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. 183. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1831. PRICE 6d.

WANTS A SITUATION,

AS STEWARD and GARDENER, Planter and Propagator of Trees, Shearing, Draining, Ditching, ingathering of Lands, and Improving on the English system, making New Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, Walks, Lawns, Avenues, and other ornamental improvements; can write and keep Accounts—a middle-aged Man, without incumbrance, and of the Church of England. Can produce satisfactory references as to character.

All Letters, post paid, addressed J. F. at the Office of this Paper, will be duly attended to.

(This Advertisement will not be repeated).

WORKS RELATIVE TO
THE LAW OF IRELAND,
Published by JOHN CUMMING, 16, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin,
And Sold by all Booksellers.

1. A DIGEST and INDEX of all the Irish Reported Cases in LAW and EQUITY, from the earliest period to the present day; and also of the Reported Cases in ECCLESIASTICAL and CRIMINAL LAW. Together with a variety of Original Cases, from authentic sources, containing many of the judgments of Lord Lifford, Chancellor. By John Finlay, LL.D. and Barrister at Law. 18s.

This work forms a Digest and Index to the following Irish Reporters:—Davies; Vernon and Scriven; Ridgeway, Lap. and Schoales; Ridgeway, P. C.; Ridgeway's Reports of Trials in 1798, 1803, 1806; Browne's Ecclesiastical Law; Whitworth's N. P. Cases; Anglesea and Valentia Trials; Dowling's Criminal Trials; Schoales and Lefroy; Ball and Beatty; Fox and Smith; Smith and Batty; Batty; Hudson and Brooke; Beatty; Hogan; Greene; Hatchell, &c. &c.

And also the numerous Irish Cases dispersed through the following English Reporters:—Gilbert, C. B.; Browne's P. C.; Colles' Supp. to ditto; Ridgeway, Temp. Hardwicke; Dow. P. C.; New Dow. P. C.; Bligh, P. C.; New Bligh, P. C.; Howell's State Trials, &c. &c.

With an Alphabetical List, containing the Names of all the Cases.

2. A TREATISE on the LAW OF RENEWALS in respect to Leases for Lives Renewable for Ever, including all the Causes and Decisions on the subject of this peculiar Tenure and Equity. Together with an extensive Report of the important and heretofore unpublished Cause, Fitzsimon v. Burton; with the Judgments of Lords Eldon and Redesdale thereon. Also, Practical Directions to Landlords, Tenants, and Agents, respecting this Tenure, which has been computed to cover a seventh of this country, and produce, in each case, on an average, an Equity Suit every forty years. 12s.

This only Treatise on this Perpetuity, on which so much property is embarked, and the existence of which has become so precarious, through the ignorance or neglect of Tenants, also contains a collection of the Cases on the RENEWAL of ECCLESIASTICAL LEASES in Ireland. With the Tables for the calculation of such Fines; and a copious Index and List of Cases to the entire. By John Finlay, A.B. Barrister at Law. 12s.

3. THE CRIMINAL CODE OF IRELAND. By W. C. M'Dermott, Barrister at Law. 16s.

This Work, besides the Statutes, contains a complete body of Criminal Pleading, with a great variety of Crown Cases, illustrating every principle of Law arising from the late enactments.

The evidence respecting Rape, Murder, Infanticide, Abortion, Strangulation, Drowning, &c. &c. is explained by cases from the highest Medical authorities, and which must render this work desirable to Judges, Coroners, and Magistrates. The work also comprises a separate chapter, showing at one view, in alphabetical order, the various cases in Russel, Hawkins, East, Leach, Starkie, Chitty, &c. &c., that are now no longer law. This arrangement is designed for the convenience of those Gentlemen who have the above works, and will, therefore, render the purchasing of new editions unnecessary.

The duty of Coroners, Magistrates, Constables, with regard to Bail, Arrests, Attendance at Assizes, &c., is also fully noticed.

4. A TREATISE on the LAW OF TITHE in IRELAND, and ECCLESIASTICAL LAW, connected therewith. By John Finlay, LL.D. and Barrister at Law. 8vo. 18s.

Containing a legal view of Tithe, including the Quarta pars Episcopalis in Ireland; from the earliest period to the present time. An Ecclesiastical Map of the Church Establishment, distinguishing Impropriate from Ecclesiastical Tithes. The local Customs, as to the amount of Tithe, and things Titheable, collected from authorities Lay and Ecclesiastical.

The modes of recovering Tithes in Ireland:—1st. By Bill in Equity, with Forms of Pleadings and Interrogatories;—2dly, in the Ecclesiastical Court, with the Forms therein, and the celebrated case of Loftus v. Callage; with the Judgment in prohibition by the King's Bench of Ireland, 1778; 3dly, before Magistrates, with the forms for such proceedings. The manner of setting out Tithes in Ireland, more particularly of Potatoes, and the right of the Vicar to such tithe, where it is Titheable. Tithes in Cities and Towns, called Minister's Money. Exemptions in respect to Abbey Lands, Barren Lands, &c. with the Doctrine of Moduses and Compositions, real and temporary. The recent laws on the Statutable Duties of Clergymen, as to Non-residence, Non-trading, Provision for Curates, Glebe, Exchange of Glebe, and Tithe, as affected by such exchange.

Also, a comprehensive explication of the three statutes on Tithe Composition, with the decision of the King's Bench and Privy Council thereon. Leases of Tithes, by Statute, in Ireland. Forms of Leases under the Tithe Composition Acts; with Tables of the Averages. The whole being interspersed with a continuous explanation of the numerous distinctions between the Law of England and Ireland on these subjects, and the latest decisions.

5. THE LAW OF LANDLORD and TENANT for IRELAND. By John Finlay, A.B. Barrister at Law. 14s.

*** A third of this work is occupied with Law peculiar to this country, and not to be found in any other book on Landlord and Tenant, such as Tenures and Rents, peculiar to Ireland—Leases for Lives renewable for ever, with the doctrine of their Renewals—Registration of Leases—Common—Estovers—Planting—Registration of Trees—a practical view of the Law of Tithe in Ireland, which, by a Statute assumes the character of Rent, and takes that name—Ejectment by Civil Bill—Distress, with the Tenant's remedy where he had paid his Rent to one Landlord, and is distrained by another for the same gale. Throughout the rest of the work, where the Law is in general common to the two countries, the numerous differences are carefully marked, where the English Treatise would mislead the inquirer. Subjects of general importance, but not much dwelt on by previous writers, have been amply discussed, as the Law concerning the Off-going Crop, Lodgings, Emblements, Notice to Quit, Incorporeal, Hereditaments, &c. Finally, the general Law affecting all descriptions of Estates, and the legal rights and duties of Tithe-owner and Tithe payer, as well as Land owner and Agriculturist, are arranged, and interspersed with the latest decisions.

6. A TREATISE on the LAWS OF GAME, and INLAND FISHERIES IN IRELAND. By John Finlay, LL.D. and Barrister at Law. 8vo. 7s.

This Publication explains the distinctions between the Game Laws in England and Ireland; and the privileges annexed to personal property in Ireland in respect to the pursuit of Game. It also explains and sets forth the Statutes on the Laws of Inland Fisheries, against committing waste on the breed of Fish, and for encouraging that great source of national subsistence, which in Ireland is more abundant and obstructed, than perhaps in any other country. Also the duties of the Magistrate in this respect; and the times and seasons limited by law for fishing in the several Rivers of Ireland.

7. THE OFFICE and DUTY of CHURCHWARDEN and PARISH OFFICER in IRELAND. By John Finlay, LL.D. and Barrister at Law. Third Edition. With a Supplement containing a reading on the 7th Geo. IV. Cap. 72, commonly called the VESTRY ACT, setting forth and explaining the several Clauses of that Statute seriatim. 8vo. 6s.

8. THE LAWS REGULATING THE REGISTRY OF FREEHOLDERS, and Proceedings at Contested Elections in Counties. By George Robinson, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 10s.

The Work contains a Digest of the 10 Geo. IV. ch. 8, with notes of the decisions, and the general Law applicable to the subject; and also a Practical Exposition of the Proceedings, and the duties of the several persons concerned in contested Elections for Counties, from the issuing of the Writ to its return; forming a Supplement to all the Treatises on the Election Laws of Ireland, and completing the Statute Law to the present day; with an appendix of the Statutes passed since the last Election.

9. A TREATISE ON TOLLS and CUSTOMS OF IRELAND. By W. C. M'Dermott, Esq. Barrister at Law. With an Appendix, containing—1. Acts of Parliament on Tolls and Customs—2, Resolutions of the Irish House of Commons—3. Docket of the City of Dublin Toll- and Customs, and Market Dues—To this work is prefixed a plan of Dublin, as it stood in 1610. 8vo. 5s.

10. A DIGEST OF THE STATUTES passed in the Session of Parliament for Ireland for 1828. By W. C. M'Dermott, Esq. Barrister at Law. 5s.

11. A DIGEST of the STATUTES passed in the Session of Parliament for IRELAND for 1829. By W. C. M'Dermott, Esq. Barrister at Law. 5s.

12. THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW, compiled principally for the use of the Justices of the Peace throughout Ireland. By Jos. Gabbett, Esq. Barrister at Law, and one of the Divisional Justices of Dublin Metropolis (in the Press).

S. A. MARKS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Waterford that he will sell off AT FIRST COST his extensive assortment of Beaver and Silk HATS and Beaver Bonnets.

NOTICE.

THE Stewards to the BALL advertised for Monday Evening the 14th instant, are under the necessity, from unforeseen circumstances, to postpone it until EASTER WEEK, when they hope to gratify the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity, with the ANNUAL FANCY BALL, and assist thereby the Milliners and Dress Makers of this city. They hope that from this early notice a good attendance will take place.

Feb. 11, 1831.

ADJOURNED SALE

Of rich Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, Printed Muslins, Shawls, Lace Veils, Haberdashery, Woollen Drapery, Hats, &c., on TUESDAY, the 15th FEBRUARY, 1831, and four following days, within Two Doors of the *Mirror*-Office.

EDWARD KELLY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
LINEN, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, as above, the whole of his Prime Stock, consisting of Rich Silks, Bombazines, Princettas, Merinoes, Batistes, Printed Muslins, Long Cloths and Calicoes, Thibet and Rockspun Shawls, of every new design and fashionable colour; Linens, Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Hosiery, Lace Veils, Haberdashery, Cloths, Irish and English Blankets, twenty dozen Hats, &c. &c.

As the Sales must be closed by SATURDAY, the 19th inst., not a Lot can be reserved. Every Article of the Stock is in the best possible condition, being very recently purchased.

JOSEPH MARSHALL,
Of 13, L. Sackville-street, Dublin,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, Feb. 7, 1831.

REVENUE—EXCHEQUER.

William Foley Clarke, administrator with the will annexed of Charles Clarke, surviving assignee of William Foley, custodee, Plaintiff; Samuel Waring, Esq. Defendant.

WHEREAS, by Order made in this Cause, bearing date this day, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer is required to set by PUBLIC CANT, to the highest and fairest bidder, All That and Those, the Lands of BALLAGH and BRISCOE LOUGH, & BRISTILLA, situate in the Barony of Cranagh and County of Kilkenny, and the Lands of GOODWIN'S GARDEN, and several Houses and LANDS in and about Kells, situate in the County of Kilkenny, and granted in custodiam in this Cause for Three Years, from the First Day of November last, if the Plaintiff's interest shall so long continue. Now, I do hereby give notice that I will on THURSDAY, the TENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, King's Inn's, Quay, proceed to set said premises for said term, pursuant to said order. Dated this 24th day of Jan., 1831.

H. and M. STEWART, L.T.R.

Lynn and Wood, Attorneys for said Custodee, 27, Upper Jervis-street, Dublin, and Lady-lane, Waterford, at whose office further particulars can be had on application (if by letter, post free).

The above setting is adjourned to Friday, the 18th of Feb., instant, at the hour and place above-mentioned. Dated 10th Feb., 1831.

H. and M. STEWART.

TO DR. LAMERT.

Kingstown, near Dublin, April 1, 1830.

MOST WORTHY SIR,

ACTUATED by feelings of gratitude for the very great benefit I received from your inestimable Medicine, the CORDIAL BALM OF LIFE, and various Medicines, together with your personal Advice, I am induced to make this public statement, in order that my fellow creatures in affliction may reap the great advantages which I have so fortunately derived from your efficacious treatment.

Indeed, I doubted all hope of recovering, when I first applied to you; having been under many individuals of celebrity in this town, and those of the Sister Country, without a satisfactory result; but by taking the above most excellent Medecine, aided by other remedies prescribed by you, I am, thank God, as well as ever I was in the early part of my life—I need scarcely repeat the wretched way in which I was when I first submitted myself to your care, being afflicted in many ways, such as head ache, oppression on the chest, very great palpitation of the heart, a general nervousness affecting the entire system occasioned, as I now conclude, from a baneful and solitary vice, acquired in the years of juvenile indiscretion, and in which I indulged to an immoderate excess, regardless of the destructive consequences to which unknowingly I had nearly fallen a victim.

In fact I feel incompetent to describe the various ways in which I was afflicted, but would be proud, indeed, that all those who may be similarly suffering should cast their eye over this brief detail—apply for your able advice, and take your Restorative, the CORDIAL BALM OF LIFE, as you may direct, and they may confidently depend on being not only immediately relieved, but permanently cured.

Kind Sir, you are at liberty to make any use of this letter; and any person who really requires a reference as to its authenticity, by leaving a few lines for me at your agent's, 28, College green, or Post-office, Kingstown, (till called for, as I am in town but twice a week,) may learn the full particulars of my case previous to my placing myself under your care, and the extraordinary and never-to-be-forgotten assistance which I had the happiness to receive at your hands.

I have not been as explicit in this communication as I should wish, but will be more so to any person who may write to make the inquiry (by letter, post-paid); and have the honour to remain, most worthy Sir, your ever humble and obedient servant,

R—— C—— J——.

Sold in Bottles, at 4s 6d and 10s 6d each—the Bottle at 10s 6d contains three of those at 4s 6d, or Two 10s 6d Bottles in One for 20s. Also a Family Bottle, containing Four at 10s 6d for 33s by purchasing which 9s are saved, duty included.

*** The above most excellent Medicine is sold by special appointment of the Proprietors, wholesale 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.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

8th—None.

9th—Lord Blaney (steamer) Wilson, Liverpool and Dublin, m. goods and passengers.

10th—Nora Creina, ditto, Stacey, Bristol, ditto, ditto.

SAILED.

9th—None.

10th—Lord Blaney (steamer) Wilson, Cork, m. goods (from Liverpool and Waterford).

Wind S.S.W. to S.

The Duchess of St. Alban's, although a resident at Brighton, has not been included in the invitations to the palace.

APOTHECARY BUSINESS.

THOMAS KEHOE respectfully begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public that the business of his Establishment will in future be conducted in the SHOP NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE (on the Quay), where all orders shall be attended to with the strictest accuracy.

February 11.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE in NEW-STREET, in which Mrs. Fleury at present resides, together with the COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, and large GARDEN attached.

A great portion of the extensive garden is BUILDING GROUND, having fronts to Father Browne's Lane, and the road leading into Parliament street.

The House is in thorough repair, and there is excellent water on the premises.

Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.

Dec. 31, 1830.

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.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR, THE INTEREST SOLD,
And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne at Curraghmore. The House is spacious, with a very fine Garden, and about 30 Acres of choice Ground.

For particulars apply to Abel Labertouche, Esq., Dublin; Mr. Patrick Hayden, Carrick-on-Suir; or, Richard Pope, Esq., Waterford.

Waterford, Jan. 20, 1831.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

ANGLESEY,

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the tenth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland," a power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor, or Governors of Ireland, by his or their proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress the meeting of any association, assembly, or body of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever:

And whereas all association, assembly, or body of persons, assuming the following denominations, or some of them, that is to say:—"The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all religious persuasions;" "The Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Association;" "The Association of Irish Volunteers for a Repeal of the Union;" "The General Association of Ireland for the Prevention of Unlawful Meetings, and for the Protection and Exercise of the Sacred Right of Petitioning for the Redress of Grievances;" "The Subscribers to the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, Stephen-street;" and other designations, have from time to time held meetings at different places in the city of Dublin, for the purpose of promulgating and circulating seditious doctrines and sentiments, and have endeavoured by means of inflammatory harangues and publications, to excite and keep alive in the minds of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, a spirit of disaffection and hostility towards the existing laws and government:

And whereas it hath been made known to us, that other meetings of the said association, assembly, or body of persons for such purposes, under the aforesaid designations, or some of them, or some other name or names, and under various pretexts and devices are intended to be held:

And whereas we deem the said association, assembly, or body of persons, and the meetings thereof, to be dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law:

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby prohibit the meeting of the said association, assembly, or body of persons, and every adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsover.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 13th day of January, 1831.

By his Excellency's Command,

E. G. STANLEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MARRIED.

Feb. 9, in Dublin, at St. Peter's Church, W. H. Wilson, Esq. of Harrington, Northamptonshire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Richard Le Hunte, Esq. of Artramont, in the county of Wexford, and St. Botolph's Pembrokeshire.

On Wednesday, at Carrick-on Suir, Robert O'Donnell, Esq. of Mauganstown, to Maria, daughter of the late Pierse O'Donnell of Carrick, Esq. J. P.

DIED.

Thursday, at Carrick-on-Suir, Mrs. Lester.

On the 10th instant, after a few days illness, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Patrick-street.

On the 2d Feb., Joseph A. Owens, aged 16.

Jan. 20, at the Glebe-house, William Hales, D.D., Rector of Killesandra, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, aged 83 years.

Feb. 6, at Hastings, the Hon. Frederick William Robinson, son and heir of Lord Grantham, and nephew to the Earl of Enniskillen and Viscount Goderich.

A circumstance of a singular nature occurred in an auction room, in Hutcheson-street, on Monday night. Among the articles offered was a green bombasine gown. While the auctioneer was handing it over the table for inspection, a servant girl proceeded to examine it. On handling one of the sleeves, she felt something hard under the cuff, and said, "There is something here;" and, on taking out the parcel, it was found to contain £6 in bank notes. She was called upon to give up the money, as the gown was still in the possession of the salesman, but she insisted on keeping it, until she would be promised something for the discovery, and gave it over to a young man who was with her at the time. The porter of the sale room interfered, and a scuffle ensued, by which several panes of glass were broken in the room. They were taken to the police office and brought to the bar yesterday morning. When the case was stated to the court, the young man and the girl were ordered to make good the damage, and the money given over to the broker to whom the goods belonged.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

OUTRAGE AND REWARD.
£955.

WHEREAS on Wednesday Morning, the 12th instant, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the Paper Mills of Mr. Michael M'Donnell, at Oldbawn, near Tallaght, in the County of Dublin, was a second time within a period of Two Months, forcibly and feloniously broken into by a large body of armed men, who maliciously destroyed a valuable Paper Machine, a large quantity of paper, and part of the premises; and having overpowered the persons in charge, deprived them of their fire arms.

Now we, in order to bring the perpetrators of said outrage to condign punishment, do hereby agree to pay the sums annexed to our names respectively, for the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in said outrage, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; that is to say, for every person so apprehended and convicted, the sum of One Hundred Pounds.

And we further agree to pay the sum of Fifty Pounds for such private information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons, or any of them, concerned in the above outrage.

The list of subscribers remains in the hands of the Magistrates of the Second Division of Police, who hereby undertake to pay the sum of Twenty Pounds in addition, for the above purpose.

Dublin, 18th Jan. 1831.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
18th January, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on the Morning of Wednesday, the 12th of January instant, between the hours of One and Two o'Clock, the Paper Mills of Mr. Michael M'Donnell, at Oldbawn, near Tallaght, were attacked and broken into by a body of armed men, who destroyed a Paper Mill Machine, and a large quantity of Paper, and took away the arms of the persons within the Mills.

His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this daring Outrage, is pleased hereby to offer His Majesty's Pardon to any of the persons concerned therein, who shall within Six Months from the date hereof, declare his accomplices, so that all, or any of them may be apprehended, and brought to justice.

By his Excellency's Command,

E. G. STANLEY.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, FEB. 12.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	87 0 to 91 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	30 0 to 31 0
Wheat, per brl.	34 0..38 0	Heads, do	15 0..16 0
Oats, ditto,	14 6..15 0	Offal. do.	00 0..12 0
Barley, ditto,	13 0..16 6	Whiskey, per gl.	6 4..6 8
Oatmeal, per cwt	16 0..17 0	Beef, per lb.	0 4..0 5
Flour, per bag,		Mutton, do.	0 4..0 6
2ds,	42 0..45 0	Pork, do.	0 2½..0 3½
3ds,	30 0..37 0	Veal, do.	0 3½..0 5½
4ths,	20 0..24 0	Potatoes, per st.	0 8..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.	00 0..00 0		

We have still to notice the scanty supply of corn from farmers at market. There has been no alteration in prices from our last quotations, as will be seen above. On Thursday there were five firkins of butter at market, which sold for 92s per cwt. On yesterday 66 firkins were weighed at the crane, and sold at 86s up to 91s per cwt. No alteration in bacon pigs or scalded pork.

Wexford, *Feb.* 8.—Wheat, 34s to 36s 9d; barley, 15s to 19s; in Castlebridge, on Saturday, barley was up to 20s; oats, 12s 6d to 15s 9d. Flour, per 16 stone, fine, 42s to 46s—seconds, 36s to 40s.

Clonmel, *Feb.* 9.—Wheat without alteration since our last, as well as barley, bere, flour and oatmeal. Oats from 12½d to 12¾d per stone, though 13d were paid yesterday in one or two instances for very prime. Bacon hogs from 30s to 31s 6d, and very superior lots 32s per cwt. Butter, 87s per cwt.

London Corn Exchange, *Feb.* 7.—There was a better supply of oats last week than of late, but of other grain the quantities were again moderate. This morning there is another small arrival of all descriptions of grain. There was very little fine English wheat at market, and such rather exceeded the terms of last Monday—other qualities, both English and Foreign, meet a slack demand, but are not cheaper. Barley has obtained rather higher prices than on this day se'nnight. Beans and peas have also found ready sale, at a trifling advance in value. Oats being more plentiful, do not sell so freely as of late, but good parcels are not cheaper; Irish samples may be stated rather lower. Flour unaltered.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The following donations were collected by the Rev. Thomas Dixon and the Rev. William M'Cance:—Edmond Rice, 2*l* 10s, James Wood, attorney, Lady-lane, 1*l*; Joseph Strangman, 5*l*. John Strangman, 3*l*; F. Davis, 1*l*; R. Davis, 1*l*; H. Denny, 1*l*; Joshua John Strangman, 1*l*; Jane Watson, 1*l*; John Coombe, 1*l*; Isaac T. Jacob, 1*l* 10s; William Milward, 5*l*; Michael O'Neill, 1*l*; J. Nash, 1*l*; Joshua Strangman, 1*l*; John Malcomson, 1*l*; Thomas Fogarty, 1*l*; Daniel Dunford, 1*l*; Rich. Fogarty, 1*l*; Rev. Richard Ryland, 1*l*; Michael Ardagh, 1*l*; Charles Boyer, 1*l*; Francis Smith, 1*l*; William Aylward, 1*l*; Elizabeth Walpole, 1*l*; J. K. Gadsden, 1*l*; Gatchell, Walpole, and Co. 1*l*; Richard Knox, 1*l*; Peter Gibbons, 1*l*; Thomas Parsons, 1*l*; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 3*l*; Manager of do. 2*l*; Henry Downes, 2*l*; Francis Moore, 1*l*; Capt. S. Newport, 1*l*; Thomas Scott, 1*l*; Thomas Cherry, 1*l* 10s; Thomas M'Cheane, 1*l*; Doctor Garvey, 1*l*; William Rowlinson, 1*l*; Pim Nevins, 1*l*; John Power, 1*l*; William Edwards, 1*l* 10s; John Campion, 2s 6d; James Larrissy, 10s; John Fitzsimons, 2s—Mrs. Kavanagh, 1s 6d—Edmund Burke, 10s—William Lumsden, 10s—Mary Mason, 5s—Joshua Mason, jun, 5s—Edward Lynch, 10s—Mrs. Dreaper, 5s—Nicholas Caulfield, 2s 6d—James Purcell, 2s 6d—A. H. 10s 6d—Mich. Power, 10s—E. M'Can, 10s 6d—A. Henderson, 6s—Boyce & Wilson, 5s—Captain Miller 5s, Mrs. Cusack 2s 6d; Martin Hanrick 5s; a friend 1s; John T. Power 5s, I. Forrestal 2s 6d; a friend 2s; Captain Jones 10s; Ben. Budd 10s; a friend 2s; J. V. Nugent, 3s; M. Slattery 5s; Mrs Moyse 2s 6d; M. Coady 1s 6d; a friend 1s; G. Gant 5s; Patrick Tierney 5s; J. Grady 2s; a friend 1s; James Murray 2s; Robert Kehoe 5s; William Carroll 10s; Walter Baldwin 2s 6d; Henry Dart 2s 6d; Edmond Aylward 6s; Bridget Meara 2s; Mrs. Dart 2s 6d; John Waters 5s; James Kelly 10s; Matthew Jones 2s 6d; Thomas Walsh, baker, 2s 6d; William Roache 2s 6d; Patrick Reily 5s; E. M'Namara 3s; small sums 4s—Miss Walsh 2s 6d—Patrick O'Brien, 2s 6d—Widow Delahunty 10s—J. Hardum 10s—Samuel Sprigg's half yearly subscription 5s—*M. Moloney 10s—*Calvin Draper 5s—Fines from the workmen of Davis, Strangman, and Co. 1*l* 12s—Vernon Ardagh, 10s—John Walsh, Quay, 10s—James Shannahan, Ballybricken, 2s 6d—Patrick Canty, 2s 6d—Mrs. Fitzgerald, 2s 6d—Hearn, 1s; Mrs. Finucane, 2s 6d; sundry sums 6s 6d; Thomas Kenney, 6d—Ellen Aylward, 6s—Andrew Browne, 1s—Catherine Power, 1s—Ellen Brazel, 1s—Ellen Power, 2s 6d—Ellen Power, 1s 6d—Walter Kelly, 2s 6d—Bridget Hearn, 1s—James Gleeson, 1s 6d—Mrs. Fitzgerald, 2s 6d—small sums 1s 9d—John Kelter, 1s—small sums, 1s 2d—Mrs. Wall, 2s 6d—Mrs. Ennett, 2s 6d—Mrs. Walsh, 2s—J. Whelan, 1s—Thos. Hanrahan, 1s—Wm. Power, 2s 6d—small sums, 1s 7d—John Mahony, 2s—Total, £80 0s 6d.

Edward Hobson, Esq., treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of the above, per the Rev. Wm. M'Cance and the Rev. Thomas Dixon.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—FEB. 10.

Consols, 3 per Cent	80¼ ½
Gov. Debentures, 3½ per Cent	84¼ ½
Gov. Stock, 3½ per Cent	89¼ ½
Gov. Stock 3½ per Cent (new)	89¾ 90
Bank Stock	214½ 15
Grand Canal Loan (Red.) 6 per cent	84

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

The King of France is bound by his own declarations, confidential and official, not to accept the throne of Belgium for himself or any of his family, even if it were offered to him upon less questionable authority than 97 votes out of 200 members of an intrusive Congress. Accordingly we are not astonished to learn by the express from Paris, that he has already repudiated the gift. We understand that Prince Talleyrand made an official communication to our ministers yesterday, stating that he is commissioned to acquaint them that a distinct refusal has been sent from Paris to Brussels. Our Paris correspondent, whose observations on the subject are worth attention, concurs in the same statement. It is certain that appointing the Duke de Nemours, who is not seventeen years of age, King of Belgium, would be in effect annexing the country to France; and therefore, whatever objection the European powers would feel to the one arrangement, they must feel towards the other. The Congress must, in this case, make another choice. By the report of the debate, it will be seen that the utmost disorder prevailed in the Chamber: the galleries evidently control the house, and the free and independent members were obliged to call in a piquet of troops to preserve a semblance of order. A note on one report naively remarks that a certain speaker, whose speech is characteristically suppressed, would have voted in favour of the Prince of Orange, if he had *dared*. It is generally considered that the 35 votes given to the Archduke Charles, whose name was used without his permission, were really intended for the Orange dynasty. In all parts of the country the restoration of that house is loudly called for, and the governing party are obliged to have recourse to innumerable arrests and arbitrary measures to keep down the popular feeling. In the mean time M. De Potter has emerged from his obscurity, and addressed a letter to the Congress, vehemently censuring them for not adopting his project for establishing a republic. M. De Potter does not condescend to consider whether the adjacent powers would agree to the experiment. His arguments are not worthy of much attention; but we may quote his authority for the state to which the "glorious events of September" have reduced Flanders:—

"For the last six weeks an uninterrupted chain of events have justified my predictions and fears. Independence, liberty, prospective national welfare, dignity, honour—all have vanished, and probably without a chance of being redeemed.

"I have only to lament my having been too correct in the conclusions I drew.

"With respect to the discussions upon the choice of a chief, I remain and must continue neuter, and even indifferent. Whatever side I turn to, I can only foresee calamities without any advantage."

All statements from the Netherlands concur with this worthy gentleman in describing national prosperity as having vanished. As for independence, they have but one chance to preserve them from being swallowed up in the French empire, and that Congress will not listen to.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Feb. 5.

Yesterday morning, the King received by telegraph the news of the election of the Duke of Nemours, but without any account of the number of votes for each candidate. At half-past eight the whole of the ministers arrived at the King's palace, and sat in deliberation until one o'clock. It was decided to send off immediately to Brussels a courier, announcing that the King should refuse his son, and that the congress had better forthwith proceed to another choice. At two o'clock a courier accordingly left Paris for Brussels with the reply of his Majesty. At six o'clock yesterday evening a courier arrived with the number of votes for each candidate, and it is said that the King was additionally confirmed in his resolution, and that this morning at an early hour another courier left to confirm the refusal, and put an end to any hope which the Belgians might have formed of the King changing his mind on learning the number of voices which had declared in favour of his son.

Whilst, however, the politics of the Palais Royal would appear to be those of peace, the minister of war is making prodigious efforts to get ready for the field an immense force by the 1st March. If war is not probable, then France might at least be saved these most enormous expenses, and if, on the other hand, war be probable, then with whom, and for what? It is said in reply to this question, that the French government has protested against the late proclamations of Count Diebitsch, and that the Poles will still find France ready, if necessary, to espouse their cause. The Poles, however, who are at Paris, have no confidence whatever in these assurances.

Paris, Feb. 6.

It is generally believed that the opposition (known beforehand) of the British government to the election of the Duke of Nemours was the principal cause which operated on the mind of Louis Philip. This refusal is, however, accompanied by a measure of a less healing and peaceable nature, which is a protest on the part of the French government, against the two last protocols of London, relative to the boundaries and debts of Holland and Belgium. Upon what principle the French government, which is represented by Prince Talleyrand at London, can refuse to ratify his signature to engagements made by him in behalf of his government, I am at a loss to decide. The *Constitutionnel* expresses to-day some doubts as to whether the King will persist in his refusal on learning the enthusiasm with which the election of the Duke of Nemours was received by the Belgians generally, and on being waited upon by a deputation from the congress which is expected to arrive to-day, and be presented to-morrow. These, however, who know the personal character of the King, state that when once he has formed an opinion, it is almost impossible to change it, and that he would prefer abdicating the crown of France to accepting against his conviction the throne of Belgium for his son. There are indeed another class of persons who believe that the refusal is a mere ruse de guerre—that a dispute is sure to arise on the subject of the boundaries of Belgium, and that the French government will then carry into effect its long cherished object and favourite device of taking possession of that country, and annexing it to France.

From Poland we have received positive news up to the 26th ult. It appears to be unquestionable that on the 25th the Polish Diet declared the throne of Poland vacant, and that in this way the government and people reply to the violent proclamations of Diebitsch. Hostilities had not commenced at the departure of the courier, but they were daily expected to begin.

Of French news I can only say that a spirit of great dissatisfaction exists in the country.

MR. HUNT.—The member for Preston, Mr. Hunt, is a native of a small village near Devizes, where his father, from whom he inherited considerable property, was an extensive occupier of land. Mr. Hunt also followed agricultural pursuits for several years in Wiltshire, where he drove a very handsome equipage. He married a Miss Ann Halcomb, sister of Mr. Halcomb, the stage-coach proprietor of Marlborough, and aunt of Mr. John Halcomb, the barrister. Mr. Hunt, who is now about 58 years of age, first stood forward as a candidate for the borough of Preston in 1820, when he polled 1,220 votes, having offered himself in opposition to Edmund Hornby and Samuel Horrocks, Esqrs., who were supported by the Stanley influence. The principle of universal suffrage was established in the borough of Preston in 1770, when the House of Commons determined that the right of election was in the inhabitants of the town at large.

Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.—The will of the deceased Baronet has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and probate granted for four hundred thousand pounds, personal property, besides freehold estates. This enormous amount is in addition to the large fortune given during his life-time by the deceased to his numerous (we believe 22) children by two wives.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

CIVIL LIST.

Lord ALTHORP laid upon the table of the house papers relating to the estimate of the future annual charge of the civil list. The noble lord then said:—Pursuant to the notice, I gave on a former day, I now proceed, Sir, to discharge the duty I have undertaken, in moving that these papers be referred to a committee on the civil list. In making this motion, it will be my duty shortly to state what his Majesty's ministers have proposed to do with respect to the civil list. In framing these estimates, we have endeavoured to follow out the course which it appeared to be the wish of this house, on a former occasion, should be adopted (hear, hear, hear). In the first place, then, we propose to refer the civil list to a committee (hear). It did not appear, on the occasion to which I have alluded, that there was any gentleman in the house who wished to diminish the comforts of his Majesty, or to detract from the dignity of the crown. The question on that occasion, and the discussion which then took place, arose upon the objections to the civil list as proposed by the late government, because that civil list contained in many points matter not connected with the dignity of the crown, or with the personal comfort of his Majesty. It was also objected to, because the right hon. gentleman opposite refused to refer it to a committee. In proposing the estimates which I now lay upon the table, I have endeavoured to avoid these objections. I have laid out of them all those charges which the civil list formerly contained which do not appear to me connected with the personal comfort of his Majesty, or with the dignity of the crown (hear, hear). I have differed also from the right hon. gent. with respect to the mode of dividing the civil list. He divided it into ten classes. That principle of division appeared to me inconvenient, and I divided it into five classes. The first of these classes is that for the privy purse and the allowance to her Majesty—the second relates to the service of the household—the third to the expenses of the household—the fourth class comprises the sums appropriated for the royal bounties—and the fifth consists of the pensions. I have made this division of the classes of the items forming the civil list, because it appears to me that all the rest ought to be under the controul of parliament (hear, hear, hear). It is desirable that his Majesty, with regard to his personal income, and with respect to that which concerns his personal comforts, should be independent of this or the other house of parliament (hear, hear!) He ought not to be liable to have inquiries made into the mode of that expenditure; which would be a hardship on any individual whatever, and which would be the greater on account of the dignified station he held. With regard to the first of these classes—the vote for the privy purse, and the allowance to her Majesty—I do not intend to propose any alteration whatever. The sum charged to that class is £110,000, being composed of £60,000 for the privy purse, and £50,000 for the Queen. With respect to the second class—that relating to the officers of the household—the sum formerly proposed was £140,546. I propose that the charge for that class should now be £130,300. I do not mean that the house should consider this as a reduction to that amount, but that it arises from a change in the arrangement, the reduction being occasioned by the removal of the salaries of officers of the board of works from the civil list to the consolidated fund. I have made this alteration, because I think that all these officers should be under the controul of parliament (hear, hear!) A reduction is also occasioned by the abolition of the office of auditor of the civil list. That has long been a sinecure office—the duties have been performed by the deputy auditor, and I have therefore thought it ought to be abolished. The house will however perceive, that to deduct those two sums—the salaries connected with the board of works, about £10,000, and the expense of the auditor of the civil list, £2,400—will make a larger reduction than the amount I have stated; but it is counterbalanced by including some smaller salaries, at present paid from other classes, which the house will perhaps not think it necessary that I should particularize. The third class proposed by the right honourable gentleman was for the expense of the household of his Majesty, and his suggestion was to the extent of £210,500. My proposition for the same class is £171,500; and I must here remark, that I am not about to state the sum as an actual reduction, as the difference arises from transferring the charge of the board of works to a different department. When I first looked at the subject, I confess it seemed extraordinary that while the expence of all articles of consumption was so much decreased, the charge for the maintenance of the royal household had remained unabated; bnt on examining the subject more minutely and accurately, I have arrived at the opinion that a reduction cannot be made without compelling his Majesty either to alter his present state of living or to incur debt. I am sure the house will not wish that either alternative should take place (hear, hear). I am prepared to assert that his Majesty could not live in his present style with a smaller allowance, unless he pursued a system of greater economy in all the departments of the royal household (hear, hear). The fourth class relates to the royal bounty and charity, and the sum proposed by the right hon. gentleman was two hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds per annum. In that I shall suggest no alteration. In the fifth class—that of pensions—I have made the greatest change. The following was the scale of pensions charged by the right hon. gentleman on the civil list of England, Ireland, and Scotland:—

England	£74,200
Ireland	53,795
Scotland	31,222
Total	£159,217

I perfectly agree with those who think that a liberal allowance ought to be made to the King, to enable him to reward the services of the meritorous—to assist those whom his Majesty considers distressed, and to bestow marks of favour where those marks of favour are deserved (hear, hear, hear). Nevertheless I am satisfied that the sum of £159,000 is a great deal too much to be so applied (hear, hear). I know that it was the intention of the Duke of Wellington to lessen it to £144,000 in the following manner—pensions were to be allowed out of the civil list of

England to the amount of	£74,200
Ireland	40,000
Scotland	30,000
	£144,200

Still that sum would, in my view, be too much (hear, hear.) My proposition is to bring the English, Irish, and Scotch pensions into one sum, which would much simplify and improve the account (hear. hear.) I propose that the house should grant for this purpose no more than £75,000 making a reduction of £69,000 (much cheering.) I will now explain to the house the mode in which I mean to effect this reduction. Three modes have occurred to me. It might be done—first, by granting no pension until the list was reduced to the sum I propose; it must be evident, however, that this plan would be unfair to his present Majesty, as it would, in all probability, prevent him from granting a single pension. The second mode might be, that as pensions fell in, his Majesty should be allowed to grant a smaller sum so as gradually to reduce the amount of the list. This plan is liable to some degree of objection; and the mode in which I propose to effect the reduction is the third. It is this:—That the pensions should be taken by seniority, and that those which amount to £75,000 standing at the head of the whole number, should be placed on the civil list; so that the public should gain the advantage as the others fall in. I am aware that this plan gives his Majesty an advantage in the division; but, considering the great sacrifices made in the whole amount, I do not think that the house will object to allow it (hear.) It is necessary for me to explain the grounds on which I do not propose to remove any of the existing pensions, and I will state them shortly. It is certainly true, and no man is more ready to assert it than I am, that many of the pensions on the list are such as ought never to have been granted (hear, hear); but after the best examination I have been able to give the subject, I am able to say that the majority are merely and purely pensions of charity. I willingly admit that we have the legal right to put an end to all those pensions; they expire, by law, with the demise of the crown, and it has no right to renew them. But though we may have a legal right, I doubt if we have an equitable right, to abolish them; because they were undoubtedly always granted on the supposition that the party receiving them obtained them for life. The result of my statement unquestionably is, that there is no immediate saving to the public. When I say that there is no immediate saving, it ought not perhaps to be omitted that there is a saving to the amount of about £20,000; but I do not put it forward so far as a measure of economy. I think the great recommendation of my plan is the abstraction from the civil list, not under the controul of parliament, the sum of £460,000 per annum, which is hereafter to be placed under the supervison of the house (hear, hear, hear.) The suggestion of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) was, that £970,000 should be granted for the civil list, over the disbursements of which this house could exercise no controul. My plan is, that only £510,000 should be so circumstanced; and although what I have opened to the house may not occasion any immediate saving, it will ultimately lead to it, and give to parliament the controul which it ought to exercise. Having said so much respecting the civil list, I may remark that there is another point, not indeed immediately belonging to it, but which is intimately connected with it, and upon which I feel it my duty to say a few words. Upon the marriage of King George the Third, the amount £54,000 was granted to Queen Charlotte for her jewels, in addition to the outfit with which she was provided. In the case of the Princess Charlotte, also, a large sum was voted for the outfit of her Royal Highness; and I have reason to believe that a proposition for granting an outfit to her present Majesty was under the consideration of the late government. I believe that I am correct when I state that the Duke of Wellington did not consider it unreasonable that such a proposal should be made to the house of Commons. Considering that her Majesty had to provide the whole of her royal establishment, and that many difficulties must necessarily be encountered whenever a person began in debt, it did not seem to me unreasonable that an outfit should be granted by parliament. But I have the satisfaction of informing the house, that his Majesty, with the liberality which belongs to the constitution of his mind, with that considerateness which renders him so attentive to the wishes of his subjects, and with that solicitude for the public welfare which has already given so much general satisfaction, declines to accept it (loud cheering from all sides of the house.) We cannot pretend to insinuate, either in this house or out of it that the measures we propose have not received the sanction and approval of his Majesty. We have the happiness to serve a royal master, who is glad to give a ready acquiescence to every suggestion tending to promote the welfare of his people. He has commenced his reign as, perhaps, the most popular King in our history, and he bids fair to preserve that popularity by an earnest and constant desire to merit it (much cheering.) I beg to move that the papers be referred to the select committe (hear, hear.)

Mr. GOULBURN—I do not rise to enter into any details regarding the civil list, and I shall follow the example of the noble lord and his friends who, when I had the honour of making my statements, reserved the expression of a decided opinion until they had due time for consideration. But I cannot refrain, even upon this first occasion, from offering a few observations upon what has fallen from the noble lord. I understood that the decision the House came to in November last was that the details of the measure were to be submitted to a committee up stairs, in order that they might report not only what they thought ought to be the amonnt of the civil list, but the details they considered expedient. I understood the right hon. baronet (Sir H. Parnell) who proposed the committee grounded himself upon a precedent which went the length I have stated. He intended that any measures, afterwards to be introduced by ministers, should result from the inquiries of that committeee; and the point at issue between the right hon. baronet and myself was, whether the preparation of the estimates belonged most to the servants of the crown or to a select committee. Whatever was the decision of the house upon that occasion, I am glad, at least, to have the sanction of the noble lord to the principle that it was the duty of the Government, let it be composed of whom it might, to undertake the task of preparing the estimates, instead of delegating the responsibility to others. The noble lord has said that he has endeavoured to conform himself to the principle advanced in debate by those who opposed the plan I had the honour of submitting. He has excluded from the civil list all that was not strictly attached to the personal comfort and dignity of the Sovereign, and he is, no doubt, aware, that in taking this course he has been guilty of a departure from the principle upon which every government has hitherto acted in the settlement of the civil list. It has always been the practice at the commencement of every reign to provide for the civil government and for the expense of the civil list in one sum. The noble lord takes upon himself, for the first time, to separate the provision for the personal comfort of the Sovereign from the provision of the civil government; and when he comes to look into the various departments, I apprehend he will find it extremely difficult to follow up the principle he has adopted. There is in the constitution a connexion so intimate between what regards the civil government of the country, and what concerns the dignity and comfort of the crown, that when the noble lord examines the details, he will find it very difficult to justify some of the charges he has left on the civil list. But I shall be better prepared to discuss this point when the *minutiæ* are before the house. The general features of the plan of the noble lord, as he has justly stated, do not effect any great reduction of expense. He has candidly stated, as I was sure he would do, that having inquired, he found that no considerable diminution of charge could be made without infringing on the comforts of the King, and on the proper splendour and dignity of the throne. I may congratulate myself, therefore, on having the testimony of the noble lord in my favour upon this important point, and there is not a candid man in the country who would not render the same justice to the estimates brought forward by his Majesty's late government. Whatever may have been said here, or whatever may have been the cry raised against them out of doors, it is now admitted that they were neither exaggerated nor improper. There is one important alteration proposed by the noble lord on which I confess I feel considerable apprehension. I apprehend that what the noble lord puts forward as a reduction of expenditure, will, in fact, lead, at no distant period, to a great aggravation. He tells us that it is intended to abolish the office, established in 1815, of auditor of the civil list, and that this duty is to be transferred to the treasury. The total amount of charge is £2,400; and the reason assigned is, that the duties have been adequately discharged by deputy. I know that while I was in office, the exertions of this particular officer were essentially necessary to prevent the needless accumulation of expense in the department of the civil list connected with the royal household. If the noble lord thinks that the treasury board will be qualified to enter into an examination of details of this sort, or, in fact, that it will do so, he will find himself mistaken; and encroachments will be then made upon the personal comforts of the Sovereign. He will find, perhaps, ere long, that he has made a false calculation, and that the apparent saving of £2,400 per annum may render it necessary hereafter to apply to parliament, owing to the want of due controul and the consequent increase of expenditure. I should say, from my own experience, that if any appointment of the kind has answered the purpose for which it was made, it has been the office which it is now proposed to abolish. The experiment is at least hazardous, and the effect of it may be to drive the King to parliament to relieve him from the pecuniary burden of an excess in the expenditure for the royal household. I will not now enter into the question how far it may be expedient to withdraw from the civil list that part of the disbursements occasioned by the preservation and repair of the royal palaces; the noble lord means that these matters shall be annually submitted to parliament; he thinks that a yearly discussion of such points, and others connected with the board of works, will be highly desirable, inasmuch as they relate personally to the Sovereign. Until I am more fully informed, I will only remark, that I differ from him in opinion. The great alteration he proposes in the civil list is the reduction of the pensions, which were £155,000 a year, and were intended by the late government to be £140,000 a year. The noble lord's plan is, that they shall be reduced to seventy five thousand pounds a year. As to the amount of pensions the King ought to be allowed to grant, my opinion is certainly not that of the noble lord. At no antecedent period has it been so small as the sum I intended to propose. No man can deny the necessity of the branch of charitable distribution; but the noble lord intends to limit his Majesty's means in this respect to about half its present amount. My opinion is, that the prerogative of the crown will thus be unduly and unfairly restricted—not only below what it has been in former times, but below the amount that ought to be fixed on, comparing the situation of the country with the situation of the crown. If I wanted a popular topic upon which to descant, I should find it here; but I never have been, and never will be, the slave of popularity. Let me ask who would deprive the head of the state of what is necessary to its proper dignity? I trust, whether in or out of office, I never shall be found among the number. I concur with the noble lord, that the proposed change in the pensions will be to the advantage of the crown rather than to its disadvantage. If I understand the new arrangement for the next few years the power of the King to grant pensions will be increased, while the restriction will only come into operation at some future period, and under some other ministry (hear, hear). Let the house remember how the matter now stands. Upon the English list, the King may grant pensions to the full amount of the annual vacancies; but in Ireland and Scotland has he the same power? By no means; the crown is limited in the amount, whatever may be the extent of the vacancies. The noble lord intends to consolidate the three classes, so as to take away the limitation; and he besides places upon the civil list all the seniors among the pensioners, so that the King will have the benefit of all the old lives, which, of course, drop off the fastest; while all the young lives are thrown upon the consolidated fund. The pension list now amounts to £155,000 per annum, and the vacancies in England may be stated, on an average, to amount to about £7,000 a year. Since then all the young lives are thrown upon the consolidated fund, and all the old lives preserved for the civil list, the result will be, not a saving, but a considerably increased expenditure, by enabling the King to give a greater number of pensions than he would under other circumstances have it in his power to give. Before 1784 the pensions amounted to about £12,000, and before 1800 to about 42,000; but now the lives that decrease slowly and gradually will be paid out of the consolidated fund; and those that decrease rapidly out of the civil list. Hereafter, in some future reign, and under some other administration, there may be a restriction upon the power of the crown to reward public or personal service; but under the present ministry it can hardly be said to be limited at all (hear, hear). I do not say this as an objection to the arrangement, because I hold it highly expedient that the crown should possess ample means for exercising its bounty. I will not detain the house now by entering into any details; but, with respect to the annual inspection, which the noble lord wishes to establish, into the salaries of ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts, I must say that it is an encroachment upon the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the King—perhaps the greatest encroachment ever made. If we are to maintain the principle that the King is to regulate and conduct negociations with other states, is it possible it should be preserved, if the minister of the crown must come down to the House of Commons to settle the specific salary of every envoy—to state the nature of his claim, the extent of his services, and the circumstances that render negociation necessary? It seems to me, that this part of the scheme strikes at the very foundation of a great and valuable constitutional principle, that the crown alone is to be entrusted with the management of our diplomatic relations. A fortunate concurrence of circumstances (though the present aspect of affairs in Europe does not by any means seem to promise them) may prevent inconvenience in this respect for two or three years; but sure I am, that if the noble lord succeed in carrying this part of his measure, many will live to rue the support they gave it. He has not stated that it is his intention to effect any reduction in the diplomatic expenditure of the country; but as it is not my wish to deal unfairly by the proposition, it may be better to postpone my remarks upon this branch until I have seen the details. The noble lord and I differ upon great leading principles, but I shall always be ready to discuss that difference with due regard to his convenience. I shall never be anxious to take any undue advantage, but to give the fullest opportunity for the statement of opinion, and for the support of it by argument. There is only one other topic to which it is necessary for me to advert. We are told that his Majesty has taken upon himself the expense of an outfit for the Queen. To those who have had an opportunity of personal access to his Majesty—to those who have communicated with him on matters of expenditure (always a painful subject, but most so between a sovereign and his minister), such a decision gives no surprise; and they must have anticipated it; and I can assure the noble lord, that if there were anything that could endear his Majesty to his people more than he has already endeared himself, it would be his deep regret and just consideration for the present circumstances of the country. I agree with the noble lord, that if an outfit were necessary, the minister of the crown ought to propose it; and I only hope that his Majesty will not find, that, by his liberality to his people, he has unduly lessened the sums that ought to be applied to his own personal comfort and dignity, so as to occasion hereafter inconvenience and embarrassment (Hear).

Lord ALTHORP.—I only rise to explain upon two points where the right hon. gentleman has misunderstood me. First, as to the abolition of the office of auditor of the civil list—what I meant to say was, what is really the fact, that I found nearly the whole of the duties of the auditor discharged by his deputy. I have, therefore, done what I shall always think it right to do in such cases—I have abolished the office of auditor, and I have provided that the deputy shall continue his duties for a much less sum—(Hear, hear). On the other point I fully agree with the right hon. gentleman: it would be inconvenient and inexpedient that the items of diplomatic expenditure should be annually brought before a committee of supply: and I propose, therefore, that the amount should be paid out of the consolidated fund. It will then be under the controul of parliament; but the particulars will not come before it every year.

Mr. GOULBOURN.—Then, as it appears to me, the difference will be no more than this;—To pay in two sums, and out of two funds, what has hitherto been paid in one sum and out of one fund.

Sir H. PARNELL said his object in moving for a select committee to inquire into the civil list was, first, that the subject might be brought clearly before the house—and, secondly, that a reduction should be made. What he proposed with this view was that ministers should first submit a plan, and then have it referred to a select committee. He thought much good would be effected by the division of the civil list now proposed, for it would have the effect of bringing various branches of it annually under the revision of parliament. In his opinion, however, it would be desirable that every part of it, even that intended for supporting the personal comfort and dignity of the Sovereign, should be brought yearly before the house. The committee, however, would be the proper place for considering the details of the plan. He felt disappointed, however, that no real reduction was proposed in the plan of the noble lord. There was room for it, and he should therefore, in the committee, suggest some reductions. There was an opportunity for reduction in the salaries of the great officers of the household; in that of the Lord Chamberlain for instance, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and others. He saw no reason why their salaries should be taken out of the pockets of the people. Under present circumstances a strenuous and severe economy ought to govern the whole expenditure of the country. If the least opportunity for reduction were passed over the country would be much disappointed.

Mr. HUME said, it could not be quite fair as yet to pronounce an opinion upon any head of the civil list. In the committee there would be a more proper and a more full opportunity for doing so. He should give no opinion as yet upon the second and third, but he must say, they exceeded what he expected, considering the great fall in the price of necessaries. It could not be demonstrated that a large reduction might be made. The fourth head was royal bounties, amounting to £23,000; and the next, pensions, being £75,000. When he looked at the list of persons who received these pensions and bounties, he could not see that one in fifty of them had any connection with the sovereign. No pension should be granted without first submitting it to parliament. Ministers should not be allowed to have £98,000 in pensions at their own disposal, now that the country, as they were told, could no longer be governed by patronage and corruption. The defence set up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that a large portion of the pensions consisted of charitable grants—grants, he supposed to poor peers. Let all peers who could not maintain the dignity of their title lay it down (a laugh) and this expense would be saved. The use of a peerage was to stand between the King and the people, but certainly they ought not to live upon the people. Let the poor individuals of that class go to their relations (a laugh). He should propose, either in the committee or in the house, a strict enquiry into every pension. They could not be better employed. On the lapse of his late Majesty (a laugh)—he meant to say, on the demise of the crown, these pensioners ceased, legally, to have any further claim, and as the general cry throughout the country was to put an end to all unnecessary expense, such pensions as were granted without good reason ought to be taken away. He heard nothing in support of them but charity. Now charity began at home (a laugh)—and as the public were so much distressed, it would be greater charity to relieve them. There was a time when peers assisted the crown with money, but the practice was now reversed, and the principle of honour seemed to be lost. Those who claimed relief in parishes were marked with a distinctive badge, such as yellow stockings or some other. Why should other classes be treated in this way for receiving charity? There was not one in ten of the list who had any claim upon the public. The pensions were given to the friends and relations of ministers. Not less than an aggregate sum of £1,260,000 had been received by those to whom pensions were granted between 1784 and 1820. He should not object to the present pensioners on the civil list receiving one half their pensions for the next year, a quarter the year after, and on the third year let them be got rid of altogether (a laugh). That would be dealing liberally. The whole of the diplomatic expenditure should be brought annually under the consideration of parliament. He wished to know from his noble friend what was to be done with the Duchy of Cornwall. To judge from the speeches of the present Lord Chancellor, when in that house, and from what fell from his noble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he should have thought that this, with the other hereditary revenue would be given up. He hoped the change to one side of the house had not such an influence on ministers as to make them forget what they said on the other.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, considering his Majesty's situation and his conduct altogether, it was not thought right that he should be the first sovereign to give up the Ducky of Lancaster (hear, from the opposition side). He must say that when he heard the speech from the throne at the opening of the session, he did understand by it that the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster were to be given up, and it was under that impression he spoke. Now, however, he was satisfied that it was never intended.

Mr. MABERLEY expressed his approbation of the plan proposed by his noble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it would have the effect of bringing a large portion of the civil list annually under the consideration of parliament. He alluded particularly to the diplomatic expenditure. The great advantage of the present plan was, that by placing it on the consolidated fund, it would be under the controul of parliament, which could not be the case while it was chargeable on the civil list. The same might be said of other branches of the civil list, the board of works, for instance, and the judges' salaries. By being placed on the consolidated fund, parliament would have an opportunity of dealing with them. The principle, therefore, was important. The same observation would apply to the great officers of state, to the civil government of Ireland and Scotland. As the whole business of the auditor was done by deputy, his noble friend was right in abolishing the office. He regretted that he could not touch so pleasantly on the pensions as on the other part of the plan. More than half the expenditure under this head might be saved. It lay with parliament to deal with the pensions, and they must do so. He should vote against their continuing at the present amount; £770,000 in pensions, together with a dead weight of £5,000,000 was a great burthen to the country. The pension list, as laid before the house, was not sufficiently clear or correct. He found in it one nobleman with a pension on the consolidated fund of £4,000 a year, another pension on the Four and a Half per Cents of £3,000 a-year, his regiment, which might be estimated at £2000 a-year, and a government of £2,800 a-year; altogether about £12,000 a-year. Now, as the list stood at present, it was impossible to see at one glance what the noble person was receiving from the public in the way of pensions. The inconvenience would be obviated when the pension list was consolidated. He should not go into details until the plan came before the committee.

Mr. GOULBURN, in explanation, said that parliament had the same controul on the diplomatic expenditure, when charged on the civil list, as it would have by charging it on the consolidated fund, because, by the civil list act, it was specially provided that the third class of the civil list, embracing this very branch of expenditure, should be liable to come under the consideration of parliament. Parliament, therefore, had the same controul, whether it was charged on the civil list or on the consolidated fund.

Mr. MABERLEY and Mr. GOULBURN mutually explained.

Mr. GUEST said there were some of the pensions on which he should feel it his duty to take the sense of the house. He hoped all the pensions which now stood over would be considered in the committee. It appeared that the pension of Sir R. Shaw had been purchased as an annuity—that, therefore, was one not granted in the way of charity.

Mr. ROBINSON said the advantage of the course pursued by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that he brought forward his plan and submitted it to a committee. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed his plan, but refused a committee. It was a great improvement that, by placing some branches of the civil list on the consolidated fund, they were thus subjected to the controul of parliament. He lamented, however, that something more was not done with respect to pensions. All those granted under the late reign should be carefully looked into. He believed very few of them could be considered in the way of charitable donations; and, even if such were the case, he could not admit that the monarch or his ministers ought to have the power of disposing of the public money in charitable donations. He would have no objection that his Majesty should have the power of granting pensions to the amount of £75,000, provided some means could be devised of preventing abuses.

Mr. GORDON said, he disapproved of the plan proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It seemed to him rather to have mystified the civil list than made it more clear. The whole of the diplomatic allowances and expenditure ought to come yearly under the revision of parliament. The objection to this was, that ambassadors were to be considered as servants of the sovereign and not of the country. For his part he could not understand these nice distinctions. He regretted to hear his noble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, say, that the present King ought not to be the first to give up the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. From what his noble friend said on a former occasion upon this subject, and in which he was joined by a noble and learned lord, then a member of that house, the impression his present declaration was calculated to produce out of doors was, that ministers had not the power of giving up these revenues (hear, hear). From what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said before, the house had a right to expect his support, and that of the noble and learned person alluded to, for the giving up of these revenues. They amounted, he believed, only to a sum of from £13,000 to £20,000 a-year. It would be desirable to have the whole state of the duchy and its revenues brought before the house. The pensions also ought to come under the view of parliament. The public would receive the statement of the noble lord with great disappointment and dissatisfaction, particularly as it regarded the Duchy of Lancaster. He trusted that ministers would reconsider this, as well as other parts of their plan.

An honourable member, whose name we could not learn, expressed his approbation of the plan now proposed. The principle recognised by it was of more importance than any present saving.

Mr. HUNT said he felt greatly disappointed, and the people of England would feel disappointed, at the statement of the noble lord. He spoke of those useful classes of the people who paid the taxes, and not of the drones who devoured them. He expected that some disposition would have been evinced upon this occasion to relieve the people from part of their burdens. The member for Cricklade (Mr. Gordon) observed, that the noble lord had only mystified the civil list. Now he thought the noble lord made it a great deal too clear (a laugh). While he was out of that house, he always thought that the great object of Chancellors of the Exchequer was to mystify and conceal the real state of affairs; but he was now undeceived, for the noble lord made his object but too intelligible. This question seemed to be treated in a great measure as one merely between the present and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. He would speak of it in reference to the people who sent him

there, who elected him in a most unusual and extraordinary way, without any solicitation on his part, and during his absence. One would suppose, from the speeches of members on both sides of the house, that there was no such thing at all as a people. So far as he could see, the King himself seemed to be the only person who felt for the sufferings of his people. The Chancellor of the Exchequer held out no hope of relief from a reduction in the civil list expenditure. In God's name, then why was the late ministry turned out? Why, but because their successors were of opinion that a great reduction might be made in the civil list. His business in that house was to see what the people could and ought to pay; and when he entered, as he had lately done, the habitations of the poor, he could not feel much surprise at the disorder that had prevailed, and the conflagrations which took place in some parts of the country. To his knowledge there was in a district from which he presented a petition the other night, 500 or 600 weavers, who received no more than from four to six shillings a week. He visited some of their hovels one Sunday in place of going to church, and it was distressing to see their situation. Their breakfast was oatmeal broth, potatoes for dinner, and for supper oatmeal broth also. They paid five or six pounds a year rent, two shillings a quarter taxes, and other burdens. He was informed by both men and women that they had not been able to procure a new coat for five years. So poor were they that they could not buy soap to clean themselves. Their soap was taxed, their candles were taxed, and even their potatoes. Knowing this, and knowing at the same time that there were many on the pension list who ought not to be there, he could not think that he discharged his duty if he did not call upon the house to interfere, and to reduce the public expenditure. He should say, abolish the present pension list altogether, reserving to the King the power of placing again upon that list such individuals as really deserved their pensions. He felt confident, for he now saw that he would be listened to while he endeavoured, however feebly, to advocate the cause of the people (hear). Whatever was omitted in the way of reduction would be put down to the ministers and not to the King. His Majesty had given sufficient earnest of his good intentions, by declining to accept the usual outfit for her Majesty the Queen. To propose now no reduction in the civil list, did not look as if ministers intended to reduce their own salaries. He hoped ministers would reconsider the subject, and not allow it to go abroad that no reduction was to take place in the civil list,

Sir J. GRAHAM said, the member for Cricklade, in changing his seat had not changed his tact. As to the hon. member for Preston, he would say he had treated the House with respect. Elected as he had been, the hon. member had not forgotten the respect to that House, and he should treat him with deference. With respect to giving advice to his Majesty's Ministers, to reconsider their proposition, he could only say that he did not see that reconsideration was necessary where reflection had been exhausted. He could appeal to his colleagues whether they had not given the fullest consideration to the subject, and whether the fair result of all they had been doing was not the exposition made by his noble friend. He was bound to state, that in no instance could they depart from their proposition. Something had been said about truckling to power with respect to giving up revenues of the crown. The good opinion of his fellow-citizens was dear to him, and he would say, that although he was an humble individual serving the crown, he could serve it faithfully, and the fear of unpopularity should never induce him to counsel his Majesty to adopt any measure injurious to the throne and his family. To popular rights he could give all that was due, and it would soon appear how much had been conceded to those rights. Before the expiration of three weeks, his noble friend the Paymaster of the Forces would bring forward the measure upon which his Majesty's government had been unanimous. Then it would be seen whether they had due respect for popular opinion and the assumption of popular rights. The right hon. baronet conscientiously believed that they had decided the question of that night honestly, and he entreated gentlemen to wait until they saw what were the general measures of government.

Mr. CALCRAFT observed, that the right hon. baronet had said the material difference between the proposition of the late government and the present was this—the noble lord laid a statement before the House which he meant to submit to a committee, and the late government came down with a statement which they said could not be submitted to a committee. "We," (said Mr. Calcraft) "for I will identify myself with the late government, said there was no precedent at the commencement of a reign for having the civil list referred to a committee. We quoted the authority of Mr. Fox on the subject, who was considered of some weight in the proceedings of that House, but what would have been said if we had proposed to send the proposition to a select committee up stairs, the members of which had been chosen by the government?" (hear, hear.) The late government might have submitted their proposition to a committee of the whole House, but not to a select committee. That in fact was the difference between the two governments. But why did the late government go out upon the civil list question if the new one was to act upon worse principles? What would those hon. members say who had started the late government? What would his right hon. friend say who turned out the old for the new government? The matter had been mystified, and he thought he had made out where this matter had been mystified. The right hon. baronet had said their plan was irreconcilable (hear). If that were so, it was useless to discuss the question.

ALLOWANCES AND EMOLUMENTS.

Mr. HUME moved for a return of all sums of money taken from the consolidated fund for the branches of the royal family, exclusive of the civil list establishment, stating what contingent interest each had in expectancy under the existing Acts of Parliament.—Ordered.

Mr. HUME then moved for a return of the sums paid to the servants of George the Third, George the Fourth, Queen Charlotte, and Queen Caroline.—Ordered.

Also for a return of all persons entitled to and receiving pensions under the Act of the 57th of George the Third for meritorious services. He found among the pensioners—

Lord Sidmouth	£3,000	Mr. Croker	£1,500
Lord Bexley	3,000	Mr. Goulburn	200
Mr. Ward	1,000	Mr. Hobhouse (Sec.)	1,000
Mr. Hamilton	1,000	Mr. Planta	1,000

He could discover abuses which the hon. member for Dorset, who brought in the bill, never contemplated. In some instances he considered those grants for life nothing less than a waste of public money.—Ordered.

Mr. C. GRANT moved for the re-appointment of the East India Committee.—Agreed to.

Mr. HUNT gave notice that he would on Tuesday move an address to the King, that his Majesty would please to grant pardon to the unfortunate agricultural labourers who had been convicted under the late Special Commissions for breaches of the law, into which they had been goaded by distress produced by the neglect and misconduct of government.

Adjourned.

THE KING OF BELGIUM.

The Brussels conclave have at last elected their chief, after, probably, more intrigue and manœuvre than ever disgraced the Vatican. Its choice, as might have been anticipated, has fallen on the Duke of Nemours, the second son of the King of the French. The three candidates put in nomination and ballotted for, as in this country we ballot for an East India Bank Director, were, the Duke of Nemours, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and the Archduke Charles of Austria. On the vote being taken, there appeared for the first 97, for the second 74, and for the third 21. As the congress consists of 200 members, the young French Duke has failed to obtain even a half of the national representatives in his favour. He only exceeds his rival by 23 votes, and as the name of the Archduke Charles was evidently thrown in for an election manœuvre, to divide the interest of the latter, and all the votes given to his Imperial Highness were to be considered as due to the young Beauharnois, the difference between the supporters of these two young princes would only be two votes—a number far too small to give any decided indication of the sense of the country, even though congress were to be considered as the expounders of the national will. The choice will appear still less to be the unbiassed expression of Belgic sentiment, when it is considered that the French government had officially announced its intention of considering the election of the Duke of Leuchtenberg as a declaration of war against France. These, therefore, who voted for his Serene Highness, did so at the certain sacrifice of the public tranquillity, and the probable loss of national independence—an alternative too appalling to allow any freedom of choice to timid or prudent men, whatever might be done by the rash and the daring fraction of the congress. But why need we reason further on a choice which must necessarily be annulled by the French government itself? Its minister for foreign affairs has officially and solemnly declared in the name of his master, that Louis Philip would not accept of the sovereignty of Belgium either for himself or his son. The proceedings, therefore, at Brussels are of no consequence if there is a particle of integrity, honour, or good faith in the King of the French and his counsellors. They have hitherto laid claims to these noble qualities, which we have seen no ground to dispute, and till we learn that they have accepted the offered crown, we shall still believe in their sacred pledges. The young Duke is a minor,—only, we believe, 16 years of age. He cannot be compelled to be a King without the consent of his father. Though the Belgians have elected him, they cannot force him "to serve the office," and have no power to make his father violate his word or depart from his engagements. Let us, therefore, repose confidence in the pledges of Louis Philip, notwithstanding the declaration of M. Van de Weyer about his altered purposes.—*Times.*

A meeting of the cabinet council was held on Sunday afternoon at the foreign office. The subject of the deliberations may easily be conjectured, when our readers are informed that the Duke de Nemours has been elected Sovereign of Belgium. There can be little doubt that the French have duped the other powers in this affair of Belgium. The *Constitutionnel* tells us that the protocol signed by Prince Talleyrand, as well as the other members of the congress, at London, fixing the boundaries of Belgium, has not been ratified at Paris. Prince Talleyrand was yesterday at the foreign office. The French have not been able to resist the temptation of regaining their ancient limits, and wiping out the stain of Waterloo. The present King, if he has not exerted himself to revive the old feeling of the French for extending their dominions to the Rhine, has, at all events, not opposed himself to it. He is determined to be King *of the French*, and not King of the Alliance. We have the utmost confidence in the moderation of our government, and their due sense of the importance to this over-taxed nation, of our not taking rashly a part in a war which concerns us so much less than the continental powers.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The election of the Duke de Nemours to the Throne of Belgium may be regarded in several points of view. Firstly—It is a proof of the success of the policy which France has pursued during the late negociations. Secondly,—It is a victory gained by the liberal party of Europe over that of the absolutes. Thirdly.—It bids fair to provoke hostilities on the part of the continental allies. The conduct of the French government in regard to the Duke de Leuchtenberg may appear somewhat tortuous, if not disingenuous, to persons in this country. But the feeling of the French nation is decidedly for availing itself of the opportunity presented by the position of Belgium for the extension of French influence, if not of the French territory. Public opinion in France acts more directly upon the government than in any other country, and the French cabinet therefore, whilst it was obliged to dissimulate to the allies its desire to get possession of Belgium, could not reject the occasion which enabled it to further the national wishes. We believe it will be impossible for Louis Philippe to refuse the crown tendered to his second son, however reluctant he may be to avoid further offence in the eyes of the Great Powers. Henceforth we regard France and Belgium as united, for the nominal independence of the latter will, of course, be merged in the French Cabinet. Thus France is armed with new force to contend for civil liberty and social Reform, in behalf of herself and weaker States. France, which has twice so dearly bought her freedom, is the champion on whose strength the people of the south—the Spaniards and Portuguese, the Italians, the Swiss, and all others who groan under oppression, must rely for breaking one day their chains. The present crisis tends to further the advance of constitutional liberty in Europe, and to weaken the arm of the despot and oppressor in the world. To what extent the rage of the Allies will carry itself, it would be premature to speculate. The chances, however, are, we fear, against the preservation of peace. If war should be the result, (in which Great Britain would, we trust, be neuter), there is then this encouraging consolation!—that war is the instrument which Providence has ordained for the subjugation and extinguishment of those forces which obstruct the progress of the human race in civilization and happiness, and that those who fight on the side of humanity will draw their swords in the most noble and the most just of contests.—*Sun.*

CHARITY LETTERS—CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

(From the *Dublin Packet*).

Ministers, in their present rage for *liberality*, have deemed it *expedient* to impose a tax upon letters sent through the Post-office for Charitable purposes! Retrenchment is commendable, and calls for the approbation of every man but a place hunter; yet the person who, from motives of parsimony, withholds his pittance from the starving wretch that begs a piece of bread at his door, deserves the execration of the community.

Several measures of political economy have been lately brought forward respecting Ireland, which were dictated by any thing but good policy or a kindly feeling towards the Protestant establishments: though, when British connection is to be defended—loyalty to the Sovereign upheld—the well-being and good order of society preserved—and the excited *liberality* of a certain party restrained from overwhelming the constituted Government, Protestants are summoned to defend the King and country with their firm, undaunted, and unshaken loyalty.

Within the last two years various grants have been withdrawn from several institutions, which every unprejudiced man will assert to have been of real practical utility to Ireland. "The Association for discountenancing Vice" demands the praise not only of the country but the Government itself; yet this very Government refuses in a great measure its support, and thereby confines within a narrow compass the Association's useful operations.

Mr. Jackson's triumphant defence of the Kildare-place society, and his plain statement of its utility, proves its claims on the public purse, and the impolicy, not to say folly, of the withdrawal of the usual grant. But the Kildare place society is not popular with the Roman Catholic O'Connellite party—therefore government will yield.

The Religious Societies in Dublin usually sent their letters free of postage; and because, these being Protestant institutions, are becoming unpopular amongst "the faction," as they increase their sphere of operations in the diffusing useful and religious knowledge through Ireland, therefore this small favor, so long permitted them, must be withdrawn, and the enormous revenue of the post-office still farther increased at the expense of the Protestants as usual. An additional burden is laid on the ill-paid curate by this unjust measure, for he is obliged "ex-officio" to keep up an extensive correspondence with many of the societies, each parish generally receiving for its useful associations.

This subject shall be again reverted to, unless a timely attention be paid to this hint. It is one on which, as Protestants, we feel indignant; but we shall for the present repress our strong feelings, in the hope that the cause for complaint may be speedily removed.

VICE-REGAL ANSWER TO THE CORK CORPORATION ADDRESS.

"I receive with pride and satisfaction the address of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of your great commercial city.

"Your patriotism has reason for its guide, and follows through a clear and easy path those objects of substantial utility which are within reach, instead of pursuing through all the hazards of rash experiment some unattainable and visionary good. It is gratifying and encouraging to me to find that every measure which I have been driven by turbulence to adopt, in order to uphold the honour of the Crown, and to maintain the real interests of the people, meets with the cordial support of all those who feel a concern in the public welfare—who desire to avert the disasters of revolutionary commotion—who prefer the control of legitimate and defined authority, to the fierce and arbitrary caprices of popular passions—who do not choose to substitute the anarchical ordinances of infuriated multitudes for the rules of regular government and the decrees of established law, and have no wish to lay the fabric of our civil institutions prostrate, in order to erect upon its ruins a tyrannical and sanguinary domination.

"A loud and general burst of loyalty has been heard through Ireland. It is called forth by a virtuous indignation at those excesses which no good citizen could ever sanction, and which no Government, consistently with its duty to the people, could any longer brook. The rank, the property, the commercial industry, and the intelligence of Ireland, have become the antagonists of faction and the auxiliaries of the State.

"I am highly flattered by the confidence you repose in me, and if zeal in the discharge of my various intricate functions, and an ardent love of the country, to which I am attached by recollections so imperishable, and to whose prosperity I have made a dedication of my whole heart, with an entire and peculiar devotion, can secure a continuance of that confidence, I shall never lose it.

"ANGLESEY.

"Dublin Castle, 3d of Feb., 1831."

The following is a copy of the Address to the Marquis of Anglesey, from the principal merchants, bankers, and traders of Belfast. His Excellency's answer is subjoined:—

To his Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

MY LORD—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, and its vicinity, his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, approach your Excellency, to offer our sincere and respectful congratulations, on your reassuming the Government of Ireland.

Fully convinced of the paternal intentions of every member of his Majesty's Cabinet, for the welfare, peace, and prosperity of Ireland, we hail the re-appointment of your Excellency to the dignified and important office which you had before filled, with so much honour to yourself, and advantage to this country, as a sure presage, that our confidence in the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers will not be disappointed.

The prompt and efficient discharge of an important, although an unpleasant portion of your high functions, in respect to a system of agitation recently carried on in the metropolis, gives us full assurance, that every future occasion, requiring determined firmness of conduct, will be met by your Excellency with a zeal commensurate with the necessity.

Impressed with the full conviction that a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of that connexion between these kingdoms, which will best promote their mutual interests, we view the attempt to obtain a repeal of that measure, not only as nugatory, but calculated to produce most unhappy effects on the peace and quiet of Ireland.

We, therefore, trust, that your Excellency will wield the powers with which you are vested by law, in so firm and decided a manner, as not only to put down all such mischievous attempts to disturb the peace of the country, but also to restore public confidence in the stability of that peace.

My Lord, we forbear to do more than merely advert to those measures of reform and retrenchment, which we anticipate will be brought forward by his Majesty's ministers; and which, if efficient, will tend to bind more closely those ties that at present so happily subsist between the well-disposed inhabitants of these countries, and our gracious Sovereign.

Accept, my Lord, our wishes for the health and happiness of your Excellency.

We are, my Lord, your Excellency's obedient servants.

Belfast, 17th January, 1831.

To this Address his Excellency has made the following reply:—

I request the inhabitants of the town of Belfast, and its vicinity, to accept my warmest thanks for their cordial congratulations upon my resuming the government of Ireland; and I rejoice to learn, that the citizens of so important and influential a town, should duly appreciate the independent and patriotic principles upon which the King's Ministers have undertaken the arduous and important charge committed to them.

Your unequivocal approval of the measures to which I have been most reluctantly driven, is a source of much comfort to me. I am averse to coercion—I dislike the exercise of any extraordinary power, and it is only with the honest intention of relieving this suffering country from an unnatural domination, that I have exerted that with which I have been entrusted.

My opinion upon the subject of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, is well known, and I need not repeat it. At the same time, I must declare, that I would be the last person to interrupt the free and ample discussion of any political subject. When, however, I discover, that, under the pretext of considering it, there is an obvious attempt to control public opinion—to calumniate the public authorities—to intimidate the public mind—to establish associations in direct violation of the laws, and to bring his Majesty's government into contempt, I have felt it to be an imperative duty firmly to support those laws—to show, that they are too strong for those who would infringe them; and, thereby, to secure the peace and happiness of my fellow-subjects.

But the course which has been adopted by those, from whom I might reasonably have expected the manifestation of different principles and feelings, has left me no alternative.

ANGLESEY.

Dublin Castle, 27th January, 1831.

A SCENE IN A DESPOT'S CABINET.

(From the French).

Miguel—Well, Ramirez, what is there new this morning?

Ramirez—Nothing, dread Sire, unless that it be the Most High grants us the gracious favour of continuing to your Majesty a life freed from evils.

Miguel—What is that to thee, flatterer? Was Don Fernando hanged yesterday?

Ramirez—Yes, Sire.

Miguel—Was his last cry "Long live Don Miguel!"

Ramirez—Not precisely, Sire.

Miguel—Ah! then, he is the first rascal who has dared to do so; is not that the case?

Ramirez—I believe so, Sire.

Miguel—If by some accident I mean to have you hanged, you would cry "Long live Don Miguel!" would you, not?

Ramirez—(*bowing with a shudder*)—Can you doubt it, great Sire?

Miguel—We shall see—but do not let us talk of trifles. Is there any money in the treasury to pay for my hunting parties?

Ramirez—Yes, Sire, but after that, not one stiver will be left of the confiscated property of Don Fernando.

Miguel—Hast thou written to the insolent family of Carvalho to say that English newspapers have arrived here addressed to them?

Ramirez—Yes, Sire; and the servant who went for them to the post office, was, according to the order of your Gracious Majesty, cast into prison. A second servant came to inquire after the first, and he was sent to join his comrade, and the Steward coming to ask after the first two, was also detained, making the third. At last, about four o'clock, the Comete de Carvalho having come to present a petition to the Ministry, in which he protested most insolently against what he dared to term tyranny—(*Here Miguel frowned, and Ramirez, trembling, seemed ready to shrink into an augur hole*)—against what he dared to call an—*error*:—his equipage served to conduct himself, his petition, his wife and daughter, who were with him, to the tower, washed by the Tagus.

Miguel—Well, well! Right, perfectly right! and Carvalho's son, Sir, what has become of him?

Ramirez—Sire he has been flung into a dungeon, arrested this morning in your palace as he was coming at the risk of waking your Majesty, to inquire the cause of the arrest of his family.

Miguel—Is the Carvalho family rich?

Ramirez—Sire, it is one of the most opulent families in Portugal—after your Majesty, of course, I mean.

Miguel—Well, Ramirez, go round and take a walk, my friend, and do not forget to morrow morning, that if, like faithful servants, the Carvalho family have not cried with their last breath, "Long live Don Miguel ——!"

THE WEATHER IN SCOTLAND (LAST WEEK.)

This town is in a state of blockade on every hand from the snow, and we have given up all hope of the arrival of the London mail in time to enable us to lay before our readers the continental intelligence which we this morning anticipated. The Dumfries Mail which should have arrived at a quarter before four o'clock yesterday, has not yet made its appearance. The Glasgow night Mail, which should arrive at three in the morning, did not come in till half past twelve o'clock; and the North Mail, which should have come in at six o'clock, has not yet been heard of. The worst part of the North road yesterday, when the mail arrived two hours behind its usual time, was in Glen Farg; and we presume the road through that narrow glen, or pass, will be altogether blocked up to-day. The snow has now ceased, but the fall was great during the night.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle of Wednesday.*

The four principal contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* are now all senators—Lord Brougham and Vaux, in the Upper House; and Sir James Mackintosh and Messrs. Jeffrey (late editor), and Thos. Macaulay, in the Lower.

Peyronnet and Polignac have had serious differences since their imprisonment in the fortress at Ham, and on one occasion, as appears from a private correspondence, the infuriated lawyer threw a candlestick at the head of the Prince, which fortunately missed him. The Prince has petitioned the Government of France that he may be separated from his companion.—*Morning Chronicle.*

BYRON IN A SQUABBLE.—The other day I had a squabble on the highway, as follows:—I was riding pretty quickly from Dulo home, about eight in the evening, when I passed a party of people in a hired carriage, one of whom, poking his head out of the window, began bawling to me in an articulate and insolent manner. I wheeled my horse round, and, overtaking, stopped the conch, and said, "Signor, have you any commands for me?" He replied, impudently as to manner, "No." I then asked him what he meant by that unseemly noise, to the discomfiture of the passers-by. He replied, by some piece of impertinence, to which I answered by giving him a violent slap in the face. I then dismounted (for this passed at the window, I being on horseback still), and opening the door, desired him walk out, or I would give him another. But the first had settled him, except as to words, of which he poured forth a profusion in blasphemies, swearing that he would go to the police, and avouch a battery sans provocation. I said he lied, and was a ——; and, if he did not hold his tongue, should be dragged out and beaten anew. He then held his tongue. I, of course, told him my name and residence, and defied him to the death, if he were a gentleman, or not a gentleman, and had the inclination to be genteel in the way of combat. He went to the police, but there having been by-standers in the road—particularly a soldier, who had seen the business—as well as my servant, notwithstanding the oaths of the coachman and five insides beside the plaintiff, and a good deal of paying on all sides, his complaint was dismissed, he having been the aggressor; and I was subsequently informed, that had I not given him a blow, he might have been had into durance. So set down this —"that in Aleppo once," I "beat a Yepitian;" but I assure you that he deserved it, for I am a quiet man, like Candide, though with somewhat of his fortune, in being forced to forego my natural meekness every now and then.—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

MADAGASCAR.—While Englishmen are vainly wasting their energies in attempts to cultivate and fertilize the sands of Swan River and Algoa Bay, there are extensive and valuable tracts of country of extraordinary richness and value, which seem, as it were, to invite the attention of the capitalists and the speculator. In the island of Madagascar, where the English are respected and feared, and where cessions of territory might be obtained for a mere nominal consideration, there are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of good land, contiguous to streams and rivers remaining yet unappropriated, uncultivated, and of course unproductive; but which, if required could easily be turned to account. Between Ankova and the Sakalva country, are also numerous herds of wild cattle. And Madagascar has no beasts of prey to alarm the fearful settler—no lion nor tiger—no hyæna nor wolf—no rhinoceros nor hippopotamus—nothing of the kind—a few harmless monkeys and hogs in the woods, and the wild cattle without horns, just mentioned, are nearly all that can be termed wild. When it is added to the advantages we have already enumerated, that the "forests contain a prodigious variety of most beautiful trees, such as palans of every kind, ebony wood for dying, bamboos of an enormous size, and orange and lemon trees," it is a matter of some surprise that the island has not sooner attracted the notice of Europeans, and that a country of such immense extent, and boundless fertility, should be left in the hands of less than four millions of barbarians, who, by incessant wars, feed the slave trade, and who, by their long-tolerated crimes, and their hostilities, form a reproach to all the civilized countries, which hold intercourse with them.

Description of an Aide-de-Camp's Duties.—When carrying orders, see your eye be directed to the very point aimed at. You have nothing to do with the flying shots, if they have *nothing to do with you.* If you should lose your horse, travel on foot. If you should lose a leg, you must hop on one. If you should lose both, you must try how you can travel on the other extremity. But should you lose your head, you had better stop, for you *cannot deliver a verbal message.* Should an Aide-de-Camp have a sealed message, and find his escape from the enemy quite impossible, it is better that he should *eat* the written command than that the enemy should *digest* it.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A DARING ATTACK MET BY A SPIRITED AND EFFECTUAL RESISTANCE.

Extract of a letter from Fethard.

"On the night of Wednesday, the 2d instant, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, the house of Mr. Maunsell, of Coolmoyne, midway between Cashel and Fethard, was visited by a party of the *Captain's* nightly legislators. The first intimation received of their unwelcome approach, was by an effort to force the door, followed by a demand for admittance. Mr. Maunsell immediately determined to resist and desired them to be gone. This, it appears, was the signal for violence—when they fired four shots at the door, with the intention of forcing the lock, denouncing the inmates in no very measured terms. Mr. Maunsell, although unaided except by two boys (one of whom not more than 14 or 15 years of age) kept his post. Finding they had but little chance of gaining an entrance in that way, they had recourse to the windows, through which they discharged three shots more in a cross direction, hoping, no doubt, to reach the quarter they supposed Mr. Maunsell to have taken his station. They then demanded a gun as a peace-offering: and they would retire; but Mr. Maunsell was inexorable, replying that he had no intention of entrusting himself to their *tender mercies*, for he doubted they were sincere. Threats were now held out that they would shoot his cattle, which were standing in apparent astonishment at the more than brutal conduct of human beings. This Mr. Maunsell regarded as a matter of comparatively trifling importance, and desired them do so if they pleased. They then made a show of fire, with which they swore most awfully they would burn the house, which is a low thatched cottage. Under these trying circumstances Mr. Maunsell's bravery never forsook him, and resolved to fall into the hands of God, whose mercies are great, rather than into the hands of man, whose heart is deceitful and desperately wicked. He cried out—*No Surrender—No Surrender.* Immediately the coal was blown, and all but applied to the thatch—when one of the party, which consisted of six, opposed the fiendish purpose. Turning then to the rere of the house, they attempted to force a small window—but being fired at by the younger of the boys, (and it is feared without effect) they retired, promising to come again, and let him see what stuff they were made of."

On Friday night the house of Patrick Mara, at Greenhill, within five miles of Nenagh, was attacked by a band of robbers. The first of these who forced his way in, Mara knocked down with the bolt or cross-bar of the door, and cut him severely—but being overpowered by numbers, he was dragged out, and murdered in a brutal manner with stones—after which they robbed the house of 30 sovereigns, which Mara had got a few days ago in Limerick. This poor man was one of the victims of the O'Connell panic. Mr. James Carroll, Coroner, held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned by the Jury.

On Sunday morning at an early hour, the body of a young lad named James Cotter, was found in a lime-kiln in the North Suburbs of Clonmel. It presented an appearance really appalling. Deceased had lived a wandering life, was unemployed, and his pursuits were suspicious. Mr. Thompson, the Coroner, assisted by Dr. Dowsley, held an inquest on the body.

A Limerick paper says with much sang froid—

"We regret to learn, that a man was *stoned to death* in the neighbourhood of Nenagh, on Friday morning."

One would infer that "stoning to death" was rather a familiar practice in that neighbourhood.

Last week, a large party of Claddagh fishermen proceeded to the docks of Galway, and manifested a disposition to resist the exportation of corn from that port, apprehending a scarcity of provisions during the spring. On repairing to the docks they commenced operations, and dismantled two vessels laden with corn; they cut the rigging and sails of several vessels laden with corn and ready for sea, and conveyed the sails and tackling to the Claddagh.

At the last fair of Miltown, county Clare, an affray occurred between some parties, and a man named M'Mahon was killed from the blow of a spade, given by a person named O'Brien; who has since absconded from that part of the county.

The *Wexford Herald* of Wednesday says:—The horseman who brought the last mails from Rathnue, had, we hear, to ride in pathways many times so deep as to have the snow as high as his shoulders, and so narrow as to cause him to place his legs on his horse's neck."

The Cork declaration against the repeal of the Union is already signed by above 700 names, comprising the most respectable of the Protestant and Catholic landholders, merchants, traders, &c.

Shooting Extraordinary.—On the 5th instant, Mr. Edward Meadows, formerly of Ballyteigue Castle, shot 80 brace of woodcocks on the Great Saltee Island. So abundant were these birds, that had it not been for bad powder, he might have bagged triple that number. About 16 years ago the same gentleman shot 125 brace in one day on that Island.—*Wexford Paper.*

At a General District Meeting of the Bandon Orange Lodges, held in Bandon on the 17th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That though basely deserted and betrayed by the Government—though persecuted by the Magistracy as far as the law could be strained to do so—though deserted by the Clergy of our town when the question of Emancipation was in agitation—we will now, by every means afforded by the remnant of our glorious Constitution, oppose a repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland as a base attempt to exterminate the Protestant name and race from this country. That having seen in the newspapers the report of a speech purporting to have been delivered in Dublin by a Kerryman named Daniel O'Connell, in which it was stated that a deputation from this district waited on him in Cork, to congratulate him on his success in endeavouring to accomplish a repeal of the Union—we do solemnly pledge ourselves to the multitude of our brethren and to all our fellow-countrymen, that the publication alluded to is false and groundless, got up, in our opinion to mislead the ignorant and unwary; and, by coupling the well-known friends of the King and Constitution with their revolutionary projects, to put a better face upon the end they have in view—to try, as in 1641, to exterminate the whole Protestant race from Ireland."

The mayor of Cork having declined a requisition for a reform meeting, the requisitionists have called the meeting upon their own authority.

Friday, Mr. John Murray, government engineer, was transmitted from Nenagh to Limerick on a charge of bigamy. The prisoner is charged with having recently married in that city a lady of the name of Delmage, his former wife yet living.

Dr. Doyle is prepared to show, we hear, that more money is annually expended in the purchase of whiskey in Ireland, than is drained even by the hard-hearted absentees.

Patrick O'Connor, a servant of the late Wm. Blood, Esq., of Applevale, county Clare, is committed to Ennis gaol by Michael Finucane, Esq. on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of his master.

The King's birthday is to be celebrated on the 28th of May.

THE PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, Lord King made one of his periodical attacks upon the church, in which he repeated Mr. Cobbett's assertion, that tithes were misapplied, one third of them having been originally given to relieve the poor, the other third to support the church, and the remaining third only to the clergy. It would not require much acquaintance with history to show how little foundation there is for this assumption; but allowing it to be correct, Lord King ought to bear in mind that before the Reformation the clergy possessed a third (rather more indeed) of the property of the kingdom, of which the property *now* in the hands of the clergy is far less than a hundredth part. Restore to the Church the wealth of the days to which Lord King refers, and she would be able to defray the poor rates, to build three times as many churches as is done at present, to maintain the universities and other endowments, and to possess, after all these charges, more wealth than any other church in the world. As little foundation in justice is there for another assumption—that the tithe system acts as a discouragement upon agriculture. We should be happy to see a return of the absolute number of cultivable acres now uncultivated in the empire on account of the tithes. It requires a full persuasion of the stolidity of mankind in general to make such assertions as these without condescending to offer any proof of their truth. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Bath and Wells answered Lord King with much ability. We are happy to perceive by the speeches of these right reverend prelates, that they are determined to use all their exertions to diminish or put an end to, if possible, the abuse of pluralities. It is no fault of the church-men that it exists—for a bill that would have empowered the bishops to check it, was introduced some time ago by the Bishop of London, and lost through the opposition of the lay-patrons.

In the House of Commons the business was miscellaneous—but the civil list and the Barrilla duties were the most important subjects introduced. Mr. Portman, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Guest, and Mr. Hunt, complained that the country was disappointed with the ministerial arrangements respecting the civil list, and recommended further retrenchments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended himself on the ground that though the pensions, &c. *legally* expired with the crown, it would be substantially most unjust to deprive persons of what *in equity* must be considered to have been granted to them for life. Sir M. W. Ridley said that the house was not irrevocably bound by the propositions of government, and requested that any opinion unfavourable to ministers might be suspended until the committees on the civil list and the salaries of public offices had reported. We confess that so far as the amount of money is concerned, we think the matter very unimportant—but it would certainly afford the public much satifaction, if some dozen names could be struck off the list. When Mr. Guest makes his intended motion we may be more particular.

The Barilla question is of more importance—not perhaps in itself, but as involving the consideration of free trade in general. As to the propriety or impropriety of altering duties by a Treasury minute, without consulting parliament, we pass it for the present. The present ministers inherited the practice from their predecessors—*haburunt bonorum exemplum*. Mr. G. R. Dawson declared that *he* would share in the responsibility; and Mr. Herries said that the system was *not to be defended on principle, but was often conversant in practice*. We think, however, it will not be acted upon again, especially if there be any thing questionable in the individual transaction.

This reduction of the barilla duties will have the effect of ruining, according to Sir George Clerk, 40,000 or 50,000 persons engaged in kelp manufacture—but what of that! Hear the mild doctrine of Mr. Maberly:—

"In the present advanced state of science, the manufacturers of Scotch kelp could not compete with the foreigner; and he would put it to the committee whether they would not take the advantage of science."

Certainly, take advantage of science by all means, and let the kelp growers starve. The professor of this school of political economy look upon mankind as a matter of scientific (!) experiment, and so that the experiment is interesting care as much about its object as the philosopher of another class does for the sufferings of the mouse under the exhausted receiver. Mr. Sadler gave Mr. Maberly a fine rebuff in a few sentences of manly eloquence.—*Standard.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

We do not know that much remains to be said on the Civil List, as proposed by Lord Althorp on Friday last, in what must be considered an amended form when compared with the Civil List estimates introduced on former occasions. A salutary principle has been substituted for an unsound one, in the separation of the domestic branches of expenditure from those which more properly belong to the public service.—The pension list affords a prospect of future curtailment, in the proportion of full one-half; and King William has, in the true spirit of a patriot and a gentleman, refused to take advantage of established precedent, or of the warm attachment felt by the whole nation to himself and his Royal Consort, by accepting on behalf of her Majesty, as an outfit, the large offering of £50,000. Beyond the points above-mentioned, there is not a great deal in the new plan of the Civil List on which to congratulate the country. Sir Henry Parnell—(whose exclusion from office is by many considered the most serious blot in the Ministerial arrangements of Lord Grey)—Sir Henry Parnell objects, and we think most justly, to the officers of the Household receiving among them so enormous an income as £130,000 per annum. Half the sum appears to us a good deal too much for wages to mere domestics of the Royal Household. But if we are reproved for speaking so irreverently of Dukes and Marquises, and Lords and Ladies, and so forth,—If they ask, "Do you presume to call *us* domestics? Feel you no respect for our coronets, and ribands, and pedigrees (such of us as know our own pedigrees)? Treat you thus roughly the 'Corinthian capitals' of the realm?" we answer with all deference, "Why really, my Lords and Ladies, if you are such very great personages, we submit that you ought either to retire from a service which is substantially that of menials, or if you insist on being among the ornaments of the Court and not among its hired labourers, it seems to us that you ought to be satified with so exalted a distinction, and attend the persons of your sovereigns for chivalrous love, instead of doing so for filthy wages, wrung from plebeian toil and wretchedness." We are not singular in the opinion, that high places about the Court, which entail no political duties, and especially since extensive patronage belongs to most of them, ought to be offered only to a class of noblemen in circumstances to render them independent of salaries, which press hard upon the public. Why should men like the Duke of Devonshire permit themselves to receive so much *per annum* for dressing their servants in the Royal liveries, spending their time in gay assemblies at Court, and attracting the eyes of men to a station, which, if undefiled by wages, might be one of enviable dignity and splendour? We deem it more bad taste, or want of reflection, in the high Aristocracy, than regard for money, that they consent to such humiliation; but we are sure that the Sovereign and his Queen would feel the absence of all that cumbrous apparatus of lordly retinue about them, to be as valuable a release from intrusion, as the people would consider the reduction of their salaries a very sensible riddance from expense. —*Times.*

The Mail.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

From the Dublin and London Journals, received in course since our last, we have made ample selections, and for the very interesting intelligence which they contain, it will only be necessary to refer to the proper heads.

THE DUNMORE AND MILFORD PACKETS.

It is not so long since some economical gentlemen, either of Limerick or Cork, we forget which, were very forward in recommending to Government the abolition of the post-office packets on the above line, and the substitution in their room of some improvement in the establishment between Dublin and Holyhead, or Liverpool. We have ourselves indeed in ordinary times, struck by the palpable inefficiency of the vessels supplied on the Milford line, gone considerable lengths in deprecating the neglect with which every remonstrance has been met with a view to make the establishment more decidedly useful to the public; but we never at any time permitted ourselves to doubt that the establishment ought to be kept up, nor that under any circumstances it was the duty of government to uphold it. We have had during the last week a very remarkable proof of its vast utility and importance, when, owing to the stoppage of our intercourse with Dublin, we were deprived of all communication with England through that channel, and we yet regularly received the English mails by Milford, so that at one time our communications from *London* were actually of *a more recent date* than any we were at the time in possession of from the city of Dublin. Had we been then depending upon the Holyhead or Liverpool and Dublin packets for our correspondence with England, very great additional inconvenience must have resulted to a numerous portion of the mercantile body of the South of Ireland, and to the trade of the country generally. This occurrence has placed the importance of our packet establishment in so striking a point of view that we expect we shall never hear more of the plans of the economists who proposed to abolish it. There is but one other consideration which is now entitled to a moment's attention, and that is, the best means of rendering it more effective than it is at present. Much has been said about the line of road through Wales. On that subject we are not competent to offer any observation further than that we are satisfied from the evidence which has been given before Parliament with regard to it, that there is much room for improvement. But with regard to the packet Vessels there can be no sort of doubt, and we believe there is no second opinion, namely, that they are too small, and in every respect inefficient for the station. We would suggest to our Chamber of Commerce the propriety of addressing a short memorial on this subject to the proper quarter.

"JOURNALISM IN THE SNOW."

During the late snow, whilst all the internal communication of this island was effectually barred up, it was no joke to make up a country newspaper of twenty columns. We, who received the English and Foreign Journals through channels over which in these latitudes snow exercises no controul, were, comparatively speaking, but slightly inconvenienced by an interruption in the dispersion of domestic intelligence. A large sized English paper always supplies filling stuff in abundance on an emergency. But some of our inland co-operatives were sadly put to it, and not a few of them, with all their stock-lists of outrages, murders, and accidents in stereotype, were fairly run to a stand before they had well mastered the third page. Some inventive geniuses, it is true, contrived by drawing largely on their imaginations, powerfully aided by Long Primer and wide spaces, to fill up the entire of the *hiatus deflendus*, and of these none pleased us more than a pleasant fellow, who in the dearth of authentic intelligence, made up a sort of prophetic sheet of what a great number of his readers would no doubt consider *good news*. We have been favoured with a few specimens of his happy *Almanacharisms*, which, if they have not exactly the virtue of reality to recommend them, *deserve* at least to be true. They are not the worse for being somewhat ante dated:—

LONDON, MARCH 1.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander in-Chief, honoured the Lord Mayor and a select civic party with his company at dinner, on the 30th ultimo. He was accompanied to the Mansion-house by Sir Robert Peel in an open carriage, and they were both warmly greeted by the populace as they passed up Ludgate-hill and Cheapside. It fared otherwise, however, with the Duke's Aid-de-Camp, Sir Robert Wilson, who was hooted all the way from Temple Bar, and narrowly escaped a *forced march* to the pump in Aldgate.

Earl Grey had an audience of the King yesterday, when he introduced Mr. *Long Pole*, who had the honour to kiss hands on his appointment to be Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Warsaw.

It is said that the electors of Middlesex are not very sorry that the promotion of Sir Joseph Hume to the government of the Cape has given them an opportunity of replacing him with a more popular member. Mr. Wilson Croker is talked of as his successor.

The crown of Belgium has been at length decided. Mr. O'Connell is the man. Prince Maurice and Prince Morgan went down the river yesterday in a lugger, with the principal part of the Royal baggage. Her Majesty, and half a dozen of the princesses, with their confessors, and attended by Mr. M'Cleary, the Orange tailor, as Master of the Wardrobe, are expected daily in London. They will be followed by the King, now Daniel the First, as soon as he shall have served out his term in Kilmainham, where he is closeted at present with the chief members of his cabinet council. We understand that Mynheer Van Dwyer is already accredited as Ambassador from the Flemish court at St. James's.

The new Pope, Weldo the First, after the lucrative example of his two predecessors, has proclaimed a general Jubilee and indulgence, in con-si-de-ra-ti-on of certain acts of penance, to be previously performed *ad unquem*.

DUBLIN.

The Marquis of Anglesey was pelted with snow-balls by the blackguards of the Liberty last week. When this fact was related to the great Liberator, he declared that the Marquis's friends at Brookes's had used him worse, for they *Black-balled* him.

The magnate who is commonly called O'Gorman Mahon, heard mass yesterday in Townshend-street, and afterwards dined with Sir Harcourt Lees at the Black Rock.

Sergeant Wallace has given his opinion that the letter of Mr. Thomas Wallace, the Ex-K.C. was inexpedient, inexcusable, and not law.

We understand that Sir William Stamer undertakes to bring ten thousand disciplined yeomen, of equal bulk and sinew with himself, into the field, at any time their services may be required.

It is rather a singular in-coincidence that our present Lord Mayor (Harty) was the popular Sheriff who in 1812 returned a panel from which were selected the first Dublin jury who ever thought of finding a verdict against the Castle. They acquitted Dr. Sheridan and floored Saurin. Dr. Sheridan and his friends now affect to extol Saurin, and would floor Harty if they could. *Sic transit.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Orders of the Day and Notices.

The Marquis of Lansdown to move an improvement of the Irish Subletting Act. Absentee Peers to be especially summoned.

Lord Farnham to propose certain resolutions for promoting the cleanliness and comfort of the Irish peasantry, by encouraging the growth and use of tobacco amongst them.

The Bishop of Derry to move that the property of the Church Establishment is unequally divided.

Mr. G. R. Dawson to move for certain returns relative to the appointment of Mr. Timothy Figgins, a third cousin of Earl Grey's coachman, to the place of deputy-assistant-under-pantry-boy to his Majesty's Household at Windsor.

Sir James Scarlett to move that the power of filing *ex officio* informations was granted to the Attorney General by Kings of England who were ignorant that they had no right to grant it. That no King in modern times would arrogate to himself, or think of deputing to another such a power—that it is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, inconsistent with the general liberty of the subject, and ought immediately to be abolished.

IRISH EXPORTS AFTER THE *REPALE*.

The "Belgium-ites" of this country, who make so little of our free intercourse of trade with England, and would confine us to feeding the Parliamint Lords and Mimbers on the banks of the beautiful Liffey would oblige by informing us how trade is to go in case of a fall of snow—after the *Repale* shall have passed? At present we in the South are quite independent of Dublin. Dublin is far less to us, in every point of view, than Bristol or Liverpool. *We* should gain nothing by having Lords and Gentlemen residing there. And as to exchange of merchandise, water-carriage *across* the channel is far preferable to *coasting* or to inland-carriage, for that purpose. But how should Dublin ever become an equivalent to us for London, Liverpool, Bristol, and all the great sea-ports of England? With what levity some men talk of putting in hazard a commercial intercourse for which nature and civilization have equally made so peculiar an adaptation, and for which the crannies of their brains do not contain even a cobweb of imaginary equivalent!

MAIL-OFFICE, Saturday Morning.

The packet which should have brought the English mail of Wednesday, arrived in Dunmore, in due course; but owing to hurry, or some other cause, in exchanging the mails in Milford (the Irish and English mails having arrived there at the same time), the Irish mail was sent back again, and, we suppose, the English mail met the same fate. This casualty, therefore, prevents us from giving our readers any later foreign intelligence than what we present from the London papers of Tuesday.

The Dublin Mail due at eight yesterday morning arrived at ten, and this morning we expect it to time.

With this day's *Mail* we give a SUPPLEMENT, of four columns.

TRADE OF WATERFORD.

The following is an account of the number of vessels that have entered at the Custom-House of Waterford during the last five years. In the year ending—

		Vessels.	Tons.
5th of January,	1827.....	853.....	85,980
Do. do.	1828.....	928.....	98,584
Do. do.	1829.....	1,078.....	117,780
Do. do.	1830.....	1,088.....	123,617
Do. do.	1831.....	1,103.....	127,422

The following are the new appointments in the Ordnance department:—Principal Storekeeper, Hon. Captain H. Duncan; Secretary to the Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Couper; Aide-de-Camp to the Master-General, Lieutenant-Col. C. Yorke; Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Richard Byham, Esq.

NEWSPAPER TAXES.—We believe it is in the contemplation of Mr. Poulett Thomson, in bringing forward his motion on the subject of the duty on newspapers and other periodical publications, to diminish by one half the duty, and in lieu thereof to charge at the rate of one penny per sheet for the transmission of all newspapers and pamphlets through the Post-office. The various taxes relating to newspapers, pamphlets, and advertisements, are to be consolidated, and one single enactment substituted instead of the many now affecting this class of publications.

County Kilkenny.—Wm. Morris Bayly, Esq. is to be High Sheriff for the ensuing year.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has, at his own private expense, chartered vessels at Cork and Larne, and shipped on board them potatoes for the relief of the distressed peasantry in the Western and South Western districts in Ireland. This is truly munificent, and is an appropriation of the revenues of his office that every humane and philanthropic person must applaud.

THE CASTLE.—On Tuesday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entertained the following persons at dinner:—

The Lord Chancellor, the Commander of the Forces, General Sir John Byng, Earl of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, General Sir Edward Blakeney, Baron Tuyll, Baron Pennefather, the Attorney-General, Lord Cloncurry, Colonel Gossett, Mr. Sheil, Lord Alfred Paget, Mr Holwell Walsh, Sir A. Robinson, Mr. P. M. Murphy, Lord George Paget, &c. &c &c.

FLOODS.—Tuesday the river Liffey presented a very unusual appearance—the water rolled along in frightful rapidity, being thirteen feet higher than its usual level. At the Patent Slip, Northwall, twenty-six large planks of timber, belonging to Messrs. Leland and Crosthwaite, were picked up, having been swept from their factory at Palmerstown. Upwards of two hundred other planks, belonging to different persons, were also picked up.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance that during the last six weeks a north and north-east wind has been accompanied by a thaw, and a south and south-west one always by a frost.—*English Paper.*

CROWN PROSECUTIONS.

The trials will take place on Thursday by a special jury, struck by the clerk of the crown in the presence of the traversers, if they shall choose to attend, from the ordinary grand panel of the freeholders of the county of the city of Dublin; for which purpose an order of the court was yesterday obtained by Mr. Greene on behalf of the crown. The following is a copy of the order:—

"Tuesday next, after the morrow of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, the 8th day of February, 1831.

"The King *v.* Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Steele, John Reynolds, John Lawless, John Redmond, Thomas Cloney, Edward Dwyer, and Richard Barrett.

"Upon motion of Mr. Greene, counsel for the prosecution, it is ordered by the court, that the sheriffs of the county of this city of Dublin do forthwith return to the clerk of the crown of the court the grand panel of jurors, that a special jury may be struck for the trial of the issues in this cause.

"By the Court,

"WALTER BOURNE, Deputy
"Clerk, Crown.

"KEMMIS, Crown Solicitor.

The panel has been returned by the sheriffs according to this order, so that matters proceed with alacrity. —*Evening Packet.*

In the *Mail* of Wednesday we were led into an error by the *Dublin Evening Post* when we copied the report of the proceedings on the motion in the Court of King's Bench on Saturday, and which stated that the application of the traversers had been *refused*; whereas the application had been *acceded to*. The *Post*-man was in a hurry for press, and in his eagerness to conclude the report, ventured upon a *guess* at the decision of the judges, but his guess happened to prove *wrong*.

Judg Jebb seems to have expressed the feeling of the Court more fully than any of the other judges, and we shall here subjoin a portion of his Lordship's judgment together with what subsequently occurred on this part of the case:—

Judge JEBB—Looking at the state of this country at this moment—seeing how much of public attention this case has engrossed, and having judicial knowledge of the impression it has made, it is a question if the Court would not do well to accede to the application, under the terms of the traversers. I am of opinion that it would be better to grant the motion. I concur entirely with my Lord Chief Justice in his view of the statute 60 Geo. III. The affidavit is certainly defective in one material respect. It should be distinctly sworn that delay was not the sole object. This absence of swearing, coupled with the words of the Attorney-General, induces me to believe that delay was the object proposed in filling the demurrers; and only for the offer which is now made, which offer, in my opinion, goes a great way to remove the difficulty, and to remedy the evil, I, for one would be slow in granting the application. But the terms offered remove the great difficulty from my mind. It would have been better if the offer were made in time, so that there might be a trial at bar. Then I do not see how the crown could refuse its assent to the application. As it is, the terms are so large, that I should not like to reject them; and especially I am disposed to accede, as it would be much better to have a trial upon the merits of the case before a jury. Without this trial, supposing that the traversers were defeated upon the demurrer, the court would have great difficulty in adjudicating the amount of punishment, we having no knowledge of the facts of the case. In the present excited state of things, it would be better to have a trial by jury.

Mr. Justice BURTON—I think the application ought to be granted. It is necessary that the court should have a knowledge of the merits of the case. This can be had only in two ways—by a trial before a jury, or by affidavits. The former is, upon every account, preferable.

Mr. Justice Vandeleur—I agree with my brother judges, that it would be better under the circumstances, to accede to the application. I am far from wishing to interfere with the privileges of the Attorney General, but I am equally resolved to protect the prerogatives of the Court.

Chief Justice—Mr. Attorney, what do you say to the terms that have been offered?

The Attorney General—I shall not interfere. I will be bound by the order of the Court.

Chief Justice—The traversers have offered two things. They offer to argue the demurrer on Monday, and, in case, they are then defeated, to plead to all the counts the general issue, without power to move in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial and to have judgment given at once as of this term. The other branch of their proposition is—to withdraw the demurrers and to plead at once to all the counts, under the same terms.

The Attorney General—I shall abide by the rule of the Court.

The Chief Justice—We cannot make any order upon the first branch of the proposition, because we cannot coerce the Attorney General in his course. But upon the second branch of it, I take it that the power of the Court is undeniable.

Mr. O'Connell—I would suggest, my Lords, for the convenience of all parties, that the demurrers to the 30 and 31 counts, which are upon the common law, and are involved in the first 14 counts upon the new statute, be at all events, taken off, as they do not throw any light upon the question.

Mr. Justice Jebb—I think so.

Chief Justice—(To the Clerk of the Crown). Take down the order upon the terms, on the second branch of the proposition Mr. Bourne did accordingly make out the order.

The Clerk of the Crown read the rule of the Court—"Let the demurrers be withdrawn, and the pleas of not guilty filed in their stead—the traversers undertaking that if a trial cannot be had during the present term, to accept notice and go to trial the sittings after term, and conditionally, that in a case of verdict of guilty to submit to judgment instanter, not to move in arrest of judgment, nor for a new trial the traversers being bound at the same time to appear personally."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—WEDNESDAY.

The King *v.* Daniel O Connell and others.

At the sitting of the Court the Attorney General applied to fix a day for the trial of this case.

Chief Justice—The first *nisi prius* day is Tuesday—I see no objection to that day.

Judge Jebb—What day, Mr. Attorney, would be most convenient for you? The earlier the better, as two of the Court will sit in Commission on Saturday.

Attorney General—I leave it entirely at the discretion of the Court.

Chief Justice—Is it the intention of the Crown to put forward all the traversers for trial together?

Attorney General—Certainly, my Lord.

Chief Justice—Then if it is better fix the earliest day.

Attorney General—I don't know whether a jury can be summoned for that day.

Judge Jebb—Yes, there is no specific day in Dublin.

The Judges and the Officers of the Court consulted for a few minutes, when

The Chief Justice said, let Thursday be fixed.

The Attorney General—Very well, my Lords, that day will answer.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—Having heard that it was in contemplation to get up a Fancy Ball in this city about Easter, I beg leave to inform the public, through the columns of your valuable journal, that there are no means more certain, by which a handsome addition might be made to the funds of the Mendicity Institution, than by appropriating the profits arising from a grand subscription fancy ball, to that establishment. An elegant entertainment of this description, under respectable patronage, it is conceived, could not fail, when undertaken for that object, to be supported in a liberal and spirited manner by the gentlemen and fashionable inhabitants of Waterford and its vicinity. At such a festive season of the year it could not be but congenial to their taste and afford an agreeable opportunity of indulging philanthropic feeling by contributing to the relief of the distressed, thereby blending the *utile* with the *dulce*. This hint on the subject, it is sincerely hoped, will induce individuals of sufficient consequence to come forward and give effect to the suggestion, so as to ensure its termination with success and eclat.

Yours, &c.

Feb. 11, 1831. PHILO.

Meetings for reform have become so general, that scarcely a day passes over but we read of some county, borough, or parish, having been convened to petition parliament upon the subject of parliamentary reform. —*English Paper.*

THE STATE TRIALS.

(From the *Packet* of Thursday.)

By our report of the proceedings of the Court of King's Bench yesterday, it will be seen that the trials of the agitators has been fixed for Thursday next. The Jury was this day struck by Walter Bourne, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown, in presence of Wm. Kemmis, Esq., the Crown Solicitor, the traversers, and their attorney.

The striking of the Jury took place in the chamber of Mr. Bourne, from which the members of the press and all others, save the interested party, were excluded. The mode adopted by the officer was, we understand, his taking up the Grand Panel returned by the Sheriffs, containing about seven hundred and fifty names of the most respectable inhabitants of the city, and commencing by reading aloud the first name on the list, which being that of one of the city representatives attending Parliament, was, of course, passed over. The second, third, fourth, and so on, for some distance, were read aloud, and, for equally prudential reasons, passed over until a name was arrived at to which there was no substantial objection from any of the parties, and that of course stood first on the list. In this manner the officer proceeded until forty-eight names were selected, he, of course, having exercised his discretion in the disposal of all objections by the Crown Solicitors or the traversers.

When the forty-eight names were thus chosen, the list was handed to the parties for the purpose of each striking out twelve names and the remaining twenty-four names were sent to the Sheriff to be summoned to try the issue. Of course the first twelve of this last mentioned number, who appear on the day of trial, will be the Jury sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence.

Here we feel ourselves called upon to contradict an assertion which the morning papers attribute to Mr. O'Connell while speaking in the Crown Office yesterday upon this subject. The learned agitator is reported to have said, that the panel returned by the sheriffs differed entirely from all former ones. Than this nothing can be more false; the panel is precisely the same as has been returned by the present sheriffs in all civil and criminal cases, and only differs from the panel of the late sheriffs by the addition of about six names, and the striking out of the names of a few bankrupts and dead men.

Since writing the above, we have learned that time has been granted till to-morrow, for the purpose of each party considering of the twelve names they will strike from the list of forty-eight.

DUBLIN—TUESDAY.

The following inland mails are due:—Cork, 2; Derry, 2; Enniskillen, 1; Galway, 2; Sligo, 2; Waterford, 1; Limerick, 2; Wexford, 1; the Belfast mail, due this morning, has arrived, and the coach for that line, as well as the Derry and Enniskillen, were despatched this morning. The other mails were forwarded by horsemen. To-morrow morning all the coaches will be despatched with the mails of the night; and it is hoped that against to-morrow evening the several roads will be sufficiently open for night travelling, and that the usual hours of departure will be resumed. Floods, consequent upon the thaw, are, in many places, very considerable, and any attempt to pass them, except in day-light, would be dangerous until they subside in some degree.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has commanded the play, of the *Jealous Wife*, and the opera of the *Miller and his Men*, for to-morrow night, when his Excellency will visit the theatre in State.

His Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey patronises a ball for the benefit of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, on Thursday night next, at Morrisson's Great Rooms, Dawson-street, which, we have good reason to believe, will be numerously and most respectably attended.

Two men, named Thomas and Michael Farelly were arrested yesterday, charged with firing shots and burning a house belonging to a farmer, named Glassford, at Cordoah, county of Cavan, on the 12th of August last. They were identified by Glassford's son, and have been committed to Kilmainham gaol, from whence they will be transmitted to Cavan for trial next assizes.

The *Colchester Gazette* says, that a petition, now going round that district, praying for reform and modification of tithes, is most numerously signed; but the Quakers have refused to join in it, because they desire tithes to be abolished, not modified.

POETRY.

(From the *Christian Examiner and Church of Ireland Magazine* for February.)

THE IRIS.

"So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power."—1 Cor. xv. 42, 43.

THE SEED.

Thou art a mean, unlovely thing,
In earth's cold bosom mouldering—
The million insects of her womb
In thee have found their food and home:
Thou art a nauseous thing, and one
The day-light shuns to look upon—
The sky for thee may smile or lower,
It hath no change for thy dark hour,
And thou art mingling day by day
With the rude mass of common clay!

Thou shalt be so—when few short years
Have led thee thro' this vale of tears—
At length unto thy destined bourne
Dust to the dust thou shalt return:
The grave shall claim thee, and thy form
Shall feed the reptile and the worm.
In vain shall tempest, sunshine, gloom,
Be pour'd around thee in the tomb!
Ah! little recks the senseless clay,
If tempest howl, or sunbeam play!

THE FLOWER.

Why, thou art beautiful! the sky
Hath lent its amethystine dye
To grace the fairest thing of earth
That e'er to evening skies look'd forth;
And clouds have shower'd their purple dew,
To bathe thee in that fairy hue!
There is more beauty round thee shed
Than decks the rainbow-spirit's head.
How could the cold and noisome earth
To lustre such as thine give birth!

Brighter shalt *thou* be—if the sun
Of righteousness looks down upon
Thy slumbering spirit: and its ray
Shall quicken to eternal day
The radiance of that living spark
To spring from out its mansion dark.
A fairer home is thine on high,
Than rainbow light or evening sky;
And, oh! what purer beauty flings
The spirit from its crimson wings
Than earthly flowers!—tho' flowers were rife
With hues of everlasting life!

R. M.

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

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Supplement to The Waterford Mail of Feb. 12.

STATE OF IRELAND—IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

(From the *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday).

Government is, we believe, at length convinced that there is some other and deeper object contemplated by the present agitation than the mere exhibitions which have daily shocked and disgusted the inhabitants of Dublin. There is a deep and well-laid scheme to separate by force of arms this country from Great Britain; and foreign aid has been resorted to for the completion of the purpose. If our rulers be not already apprised of the position of affairs, it is quite time that they should bestir themselves.

THERE ARE LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF ARMS INTO IRELAND.

A Limerick Correspondent of ours, and whose veracity and means of information are not to be questioned, states to us, that a few days since a brig put into the Shannon, as though in distress, and that she was immediately boarded by that most active and efficient officer, Mr. Dombraine, Inspector of the Coast-guard Police, who was in the neighbourhood, and it is supposed, had private information with respect to the vessel—that her papers were most unsatisfactory, and that the accounts given by the Captain and crew in nowise contributed towards clearing up the difficulties—in fact there was no accounting for her being at all where she was, and the pretext of her putting into the Shannon in distress was proved to be a fabrication. On examination she was found to have on board, and cautiously concealed, twenty five cases of *arms* with *fifty* stands in each—intended no doubt for the accommodation of the "finest peasantry in the world"—the finest portion of which are known to dwell on the banks of that stream where the vessel that bore them so opportunely, and of course so accidentally took shelter. Mr. Dombraine seized the arms and lodged them in the King's stores.

Our readers may rely upon these facts to be most authentic. A profound silence has been observed with regard to the circumstance; but wherefore we know not. We strenuously recommend the Magistrates throughout Ireland to keep a vigilant watch, and particularly along the sea coast, and on the banks of navigable rivers. Arms, and we are convinced in very considerable numbers, have been and are continuing to be imported into this country, with what view or object it is unnecessary for us to state. The matter would be well worth the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, and if proper measures be taken, information upon the subject of a nature little dreamed of is procurable.

DECLINE OF THE AGITATION IN DUBLIN.

A little vigour on the part of the Executive has produced a state of quiescence in the capital scarcely credible to any but those who were intimately acquainted with the materials of which the agitation was composed. The arch Demagogue and his co-conspirators are as mute as mice—the requisitionists and orators are as silent as death; and for the last week, with the exception of some few apothecaries' boys, who prevailed upon the revolutionary schoolmasters to indite certain pedantic sentences of sedition, which were printed in one of the liberal journals, we have not heard a single syllable upon that all-powerful and all-important question that was to have shaken the country to its very centre.—*Dublin Paper of Wednesday.*

COUNTY KILKENNY ELECTION.—Lord Duncannon having accepted of the Woods and Forests, and been obliged to vacate his seat for the county Kilkenny, has addressed the electors with a view to his re-election. In his address he distinctly expresses himself on the repeal question. He says—

"I will not shrink from alluding to one question on which I fear that I differ from many of you—I mean the repeal of the Union. Entertaining a firm conviction that this measure would be *detrimental to the best interests of Ireland*, I shall be unworthy of the confidence you have reposed in me, if I attempted to obtain your support without declaring my opinion to you on this subject."

THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY.

Whitehall, Feb 7, 1831.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing John William Ponsonby, commonly called Viscount Duncannon, William Dacres Adams, and Henry Hawkins, Esqrs., to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, and Land Revenue.

War Office, Feb. 8.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Major E. R. Storey to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Holmes, who retires; Capt. J. Hadden, to be Major, by purchase, vice Storey; Lieut. T. Arthur to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hadden; Cornet M. F. Beauman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur; J. Hopton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Beauman.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—J. Green, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Riding, who retires upon half-pay.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—R. Lumley, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord Dorchester, promoted.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieut. Lord J. D. M. D. Scott to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice W. O. Stanley, who retires; Second Lieut. E. T. Hodgon, from the 87th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord J. Scott.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign H. A. Dalton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stanford, who retires; W. Mathias, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dalton.

5th ditto—Ensign E. C. Gifford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice King promoted; A. E. M'Donogh, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gifford.

20th ditto—Lieut. W. R. Waddell, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, who exchanges.

23d ditto—Lieut. J. Poole, to be Captain, vice Douglas, deceased; Ensign D. Walsh to be Lieutenant, vice Poole; Gent. Cadet J. B. Flanagan, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Walsh.

26th ditto—Capt. H. Ellis, from half-pay 66th Foot, to be Captain, vice R. J. E. Rich, who exchanges.

47th ditto—Lieut. J. Taylor, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Waddell, who exchanges.

50th ditto—A. Baxter, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ross, appointed to the 52d Foot.

52d Foot—Captain G. Gawler to be Major, by purchase, vice Cross, promoted in the 68th Foot; Lieut. J. Bentham to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gawler; Ensign F. G. Bull to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bentham; Ensign R. Ross, from the 50th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bull.

68th Foot—Major J. Cross, from the 52d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Barrow, who retires.

70th Foot—Captain J. F. Sweeney to be Major, by purchase, vice Tisdenbick, who retires; Lieut. G. L. Harvey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sweeney; Ensign G. Durnford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harvey; H. Gerrad, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Durnford.

86th Foot—Lieut. J. Gridley, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Holt, promoted.

91st Foot—Capt. C. Burne to be Major, by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted; Lieut. J. Thornhill to be Captain, by purchase, vice Burne; Ensign C. B. M'Murdo to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thornhill; A. Walker, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Murdo; Lieut. E. C. Colls, from the 77th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Heartzoak, deceased.

99th Foot—Ensign J. Campbell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Warton, deceased; Gentleman Cadet E. H. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Campbell.

UNATTACHED—To be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase—Major W. Fraser, from the 91st Foot. To be Captain of Infantry, by purchase—Lieut. J. W. King, from the 5th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.—The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of unattached commissions:—Major-General C. Palmer and Capt. M. Forster, half-pay, 49th Foot.

The *Intelligence* of Sunday says—"We believe we may state, with confidence that the following are the principal heads of the PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, about to be brought forward under the sanction of his Majesty's ministers:—

"1. The *number of representatives* not to be increased.

"2. The *rotten boroughs* to be only partially disfranchised; but each of the remainder to return *one* member instead of two.

"3. The deficiency in the numerical strength of the house of Commons, created under the second proposition, to be made good by *extending the right of returning members to certain places* which are not at present represented.

"4. The *elective qualification* to be thrown wider open and rendered uniform throughout the empire; but neither the principle of *universal suffrage*, nor *voting by ballot*, to be admitted.

"5. *Non-residence* to be a disqualification for voting.

"6. The principles of the preceding reform to be extended to Scotland and Ireland."

Mr. Stanley has canvassed the electors of Windsor, as a candidate to represent it, in the room of Sir H. Vivian, who has accepted a high military command.

REDUCTION OF TAXES USELESS.

There is an evil for which no remedy seems ever to have been attempted, and to which we would earnestly call the attention of the Government, before they bring forward their financial measures for the year. What we allude to is this, that whenever an attempt is made to relieve the country by a remission of taxation, some one steps in between the consumer and the Government, preventing the former from being at all benefitted by the concession which was intended for him. The repeal of the leather-tax presents a striking instance of this. That impost, if we recollect right, was reduced by halves. When the first half was taken off, the prices of all articles in leather actually rose; and even now that the whole of the tax has been abandoned, and wages, provisions, and every other charge upon the manufacturer have been reduced, people actually pay as much, or more, for their boots and shoes, their saddles and harness, than they did when the whole tax was in existence, and tanners's bark at three times its present price. Various other instances, but none perhaps in quite so gross an extreme, might be enumerated to show how little the public have been benefitted in proportion to what they might and ought to have been by the remission of taxation. Judging from past experience, we are not without our misgivings, that unless some means are devised to prevent it, the wise end benevolent views of both Ministers and Parliament, will be in the same manner counteracted in any intended modes they may have of further relieving the community from some of the most oppressive burdens. Take the examples, for instance, of soap, candles, and sea-borne coals. What could be more gratifying or truly beneficial to all classes than a diminution in the prices of these three necessaries of life? What, on the other hand, more mortifying than to see the coffers of the State deprived of the revenues which they now produce, only to pass into the pockets of some greedy monopolists of tallow, or of some Northern Leviathans, who can so combine to feed the coal market as to keep the price at what it was before the impost was withdrawn? We do not profess to know how these evils may be averted; but that they ought to be averted is quite clear, or else reduction of taxation is quite useless.—*London Paper.*

The late Snow Storm.—The inconvenience suffered by the mercantile houses in Belfast, in consequence of the late severe snow storm, has been very annoying: though not at all to be compared to the distress it has occasioned in Dublin. The thaw now going on, together with the activity pursued in opening the public roads, will soon restore us to our wonted course of business. The principal obstacles to the intercourse between this and Dublin, lay beyond Drogheda. We have not experienced so heavy a fall of snow since 1813 14; and the numerous poor of this town are in very great distress. The loss of the four pilots, (whose bodies are not yet found,) and the perishing of the young woman, near Dundonald, are the only deaths, in this neighbourhood, we have heard of, as resulting from the late storm.—*Northern Whig.*

In Scotland, the storm was very severe. The mail and stage coaches were all impeded in their usual progress; and a report was current in Glasgow, on Saturday, that the guard and driver of the Dumfries mail had perished. A similar account has reached us from Liverpool; but, as the versions of the story differ very materially, we trust it may not prove so tragical. The statement in Liverpool was, that the mail coach proceeding into Dumfries, was blown off a part of the road which runs along a very steep hill, and that horses, vehicles, passengers, driver, guard and all, had perished in the ravine below. The Glasgow rumour is of a less deadly character. It is there said, that when the Dumfries mail had arrived at a village, some distance from Dumfries, it was found impracticable to take the coach further: when the guard and coachman buckled the letter bags around their persons, and set out for Dumfries on foot. The coach carrying the English mail on to Edinburgh, next morning, is said to have discovered the bags suspended on some poles or tress, and no traces to be seen of driver or guard. Such are the two accounts we have heard of this affair. We hope they may both prove incorrect.—*Ibid.*

Great activity has prevailed within these few days at the several ports, in putting into a more forward state for commission, line of battle ships and other vessels of a large class. The line of battle ships are to have their ports hung, and the cabins and magazines are to be completed. Nothing has, however, transpired to lead to a surmise for what definite object. —*Hampshire Telegraph.*

INCOMES OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.

	£ s. d.
The Duke of Cumberland receives	21,000 0 0
For Prince George of Cumberland	6,000 0 0
The Duke of Sussex	21,000 0 0
The Duke of Cambridge	27,000 0 0
Princess Augusta	13,000 0 0
Princess of Hesse Homburg, late Elizabeth	13,000 0 0
Princess Sophia	13,000 0 0
The Duches of Kent, including the allowance for her daughter, the Princess Victoria	12,000 0 0
The Duke of Gloucester, including what he receives as the husband of Princess Mary, £13,000	27,000 0 0
The Princess Sophia of Gloucester, his sister	7,000, 0 0
	£160,000 0 0

HORRID ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILWAYS.

(From a Manchester Correspondent of the *Globe.*)

At an early hour on Tuesday morning an accident of a very shocking nature took place at this end of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The engines are employed during the night as well as throughout the day in conveying goods to and from Liverpool. An engine arrived at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, with a train of waggons loaded with merchandize, and after conducting the train to the depot at the termination of the line, the engine was returning to the engine-house, which is about a quarter of a mile from Manchester. While doing so one of the guards, who had accompanied the train from Liverpool, leaped carelessly upon the step of the tender (which carries a supply of water for the engine), where he stood for a few seconds, but his foot slipping he fell upon the ground across one of the rails, and five of the wheels of the engine and tender passed over his body, at the pit of the stomach. The engine was immediately stopped, but the unfortunate young man, who was a fine stout fellow about 25 years of age, and recently married, had already expired, his body being nearly severed in two!—Another fatal accident took place on the Bolton and Leigh railway on Sunday last. Some children were playing upon the rail road, when one of the carriages, which they were pushing forward in sport, passed over one of their number, a little boy about six years of age, and crushed him so dreadfully that he expired the same night.

The Railway.—Two additional engines, the Mars and Mercury, have lately been placed upon the railway. On Thursday last the Mars, which left Liverpool with a load of passengers at ten o'clock, arrived at Manchester exactly 28 minutes past eleven—having performed the journey, including all stoppages, and with a heavy load, in an hour and 28 minutes! She returned to Liverpool the same day, in *an hour and a quarter*! Two very large engines, capable of drawing with ease a load of 100 tons each, and which are to be christened Samson and Goliah, have lately been constructed by Mr. Stephenson. One of them has arrived at Liverpool from Newcastle via Carlisle, in the course of the present week. They are to be placed at Rainhill and Sutton, to assist the other engines in ascending the inclined planes at those places. Each engine in the course of a single journey between Mancester and Liverpool, consumes the astonishing quantity of 500 gallons of water! Among other exploits, the Majestic lately travelled with goods in one day six times between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles! The total quantity of goods conveyed backwards and forwards amounted to one hundred and forty two tons! The railway directors have determined to throw open the road, after the 1st of May, to carriers and coach contractors, upon payment of a certain toll. —*Manchester Courier.*

The report that their Majesties intend visiting the sister kingdom early in the ensuing summer is stated by the *Windsor Express* to be without foundation; such a project being quite incompatible, it is said, with the arrangements already made for St. James's.

Deaths in the Snow.—We understand that an inquest was held in Baltinglass, on the bodies of two men, who were found dead on the road between Blessington and the former town. We have not heard the particulars of the investigation entered into on the inquest, but we are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Baltinglass, that they were found buried under three feet of snow, by persons employed in clearing a passage on the road. We have also to record the melancholy fact, upon the same authority, that three children of the town of Baltinglass have been missing since that period, and it is certain that the afflicted parents could receive no intelligence as to their fate up to Saturday morning.—*Carlow M. Post.*