent collected at all (hear, hear). He knew that, so far as regarded the waste lands, all the political economists were against him. It was their doctrine that unprofitable land should be allowed to run to waste, and that corn should be imported from Poland or from Odessa rather than that capital should be expended without a return. These arguments were, he was sorry to say, apparently true; but supported as they had been by the public press, they had brought a vast body of people to ruin, and it was evident that, if all unprofitable lands were thrown out of cultivation, millions of labourers were thrown out of work (hear, hear). When it was asked what the wages of agricultural labourers were, it would appear that under all circumstances, they were high; but that was not the evil, for it lay in the fact, that, while there were men who were able and willing to work, the farmers were not able to employ them (hear). To revert altogether to the standard of 1793 would be to bring down ruin on every class. Money had been raised for the purpose of effecting improvements on land, with a view of rendering the estate of greater value, and settlements were made upon it; but how was it possible to pay charges made since that period by rents reduced to such a standard? The proprietor of land would be reduced to beggary by the attempt. Put him in the same state with regard to all his expenditure as he stood in 1793, and then he would be able to go on; but every article of expense—every article of life, whether of necessity or luxury—was doubled—and how was it possible for him to meet them out of an income diminished one-half? Unless, therefore, a law was made which could reduce every charge which the landlord was liable to, from the education of his children to his taxes, to the standard of 1793, it would be doing him the most unqualified injustice to lower his rents. The attempt would ruin the landed gentlemen of England. If the landed interest was reduced, all those who depended on it (and they formed a frightful portion of the bulk of the population) would be involved in the same destruction. They were composed, not only of innumerable persons—from the domestic servant to the shopkeepers in large towns—but the manufacturers, who would also fall into the common ruin (hear, hear). The next point which he had to consider was the operation of the corn laws. He was persuaded that the corn laws of 1826 were not of the least advantage or protection to the English agriculturist. They might be of use to speculators, and they had extended that spirit of gambling, which originated in the Stock Exchange, to the markets for the necessaries of life. The shifting averages might be of benefit to those whose profits depended on a skilful management of them; but he was convinced that they failed to operate as a protection to the agriculturist, and he was of opinion that the duty should be fixed on such a firm and permanent basis as would give protection to the occupiers of land, and at the same time afford some relief to the public burdens. There were certainly a great number of other objections to the corn laws; but that which appeared to him the most material was the mode of taking the averages, and he considered that, if Irish grain was allowed to enter British ports, the average should be extended to that country. Besides, in the enactment of the laws affecting the importation of grain, the shipping interest was altogether neglected. Their French neighbours were wiser in that respect, and they took care that no importation should take place in foreign bottoms without an additional duty. We neglected the same precaution, though it was well known that the principal quantity was brought into England by foreign ships, who went back with money or in ballast, without taking any of our manufactures in exchange. He considered that the exclusive burdens borne by the land were twenty-five per cent. more than those paid by any other interest, and that it was so taxed for the support of manufactures. The poor rates were attached to the land, and the land only, and the words of the statute of Queen Elizabeth were so construed, that no other description of property was affected by them. The land paid three fourths of the whole amount of the poor rates, and he would show that the manufacturing paupers were transferred to it. If a man had a factory employing £100,000, he was rated not on his capital, but on the factory, and it was well known, that though the manufacturing labourers received the highest wages they were soonest thrown upon the parish. Then there was the land tax, which was originally intended to apply to all descriptions of property; but it so happened that every thing else crept out, and that the land had the whole to pay; and the house would recollect that a bounty on the exportation of grain was given as a countervailing advantage, but that it was subsequently withdrawn, so that the whole tax was borne only by one description of property. The effect of all this had been to withdraw the capital from the country to support manufactures in the towns, and it would be further seen how much that branch of industry was favoured, by the fact that every raw article suited to manufactures was allowed to be imported at a nominal duty. There was one other circumstance on which he thought it necessary to trouble the house. All were agreed that the country was suffering under great distress. He believed that the distress was general; but he was quite satisfied that whatever the degree of distress might be which affected the commercial and manufacturing interests, those interests only sympathised with the agricultural interest. The existing distress was the produce of those laws which brought the agricultural interest into such a state of depression—a depression now felt by every other interest. The agricultural interest was so much superior to all others, and yet so mixed up with them, that it would be as impossible to suppose that other interests should long continue prosperous, when the agricultural interest was depressed, as to suppose that when three parts of a man's body were afflicted with palsy, the other part should remain in perfect health. To prove the great importance of the landed interest, he need only refer to the vast proportion it yielded to the revenue of the country. In 1815 the total produce of the income tax was £15,200,000, or £15,300,000. Of this sum £8,200,000 was the produce of the income tax arising out of land. Houses in town, however, were included in this amount, for which £2,000,000 should, probably, be deducted, leaving the produce of the tax from landed property alone at £6,000,000! At the same time, it appeared by the returns that the income tax upon the profits of manufactures, of trade, and of all professions, including the sums paid on the taxation of property held by persons in this country abroad, was little more than £3,000,000. £1,000,000 out of this sum might fairly be deducted for the amount of the tax paid on property abroad: so that all those sources of income which he had recapitulated only produced £2,000,000, whilst the land alone produced £6,000,000. This simple fact demonstrated how much more important landed property was than any other description of property, even considering it merely as a source of revenue. The other interests were now suffering, no doubt; but it would be found that the labourer and the tradesman suffered chiefly because the agriculturist was distressed. It was said, however, that the distress of the agriculturist could not be remedied without the injury of other interests; and many cried out "Beware or we shall lose our foreign trade." Now he (Lord Wynford) was anxious not to lose the foreign trade; at the same time he considered it as subordinate to the preservation of our internal resources. The foreign trade may quit this country, as it probably will one of these days, despite of every endeavour; but still the country would have its home trade and its colonial trade, both of which it would be ever within its power to retain. They saw already symptoms of decline in the foreign commerce of this country, and they ought to provide some substitute of a better description. The Danes and the Americans were beginning to manufacture, and the consequence was, that the exports of this country were falling off. The Russians and Germans were also engaging in various manufactures, so that it was to be feared the foreign trade of this country would rather diminish than increase. Now those Danes, and other foreigners, were such very stupid persons, that, notwithstanding all that could be said by the political economists, they would continue to manufacture for themselves, though they might purchase the same goods cheaper in this country. It was no good saying to the Danes, "Don't manufacture cloth, for we can give you for 15s as good cloth as you can buy at home for 20s." The Danes are such stupid persons as to reply, "If we buy of you we must pay you in money—if we manufacture at home we can pay in labour." He submitted that this country ought to adopt the same principle as foreigners adopted with regard to us. If their lordships would take the trouble of referring to the history of 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1820, they would find that, whenever the agricultural interest was prosperous, the manufacturing interests also flourished. In the year 1815 there was an immense quantity of corn in the country, and the farmer was in comparative prosperity. Corn during the war was cheap, although no corn was imported. In 1816 a great quantity of corn was imported, and manufacturers, as well as agriculturists, were distressed. In 1817 corn was 105s a quarter, and the manufacturers were most flourishing. It would be in the recollection of their lordships that in that year the Regent, in his speech, congratulated parliament on the prosperous state of the country. Corn was high in 1818, and the manufacturers flourishing; but in 1820 the price of corn fell, and with it fell the manufactures. The speech from the throne in that year expressed the sorrow which was felt by his Majesty for the state of depression under which the different interests suffered; and when an address was moved by the existing ministry, in reply to the speech from the throne, the noble earl now at the head of the government (Earl Grey) objected to that address, as not conveying, in language strong enough, the feeling of the house with regard to the distressed state of the country, and the noble earl desired that some additional words might be inserted to convey the feelings of the house in stronger and more adequate terms. If the agriculture of a country did not produce sufficient food for the subsistence of the population of that country, there was always great danger of famine. He (Lord Wynford) had an opportunity of knowing something of the present state of agriculture, and he was convinced that produce had diminished on the continent as well as in England. If the price of corn was now 130s a quarter, he had no doubt that numbers of persons must perish from famine; and that no considerable supplies of foreign corn could be obtained. The same circumstances that tended to a diminished produce of corn on the continent operated also in England. Foreign countries were likewise neglecting the encouragement of agriculture; and if this country persevered in that course, the dreadful calamity of a famine may, at no remote period, fall upon it. There was one other circumstance to which he might be allowed shortly to advert. He did not say that the state of the exchange materially affected the prosperity of a country, but it was a desirable thing that the exchanges should be in our favour. Now, when corn was imported, in any considerable quantity, the exchanges were against us, to the amount of six per cent.; but as soon as the importation ceased the exchanges rose. If their lordships now came to the resolution that equal protection should be given to every description of labour, whether agricultural or manufacturing, it would be attended with great benefit, and be hailed by the country as a great blessing. The industry of the country had certainly declined in all its branches. Agriculture was nothing equal to what it had been. He had now gone through, not what he considered all the causes of the existing distress, but what had been stated as the causes; and it would be for the house to examine and see whether all or any of those causes were sufficient to produce the existing distress. In every point of view he submitted that the appointment of the committee for which he was about to move would tend to benefit and improve. It would give the labouring classes security that their just demands would be considered; and he was quite persuaded that their lordships would be glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to give that security. Lastly, he appealed to his Majesty's ministers, and as he could not address them in any words of his own so eloquent and impressive as those which had been used by a member of the House of Commons to another ministry, he would take leave to read a short extract from a very excellent pamphlet just published. The words addressed by Sir James Graham, in that pamphlet, to the then existing ministry, were equally applicable to the present ministry and the existing state of things. "Let us make a great and immediate effort," said the hon. baronet, "for it is necessary that we should burst those cords that we have drawn around us; but if we hesitate, or delay, so complicated are the difficulties with which we have to contend, that resistance will be vain and escape impossible." The noble and learned lord sat down, after moving for a committee to inquire into the distresses of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, and to recommend such remedies as they should deem fit.

The Earl of ROSEBERY could not agree to the motion of the noble and learned lord, because their lordships had, only a few days ago, appointed a select committee upon the state of the poor laws, which must necessarily go into much of the inquiry proposed, and arrive at the root of the evil from which sprung so much of the distress of the country, which was all they could desire under existing circumstances. Independently of his pledge to take the state of the country into immediate consideration, his noble friend at the head of the government was pledged to parliamentary reform, and reform and retrenchment in every department of the state—measures which he was sure would restore the confidence of the people, and tend much to bring them back to habits of peace and industry, which was the great object. The competition arising out of a state of labour beyond the demand for it, a redundant population, and the mal-administration of the poor laws, together with the unnatural distribution of capital, he thought the sources of the present distress. The noble earl concluded by moving the previous question.

The Earl of ELDON concurred in the propriety of the motion, but not in all that had fallen from his noble and learned friend. He could not join him in dissuading from the use of machinery.

Lord KING opposed the motion for a committee of inquiry. When it was considered that capital consisted of roads, canals, houses, and raiment, it certainly would require a box as large as the whole island to hold it. In that box he hoped the capital of the country would remain. Another part of the noble and learned lord's theory was, that the Americans, Russians, Danes, &c., were running this country hard with their manufactures; and his reason for this was, that they had a paper money, which we had not, forgetting that we had forced those nations to become manufacturers by not taking their raw produce. The labouring classes were in a state of privation almost past human endurance, and some plan for their general improvement must be adopted. The country would enjoy prosperity enough if it were permitted; but this would only be by removing the heavy burdens under which she laboured.

Lord WINCHILSEA contended that there should be an equalization of the burdens placed upon land, each interest being made to support its fair proportion.

Lord STANHOPE hoped that house would never degrade itself to the disgraceful condition of a blind confidence in the ministry, submitting to be guided, as it were, by an edict of the government. It was the duty of the house to inquire for itself, and unless that course was taken, the country would not, and it ought not, to be satisfied. He had forewarned their lordships of all that had come to pass; and he now called upon them to institute that inquiry which had been too long delayed. He hoped there would be an effectual reform; but the expectation respecting retrenchment he feared would only lead to delusion.

Lord RADNOR condemned the multifarious nature of the inquiry proposed by the noble and learned lord. Currency, corn, commerce, and manufactures, and the regulation of machinery to a certain point—but to what point the noble and learned lord did not tell them—these were the topics upon which he called upon that house to grant a committee of inquiry. How was it possible for the house with any hope of practical advantage, to entertain such a project? With respect to the late administration, if he were a member of the House of Commons, he should be tempted to bring forward the question of impeachment against them; for it was to him a new doctrine altogether that an administration should go out of power as the last had done, leaving to their successors the task of dealing with a country in a state of convulsion almost amounting to a dissolution of the framework of society, without bringing down upon them the vengeance of the people.

Lord TEYNHAM rose to order. The "vengeance of the people" was an expression which it was contrary to all the rules of their lordships' house should be used in the manner in which the noble lord had used it.

Lord RADNOR said, he had spoken of the members of the late administration in their ministerial, not in their individual, capacity. What he meant to say was, that the late administration ought not to be allowed, after bringing the country to the condition in which they had left it for their successors, to escape without punishment; and he should like to see an enquiry instituted into their conduct for that purpose. For fifty years past the people had been accustomed to be treated by the government with contempt. This was the grand source of the evils they were now witnessing. The task of the present government, he knew, was a difficult one. The dangers by which they were encompassed were the creation of their predecessors, who were answerable to God and their country for the course they had pursued.

The Duke of WELLINGTON had objected to an inquiry in the last session, because it embraced objects which did not require an inquiry; he should oppose the present motion for the same reasoning. The dangers of the country did not arise from the conduct of any government; it arose from occurrences which had taken place abroad, and from the ignorance of the people respecting the real character of these occurrences. He challenged the noble lord (Radnor) to state in what manner the late government had contributed to the present disorders. It was impossible for any ministry to relieve the distresses of the poor, which were attributable to our laws rather than to the conduct of government. The late ministry had done all in their power to avert the present disorders. He was aware that it was whispered by the enemies of the late government that they had neglected to stem the torrent of the disturbances in the commencement. His Grace declared that as soon as he had been informed by the Lord Lieutenant of

the county of those disturbances, he did all in his power to suppress them. With respect to the state of commerce, he could say that the manufactures and commerce of the country had increased since last year, in consequence of the great reduction which was made in taxation.

Earl GREY did not feel himself called upon to follow the noble lords who then asked for inquiry through the various topics—the maze of subjects in which they had wandered,—which they had descanted upon, as falling within the scope of the investigations of their proposed committee—for each of these topics would require more time and leisure than could then be bestowed, and the result after all would not repay the trouble. It was not to be expected; indeed he was not then prepared to discuss the question of the corn laws, of the currency, far less that he should canvass the very novel proposition of the noble earl (Stanhope) at the table, respecting the employment of machinery (hear,) The enlightened views of that noble earl and another noble and learned earl (Eldon) near him, were indeed strange on the necessity of protecting labour—how? Why, by a tax on machinery—a tax on the means which science has supplied us to add to the value of labour by lessening the price of commodities (hear, hear.) "But," says the noble earl, "I don't mean to disturb the ancient machinery, but only to discourage the employment of the more modern." What machines did he call modern and what ancient, if his standard were their tendency to throw hands out of employ? Was the spade ancient or modern? Was the plough? what did the noble lord's project mean but this—that would keep the imperfect and comparatively useless machine, while he prevented the perfect modern improvement from being employed? (hear, hear.) He (Earl Grey) knew not how to seriously argue such an absurd proposition, and must only hail it as a taste of the quality of the discussions and recommendations of the proposed committee. If every man thus entered into the committee with his projects what possible practical public benefit, could arise from their labours? (hear. When he was asked by the noble and learned lord who had brought the subject that evening before the house, a few nights since whether he was prepared himself, on the part of the government, to propose a committee of inquiry into the distressed condition of the industrious classes, he answered not, but was prepared to support any tangible and definite inquiry which was likely to arrive at a practical remedy, and in that spirit had cheerfully assented to the motion of a noble marquis (Salisbury) for a select committee to examine into and report upon the abuses in the administration of the poor laws, by which the wages of labour were seriously affected. With regard to the distress in which so many districts then unhappily laboured, and with which in common with every man whose heart was in the right place, he deeply sympathised, he begged leave to say he did not think it so great as had been represented in the somewhat glowing and exaggerated, and he must add, not very useful statement of a noble earl (Radnor), for whose kind expressions towards himself and his colleagues he felt grateful. The noble earl repeated, that he would support any proposition likely to lead to a practical benefit, but must oppose that of the noble and learned baron (Wynford) as one from which no public advantage could follow, and which might be productive of public evils, from existing hopes of relief which it could not possibly realise. That noble and learned lord had touched upon an almost endless variety of topics, some of which could not be at all entertained by the legislature—that relating to the division of deer-parks, for example—and should be left to the discretion and enlightened conduct of every holder of property acting in his individual capacity, and in it only (hear.) He had now to reply to what had fallen from the noble lords respecting the subject of taxation. The taxes certainly might be made the subject of a future consideration with respect to their amount, the mode of levying, and whether by any remedial substitution relief might be afforded to the public without injuring the revenue. But this alone would be quite enough for one committee, without mixing with it other subjects equally important. Much had been said about the easy situation of the present ministers. "God knows," said the noble lord, "it is no situation of ease." He did not know whether the best way of acquiring ease would not have been to acquiesce in the present motion, and to appoint a committee to sit for the next ten years, for in that time they would not bring their labours to a conclusion, whilst in the interim they would be relieving the government of much responsibility. If he were a man to shrink from his duty, and to impose upon others what he ought to have performed himself, and to do by means of parliament what he could not do by himself, he would be glad to accede to the present motion. Then there was another point of the noble earl's speech—the currency. Did any body remember the committees of that house which had sat upon the currency question for two or three sessions together? Why this alone was a subject which the noble lord well knew would furnish a committee with full work for a length of time, without mixing with it any others. He thought that the country had suffered, most seriously suffered, by the unfortunately mistaken views which had been taken of the currency by former administrations. He had stated in his place in the house only last year, that he thought it was a strange anomaly that there should exist a difference with respect to the notes circulating in England, Ireland, and Scotland. He had thought that what was deemed to be, or found to be, beneficial in Ireland and Scotland, could not be injurious in England. He did not say that his opinion was now altered, but he knew that this was a subject of great difficulty and importance, and he did not think the agitation of it at the present moment would do any good, and at the present moment there would be a risk in reviving the subject. He now came to another subject—the corn laws, and he well knew that many noble lords who now heard him condemned the existing system. His opinions were not altered. All the interests he had in the world were in land, and he did not pretend to be exempt from human weaknesses or human frailties. If he knew himself, he had considered the subject without any reference to his own interests, and from a conviction that it was for the benefit of the people themselves, in order to secure to them a constant, a safe, and, he would add, a cheap necessary of life, he would maintain that some protection ought to be afforded to the agricultural interest. This was certainly a question of degree, but there were a few courageous persons who would willingly incur the whole danger of the experiment of laying open the trade in corn. He would willingly confess that he was not one of those courageous persons. He had not courage for such an experiment; for if it should fail in practice, the evils would be numerous and irremediable, and would produce utter destruction. These were opinions which he was not ashamed to avow, however unpopular they might be in the country. He was not, however, so wedded to the corn laws, as not to admit, that in some proper season they might become the subject of inquiry, though, upon the whole, the corn bill had operated advantageously for the country. This had been found to be the case after deficient harvests, and after the average prices of corn had fallen. Of two things he was sure—that to agitate a question of such a nature, whilst the public feeling was so excited as at present, would be the worst; and it could not, on any pretence, be justified. There could not be a greater evil than that the state of the law upon such a subject should be fluctuating. In certain cases changes produced evils which were ill-repaired by any improvements they might produce, and yet he would repeat, that he did not carry this opinion so far as to say that in a proper season he would resist a consideration of the whole question de novo. He believed it a false supposition that the corn laws had contributed to the distresses of the country. In his opinion they had not done so, and, upon the whole, he believed that they had worked advantageously, although he was not inclined to enter upon the subject at present. But this was a field of inquiry, that if a committee applied itself to that alone, it would have ample employment for the remainder of the session; and he would ask the noble lord upon the cross bench, how he could accuse others of a delay, if this was his method of relief for evils which he said required immediate attention? The next subject of the noble lord's speech was the employment of capital. The noble lord stated that capital was in an unnatural state, and that it was locked up in usurers' boxes. He felt sure that the noble lord was the last man in the world that would be such a usurer, as, instead of seeking interest for his money, to lock it up in his box. Where had the noble lord discovered that capital was at this moment unproductive of advantage to the possessors, although it was not of the same advantage as heretofore? He hoped that a state of things would arrive in which capital might be more beneficially employed, but the low rate of interest was no proof that capital was locked up; it rather proved that it was absolutely seeking for relief at a reduced rate of interest rather than lie idle. The noble lord's views were so contradictory, so various, and so mighty, and yet they were to be submitted to one committee for the purposes of relief, against the delay of which he was so clamorous. He had now, he thought, said enough to show that the inquiry proposed could lead to no practical or beneficial result. He would acknowledge that what had happened in foreign countries might have excited a spirit in this country, which had aggravated other evils; but as to adequate remedies, he did not see his way to them through the labours of such a committee as the noble lord proposed. A committee was now sitting, which had under its care some of the evils complained of, and he was more disposed to wait for the result of the inquiries and labours of that committee, than to seek relief by the method proposed. If, however, in the mean time, any person should state a subject into which an inquiry might be instituted with hopes of success, he would willingly enter into that inquiry. But the season at which this committee was proposed was an additional objection to the motion. Allusions had been made to the adjournment of the house; he was not one of those who thought that their lordships ought to indulge in any relaxation when their labours were useful to the country, but he was convinced that by entering into the proposed measure, so far from contributing to the relief of the country, they would do no thing whatever to produce the effect that was desired, and their labours would operate in a directly contrary way. In the present state of the country, there was nothing more desirable than that persons possessing property and influence should appear in their respective places, to execute the laws and suppress disorders, and to exert themselves in cultivating a better spirit than now existed among the poor. In this way they could best contribute to the restoration of peace and tranquillity, and support the magistrates in those vigorous measures by which alone disturbances in the first instances could be suppressed. He had heard with some concern what had fallen from his noble friend, who had treated with ridicule the circular letter to the magistrates. These circulars were written in order to encourage magistrates who were willing and able in the performance of their active duties, and to warn others that their weakness would increase the evils. There had been instances of magistrates advertising, in compliance with the popular fury, of the moment, resolutions quite unbefitting their situation—resolutions productive of positive evil, and not likely to allay the inconveniences which they were intended to remove. Of this nature also was what had fallen from the noble lord at the table, when he stated that it was the duty of those who possessed machinery to discontinue the use of it. Nothing could be more unworthy of a legislator in parliament,—nothing more contrary to the duty he owed to the country,—nothing in any respect worse could be uttered at the present moment; for if persons once yielded in such a manner to popular clamour and violence, he could only say that there was for even an end to the peace of the country (hear). He most painfully felt the necessity of striking with the sword of the law persons guilty of offences. He trusted that the examples of those who had been the instigators of crime, not being themselves distressed, would suffice, without including many who had been worked upon by their acute feeling of distress; and whilst the government punished offences, it would do all in its power to remedy the condition of those who had been made by want the victims of others. A great many things had been urged that night upon which he felt it impossible to address their lordships, but he would say, that in every respect he felt a great objection to the inquiry proposed, and he would not give his individual assent to it. Standing in the situation in which he then stood, and so soon after he had been placed in it, nothing could be more unbecoming in him than to offer a pertinacious objection to the general feeling of the house. Nothing of this sort, he was happy to say, had been imputed to him; and if he opposed the proposed measure, it was solely from a sincere conviction that it could produce no good. It was acknowledged, on all hands, that the country presented a scene of great difficulty: how the difficulty had been produced it was not for him to say, for he was more inclined to look forward to correct the faults than to look back to the manner in which they had been produced. In a great part of the policy of his predecessors in office, he most cordially agreed. He felt greatly indebted to them for carrying that great measure of justice and humanity, which had been too long delayed, and which would now conduce to the security and prosperity of the country; nor did he wish to make any reflections, but he believed the situation which they at present had to deplore to have resulted from a long course of bad policy on the part of government, extending from the American war downwards to the causes of the present distress, and more especially from the beginning of the French revolution, and of that war which arose out of it, and which he then thought, and continued to think, unnecessary in itself, and most unjustly brought about. He believed that the present situation of the country was entirely derived from taxation, and the other consequences of that unfortunate policy. He only wanted a fair indulgence to enable his Majesty's government to apply themselves directly, carefully, and assiduously, to the difficulties of the country, and he trusted that they would not be more interrupted on the part of any members of that house than the sense of duty might compel them to opposition. Beyond this he desired no confidence whatever. He wished to stand alone upon the principles he had professed, and upon his acting up to them. Feeling that he had undertaken a task far beyond his strength, he knew that he could stand only upon the support of the country, and which was only to be obtained by careful attention to its wants, and by honest and earnest endeavours to promote its interests. If the motion was pressed to a division, he should feel himself bound to vote against it.

After some further discussion in which the Duke of Richmond and other Noble Lords took part, Lord Wynford replied. The motion was negatived without a division. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, Dec. 10.

A variety of petitions were presented, some of which prayed that the bill pending in the Lords for the establishment of local courts should be passed into a law. Others against slavery, in favour of reform, and for a reduction of taxation. One against the Kildare-street Society, led to some discussion, which was deprecated by Sir R. Ferguson, as against the rule laid down at the beginning of the session. The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the Lords, to hear the royal assent given to certain bills. The Speaker, with a deputation, proceeded accordingly, and soon after resumed his seat.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for a Committee of Supply.

Sir H. PARNELL asked what course the government would pursue on the expiring of the Bank charter in 1833?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the question would be taken into consideration this session, and that no pledge should be given to, or arrangement made with, the Bank of England; in the meanwhile the committee on East India affairs, he said, would not be renewed till after the recess.

In reply to a remark by Mr. Philpotts concerning the formation of the Salaries' Reduction Committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the appointments, and added the name of Alderman Wood to the list.

Sir R. PEEL admitted that the Committee was fairly formed; but he thought that himself and his right hon. friend had better be omitted, and required to give evidence only before the committee.

Mr. GROVE PRICE, after a long introduction, and after commenting on and explaining the act of Parliament for preventing tumultuous assemblages, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the government sanctioned, or had only connived at, the assemblage of Wednesday, to petition the King?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that such meetings were illegal and highly inconvenient. In defence of the part government had acted, he repeated the reasons which our readers will find in Lord Melbourne's reply to the Duke of Wellington, in our report of the proceedings in the House of Lords. He could not attribute any malign influence to the tri-coloured flag of the present day, and felt convinced that the meeting assumed that emblem only in respect to the good work it had led to in July last, under which conviction he could not disapprove of that symbol.

Mr. LONG WELLESLEY defended ministers. They had acted prudently and wisely in disregarding an act so unfitted to the temper of the times. Their non-interference on that occasion must needs exalt them in the confidence of the country, which every day became more and more their due. As to the tri-coloured flag, it was the standard of a monarch we had recognized, and finally of our own constitutional King.

Sir R. PEEL showed that tumult was not necessary to render illegal such assemblages as that of Wednesday. The mobs under Lord George Gordon professed peace, but they were illegal. With respect to the present case he was glad to find that government looked on it as the exception rather than the rule; for, certainly, if it were to be made a precedent, it might lead to unlooked for consequences. He heard with great regret that a tri-coloured flag had been amongst the emblems used on that occasion. He would have wished that in a procession, got up to compliment the Sovereign of this country, the only emblems used should have been national. He would have said the same last year had the white flag been introduced. He thought that it was clearly understood between the government and the trades that the deputation was to be attended by very few persons, and that no improper flag or emblem should be introduced; he hoped, therefore, that the flag complained of was one belonging to the trades, and not the French emblem. He allowed that the Home Secretary deserved praise for abstaining from proscribing the processions.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the estimates presented to the house were ordered to be referred to, and in committee moved, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding £100,000 be granted to his Majesty towards satisfying the annuities and pensions payable out of the consolidated fund, or civil list, deficient from the demise of the late King up to the 5th of January, 1831."

The vote was agreed to.

The next resolution was, "That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding £750,000 be granted to his Majesty, towards defraying the interest on Exchequer bills," which was also adopted *nem. con.*

The report was then brought up, and ordered to be received on Monday. The Committee of Ways and Means was postponed till that day.

THE REGENCY BILL.

The House went into a committee on this bill. Mr. FERGUSON proposed an amendment to provide for the demise of his Majesty leaving issue by a future Queen. Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment. The bill was meant to meet a particular contingency. In the case stated, ample time would be given to meet the difficulty by a new bill.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL proposed to embody the amendment, by adding the words "then by inserting" certain clauses.

The bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. LONG WELLESLEY moved for a return of the annual separate estimated value of every vicarage, rectory, living or other clerical benefice in the gift of the crown, with the name and description of each Benefice, and its value in the King's books, as contrasted with its actual value; a return, with the name and description, of every living on which there is no clerical residence whatever; a return of those livings upon which there is a suitable clerical residence, and whether such residence is or is not in repair, and to what purpose converted; a return of the number of parochial benefices in the gift of the crown, the duties of which are performed by those to whom the benefices have been given, or by curates, and whether those curates be resident upon such benefice, and if non-resident, where residing; a return of the income which each curate derives *bona fide* from his patron, vicar, or other superior, for the annual performance of his professional studies. The returns were ordered. Adjourned at a quarter to nine.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

Tuesday the usual weekly assemblage of *gentlemen* friendly to a repeal of the Union met in Home's Hotel, Usher's-quay, to breakfast. Soon as the breakfast equipage had been removed,

Mr. J. A. Curran suggested, that in addition to the procession of trades and citizens to welcome Mr. O'Connell's return to Dublin, there should also be a procession of the *gentlemen* of the county of Dublin, and *particularly of the freeholders* (hear).

Doctor Sheridan said, in reference to the discussion which had taken place there on the preceding Tuesday, with respect to the propriety of uniting the two questions of repeal of the Union, and vote by ballot, he agreed in the propriety and soundness of Mr. O'Connell's advice, that the questions should not be mixed up together, and that the torrent of public opinion in favour of the repeal of the Union should not be scattered into different channels (hear).

Mr. Finn commenced by alluding to the appointment of Mr. Doherty to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. That appointment he regarded as not creditable to the Bench, and anything but honourable to the Bar, while the feelings of the country respecting it he should not attempt to describe (hear). After analyzing the conduct of Mr. Doherty, and his demeanour as a lawyer, Mr. Finn continued to remark that he did not see why Sir Anthony Hart should be displaced to make room for Lord Plunket—a man who was not, like Sir Anthony Hart, distinguished for his temper as a Judge, and his knowledge as an equity lawyer, and one who could never be known as a political judge (hear). Mr. Finn concluded by reading certain resolution of the Corporation of Hosiers, in 1799, against the contemplated Union between England and Ireland.

Mr. Coppinger stated the had a few days ago received a letter from Cork, mentioning that the declaration of the Duke of Leinster lay there for a considerable time without receiving a single signature. He could not think the term wretch as was properly applied to gentlemen signing the declaration.

Doctor Sheridan said he did use the expression, and justified it; he meant that they were politically so; any man who would sacrifice the interests of his country to serve himself was a wretch, and so he should call him.

Mr. Ronayne remarked, that there never was a time in which it was more necessary for them to exhibit their confidence in Mr. O'Connell, and their gratitude for his services, than at the present moment (hear and cheers). They all felt disgusted at the appointment of Mr. Doherty (hear, hear). Such were their feelings at the time, that they were all rejoiced at the promotion of Mr. Joy, who was known to be a party man, but was also known to be an excellent lawyer (hear, hear).

Mr. Barrett moved, "that the appointment of John Doherty to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is an insult to the country, a degradation to the Bar, and is calculated to deprive the present administration of public confidence" (cheers).

Mr. M. Costello, as a member of the bar, claimed the privilege of seconding the resolution of Mr. Barrett (cheers). The appointment of Mr. Doherty he regarded as deeply insulting to the Orangemen of Ireland, particularly when to elevate Mr. Doherty, the distinguished lawyers, Mr. Saurin and Mr. Lefroy were passed over (hear). Mr. Costello entered into a detail of the proceedings of the meetings of trades, and of their intention to give a public entry to Mr. O'Connell. As to the Marquis of Anglesey, the appointment of Mr. Doherty, he believed, determined them to give him no public welcome (hear, hear). With respect to the observations that had been made respecting Lord Plunket, he did not coincide in them; he thought Lord Plunket an honor to his country, and he should wish to see an Irishman Lord Chancellor (cheers).

Mr. Dillon considered that the bar should speak their own opinions upon the appointment of Mr. Doherty. The bar should vindicate their own dignity, as the English bar did when Lord Plunket was made Master of the Rolls in England.

Mr. Reynolds thought they should be rather discussing the repeal of the Union than descanting upon the appointment of a law officer, and one, too, that he regarded with the most unmitigated disgust and abhorrence (hear and cheers).

A deputation from the trades of coopers, of the tailors, represented by Mr. John Enpis, and of the slaters, consisting of Messrs. Doyle, Wright, and Whelan, waited on the gentlemen at the breakfast, to arrange the public procession for Mr. O'Connell.

Greek Ladies.—In modern Greece, while the men wear petticoats of *fonstanellas*, the women wear trowsers tied like a purse below the knee, mumbling their feet and ankles. This makes them look like feathered paw pigeons, and the effect is more striking since they imitate the walk of a bird. "You walk like a goose or like a duck," however impertinent to the ear of an English belle, are the most flattering compliments that can be whispered in those of a Greek one.—*Millingen's Memoirs of the Affairs of Greece.*

Fossil Tree.—In the course of the operations of quarrying away the stones from Craigleith quarry, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, there has been exposed to view a very complete and large specimen of a fossil tree. It lies embedded in the sandstone which composes this quarry, and nearly at the bottom of the present excavation, being about 100 feet from the surface of the adjacent ground. The trunk is compressed, but more so in the lower half than in the upper, where, especially in the fragments broken off, the round circumference of the tree is completely preserved. The substance of the trunk has been completely penetrated by and converted into stoney matter, and appears to consist of carbonate of lime, with, perhaps, an admixture of silicious earth. The pitchy matter of the tree, which is more indestructible, has exuded to the outer side, and appears all around an incrustation of real coal, in some places the thickness of an inch—thus exhibiting a beautiful proof of the real vegetable origin of coal.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

(From the Paris Papers of Saturday).

A courier who left Berlin on the 4th instant, has brought the following news from Warsaw, which completes the intelligence we gave yesterday of the recent events in Poland:—"On Monday, the 29th of November, about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of ensigns. The young men, to the number of from 500 to 600, took up arms, and spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by ten o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who only followed him from a sense of military honour, but who will remain neutral, if the soldiers do not disband themselves, or join their fellow-citizens in a body. The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one Colonels or Majors were killed in endeavouring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two Aides-de-Camp of the Grand Duke were also slain. The opinion at Warsaw was, that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The Chief of the Municipal Police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Hauch and Count Stanislaus Potolsky were also killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the house of the Paymaster-General were plundered. General Klopiecki has taken the command of the Polish troops, and is endeavouring to restore order. It is said that he has already 16,000 troops of the line under his command. The French tri-coloured cockade was adopted at the beginning of the insurrection, but it was soon replaced by the Polish cockade. A corps of National Guards is organising. The Council of Administration established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, Minister of Finances, Prince Adam Czartorinski, and Prince Michael Radzivil, form the Provisional Government, and have issued a Proclamation, in which they acknowledge the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two states shall be complete, and that no Russian military corps shall keep garrison in the kingdom of Poland. Lieutenant-General Prince Adam Czartorinsky was the First Minister of Poland in 1814, when the Emperor Alexander gave to that country a liberal Constitution, the execution of which was afterwards suspended by the same Sovereign. Prince Michael Radzivil, also Lieutenant General, is a cousin of Prince Anthony Radzivil, who is at present Governor-General of the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland), and moreover brother-in-law to the King of Prussia.

General Klopiecki commanded with much distinction a Polish division in Spain, and in the campaign of Russia. Praga, whither the Grand Duke is fled, with the Russians, is a suburb of Warsaw, and from which it is separated by the Vistula.

Another account, which corroborates most of the facts above stated, gives the following additional details:—"Poland has at length taken up again its standard, which was broken and branded, like that of France in 1815. For some time past, the report that the Polish army was to march into Russia, whilst a Russian army would come to keep Poland in awe, occupied the public mind, already agitated by the news from France. It was openly said that the army would not suffer this insult, and every thing being prepared for revolt, an opportunity alone was waited for. This presented itself by chance. The threat of flogging two Polish sub-officers of the military school induced these young patriots to rise. The Grand Duke Constantine, whose palace is without the town, mounted his horse at the first news of the insurrection, and advanced with three regiments of cavalry of the Russian Guards, but he soon found that it was impossible to resist the popular torrent. At day break he withdrew, and was joined by the Chasseurs of the Polish Horse Guards, who had experienced some loss in the town. On the 30th of November, in the night, an attack was made upon the bank, but was repelled. Two Russian regiments had their barracks without the town; these barracks were attacked, but at the departure of the latest news the result was not known. Several rumours were in circulation about the fate of these regiments. No doubt was entertained of the insurrection spreading among all the corps of the Polish army, and in all the Palatinates. The first act of the government was to entrust the command of the troops to General Klopiecki, who, being under the surveillance of the Russian police, was not allowed to leave Warsaw for some years past. The provisional government has decreed the levy *en masse* of 200,000 men, and the formation of Burgher Guards."

On the arrival of the news from Warsaw at Berlin, the Prussian funds fell from 91 to 82. At Frankfort, the Austrian funds experienced a considerable fall.

We hear that the numerous Poles who inhabit Paris applied yesterday to the ambassador of Russia for passports for Poland, which were refused them.

Commercial letters from Riga of the 29th ult., state that "numerous bodies of Russian troops had passed through that town, and the Imperial Guard were expected. The total number of forces intended to be put in motion was said to be between 200,000 and 300,000 men. The cause assigned for this display of force is singular enough; namely, the necessity of being proposed to regulate certain differences that had arisen with respect to Galicia."

NEWSPAPER TAXES.

At a meeting of the printers of the metropolis, held on Thursday last, for the purpose of petitioning against the taxes on the press, it was stated, that by reason of those taxes, not less than 400 compositors are now out of employment, and that, within the last five years, four daily newspapers had been discontinued. These are facts which have a strong claim on the attention of ministers, in whose power it is, by a well timed reduction of the taxes in question, to afford the ready means of employment to hundreds of distressed families in London alone, besides a large number in the provincial towns. Considering the press solely as a branch of industry, and without any reference to its higher character as the diffuser of knowledge, there are the most weighty reasons for giving it the relief which is now demanded in all quarters.

Surely it is time for ministers to interfere in good earnest; and placing, as we do, the fullest reliance on their acting, in office, up to the principles they professed out of office, we have a right to expect that the press will be one of the first branches of industry that will receive relief at their hands.—*Sun.*

Chinese Justice.—In order to celebrate weddings in China, they used to fix a day on which all the young men and girls who wished to marry repaired to a place destined for that purpose. The young men gave a statement of their wealth; after which they were divided into three classes—the rich, the middling, and the poor. The girls also were divided into three classes—the fine, the tolerable, and the ugly ones. Then the fine girls were given to the rich young men, who paid for them; the tolerable ones to the second class of young men, who did not pay; and the ugly ones to the poor, who had with them the money paid by the rich.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Dec. 13.

Several petitions were presented for the abolition of Negro Slavery.

Lord GLENGALL presented a petition from a parish in Ireland, praying for a repeal of the Union.

PLACES AND PENSIONS.

Earl GROSVENOR said he rose to propose certain resolutions. He said that the motions he had formerly made with respect to the emoluments of placemen had produced so little effect that he was willing that the subject should be referred to a committee, although he looked with cold expectations to the result of all committees that had been as yet appointed. He thought, however, that the committee upon the poor laws, now sitting, would produce eventually great benefit, though he expected very few immediate results. He thought the landed interests were labouring under unprecedented difficulties, and that the landed and commercial interests ought to act together; but that the monied interests were in an unreasonably favourable situation, for they were composed of Jews, of Russians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and foreigners, of all descriptions, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that might transport their capital wherever they pleased, and did not whilst they were in England contribute any thing to the state. The noble earl then went into a detail of what had taken place with respect to several appointments, and said, that with respect to the place of Clerk of the Council, he had asked in that house whether the place vacant by the death of Mr. Buller had been filled up. From the answer of the noble earl (Bathurst) he had conceived that the place was the property of the country, and yet he had since found that the place had been bestowed upon the noble earl's son. He had found that on the 16th of November three pensions, and on the 21st another pension had been bestowed by the late ministers, although they had resigned their offices four days previously to the grants. It appeared also that a pension had been granted to the late Lord Chancellor, though it was reported that the noble lord had received a valuable appointment, which would save the country the burden of his pension, and which he was very glad to hear. He should now move that there be laid before the house an account of all salaries and emoluments producing more than £1000 a year, and held and enjoyed by the clerks and officers of that house, from the 5th of Jan., 1830.

Lord LANSDOWN said, his Majesty's pleasure had been taken on the filling up of the office of Clerk of the Council, vacant by the death of Mr. Buller; but great reduction had been made.

The Duke of WELLINGTON held himself responsible for every one of his recommendations; if he had done any thing wrong, he was liable to be censured; but he was convinced their lordships would not think he had erred in any of the persons whom he had recommended for pensions. Two of the pensions in question were granted to gentlemen who had done him the favour to act as his private secretaries during the three years he had been at the head of his Majesty's government. And it would be admitted that there was every reason why such persons should be treated with consideration, when it was recollected that not a single paper on public subjects came into the hands of the First Lord of the Treasury which did not in some way or other pass through the hands of these individuals. It was not fit that persons with this knowledge of political affairs should be left totally unprovided for (hear.) With respect to the third pension, it was granted to a person who had been for years in the public service, not under the late administration only, but also under several which preceded it; and having a vacancy upon the civil list, he recommended his Majesty to dispose of it in favour of this individual. As to the last pension, that to the lady of the Lord Advocate under the late administration, he certainly did think this a good opportunity of providing for the learned lord who ought to be provided for.

Earl GREY—With respect to two of the pensions, it was impossible for him to offer any observation; in reference to the other two, he should merely say, perhaps it would have been more regular if the noble duke had not taken his Majesty's pleasure on the subject till the civil list had been first granted. He really did not see upon what authority the pensions could have been granted (hear). With respect to some legal appointments expected to take place, and a reference to which had been introduced also without notice on a former occasion, he must entreat the attention of the house for a few moments. On a former night a question had been put by the noble earl on the cross bench on the subject, and it was answered by his noble friend on the woolsack. But now that the subject had been revived, he must say a few words in relation to it, and he must commence by observing, that he did not think the legal and political capacity and character in which the Lord Chancellor both in this country and in Ireland must be considered, could very well be separated. It was said that the Irish Chancellor was not much of a political character, Sir Anthony Hart least of all so, and that his was not a political appointment. He denied this, and maintained that it could not be said that the Irish Chancellor did not act in a high political capacity. When he (Earl Grey) was raised to the situation which he then filled, it did occur to him, considering the state of Ireland, and all the evils existing in that country, which it was necessary to take steps to provide against, it did occur to him—not disputing Sir A. Hart's capacity and great legal acquirements—that a Lord Chancellor should be appointed who would afford the Lord Lieutenant in council that assistance which the state of the country might require. In looking for such a person, no individual occurred to his mind so proper as Lord Plunket to fill the situation of Chancellor (hear, hear). He thought that the appointment of that eminent individual calculated to conciliate a number of individuals. It was under those circumstances he had conceived the idea of the appointment; all the arrangements connected with which, however, were not as yet entirely completed, and he therefore deprecated the discussion of the subject as extremely inconvenient and irregular. The alteration had been complained of as entailing an additional burden of £4,000 a-year on the country. Now he should regret extremely if the change (necessary as he considered it) could not be made without adding, in however trifling a degree, to the public expenditure. However, as a desire to effect all the saving practicable was uppermost in the minds of ministers, and as they wished, in making the arrangement, to adhere to this resolution, perceiving that an additional burden of £4,000, or £3,600 English currency would be imposed on the public, they considered in what manner that expense could be lessened, and he had to state that measures would be taken with that view. In giving the pension to Sir A. Hart, to which he was entitled, ministers contemplated a permanent reduction in the allowance of the Lord Chancellor from £10,000, which, considering all the circumstances of the case, appeared a greater sum than was necessary, to £8,000 a year, so that the charge upon the public was £3,600 a year, for the life of an old man, while £2,000 per annum would be saved in future in the salary of Lord Chancellor of Ireland (hear). His noble friend had stated that accusations were made against him (Earl Grey) as if he had sanctioned improper government appointments with a view to promote the interests of his own kindred and connexions. In forming the government he had throughout, and in every instance, been influenced exclusively by considerations of the personal qualifications of individuals for office; in no case had he deviated from this rule. If he promoted persons it was because he considered them fit for the places to which they were nominated, and from no other considerations whatsoever; but, allow him to say, that he had no conception when he accepted office that it was necessary for him to surround himself with strangers, and carefully to exclude from office every person who might happen to be connected with him (cheers). This, he repeated, he did not know would or ought to be expected from him, neither was he able to perceive the propriety of such expectations (hear)—but he could assure their lordships upon his honour, that no one of the persons who had been alluded to would have been appointed to the situations they filled, unless he had been firmly convinced that they were all not only qualified, but eminently qualified to fill those situations; and he would willingly submit to any censure that might be passed upon him there or elsewhere, if any one of them could be pointed out who was undeserving the character which he then pronounced upon them.

Lord FARNHAM said that notwithstanding what had fallen from the noble earl (Grey,) his experience of Ireland justified him in saying, that the political and judicial offices of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland ought not to be united. No one could entertain any doubt as to the eminent abilities and acquirements of Lord Plunket; but then Lord Plunket was considered to be opposed to the political view of certain persons in Ireland, and those persons were they who were most zealously attached to British connections. In the north of Ireland there was a large number of persons, who would at one time have shed the last drop of their blood in the maintenance of British connections; but these persons were now fast approximating to the views of those who thought that the Union between the two countries was prejudicial to Ireland. For his own part, every one, he was sure, must see that he was led, as well by his principles, as by his interests, to consider the repeal of the Union as the most prejudicial measure for both countries. He should therefore oppose that project to the utmost of his power, and he thought he was not going too far when he said he was sure that every respectable man in Ireland would use his most strenuous exertions to prevent the success of the project; but if the appointment of Lord Plunket could by possibility make any converts to the friends of the repeal of the Union, he was justified in lamenting that such an appointment should have taken place.

Earl GREY perfectly concurred with the noble lord who had just sat down, in the position that it was necessary for them to do every thing in their power in order to prevent, not the injuries, for that was too mild a word, but the destructive consequences which must result from the dissolution of the Union (cheers). The dissolution of the Union was nothing more nor less than the separation of the two countries; and so strongly did he feel upon the subject, and doubtless the feelings of their Lordships were as strong, that he had no hesitation in saying that the most effectual means must be resorted to, in order to prevent the success of a project so fraught with dangerous and destructive consequences (hear, hear). This, too, appeared to be the opinion of the noble earl (Farnham) himself ("hear," from Lord Farnham)—and if it were so, he must say that he could not help regretting that instead of strongly expressing that opinion, the noble lord should have used language calculated to produce discontent among those not discontented, and to inflame still more those who were already heated. The noble lord had warned him lest the present Administration should be considered as hostile to the Protestants in Ireland; but if the present administration should be so considered in Ireland, it would obtain that reputation only by the most gross misrepresentation or by the most erroneous judgment. He hoped their Lordships would bear in their recollection, that he had stated, in the arrangements which had been made with regard to Ireland, what he had had chiefly in view was to show to the people of Ireland that all the different interests in that country—at least what were supposed to be different interests, but which were in truth only different opinions and different feelings—had been consulted. It was with this view, and also with the hope that these imaginary distinctions of interests in Ireland would be removed, that the arrangements alluded to had been made, and that Lord Plunket had been placed in the difficult and delicate post of adviser to the Lord Lieutenant. In this view it was, that he supposed that the appointment of Lord Plunket would have been generally approved, and he must say, that he did regret that any one who had expressed his dislike to a separation between the two countries should have given the slightest encouragement to the opinion, that Lord Plunket was opposed to the Protestant interest of Ireland; and that he much more regretted that the appointment of Lord Plunket should have been put forward—he would not say as a justification, but as accounting for the spread of hostile feelings towards the Union between the two countries (hear, hear). He wished to uphold the Protestant and the Catholic interest of Ireland; and he wished to uphold both for the happiness and the security of Ireland. The noble lord, however, chiefly rested upon this position—namely, that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland ought not to have political duties, and that the appointment of Sir A. Hart was a good appointment, because Sir Anthony Hart was not a politician. The noble lord, however, seemed altogether to have lost sight of the peculiar circumstances under which Sir Anthony Hart was appointed. Sir A. Hart was appointed at a time when great excitement prevailed on the subject of the Catholic question, and for that reason it was that Lord Plunket, though best qualified to fill the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was set aside, in order that there might be no additional ground for exciting agitation on that subject. There was now, however, an end of that agitation; and the agitation which did at present exist in Ireland, would, in his opinion, be materially lessened, if not altogether put an end to, by the appointment of Lord Plunket. At least this was the object which he had had in view in making the arrangement of which the noble lord complained.

Lord GODERICH rose, as the adviser of Sir A. Hart's appointment, to bear testimony to the account which his noble friend had given of the principle upon which it took place. It arose entirely from the view taken by the government of that day of the extreme difficulty and embarrassment which attended the Catholic question. It was only another proof of the monstrous evil and inconvenience which arose from the delay of the measure at length happily completed. The appointment of Lord Plunket to the confidential situation in which it was proposed to place him would, it was to be hoped, have a tendency to allay, instead of encouraging, the success of an attempt to separate the countries by an act which would bring destruction upon Ireland, if not upon England also (hear).

Lord GOSFORD could not, as an Irishman, let the impression go abroad, without contradiction, that there was a feeling in Ireland against the present Ministers, and that the feeling was grounded on a supposition that they were hostile to the Protestant Church. There was no such feeling, and the Government, if they had a fair trial, would soon satisfy the people, if there existed any doubt on the subject, that they were not hostile to the establishment.

Earl GROSVENOR replied briefly, observing that his object, in coming forward as he had done was to obtain the necessary explanation to settle the rumours at once.

The motion was then agreed to.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE stated that he had several petitions to present to-morrow for the repeal of the duty upon sea-borne coals, and that he would avail himself of the opportunity to give his reasons in favor of such a measure.—Adjourned.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, December 18.

We transfer into our columns of this day the account of another revolutionary movement in Europe: the Poles have made a demonstration, and, if the intelligence can be relied upon, will make a vigorous effort to re-establish their independence. There would seem but little ground to hope that this people, however brave and high-spirited, will be able to make a successful stand against the tremendous power of Russia; but what has occurred affords sufficient evidence that foreign wars are not the game which the northern autocrats will find it their interest to play just now, and with other events gives support to the opinion that the general peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The domestic affairs of our own and other countries afford abundant employment to their respective governments without going out of their way to meddle with each other. With respect to our own peculiar, it is almost unnecessary to observe that affairs are in that condition that it will be useless to expect any immediate change that can be relied upon as one of permanent improvement. At the same time we have every hope that the earnest anxiety evinced by the government, the gentry, and the nobles of the land to ameliorate the condition of the people, will be attended with a return to patient submission to the laws, and an abstinence from those horrible outrages which disgrace the country, and tend to deprive the sufferers themselves of the relief which they are seeking.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The reports of the proceedings in Parliament continue to be most voluminous; but we cannot say that in point of importance, or continuity upon any one leading subject, they bear any proportion to their extravagant length. The debate on Lord Wynford's motion for an inquiry into the distress, is the only one that has occurred upon those great principles, by which the prosperity, or decline of the great commercial interests of the country must be affected. We refer to that speech as a very interesting one. His Lordship, it will be found, is not of the modern school of the economists, and he contends against the fashionable doctrine of free trade. He complains of the burdens borne by the landed interest, and he calls either for a diminution of those burdens, or protection for those who bear them, against a ruinous competition with foreigners. How long such appeals to reason and common sense are to be made, and made in vain, we know not. One thing is certain, that Free-Trade and Political Economy, however splendid they may be in theory, have had but very little success in experiment, and have worked exceedingly ill for the country.

THE LAWYERS.

From the long and frequent discussions which have taken place in Parliament at such a time as this concering the Irish Judgeships, &c. one would suppose that the fate of the nation depended upon the exact degree of precedence to be allotted to the Lawyers of Ireland. Commend us to the worthy who when the Deputies of the Trades, who are this day to march in procession to bestow upon Daniel O'Connell those honors that were in preparation for the Marquis of Anglesey, were about to come to loggerheads on the point of precedence, wisely and discreetly gave up the claim of the Tailors, though he said theirs was a profession always held in the highest honor and by long usage accustomed on all occasions of ceremony to take the lead of every other. If our Ministers and Legislators would deal in like manner by the Lawyers, it would we conceive be a great ease to the country just at the present crisis. There have been other great debates upon the cutting down of official salaries and cheese-parings in various departments; but the "ranging of the Lawyers" has given the great council far more serious anxiety than all the rest—

'Tis strange such difference should be,
'Twixt Tweedlee-dum and Tweedle-dee.

THE UNION.

Mr. O'Connell's expected return to the green shores of the country he loves (to disturb), will resuscitate the vexatious question of a Repeal in all its first freshness, and we count upon hearing nothing else from Christmas to Candlemas but the echoes of breakfasts at Home's, dinners at Hayes's, and speeches every where. We confess that we look with some little solicitude to the revived discussion of so dangerous a topic, being not at all disposed to regard it with the same degree of levity with which others affect to view it. A fearful proportion of those very active ingredients in the composition of modern revolutions, the bone and sinew of the population, has entered warmly into the project. The peasantry, though not forward, are yet willing to entertain it. The tradespeople and artisans are pledged heart and soul to it; and it is quite clear that the Orange rioters of Armagh and other northern counties, have given the right hand of fellowship to their ancient and hereditary foes in support of this common object. Of the wealth, rank, and intelligence of the country, a very trifling portion has enlisted itself in so wild a scheme. Heads not brains constitute the main strength of the party. Yet it would be uncandid to deny that much of plausible argument, if not solid reasoning, can be and has been adduced on their side. They assert, as a truism beyond dispute, that the Union was begotten in violence, conceived in fraud, nurtured by falsehood, and brought forth in corruption. This is conceded on all hands; and the question which follows—namely, "shall we not abrogate a measure which had so vile an origin?"—almost appears a just and natural suggestion. It is moreover undeniable that the practise of legislating for a country outside of its own limits is fraught with evil and inconvenience. These positions give to the advocates of a repeal, a vantage ground of which they are not slow to avail themselves.

But although the Union was confessedly an iniquitous infliction, its provisions are now so inextricably interwoven with our whole system, they are so thoroughly mingled with the entire frame and functions of the body politic, that any serious attempt to disengage ourselves from it now would be productive of the most fatal and disastrous consequences. The ligament which at first joined the two countries by a frail thread no stronger than "a twist of rotten silk," has become knitted and hardened by the influence of time and the complexity of events and relations, into "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." As wisely therefore would they act who should undertake to cut asunder *the Siamese twins*, because their juxtaposition must sometimes be inconvenient, as he who now strives to separate this country from England without calculating the loss of strength, the effusion of blood, and the almost inevitable dissolution which must ensue to both from such a division.

If the present Irish members of the House of Commons cannot agree with their fellow-commoners in St. Stephen's Chapel, what hope, we might say what possibility, is there that the members who should be chosen by universal suffrage (for we regard that project as inseparable from a repeal of the Union) to serve in an independent parliament, could be brought to agree with *the Irish Peers*? You might as well put fire and water together and command them to concoct a third element as expect concord to spring from such repugnant materials. For what would be the elements of your new parliament?—The Lords, Protestant—the Commons, Anti-Protestant; the Lords, defenders of old institutions—the Commons, innovators to a man; the Lords, the haughtiest perhaps and most unbending of all "their order"—the Commons, an unmixed and fierce democracy. What commodion could subsist between two assemblies thus unequally yoked, without any one common bond of interest or sentiment to draw them together? In the absence of an intermediate power to connect and controul such violent extremes, their whole proceedings would be one incessant wrangle. The country would be torn asunder between them both, and at length the sword, that *ratio ultima* of which the *march of mind* has not yet blunted the edge, should be brought in to untie the knot, and reduce the nation (as the fortune of war might determine) to a state of pure republicanism or of patrician despotism.

To a repeal of the Union then we are most decidedly, and we think patriotically opposed. But at the same time we are not insensible of the inadequacy and the great inconvenience of the present mode of making laws for Ireland. She is entitled to more consideration than is usually bestowed upon her in the Imperial Parliament. Other interests are unavoidably suffered to clash with hers, and not unfrequently to cast them into the shade. To provide a less violent remedy for this neglect than a dissolution of the empire should be the study of those who really wish well to their country: and we shall in a future publication discuss a proposal to that effect which was made some years ago in the house, but did not receive the attention either in parliament or from the public press which in our opinion it merited. P.

The crowded state of our columns renders many postponements unavoidable. Arrears will however be brought up in our next.

Notwithstanding the disturbed state of Corofin and its neighbourhood for some time past, there is neither Military nor Police stationed there. The *Clare Journal* states, that public notice has been given to all Protestants to quit. Mr. Mullins, who attended a meeting of Magistrates on the subject of the late outrages, was induced by intimidation to withdraw his name from the subscription list for apprehending the offenders.

POLICE OF WATERFORD CITY.

It appears that the state of the police of this City has been under the consideration of the Corporation. An application was made by Alderman Henry Alcock to Major Miller, of Fermoy, Inspector-General of Police for the province of Munster, to learn from him the expense of maintaining a constabulary force, consisting of a chief, and sixteen constables, under the provisions of the Constabulary Act. Major Miller gives an estimate of £729 18s 8d for the whole. His estimate contains the particulars, and he says:—

"It will be seen by reference that after deducting from the aggregate amount of expenditure the forage allowance of the chief constable, which has hitherto been defrayed by the public, the moiety chargeable upon the city would be under £350 per annum. Even that sum I think, might be reduced by about £85 by placing the superintendence of the city establishment, not under a distinct and separate chief constable, but, as I would recommend, under one who should discharge the double duty of superintending a district of the county, in addition to the charge of the city force. The officer, for example, could have his fixed residence in Waterford, and yet give his attention to the constabulary stations of Passage, Dunmore, Callaghan-bridge, Tramore, and Kilmeaden. The county and city could then share between them the moiety of that officer's salary."

The above arrangement if carried into effect would cause no additional tax upon the inhabitants, as one-half the expense would be paid by Government and the other by the Corporation. The Council on Thursday however negatived the proposal. We offer no opinion on the plan, but we are of opinion that our present police force is a very inadequate one.

WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS—Dec. 17.

Before H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder; Aldermen Sir Edmond Skottowe, Reynett, and Alcock.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Coffee and *John Doyle*, two young lads, were indicted for stealing a hat and handkerchief from Thomas Hearn, on the 16th of November.

Thomas Hearn, a labourer at Mr. Graham's factory, swore that he was passing by the corner of the new road near the Manor, about nine o'clock on the evening of the 16th ult. when he was followed by three boys, one of whom placed himself in a boxing attitude before him, when another of them struck him under the ear and knocked him down. His hat fell off, and when he lay on the ground the third person ran away with his hat and a handkerchief which was in it. The witness identified the prisoners as being two of the party.

The prisoner Doyle, an old offender, said, addressing himself to Hearn, "I don't recollect you at all."

Witness—"I recollect you well, for you made me recollect you."

They were found guilty, and when the Recorder was about to pass sentence on them, he enquired if they had been ever charged before. Mr. George Wright informed his Worship, that they were now charged with another similar offence.

They were then arraigned for stealing a hat from Pat. Maddock, watchmaker, on the same night.

Mr. Maddock deposed that he was coming down the quay, when a boy asked him for a halfpenny, which he refused to give, when the boy cried out to the two prisoners who were in company with him, "Trip." Witness was immediately tripped, knocked down, and his hat taken away.

Walter Power, aged 15, an approver, came on the table, when Mr. Maddock and Hearn recognized him as the third person of the party. Power admitted the facts stated by the two prosecutors, and swore that the two prisoners were his accomplices in the robberies.

John Peppar, one of the city constables, swore that he arrested the three prisoners, in Coffee's house, where he also found the two stolen hats. They were also found guilty on this charge, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction at hard labour, and to be twice privately whipped.

SHOP-LIFTING.

Mary Kelly, the little wretch who has so frequently figured at the Sessions, as a notorious thief, was indicted with another small girl, named Catherine Corcoran, for stealing three silk handkerchiefs from the shop of Miss Walsh, on the Parade.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner, Kelly, went into Miss Walsh's shop to purchase some thread, when she contrived to filch the handkerchiefs from off the window. Immediately after she left the shop the handkerchiefs were missed, and information of the robbery was then given to constable Peppar, who arrested the prisoners with the stolen goods in their possession.

The two prisoners were found guilty. Mary Kelly, though being young in years was a very old offender, she was consequently sentenced to be transported for seven years. Catherine Corcoran was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, it being her first offence. She was told by the Recorder to be cautious of her conduct in future, for, if she were ever convicted before him, he would certainly pass sentence of transportation on her.

Richard Keating, *alias* Bloekee, was charged with stealing a gig whip, the property of the Very Rev. Dean Lee. He pleaded guilty.

The Recorder—Has he been ever convicted here before?

Mr. Wright—He was convicted only about three times before (*laughter*).

Mr. Cooke, town clerk—Oh yes, I know his face well (*laughter*).

The prisoner was then sentenced to be transported for 7 years.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, December 15.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	96 0	to 100 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	31 0	to 32 0
Wheat, per brl.	32 0	.. 36 0	Heads, do	17 0	.. 18 0
Oats, ditto,	11 6	.. 13 0	Offal, do.	13 0	.. 14 0
Barley, ditto,	13 6	.. 16 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 0	.. 6 3
Oatmeal, per cwt	13 0	.. 14 0	Beef, per lb.	0 2	.. 0 4
Flour, per bag,			Mutton, do.	0 3	.. 0 5
2ds,	40 0	.. 42 0	Pork, do.	0 2½	.. 0 3
3ds,	32 0	.. 36 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 5
4ths,	20 0	.. 24 0	Potatoes, per st.	0 7	.. 0 9
Indian Corn, do.	00 0	.. 00 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0	.. 3 2
Meal, do.	00 0	.. 00 0	Swansea,	2 10	.. 3 0
Rice, per cwt.	14 0	.. 16 0			

The corn markets are still scantily supplied with grain. The demand for every description of grain remains steady. Shipping wheat rated yesterday at 32s to 33s; millers prime quality 34s to 36s per barrel. Barley, 13s to 16s; oats, 11s 6d to 13s; oatmeal, 13s to 14s per cwt. Our butter market is very poorly supplied, but prices remain as last quoted, namely, 96s to 100s. Bacon pigs and scalded pork also remain as last quoted.

Clonmel, Dec. 15.—Butter, 102s; oatmeal, 14s; here, 11s; barley, 13s per barrel; wheat, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per stone; oats 11d per do. Bacon pigs, 29s to 30s per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Dec. 15.—Half of the morning has been lost in the fog, and very little business has been done during the remainder. The supplies continue moderate, and for all descriptions of grain Monday's terms are firmly demanded, and the sellers will not take less. Flour meets a good sale.

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