

THE WATERFORD JEWELLER
A SPLENDID SUPPLY OF
JEWELLERY AND FANCY ARTICLES
Has this day been received by
RICHARD WALSH,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
WHERE may be had every description of
NEW WATCHES, Eight-day, Thirty-hour, and
Alarm CLOCKS, &c. &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, carefully repaired on the
most moderate terms.
Country Orders, for the regulating and repairing of Clocks
and Time Pieces, respectfully solicited and carefully attended to.
Waterford, March 29, 1831.

THE WATERFORD JOURNAL

Vol. VIII.—No. 796. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1831. PRICE 6d.

[CHARITY.]
FANCY BALL AND SUPPER.
THE FANCY BALL AND SUPPER for the
BENEFIT OF THE MENDICANT ASYLUM, will take
place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of April next.
STEWARDS.
Right Worshipful Sir EDMUND SKOTOWE, Mayor,
Captain COLE, 13th Regiment,
GEORGE MEARA, Esq., May Park,
HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Esq., Belmont House
JOHN HAWTREY JONES, Esq., Mullinahone.
RICHARD WALL MORRIS, Esq.,
JAMES ESMONDE, Esq.,
EDWARD HOBSON, Esq.,
TICKETS.
Ladies 6s. Gentlemen 3s. 6d.
To be had at the Mirror Office, S. Phelan, Messrs. Carroll
and Greaves, at the principal Milliners' Shops, and of the Street
Vendors.
No Masks permitted.
Dancing to commence at half past 9 o'clock.

SAMUEL E. ARDAGH,
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, MALL, WATERFORD.
HAS just received, direct from the Proprietor,
ROBERT N. GIBSON'S CELEBRATED
PAIN EXPELLING AND CONDITION POWDERS.
Their merits over all other Medicines used in the treatment of
Worms, consist in the safety, simplicity, in the administering them,
and the certainty of producing the desired effect, without
making any alteration in either labour or feeding of the Horse.
* * * Each package contains a Treatise on Worms.
S. B. A. Agent for Waterford, will in future be constantly
supplied with all the so justly celebrated Veterinary Medicines of
R. N. Gibson.
* * * The above Establishment is as usual supplied with the
most genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c., and every Patent Medicine
of repute, direct from the original Proprietors.
Also, Holy's improved domestic Lavement's Machines, and
Surgical Instruments of the most approved Makers.
See Medicine Chests fitted up with appropriate directions.

ESTABLISHED PATENT MEDICINES.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Depot for Ireland,
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,
No. 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
DR. JAMES FEVER POWDER.
THE only genuine, by Mr. R. G. G. James,
is universally approved by the Profession and the Public,
and is administered with equal success in Fevers, Inflam-
matory Diseases, Measles, Pleurisy, Sore Throats, Rheuma-
tism, &c. When given in Cold, Catarrhs, &c., it is generally
found to check their progress or shorten their duration. In
Packets 2s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
As a mild and effectual remedy in all those affections which
have their origin in a morbid action of the Liver and Biliary
organs, namely, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache,
Flatulence, Heartburn, Constipation, and those affections erro-
neously called Nerves, these pills (which do not contain any
Mercurial preparation whatever) have met with more general
approval than any other Medicines. They are acknowledged to
be a most invaluable Medicine in tropical climates. In
Boxes 2s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each.

MARSHALL'S UNIVERSAL CERATE.
Is most efficacious as an application to broken Chlores, ill-
conditioned Wounds, Burns, Scalds, and all Sores, Ulcers, &c.
which are difficult to heal. Scalds and most of the Legs, and
may be advantageously used in the treatment of all the most
of that description. In Boxes 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

**DALBY'S CARMINATIVE, OR, INFANT'S PRE-
SERVATIVE.**
By William Dalby, Grandson of the Inventor.
This invaluable Preparation has received the approbation
even of the Faculty, and a long period of years has fixed
the character of it, as one of the most efficacious of Nerve
Medicines, for preventing and removing those disorders of the
Stomach and Bowels, to which children are liable, such as
griping pains, Convulsions, Flatulency, Acidity, looseness of
the bowels, and the distressing symptoms which attend the
period of Teething.

HICKMAN'S PILLS.
This Medicine has been long approved for the relief it affords
in those affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which are attended
with the formation of Gravel, Calculus, and the various kinds
of sediments which these organs are liable to deposit when
diseased; it allays the pains in the Back and Loins
which accompany these affections; it neutralises the acid which
is the means of forming the concretions, and is found to succeed
where most remedies of the kind have altogether failed. In
Boxes at 2s. 6d. and 11s.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES.
Have so long retained their celebrity as a Worm Medicine,
that it is needless to say more of them, than they are applicable
to all ages, by following the directions—their beneficial effects
are not however more confined to the Vermifuge property.
they are an excellent Medicine for Children in all the
Bowel's require to be freed of their contents. In Packets
1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

THE QUAKER'S COUGH DROP.
O. Compound Balsam of Aniseed, Horehound and Licorice—
Prepared from a Recipe of the late J. C. Lettison, M. D.
This Medicine was the favourite of the above Physician
during a practice of nearly fifty years in the city of Lon-
don, and is in the highest repute with all persons who
have been in the habit of taking it; by the anodyne properties it
possesses, it allays the irritating Cough attendant upon con-
sumption of the Lungs, and that which so frequently accom-
panies all kinds of colds—its effects in relieving expectation have
also been generally acknowledged. It is an excellent Medicine
for Colds of long standing, and is a most efficacious Remedy
for Wheezing and Oppression at the Chest. It may be had re-
course to with equal advantage at all periods of life by following
the directions. In Bottles 1s. and 2s. 6d. each.

**THE LANCASTER, OR, QUAKER'S BLACK
DROP.**
This is a preparation of Opium, which by the process adopted
by the Proprietor, is free from the effects of the opium,
the irritating quality of common Laudanum—it causes pain, and
induces sleep without disturbing the nervous system, and is
excessively patronized by the Faculty. In Bottles 2s. 6d. and
4s. 6d. each.

PERRY'S ESSENCE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.
Has been found of such efficacy in relieving Tooth-
ache, that it has been mentioned most favourably, in
several Medical Journals; it affords instantaneous relief, and
generally prevents any recurrence of pain; it has also given
ease in most violent Fits of the Colic, depending upon
colds of the Teeth. In Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

**POWER'S OINTMENT FOR RING-WORM OR SCALD
HEAD.**
Of all diseases to which Children are subject, none are more
troublesome and difficult of cure than those of Ring-worm and Scald-
Head. Parents and others who have the care of Children, will
fully estimate and gladly avail themselves of any preparation
which may be considered a specific for their cure. For some
years the Proprietor has extensively used this preparation
himself, and has never in one instance known it to fail. In
Pots 2s. 6d. each.

**Country Agents—Messrs. ARDAGH, Apothecary and
Chemist, Mail, and PHILAN, Quin, Waterford—Ridgway,
Price, and Taylor, Wexford—Mullin, Ross—Fitzsimons,
Kilkenny—Davis, and Hackett, Clonmel—Joyce, Fermoy—
Quinn, Dungarvan—Stanislaus, Youghal—Finn, Lismore—and
no other persons whatever, in the respective towns.**

MARRIED.
In London, William Hart, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, to
Mary, Countess of Strathmore.

DIED.
Saturday at Dungarvan, Miss Anne Kennedy, daughter of
the late Francis Kennedy, of Ballinacorney House, county
Waterford, Esq.

At Parkville, near Clonmel, Samuel Morton, Esq.
On Saturday last, in Wexford, John Nunn Parker, Esq. at an
advanced age.

At Clonmel, Mowbray Millbank, Esq. for
several years, in consequence of the Clonmel Dispensary and Fever
Hospital, &c.

THE MARKETS.
WATERFORD, March 30.
a. d. a. d. a. d. a. d.
Butter, per cwt. 113 0 0 0 Bacon, Pig, per lb. 36 0 0
Wheat, per bush. 28 0 34 0 Hops, do. 20 0 21 0
Oats, ditto. 13 0 15 0 Offal, do. 16 0 18 0
Barley, ditto. 15 0 16 0 Whiskey, per gal. 6 4 6 8
Cornmeal, per cwt. 15 0 16 0 Beef, per lb. 0 4 0 6
Flour, per bag. 42 0 43 0 Pork, do. 0 4 0 6
Rice, per cwt. 30 0 36 0 Mutton, do. 0 21 0 4
Wheat, do. 20 0 24 0 Veal, do. 0 3 0 5
Indian Corn, do. 0 0 0 0 Potatoes, per lb. 0 8 0 9
Meal, do. 0 0 0 0 Coals, Newport, 3 2 0 3 6
Rice, per cwt. 00 0 0 0 Swanes, 0 0 0 0
The receipts of corn from foreign ports are very limited, wheat is
at the decline, the general price yesterday was from 28s to 35s
per bushel, and for prime samples 34s; oats is also looking
downward, yesterday 13s to 15s, and for fine 14s; barley
without alteration, yesterday 15s to 16s per bushel. The price of
butter on Saturday was from 11s to 12s per cwt. and for
first quality, 12s to 13s; and for second quality, 11s to 12s;
and for third quality, 10s to 11s; and for fourth quality, 9s to 10s;
and for fifth quality, 8s to 9s; and for sixth quality, 7s to 8s;
and for seventh quality, 6s to 7s; and for eighth quality, 5s to 6s;
and for ninth quality, 4s to 5s; and for tenth quality, 3s to 4s;
and for eleventh quality, 2s to 3s; and for twelfth quality, 1s to 2s;
and for thirteenth quality, 0s to 1s; and for fourteenth quality, 0s to 1s;
and for fifteenth quality, 0s to 1s; and for sixteenth quality, 0s to 1s;
and for seventeenth quality, 0s to 1s; and for eighteenth quality, 0s to 1s;
and for nineteenth quality, 0s to 1s; and for twentieth quality, 0s to 1s;
and for twenty-first quality, 0s to 1s; and for twenty-second quality, 0s to 1s;
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Mr. STANLEY brought in a bill to amend the representation in Ireland. Although it was somewhat unusual, upon moving the first reading of a bill, to call the particular attention of the House to its provisions, they being generally explained at the time leave was given to bring in the bill, still as an understanding had been come to that he should on this occasion go through the alterations which would be made by the bill, he would do so, and as briefly as possible. It was

Mr. STANLEY said at £50. With respect to the cities, towns, and boroughs, which had the right of sending members to parliament, the plan of the English bill was to be followed to a considerable extent. Persons who rented and occupied a house of the value of £10 per annum, and had paid their rent and rate, were to be entitled to a vote. In this point the bill accorded with that for England. In another respect, however, it differed. In the cities, towns, and boroughs in Ireland, there were three classes of resident voters. These classes were the freeholders of £50, £20, and £10, the leaseholders and the householders. By the bill, the whole of these retained the privilege they now enjoyed. The power given to the Privy Council by the English Bill had been much objected to; but although the Irish bill went upon the same principle, he did not think it would be subject to any opposition upon that account. In Ireland, the duty of the Privy Council would be much more confined than in England. The Privy Council would only have to settle in cases of dispute, what were the limits of any city, borough, or town. That was a power which he thought might be given to the Privy Council without exciting the slightest jealousy or apprehension. With respect to the making out of the lists of voters, the plan followed in the English bill had been followed in the Irish one, as nearly as was convenient. Where there were churchwardens, it was made their duty, as in England, and annually to make out lists of the voters, and where there were no churchwardens, power was given to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint two persons to perform that duty. The lists so made up were to be submitted to barristers, who were to settle them. In the lists of each county, one was to be appointed to settle the lists of each county, but in Ireland there were to be only eight barristers, and they were to be of a certain standing, and appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. In England the lists were to be settled by Ireland they were to be finally settled by assistant magistrates. The poll was to be taken in England, in cities, towns, and boroughs, it was to be taken in five days, and in each county fifteen places for polling might be named, with the provision that at no one place more than six hundred votes should be taken. In Ireland the principal alterations made by the bill were the general qualifications for the franchise and a mode of modifying the franchise. He had observed that with disfranchisement, but the house would at once see that although "none" were deprived of their privileges, the franchise was greatly extended (hear). The existing right was taken away, and that right was created of its exclusive and objectionable character. It might be told that in thus adhering to the privileges already established, the Government had not pursued that scheme of population which had been followed with respect to England, and that some of the towns in Ireland which possessed the right of sending members to that House were inferior in point of population to others which enjoyed no such privilege; but it should be remembered that all the places which did return members were considerable in importance and size; and it was not the object or the wish of his Majesty's government to lay down a theory with a chemical precision, or to make alterations merely for the purpose of innovation. Wherever the theory and that change could be done without, there change was not been introduced (hear, hear, hear). This view which the government had taken, and any objection could not be charged with any revolution to it all, the bill having extended the franchise, and to all the considerable inhabitants in the different cities, towns, and boroughs. Those places were entitled, from their weight and consequence, to be represented, but it was not so any that they were to be represented without some change as to the respect to the exercise of the elective franchise. It would be at once evident to the house that a reference to the population of some of those places, and the number of electors in each.

| Places. | Population. | No. of Electors. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Armagh..... | 9,000 | 13 |
| Bandon Bridge | 10,000 | 13 |
| Belfast..... | 37,277 | 13 |
| Carrickfergus..... | 9,000 | 13 |
| Dublin (City)..... | 185,000 | 2,200 |
| [Several honourable members exclaimed that there were three times that number of electors in Dublin.] | | |
| Dundalk..... | 9,256 | 13 |
| Ennis..... | 6,700 | 13 |
| Kilkenny..... | 23,000 | 600 |
| Sligo..... | 9,280 | 13 |
| Tralee..... | 7,547 | 13 |

[Several honourable members exclaimed that there were three times that number of electors in Dublin.]

| | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|
| Dundalk | 9,256 | 32 |
| Ennis | 6,700 | 13 |
| Kilkenny | 23,000 | 600 |
| Sligo | 9,280 | 18 |
| Tralee | 7,547 | 13 |

Colonel TRENCH said, that the grievance which it had been his object to remove would be severely felt in the event of a dissolution, and therefore he trusted there would be no objection to his pressing forward the bills he had introduced.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he would accept of the bill, even if not altered in the committee, as a great and solid boon to Ireland. He trusted, however, that the government would not turn a deaf ear to wholesome suggestions, and that any alterations emanating from local knowledge, and calculated to improve the bill without interfering with its principle, would be adopted upon due deliberation. He approved much of the disfranchisement of non-resident voters. Such voters had no interest in the laws they voted for, and were generally used for bad purposes. The arrangement of the franchise in the cities, towns, and boroughs, also appeared to him good. It was a great improvement upon the present system, under which, in seventeen boroughs, the constituency in each amounted only to thirteen. There were twelve and a sovereign, and that sovereign in general appointed and controlled the twelve, so that the boroughs were nomination boroughs. Ennis was an exception, for in that borough there were two persons who took it turn and turn about to make the return. He had, however, some suggestions to offer for the consideration of the right hon. gentleman. He thought that Ireland ought to have had a greater increase to the number of her members than Scotland. The population of Scotland was only between two and three millions, while that of Ireland was between six and seven millions, and yet the representation of Scotland was increased by the same amount, five members, as Ireland. He thought that the city of Kilkenny ought to have an additional member. It was a very populous place, and sent four members to the Irish parliament. Then let the situation of Dublin be considered. The number of representatives for Edinburgh and London had been doubled, but that for Dublin was to remain unaltered. In the city of Dublin and its suburbs there were two hundred and fifty thousand

tioned upon those great principles of justice and equality which had already been acted upon, which, if persevered in, would lead to that redemption of the union and great national good, which the speaker so sincerely trusted that the bill would receive. He said that the bill would receive the sanction of a solid, substantial, and irrefragable foundation.

LEADER took a geographical view of the subject, and contended that the western coast was not adequately represented. It sent only five members; while the north-eastern coast (as the member drew the line) sent 21 members. He said that the western coast abounded with bay and harbours, and was capable of great improvement; but he despaired of seeing it in prosperity until it was adequately represented in that house. The advisers of the crown had no information, and it was only through the mouth of representatives in that house, that the government could be looked for. He hoped, when the bill came into committee to see considerable alterations made in it, and the interests of the west provided for. Those acquainted with the importance of representation in a commercial country would readily admit the vast consequences of the changes he had alluded to. The great country of England, for instance, was only to send two members to that house. There might be no large county in that country, but there were many small ones which might be found in distant boroughs, and which applied to the county of Mayo. With respect to the county of Kilkenny—it is a pride to be connected with that great county, and he trusted that its just interests would not be slighted by that house. Why not an additional member given to the town of Waterford, which, before the union, sent four members to parliament? It was an ancient city, with a population of 37,000, and where, in former times, parliaments were held. By conciliating the people in this manner they would have every man satisfied with his own lot, and they would naturally round their standard. They would not have an overmatch for any enemy that might be sent against them.

Mr. BANKES said the member for Waterford desired fair play for Ireland. Now he desired fair play for England. Though parliament was said to be omnipotent, he doubted whether it was competent to alter the solemn compact entered into at the time of the union between England, Scotland, and England and Ireland. According to this compact, the relative proportion of representatives for each of the three countries was settled. These conditions of the union were intended to be permanent, and in his opinion the most binding part of it was the proportion of members. These compacts were as solemn as any binding as any treaty could be, and for that reason he did not think parliament was competent even to enter into the discussion. By the proposed measure the representatives of Scotland and Ireland were to be increased, while those for England were to be considerably diminished. The opposite should in justice be followed. The Irish representatives should be diminished in proportion to those of England, which would bring them to 84 or 85, or the English should be increased in proportion to those of Ireland and Scotland.

on the contrary, he approved of it. The learned and gentleman who spoke had a sufficient profession of faith to entitle him to present any Protestant University.

C. WETHERELL said he should not have upon this occasion were it not for what fell to the Solicitor-General for Ireland. He would rather to break a lance with his horn and learned friend, who was member for Salath, one of those which it was proposed to discontinue. These persons in former times were set fire to. Ephemeral as the purpose of immortalizing himself. He knew what sort of immortality he got by a government seemed disposed to obtain them by bringing in the member for Salath and to turn down the construction of this name. His hon. and learned friend did not seem to care that himself and Salath may perish in the confusion. Blatantly too, was to be seen down the Ephesian confederation, and the clerk of the session, the member for Blitchingly, made the effort to bring some trains of powder from the city to blow it up (a laugh). The learned (the Lord Advocate for Scotland) and the author, a great politician, a great melancholy, a great lawyer and orator, was also brought in a part in pulling down the constitution of their age. He supposed the motive for these hon. and learned gentleman there to prove that they ought not to be there, that they are anti-unity, to the members of the House. The Attorney-General for England and the Solicitor-General, whom he did not see in places, were in the same situation. They were a learned individuals like the others, but genius who concurred in the same plan, did not see how they were to get back to the place when this plan was carried into effect. He nearly forgotten the member for Mallow (Mr. Shaw), who so ably addressed the other night. He was another example of the melancholy workings of the borough system. He would show them and learned friend that he was not a member of the House.

[illegible]

Here the Attorney-General was pointed at in the gallery.

Sir C. WETHERELL, looking up to the gallery—He was glad to see his hon. and learned friend at that side of the house. He soon reappeared, however, at the other side, proving the truth of the adage, *Melliora video et approbo, pejora sequor*. His hon. and learned friend said the public opinion was unanimous in favour of the proposed measure. Did he mean entirely to leave out of consideration the University of Cambridge? It would do so; Oxford was supposed to have a very quick smell for political matters of this kind; but upon the present occasion Cambridge, though bearing a different character on such subjects, was before hand with them. The petition was agreed to, but it was not yet presented. How did this impend? Was it lost? Was the coach that conveyed it delayed? Was an axle-tree broken? Was it like letters in the dead office, to make its appearance after three or four weeks? He should now come to the question—a laugh). By the articles of union between England and Ireland, the latter was to have one hundred representatives; and by that with Scotland she was to have forty-five. If the union with Ireland was not simply an act of parliament, but a federal treaty, according to which Ireland was to have only one hundred members. This was based on the articles of the Scotch union, and settled after great discussion. He regretted he did not see a great jurist-consult in his place (Sir J. Mackintosh), one of that galaxy of men which the present system brought into that house. He would appeal to him for a precept to warrant such a breach of federal treaty as this. He believed no such existed. Sixty-two members were to be taken from one of the contracting parties, while an addition was made to the others. The argument urged by Mr. Pitt and others in support of Catholic emancipation was that the number of Roman Catholics could never be predominant in that house from the smallness of the number likely to be sent there. Sixty-two members for England was so large a proportion of the whole number of Protestant representatives as to outweigh the force of the arguments of Mr. Pitt and the other advocates of Catholic emancipation. Their argument was that the Roman Catholics being few, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, could never endanger the Protestant monarch and the British constitution. He should make this subject the foundation of a separate resolution, declaring that the removal of such a number as sixty-two from the country and of the Protestant church. They were never yet told why this precise number of sixty-two should be withdrawn. The member for Preston should have consulted the interests of the whole people, and not of Preston alone. He, who styled himself *pope's*, who every day said he represented them all, should not have confined his cares to Preston alone. The articles of union were framed to form new boroughs in Ireland, and a proportion of one hundred for Ireland was as fair and irrevocable; and as he read that act, no addition could be made to their number. Ministers are strengthening to keep their places. When the measure passed, only three additional members were to be given to Ireland, and now the number is to be five. Hints were thrown out among people out of doors about negotiations and compromises. Why this increase of two, in addition to those first proposed, a result of these negotiations? And was it for the purpose of meeting these compromises that the sixty-two members were retained as a stock-in-trade? (Question.) And what question? Was it the member for Westminster? (No.) He was glad of it. He was speaking to the question, and would not be interrupted to draw on the stock by giving two more members to Ireland. Perhaps on the third reading Yeomouth might be permitted to have two members. He did not know whether this was already done (no). But it would be better not to let one of two of its members go. He would only enter the question as to the University of Dublin, and only asked if it was the first time the word charter was used in this debate. While all the other charters were preserved happy to a laugh; or nay, if an additional member was to be given to the University of Dublin. To send off 69 English members, the representatives of Ireland and Scotland increased, was, in his view of it, a most unwise, and dangerous innovation—nothing less than a violation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said—and learned gentlemen might, if he pleased, say the security of the nation, but the people of England did not hear—heard only the question of religion, thought it so. The hon. and learned gentleman appeared to make great denial of the University of Cambridge position, and the way not to be blamed for saying as it was the only one against the Bill. For his hon. friend (Mr. Cavendish) nor his noble friend (Lord Melbourne) had returned it hasn't, or they had been presented. Those of the learned gentleman that house who supported this bill did not speak of those against it were far more numerous than those who supported it; and if, the learned gentleman's wish respected to the latter could be easily managed. He held an ancient union which originated in that house, but always against the enemies of the people. They were quoted against Catholic emancipation, as they were now against it. Now that the union with Ireland was complete, they were friendly to power and influence. They would not press these very trifling numerical objections. The supposed danger from this measure was more remote than from the cry of "No." Against the Catholic question, in which the Government had indulged. The object of his

comparison in that house. His right hand friends
said if they preferred liberty to practice they w
up the constitution, and that the safety of the cou
depended upon the rejection of the theory. The o
ford could not see the least danger. His right
baronet might as well as the

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SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

The all-engrossing object of conversation yesterday was the division on the Reform Bill. The prevailing opinion was, that a great victory had been gained; because, although the majority was small, as that majority could be greatly increased by a dissolution, the success of the measure became demonstrably certain. Several members divided in favour of the second reading with the intention, as they expressly stated, of endeavouring to alter it materially in the Committee. It was, however, significantly observed by Lord John Russell, in his reply, that "he did not say the plan of Ministers might not be altered, but he wished to give those who would consent to go into the Committee, with a view to alter it, notice, that if they were to make the smallest alteration in the bill, neither he nor any one else would think himself precluded, by the measure so altered, from bringing forward, at any future time, that part of the plan which might be rejected." In fact, Ministers are determined that the measure shall not be altered; and perhaps the wisest course would be to proceed forthwith to a dissolution, in order that no unnecessary prolongation may be given to the excitement of the country. It is, we believe, in contemplation to dissolve with as little delay as possible. We have heard it said, that several leading individuals had determined to be governed in their future conduct by the division on the second reading, desiring no further opposition, in the event of a majority, to be without an object; and that it might be prudent, therefore, to wait a little to see how far the result may correspond with the anticipation. But we doubt whether there is any good foundation for expecting any material diminution of the number of opponents of the bill; and, as time is of consequence, might be as well to wait, as to discuss, from the result of which there is so little to hope. In the House of Lords last night, in spite of the determination to avoid discussion as much as possible on the presentation of petitions, some of our lords, agitated, no doubt, by the vote of the preceding evening, were unable to contain themselves. Lord Roden, in particular, said he was "not one of those who were hostile to all reform; but he was for a safe change, and not a revolutionary reform; and it would be a revolutionary reform that would be effected if parliament were to pass the present measure." This called up Lord Grey, who said, "he could not hear that assertion—for assertion it was, and not argument—without meeting it with a contrary and most confident assertion, that the measure in question had no such tendency." His lordship observed, also, "that if this measure were to fail in his hands now, and the present government should be dissolved on that principle, the consequence would be, that reform would be afterwards forced upon men in office; and such a reform, and under such circumstances, that there was great reason to fear that then the reform would, indeed, be revolutionary." By the present plan ministers have rallied round them almost every man in the country who has not an intelligible sinister interest prompting him to opposition. Having thus secured the nation, it would be the height of imprudence to submit to any such alteration of the measure as might render it generally unacceptable. They have wisely, therefore, determined to carry through the measure in its integrity. With the support of the nation they have nothing to fear from political opponents; for no ministry can be founded in this country on a principle hostile to reform. Ministers have, therefore, firm ground to stand on, and may confidently set their enemies at defiance. The bill of offering an alternative, that some reform must be conceded, will not take place—"If it is," said Lord John Russell, "were made essentially altering the character of the measure—if those interests were excluded which the bill admitted into the representation, it would only lead to a prolonged struggle, and would end in securing a triumph about as great as the triumph of the people." But Lord Carnarvon, last night, was ready to reform the Constitution, *bit by bit*, as he placed it, to gratify his Lordship we must be constantly tinkering the Constitution. His Lordship forgets that the people have to live and to find the means of living, and that the whole nation cannot be constantly bestowing their attention on organic reforms. Lord Lansdowne protested against the keeping the country in a constant state of excitement with a question of so engrossing a character. The Lord Chancellor, in the laziest manner, characterised the opposition of Lord Carnarvon, and we are much mistaken if more is meant than meets the ear in his mention of a "disposition he had seen in the Noble Earl to attack Ministers ever since he came into office." He was, he confessed, very suspicious about those who now qualified their opposition by saying, that they approved of some reforms; although, before, they had been against all reforms. "The people are not to be deluded by these paltry artifices," Ministers may fearlessly insist on the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, and if they cannot now obtain that, throw themselves then on the country.—*Morning Chronicle of Thursday.*

(From the *Atlas* of March 27.)

The majority of one—a glorious unit, as the *Head* calls it—is, of course, equivalent to the rejection of the reform bill. Any other administration, under any other circumstances, would be bound to resign office, or dissolve parliament. The present ministry is not placed in that extremity. The country is visibly with them, and the fact that parliament is against them, is in itself a proof that it misrepresents the country. Every new step taken in the progress of the measure, affords new evidence of the necessity of parliamentary reform. There is, therefore, so much gained to the moral strength of the question by this present impediment to its success. But the means by which it is working are unnatural and unsafe. A popular ministry—an unpopular parliament—and an excited people, present an anomaly that cannot be too speedily set at rest. The measure cannot be carried without a violent collision amongst these opposite elements. Compromise is disclaimed on all sides. The strength of opinion against power in possession remains to be tried; and we confess we look forward to the struggle without alarm. It is easy to say that the will of the people is omnipotent, and must be victorious. We know it is, and it is because we know it, that we fear the interregnum between expression and act—the pause between the utterance of the warrant and its execution. Reform must ultimately take place in our representative system; every body admits that, but reformers are divided amongst themselves as to the character and extent of reform. How is that discontent to be allayed? Some blame this bill for the franchise it confers, others for the rights it annihilates. Your true radical takes it merely as an instalment in hand, for ballot and universal suffrage in full hereafter. Many members who voted for the second reading will oppose it in committee, so that at this moment it is impossible to separate its friends from its foes, since the question admits so many shades and diversities of opinion, that few will be found to agree heartily upon the whole of its provisions. If, then, the bill be of a nature to render unanimity difficult, if not impossible, and if the ministers appeal to the country for its assistance and sanction in this crisis of division, it does not require much sagacity to foresee that the new Parliament, if it be reformed in so far as the great principle is involved, will be refractory and disunited on the details. More, then, must either be attempted, or less. The project must be modified one way or the other. It clearly embraces too many objects at once, or, embracing them, does not go the whole way to correction.

This, at least, is the reasoning of those who see a greater evil in the dissolution of parliament than in the modification of the measure in the present parliament. They say that to dissolve the parliament because it refuses its assent to a particular proposition, is in itself a virtual violation of the constitution, that will lead to more and more dangerous infractions. But the answer is, that great occasions require extraordinary remedies. If the parliament oppose the people, the appeal is naturally from the parliament to the people. The great danger, we apprehend, is not in the arbitrary example of a dissolution on such a ground,

but in the example of yielding at once to clamour, giving it thereby a palpable influence and direct weight. Such examples, speedily become mob-law, as precedents accumulate into common-law. Every sound thinker must be an advocate for popular rights; but we have recently seen with what crooked wisdom the people, when they unexpectedly obtain ascendancy, contrive to manage their own affairs. We would not curb, or limit, or postpone, those rights; but we would make them stable, by sound justification and gradual accession.

What would be the consequence of a new election springing immediately out of existing circumstances? A House of Commons glowing with watchwords, hot demands, and an enthusiasm incompatible with the character of a deliberative assembly. But why not leave the Reform question to make its way as the Catholic and the Test and Corporation questions did, and as the India and Bank charter questions are doing? It is a question that, above all others, requires consideration, and the full development of opinion. If the public mind advance upon it, future concession cannot be averted. And it must come when it ought to come; and it will come, in spite of all factitious opposition, soon. There is no need to accelerate it by an extreme exercise of ministerial power. The last thing to be feared is, that delay can blight it. In the interval it will acquire fresh strength, if it be good; and if it be mixed up with fallacies, a very little time will clear them off. There is reason, however, to believe that Ministers will dissolve Parliament. If so, we argue in vain.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

TIMES AND SEASONS.

The dissolution of parliament at the present moment is a sort of political problem which admits of being worked in a variety of ways, and serves as a good subject for exercising the ingenuity of the curious. The hint of such a measure has evidently been thrown out with a view to influence votes in favour of the Reform Bill, to fix the wavering, and to confirm the timid—and a very sufficient hint it necessarily must be—for after such an intimation no member can hesitate upon any light grounds as to the vote which he will give upon the question of Reform. Indeed with a discretionary power vested in the ministers to make use of such an expedient, we hardly see how it is possible for them in the present temper of the people to fail in carrying their Reform. Whether they have obtained such a power is a question of fact on which different representations are abroad. In the House of Lords on Thursday, Earl Grey, in reply to the Marquis of Londonderry, made use of these words, which have afforded room for a variety of comment:—

"The noble marquis says that threats of dissolution have been thrown out, and he calls upon me to make a declaration on the subject. I shall make no such declaration; but, at the same time, I have no objection to say that I consider myself completely committed by and identified with the measure, and by this measure I shall stand or fall. That in so complicated a scheme, formed upon such a large and extensive subject, some thing may not require to be altered, is certainly more than I can undertake to assert; but this I will say, that, as far as depends upon me, I will suffer no alteration to be made that will detract from its efficiency. As an efficient measure I will stand or fall by it; and without throwing out any threat of dissolution, I have no objection to say, that in order to support and carry into effect this measure, as an efficient measure, there are no measures sanctioned by the principles, and practice of the constitution, and by a devoted sense of public duty, from the employment of which I will shrink (hear, hear). Further I shall not say on this subject."

It has been contended that this language only shows what the noble earl would do, not what his Majesty would approve of in order to the success of the Reform Bills—and it is even said that the King would not sanction a dissolution of the parliament for such a purpose. But we conceive that the probabilities are utterly opposed to this supposition, and if the King be favourable to the Reform, as there can be no doubt he is, we would rather infer that the noble earl spoke in this case with a voice potential, and an *ad libitum* discretion to dissolve the parliament or not as he should find it necessary or deem it expedient. The question then comes to this—whether ministers are likely to use this power by advising a dissolution? The chance majority of ONE which they had on Wednesday morning leaves it scarcely doubtful that the present House of Commons will never pass the Reform measure in its present shape. The Ministers say they will not alter it—and, of course, the defeat of it for the present follows. By the way the high dictatorial tone taken up by these liberals in office, is at least on a par with any thing ever assumed by any of their Tory predecessors, not excepting even that of the warrior of a hundred fights, whose arbitrary fiat was so often the theme of their sarcasm and abuse. But supposing the Reform measure defeated, where, it may be asked, is the necessity for dissolving parliament?—is the question so pressing as to admit of no delay?—cannot the government be carried on without displacing the member for Melbourne Port and the other Borough members, and obtaining the assistance of the new members for Manchester and Birmingham, and the additional members for Galway and Waterford? Is this a time for stirring up the mania of revolution among the people, and setting the whole country in a ferment with a general election? It is granted on all hands that some reform is required—why not then give time for a mature consideration of what that reform should be, or even for the more deliberate adoption of that which is now proposed, if none other less violent and revolutionary can be considered efficient? Such suggestions might reasonably be expected to have some weight in dissuading Ministers against an immediate dissolution. For the present, however, we believe that nothing is determined upon, and that the question remains yet to be decided by the course of events.

VESTRY CESS.

At the petty sessions held on Thursday, before Sir Edmund Skottow, Mayor, Alderman Henry Alcock, and Dr. Poole, the Court was engaged for a considerable time in hearing two cases, in one of which the churchwardens of St. Patrick's parish were plaintiffs, and Patrick Kelly, defendant. In the other the churchwardens of Trinity were plaintiffs, and John V. Nugent, defendant. These two cases were tried in order that the decisions on them might regulate the fate of several others of a similar nature then pending. The churchwardens summoned the defendants for amount of applotment levied in Ventry on the 25th of May, and duly confirmed. The defendants resisted, as they were instructed that the said applotment had not been confirmed according to the provisions of the Ventry Act. On inspection of the applotment book it was found that the applotment was not confirmed in the form stated by the churchwardens, but that 7d. in the pound was applotted upon the Protestant parishioners, and 1d. upon Dissenters and Roman Catholics. The first case was dismissed by the magistrates. In the second case the defence lay upon the fact of the applotment not having been made within the time specified by the Act. This case also, after a good deal of argument on both sides, was dismissed.

We regret to say that the legal subtlety which has been exercised with such singular success in rendering the Ventry Act altogether a dead letter in the above parishes, is productive of very great embarrassment to a number of humble individuals, servants of the respective churches, who have given their services on the faith of the usual case, and who can but very badly afford to abide the chance of such experiments to be made to the possibility of evading the Ventry Act according to law.

GRAND FANCY BALL.

We feel much pleasure in being able to announce that arrangements are being made to get up the fancy ball, which is to take place at the assembly rooms on the 6th April, for the benefit of the Mendicity Institution, upon a scale of splendour superior to any which has ever taken place in this city. There is no doubt that a vast assemblage of the rank and fashion of Waterford and the adjoining counties will avail themselves of the opportunity on this occasion, to promote the interests of a most valuable establishment, and improve the trade of a numerous class of our fellow citizens.

BILLS RELATING TO IRELAND.

The Waterford road bill for more effectually repairing and improving the road leading from Waterford, in the county of the city of Waterford, to the town of Carrick on Suir, in the county of Tipperary, has been read a second time. The petition for a *Gazetiers' Steam Marine Company* has been reported upon; and the bill ordered to be brought in by the O'Connor Don and Sir John Burke, on or before the 28th inst.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Earl Grey presented a petition from the Roman Catholic Clergy of Waterford and its vicinity, in favour of parliamentary reform; also one from Tullam, praying that they might be allowed to return a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Lambert, the late unsuccessful candidate for Wexford, is canvassing the electors of that county, in anticipation of a speedy dissolution of parliament.

The Clare Election concluded on Wednesday in Mr. O'Connell's return—O'Connell, 325; O'Brien, 177; majority 148.

About seven o'clock last Saturday morning a country woman coming in to market, was knocked down by a villain on the Manor road, and robbed of a few shillings. We regret to state that those ruffians have as yet escaped the vigilance of the police, who, we are informed, are on the look out for them.

A person named John Barron, was convicted at the Petty Sessions of Kilmacow, on Thursday last, of an assault on the Rev. Mr. Wallace, and sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds—in default of which he has been committed to the Kilkenny House of Correction, for the space of two months, under a warrant from Joseph Haydon and H. B. Briscoe, Esqrs.

The Rev. William M'Cance, of Waterford.—On Monday, the 21st instant, the Masonic Lodge of Comber, No. 822, presented a valuable and richly chased Silver Cup to the Rev. William M'Cance, of Waterford, "as a token," in the words of the inscription, "of their affectionate esteem." An appropriate and affecting address accompanied the cup. We feel happy in announcing this well merited tribute of regard—a tribute which a variety of circumstances must render peculiarly gratifying to the receiver. Mr. M'Cance is not a Freemason; but the respectable members of this Lodge have known him from his infancy, and heard him from the pulpit with delight, were anxious, upon his visiting his native place, to offer a testimony of regard to the unblemished purity of his character, the genuine liberality of his sentiments, the amiability of his dispositions, and the superior taste and talent which he has devoted to the interests of religion. We congratulate the Rev. John M'Cance, of Comber, whose excellent understanding is only surpassed by the sterling integrity and kindness of his heart, upon this gratifying testimony to the merits of his son.—*Northern Whig.*

Conservation of the new Bishop.—The consecration of Dr. Kyle, (the late Provost) as Bishop of Cork and Ross, took place on Sunday, in the College Chapel. His Grace the Lord Primate, and the Lords Bishops of Fermus and Cloyne officiated.

Protestant Colonization Society.—There was a meeting of the Protestant Colonization Society on Friday, at Swinburn's Hotel, Limerick—Colonel O'Donnell, C. B. in the chair. After some very interesting discussion, an adjournment was moved to Monday last; when a most respectable attendance was expected, to hear the statement of the deputation appointed by the parent society.

Loss of the Frolic Steamer.—It has been ascertained that General McLeod, Colonel Gordon, Mrs. Colonel Boyd, Miss Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were passengers on board the "Frolic" steamer, lost on the Naas Sands.—*Cork Paper.* [The number of persons who perished altogether is supposed to be 55.]

General McLeod, who was lost by the wreck of the "Frolic" steam-boat, was married to a sister of the present Lord Mountnorris.

Lady Jane Cole, who died on Wednesday last, in Rathfriland square, was the only daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen, and niece of the Marquis of Anglesey; and Lord Goderich and Grantham. Her Ladyship was in the 70th year of her age.

The Honourable John Kennedy Erskine, second son of the Earl of Cassilis, who was married in 1828, to Miss Augusta Fitzclarence, fourth daughter of his Majesty, died on the 6th instant, at Pisa, in Italy. Mr. Kennedy was a Captain on half-pay of the 16th Lancers.

DOCTOR DOYLE ON TITHES.

The following passage from a recent pamphlet by the Rev. Doctor, is calculated to produce a very "quieting" effect on the minds of the good people of Kilkenny and the neighbouring counties:—

"The Irish people, since their first conversion to the Christian faith, always understood rightly the Gospel dispensation. They were always too rational and too acute, to submit willingly to an unreasonable, and, in the present hour, the most unchristian, and the most unjust imposition, and the law of tithes, whether civil or ecclesiastical, has never had either a Catholic or Protestant times; no, not to the present hour. The assent or consent of the Irish Nation, they have always been at war with it, and I trust in God, they will never cheerfully submit to it. It was imposed upon them as a crime by Geraldus Cambrensis, that they never paid tithes, and would not pay tithes, notwithstanding the laws which enjoined such payment; and now at the end of six hundred years, they are found to preserve with increased obstinacy their struggles to cast off this most odious impost."

"There are many noble traits in the Irish character, mixed with failings which have always raised obstacles to their own well being; but an innate love of justice, and an indomitable hatred of oppression, as like a gem upon the front of our nation, which no darkness can obscure. To this fine quality I trace the hatred of tithes. May it be as lasting as their love of justice!"

Letter to Thos. S. Rice, Esq. 8c. p. 120.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator*.)

A murder of the most horrid description took place between Bennett's Bridge, at the time stated a man of the name of Michael Doherty, a process server in the employment of the Rev. Butler, of Buncrath, was returning home after having served some tithes processes; he was met by a party of persons at Woodlan Grange, who pulled him with savage manner, continued their barbarous attack until the unfortunate sufferer was completely deprived of life. Several persons have been already apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the above horrid transaction.

A reward of £500 has been offered by government for the apprehension of the murderers. The gentry of the county Kilkenny have also come forward and liberally subscribed for the same purpose.

On Monday last, in the middle of the day, another outrage was committed on a process server of the name of Edward Wall, who lives at Ballyraggett, in this county. On that day Wall proceeded to the lands of Connally, near the above place, for the purpose of serving tithes processes at the suit of the Rev. Doctor Butler, of Buncrath, where he was attacked by an immense number of persons and cruelly beaten. He was then again never again to serve a tithes process.

On Tuesday a very violent attack was made on James Joyce, a Churchwarden for the parish of Knockpherry. He had been serving summonses for church tax, and when passing near the gate at Ventry, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, he was seized on by several persons, mostly women, or men dressed in women's clothes, and dragged about and abused in the most indecent manner, until at length he was enabled to escape into Knockpherry.

A driver on the estate of the Hon. C. B. Clarke Wandesford was attacked and beaten near Castlecomer, on Wednesday last. Several scores of cattle have been made at Graig within the last few days, in consequence of the want of hay to keep them locked up in houses, which was the plan resorted to by all the farmers there, in order to prevent their horses, cows, &c., being distrained for the amount of the tithes and arrears due to the Rev. Mr. Alcock. On Tuesday last nine persons residing in the parish of Graig voluntarily discharged the demands of the tithes. The people are at length beginning to find out that the government are not to be trifled with, and that they are determined to enforce a proper obedience to the laws of the land.

On Thursday night last, a school-house, which had been erected by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Vicar of Kiltome, in the County Roscommon, was set on fire by some incendiaries and burned to the ground.

A woman named Mary—Thursday morning, Patrick Gleeson a labouring man of John McMahon, Esq., of Deerpark, near Newmarket-on-Fergus, was found murdered near a ditch at Knocknacree.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Rokeite system of intimidation is manifesting itself in the county of Carlow. In addition to the recent circumstances of cutting timber on the commons of Leighlin-bridge, we have to record another instance of a more systematic nature. On the night of the 16th instant, some evil disposed persons dug up about two acres of meadow ground, the property of John Brennan, of Coolmiano, near Hacketstown; and on the following morning a notice was found in a field adjacent to his house, on which was the figure of a coffin, warning him, we presume, to observe the consequences of disobeying their illegal mandate.—*Carlow Post.*

A man named Hogan was tried at the Clonmel Assizes for firing at and robbing Mr. Lenigan, of Castlefargary; he was found guilty, and sentence of death passed on him. The person who fired at Capt. Bradshaw and his nephew, the particulars of which outrage were detailed in a former number, was also convicted and sentenced to be executed.

On Wednesday a man named Cornelius Sullivan, was executed at Tralee, for the murder of Mary Sullivan in 1815. He admitted the justice of his sentence.

A widow named Sarah Henningway was murdered at Ballinafia, in the barony of Claue, county of Kildare, a few days ago. A man named Dowling has been arrested on suspicion.

A few days ago three fellows in arms went to the house of John Quin, steward to Mr. Lowe, on the lands of Springhouse, near Tipperary, and, with a gun at her breast, forced Quin's wife to take a notice, threatening Mr. Lowe with death in case he employed any strangers. A few nights after, a house was burnt on the same lands. These offences have induced Mr. Lowe, who was in the habit of giving much employment to people of his neighbourhood, to lay aside for the present many improvements on his demesne.

John Ryan convicted last Friday at Clonmel Assizes for the murder of John Horan, on the 6th of July last, at Clonmel, was executed at the drop in front of Clonmel gaol on Monday.

Wednesday last, in the Kerry Record Court, before Baron Pennefather, a weaver of the name of Kerin, brought an action of damages against the Rev. John Murphy, Rector of Kiltallagh, for the seduction of his daughter, a young and pretty girl, who gave her evidence with great composure. An eloquent and powerful statement was made for the plaintiff by Mr. Holwell Walsh. Mr. George Bennett was engaged for the defendant, but did not call any witnesses. Verdict for the Clergy, satisfaction, as the case was believed to be a foul conspiracy.

Curious Case.—On Wednesday, last at Carrickfergus, Nathaniel Glass, a man apparently of weak intellect, was indicted for the murder of Charles Hutton, on the 18th of May last, by biting his thumb—in consequence of which mortification took place, of which he died. The prisoner was found guilty, but no sentence passed. It is expected he will be sent to the House of Correction.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Thomas Philip Vokes, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Police in the county of Limerick, to the charge of the police of the city of Limerick, in room of George M. Drought, Esq., appointed a resident stipendiary Magistrate in the county of Roscommon.

To Licensed Victuallers.—At Queen's-square police-office on Saturday last the case of Byers, an informer, against Henrix, keeper of Holmes' hotel, it was decided, that where a house opens into two distinct streets a separate license is necessary for each entrance.—*London Paper.*

A child, three years old, died a few days ago in Wakefield in Yorkshire, whose death is supposed to be occasioned by eating laurel leaves.

POLAND.

The war in Poland is hitherto decidedly in favour of the Poles, and the invaders appear puzzled how to act. The German papers which have generally been in favour of Russia, now admit that Marshal Diebitch is in a most difficult and 'critical position,' among 'impassable roads, a brave army, now stimulated by success. We see no ground for anticipating that the Polish insurrection will be put down by the 20th of March, as the *Allgemeine Zeitung* supposes. Up to the 13th the Marshal had not attempted to pass the Vistula; and it is too much to expect that, under the most 'favourable circumstances,' he could accomplish such a movement, defeat the Polish army, take Warsaw, and scatter the national forces in a week. As to any interference on the part of Russia in the affairs of other countries, that need not be dreaded for this year at least.—*London Paper of Thursday.*

We have received, through the *Prussian State Gazette* of the 21st of March, and the *Hamburg Reporter*, accounts from Warsaw to the 15th instant. Notwithstanding the evident disposition of the former journal to place in the most favourable light the operations of the Russian army, it finds itself unable to say more than that General Diebitch had, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice of his victory over the Poles before Praga. The *Hamburg Reporter*, however, gives us intelligence of a more agreeable description. It informs us that the inhabitants of Padolia have risen; that the enthusiasm against the Russian domination is becoming more ardent as well as more general, and that the Nobles have unanimously resolved to emancipate their serfs, and place themselves at their head. It is also the intention of the Nobles and of the Government, to give, after the termination of the war, portions of land to all those who gloriate and improve the condition of the lower classes of the inhabitants; and by emancipating and making landowners of them, to attach them to the interests of their country, and identify them with its liberties and well being.—*Courier of Saturday.*

DISTRESS IN IRELAND—MEETING IN LONDON.

On Thursday morning a numerous and respectable meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming distress which prevails in Ireland, and with a view of proposing and adopting some benevolent plans to be carried into immediate execution, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants. A statement containing extracts of letters was distributed in the room, from which it appeared that the distress was most appalling—several persons had died from starvation, and at this present time, in the six parishes of Westport alone, there were 31,904 persons wholly without food. The Lord Mayor was called to the chair.

John Smith, Esq., the banker, proposed the first resolution—"That the extreme occasional distress which prevails in some districts in Ireland is justly entitled to public compassion."

Lord Clarendon seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sheil and a great number of Irish gentlemen were present.

Numerous subscriptions were announced from time to time, as the business proceeded, and there can be no doubt but that the meeting will be the cause of procuring powerful aid to these distressed sufferers.

EASTER RECESS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Lord Althorp gave notice of his intention to move, on Wednesday (this day), that the house at its rising do adjourn till Thursday, the 14th of April.

MEMBERS UNSEATED.

Liverpool Election.—The committee have decided that Mr. Evans had not been duly elected, and that gross bribery and treating had prevailed at the last election.

Mr. Jeffrey, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been unseated. The committee met at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and their decision of Friday having concluded the case, the chairman (the right honourable Henry Goulburn) announced, that the decision of the committee was, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland had not been duly elected to serve in parliament, but that the petitioning candidate, the Hon. Captain Ogilvie, was duly elected. That the petition of the opposition was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

Sir James Scarlett has resigned his seat for Melton; he will be succeeded by a member who will support the Reform Bill.

His Majesty held a levee on Wednesday, at his palace in St. James's.

After the levee on Wednesday the King held a Privy Council, when the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Derby, and the Hon. R. Grosvenor, were re-sworn Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. Mr. Greville attended as Clerk of the Council.

Civil List.—In the House of Commons on Friday the vote proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of £510,000 to be paid yearly to his Majesty for the support, honour, and dignity of the crown during the term of his life, was agreed to. A reduction of £12,000 recommended by the committee was not attended to.—*Irish Tobacco.*—Mr. Warburton's Bill for prohibiting the growth of tobacco in Ireland was read a second time and ordered to be committed on the 14th of April.

VALUE OF ONE.—In 1688, Sir Arthur Owen, who was M.P. for Pembrokehire, came to town from Wales in great haste, and arrived at the House of Commons just in time to vote. His vote gave a majority of "one" in favour of the Hanoverian succession. So sensible was George the First of his obligation to Sir Arthur Owen, that when he succeeded to the crown, he offered to make him an earl, an honour which Sir Arthur respectfully declined.

Blessings of Revolution.—From 1820 to 1830, the taxes of France amounted to £40,000,000 sterling annually. The taxes to be raised in 1831, by the popular government of a citizen King, and allowed by a Parliament which has extended the elective franchise to a degree unparalleled, amount to £48,000,000, and the additional £8,000,000 are granted in the face of a declaration by Marshal Soult, that not one penny of that sum is to go towards the war estimate, but that even more will be necessary to finish the provisions for the army on the peace establishment. Retrenchment, therefore, does not always go hand in hand with reform; yet in France the civil list has been reduced to the minimum allowance, and with it pensions and salaries have been duly aborn of their proportions.

It is to be remarked, that the new impost on land, licenses, and patents, which will double the direct taxes, will in the same ratio, and simply by that process, extend the franchise, so that the number of voters will be nearer to 500,000 than to 200,000, the original estimate.

A new House of Correction is likely to be added to Clonmel gaol, on the recommendation of Judge Torrens, which will afford every accommodation required.

Wool is in very great demand in this country at present. A number of Dublin buyers are now making purchases at prices that were not anticipated some time since. It now sells as high as 18s. per stone. It sold last summer at 10s. 9d.

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