NO PUFFING.

PATRICK TOBIN,
PROPRIETOR OF
THE IRISH AND ENGLISH CLOTH HALL,
QUAY, WATERFORD,

HAS received, within the last few days, FIFTEEN BALES of WOOLLEN DRAPERY, and THIRTY DOZEN of most SUPERIOR HATS, which, with his former Stock of Cloths, Hats, Corduroys, Velveteens, Barragons, Waistcoating, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Trimmings, &c. &c., he will sell at a very small discount profit.

The very lowest price is marked (as usual) on each article, in plain figures, by which method the most incompetent judge can purchase without the slightest fear of imposition.

N.B.—THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT IS TOTALLY UNCONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Feb. 18, 1831.

TO LAND SURVEYORS.

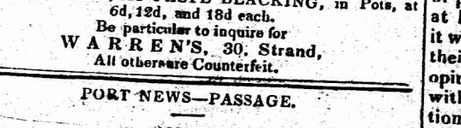
PROPOSALS will be received for an accurate Survey and Map of the Estates of the Corporation of the City of Waterford.

Particulars may be known by applying to William Edwards, Esq., Chamberlain, at his Office, Town Hall.

Waterford, 26th, Jan. 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE Smack PROSPEROUS of Cowes, built at Cowes the year 1803, Register 55 tons, Burthen 63; 10 years ago had new planks, sheers, and part of new topsides; 8 years ago, new water ways; 2 years ago, part of a new bottom, each side, and new rigging; 2 mainsails, 2 foresails, topsail, 5 gibs, squaresail, and half topsail, and gaf topsail, all very good sails; cables, ropes, and anchors; according draught of water. When loaded, from 9 to 10 feet; strong built in the first place. The only reason for parting with her—the owners wishing to get a larger one. Lowest price, £300.



THE CAT AND THE BOOT;
OR, AN IMPROVEMENT UPON MIRRORS.

As I one morning shaving sat,
For dinner time preparing,
A dreadful howling from the cat
Set all the room a staring!
Suddenly I turn'd—beheld a scene
I could not but delight in;
For in my boots, so bright and clean,
The Cat her face was fighting.
Bright was the boot—its surface fair,
In lustre nothing lacking!
I never saw one half so clear,
Exept by Warren's Blacking.
(Warren! that name shall last as long
As beaux and belles shall dash on,
Immortalis'd in every song
That chaunts the praise of fashion.
For, oh! without his Blacking, all
Attempts we may abolish
To raise upon our Boots at all
The least of jet or polish.)
Surpris'd, its brilliancy I view'd
With silent admiration;
The glass that on the table stood
Wax'd dimly in its station.
I took the boot, the glass displac'd,
For soon I was aware,
The latter only was disgrac'd
Whene'er the boot was near.
And quickly found that I could shave
Much better by its bloom,
Than any Mirror that I have
Within my drawing room.
And since that time, I've often smil'd
To think how puss was frighten'd
When at the boot she tugg'd and till'd,
By Warren's Blacking brighten'd.

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren.

30, STRAND, LONDON;

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

CLONMEL: T. S. Grubb, Malcomson & Jacob, T. Lawler, R. Davis, S. Fayle, D. Hickey, A. Lonergan,
FERMOY: S. Moase, Dann,
CAHIR: W. Burke,
KILKENNY: J. Downey, O'Callaghan, J. Reynolds,

And Sold in every Town in the Kingdom,
LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d, 12d, and 18d each.

Be particular to inquire for
WARREN'S, 30, Strand,
All others are Counterfeit.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

18th—None.
19th—None.
20th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Hannah, Culleton, St. John's, Newfoundland, fish and oil.
21st—Ann, Hutchinson, Wick, Herrings—Swan, Galgey, Cork, whisky.

SAILED,

18th—Prosperous, Atwood, Dublin, King's stores—Piscator, Taylor, Newport, ballast—Pheasant, Browning, Milford, flour—Sultan, Reade, London, provisions—Janetta, Murphy, Plymouth, flour, &c.—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Southamp ton, provisions—Mary and Eliza, Davis, Liverpool, grain, &c.

19th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Gipsy (steamer), Stewart, Liverpool, general cargo—Cabinet, Field, Limerick, timber and deals (from St. John's, N.B.)—Henry Brougham, Connolly, Swansea, ballast (from Ross)—Ellen Pope, Watson, before-mentioned—Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth, flour—Malvina, Read, London, provisions—True Love, Ware, Oporto, ballast—Amity, Fortay, Liverpool, wheat, flour, and butter.
20th—Zephyr, M'Donough, Galway, coals—Ann, Key, Newport, ballast (from Ross)—Margaret, Evans, London, provisions—John, Blampied, Neath, wheat and flour—Elizabeth, Bond, Shoreham, bacon and oats.
21st—Atlas, Miller, Portsmouth, provisions.

Wind at 8 A.M., N.N.E.

Arrived from Waterford—At Bristol, 18th, Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett.

Arrived from Youghal—At Southampton, 16th, Hope, Smith.

SHIP NEWS.

The Eliza, of Exeter, from Honduras for Waterford, was spoken 25th ult. lat. 45. lon. 39. 30, with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c., and leaky, by the Neptune, arrived at Liverpool.

MARRIED,

On Monday last, in London, Major General Sir Thomas Reynell to Lady Elizabeth Pack, relict of General Sir Denis Pack, and sister to his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh.

In Clonmel, William Baker, jun. Esq., of Liscahill, county Tipperary, to Catherine, daughter of Francis Despard, Esq., of Killaghy Castle in the same county.

Ralph Laurenson, Esq. of Johnstown, county Kilkenny, to Mary, daughter of Charles Pauley, of Dublin, Esq.

At Old Ross Church, Mr. Abbot, of Thomas-street, Dublin, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Jeffares.

DIED,

Dec. 17, at San Pedro, aged 47, Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Colombia.

At Lisbon, Mr. Arthur Chichester, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Briton, and son to the Rev. E. Chichester, of the Archdiocese of Armagh.

In Tralee, John S. Day, Esq. late Captain in the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers.

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. 786. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1831. PRICE 6d.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 16.

WESTERN PART OF IRELAND.

Mr. DOMINICK BROWNE said that he had three petitions to present from the western part of Ireland, relating to the want of food in that district; but that, in the thin attendance of members, he would confine himself to presenting one of them, and would reserve the others for to-morrow. The hon. gentleman stated that the distress which existed in that part of Ireland, from the want of employment, and the apprehension of the speedy want of food, was extreme. Whatever might be the cause of that distress, he conceived that it was the duty of his Majesty's government to take means to prevent the inhabitants from being reduced to absolute starvation. The distress had been greatly increased by the run upon the banks, which had affected not only the lower but the middle classes in Galway and Sligo; it having been impossible to get large and good bills discounted on any terms. Along the whole of the coast there had been a complete failure in the potato crop. These circumstances, added to the reduction of the duty on barilla, and other causes, had driven the people into a state of the utmost destitution. He had it on the authority, not of the petitioners only, but of the Marquis of Sligo, and other highly respectable individuals, that there was not a month's provision in hand. Unless some interference speedily took place, it was to be feared that the dreadful scenes of 1792 would be renewed; aggravated by that distress among the higher orders which prevented them from employing and relieving the lower. The petitioners did not pray for money; all that they required was employment, by which they might obtain the necessaries of life. He would now present the least important of the three petitions, which was from the inhabitants of Letterwallin, in the county of Galway, engaged in the kelp trade.

KILDARE-STREET SOCIETY.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a petition, in the prayer of which the hon. baronet observed, he in a great measure concurred, from a numerous and highly respectable body of the inhabitants of Waterford, against the present system of Irish Education Grants.

Mr. LEFROY expressed an opinion strongly in favour of the Kildare street Institution; and said, that whenever the subject came under the consideration of the house, he should be prepared to show that it was a most valuable establishment.

IRISH VESTRY LAWS.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT presented another petition from forty Protestant inhabitants of Waterford, against the Vestry Laws.

Mr. WYSE was rejoiced at this brilliant example of religious liberality. This was the first petition from Protestants calling for the repeal of the Vestry Act. He was satisfied that no alteration of that Act would be sufficient, but that it must be totally repealed; for it was intolerable in a free country that a large portion of the people should be thus taxed without their own consent, and without having any controul over the money forced from them.

Colonel ABERCROMBIE presented a petition from the inhabitants of Alloa, praying for an extension of the elective franchise.

DEVON REFORM MEETING.

Lord EBRINGTON presented a petition, praying for Parliamentary Reform, agreed to at a public meeting without a dissenting voice, and signed by between six and seven thousand freeholders and inhabitants, paying rates and taxes, of the county of Devon. The noble lord observed, that it was well known that the county of Devon had repeatedly petitioned for Parliamentary Reform, but it was a peculiar feature of the present petition, that among the signatures attached to it were the names of several highly respectable persons, who had never before expressed an opinion in favour of a reform in parliament. There would have been more signatures to the petition, had not a number of persons conceived, that as the question had been at length taken up by the ministers of the crown, it was no longer necessary for the people to make their usual exertions; an opinion which, in his opinion, was erroneous. On one point connected with Parliamentary Reform—he meant the election by ballot—he would not then enter; but he should not do his duty to the house if he did not state that that question was making great progress in the county which he had the honour to represent, and, as he had reason to believe, throughout the whole kingdom. He could not conclude without congratulating his constituents and the country at large, that that prayer which they had so often made to the house, was now in a fair way of being granted. He moved that the petition should lie on the table.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the highly respectable character of the petitioners. His noble colleague had said that the petition was signed by several persons who had never before expressed an opinion in favour of a reform in parliament. He himself (Sir T. Acland) had attended the meeting from which the petition emanated, for the first time, with sentiments favourable to reform, and in accordance with those of the petitioners; he was satisfied, however, that the time had now arrived when parliamentary reform was highly expedient. He would not go at that moment into the question of reform, as abundant opportunities would soon offer themselves for the expression of his opinions. Those opinions he had stated at the meeting of the county of Devon, though perhaps not so strongly, and further reflection confirmed him in them. He hoped, however, that the course taken by his Majesty's government and the house would be marked by caution as well as by firmness, and that the deliberations of parliament on the subject would exhibit that regard to the ancient and venerable institutions of the country which was perfectly consistent with the reparation of those defects which time had produced in them.

IRELAND.

Lord KILLEEN presented petitions from several parishes in the county of Meath; some against the tithe system, others against the vestry laws. On presenting a petition from another parish, praying for the repeal of the Union, his Lordship expressed his regret that he could not concur with the petitioners. At the same time he hoped, and was indeed sure, that his Majesty's Government would seriously turn their intention to relieve the various grievances under which the people of Ireland laboured; and he had, no doubt that, before the end of the session, the people of Ireland would be convinced of that which he (Lord Killeen) never doubted—that parliament and the people of this country deeply sympathised in their sufferings, and were prepared to exert themselves in their behalf (hear, hear).

Mr. STANLEY perfectly concurred in the sentiment of the noble lord, that no indifference existed either on the part of his Majesty's ministers, or on the part of this country, with respect to the condition of Ireland. Without going into questions which might more properly be discussed on future occasions, he would simply state, that the attention of his Majesty's government was now directed to the introduction of such measures as in their opinion were most calculated to remedy the grievances of which the people of Ireland justly complained (hear, hear).

DUTY ON ADVERTISEMENTS IN IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. BROWNE asked if it were the intention of government to extend the reduced scale of advertisement duty to Ireland—namely, 1s for advertisements under ten lines, and 2s 6d for all above it?

Lord ALTHORP replied in a very low tone of voice, and with his back turned to the gallery; judging, however, from a few disjointed words which did reach the gallery, we presume his answer was in the affirmative, and that the new regulations respecting advertisements are to be extended to Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

IRELAND.

Lord ALTHORP moved the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee upon the Canada acts.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. D. BROWNE said he was aware that he was taking an unusual and extraordinary course in making any opposition to the Speaker's leaving the chair, and he hoped the house would visit him with their displeasure if he did not make out a case which justified his departure from the common course. He had had some petitions put into his hands from the western parts of Ireland, and when the house heard the nature of them, he was sure they would think he could not be justified in postponing the presenting of them even until Monday next. In these petitions the strongest complaints were made of the want of employment, and it was stated that many thousands of persons on the western coast of Ireland were now in a starving condition, which they expected would overwhelm them before the end of the month. He thought that these statements alone were sufficient to justify the extraordinary course which he had taken (hear, hear). He had taken that course in the full conviction that his complaints would meet with due attention, for he had been 17 years in that house, and he had always found them most anxious to attend to the interests of Ireland (hear, hear). The house would easily understand the wretched condition of the people of Ireland when they looked at the population of Ireland. In that country with her lakes and bogs and mountains, there was a population of 250 persons to a square mile; while in England, with all her wealth and manufactures, there were but 222 persons to a square mile. There were great numbers of persons living on the poor-rates in England, and yet the distress here was admitted to be terrible. It must, however, be much worse in Ireland, where no such relief was afforded to the poor, and where there were twenty-eight more persons to a square mile than there were in this country. He had received from Mr. Lyons, the parish priest of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris, a statement, that before the end of February there would be 30,000 persons without food. There had been a quantity of sea-weed thrown up on the shore for a number of years; that weed had made an excellent manure, with which the land had been improved; but unfortunately in the year 1829, the sea-weed failed, and the land remaining without manure, the crop of the following year was deficient, and a scarcity of food had been felt ever since. That, however, was not all; the potato crop had failed, and the people for some time since had been obliged to have recourse to picking up wretched shell fish on the sea-shore, in order to delay as long as possible the consumption of their stock of potatoes. For the next three or four months this want of food would be most severely felt, and it was to provide against the dreadful consequences of it that he now directed the attention of the house to the subject. There were two hundred thousand people who within that time would require not food gratuitously—for they did not ask for that, but money or the means of earning it. He thought that the government ought to devote a sum for the support of these people, by providing the means of employing them in public works. For that purpose a sum of two hundred thousand pounds would be required, and that sum would only allow to each person, for the space of time he had mentioned, a small allowance for keeping the souls and bodies of these people together. He said, that in his opinion, the government ought to supply the money for the purpose he had mentioned. He would not bring forward a specific motion on the subject, as he had confidence in his Majesty's ministers, and was satisfied that they would do every thing they could for the welfare of Ireland (hear). He had mentioned these things to the Secretary for Ireland, and he wished the government to act for themselves. He disliked the government in this country to shelter itself under a committee of that house, for he thought that in a case like this they ought manfully to adopt or reject the proposition offered them. There were many persons who objected to giving money to the people, and he was himself opposed to the principle of mere gifts—but here the Irish did not ask for gifts, they only wanted the government to grant the money as the means of paying for public works, for these poor people wanted nothing more than the means of employment. In what he had stated he had been guilty of no exaggeration; he had stated what he believed to be strictly true, and he had done so at this moment, because he thought it to be his duty to forget everything in a case like the present, but the absolute necessity of bringing the case of these poor people before the house. He knew that their attention was this evening to be called to matter of the utmost importance, but though he was aware of that fact, he thought it his duty to make this statement that the government might interfere to prevent these people from starving. When the money should thus have been advanced by the government, £150,000 of it must be applied to the public works, but the other fifty thousand pounds must be at once distributed gratuitously; for, as there was no provision for the poor in Ireland, this money was required for their support. The money could be advantageously employed in improving the neighbourhood of Erris, for there was now no road into that place. The want of communication along the coast was very severely felt; for along 150 miles of the coast (at least, if the sinuosities and promontories were taken into calculation, the distance was fully equal to that), there was not anything like a public road. He thought it was the duty of ministers to advance this money, and next year the crown might come on the people, and take in re-payment their produce, in preference to the landlord and tithe-holder.

O'GORMAN MAHON believed that his hon. friend had only made a modified statement of what was the fact. He wished also to impress on the government the necessity of interfering between the unhappy peasantry and those who took every thing from them. He called on them to protect that peasantry from starvation. There were some very excellent landlords, who were most anxious to do every thing that lay in their power to assist their poor tenantry. One of these was the Marquis of Sligo, who was now absent from London on that very account; and another excellent landlord, Sir Richard O'Donnell, had returned to his estate for the same purpose. While he was on this subject, he would suggest that ministers ought to take that property the original allocation of which had been for the maintenance of the poor, and ought to employ it for that purpose. He believed there could be no mistake as to what he meant—and he should not flirt with the matter—the church property, part of which had been originally destined for the maintenance of the poor, though the church, for the support of its own ministers, now took from the earnings of the people and made them no return whatever. He took that opportunity of stating that the tax on steam-boats would be thought to be directed against the poor of Ireland, and he recommended that it should be limited in its nature, and imposed on cabin passengers alone. He joined the hon. member for Mayo in impressing on the government the necessity of turning their attention to this subject.

Mr. J. SMITH said, that the statement which the hon. member for Mayo had made had been this day confirmed in substance by the testimony of several most respectable persons with whom he had communicated on the subject. The noble lord (Althorp) had last night told them that he had taken into his consideration the state of the poor laws of England. It was now to be hoped, that he would turn his attention to the necessity of providing a poor law for Ireland (hear). He would now only add, that on Monday next he should present to the house petitions similar to those now in the hands of the hon. member for Mayo.

Mr. STANLEY:—However inconvenient the course taken by the hon. member for Mayo might be, he should not feel justified if he allowed the petition to be laid upon the table without observation. He wished it was in his power to assure the house that the statement of the hon. member, as to the intensity of the distress, was exaggerated; every inquiry he (Mr. Stanley) had made, and they were both numerous and anxious, showed that in the baronies of Erris and Tyrawley distress prevailed to a degree little short of famine (hear, hear). Distress existed also, as was well known, both in Galway and Sligo; but not to the same extent. He had himself received a petition from the barony of Tyrawley, which he intended to present to the house; and the subscribers to it set out their sufferings in language at once most simple and most forcible. They stated that they had been obliged to sell their moveables; that the scanty crop of grain had been sold to pay rents; that the potato crop had, to a considerable extent, failed; and that the linen trade being at an end, they could only depend upon the soil, for which they knew no means of compulsory production. "Give us (said the petitioners, in conclusion) but the means of maintaining our wives and our families—we will be thankful—we will be industrious—we will be happy." Severe as were the sufferings of the petitioners, their representation of them to the house did not contain a syllable of insubordination, or even of discontent; and for this reason it was doubly deserving the attention of parliament (hear, hear). Government was called upon under these painful circumstances to meet the difficulty, and to provide a remedy; but he asked the hon. member for Mayo, or any other Irish member most zealous for the interests of that part of the United Kingdom, what were the means in the hands of ministers? (hear). How could they afford relief on every occasion when the potato crop failed? Was a remedy to be found, as some had urged either in a spoliation of the property of the landlord, or of the church? (hear, hear). It was one of the most painful parts of his duty to be obliged to state that much of the prevailing distress was attributable to the landlords (hear, hear). They had not come forward as they ought to have done; and as a proof of it, he might mention, that he had been furnished with a statement of the rental of one of the baronies he had named, amounting to £10,400 a year, and the house would scarcely believe him when he added, that out of this large rental no more had been contributed to relieve distress than £100 (continued cheering). Of this sum £70 had been subscribed by non-residents, and £30 (the right hon. gentleman said £50 but it was an obvious error) by one individual, a constant absentee, resident in Kildare (hear, hear). Was government, then, to be called upon to make up the deficiency of local subscriptions, or give additional means of employ? If he had used strong, perhaps harsh, terms towards Irish landlords, he used them advisedly and not without knowledge. A gentleman, well qualified, had been employed to inquire and report upon the condition of the part of the country in question, and he stated that the local subscriptions were trifling, the rents in general high, and exacted to the utmost (hear). The hon. member for Mayo had certainly not gone too far, perhaps not far enough, in the just tribute he had paid to the Marquis of Sligo for his liberality in a neighbouring barony; he had made large importations of provisions, and he had sold them for labour at a very low rate, besides introducing a thousand pounds worth of flax to keep the women also in employ (hear, hear). If such conduct had been general, petitions like that now offered to the house would never have been proposed. Some hon. gentlemen had [illegible] to the [illegible] Stanley) was convinced that it would not be made in vain. That was a legitimate mode of obtaining and applying relief, but it was not within the sphere of the duty of government to bring forward a proposition for gratuitous contribution for the removal of local distress. There was indeed one mode in which he thought government could fairly and honourably interpose—by opening the means of new industry. Ministers were prepared to submit to parliament a proposition for the advance of a very large sum of money, upon sufficient security for repayment, to be employed upon public works. It was evident that it would be necessary to use the utmost caution in order to take care that the public funds were not wasted or misapplied to a purpose for which they were not intended (hear, hear). All he could add at present was, that government was most anxiously engaged in considering the details of a plan to be submitted to parliament (hear).

Sir R. PEEL agreed that nothing could be more painful than such temperate appeals to the commiseration of the house, as that the contents of which had been detailed by the right hon. member, and the pain was not lessened by the conviction that no adequate means of relief could be provided. On one point he had long made up his mind—that a committee could not be proposed—a public grant could not even be asked without aggravating the prevailing distress (hear). The mere expectation that government was about to attempt a task it was impossible for it to perform, would tend to dry up even such scanty, miserable, contemptible sources of relief as had been referred to by the right hon. gentleman (hear). Even the despicable contribution of £100 out of a rental of £10,000 a year would be withheld, if it were hoped that ministers would come forward; and the mere chance that government would appear in the markets would instantly raise the price of all the necessaries of life. He (Sir R. Peel) thought, therefore, that the right hon. gentleman had acted with becoming prudence and reserve in not saying anything more specific as to the intention of government. True it was that the right hon. gentleman could not withhold the fact, that the government had had an agent in the distressed districts; but it showed that those in authority had taken the proper means to obtain correct information. Government ought not to undertake that which nothing but general sympathy and individual charity could accomplish; and he was perfectly content, from his own experience, to leave the matter in the hands of the government, without at all requiring it to explain its views. If, urged by an over-ruling necessity, the right hon. gentleman should hereafter come down with a definite proposition for the relief of distress, he was sure that it would receive a ready assent from the sympathy of parliament. The house could not see a whole population starve without resorting to any and every plan of relief in its power, not merely from motives of humanity, but on the solid grounds of an enlightened policy. He (Sir R. Peel) could not certainly go so far as the hon. member who had recommended that the landlords should be deprived of their rents, and the clergy of their tithes, as he was opposed to any such tyrannical measures as implied a confiscation of property (hear).

Mr. D. BROWNE explained. He did not mean to recommend that landlords should be despoiled of their rents, or the church of its tithes, but merely that if government advanced money to aid particular districts, it should have a claim for repayment prior to those of the landlord and the church.

Sir R. PEEL could not go along with the hon. member even to that extent.

Mr. O'CONNELL observed, that if the state advanced money for such a purpose, it would, in point of law, have a prior claim. He had not intended to have spoken, but, as he had risen, he might add, that he gave entire concurrence to what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Stanley), and thought that he had pursued the most prudent and the safest course. He was, however, much mistaken if he thought that distress was confined to the western coast of Ireland. With regard to the particular baronies, the wants of the poor were, perhaps, ten times greater than the whole rent roll, and he knew that two or three of the landlords were themselves so distressed that they could not afford the relief they would otherwise be happy to give. It might not, however, be wrong to mention even the name of one landlord, who did not subscribe a shilling to remove the sufferings of his neighbours in 1802, and who seemed, in 1831, determined to pursue the same course. Before he sat down he would observe that the distress in the neighbourhood of Dublin was very severe, and out of 14,000 persons in the town of Naas, he believed that 6,000 were in a state of starvation. April would not arrive without many other districts being included in the pale of distress.

Mr. STANLEY added, that there was no immediate prospect of famine in any other district than the baronies of Erris and Tyrawley.

Sir L. BURKE observed, that in many situations the landlords could not contribute to the relief of the poor, on account of their own poverty; and contended that government ought, as it had done in Scotland, to encourage employment on public works.

Sir J. NEWPORT said a few words on the danger of increasing distress by the methods intended to relieve it.

Mr. WYSE said the country ought to be lightly assessed for the purpose; and, above all, absentees ought to be compelled to contribute to the wants of the country from whence they drew their resources (hear).

Mr. SADLER said that nothing could rescue the poor of Ireland from the periodical returns of famine but a wyse system of poor laws.

Mr. SLANEY said that the excessiveness of a population is not to be estimated by the proportion which the number of men bear to the number of acres, but which they bear to the quantity of capital by which they are to be employed (hear, hear).

The petitions from Erris and Tyrawley were then laid on the table.

BOROUGH OF EVESHAM.

The Marquis of CHANDOS brought in a bill to disfranchise the borough of Evesham, and to enable the town of Birmingham to send two members to Parliament.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Monday se'nnight.

Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Littleton, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Stanley, Mr. S. Rice, Sir J. Graham, Lord Morpeth, Colonel Davies, Mr. Campbell, Lord Althorp, Sir G. Warrender, Lord Palmerston, on various grounds, spoke against the warrant for bringing up witnesses, and argued the postponement of the bill—principally because it would interfere with the grand measure of reform, because it would embarrass ministers, because it would be superfluous if the reform plan succeeded, because it was expensive, and because all boroughs were as corrupt as Evesham. The latter proposition was that of Mr. Hunt, which Lord Althorp, by distinct reference, supported. The Marquis of Chandos could not consent to delay. He was supported by Sir G. Clark, Mr. G. Bankes, General Gascoyne, Sir C. Wetherall, Colonel Trench, Sir G. Warrender—upon the ground that no one knew whether the reform plan of ministers would or would not reach Evesham; and chiefly (Sir C. Wetherall's objection) that the first Lord of the Admiralty had distinctly stated that, if the reform question were not carried, Parliament would be dissolved. It was finally agreed that the witnesses should be summoned for the 8th of March.

CANADA ACTS.

In committee, Lord HOWICK rose to move a resolution, that the revenue of the Canadas should be wholly given up to the local legislature; and to enable his Majesty to assent to any bill of the Canadian Assembly for its disposal. In this case, the governor would give up to the assembly £81,000 of revenue, and ask, in exchange, an allowance of £14,000 for the executive and judicial officers. The judges, holding seats in the Assembly, should be instructed not to interfere in political disputes, and four names should be added to the legislative council. He was not, as had been stated, influenced by anti-colonial feelings, but he thought the ties between the countries would be drawn closer by extended liberty.

Sir G. MURRAY stated, that the late government had laid before Parliament the plan of reform in Canada, and for uniting the assemblies. Our colonies should reflect the three powers of the mother country, according to the opinion of Mr. Fox.

Mr. LABOUCHERE supported the bill. Mr. HUSKISSON said, it agreed, except in one feature, with that of the last administration. Mr. HUME said, the distinction was, that the last act was impracticable; this would effect its purpose. Lord HOWICK replied, and the resolution was agreed to.

KILKENNY ELECTION.

Large bodies of troops have been marched upon the county of Kilkenny, from the neighbouring districts, and Sir Edward Blakeney, an officer of approved discretion and great steadiness of character, has been despatched from Dublin garrison to take the command, and to act upon his own responsibility as circumstances of the case, or the exigency of the occasion may require.

A constabulary force, consisting of 500 men, together with a troop of the 17th Lancers and a troop of Dragoons, are to remain in Kilkenny during the continuance of the election. This force, properly directed, we conceive to be perfectly adequate to keep the spirit of popular turbulence in check.

Mr. O'Connell made his appearance in the House of Commons last night, about eleven o'clock, and was in conversation with Mr. A. Dawson on the back bench, on the opposition side. He did not, however, take any part in the business of the evening.—*Sun of Friday.*

The grand total of the O'Connell tribute acknowledged by the trustees is £19,014 6s 4d.

It is stated that Lord Grenville has given up his office of Auditor of the Exchequer, of £4,000 a year.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford—March 1, Tallow.

County Tipperary—24, Carrick-on-Suir; March 1, Thurles; 2, Clonmel.

County Kilkenny—24, Bennett's-bridge; March 2, Johnstown.

County Wexford—March 1, Adamstown, Coolgreney, Carrigbrage, Newtownbarry, Taghmon.

County Limerick—26, Patrick's-well; March 1, Ballywood, Croughburgess.

County Carlow—March 2, Clonegall.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* prefers a grave charge of want of political integrity in the ladies of England, arising, as the writer supposes, from a deficiency of political education. We subjoin what the writer says upon the subject:—

Women of the highest rank alone take much immediate share in politics; and that share it must be confessed, brings any thing but advantage to the state. No one will assert that these soft aspirants have any ardour for the public—any sympathy with measures that are pure and unselfish. No one will deny that they are the first to laugh at principles, which, it is but just to say, the education we have given them precludes them from comprehending—and to excite the parental emotions of the husband, by reminding him that the advancement of his sons requires interest with the minister. The domestic class of women are not now, we suspect, so numerous as they have been esteemed by speculators on our national character. We grant their merits at once,; and we inquire if the essence of these merits be not made to consist in the very refraining from an attempt to influence public opinion—in the very ignorance of all virtues connected with the community; if we shall not be told that the proper sphere of woman is private life, and the proper limit to her virtues, the private affections. Now, were it true that women did not influence public opinion, we should be silent on the subject, and subscribe to all those charming commonplaces on retiring modesty and household attractions, that we have so long been accustomed to read and hear. But we hold that feminine influence, however secret, is unavoidably great; and, owing to this lauded ignorance of public matters, we hold it also to be unavoidably corrupt. It is clear that women of the class we speak of, attaching an implied blame to the exercise of the reasoning faculty are necessarily the reservoir of unexamined opinions and established prejudices—that those opinions and prejudices colour the education they give to their children, and the advice they bestow upon their husbands. We allow them to be the soothing companion and the tender nurse—(these are admirable merits—these are all their own)—but, in an hour of wavering between principle and interest, on which side would their influence lie?—would they inculcate the shame of a pension, or the glory of a sacrifice to the public interest? On the contrary, how often has the worldly tenderness of the mother been the secret cause of the tarnished character and venal vote of the husband; or, to come to a pettier source of emotion, how often has a wound, or an artful pampering, to some feminine vanity, led to the renunciation of one party advocating honest measures, or the adherence to another subsisting upon courtly intrigues! In more limited circles, how vast that influence in forming the national character, which you would deny because it is secret?—how evident a proof of the influence of those whose minds you will not enlarge, in that living which exceeds means—so pre-eminently English—so wretched in its consequences—so paltry in its objects! Who shall say that the whole comfortless senseless, heartless system of ostentation which pervades society, has no cause—not in women, if you like—but in the education we give them?

We are far from wishing that women, of what rank soever, should intermeddle with party politics, or covet the feverish notoriety of state intrigues, any more than we wish they should possess the universal genius ascribed to Lady Anne Clifford by Dr. Donne, and be able to argue on all subjects, 'from predestination to slea silk.' We are far from desiring them to neglect one domestic duty, or one household tie; but we say for women as for men—there is no sound or true morality, where there is no knowledge of—no devotion to—public virtue. In the education women receive, we would enlarge their ideas to the comprehension of political integrity; and in the variety of events with which life tries the honesty of men, we would leave to those principles we have inculcated—unpolluted as they would be by the close contagion of party—undisturbed by the heat and riot of action—that calm influence, which could then scarcely fail to to be as felicitous and just as we deem it now not unoften unhappy and dishonouring.

PHILOSOPHIC EMOTION.—Gibbon, in his memoirs, relates, that he was present at the delivery of Sheridan's speech on Warren Hastings' trial, and that, in common with all others who heard that modern eloquence, he was deeply affected. He adds, that he, moreover, experienced from it a personal gratification as delightful as it was unexpected, for the orator, in the course of his speech, referred to the 'History of the Decline and Fall' in terms of flattering commendation. The conclusion of his anecdote enables us to judge of the effect of strong excitement upon the philosophical temperament, for he tells us that, "when the speech was ended, I took the opportunity of inquiring of a reporter, who sat in the same box, what number of words he supposed a fluent orator commonly uttered in the course of an hour's uninterrupted speaking—when the reporter informed me, that he reckoned it at somewhere between 7,000 and 7,500; this," adds Gibbon, "gives an average of about 7200 per hour, being at the rate of 120 a minute."

Charles the Tenth.—In the calling list of the court of session for the current week we observed the following summons:—"Francois Simon Comte de Pfae de Plaffenhoffen, &c., against Charles Philippe de France, Comte de Ponthieu, ci devant Count d'Artoise, Monsieur, and afterwards King of France, by the title of Charles X., at present resident in the palace of Holyrood House."—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Newspaper Grievances.—Any pretence (says the *Philadelphia Chronicle*) seems to be thought to constitute a claim on a printer for gratuitous papers. A coloured man being questioned yesterday as to the weighty reason for his call, said, "I used to wash you winder." We heard a worse pretence than this a few evenings since. "Is it for a subscriber?" "No, but I read Mr. P——'s paper, and your carrier has forgotten to lease it." The *Boston Courier*, speaking of the same subject, says—"We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the Daily Papers in this city gives enough annually in the way of gratuitous advertising for persons or societies who are able and ought to pay, and in newspapers for which he gets neither money nor thanks, to defray the expenses of educating his children, even although he might have a son or two at college. If some rich fellow, who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much, he would be lauded 'sky high,' as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed from the Rocky Mountains, as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars, given in a lump, is something to tell of; sixpence at a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of."

A LETTER FROM SWING, THE RICK BURNER, TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, M. P. ON THE LATE PROCLAMATIONS.

My Dear O'Connell—I received your desponding letter of the ——, and am concerned to hear that you have got into trouble. Things are nearly as bad with me—and I am sorry to tell you, that in addition to your former valued acknowledgment, that I am your *brother in principle*, you may now consider me your *brother in affliction*. It is too true, indeed; for, alas! I can no longer incite the poor ignorant peasants of this country to insurrection; nor, in fact, have I been able to raise even a mob or a common row during the last month; and what is much worse, they are getting tired of rick burning, and losing a relish for all other varieties of incendiarism. I feel that you will sympathize with me, But I cannot conceal from you the facts, as I have ever acted upon the principle "*honor among* ——" you know the rest. The thing is over here, past all question; and unless *you* can "keep it up," we may "hang our harps upon the willows." What a pity it is that all your eloquence has been thrown away, and that you cannot frighten—hard as you have tried—Cloncurry, or some respectable man to join with you in buzzaing for the repeal, for it is plain the scum and raff will never pay.

I accompanied our friends *Cobbett* and the *Chaplain* to the Compter last night, where we had a discussion with poor Carlile, on the desperate state of your affairs and mine; melancholy as our situation is, we could not help laughing at your private motto, "*Every* man for himself, and God for us all!" Your chum, Taylor, insists that you have altered the adage, and substituted the personage to whom he is chaplain. If you have, it is appropriate—exceedingly appropriate; but you had better not speak of it, in case it should affect the tribute, which I suppose you would not consent to refund to the miserable wretches from whom it was screwed under the threat of their soul's perdition. Money so obtained is sure to prosper. Like mercy, "it is twice blessed;" and besides, who would be a patriot for nothing? We hear of "unpaid magistracy," and "unpaid rents," and unpaid bills; but an "*unpaid patriot*" is a monster hitherto unknown. I have heard of amateur fiddlers, and amateur actors too, but an amateur patriot would indeed be a *rara avis*. The ingratitude of a mob, you know is proverbial; and you are a wise man, and a clever, to secure something less evanescent than their "most sweet voices." "Put money in thy purse," is good advice, even though *Iago* gave it; and that worthy only talked nonsense when he called it "trash." You are right to make sure of the one thing needful at all hazards. Nobody can "filch from you your good name." I defy 'em. It would be as severe as *Touchstone's* story of the fellow swearing by his honor that the mustard was naught, while it was good, and yet was not the swearer forsworn. But in your next brilliant essay, you can elucidate this point, for I find that I have not made it sufficiently clear.

"I took the opinion of our council—we do nothing without a council—just as you consult *Tom Steele* and *Jack Lawless* as to the expediency of a trip to Ireland to assist you. *Cobbett* opposed it vehemently, and I regret to tell you that he says *he is ashamed of you!* He is envious, I think that your dirty work should be so much better paid than his own. However, he will trust you no longer, and is loud in his abuse. Who would have expected this from so fine an animal?" "Times are bad," as old *Sir John* says, "when rogues can't be true to one another!" and since he uses you so scurvily, I will tell you what the fellow said, on condition you keep it a secret as you have done the name of the person who offered to make you Lord Chancellor.

Well, then, he declared that he believed you the most *insincere humbug* of the present day; and accounted for your popularity with the lowest Irish, as he would the attraction of a mountebank, and that they followed you from street to street as children do *Punchinello*, and much for the same purpose. That with affection for the poor ignorant wretches on your tongue, you were "Paddy Murphying" them in your heart, and while your tongue overflowed with slop and blarney, your thoughts were only intent on the filling of your pockets and increasing the O'Connell tribute! That when you preach sedition and rebellion, and at the same time recommend obedience to the laws, you speak Irish, or at the best are but the "devil turned precisian," and that your conduct was as consistent as your friend "the chaplain's" would be, were he at the close of one of his recommendations to atheism to advise his followers to take holy orders, subscribe the confession of faith, and become good citizens! That even if you could get up an insurrection, which he doubted, you would either stand by, like the spectator at a dog-fight, or be the first to sneak off and peach, or shelter yourself behind your "*obey the laws*," while all those *who obeyed you* were transported or hanged. What is more, the fellow persists in discrediting your statement, that you have been "offered the highest places your profession was capable of receiving, or that the crown was able to bestow." Nay, in spite of your asseveration, he declares it to be—I use his own words—"*a beastly lie.*" He laughs at your threat of running the banks for gold, and not patronizing exciseable articles; and asserts that you dare do neither one or other, for if you did, you would not even get a tailor to bail you the next time you are "took up" by Lord Anglesey's thief-catchers. Why were *thief*-catchers, by the way, sent to take *you*, my dear O'Connell?

Now, my beloved Daniel, I have told you freely what Cobbett said of you. My private opinion is—this is between ourselves—if he did not know that you were afraid to fight, he might not have been so severe. You may blame Sir H. Hardinge for this, and I advise you to abuse him the first opportunity; but the truth is, in this country anything that smells of cowardice or the white feather, is shockingly detested; and I attribute to some feeling of this kind the uneasy restlessness which gentlemen exhibit when near you—your being blackballed at all the clubs—nobody speaking to you in the House of Commons—and all the contumelies which "patient merit" from the unworthy bears, and to which you submit with such laudable resignation. No member of Parliament, in my thinking, ought to be considered entirely unworthy of credit, till he has been convicted of at least twenty-five proper (alse-hoods in one session; and no person, I am sure, can allege so much of you; but one thing is clear—how to account for it I cannot say—still the fact is indisputable, that the better sort of people in England make a point never to believe a word you say; and that even your recent commendation of your wife is looked upon as a very suspicious affair.

We all—Cobbett excepted—think you right in *marking* those fellows who don't support you. It is the only way to promote *free discussion* in Ireland; and there is nothing *Algarine* in any measures but in voting *against* a repeal of the union.

The result of our debate was, that I should apply to you for a share of the tribute money you have pocketed, as we consider—justly, I hope—you will agree—that we are entitled at least to one third. Carlile complains that his present lodging is uncomfortable, and expects you will come down handsomely out of your receipts, that he may enjoy himself for the next two years at his leisure, like an ill used gentleman as he is. The Devil's Chaplain puts in his claim also, and as religious anarchy and confusion are so nearly allied to political and moral, you of course will accord him something more substantial than your sympathy or applause. For me a fellow labourer in the same vineyard, I have nothing to fear. The fraternal hug has passed between us, and I shall not be long ere I accept the invitation of my excellent coadjutor and friend. Meantime, wishing an increase of tribute, and a long residence to your head, I ever am, my dearest O'Connell, your affectionate brother in the good cause,

SWING.

DUBLIN, FEB. 19.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, Church street, and the surrounding neighbourhood, was thrown into a state of the greatest alarm and horror, in consequence of the perpetration of one of the most appalling acts that perhaps ever took place in this city. The facts are briefly these:—About nine o'clock in the morning, the wife of a man named Mathew Lynch, a lodger in the house No. 62, Church-street, went from her room for the purpose of purchasing some groceries for breakfast. On going out she left her husband sitting on the bed-side undressed, having their infant daughter, aged about six months on his knee, while another child, also a girl, and aged two years, was in the bed and asleep. The wife was not absent more than fifteen minutes when, on her return, a spectacle of the most hideous kind presented itself to her view. On the floor lay her husband, having his throat cut in a most shocking manner, and by his side was extended the body of his infant, which he had been nursing, its head nearly severed from the body, while the child in the bed exhibited the same terrific appearance. Life was completely extinct in both the children. The unfortunate man still breathed. A bloody razor, lying also on the floor, showed the weapon had been resorted to, to effect all this horror. The first step taken, on the alarm being given to some other lodgers in the house, was to call in a surgeon, and in a very short time several gentlemen of the profession were in attendance. Lynch's wound was sowed up, on which he appeared to revive somewhat, and to be able to articulate a few words. Addressing himself to his wife, he said, "I am dying;" and, extending his hand to her, he asked, "would she forgive him," adding, that "all he was sorry for was the children." He was immediately removed to Richmond Hospital, and notice sent to the Coroner, Alderman Archer, in order to an inquest being held. Lynch had been on the watch establishment about two months, from which he was dismissed two days before—a circumstance which preyed on his mind. When his wife was going out to purchase breakfast, he said to her, "Biddy, bring me a glass of spirits to knock grief off my heart." It appeared by the wife's evidence on the inquest that the family was in great distress, and that Lynch was a quiet affectionate father and husband. The verdict of the jury was—"That the deceased children came by their deaths in consequence of their throats having been cut by their father, Matthew Lynch." The wretched man is in a fair way of recovery. If the razor had passed one eighth of an inch farther, his existence would have been also terminated. He is a native of the county of Monaghan, and was for some years in the army; his wife is from Ennis, county of Clare.

STATE OF THE COUNTY CLARE.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE EDWARD SYNGE, ESQ. AND HIS SERVANT.

(From the *Clare Journal* of Thursday).

The account of the attempt to assassinate this estimable gentleman was received in Ennis yesterday, and caused a sensation that we could vainly endeavour to describe. The circumstances have been related to us as follow:—Mr. Synge was on his return home from a visit made to a poor sick man, when he came up with a servant, who was exercising two of his horses. He walked a short distance towards his house, when they were both fired at. The first shot was at the servant, and he fell off the horse. Mr. Synge was next fired at, but he had strength enough to mount one of his horses, and ride home. The shots were fired from behind a wall, upon their passing those miscreants who lay in wait for him. One word of commentary upon this horrible outrage, committed so closely after the murder of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, and in the same neighbourhood, is needless, to prove the dreadful state to which this country is reduced. The truth seems to be, that a systematic plan for assassinating every gentleman in that neighbourhood has been formed. The character of Mr. Synge is so well known to every person, as to render it needless for us to make more than a passing observation. He was anxious to have the children of the peasantry upon his estate educated, and taught a knowledge of the Scriptures. This brought him into a collision with those, who object to the propriety of teaching the Scriptures to children, and in every form he was opposed. Every means, legitimate or otherwise, were resorted to, to prevent him succeeding, and at various meetings held in the parish in which he resided, as well as in the neighbouring parishes, he was held up to the execration of the people. Here is the result:—four men are to be had, who think it a meritorious act to deprive him of life, and make that attempt in the full blaze of day! *Let the orators now congregate and triumph over their victim.*

Clare Journal Office, 12 o'clock.—We have just learned that hopes are entertained that both Mr. Synge and the servant will recover. They were both, it appears, riding, when they were fired at. Four of the shots took effect upon Mr. Synge. The pistols or guns must have had double balls. A Bible that Mr. Synge had in his side pocket, saved his life! One of the balls struck it, and only for this interruption his heart would have been perforated. On Mr. Synge reaching home, he sent a person to the assistance of his servant with a horse and car to convey him to the house. A crowd of his tenants were collected round the wounded man, BUT NOT ONE OF THEM WOULD ASSIST IN RAISING HIM INTO THE CAR.

Mr. Amos, in a lecture, lately delivered on medical jurisprudence, related the following singular fact:—"I may mention a fact, which, of course, does not appear in the printed trial, that Patch's counsel, then Sergeant Best, pressed the prisoner, in conference before the trial, to say whether he was not left-handed—but he protested he was not—as the evidence proved that the murder was committed by means of a pistol-shot by a left-handed man: but being called upon to plead, and put up his hand, he answered 'Not guilty,' and *raised his left hand*."—*Legal Observer.*

BAR DECLARATION AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

As the opinion of so enlightened and influential a body as the bar of Ireland is of much importance in evincing the public feeling on the question of the repeal of the Union, we place the following numerical facts before our readers, to prove how nearly unanimous they are in opposition to that absurd project:—

The number of practising barristers, ascertained from the library books is *four hundred and twelve.*

Of these *three hundred and thirty* have signed the anti-repeal declaration.

The number of King's Counsel, including Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Sergeants, is *forty-seven*, of these *thirty eight* have affixed their names to the declaration, but of the remaining nine two are absent, and their opinions are well known to coincide with the declaration (North and Waggett), and one is of an extremely advanced age (Fitzgerald). The number of King's Counsel who have declined affixing their names is *therefore* reduced to *six*, of whom three are Protestants (Wallace, Perrin, Henchy), and three Roman Catholics (O'Loughlin, Sheil, Farrell). Two of the Protestants, Wallace and Perrin, were counsel for the agitators in the late prosecutions, and Mr. Henchy has already signed the general declaration against the question.

The declaration has been signed by three Roman Catholic King's Counsel—Ball, Cruise, and Bellew; but very few Roman Catholics of the outer bar have attached their names.

After the above had been in type we received the signatures of Messrs. Waggett and Farrell, both King's Counsel.—*Dublin Mail of Friday.*

The following are the names:—

Thomas Abbott, LL.D., Henry Adair, John Adams, J. C. Alcock, Edward Anderson, Robert Andrews, LL.D., John Anster, LL.D., C. Aufwell, W. H. Arabin, Henry Archer, J. W. Ardill, LL.D., John Armstrong, William Jones Armstrong, William Arstrong, William J. Armstrong, Matthew Atkinson, R. M'Causland Bacon, N. M. Baker, Nicholas Ball, K.C., Francis Ball, Adolphus Barras, Samuel Barrington, Thomas H. Batterbiy, Thomas D. Bateson, Espine Batty, Robert Beatty, J. W. Bell, K.C., Robert Bell, W. Bellew, K.C., George Bennett, K.C., Robert Bennett, James Bessonet, K.C., Robert J. Berkley, Thomas Berry, H. T. Birch, Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Attorney General, Maxwell Blacker, K.C., Robert Blakeney, Chichester Bolton, John Boyd, John Robert Boyd, William Boyd, R. S. Bradshaw, A. Brewster, John L. Brien, John Brooke, Richard Brooke, William Brooke, Henry Burke, E. H. Burroughs, Arthur Busbe, Thomas Busbe, John Carroll, Thomas Carson, George Cash, Stephen S. Casson, Arthur D. Chaigneau, Peter Chaigneau, Christopher Chamley, J. D. Clarke, Edward Clements, Isaac Coats, Edward R. Colles, Stephen Collins, T. R. Cooke, Henry Cooper, George Corlett, Thomas Cosgrave, Thomas Costello, D. R. Courtenay, James Craig, P. C. Crampton, Solicitor-Gen., E. Harman Crofton, G. W. Creighton, James Croke, Thomas Cronin, W. Pierse Cruise, K.C., John Cummins, W. H. Curran, Alexander Curry, William Curry, Eccles Cuthbert, Anthony Connell, Thomas Costello, Edward Daly, George R. Daniel, K.C., W. F. Darley, Robert Day, jun., John Deering, K.C., Stephen Dickson, William Disney, Thomas Disney, Richard Dobbs, Conway E. Dobbs, James Doherty, Michael H. Drought, Arthur Dunne, Richard Dunn, Wm. Henry Ellis, LL.D., Richard Espinasse, G. Ewing, Malachi Fallon, Edw. Wm Fitzgerald, James Fitzgerald, Lundy E. Foot, T. Forde, J. F. Fosberry, C. Fox, W. D. Freeman, A. French, G. French, K.C., John S. Furlong, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Richard Farrell, K.C., J. Gabbett, Edward Galway, Richard Garde, Edward A. Gayer, L.L.D., John George, James Geraghty, W. Monk Gibbons, James Gibson, George Gibbs, J. B. Gilmore, K.C., John Glascott, Francis Goold, Thomas Goold, Sergeant, K.C., Joseph Gore, W. Gorman, jun. H. Dean Grady, K.C., H. R. Graves, Charles Graydon, William Graydon, Richard W. Green, K.C., George H. Grierson, LL.D., W. Hussey Griffith, John Gumley, Isaac Haddock, James Haire, Robert Haire, James Trail Hall, K.C., Richard Hall, Arthur Hamilton, LL.D., Hans H. Hamilton, John Hamilton, Mervyn Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., K.C., C. Hamilton, James Hamden, James T. Hardey, Simeon H. Hardy, John Hutchinson, Robert Harman, Henry Hassard, William H. Hassard, E. H. Hatchell, John Hatchell, James Hawkins, Edward Hayes, W. C. Henderson, Jonathan Henn, John Edward Herrick, Thos. Hewitt, William Hewson, G. B. Hickson, Robert Hitchcock, Humphrey Hobart, S. Meade Hobson, F. Hodginson, LL.D., V.P., T.C.D., William C. Hogan, B. Hone, John Howly, J. Hunt, John Hunter, James Hutchinson, Thomas L. Hutchinson, John Hutchinson, Henry Hutton, J. M. Hyndman, G. O. M. Irwin, J. D. Jackson, K.C., Richard Jebb, jun., Robert Jebb, John Jennings, Robert Johnson, K.C., Robert Johnson, jun., T. Jones, Henry H. Joy, H. C. Justice, Michael Keogh, Boyle Kellett, John Kellett, Richard Kellett, Robert H. Kelly, Henry Kemmis, K.C., Robert S. Kennedy, Daniel Kinahan, John King, Hon. James King, Thomas G. Knox, Thomas P. Knox, Wm. Cotter Kyle, James M. Labarte, R. J. Lane, Robert Langrishe, Thomas Lefroy, K.C., James W. Lendrick, E. Warren Lewis, Morris Leyne, F. Lindsay, Edward Litton, Bartholomew Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, W. Thomas Lloyd, M. Longfield, Arheson Lyle, James Lyne, Robert M'Alpine, F. M'Clintock, Thomas M'Clelland, Thomas M'Donnell, Francis M'Donough, Thomas M'Kane, William M'Kane, T. M'Kenne, John Macan, John Mackay, Francis Magan, Nicholas H. Mahon, James Major, William E. Major, Nicholas Mansergh, John Martley, K.C., Henry Martley, J. Martin, John B. Massy, Henry Maunsell, Albert F. Maxwell, Robert Maxwell, William Mayne, W. R. Meade, George Mears, R. D. Macready, H. Meredith, Bt., L.L.D., K.C., Robert Molesworth, Echlin Molyneux, James Moody, George Moore, M.P., K.C., Richard Moore, K.C., J. M. Mulcahy, Thomas Mullins, Henry W. Mulvany, P. M. Murphy, John Murray, L. Nash, Jos. Nelson, Richard Nun, Morgan W. O'Donovan, John O'Dwyer, Edward O'Ferrall, Charles O'Malley, Dowell O'Reilly, Andrew N. Oulton, Percy G. Payne, James Peebles, LL.D., Robert M. Peile, Sergt. Edward Pennefather, K.C., Robert W. Penrose, Robert Pentland, Hon. David Plunket, Hon. John Plunket, Hon. Patrick Plunket, Thomas G. Prendergast, Jos. Radcliffe, Richard Reeves, James M. Reilly, Henry Revell, John Riall, George Robinson, H. Robinson, James Rogers, Thomas Rutherfoord, M. B. Rutherfoord, William Francis Russell, Right Honorable W. Saurin, K.C., Mark A. Saurin, John Sankey, John Schoales, K.C.; Ed. Scott, K.C.; James S. Scott, K.C.; Richard Scott, J. B. Scriven, Ed. H. Scriven, M. C. Seymour, James Shiel, P. Singer, G. W. Singleton, John Smith, Robert Smith, Thomas B. C. Smith, K.C., John G. Smyly, Barton Smith, Carew Smith, Patrick Smyth, Richard Stack, T. Staples, LL.D., K.C.; H. Stapleton, Oliver Sproul, Paul Sterling, Augustus Twaites, David Thompson, Ed. Tickell, K.C.; Ed. Tighe, Robert Tighe, George Tonh, Thomas Townsend, R. Chambers Walker, Richard Cotton Walker, James A. Wall, Ed. Waller, Philip Walsh, Howell Walshe, Richard R. Warren, K.C.; D. Webb Webber, K.C.; Charles T. Webber, John B. West, K.C.; Thomas W. White, John Jervis White, C. W. Williams, G. A. Wood, Robert Woodward, Thomas Wray, William Wagget, K.C.; Thomas Wright, Robert Wybrants, Stephen Woulfe, William Wynne, James Wynne.

Results of the Monopoly of the China Trade.—The East India Company's selling price for Bohea exceeds, by 10d a pound, that for which an article of decidedly superior quality can be procured at Hamburgh; the price of congou, as sold by the East India Company, exceeds the price at Hamburgh, by 1s 3½d; souchong, by 1s 7d; hyson, by 1s 5½d; gunpowder, by 3s 1d. Thus the excess of price received by the Company over and above the price of similar teas at Hamburgh was in 1828-9, £1,832,356. The public mystification propagated by the Company, as to the insuperable difficulties that oppose private trade with the Chinese have been triumphantly proved to be false and unfounded, by the most ample and satisfactory evidence before a Committee of the House of Parliament. We cannot refrain from expressing our *hopes*, that now the popular indignation is most justly and loudly raised against the corruption which has so long disgraced this realm, some efforts will be made to relieve the people from an imposition which is as burthensome as any tax, and much more fraught with evil, since it tends to accumulate too much property in the hands of private individuals. The 12 superintendents on the establishment at Canton share every year not less than £80,000; the services to be performed for this extravagant remuneration consist in a residence for three or four months every year at Canton, during the season of intercourse with the Hong or general merchants. When the business is finished, and the ships laden, they retire to Macao, where they remain for the rest of the year.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

In the Chinese laws, one of the grounds on which a husband may divorce his wife is, *her being given too much to talking!*

VALUATION OF IRELAND.

(From the *Derry Journal.*)

We have learned that the General Valuation of Ireland has been just commenced in this neighbourhood, under the direction of Richard Griffith, Esq. who has been appointed Commissioner for this county, by the Lord Lieutenant, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Parliament 4th Geo. IV. cap. 62.

It is a fact known to all conversant in country matters, that county and other taxes are unequally laviedy as that some townlands pay a much larger sum, in proportion to their value, than others. The principal object of this valuation is the equalization of all assessments, whether county taxes, tithe composition, or church rates, so that every townland may pay a sum fairly proportioned to its value. Houses, also, above a certain annual value, are to be included, and, hereafter to pay, as well as property in land, a share of the necessary imposts for public works, the Legislature wisely considering it unfair to exempt the splendid mansions of the rich, which have hitherto in this respect been free, while the single acre of the cottier contributed its part to the repairs of the roads and bridges of the county.

The valuators are selected and appointed by the Commissioner, and are all men experienced in the surveying and valuing of lands, and in the drawing and construction of maps; and previously to entering on duty in the field, they are examined by Mr. Griffith as to their competence for the fulfilment of the duty he requires of them, and instructed in the principles he has adopted for the purpose of keeping the valuation on a uniform scale, so that one parish, or barony, may not be valued at a higher rate than another. They proceed in parties of three men in each; carrying with them a copy of the parish maps made by the Ordnance engineers, within the last few years. These maps are all surveyed in townlands, and show besides the townland boundaries, all bogs, lakes, rivers, streams, roads, plantations, houses, and other remarkable objects.

In commencing the valuation of any townland, they examine it generally to ascertain whether or not it consists of one uniform quality of land, or whether, as is most frequently the case, it contains several varieties, both in the quality and the value. In the latter case, they divide it into a number of subdivisions, so that each portion shall contain land of nearly the same quality: then carefully inspect each subdivision, having a labourer with them who digs up a sod of the soil, wherever they may think necessary, for the purpose of examining its consistence and depth: they then set a value on this subdivision of land, which is entered into their field books, and so proceed with another until the townland is finished. In like manner they proceed with every townland in the parish or barony. There are three parties of them now actively at work in this parish.

It is obvious that something of this nature was much wanted. The townland which heretofore paid more than a fair proportion, will be relieved from the injustice imposed on it, and more will be required where a due share has not been paid. It will thus be a benefit to those who pay taxes. It will be a benefit to the Government to have such a valuation, as data on which to ground any new measures they may think expedient to introduce on the subject of Grand Jury laws, tithes, or church rates; and it will be beneficial between landlord and tenant, so far as to put it in the power of the landlord to adjust the rents of his townlands and farms in a fair and impartial manner.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Feb. 15.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Sub-Lieut. and Cornet E. Hammond to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Medwin, who retires; Lord C. P. Clinton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hammond; Ensign the Hon. J. Macdonald, from the 81st Regiment, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nesbitt, who retires.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Surgeon S. C. Roe, from the 28th Regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Blake, who retires on half-pay.

1st Regiment of Foot—Gent. Cadet A. Hope, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Warde, deceased.

10th Foot—Lieut. J. Wilmot to be Captain, by purchase, vice Anderson, who retires; Ensign G. Stourton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilmot; C. Harford, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stourton.

23d ditto—Lieut. H. Parker, from the 49th Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice W. R. Stretton, who retires on half-pay.

26th ditto—Lieut. G. L. Ramsay to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ellis, who retires; Ensign G. S. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice L. Ramsay; Second Lieut. W. E. F. Barnes, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Shelley, promoted; H. Dalrymple to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald.

28th ditto—Surgeon A. C. Frazer, from the half-pay of the 15th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Ros, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

49th ditto—Lieut. T. Gibbons, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Parker, appointed to the 23d Foot.

77th ditto—Lieut. H. Fenwick, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Colls, appointed Paymaster to the 91st Foot; Lieut. R. Bevan, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Atkin, promoted; and Ensign and Adjutant M. F. Steele to have the rank of Lieutenant.

81st ditto—R. Hale, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonald, appointed to the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

86th ditto—Capt. J. Stuart to be Major, without purchase, vice Richardson, deceased; Lieut. P. North to be Captain, vice Stuart; Ensign W. F. Theobald to be Lieutenant, vice North; Gent. Cadet H. C. Cobbe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Theobald.

96th ditto—Lieut. A. Dalgety, from the half-pay of 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Nolan, whose appointment has not taken place.

Ceylon Regiment—H. C. Hodgson, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barnes, appointed to the 26th Foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Hospital Asst. J. L. Hartwell, from the half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Macdonnell, appointed to the 28th Foot.

GARRISONS—Col. Sir A. Christie, of the late 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle, vice Lieutenant Graham, deceased.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 14, 1831.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Lieut. E. W. Darnford to be First Lieutenant, vice Clavering, deceased.

Royal Sappers and Miners—Second Capt. E. Matson, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Brigade Major, vice Stanway, who resigns; Second Captain J. Jebb to be Adjutant, vice Matson.

Valentines.—The number of valentines sent through the Dublin Post-office, on Monday week, was 39,435—the receipts on which were £164 6s 1d. The number last year was 37,950, the receipts on which were £158 2s 6d. It appears from this, that there has been an increase of 1,485 *lovers* of both sexes, in Dublin, this year, above last year, and whose increased *value* to the revenue is £6 3s 7d!!!

Tuesday 15th inst. a party of thirty fellows assembled near the police station at New Quay, Burren, County Limerick, to attack a house and carry off a young woman. The ruffians encountered the Police in their route shots were exchanged, and two fellows were killed on the spot, another so badly wounded that he died in the Police guard house, and a fourth had his leg amputated. The Police party, though much weaker than their opponents, behaved with great gallantry.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A petition, for exempting from militia service all those who are unrepresented in Parliament, has been printed and circulated in Edinburgh.

Waterford Mail.

TAXES.

On Thursday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House of Commons that, in consequence of the representations made to him on the subject of Cape wine, he had consented to remit the proposed duty, and to substitute 2s 9d for the 2s 5d for two years. This is considerate; for the proprietors of Cape plantations would hardly have had time to withdraw their capital without the most serious consequences.

The tax on steam-boat passengers will also be modified, for it now appears that its operation would have the effect of doing more injury in certain quarters than the whole amount of the duty would benefit the Revenue.

The reduction on coals, newspapers, tallow candles, &c., is to be carried into effect.

NEWSPAPER TAXES.

(From the *Morning Chronicle.*)

Several Editors of Newspapers had an interview on Thursday morning with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of the proposed alteration in the Stamp Duty on Newspapers and on Advertisements. Lord Althorp said it had been suggested to him that a duty of 1s 9d on all Advertisements would, perhaps, be more convenient than a duty of 1s on all under ten lines, and 2s 6d. on all above that number. It had been also suggested, that instead of reducing the duty on papers to 2d, and withdrawing the discount of 20 per cent., it might be advisable to reduce the duty to 3d, and to leave the 20 per cent. discount. As the scale of duties proposed on the night of the Budget seemed, however, to give most satisfaction, the gentlemen alluded to parted from his lordship with the understanding that that scale would be adhered to, so that the duty is to be 1s under ten lines, and 2s 6d above ten lines on Advertisements; and 2d on Papers, without the discount. This arrangement will, of course, be, by far, the most acceptable, generally, as it extends the ability to advertise to a much wider range.

SWAN RIVER.

(Extract of a letter from Cockburn-sound, Oct. 8, 1830).

In the latter part of August and beginning of September we visited the two settlements of this Colony to the southward, and King George's Sound. The settlers all were, and had been very healthy. No private persons having taken up their residence at Port Leschenault, the detachment of the 63d Regiment, that had been there from the preceding March, was taken on by us, and left at Augusta. The most amicable understanding existed between it and the natives, during the whole time it wat at Port Leschenault. The health of the party was preserved, and the excitement of mind kept up by frequent parties for hunting kangaroos, in which they were very successful, as well as in obtaining fish, both with the seine and hook and line, and also in shootng waterfowl.

At Augusta the settlers had housed themselves, and cleared several acres of garden ground, and raised some kitchen vegetables. The bay was declared unanimously to be perfectly safe for vessels during the winter, no strong wind having ever blown into it. They had suffered considerably from hail storms, but had only seen a very transitory hoar frost for a few mornings. They expressed themselves satisfied with their prospects, and had been in no way interrupted in their labours by the natives, whom they had only seen at a distance, very rarely and few in number. The coast from Cape Leeuwin to King George's Sound, the greater part of which we observed closely, exhibits the same general sandy nature as farther north, with the exception that it is more varied with rocky points, and is, on the whole, more elevated.

The country around King George's Sound, to a distance of nearly forty miles, comprises only a few hundred acres of good land. The estuary which Dr. Wilson had such sanguine hopes of possessing an entrance adapted for trading vessels, has been ascertained to communicate with the sea, over a bar of two or three feet depth of water. A very friendly intercourse has been kept up with the natives, who have been so much accommodated with food and shelter, that they seem fast becoming dependant on the settlement. I was glad to be informed here, that the past summer had been by far the driest of the four during which the settlement has been formed; and I ascertained that there is generally so great a uniformity of weather here, and at Augusta, with Swan River, that I am satisfied the last summer's drought was very unusual at the latter place.

We encountered two gales of wind during this cruise, which lasted a little more than three weeks, and in the first ran considerable risk of being driven on a lee and very rocky shore. In Geographe Bay we saw great numbers of the sperm whale, and were told by the officers of the detachment who had been at Port Leschenault, that similar numbers had frequented that part of the coast from the month of April. We also observed several, almost daily, at greater distances from the coast. They occasionally come into Cockburn Sound.

During our absence a discovery, that promises to be of the most essential importance, was made by a small exploring party conducted by Ensign Dale, of the 63d. About forty miles from the Swan, seven or eight miles above its junction with the Helena, in an easterly direction, across the Darling Range, he came upon a large river, flowing to the northward, and a plain of several miles wide, of excellent soil, and suited for agricultural purposes. Its extent could not be ascertained. Since then another party crossed the Darling Range, at the head of the Canning, and came on the same river and soil, which were followed to the place seen by Mr. Dale. The report of this last expedition is highly satisfactory, corresponding much with the first, and, should the vessel by which I intend this to go, not sail for a few weeks, I may be able to give a more detailed account. The Governor is to proceed thither without delay. A wood having completely the flavour, but I think not the grain of sandal wood, was found on the banks of the new river. The discovery of this land has had a most beneficial influence already upon the emigrants. Some who had determined on quitting, have determined to stop, and some who had every inclination, but few of the means, to depart, have given up all idea of it, and are contented with the cheering prospect that is now opened to their view. The general feeling of the colonists is described as wholly changed. The luxuriant vegetation, and the flower-enamelled plains of a nearly tropical spring, combine to dispel melancholy.

Mr. Knight, the President of the Horticultural Society, has lately given it as his opinion, that were the potato more generally used as food for cattle, the quantity of animal food would be materially increased.

A prisoner named Fitzgerald escaped from the city gaol of Limerick, on Saturday.

A letter from an eminent house in London, received this week by a commercial agent in Cork, declines continuing the usual commercial intercourse, in consequence of the present uncertain and disturbed state of the relations between England and Ireland.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

(Private Correspondence.)

Brussels, Feb. 15.

"Like ourselves, you must be heartily tired of this regal question, which joins to its importance much that is puerile and ridiculous. But a few days since a sovereign was elected, and announced to us by peals and salutes from all the merry metal of the town. Brussels put on a forced smile, and illuminated brilliantly for a King *in nubibus*. Ten days elapse, no monarch descends to us to take up the glittering diadem and participate in our jubilee—it was all a hoax.

"We stand stupified, and look in vain through a maze of protocols and protests for a happy termination of our difficulties. To the first and grievous error into which Congress fell, when in a moment of delirium it overstepped every principle of justice and voted the perpetual exclusion of the family of Orange Nassau, is mainly to be attributed the hopeless state of uncertainty in which we are now placed.

"The abused principle of non-intervention on the part of the five powers is another cause of the protracted issue of the Belgian revolution. It cajolled the people by promising to recognise their independence—it stripped them of immense advantages by enforcing an armistice—it exasperated them by marking out unsatisfactory limits, and reminding them of heavy debts—and finally, by losing its character of mediation, and fronting them with a direct intervention, it disgusted them, and drove many moderate men, who would probably have retraced their steps, or at all events voted for Prince Otho of Bavaria, into the ranks of a party resolved to seek protection under France. Disappointed, wearied out, and dispirited, the people are at a loss what to do. There is no one grand object to which they bring union, zeal, and enthusiasm. It was by linking themselves together in a warm hatred against Dutch dominion that they shook off their yoke; but this struggle seems to have exhausted that public spirit which is necessary to secure a common cause. They are worked upon by parties and factions—one day crying out for a French, another day for a German Prince, and shifting their caprices to a republic or a union with France, at the nod of those who may have acquired some ephemeral influence. Among this class is M. de Potter, who, having for several months past retired behind the scenes and laughed in his sleeve at the embarrassed proceedings of Congress, stands forth again, now that the dilemma of the country is complete, and taunts the Provisional government and the Congress with pusillanimous conduct, in not having listened to his advice for the erection of a Republic in an early stage of the Revolution. M. de Potter may, however, be assured that in Congress he will meet with scarcely any sympathy, and he may now count but little on the success of his appeals even to the multitude out of doors.

"There is, indeed, much praise due to the people of Belgium for their forbearance and peaceable conduct during the whole period of the revolution. If, indeed, we except the brutal murder of that unfortunate functionary at Louvain, whose name I forget, there has not been a single outrage committed, either by day or night, which could be attributed to the spirit of revolution—although for several days there was a total absence of law and authority. Here no secret, cowardly acts of incendiarism have disgraced the national character, which I consider to be distinguished by moral virtues in a higher degree than any other country in Europe.

"The civic guards of the various towns form a grand and imposing force, and are now as well disciplined as regular troops. Their commander-in-chief, Baron d'Hoogvorst, is a man of fine martial appearance, and of the most affable manners; he is beloved by all his fellow-citizens."

NAPOLEON'S SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Never was there a conqueror who fired more cannon, fought more battles, or overthrew more thrones, than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quality of his glory without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished. Enough for our present purpose will be gained, if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood, which he called into play, from the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1804 down to his eventful exit.

At that time he had, as he declared to Lord Whitworth, an army on foot of 480,000 men.

(Here follows a detail of the different levies made from 1804 to 1814. Total of men, 2,965,965.)

This detail, which is derived from Napoleon's official Journal, the "*Moniteur*," under the several dates, is deficient in the excess which was raised beyond the levies; but even if we deduct the home casualities, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be much under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered *two millions and a half of human beings*, and these *all Frenchmen*. But we have yet to add the thousands and tens of thousands of German, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles; and, at a moderate computation, these cannot have fallen short of *half a million*. It is obviously just to assume, that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here then are our data for asserting that the latter years of his glory were purchased at no less an expense than *six millions* human lives. This horrible inroad on the fairest portion of the population of Europe resulted in the abandonment of every conquered territory, the bringing of foreign enemies, twice within four and twenty months, under the walls of Paris—and the erasure of his name from the records of dominion! *O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane.*—*Paris Paper.*

Steam Carriages.—Mr. Gurney's steam-carriages commenced running on Tuesday between Cheltenham and Gloucester, on which occasion the greatest interest was excited. At Cheltenham, and along the road to Gloucester an immense crowd had collected to witness the starting of the first carriage. It left the Commissioners' yard about twelve o'clock, and was propelled several hours through the principal streets and roads in and about Cheltenham apparently to divide as much as possible the people, and at the same time to gratify their curiosity. The carriage is elegant and light in appearance, and constructed to carry or draw, or both. On the steam-carriage were ten persons, and in the vehicle attached to it eight more. It continued running through the streets and Montpellier drives until three o'clock, when it returned to the Commissioners' yard. The crowd by this time was divided, and after taking in water and coke the carriage immediately started for Gloucester; it made the distance, nine miles, 48 minutes; the motion was steady and uniform, the rate scarcely varying perceptibly the whole distance. After taking in a fresh supply of water and coke at Gloucester, it returned again to Cheltenham, accompanied by several private carriages and gentlemen on horseback. The carriage was regulated, stopped, and turned, with most extraordinary facility, and although it would have been difficult to have driven quiet horses safely under similar circumstances, it is most satisfactory to observe that not the slightest accident occurred during the day.

The next army brevet will give a step to every Waterloo officer, whether on full or half pay.

FRENCH PAPERS.

The following are extracts from the Paris papers of Wednesday:—

The solemn reception of the Belgian Deputies by the King was fixed for yesterday, but in consequence of the disturbed state of the capital it was postponed until to-morrow.

The following proclamation of the Minister of the Interior has been issued this morning:—

"Inhabitants of Paris,—A feeling of indignation, for which there is unhappily too much cause, has produced melancholy disorders. Forgetting the justice of the King, some citizens took upon themselves to execute justice. They have thereby only supplied our most cruel enemies with arms. The conquests of July should not be thus defended. Respect for the law and love of order are the true ramparts of liberty. The principal authors of the factious ceremony which took place at St. Germain l'Auxerrois are in the hands of justice. It is the duty of us all to await in silence the sentence which it will soon pronounce. At present no new disorder can find any excuse. Brave fellow-citizens, retire far from such groups of factious men as may attempt to form themselves at several points. It is time that agitations constantly renewed should cease, and that the energy of the nation in arms, so worthily represented by the admirable National Guard of Paris, should deliver up to justice all those who may attempt to shake the popular throne of Louis Philip.

"Feb. 16. "MONTALIVET."

The *Quotidienne* announces that at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, that journal was seized; and adds, that whatever may be the motive for such a severe proceeding, and the difficulty of existing circumstances, it is determined, without defying danger, or dreading it, to support its principles. The *Gazette de France* was also seized.

The pupils of the school of St. Cyr have published a declaration, in which they disavow any connexion with the pretended pupil of that school, dressed in their uniform, who crowned the bust of the Duke of Bordeaux at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. They at the same time express their warm attachment and fidelity to Louis Philippe, King of the French.

The following persons have been arrested, viz.:—The Baron de Vitrolles, an ex-Peer of France; Viscount Felix de Conny, an ex-Deputy; M. Hinaut, an ex-Chief of the Central Police of Paris, and his son; M. Auguet, a retired Captain and ex-Adjutant of Paris, lately returned from England; M. Durouchoux, wine broker; M. Gombaud, an ex-Commissary of Police, and M. Galleton (the same); M. Devallergues, a retired officer; M. Liautard; M. Valerius; the Curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, M. Robelet. A warrant has been issued against the Archbishop of Paris, M. Ferdinand de Berthier, and several other persons. At the house of Viscount de Conny was found a rough plan of a Royalist Association between the South and La Vendee. Printed pamphlets and some correspondence were found at the lodgings of several others. By a resolution formed yesterday, the Royal Court has instituted an inquiry into this important affair, and appointed Chief President Seguir to conduct it.

The government has sent off telegraphic despatches to the departments in order to tranquillize the public mind, and prevent any unfavourable effect from unfounded rumours.

The following proclamation was issued last evening by the prefect of police:—

"Inhabitants of Paris!

"Immediately after the days of July, the counter-revolutionary party, who, in the moment of danger, sheltered themselves behind misled soldiers, resumed the course of their former plots. It is under the shield of that liberty which our law guarantees to all, without distinction of opinions, that this party seek to subvert the institutions which we have won.

"They have now taken our forbearance for hesitation, and our confidence in ourselves for weakness. Yesterday they threw off the mask at St. Germain l'Auxerrois, by a senseless provocation to civil war, concerted, even by their own avowal, with Holyrood. This crime comes within the reach of the laws, and several of the persons charged have been arrested.

"Our cowardly enemies have only one means of figuring still in our country; it is by creating divisions, and sowing among us mistrust and discord. These manœuvres have during forty years done too much harm to France for them not to resort to them again at present.

"Let us remember that for a century the watchword of Jesuitism has been—'Hatred to the family of Orleans!' Let us confide in the King, whom this hatred and these persecutions have identified with our cause. If none among you is the dupe of the snare that is laid for you by our enemies, their attempt will only have consolidated the revolution, and shown how strong France is when she is united.

"They aim to impel the people to disorder, in order to drive them from labour and security. The good sense of the people will spurn these perfidious insinuations; and they will cease to devastate public property.

"The government knows the devotedness of the National Guards to the King, to our institutions, and order. This devotedness will never belie itself, and this great city will be preserved from all the excesses that might endanger its tranquillity and repose.

"J. J. BAUDE."

The minister of the interior issued the following proclamation:—

"Citizens of Paris!

"Respect to the Public Monuments!

"These words addressed to a civilized nation will not be uttered in vain. The Parisian people, offended by demonstrations hostile to our citizen King and the revolution of July, will never belie their noble sentiments, so often tried. They will confide in the government, who, this morning, arrested and placed in the hands of justice several of the principal actors in the factious ceremony which took place yesterday at St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

"MONTALIVET."

General Pajol, commandant of the first military division, issued likewise yesterday an order of the day, which says, that being informed that several of the persons who assisted at the funeral service at St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and who wore on their arm and hat a crape band, had formed part of the ex-Garde du Corps and Royal Guards, that it being impossible that such manifestations could be regarded otherwise than as acts of hostility against public order, and as being connected with other seditious attempts, it is ordered that all the aforesaid officers or subalterns shall quit Paris within 24 hours; those who exceed this delay, and who cannot produce a permission to sojourn, will be arrested and their names sent to the Minister of War.

The *Journal des Debats* has the following article:—"A document is said to have been issued by the cabinet of Holyrood, in which Charles X. gives to the partizans of his family the following instructions:—'In the departments of the north drive to insults and the violation of foreign territory, in order to excite the powers. At Paris encourage republicanism. In the provinces stir up the people against Paris, create jealousy against it, and represent it as in a state of anarchy. In the south, hold up the cause of religion; and in La Vendee that of legitimacy, in favour of Henry V. Intimate that Louis Philip cares little about the throne, which he was forced to usurp; and that, if necessary, he would enter into an arrangement with the coalition and legitimacy, when either of them shall appear to have acquired sufficient strength. Prove to people that they do not enjoy the liberty they thought they had won; that others have profited by their efforts, and finally, that legitimate power alone can give to the people true liberty, as well as work and commerce; and that, moreover, the legitimate government cannot now but be very liberal. Let our journals speak in the same sense, and create new ones to the same end. Keep up the careful, the natural dispositions of the religious part of the population. Aim at foreign war, by challenging the revolutionary party. Do not appear to rely upon foreign Powers, but constantly maintain that the government will fall of itself, in consequence of the enmity of all the parties against it, not merely by attacks from within.'"

It is asserted that a great number of electors at Paris have come to a resolution to refuse their votes, upon the occasion of a new election, to any deputy who shall have voted in favour of the law by which a person must pay a certain amount of taxes to become an elector. Several departments are said to have followed this example.—*Journal du Commerce.*

GREAT TUMULT IN PARIS.

(From *Galignani's Messenger* of Tuesday.)

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, about 200 persons went to the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, to attend a commemoration service performed for the late Duke of Berri. The rector of the parish officiated. In the middle of the choir was raised a catafalque, without ornaments. An officer who wore the insignia of several orders, took from his coat the cross of the order of St. Louis, and attached it to the pall, as did another officer his cross of the Legion of Honour. The catafalque was surmounted by a bust of the Duke of Bordeaux which had been consecrated, and at the four corners were white flags. After the service, at the moment when the attendants sprinkled holy water upon the pall, two crowns of immortelles were placed upon it. Among the persons present were a pupil of the school of St. Cyr, in uniform, and three National Guards, one of whom was a truss-maker, named Valerius, residing in the rue du Coq. A rumour having got abroad that the bust of the Duke of Bordeaux had been crowned under the title of Henry V., a crowd proceeded to the church, and a disturbance being apprehended, the National Guards on duty at head quarters hastened to the spot, and the persons who had caused the service to be celebrated being still in the vestry, a commissary of police was sent for. He entered the vestry, and found the bust in the hands of Madame Valerius, who had, gone round to make a collection for the poor, to which the Duchess of Berri had sent 500 francs. M. Ardel, a shoemaker, living in the rue de Grenelle St. Honore, attempted to seize it, but Valerius took it from his wife, and it disappeared. By order of the commissary, the three National Guards were arrested, and conducted to his office. Upon his examination, Valerius declared that Henry V. was his Sovereign, and his wife exclaimed, "We must not surrender, but must conquer or die." This occurrence made some noise in the quarter; strong parties were set on foot, and at half-past three o'clock, three other persons were apprehended and taken before the commissary of police. The crowd from this time gradually augmented in the Place Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, and the windows of the house of the rector having been broken, the drums at five o'clock beat to arms in all quarters of Paris, and the whole body of the National Guards were soon on foot. An intention was expressed of demolishing the church, and a party actually mounted on the roof, and threw down the cross, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, and some of the stone work. Several thousand men of the National Guards, besides a regiment of the line, and a detachment of the Municipal Horse Guards, were stationed in front of the church and in the environs of the Louvre, who hindered all approach to commit further mischief, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood placed lights at their windows to prevent confusion. A part of the crowd then proceeded to the palace of the Archbishop of Paris, and it is said that it was forced and pillaged; but a strong force of National Guards being drawn up round the church of Notre Dame and the palace, and all approach being forbidden, we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage. A vast multitude still continued in the vicinity of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the rector of which had fled. An individual, armed with a pair of pistols, who attempted to harangue the people, was seized, his clothes torn off his back, and he was thrown over the parapet into the quay, and, but for the interference of the National Guards, would probably have been massacred. A party went to the house of Valerius with the intention of sacking it, but were prevented by the National Guards, who, stationed at the extremities of the rue du Coq, allowed no one to pass. A project was formed to make an attack upon the church of St. Sulspice, but means were taken to thwart it by a body of National Guards being stationed in the vicinity. By midnight the crowds were completely dispersed, but the National Guards continued on duty, and strong patroles paraded the streets of the capital during the whole of the night.

The ferment which prevailed in the capital yesterday, and which seemed to be allayed last night, is renewed this morning (Tuesday). By seven o'clock dense crowds assembled opposite the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in the Place des Trois Maries, and on the quays. Disturbances being apprehended, the drums beat to arms, and the National Guards were again soon on foot, and orders given by the government for the pictures and other valuable property to be removed from the church to the Louvre. The people among the crowd have somewhere obtained a number of red caps generally worn by priests, which are stuck up on poles to violent shouts of "A bas les Calotins! A bas les Jesuites!" It is asserted that the rector of St. Germain l'Auxerrois has been arrested. The cross which was thrown down yesterday was removed by order of the mayor of the arrondissement, who found that the fleurs de lis with which it was ornamented excited the indignation of the people. In its fall it passed through the terrace, and descended into the organ loft. The high altar is said to have been greatly damaged, as well as many of the interior ornaments. It is stated that the mischief done at the Archbishop's palace yesterday is very great, the newly embellished rooms having been wantonly defaced, and a great quantity of the furniture and other effects broken and thrown out of the windows. At the moment we are writing (noon), valuable furniture of every description, pictures, richly bound books, &c., are floating down the river, which a number of boatmen are endeavouring to collect. The Pont Neuf is covered by a dense multitude of people, and numerous crowds are collected in various directions; but the populace seem perfectly peaceable and good humoured, and strong detachments of the National Guards are stationed near the church, to protect the building. A number of artillerymen and National Guards are now destroying with hammers the fleurs de lis that ornamented the railing surrounding the statue of Louis XIV. in the Place des Victoires, and those in front of the church des Petits Peres.

At eleven o'clock last night a mob of about 50 persons proceeded to the Hotel of M. Dupin, uttering alarming cries and vociferations. Several ill-dressed men forced their way into the court, with shouts of—"A bas Dupin! Dupin a la lanterne!" They were kept from acts of violence for some time by the inmates of the house, till the National Guards from a neighbouring post came up and dispersed them. On retiring they sang the Parisienne, and threatened to return.

The Courrier Francais states that "last evening couriers were sent off by the Carlist faction, to different parts of France, to announce that Henry V. had been proclaimed King at Paris, and that there was fighting in the streets."

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the *Morning Herald.*)

Tuesday, 4 o'clock.

Matters wear a serious appearance. The Archbishop's Palace has been again the object of attack, and completely gutted by the people, aided by the Garde Nationale. The entire of the furniture was thrown into the Seine, with all the books of the library; the leaves of which at one time covered the whole surface of the river. Several of the people, mounted on the Archbishop's horses, and attired in sacerdotal vestments, paraded the streets, mocking the attitudes and gestures of the clergy in giving benedictions, &c.

I have just heard, but cannot credit it, that the people will be allowed to sack the churches. I know that all the churches in my quarter are surrounded and protected by the National Guards. The drums beat incessantly, and the city is patrolled by at least 30,000 National Guards. Several arrests have taken place—among others M. Ferdinand Berthier (who affixed his Cross of the Legion of Honour to the Catafalque), M. de Vitrolles and M. de Canny—all three ex-deputies of the Coté Droite.

(From the *Times.*)

Wednesday Evening.

Last night and this day have passed off, as I had hoped they would, in perfect tranquillity. There had been, as I mentioned in my last letter, various scuffles throughout yesterday between the populace and the National Guards, owing to the determined and steady manner with which the latter maintained their posts; but in most instances, I have reason to believe, the efforts of the people to penetrate the military lines, were impelled by a desire to return to their own homes in besieged neighbourhoods, or see their friends during the conviviality of the carnival. Many (as I mentioned yesterday) were knocked down in these affrays, but there was no serious accident.

Before I relate to you some further particulars of these tumults, I wish to state, and I have this information from unquestionable authority, that a fortnight ago the Government here was fully apprised that the adherents of the unhappy family of Holyrood were engaged in plots to revive civil war in France, and that London was the central point of communication—the pivot for the organization of this conspiracy. I believe, too, that some information of these projects was made known to the British Government, and that cordial friendly feeling was manifested at your side of the water, to prevent as far as possible England from being again made the theatre of these cold-blooded experiments upon the peace of a neighbouring nation.

The anniversary of the assassination of the Duke of Berri was, I am told, an after thought, as the signal for an attempt at explosion. The first intention being the proclamation of a foolish regency of the Duchess of Berri for her son. A negociation for this purpose was opened in Spain, but the precious head of that monarchy, "nothing loth" if he dare, was afraid to commit himself with France, at this moment in so perilous an exploit, it being, as I learn, distinctly communicated to him, that any such act upon his territory would be considered as "his own." The next sagacious thought of these unhappy people at Holyrood was, to ascertain if upon any rock, or outlet of a port in Britanny, some fool with a white flag could be planted for a time just long enough to read to the sea-fowl the proclamation of a baby regency—and by the performance of this exploit upon the French territory, to give it a mock validity according to the law of nations. The Vendeans are, however, worn out as brigands; their old pay is still continued to them, and the Royal survivor of the intrigues of Coblentz and Brompton has failed now among his followers to find a Georges Cadoudal to devote himself in so desperate an experiment for a worn-out cause.

The mock regency being, of necessity, abandoned, the pious scheme of a mass for the dead was fixed upon as the next signal for civil commotion; and priests were found to profane the altar for the promotion of this guilty purpose. As I am informed it was on Wednesday last that the Government received conclusive intelligence that a plan was nearly consummated for endeavouring to execute such a conspiracy, that pains were taking in Bordeaux, Nismes, and among some of the clergy (curates) of Brittany to act in combination for the proclamation of little Harry the King; that signs and modes of intercommunication were pre-arranged, and that Paris could, by a well-directed [illegible] be thrown into confusion, the provinces [illegible] found desirous of extricating themselves from the political influence which the capital [illegible] been thought too long to have exercised over them.

I mentioned in my letter yesterday, that the good sense of the curate of St. Roch defeated the project of having the mass for the Duke of Berri celebrated in his chapel, and the Archbishop of Paris was pleased not to exhibit the same degree of good sense or feeling in preventing the Curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois (a weak and silly old man) from uplifting his hands to invoke civil war: they have paid for their folly by flight (as I understand) and by summary destruction of their moveables.

It is right I should mention, as part of the information I have received here, that the strong republican party—upon whose heated impulse, after all, these ultra-Royalists rely for an unintentional co-operation—impugn the Government of Philip for its conduct respecting this last tumult. They say that the Administration might have prevented any popular explosion; by seizing at once the known instigators of these tumults—by deposing the Archbishop when he was found yielding—and by nailing up the doors of the church of St. Germain Auxerrois; but that they preferred the bustle of a row in the hope of strengthening the interests of the throne, by the support of all who love quiet rather than liberty; and thereby evading the pledges of the revolution of July to give free institutions to the people. They say that Ministers had no objection, by this momentary excitement, to turn away, for a while, the demand of the people for a new electoral law, and the dissolution of the Chamber. And they go farther, and add, that this evasion of a pledge to the nation is partly accomplished by the wish of the King and his principal advisers, to conciliate the monarchical prejudices of foreign states.

It is, I know, the intention of the party of M. Maugulin, in the Chamber of Deputies, to make, as I have before said, the recent troubles a stalking horse for urging a new charge of weakness against the present ministers, who have been raising "heaven and earth" to moderate the conflicting questions which mitigate the dangers of foreign war. It cannot, I fear, be denied but that in the present excited state of the population, the chances tend more to strengthen extreme than moderate opinions. The delay, I know, to give the formal and final refusal by the King to the Belgic deputies, was contrived to soften down party asperity both here and in Brussels. This act upon which the

King had long determined, when he found that a contrary course would inevitably lead to war, was, for the purpose I have mentioned, postponed from Monday last until next Thursday or Friday. The intervening inflammation in the metropolis is most unfavourable to a calm execution of the King's purpose; while, on the other hand, the still further procrastination would only add to the cry of the violent party in the Chamber of Deputies, that this government is weak and dependent, and as such unable to wield the destinies of regenerated France.

Even such an effect at this moment here has an *apprehension* of popular excitement, that Baron Rothschild trembled for the result of his grand ball last night, owing to its having been preceded by some attacks in the journals, for some Russian loan which he is said to have contracted. The Baron was not, I have heard, quite free from apprehensions of an uninvited visit from the Carnival folks last night; but a splendid party, attended by all the diplomatists, and strangers of distinction, went off without interruption. However, with feelings of this kind afloat among parties much operating upon the public mind, it is not impossible but that the King may find himself placed in a most painful predicament in his external relations. The affairs of Italy, Poland, and Belgium, are elements of combustion, which are constantly stirred up here by the firebrands of all factions; and in Paris there is an excited population, on which each of these parties (always excepting the Ex-Royalists, who only fish in these troubled waters through mere despair) in its turn likes to play. The populace will undoubtedly feel themselves stronger after the exploits of the last two days; and if churches have been opened upon this holiday, for the performance of divine worship, for the comparatively few persons in France who now desire to visit them, the permission is one at this moment dependent upon sufferance; for, no doubt, although the National Guards will prevent general riot and plunder, the doors of any church would have been this day nailed up at the command of any of the bawling mummers of the workers who are now finishing their silly Carnival.

To revert to the local proceedings of this city since I wrote yesterday; the night, as I expected, passed off without riot, but with the usual noise and foolery of a popular carnival, which here is a bad representation of the London Bartholomew fair. The National Guards, regiments of the line, and cavalry, were in numerous detachments, and strongly posted, their pickets thrown out in all directions and main points of intercommunication well preserved, any attempt at serious riot, would, from the civil and military arrangements, have been instantly extinguished. The troops were all night under arms, and their bivouac fires blazed in the Courts of the Palais Royal, Louvre, and Tuileries, and at the stations in the quarter of the Luxembourg. The streets were almost universally illuminated, some of the windows of the houses up to the attics, so that any attempt of miscreants to destroy the ordinary lamps, and profit from the confusion of darkness, would have been unavailing. The prospect from the bridges along the quays at either side was beautiful from the streams of light shed by these illuminations, and the reflection in the sky from the watch-fires. The people were in many places talking in groups about the conspiracy of the Jesuits, to whom in fact they ascribed all the malignant attributes of the fallen angel.

Intelligence received from Turin confirms the insurrection of Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, and the flight of the Duke of Modena, with his family to Mantua; and adds, that Romagna, of which Ravenna is the capital, is also in a state of commotion.

LONDON—Saturday, Feb. 19.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

A letter has been received in town from Poole, announcing the arrival at that port of a British schooner, the Captain of which reports, that on the 7th instant, when near Belem, in the river Tagus, he saw the rockets thrown up, and perceived the troops in motion in Lisbon, and was boarded by a police or a custom house officer, who stated that an insurrection had broken out, and that the populace were about to force the prisons, and release the numerous prisoners whom the tyranny of Miguel had consigned to his dungeons for alleged political offences. As the Captain immediately sailed for England, no further particulars have been obtained, but a letter has been received by this vessel from a respectable British merchant at Lisbon, to his brother at Poole, which slightly alludes to some disturbances of a popular character. No intelligence of this kind has reached our Government, but it should be observed that the only British ship lying off Lisbon was the Briton, which would of course remain, supposing the news to be true, for the reception and protection of British subjects.—*Courier.*

A revolution has commenced in Portugal. We mentioned on Tuesday the discontent and agitation prevailing in that city; the intelligence of the first consequences of this state of things has been this morning received; but the ultimate success of the movement is yet uncertain. There is little doubt, however, that it is the result of a premediated plan. Some of the accounts go so far as even to assert that Donna Maria has been proclaimed.—*Globe.*

Belgium.—The Belgic Deputation had their solemn audience on Thursday, when the King of the French delivered to them, but with many gracious qualifying expressions, his positive refusal of the Crown of Belgium for the Duke of Nemours.

Sydney papers to the 10th Oct. have been received at the North and South American Coffee-house:—

WAR IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Sydney, Sept. 28.

The sister-country is in a state of war. Troops are marching to and fro—military posts forming in all directions—and the most active preparations making for a regular campaign. The papers have caught the true belligerent time, and speak of "the movements of the enemy," with as much tact as the European journals during the French war. It was high time these "notes of preparation" were heard. Emboldened by success, the blacks here become a universal terror to the country; their prejudices against the whites have ripened into deadly hate.

Colonel Arthur has made a move which bids fair to rescue the colony at once from the fangs of these merciless barbarians. He has issued an order, calling upon the people at large to co-operate with the government in a simultaneous effort to restore peace and safety throughout the island, and describing the plans he had formed for conducting the operations. It is remarked by Colonel Arthur, in his government order, that the native tribes of this island are well known to be, with few exceptions, exceedingly timid.

Every settler is called upon to furnish as many volunteers as he can possibly spare. All prisoners holding tickets of leave are required to report themselves to the police magistrates, &c.

The 7th of October is fixed upon for commencing the general movement, which is to decide whether Van Diemen's Land shall be a peaceful English settlement, or laid waste by lawless and blood-thirsty savages.

A VALUABLE IMPORTATION.

Letters from Calais state, that on the 10th inst. arrived there, by the English goelette, Market Maid, 9,000 muskets; by the French goelette Union, 10,000 muskets; by the French brig la Nereide, 10,985 muskets—all of them English manufacture. By the cutter Sir William Curtis, from London, arrived 25 barrels, 11 cases and 95 sacks of silver, with 44 ingots, valued at two millions of francs; and by the cutter la Charlotte, also from London, 200 sacks of silver, value 1,700,000 francs; also by various packet boats from Dover, 96 cases of silver, value 2,000,000 of francs.

COBBETT.

On Friday the London jury returned a true bill against Mr. Cobbett, for publishing a seditious libel, tending to excite disaffection among his Majesty's subjects, engaged in agricultural labour, and induce them to destroy machinery, &c.

The trial of Mr. St. John Long came on at the Old Bailey, on Saturday. The trial was proceeding when the London papers put to press.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, February 23.

THE PARISIAN MOB.

There is little fear but the "majesty of the people" will be duly respected in these our times—for independent of the peculiar reverence with which it is the growing fashion voluntarily to treat it in all quarters—it seems on many occasions pretty well disposed to assert itself and enforce upon us the consciousness of its potency. We have long since passed from the pupilage of our grandfathers, who were often puzzled whether kings really had a right divine to govern wrong or govern at all, and the only question which now remains to disturb us is, whether the sovereignty of the people does not ascend to as high a source—whether our sovereign lord, the mob, is not naturally infallible, and whether by any possibility it can ever err. For our own part we candidly own that we have not yet given in our adherence to the adopted idol of the day, on the one hand, upon a principle familiar to theologians, viz.—'that many fallibles could never make one infallible,' and on the other, on the ground that sundry *escapades* of its majesty *so frequently*, if not almost daily, come under our eye. Our readers will find that last week their sovereign and enlightened majesty of Paris took it into their head to be offended at a religious ceremony performed in the church St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and rising in their fury from one object of attack to another, proceeded from committing the greatest outrages in the church to lay violent hands on every person and thing connected with the office of religion. It is true that the religious ceremony is alleged to have only been a pretext for a political movement—that a conspiracy is alleged to have been on foot for a counter-revolution, and that the mob intended no invasion of religious worship when they threw down the cross which ornamented the exterior of the building—made a mock procession with the consecrated utensils, and threw the furniture of the Archbishop of Paris into the Seine; but political and religious desecrations are by all accounts so intimately blended in the transaction that we are at a loss to discover on which side the evidence of persecution and intolerance is the less palpable and convincing. To what extent the amazing infatuation of the *attachés* of the late regime may yet carry them, it is of course impossible to conjecture. There seems to be little doubt that they are at present resolved to maintain themselves as a party—to keep up a mutual correspondence, and preserve their hopes either of a restoration of Charles, or the succession of some member of that line of Bourbons. There are some, we see, to whom experience is given in vain, and who will never learn from the pages of history. But whatever may be the folly of this party, and, whether displayed in the object of their desires, or in the means they take to attain it, there is as yet but imperfect evidence that they had given much provocation to the sensibilities of the Parisian populace by any other than a religious service in the church before named—and thus the first use which we find these avengers of liberty making of their triumph is the most wanton exercise in their own persons of religious intolerance and persecution. Well may it be said that the worst of all tyrannies is that of a licentious multitude. It is not because the people of Paris have emancipated themselves from the Roman Catholic worship that they are particularly disposed to be now intolerant towards it—it would be the same thing, or likely worse, if they were its most devoted servants; but it is because the "mob" has tasted the enjoyment of power, and because they feel it becomes them to show that it is occasionally their pleasure to exercise it.

Yesterday, a child four years old, son to a man in John-street, was so severely burned that no hopes are entertained of its recovery. The mother went to market, and, as is too often the case with poor people, left the child asleep in a cradle without any person to mind it, from which, when it awoke, it arose and amused itself at the fire lighting straws, when the child's clothes caught fire.

The city quarter sessions, which were to be held on last Monday, were postponed to Monday next, in consequence of the absence of W. H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder, who is now in Dublin, on business connected with the corporation of this city.

At the Petit Sessions on Friday, a sailor, bearing the unbelieving cognomen, *Tom Paine*, complained against John Delaland, master, and Peter Blanfield, mate of a Jersey vessel now lying in the river, for assaulting him. It appeared that Paine was discharged from the vessel a few days ago, and on going on board to fetch his clothes away, an altercation arose between the parties, when the master struck Paine with "a rope's end" and knocked him down three times, and the mate then "hove him over board!" He would inevitably have been drowned, being in a state of intoxication at the time, only he was picked up by some lightermen who witnessed the occurrence. Delaland and Blanfield were severally fined 30s and costs.

Trinity College.—Three vacancies will shortly occur amongst the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; it is unknown who will accept the living of Killishandra, void by the death of Dr. Hales.

Thursday, John Croker, Esq. of Ballyneguard, was sworn in High Sheriff of the county Limerick.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, son of Lord Viscount Lismore, was sworn into the office of High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary, and Richard Mayberry Duckett, Esq. into the office of Sub-Sheriff of said county for the current year.

The civic authorities of Limerick very properly arrested a man for crying out seditious and treasonable songs in the streets of that city.

KILKENNY ELECTION.

Monday the election of a Knight of the Shire for the county Kilkenny commenced. After the writ was read, Major Bryan, of Jenkinstown, proposed Lord Duncannon as a fit and proper person to represent the county in parliament. He was seconded by Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock, brother-in-law of Lord Duncannon. Mr. Warren, of Sandford-court, proposed the Hon. Pierce Butler, and was seconded by Mr. Wm. Francis Finn. Several of the agitators were then proposed and seconded, in order to give them an opportunity of speechifying. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Esq. spoke at great length in favour of Lord Duncannon—he was replied to by Mr. Maurice O'Connell, son of Daniel; the former eulogized in warm terms the merits of Lord Duncannon, and stated that the repeal of the Union was a mere chimera to lead the people astray, as it was a measure completely impracticable. After several other gentlemen had spoken, the court was adjourned by the High Sheriff at 8 o'clock till yesterday morning.

MR. GALLAHER.

On Monday night this gentleman entertained a very crowded and fashionable house, many of whom testified their opinions of his merits by oft-repeated applause. His impersonation of the various characters was critically correct, and his rapidity in the change of those characters truly astonishing. His ventriloquism is confessedly superior to any thing of the kind ever heard in Waterford. Mr. G.'s *Paul Doherty*, an Irish professor of music, was highly amusing and characteristic. We understand Mr. Gallaher will favour those citizens, who could not conveniently attend in the evening, with a day performance, on Friday, which we trust will be well attended, as, independent of Mr. G.'s liberality in the cause of public charity, we consider him highly deserving of favour from the citizens of Waterford.

SPENCE THE ORATOR.

Yesterday a man named Spence, formerly a private in the Dublin Militia, who, our readers will recollect, figured some time back, as a mob orator at Liverpool and other places, in opposing some gentlemen connected with the Hibernian Bible Society, was arrested by Mr. George Wright, Chief Constable, on board the City of Waterford steamer, a few minutes before she sailed for Bristol, on a charge of swindling. He was conveyed to the Mayor's office, when it appeared that Spence was sojourning for the last week in Dungarvan, where he met with a cousin-german, footman to Mr. Giles, in that neighbourhood. The poor servant, proud of his eloquent cousin, lavished favours in abundance on him, made him a present of a top coat, vest, stockings, silk handkerchiefs, &c. &c. and also gave him an order on the Savings' bank, where he had money deposited, for £3. Having entrusted Spence with the pass-book, he received the entire amount, forgot to give his simple but generous relative the balance, and decamped without beat of drum from the land of Hoaks. The servant, having learned that Spence left town without bidding him a last farewell, suspected that he was *cosened*, and immediately set off for Kilkenny, where he expected to meet him haranguing the "Hurlers" and shouting, as he is wont, for the Liberathor. Not finding him there, he bent his way to Waterford, and on going on board the steamer, he saw his friend just about to start for the merry shores of England, when he was so unceremoniously arrested in his flight by the very active officer already named. Previous to the arrival of Alderman H. Alcock, who is acting as Mayor, during the absence of Sir Edmund Skottowe, some persons interfered, and effected a compromise between the cousins. Spence returned some of the money and was then allowed accompanied by his wife, to depart, but we will have the honour of his company for a few days longer in the city, as the steamer sailed before he was released from durance.

NEW BISHOP.

Doctor Kyle, the late provost, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Cork. Doctor Lloyd is to be the new provost.

IRISH ELECTION PETITIONS.

The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition from the town of Carlow, have decided that the freemen have no right to vote at the election of members of parliament; and that the sitting member, Lord Tullamore, was duly elected. Mr. O'Connell gave his opinion, and staked his professional character upon the fact of the freemen being entitled to vote.

The committee on the Wexford election petition have decided against the sitting member, Mr. Wigram, and in favour of Sir Edward Cholmondeley Deering, Bart., who is now member for the town of Wexford.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPLANATIONS—MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

The attempts to construe the late proceedings in the King's Bench as a triumph over government have drawn from Mr. Stanley a narrative of the circumstances which occurred previously to the withdrawal of the pleas of not guilty, to fourteen of the counts in the indictment against Mr. O'Connell and others. In consequence of Mr. Stanley's statement, a reply has been published by Mr. O'Connell. In the most material point both parties concur, namely, that there has been no compromise; and thus it appears that whatever advantage a plea of not guilty gives to a defendant, either in point of law or in point of credit, has been gratuitously given up by one side, whilst the other side gave up nothing—but, on the contrary, warned the parties that "THE LAW MUST TAKE ITS COURSE." Whether a bargain was attempted or not, it is now agreed on both sides, that no bargain was consented to; and the new position of the parties is no longer to be accounted for by any hopes held out from Government.

Mr. Stanley's statement, that a compromise was solicited from Government by Mr. O'Connell's friends, is now uncontradicted. It is also uncontradicted, that the solicitations were refused. On this subject, Mr. O'Connell says merely, that HE did not ask a compromise, and that he did not employ any friend to ask one on his behalf. It must be pretty manifest that Mr. O'Connell says what is literally true, for if any person in his situation desired a favourable compromise from Government, it would naturally be his object, first, to ascertain what chance he would have of success in his application, and his friends anticipating his desire, would be the proper persons to feel the way for him: this is precisely the result to be inferred from Mr Stanley's statement. Mr O'Connell's friends made the experiment, perhaps without being requested, and found it hopeless; and Mr O'Connell, of course, need not then ask what it was known would be refused. Whether Mr O'Connell requested his friends to apply for him, is a matter more of a personal than a public consideration, and therefore we pass it by. But from the view which we take of the subject, we are inclined to think that the proceedings, if any further be adopted, will in a great measure be affected by the line of public conduct which Mr O'Connell may think proper to adopt during the interval between the present time and next term.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

The *Freeman's Journal* says, that the proceedings which were instituted against the proprietor and publisher of *The Irish Volunteer*, have been abandoned.

It is stated that the Insolvent Court in Ireland will be abolished, and the business transferred to the Common Pleas. This will be a saving of £5,000 a year to the country.

A summons for the 24th inst. to attend the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to decide on the petition against the return of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, for the county Clare, has been served on William Kean, Esq. Clerk of the Peace.

Ten peers, one hundred and eleven magistrates, two hundred and sixty landed proprietors, three hundred land and house holders, &c. in all over nine hundred, have signed the county Cork declaration in favour of the Union.

By a Parliamentary Paper, just published, it appears that there is an increase in the Army Estimates for 1831, over those of 1830, of £146,690 13s 8d, of which £72,476 11s 7d caused by the augmentation of the Volunteer force.

Young Napoleon made his *debut* in society at the English ambassador's ball at Vienna on the 5th, and at that of the Russian ambassador the following day.

VESTRY LAWS.

The readers of the Parliamentary Debates may have seen that a petition against the Vestry Act was presented in the House of Commons the other night from Protestant inhabitants of this city, we believe forty in number. Copies of the petition and correspondence which took place on the subject have been handed to us for publication, and we subjoin them. We have seen a list of names subscribed to the petition. They are highly respectable.

Dear Sir, Waterford, Feb. 11, 1831.

I beg leave to send to you a petition from the Protestant inhabitants of this city, whose names are subscribed to it, praying for a repeal of the Vestry laws, with the request from them that you will be so good as to take the earliest opportunity of presenting it to the Commons House of Parliament.

From your own knowledge of the persons who have signed this Petition, and who you will perceive comprise a considerable part of the influential and respectable Protestants of this city, you may judge the interest here felt in the repeal of laws which oppressively bear on the dissenting population of this country, and which (while those laws exist) bring constantly into collision parties who create feelings it is the interest of the country should be buried in oblivion.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM MARCHANT ARDAGH.

To the Right Hon. Sir John Newport,
Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir, London, 17th Feb., 1831.

I have been favoured with your letter, accompanying a petition which does the subscribers the greatest honour, and which I have been much gratified by the trust of presenting to the House. This I did yesterday, and as far as the new rule of debate on the presentation of petitions would allow, called the attention of the House to its contents, as emanating on the part of the petitioners a truly liberal and enlightened spirit, and affording to the house a proof of the absolute necessity of extinguishing wholly that hateful source of discord and angry feelings. It has, I am happy to add, in every quarter to which I have communicated it on the House of Commons, been viewed in the light I have described, as connected with the honourable views of the subscribers, although there may be, and I believe are some, who differ from their adoption.

I have delivered the petition for the Peers to Lord Grey, who has promised to present it to that House.

Your's, very truly,

JOHN NEWPORT.

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned Protestant inhabitants of the City of Waterford and its Vicinity,

Sheweth—

That we yield to no portion of his Majesty's loyal subjects in due attachment to his Majesty's royal person, and the Constitution and institutions of this united empire.

That we feel for the real interests of the religion which we profess, that anxious zeal which becomes true Protestants, and which arises from a conviction how closely connected is the propagation of religious feeling and national prosperity in every civilized community.

That we, as Christians, thus desirous of the peace and concord of all Christian communities, and as Irishmen, convinced that without such peace but a poor prospect appears for the happiness of our country, we have long felt as a grievous interruption to both, the present state of the law respecting vestries in Ireland.

That as the law now stands, a heavy tax is levied for the purposes of repairing Protestant churches, and supporting the decency of Protestant worship, not only on the Protestant, but on the dissenting population of the country.

That this contribution is generally taken from a very poor community, and to support establishments in the benefits of which they cannot by possibility participate, and over which they cannot exercise any efficient controul, a violation in the apprehension of your petitioners, not merely of the recognised principles of the British Constitution, but of the first principles of justice and humanity.

That the power and interest of our church and religion, so far from being consulted by such enactments, are seriously and injuriously affected in the mind of every enlightened friend to its true character and prosperity.

We therefore pray your Hon. House will take into your earliest consideration the present state of the vestry laws, with a view to their total repeal, or at least to such amendment (with reference to the circumstances above stated) as your Hon. House may consider satisfactory to the interests of this country.

DUBLIN COMMISSION COURT—Saturday.

ARRAIGNMENT OF DILLON.

It having been intimated to the court that Mr. Luke Dillon, the person charged with having committed a felonious assault on a young lady, of great respectability, was in custody, an order was sent for him, that he might be brought from Newgate to the bar, to plead to the bills found against him at the last commission.

In a few minutes afterwards Mr. Dillon appeared at the bar. He is a young man, was dressed in a suit of black, and is rather well looking. He pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment. After doing so, he was asked was he ready for his trial, and said, "my solicitor went for my counsel, and I expect him here every moment."

Mr. Fallon—My Lords, I am here Counsel for the Crown, and I beg to state to you that bills were found against the prisoner at the last Commission; he has not been amenable to the laws of his country since then; he certainly surrendered himself yesterday, but never gave notice to the crown of his intention to give himself up. On the authorities that regulate cases of this kind, I do not think he is entitled to have a trial this Commission.

Mr. Hamilton applied to have the prisoner admitted to bail.

Judge Jebb—Bail cannot be taken, and the trial must be postponed to the next sitting of the court.

Dillon was then brought back in custody to Newgate.

The Marquis of Anglesey in his reply to an address from Headford, in the county of Galway, uses the following very strong language in reference to the *late* (so we believe we may call it) agitation in this country. His Excellency says:—

"You only do justice to my character when you refer my enforcement of the law to my solicitude for the safety of your country. I forbore until forbearance was no longer consistent with my duty—until turbulence had been reduced to system—until discontent had been disciplined into disaffection, and in the almost daily convocations of affiliated incendiaries, I beheld the evidences of insurrectionary organization. I hail your devotion to the cause in which the connexion between Ireland and Great Britain is manifestly involved. You feel that legislative disunion is synonymous with national separation, and you prefer the endurance of any temporary evils, which it will be the endeavour of the Government to alleviate and to correct, to a convulsion, which after the prodigal effusion of the best blood of Ireland, would terminate in the establishment of the worst of all despotisms—that which under the forms of a commonwealth, would bear all the characteristics of the most degrading tyranny, and would leave to life and property no better safeguard, than would be supplied by the ferocious caprices of infuriated assemblies, under the dominion of men whose lucrative love of country would only find a wider field for the exercise of their rapacious patriotism in promiscuous confiscation.

Dublin Castle, 19th Feb., 1831.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, Feb. 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	92 0	to 95 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	29 0	to 30 0
Wheat, per brl.	34 0	.. 37 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 6
Meal, do.	00 0	.. 00 0	Swansea,	2 10	.. 3 0
Rice, per cwt.	00 0	.. 00 0			

There was a poor supply of corn at market from farmers for the last few days. We have no alteration in prices to notice from last quotations. Only 29 firkins of butter came to market on Saturday, which were bought at from 92s to 95s per cwt.; Monday there were but two firkins of inferior quality purchased; yesterday 36 firkins were weighed, only two of which brought 95s. the remainder 93s per cwt. Bacon pigs and scalded pork are 1s per cwt. under last quoted prices.

Cork, Feb. 22.—To the merchants, first quality, 90s; second do., 86s; third do., 82s; fourth do., 76s; fifth, 74s; sixth do., 68s. To the country—first quality, 80s; second do., 76s; third do., 72s; fourth do., 68s; fifth do., 64s; sixth do., 58s.

THE PRESS.

A good deal of conversation took place in the houses of parliament on Thursday, upon the subject of the budget. We congratulate the country upon the great probability that the tax upon steam-boat passengers will be given up, or, at least, so far mitigated, as not to impede the increase and improvement of that inestimable addition to the resources and power of the empire—our steam navy. A great part of the misdirection and perplexity of the budget has been explained by the discovery that Mr. Poulett Thomson, the chief representative of the political economists, has had a principle share in its construction. We have acted fairly by Lord Grey's administration, and we mean it fairly; and we cannot render it a more valuable service than by telling his lordship, that if he expects to float through the session, he must throw overboard Mr. Poulett Thomson, and the whole knot of pretending fribbles with which that gentleman is connected. This is not mere impertinent intrusion on our part. The circumstances of the times demand a *strong government*. The last week has shown that Lord Grey's present government is not a *strong one*, and that it is weak by reason of the bungling in the *details* duties and the *budget*—by reason, in short, of every thing in which Mr. P. Thomson and the economists have put their hands. Divested of this element of weakness, however, Lord Grey's would be a strong government, and generally a good government; it is, therefore, as much the public interest as it is his lordship's that he should be rid of these people. It is very true that the government which would succeed to the present would be probably still weaker than the economists render this. Sir R. Peel will carry with him into office the hatred and distrust of the two great divisions of the country—of the Tories for what he has already done, of the Whigs, for what he must do (namely, turn them out) before he can be a minister; his, therefore, would be the weakest of all weak governments. But the mob of the country, and even the mob of parliament, do not think of this; and if Lord Grey do not disarm them himself by getting quit of those who prevent his giving fair play to his own principles in trade and finance, to those of Sir James Graham, and all the other really wise men of his Cabinet, he will be displaced by Sir Robert, and incur at the same time the mortification of defeat, and the guilt of handing over the government to those who, if they are permitted to take it, will infallibly ruin the country.—*Standard.*

Bolivar.—Notwithstanding his having for a long period possessed unlimited controul over the revenues of three countries, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, the Liberator died without possessing a single shilling of the public money; but also without debts, although he had sacrificed nine-tenths of a splendid patrimony in promoting the service of his country, and in liberating nearly 1000 slaves. The diamond crosses, and other magnificent decorations, which had been presented to him by the different states and towns in Peru and Bolivia, are, by the Liberator's order, to be restored to the donors as memorials of his affection. His last prayer was for his country; his last sigh against anarchy; and no breath of resentment towards those who had ruined the nation to destroy him, escaped his lips. He died as he had lived—a true patriot. Bolivar died at Santa Martha on the 30th day of December, 1830—not the least remarkable feature of that eventful year.

NEW SHERIFFS.

Dublin Castle, 18th Feb., 1831.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year:

Antrim—George Macartney, Lissanoure Castle, Esq.
Armagh—Hugh Harris, Ashfort, Esq.
Carlow—Robert C. Browne, Browneshill, Esq.
Cavan—George M. Knipe, Erne-hill, Esq.
Clare—George Studdart, Clonderalaw, Esq.
Cork—John Hyde, jun., Castle Hyde, Esq.
Donegal—Alexander R. Stewart, Ards-house, Esq.
Down—William Massenden, Larchfield, Esq.
Dublin—Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, Belvedere House, Bart.
Fermanagh—Arthur C. Brooke, Coldbrooke, Esq.
Galway—John Donnellan, Ballydonnellan, Esq.
Kerry—Daniel Cronin, Park, Esq.
Kildare—Dominick O'Reilly, Kildangan Castle, Esq.
Kilkenny—William Bayley, jun., Newland, Esq.
King's Co.—James Frank Rolleston, Frankfort Castle, Esq.
Leitrim—Francis O'Beirne, Jamestown Lodge, Esq.
Limerick—John Croker, Ballinaguard, Esq.
Longford—Barry Fox, Foxhall, Esq.
Louth—Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., Barmeath.
Mayo—Charles N. Knox, Castlelacken, Esq.
Meath—The Hon. Edward Preston, Gormanstown Castle.
Monaghan—Henry C. Leslie, Ballybay, Esq.
Queen's Co.—W. C. Cooper, Cooper's Hill, Esq.
Roscommon—Edmund H. Naughten, Esq.
Sligo—Robert Jones, jun. Fortland, Esq.
Tipperary—The Hon. C. O'Callaghan, Shanbally Castle.
Tyrone—Sir J. R. Bunbury, Bart., Speer Royal Castle.
Waterford—Henry C. Gumbleton, Curriglass House, Esq.
Westmeath—Hon. A. Caulfield Browne, Glaston, Esq.
Wexford—Major James Boyd, Rosslare.
Wicklow—Hon. Grenville Leveson Proby, Glenait.

LENT ASSIZES, 1831.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, 7th March.
Wexford, at Wexford, Thursday, 10th.
Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 14th.
City of Waterford, same day.
County of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Thursday, 17th.
City of Kilkenny, same day.
County of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, 21st.

The Hon. Justice Torrens, } Justices.
The Hon. Baron Foster, }
Andrew Torrens, Esq. } Registers.
George Henry Pentland, Esq }

The Grand Juries throughout the Circuit will be sworn at two o'clock on the respective Commission Days, and the Criminal and Civil business immediately after proceeded on in the several counties and cities. All records and appeals, civil bills cognizable at the assizes, and appeals from the decision of the Assistant Barristers under the statute for registering freeholds must be entered with the registers before the sitting of the court in each town. All informations and recognizances must be sent into the Crown Office previous to the commission days. Such prosecutors and witnesses in criminal cases as do not attend at the sitting of the criminal courts in each county and city will forfeit their recognizances, and will not obtain orders for their expenses.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Trim, Monday, March 7th	Maryborough, Monday, 21st
Mullingar, Friday, 11th	Carlow, Friday, 25th
Phillipstown, Wednesday, 16th	Naas, Monday, 28th

Right Hon the Lord Chief Justice, } Justices.
The Rt Hon the Lord Chief Baron, }
John Doherille, Esq. } Registers.
George Joy, Esq. }

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Drogheda, Monday, March 7th	Carrickfergus, Tuesday, 22d.
Dundalk, Wednesday, 9th	Town of Carrickfergus, same day
Monaghan, Saturday, 12th	Downpatrick, Monday, 28th
Armagh, Thursday, 17th	

The Hon Justice Moore, } Justices.
The Hon Justice Johnson, }
Henry Tydd, Esq. } Registers.
William Lewis, Esq. }

NORTH WEST CIRCUIT.

Longford, Monday, March 7th	Omagh, Tuesday, 22d
Cavan, Thursday, 10th	Lifford, Tuesday, 29th
Enniskillen, Friday, 18th	Londonderry, Sat. April 2d

Rt Hon Lord Chief Justice Common Pleas, } Justices.
The Hon Justice Burton, }
James Johnston, Esq. } Registers.
Samuel S. Reeves, Esq. }

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roscommon, Monday, March 7th	Sligo, Wednesday, 16th
	Castlebar, Tuesday, 22d
Carrick-on-Shannon, Friday, 11th	Galway, Wednesday 30th
	Town of Galway, same day

Hon Baron Sir W. C. Smith, Bart. } Justices.
The Hon Justice Vandeleur, }
George Fleetwood, Esq. } Registers.
John Lambert, Esq. }

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Ennis, Monday, March 7th	Tralee, Saturday, 19th
Limerick, Friday, 11th	Cork, Friday, 25th
City of Limerick, same day	City of Cork, same day.

The Hon Justice Jebb, } Justices.
The Hon Baron Pennefather, }
Rowland Hayland, Esq. } Registers.
Samuel Delap, Esq. }

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Town ..... 2 5 0 } Currency

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