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. 812. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1831. PRICE 6d.

AUCTION AT LISMORE
OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at the Dwelling House of the late REV. MARCUS STOKES, IN LISMORE,

All the Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables; Sideboard, large Bedsteads and Beds, small Bedsteads and Mattresses for Boys; a very large quantity of House Linen, Counterpanes, and Blankets; Wardrobes; Silver Spoons; Glass Ware; Books; Clock; Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also, two excellent Horses, Farming Utensils, and various other Articles.

The Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock, and to continue each day till all be sold.

Term, CASH—and the articles to be immediately paid for and taken away.

24th May, 1831.

REVENUE EXCHEQUER.

Arthur Keily, Esq., custodee, Plaintiff;
Simon Blunden, Esq., Defendant.

WHEREAS, by Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 11th day of MAY inst., the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer is required to SET, by PUBLIC CANT, to the highest and fairest bidder, the Rectorial Tithes of the Parish of TULLOHAUGHT, in the County of KILKENNY, the Estate of the Defendant, and granted in Custodiam in this Cause, for three years, from the 1st day of MAY instant, if the Plaintiff's interest shall so long continue.

Now I do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I will, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of JUNE next, at the Hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, KING'S INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, proceed to Set said Tithes for said Term, pursuant to said Order,

Dated this 12th day of May, 1831.

H. AND M. STEWART.

For further particulars apply to Henry Bagge, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 16, Upper Dominick-street, Dublin.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
30th April, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that about the hour of one o'Clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 6th of April instant, the house of Michael Brophy, who resided at Knockarew, near the Post Town of Borris-in-Ossory, in the Queen's County, was attacked, and shots fired, by which the said Michael Brophy was killed on the spot.

His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this daring Murder, is pleased hereby to offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

To any Person or Persons (except the Persons who actually fired the shots) who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the Persons concerned in this daring Outrage and Murder.

By his Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM GOSSETT.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.
A PROCLAMATION.

ANGLESEY.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the 54th year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Third, intituled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending magistrates and additional constables in counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, for the time being, by and with the advice of the privy council of Ireland, to declare, by proclamation, that any county, county of a city, or county of a town in Ireland, or any barony, or baronies, or half barony or half baronies, in any county at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a state of disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary establishment of police.

And whereas, it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the county of Clare; the baronies of Leitrim, Loughrea, Athenry, Clonmacowen, Longford, Kilconnell, Killyan, Ballymoe, and Kiltarton, in the county of Galway; the baronies of Moycarne and Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; and the baronies of Upper Ormond and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, are, in a state of disturbance, and require extraordinary establishments of police.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, by virtue of the said act, and the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our proclamation declare that the said county of Clare; the baronies of Leitrim, Loughrea, Athenry, Clonmacowen, Longford, Kilconnell, Killyan, Ballymore, and Kiltarten, in the county of Galway; the baronies of Moycarne, and Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; and the baronies of Upper Ormond and Lower Ormond, in the County of Tipperary, are in a state of disturbance, and require extraordinary establishments of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 10th day of May, 1831.

Plunket, C. Guillamore. Charles Bushe, William M'Mahon, John Radeliff, H. Joy, F. Blakkburne, E. G. Stanley.

God save the King.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

19th—Elizabeth, Bond, Newhaven, ballast.

20th—Rambler, Campbell, Liverpool, general cargo (for Wexford)—Wellington, Thomas, Chester, bricks, &c.

21st—Harriet,* Mills, Southampton, ballast, on a pleasure cruise—Trinity, Hally, Dungarvan, ballast (for Ross).

22d—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Gipsy (steamer), Key, Liverpool, do.—Sultan, Read, London, do.

23d—None.

24th—St. Patrick, Keating, Liverpool, staves, lead, sugar, &c.—John, Newman—and Mary, Milne, Glasgow, coals.

SAILED,

20th—None.

21st—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo and passengers—Frances and Mary, Gray, beforementioned—Liberty, Blanchard, Poole, oats, bacon, butter, &c.—Janetta, Murphy, Bristol, provisions and grain—Resolution, Davies, Gloucester, oats—Drake, Richards, Swansea, ballast (from Ross)—Rambler, Campbell, Liverpool, general cargo (for Wexford)—Bella Blake, Liverpool, ballast (for Wexford)—Catherine, Sullivan, Dublin, potatoes (from Courtmasherry)—Victoria, Hodge—Flora, Pavey, Newport, ballast—Betsey, Stephings, ditto, oats and flour—Mary Elliott, Pearse, Arundel, oats, flour, and butter—Olive Branch, Angel, Shoreham, oats and meal—Erin, Hall, Bristol, grain—Britannia, Phillips, Gloucester, grain and flour—New Blessing, Bevan, Swansea, flour—Tucker, Lowther, ditto, ballast—William and Sally, Saunders, ditto, flour—Zephyr, Melhuish, ditto, ballast—Mary and Margaret, Barge, Milford, ballast—Venus, Phillips, ditto ditto—Rover, Berry, Bideford, limestone—Endeavour, Morgan, Milford, flour and porter.

22d—Chepstow, Willis—and Lord Ebrington, Day, Swansea, ballast (from Ross)—Hawk, Thomas, Minehead, pigs (from Ross)—Hero, Lovering, Newport, sheep (from ditto)—Phœbe Owen, Liverpool, grain and flour—Hope, Williams, Newport, ballast—Leonidas, Lovering, London, oats and flour.

23d—Agnes, Wilson, Swansea, limestone—Jane, Rose—and Iago, Melhuish, Swansea, ballast—Ceres, Knight, Cardiff, flour (from Ross)—Diligence, Philips, Swansea, ballast (from Arthurstown)—Elizabeth, Jones, ditto, ditto—Four Brothers, Booth, Cardiff, flour—Providence, Jones, Swansea, ditto.

24th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, general cargo.

Wind—E. to S.

* This cutter belongs to George Grogan Morgan, Esq.—formerly she belonged to Lord Belfast.

SHIP NEWS.

The schooner Mary Anne, of Portaferry, bound for Campelcown, was run down by a brig, name unknown, about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 5th instant, when all on board perished, except the captain and owner, David Wilson—*Tyne Mercury.*

A tesselated Roman pavement has recently been discovered in Leicester. It measures 20 feet by 17. The tesselle are very small, and exhibit a regular pattern, divided into octagonal compartments, richly embroidered with wreaths, &c., within which are devices of great variety and beauty. It is supposed to have been 1600 years in existence.

AUCTION.

TO CLOSE SALES.

THE remainder and most valuable part of the Stock in Trade of the late Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Quay, Waterford, will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th instant.

The attention of the Public is especially directed to this SALE, as the following articles of the newest description are yet undisposed of:—

A Set of PILLAR and CLAW TABLES,
A Pair of CARD TABLES,
Two SIDE BOARDS, one of them very costly,
Two Rose Wood and Mahogany PIER CABINETS,
Two SOFAS,
A SECRETARY and BOOK CASE,
Six dozen of CHAIRS, of modern pattern, and fitted for Drawing-room and Parlour,

with several other Articles suited to the taste and fashion of the day.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.

N.B.—A large quantity of MAHOGANY, in Planks and Flitches, well entitled to the notice of the trade.

Quay, May 24, 1831.

GREAT HOTEL, TRAMORE.

MR. PHELAN,
PROPRIETOR OF THE TRAMORE HOTEL,

BEGS to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has taken the above Establishment, which has been fitted up in the best style, and will be conducted in the most respectable manner, with the utmost attention to the convenience and comfort of those who may favour him with their patronage and support, and on as moderate terms as those of any similar Establishment in the South of Ireland.

The GREAT HOTEL will be OPENED, and fit for the reception of Company, ON THE SIXTH OF JUNE NEXT.

☞ STALLS, STABLES, best HAY and OATS, and good GRASS.

N.B.—The TRAMORE HOTEL conducted as usual.

Tramore, May 23, 1831.

DOMESTIC MEDICINES,
PREPARED AT
BUTLERS' MEDICAL HALL,
No. 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

BUTLERS'
FAMILY APERIENT, OR, ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
For relieving the distressing symptoms generally attendant upon impaired Digestion and irregularity of the Bowels.

THESE Pills are particularly recommended to such Persons as have habitually constipated Bowels; their operation is mild and effective, and unattended with that exhaustion which very generally follows the use of many Pills of a purgative quality. They will be found useful in removing most of the symptoms attendant upon a confined state of the Bowels, and torpidity of the Liver, such as Indigestion, Headache, Bilious Affections, and most of those annoying sensations erroneously called *nervous*, being free from Calomel or any other Mineral preparation, the patient need not remain confined at home after taking them. They do not produce piles, and are applicable to females during Pregnancy, when the Bowels are more especially liable to constipation. In boxes at 1s and 2s each.

TASTELESS MINERAL SALT.

That Medicine is one of the pleasantest and most efficacious that has ever been offered to the Public as a mild antacid and aperient. It is perfectly *tasteless*, and a teaspoon full taken every, or every other, morning, dissolved in half a pint of warm water, has been most successfully used by many inhabitants of this City, as an almost infallible remedy for Indigestion and Acidity. In bottles, 2s 6d each.

PECTORAL PASTE OF HIPPO AND HYSSOP,
For Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing at the Chest, and Hooping Cough.

The demulcent and expectorant properties of these tablets depend upon the due combination of the choicest Gums, with the most approved Pectoral Remedies. By the mucilaginous quality of the Gum, the irritation producing Cough is allayed, while the Ipecacuanha and Hyssop, by their property of exciting the discharge from the Mucous Membrane, cause a free and easy expectoration of Phlegm.

A preparation similar, in some respects, to this, called Pate Pectocale de Jujubes, has been long esteemed on the Continent, and is ordered in the Codex of Paris; but from not containing any ingredients to assist expectoration, it merely affords momentary relief, without in the least tending to remove the cause of the Cough. In boxes at 2s each.

ANTACID LOZENGES OF QUININE,
For relieving Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Waterbrash, &c., and giving tone to the Stomach.

The Sulphate of Quinine is found to possess all the tonic and febrifuge properties of the Peruvian Bark, in a concentrated form. It is an excellent tonic for debilitated Stomachs, arising from whatever cause. In the Formula from which these Lozenges are prepared, the Sulphate of Quinine is combined in such proportions with mild Absorbents, Antacids, and agreeable Aromatics, as to render them applicable to every Stomach labouring under loss of tone. In Boxes, 2s and 4s 6d each.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SENNA,
A Mild Aperient, more particularly adapted for Females and Children.

This preparation is four times the strength of the infusion of the Colleges—it is composed of Senna and other mild Aperients, as Cassia Pulp, Manna, &c., and is free from any disagreeable taste. It has been prescribed by several eminent practitioners, and found to answer all the purposes for which the Infusion and the Lenitive Lectuary are usually administered; with this superiority, that it will keep for any length of time. The Black Draught can be prepared in an instant with this preparation, according to the directions which accompany it. In Bottles, 2s 9d each.

DIGESTIVE AND ABSORBENT LOZENGES.

One or two may be taken occasionally, in the course of the day, and if two or three be taken the last thing after drinking Claret, or any acidulous Wine, the effects so frequently felt on the following day, will be generally lessened, if not altogether obviated. In Boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each.

CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.

In Chronic Rheumatism, the Oil of Cajeput, combined with Opodeldoc, is now extensively and successively used. It is an efficacious application for unbroken Chilblains. In Bottles, 1s 9d and 3s.

PARISIAN CORN PLAISTER.

Corns being a disease of the cuticle, arising from undue pressure, their gradual absorption is most desirable, and this Plaister, composed of stimulating ingredients, has been found generally to afford relief. In Packets, 9d each.

The POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, from the original Recipe. In Bottles, 1s each.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
(Sold also at the Establishment).

Dixon's Antibilious Pills,	Quaker's Black Drop,
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Quaker's Cough Drop,
Analeptic Pills,	Superior Issue Plaisters,
Thompson's Cheltenham Salts,	Ching's Worm Lozenges,
Henry's Calcined Magnesia,	Dalby's Carminitive,
Marshall's Universal Cerate,	Power's Ringworm Ointment,
Brunswick Corn Plaister,	Perry's Tooth-Ache Essence.

In applying to Country Agents, when the preparations of Messrs. Butler are required, it is requested that the name of Butler may be prefixed to the article, as—Butler's Seidlitz Powders, Butler's Antibilious Pills, Butler's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Butler's Ipecacuanha Lozenges.

Country Agents—Messrs. ARDAGH, Apothecary and Chemist, Mall, and PHELAN, Quay, *Waterford*—Price, Richards, and Taylor, *Wexford*—Mullin, *Ross*—Duke, *Thomastown*—Davis and Hackett, *Clonmel*—Joyce, *Fermoy*—Fitzsimmons, *Kilkenny*—Quinn, *Dungarvan*—Finn, *Lismore*—Stanistead, *Youghal*—and Davies, *Cork*—and no other persons whatever in these respective towns.

The armistice at Antwerp has been broken, and hostilities have commenced between the Dutch and the Belgians. For some days past great preparations were being made on both sides for war. Despatches from Brussels confirm a statement given in the Brussels Papers of the Fort of St. Laurant having been taken possession of by the Dutch, and add that several persons were killed in the affray which took place.—*London Paper of Thursday.*

Lord Ponsonby will, we understand, set out immediately on his return to Brussels.

THE MARKETS.
WATERFORD, MAY 25.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	90 0	to 95 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	32 0	to 35 0
Wheat, per brl.	25 0	..32 0	Pork, do.	00 0	..00 0
Oats, ditto,	14 0	..15 0	Heads, do	32 0	..00 0
Barley, ditto,	14 0	..16 0	Offal, do.	32 0	..24 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	15 0	..16 0	Whiskey, per gls	6 4	.. 6 7
Flour, per bag,			Beef, per lb.	0 5	.. 0 7
2ds,	38 0	..40 0	Mutton, do.	0 5	.. 0 7
3ds,	28 0	..34 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 6
4ths.	18 0	..24 0	Potatoes, per st.	0 8	... 0 9
Indian Corn, do.	24 0	..25 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0	.. 3 2
Meal, do.	22 0	..23 0	Swansea,	3 0	.. 0 0
Rice, per cwt.	00 0	..00 0			

There is very little doing in the corn trade. Prices remain as last quoted. Butter is in large supply, and has declined 2s per cwt. since last report; 90s to 93s per cwt. were the prices yesterday for prime samples; other qualities, 86s up to 90s. Weighed on Saturday 359, Monday 267, and yesterday 256 firkins. No change in bacon pigs.

Clonmel, May 21.—We have no alteration to notice since our last in the prices of corn, which are merely nominal, scarcely any coming now to market. Since Tuesday, 230 firkins of butter have been bought at our weigh-house—price for firsts yesterday, 94s to 92s per cwt. 2d sour, 88s to 89s—households, 86s—3ds, 82s—4ths, 80s per ditto. In other articles no alteration.

Cork, May 23.—BUTTER:—By the merchants, first quality 93s; second quality 91s; third quality 86s; fourth quality 70s; fifth quality 60s; sixth quality 50s. To the country, first equality —s; second quality —s; third quality —s; fourth quality —s; fifth quality —s; sixth quality, —s.

Wexford, May 23.—Butter, 84s to 85s; seconds, 74s; thirds, 64s. Flour, fine, per bag, 42s to 46s; seconds 34s to 36s. Wheat, 25s to 28s; barley, 12s to 15s; oats, 13s to 14s; beans, 21s to 22s; oatmeal, 16s per cwt.

Dublin Corn Exchange, May 20.—There was quite a scanty supply of wheat at market to-day, which met a ready sale at a small advance on the price of Tuesday; and prime oats were also 3d to 6d per barrel dearer. The duty on foreign wheat has advanced to 10s 8d, and is expected at 13s 8d next week. Red wheat, 30s to 37s; white ditto, 36s to 38s; oats, 14s to 17s; barley, 14s to 18s per barrel.

London Corn Exchange, May 20.—There are moderate arrivals of all descriptions of grain this week, and not much flour. The weather is very favourable, and the wheat trade continues dull, but few parcels being scarce, fully maintains Monday's terms. Barley meets few buyers. Beans and peas remain as last reported. Oats are heavy in sale and rather cheaper. Flour meets little demand at the late decline.

Arrivals—English—wheat, 2,900 qrs; barley, 1,200 qrs; oats, 12,500 qrs; flour, 4,500 sacks. Irish—oats, 1,500 qrs. Foreign—wheat, 5,050 qrs; barley, 1,600 qrs; oats, 5,600 qrs.

BIRTHS.

On the 22d inst., at the Palace, Waterford, the lady of the Rev. Henry Perry, of a son.

In Ely Place, Dublin, on the 14th inst., the lady of Chief Justice Doherty, of a son.

MARRIED,

On Sunday, Mr. James Harpur, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. John Moran, both of Wexford.

On Thursday last, in St. Anne's church, John Tuite, Esq. of Kilcoral, county Wexford, to Catherine, third daughter of John Bishop, Esq. of Liverpool.

At Framfield Church, Thomas Braddell, Esq., eldest son of George Braddell, Esq. of Prospect, in the county of Wexford, to Ann, eldest daughter of Alexander Donovan, of Framfield Park, in the county of Sussex, Esq.

DIED,

On Wednesday, in the 63d year of his age, the Earl of Lisburne.

May 17, suddenly, at Shannon-bridge, where he commanded a detachment of his regiment (the 68th,) Lieutenant Richard F. Ring.

Lately, at the chateau of the Duke de Broglie, in Normandy, J. Shanahan, Esq. formerly a member of the Irish bar, and lately Professor of the English language in the Paris College of Charlemagne.

On the 21st, in Upper Bridge-street, Dublin, the lady of John Harvey, Esq. M.D., Treasurer of the County Wexford.

Monday, at Wexford, Richard Griffin, Esq., Captain in the Clare Militia, and for many years a Magistrate of the County Wexford.

On Thursday morning last, at Ardcavan Cottage, County Wexford, the lady of G. A. Saville, Esq., R.N., of apoplexy.

LONDON.
SATURDAY, MAY 21.

We have received the Paris journals of Thursday, and the *Gazette de France* and *Messager des Chambres* dated yesterday.

The King of France continues on his tour received everywhere with "joy, flowers, and enthusiasm," as a ministerial paper expresses it. Meanwhile, however, disturbances of a serious nature are of daily occurrence in many of the provinces, particularly in the old seat of royalism, La Vendee. The proceedings in that district resemble those going on in Clare. "In La Vendee," says the correspondent of a morning paper, "they poison cattle, burn rick yards, destroy houses, turn up fields, attack private persons, and do all this to create civil war, and thus, as they hope, overturn the throne of Louis Philip, and restore to the 'arms' of an adoring county the much expected and desired Duke of Bordeaux!! The situation of La Vendee to-day is very serious. Bands have been long organizing. A system of ruffianly attack has been long practised; and now it will take thousands of troops to put down disturbances which, if the government had acted with wisdom, would never have commenced, or would have been instantly suppressed." Whether the government has been too tardy or not, we cannot decide; but it is certain that they are determined this system shall not last any longer, and troops are daily pouring in to the disturbed districts. There is much in the present situation of France to make her rulers uneasy.

The *Messager*, dated yesterday, states that Menotti had arrived in custody at Mantua, and that he would be speedily tried, and, with his fellow-prisoners, executed before his own house in Modena. This being settled, we think the trial may be dispensed with.

We perceive by them that the news of the revolution of July had arrived in the French possessions in India; and Count Melay, their Governor, had proclaimed Louis Philippe at Pondicherry and Chandenagore, where the tri-colour was hoisted.

(From the *Journal des Debats* of Thursday.)

We learn with pleasure, that forces have been sent to La Vendee; the National Guards of Tours have taken up arms, to advance before two regiments of the line, proceeding to the above destination. A dozen of bands, each of them from 30 to 50 men, are on two sides of the river Loire. They are composed of vagabonds and condemned persons set at liberty. They are armed with muskets of various descriptions, and amongst them are several Vendeans in the pension list of Charles X. Each man receives 30 sous per day, regularly paid. Few troops are at present in that country.

The German mail of yesterday contains important intelligence from Turkey. The Grand Vizier has been obliged to surrender to the insurgents. In the present state of European affairs this may be a matter of much consequence; and if Russia succeeds against the Poles, the breaking up of the Turkish empire may be at hand. The Sultan, however, is vigorously exerting himself in putting his armies on an European footing, and still has an ample force at his command.

SIR R. PEEL'S DINNER AT TAMWORTH.

On Wednesday, the electors of Tamworth in the interest of Sir R. Peel, were entertained by the right hon. baronet at a dinner in the Town Hall of that borough. After the following toasts had been drunk, "The King," "The Royal Family," "the Duke of Wellington and the Army," and the "Health of Sir R. Peel," Sir Robert addressed the company as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I would much rather refer you to the feelings which now animate your own breasts, as a test of what mine must necessarily be, than trust to any imperfect expression of my sentiments upon this most flattering occasion. I assure you that the warmth and cordiality with which you have received the toast proposed by my valued friend is mutually felt. You can therefore best understand and appreciate my emotions. It has not been my fault that our meeting has been postponed to so late a period,—a meeting to which I look forward with so much satisfaction. Nothing but considerations, the weight and importance of which you will feel, compelled me to postpone this invariable custom—a custom which, I hope, I shall long enjoy—the pleasure of meeting my constituents in social and covivial society (cheers). Gentlemen, the day upon which you did me the honour of returning me to parliament was accompanied by melancholy recollections, arising from its being the anniversary of my lamented father's death. Duties were consequently imposed upon me, as the executor of his will, which I could not forego, and which rendered my presence in London all important and necessary. I know I am addressing gentlemen, who, at all times, consider the performance of a duty, whether it be public or private, paramount to the enjoyment of pleasure, however satisfactory and gratifying. I now avail myself, on my return to this loved spot, of the opportunity of once more expressing to you my cordial attachment to your interests, and my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness (cheers). Gentlemen, I have little to say on political subjects, as I have already, in the proper place, when I presented myself in the most perfect confidence of your suffrages, explained my views and opinions upon the all-absorbing question of the day. But when making my canvass I recollect some one objected to me—who it was, I forget, for the remark occasioned no ill-will in my mind—because it had been stated that I had declared in Parliament the reform bill would not affect me, as from the influence of my property in Tamworth I was sure of my return. Gentlemen, I honor the man who candidly avowed his opposition to me on this ground; but I most positively and unequivocally deny that I ever made such an assertion (cheers). I never boasted of the influence of my property, nor shall ever set any value upon a seat in parliament, unless with it I enjoy the good opinion and confidence of my constituents (cheers). Gentlemen, I am proud of being returned to parliament by this independent and ancient borough, because I can attribute the honour you have conferred upon me to nothing else but a general confidence in my principles and character (cheers). I say general confidence, not because I conceive that you all agree with me on all political questions. There are many, doubtless, in this room who differ from me on many subjects, but who, at the same time, have that general confidence in my character that they conceive themselves justified in rendering me their support. So strongly do I feel that this is the case, that I am supported by many who, upon some points, from conviction, entertain different views to myself, that if I personally knew any gentleman in the room, I should not hesitate to propose his health (cheers). Gentlemen, the chief lesson I have learnt in public life is toleration (cheers). While I claim the right of thinking and speaking on all political subjects as my judgment shall dictate, I honour and respect the man who, from conviction, in the exercise of the same right, differs from me (cheers). If, however, differing as we may upon some minor points, you conceive that the object of my life is to promote the interests and the real and permanent welfare of this great country, I am satisfied to be considered as the representative of you all (cheers). Gentlemen, in the course of my address I have referred to circumstances of a domestic nature. You will, I am sure, excuse me for saying, that if it were possible in the inscrutable decrees of Providence that the spirits of the departed could be witnesses of human transactions, no circumstance could give greater satisfaction and delight to my late honoured father, than to see continued in his posterity that intimacy and amicable friendly feeling between the inhabitants of Tamworth and his family, which it was the great object of his life to promote (cheers). Gentlemen, I did think I could have made no adequate return for the distinguished manner in which you have received me; but I now recollect there is one toast, the pleasure of which will more than compensate for the favour you have conferred upon me. I call upon you to join with me in drinking to the ladies of Tamworth. By doing this you will pay a compliment justly merited, and at the same time maintain that character for gallantry for which you have been so long distinguished. The hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

After "The memory of Lord Nelson and the Navy," and an appropriate compliment to Lady Peel, the health of Mr. W. Peel was given.

Sir R. Peel said he cordially joined in drinking the health of his brother, and could not but rejoice most sincerely in the successful result of the Cambridge contest (cheers). It was vain to deny that his brother's return for the University was upon public principle—his hostility to the measure of reform introduced by his Majesty's ministers. The contest was a contest upon principle, and he (Sir R. Peel) most assuredly saw causes for triumph in the result (cheers). The two universities had shown themselves adverse to the contemplated measure. When speaking of the universities, he could not but reflect upon the extraordinary vicissitudes of his own family. Two brothers had represented both universities. Mr. W. Peel was now elected as one of the representatives for Cambridge, for maintaining opinions at variance with the government, while he (Sir Robert) lost his seat for Oxford, the highest and most distinguished object of his ambition, because he advocated a measure, which at that time he conscientiously believed to be essential to the best interests of the state (cheers). He (Sir Robert) had never been the decided supporter of any band of political partisans; but had always thought it much better to look steadily at the political circumstances of the times in which they lived, and if necessary, were so pressing as to demand it, there was no dishonour or discredit in relinquishing opinions or measures, and adopting others more suited to the altered circumstances of the country. For this course of proceeding he had been censured by opposite parties—by those who upon all occasions, thought no changes were required, as well as by those who, in his opinion, were the advocates of too violent and sudden innovations. That middle course, however, he would continue to pursue (cheers). He held it to be impossible for any statesman to adopt one fixed line of policy under all circumstances: and the only question with him when he departed from that line should be—"Am I actuated by any interested or sinister motive, or do I consider the measures I contemplate called for by the circumstances and necessities of the country" (loud cheers).

Sir R. Peel then proposed a toast to the corporation of Tamworth. In these days of profession enlightenment, he knew it was the fashion to decry corporations. He, however, looked upon them as the connecting link between ages past and present times. He was therefore bound by attachment, by gratitude, and by duty, to maintain, as far as he was able, their ancient privileges. For the same reason he should, to his utmost power, defend, as he had already defended, the elective franchise of their ancient borough (cheers). He was speaking, he knew, in the hearing of many, to whom, according to the proposed bill, the elective franchise would be extended, and whom he might probably at his next election have to canvass. He hoped they would not quote his present speech against him. He must, however, fairly tell them that he was bound to protect the privileges of the electors of Tamworth—privileges they had enjoyed ever since the reign of Elizabeth, and never, to his knowledge, in one instance abused them (cheers). There was no pretence whatever for their disfranchisement; nor could he see that such a step as the one contemplated by his Majesty's ministers could be taken without at once shaking confidence in the security of all property (cheers). He concluded by proposing the health of the Bailiffs and Corporation of Tamworth.

Other toasts were given, and Sir Robert quitted the chair about 20 minutes past eleven, and was succeeded by Mr. Tylecote.

Mr. Dillon is yet confined in the hulk at Kingstown. He has addressed a memorial to government, praying to be removed to Newgate, as the transport vessel has not arrived.

Idolatry in India.—There are many temples in India from which the East India Company receive tribute, of which the principal are Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty. The total amount of revenue received from all these sources is unknown; but that supplied from the following four temples amounts to a prodigious sum. Mr. Poynder estimates it as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Clear profit for the seventeen years ending in 1829, exclusively, for Juggernaut	99,205	15	0
Clear profit for the sixteen years ending in 1829, inclusively, for Gya	455,980	15	0
Clear profit for the sixteen years ending in 1829, inclusively, for Allahabad	159,429	7	6
Clear profit for the seventeen years ending in 1829, inclusively, for Tripetty	205,599	18	6
Total tribute received from idolatrous worship ... ars for seventeen years	1,920,215	15	0

Selling up.—I entered the house, and made my way into the most quiet posture of the new discreet inhabitant. "Alas!" thought I, as I surveyed its dilapidated hangings, dusty walls, and disordered air, "is it thus that the few necessary articles of life, collected, perhaps, with anxious care, and preserved with scrupulous economy, some, indeed, with sacred regard; is it thus, that the little all is dismembered, each separated from its fellow, and scattered among the strange multitude of the world?" The reflection was interesting, though sad, and I indulged the particular vein of thought which then obtruded itself. I assimilated this little scene of desolation with the more extensive, though to me more impressive ruin—the downfall of a populous city; wherein the beauteous specimens of art, the ingenious devices of men, and the still more important remains of their forefathers are deprived of their careful owners by some unexpected calamity, some "pestilence that walketh at noonday." Here, thought I, are the ruins of one family; there, the wreck of many! Here are the testimonies of prudence, springing from that purest of affections, *a love of home*; there, the memorials of a people whose importance arose from their industrious cultivation of the soil; their commercial intercourse with the world; their due administration of justice; their *love of country*. Wherein, I asked, exists the difference, saving in extent!—*The Sailor's Bride; a Tale of Home.*

A NURSING GRANDMOTHER.—Died, at Meekphin, on the 9th current, in the 89th year of her age, Mary Murray, having been born in August, 1742. Her eldest daughter was married to a serjeant in the Royal 42d Regiment, and, after remaining a few years in Scotland, they embarked for the West Indies along with their younger child, and all died of the yellow fever soon after their arrival. Their eldest daughter had been left to the nursing care of her grandmother, and was afterwards married to a private in the Royal Perthshire Militia, who soon likewise became serjeant in the 42d Regiment; she died in Ireland in 1818 or 1819, and consequently the nursing of her daughter fell to the lot of old Mary, her great grandmother. This great grand daughter in her turn also married a private in the Royal Perthshire Militia, and their son, George Douglas, Mary's great great grandson, has enjoyed the shelter of her hospitable roof for the first sixteen months of his life. Thus Mary has had four generations born in her own house after she was thirty years of age, with the exception of her grand daughter, who likewise soon found her way under her sheltering wing. She lived a widow fifty-four years: she had an excellent memory, and took great pleasure in relating the tales of other years.—*Perth Courier.*

The "ancient Irish" invariably denominate more recent settlers, "Cromelians." A whimsical illustration of this fact occurred within my own knowledge. The following conversation took place, a few months ago, in the streets of Cork, between an English housekeeper and an Irish market woman:—"Good morrow, ma'am. I hope ye want a basket this fine morning ma'am?" "I believe I shall." "Why, then, long life to you, ma'am, I hope you'll take *me*. I b'lieve you're English, ma'am?" "Yes." "I thought so, ma'am; *I'm* English, too." "Indeed!" "when did you come over to Ireland?" "Oh, ma'am, I come over wid Oliver Cromwell, ma'am."—*Sketches of Irish Character.*

Carriage of Live Stock on the Railway.—On Thursday last the railway company began to convey a new class of passengers. On that day 49 Irish pigs quitted Liverpool in one carriage, and arrived safely at Manchester, after a most noisy journey. The respectable quadrupeds evidently did not like the new mode of travelling, and passing through the tunnel made an outcry which, "echoed through the hollow dark abyss," and startled all within hearing. Since that time upwards of 300 of the lusky herd have made the same journey, being probably the first set of pigs that have travelled in a locomotive since the creation of the world. The fare for a pig is eighteen pence, being not quite half the fare of a pig-driver. The company will begin to carry cattle very shortly, several commodious carriages having been constructed for their accommodation.—*Manchester Herald.*

A COMPARATIVELY GOOD SOVEREIGN.

Muley Abderahman Ben Hisham, the present Sultan—or, as he is styled by Europeans, Emperor of Morocco, although his title in Moorish is Soltan—had not as yet visited his sea-ports and extended dominions on the coast, since his accession to the throne of Morocco in 1822, having since that period been fully occupied in consolidating his power in the interior parts of his empire, and crushing his rebellious subjects. The succesion to the crown not being fixed in Morocco, the demise of the reigning Sultan generally entails upon this unfortunate country a constant scene of bloodshed and contention; and although Muley Abderahman had been enabled to seat himself in comparative quiet upon the throne, yet the rebellions of his subjects, particularly of the Atlas tribes, have fully engaged his attention since that period. His character is bigoted, indolent, and luxurious; possessing few good qualities, and yet not remarkable, as is generally the case, for any very extreme tyranny and cruelty; on which account he is considered, and very naturally so in this country, as a good monarch. Plunder and extortion are so common in Morocco, that they become virtues in comparison with the usual atrocities committed; and of these privileges the present Sultan, according to reports, has availed himself pretty largely, in order to replenish his coffers, and give him the means of consolidating his power. On what a precarious foundation the authority of a despot rests, and how slight are the ties between a tyrant and his slaves, will be seen from the continual state of unquiet in which this country always is, and the constant necessity there exists for the Sultan to be moving about to keep his rebellious people quiet. When he leaves Morocco for Fez or Mequinez, the southern provinces are sure to rise in rebellion; and whenever he quits the latter capitals, his departure is generally followed by a revolt in the northern parts of his dominions.—*Sketches of Spain and Morocco, by Sir Arthur Brooke, just published.*

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY FORTUNE.

The influence of early success in modifying our future fortunes seems to indicate one of the most striking characteristics of our nature; it almost invariably begets that valuable quality, cheerfulness, and a disposition to be pleased with the persons amongst whom we are thrown, which experience shows are the surest passports to the favour of the world. It is quite true, as the amiable historian says, in speaking of himself, that "a disposition to see the favourable rather than the unfavourable side of things is a turn of mind which it is more happy to possess than to be born to an estate of ten thousand a year;" but unless we fall in with a certain amount of good fortune soon enough in the journey, it is extremely difficult to maintain, amidst "our crosses and losses," the proper degree of good humour necessary, first to gain, and then to preserve, the slippery favour of those with whom we have to deal. A man whose disposition is prematurely soured, by the want of early success, generally busies himself in finding out rather the faulty views which things will bear, than the favourable ones; and, in order to justify his failure, industriously raises up fresh difficulties, instead of trying manfully to surmount those which really exist. He is never quite pleased with any thing or any person, and thus, almost inevitably, contributes to perpetuate his own want of success. Such a man's society is generally shunned, not from anything actually vicious in his nature, but merely because he has acquired the disagreeable habit of disparaging every thing he sees." As it seldom occurs to him that he himself is in fault a t the while, he goes on abusing the world and all which it inherit; and exactly in proportion as he growls himself out of company, he increases in the vehemence of his censure of people and things, which, had his thoughts and feelings been differently pitched at first, might very probably have proved the sources of his fortune. On the other hand, if a young man happens to make some fortunate hits, as they are called, early enough in his career, to be put into good humour with the world through which he has to struggle, the journey of his life may turn out far easier, chiefly because he finds "troops of friends" always ready to assist him. The great mass of wayfarers in this arduous course, generally speaking, are like any thing rather than the good Samaritan, for they will seldom help those who cannot or will not help themselves. We have, at all events, the authority of the parable for supposing that the chances are at least two to one against us, even in the extreme case, when we are left "half dead;" and it seems not too much to say, that the odds become ten times more unfavourable to us when we are capable enough of assisting ourselves, but rather choose to sit bawling to Mercury to help us out of the mire, instead of placing our own shoulders to the wheel.—*Captain Hall's Fragments.*

BITTERS.

It is bitter to leave our father's hearth for the first time: bitter is the eve of our return, when a thousand fears rise in our haunted souls. Bitter are hopes deferred, and self-reproach, and power unrecognized. Bitter is poverty: bitterer still is debt. It is bitter to be neglected: it is more bitter to be misunderstood. It is bitter to lose an only child. It is bitter to look upon the land which once was ours. Bitter is a sister's woe, a brother's scrape; bitter a mother's tear, and bitterer still a father's curse. Bitter are a briefless bag, a curate's bread, a diploma that brings no fee. Bitter is half-pay. It is bitter to muse on vanished youth; it is bitter to lose an election or a suit. Bitter are rage suppressed and prize money kept back. Bitter are a failing crop, a glutted market, and a shattering spee. Bitter are rents in arrear, and tithes in kind. Bitter are salaries reduced, and perquisites destroyed. Bitter is a tax, particularly if misapplied; a rate, particularly if embezzled. Bitter is a trade too full, and bitterer still a trade that has worn out. Bitter is a bore! It is bitter to lose one's hair or teeth. It is bitter to find our annual charge exceed our income. It is bitter to hear of others' fame, when we are boys. It is bitter to resign the seals we fain would keep. It is bitter to hear the winds blow when we have ships at sea, or friends. Bitter are a broken friendship and a dying love. Bitter a woman scorned, a man betrayed! Bitter is the secret woe which none can share. Bitter are a brutal husband and a faithless wife, a silly daughter, and a sulky son. Bitter are a losing card, a losing horse. Bitter the public hiss, the private sneer. Bitter are old age without respect, manhood without wealth, youth without fame. Bitter is the east wind's blast: bitter a stepdame's kiss. It is bitter to mark the woe which we cannot relieve. It is bitter to die in a foreign land. But bitterer far than this, than these, than all, is waking from our first delusion! For then we first feel the nothingness of self—that hell of sanguine spirits. All is dreary blank and cold. The sun of hope sets without a ray, and the dim night of dark despair shadows only phantoms. The spirits that guard round our pride have gone. Fancy, weeping, flies. Courage has no heart, and love seems a traitor. A busy demon whispers in our ear that all is vain and worthless, and we among the vainest of a worthless crew.

A MADMAN'S LOGIC.—A Gentleman, of the name o fMann, met a maniac, who, striking his cane on the ground, sternly demanded, "Who are you?" Thinking to amuse him, the gentleman answered, "I am a double man—Mann by name and a man by nature." Well, I am a man—beside myself; so we two will fight you two; on which he knocked him down and walked off.

The Journal de Rouen states that trials have been lately made of a new musket, without ramrod or lock, which will fire from 15 to 20 rounds in a minute. The experiments are said to have completely succeeded, and the invention will be brought into use in case of war. The inventor is a young student of medicine, who was assisted in the mechanical part by a pupil of the polytechnic school.

INSTITUTION OF PROPERTY.

Property is legal possession. Whoever exercises a certain portion of power over any outward thing, in a manner which, by the laws of the country, entitles him to an exclusive enjoyment of it, is deemed a proprietor. But property, which is generally deemed to be the incentive to industry, the guardian of order, the preserver of internal quiet, the channel of friendly intercourse between men and nations, and, in a higher point of view, as affording leisure for the pursuit of knowledge, means for the exercise of generosity, occasions for the returns of gratitude; as being one of the ties which join succeeding generations, strengthening domestic discipline, and keeping up the affections of kindred; above all, because it is the principle to which all men adapt their plans of life, and on the faith of whose permanency every human action is performed, is an institution of so high and transcendant a nature, that every government which does not protect it, nay, that does not rigorously punish its infraction, must be guilty of a violation of the first duties of just rulers. The common feelings of human nature have applied to it the epithets of sacred and inviolable. Property varies in the extent of the powers which it confers, according to the various laws of different states. Its duration, its descent, its acquisition, its alienation depend solely upon these laws. But all laws consider what is held or transmitted agreeably to their rules as alike possessing the character of inviolable sacredness. There may be, and there is, property for a term of years, for life, or for ever. It may be absolute as to the exercise of the proprietor's rights, or it may be conditional; or, in other words, held only as long as certain conditions are performed. There are specimens of all these sorts of property in the codes of most civilized nations. But in all these cases the essence of property is preserved, which consists in such a share or kind of power as the laws confer. The advantages may be extremely unequal. The inviolable right must (by the force of the terms) continue perfectly equal. The legal limits of the authority of the supreme legislature are not a reasonable object of inquiry, nor, indeed, an intelligible form of expression. But to conclude that, because the law may, in some sense, be said to create property, the law is to be deemed on that account as entitled rightfully to take it away, is a proposition founded on a gross confusion of two very distinguishable conceptions. It uses the word property in the premises for the system of rules, and, in the conclusion, for a portion of external nature, of which the dominion is acquired for the observance of these rules. It is only in the first of these senses that property can be truly called the creature of law. In the second sense it is acquired or transmitted not by law, but by the acts of a man when the acts are conformable to legal rules. It is impossible, within our present limits, to canvass the small or apparent objections which may occur to this scheme of reasoning. It is sufficient, perhaps, here to remark, that these are the generally acknowledged principles, and that deviations from them in practice are no more than partial irregularities, to which the disturbing forces of passion and interest expose human society.—*Cabinet Cyclopœdia; Sir James Mackintosh's History of England.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The Indian cholera—the new plague—its symptoms, its cause, and its cure, have been to Europeans, for some time, a mere subject of speculation and conjecture; but the announcement, now placed beyond question, that the disease has infected the Poles as well as the Russians, and that, unchanged by the severity of the winter months, it is rapidly making its way to the centre of Europe, will probably arouse the attention of the people of the South to the calamity which threatens them. Cholera has travelled as often against as with the course of the winds. It has prevailed in every kind of weather common to the climates affected. The cholera has been most virulent wherever human beings were numerous and concentrated. In densely peopled cities—in armies encamped—in localities unfavourable to free ventilation, as low sheltered grounds, narrow streets, and dirty houses. The cholera travels, on an average, at a rate varying between ten and eighteen miles a day, but often in particular cases much less. Within the Zillah of Nellore it proceeded thirty two miles in twelve days, and in the next twenty-seven days eighty miles. The attack is usually most insidious and sudden. In the history of the epidemic, instances are numerous of soldiers falling in the line of march, and dying instantly, as if seared by lightning, without having uttered a previous complaint. Mechanics have perished with their working implements in their hands, the Brahmin at his beads, and the Ryot at his plough. Cholera is capricious in the selection of its victims. The infirm and the debilitated are its favourite subjects, but the best state of health will not secure exemption. The black population, however, have suffered much more than the white, for it is supposed that more than four millions of the natives of India have been swept away since 1817, in the course of its progress. Were the disease to continue its ravages in the same place for a series of years, it would depopulate the world. May its footsteps be averted from the dwellings of the poor in great Britain and Ireland. This disease, whether it arise from vegetable decomposition, or from animal exhalations, or even from a peculiar state of the atmosphere, is now decidedly contagious, and as much to be guarded against as any of those plagues which have desolated England at various periods. We think that any relaxation of the severest quarantine, would, with our present information, be the height of insanity. It would be said, and truly too, that this dread of infection must aggravate the difficulties of the brave defenders of Poland. We are pained to think it must; but when the Governments of Europe, from mere policy, have hitherto scarcely raised a voice in their favour, subjects of these Governments can scarcely be much blamed now for calling on their rulers to protect them from pestilence, when, even if they were to leave themselves open to its ravages, they could scarcely hope to save Poland from submission.

WHALE FISHERY.—For a lengthened period the Americans have prosecuted the Whale Fishery with greater vigour and success than, perhaps, any other people. They commenced it in 1690, and for about fifty years found an ample supply of fish on their own shores. But the whale having abandoned them, the American navigators entered with extraordinary ardour into the fisheries carried on in the northern and southern oceans. From 1771 to 1775, Massachusetts employed annually 183 vessels, carrying 13,620 tons, in the former, and 121 vessels, carrying 14,026 tons, in the latter.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH YORKE.

Sir J. Yorke was a hale, hearty, good-humoured old man, who will be long remembered with kindliness by many, both in public and private life. In the House of Commons, where he was well known, he was principally distinguished for the plain, blunt way in which he contrived to put down a prosing and self-sufficient orator—it mattered little from which side of the house he spoke. Although Sir Joseph hit hard, there was so much good nature mingled with his warfare, that no one ever took amiss what the jolly knight said. Sir Joseph was a sturdy anti-reformer; but his defence of his principles was the honest John Bull defence of a brave old sailor, who felt soundly though he reasoned inconclusively. The manner of Sir Joseph's death is a subject for moralists to ponder over; a tough old tar, who had faced "the battle and the breeze" for fifty years, taken by the lee in a cockleshell boat, with a capful of wind, while on an excursion of pleasure and in ten fathoms water! Truly the state might have better spared a better man. We would have been well content, at another time, to give up half-a-dozen *professing* liberals, rather than lose the hearty roar which his blunt drollery never failed to provoke.—*Spectator.*

NATIVES OF INDIA.—Learned men who write of India begin by talking of the sun, and then tell us that its vertical rays make the natives indolent; but, notwithstanding all this, the farmers are at least as industrious as those of Europe, and their women more so. They owe their poverty to their government, and neither to their idleness nor the sun. The women of some castes go through every labour the same as the men; they manage every thing; and the men hardly ever venture to disobey their orders. It is they who buy and sell, and lend, and borrow; and though the man comes to the customary to have his rent settled, he always receives his instructions before leaving home. If he gives up any point of them, however trifling, he is sure to incur her resentment. She orders him to stay at home next day; and she sallies forth herself, in great indignation, denouncing the whole tribe of revenue servants. On her arrival at the cutcherry, she goes on for near an hour with a very animated speech, which she had very probably begun some hours before, at the time of leaving her own house; the substance of it is, that they are a set of rascals for imposing upon her poor simple husband. If she gets what she asks, she goes away in good humour; but, if not, she delivers another philippic, not in a small female voice, but in that of a boatswain; for, by long practise, she is louder and coarser than a man. She returns to her unfortunate husband, and probably does not confine herself entirely to logical arguments.—*Sir Thomas Munro; Life, by Mr. Gleig.*

The proper beauty of the female character seems to depend, in a great measure, on what must not be called a defect in the faculty of abstraction, but rather a graceful negation. To man belongs the power of holding in separation the closest associations of thought, of analysing all that is complex in his consciousness of forming recombinations without limit, and of producing by an artificial effort, a perfect disruption of the firmest links of habit and of feeling. But in the exercise of this faculty he is exposed to great moral and intellectual perils: his safety, amidst these hazardous excursions of thought, lies in his willingness to listen to that voice of constant and unreasoning wisdom which nature has placed by his side; and which, in order that it might by all means gain influence, has been invested with sovereign loveliness. Happy and wise is he who, while he wanders in the region of speculation as he may, regards with respect the better-taught suggestions of woman. By the faculty of abstraction, man is qualified to reform and improve his lot; but woman, because she has this faculty in a lower degree, is fitted to hold, in permanence and consistency, what is already good and wholesome, and worthy in that lot. A companion meet for him who thinks, is not a spirit of the same order; but a woman, whose reasoning is all intuitive, whose affections are warmly and securely wrapt in the kind and right prejudices of the heart, and whose manners are ornately incrusted with domestic instincts. These instincts—such, for example, as an attachment to places and things, endeared by long standing associations, a fond adherence to home usages, a superstitious reverence for all the pure and respectful decencies of near intercourse, and a punctilious regard to order and cleanliness—are not, it is true, themselves, the first elements of happiness, but they are its indispensable and most certain preservatives. This digression may seem out of place, yet it is connected with the observation, that useful instincts are rarely associated with a full development of the powers of abstraction.—*Family Classical Library, No. 16, Theophrastus*, p. 118.

Hungry Middies.—There is no class of persons in his Majesty's naval service who have such ravenous appetites as the younger class of middies; indeed, their plates and platters leave the berth, generally, as clean as they were before the dinner entered. What may be the cause of this voracity it is needless to inquire—the fact of their prodigious appetites is universal. And it will easily be imagined that, in such a community, the Esquimaux maxim of first come first served, would sometimes introduce itself into the practise of those polished young gentlemen. One day, after keeping the forenoon watch, I went down at half-past twelve to dinner, but found nothing left on the board but a morsel of the ship's beef, which we generally called junk, and sometimes believed to be salt horse, resembling very much a piece of mahogany, and often quite as sapless. To this was added a very small portion of suet pudding, called, in our lingo, dough or duff, and differing but little in aspect and weight from good honest pipeclay. It has been very properly observed of a young midshipman, that "although God may turn his heart, the devil cannot turn his stomach;" and certainly, upon this occasion, I made no objection to the victuals set before me—except as to the quantity. In five minutes the dish and the plate had returned to their habitual state of purity, which would have rendered the office of scullion a complete sinecure, had we been honoured with such an attendant.—*Captain Hall's Fragments.*

In the disastrous battle of Culloden, the heroism of Gillies Mac Bane was most eminently displayed, and worthy of a better fate. This gentleman was major of the regiment of Clan Mac Intosh; and when the Argyle militia broke down the park wall, which enabled them to attack the Highlanders in flank, the brave Gillies stationed himself at the gap, and, as the enemy entered, they severely suffered from the frenzied strokes of his claymore. As John Bane Mac Donald, who stood beside him, expressed it, "he mowed them down like dockins." At last, finding himself opposed singly to a whole troop, he set his back to the wall, and defended himself with the fierceness of desperation, keeping the enemy at bay, and killing an almost incredible number. Some officers admiring his valour, endeavoured to save his life, but poor Gillies fell, when he had slain thirteen of his foes. According to some accounts, the number was much greater. A descendant of this brave man, who has lost a leg, resides at Chelsea, and is remarkable for his fine stature and proportion.—*Logan's Scottish Gael.*

We have seen a machine for making bricks (the invention of a Swiss), recently constructed in Leeds, on a very simple principle, which turns out 120 bricks in one minute, fit for the kiln without any drying, as in the ordinary process. We understand that 1,000 bricks may be made for 6d, instead of 2s 6d, the present price. The cost of the machine is about £200, and it is worked by two men and two boys. By this process, bricks may be made more efficiently at all seasons, no drought being necessary.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 17.

The news from Poland is decidedly bad, and private letters from Warsaw, Cracow, and Vienna, all state that the revolution in Volhynia is set at rest, and the Russians are masters of the province.

The Poles, in this capital, are greatly depressed by the intelligence from Dwernicki. They placed more reliance on his success than on that of the main body of the army, and the defeat of the Volhynian insurrection is considered by them as a very bad omen.

There is a letter from Mittau, the capital of Courland, in the German papers received this day, which, as it bears upon its stamp, something of a demi official Russian stamp, entitles it to attention. It suggests an European arrangement of the Polish question in the following manner:—1. That Poland shall be made an independent and powerful kingdom. 2. That in return for this concession on the part of Russia, the latter shall be allowed to take Turkey, which is already in a state of civil war; and 3dly, That to prevent any jealousy on this account, or any uneasiness being created in the minds of the other European powers, that the kingdom of Greece shall be more extensive and strong than was intended even by the treaty of July 6. That such an arrangement might suit Poland at the present moment is very possible, and the Poles might well be induced to accede to it, though by so doing she would eventually expose herself to an enemy on the south as well as the north, and on the east as well as already on the west.

The events in Poland have yesterday and to-day excited considerable uneasiness among the French. It is every where announced, that the court of St. Petersburgh has declined the intervention as well of England as France, for the settlement of the Polish question; and the Emperor has, it is said, announced to the cabinet of the palais royal his firm intention of sending large reinforcements of troops, until, by dint of repeated attacks, the Poles shall be compelled to submit.

The review on Sunday, notwithstanding all the puffs and praises of the *Monitear* and *Debats* was also a decided failure! It is of no use taking any data at present from the ministerial papers. The fact is, that instead of 100,000 National Guards, only from 50 to 60,000 attended. Say 60,000 at the outside. The rest stopped away because the review was unpopular—because the guards are tired of the service—because the ministry is much disliked for its peaceable policy—and because those entitled to the cross of July, or to the medal, would not assist at any ceremony in which the King was to give instructions as to the distribution of those national rewards. The King was not loudly cheered. La Fayette did not attend. The whole affair was flat. Not one half of the number of visitors expected was present. The etat major of the King was meagre, and no one can honestly say otherwise than that it was a failure.

The funeral of M. Labbe de Pompurius yesterday, afforded to La Fayette the opportunity of attacking indirectly the principles of the present administration. M.C. Perier and Marshal Soult were present, but neither were asked to speak, and the multitude assembled took good care to rend the skies with shouts in favour of the popular leader. Thousands cried, "Vive Lafayette;" but no one said "Vive Casimir Perier!" This is the fate of all men in France who contend for rational moderate liberty, and who accept office. After two orations over the defunct, pronounced by M. Bevoux and M. de la Borde, the General Lafayette addressed the multitude, and thus concluded his speech:—

"You know also, my friends, with what joy he applauded, and himself assisted, at our glorious revolution of July, 1830: but it is for those of us who beheld him on his death-bed to state with what anxiety he devised with all his heart for all the popular consequences (republican institutions) of a popular revolution made by the people and by the people only, and which was consecrated by the blood of 6000 patriots."

Yesterday morning Louis Philip, accompanied by his two sons and the Secretary of War, in the first carriage; by Marshal Gerard, and by Baudraud, Athain, and D'Argout in the next—and by six other carriages filled with his suite, left St. Cloud for Normandy. Of course he will be well received. So was the Dauphin and Charles X. The journey of the Duke d'Angouleme to Toulon and back, on the departure of the fleet for Algiers, was one of triumph and enthusiasm. The French people love pomp and show, and are always ready to applaud "a new star," until a newer one arrives. No people love novelty as the French—and they sacrifice feeling and principle to their weathercock propensities.

Extract of a letter dated Leipsic, May 9:—"The cholera morbus commits dreadful ravages in the Russian army; 30,000 soldiers are said to be affected by it; and this is the cause of Diebitsch's temporary retreat. The brave Skrzynecki is nevertheless in pursuit of him, harassing and weakening his forces in every manner. It is said that Diebitsch made an offer to the Lithuanians in his army to return, if they did not like to fight against their countrymen, and that some who accepted the offer were immediately sent off to Siberia. The Russian officers are very much dissatisfied, the army having lost 80,000 men since the beginning of the campaign. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants of Warsaw do not rejoice. Business is entirely at a stand, and the troubles of war and other disastrous circumstances combine to render them unhappy. The cholera morbus has acquired a formidable character there, but it is as yet confined to the old town, where the population is most dense. Measures have been taken to prevent the spreading of this contagious disease. We are now afraid that we shall not be spared here. Symptoms of the cholera have already appeared. It would be a very great misfortune if our country were to be visited by this evil."

Cholera Morbus.—We understand that government entertaining just fears of the spreading of this disease, have given instructions, that no vessel from the high Baltic ports shall enter any British port, having hides or skins on board, without first performing one month's quarantine, which of course will amount to a partial prohibition of these articles, and materially affect the prices.

Extraordinary Importations.—Last week we announced an import of upwards of two hundred casks of butter from the United States of America, and this week we have 800 barrels of flour by the St. George, from Calcutta.—*Liverpool Paper.*

It is a remarkable coincidence that the wives of the two greatest and most glorious commanders ever known to this country should have died in the same week; the Viscountess Nelson survived the Duchess of Wellington only a few days.

The mother of Napoleon is very ill, and the news of her death is every moment expected.—*French Paper.*

CHAIRING OF THE MEMBERS FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN, ON FRIDAY.

(From the *Dublin E. Post*).

At one o'clock the proceedings in the court-house having terminated, and the procession having been formed in the adjoining streets, the new members, Sir Robert Harty, bart., Lord Mayor, and Louis Perrin, Esq., ascended the triumphal chair, amid the cheering of thousands of people. The procession, which consisted of a considerable number of gentlemen on horseback, with nearly two hundred carriages and an immense concourse of pedestrians, proceeded in the route specified in the published notice, through Bolton-street, Dorset-street, Granby-row, (where the multitude stopped and repeatedly cheered opposite to the residence of Mr. Perrin), Palace-row, Gardiner's-row, Great Denmark-street, Gardiner's-place, Mountjoy-street, Middle Gardiner-street, Britain-street, and Sackville-street. During the progress of the procession through those streets the successful candidates were greeted with the loudest acclamations, and elegantly and fashionably dressed ladies, who crowded the windows, waved their handkerchiefs as they passed along. Through the whole route, the people displayed the greatest enthusiasm in the triumph of what they were celebrating.

A vast number of different coloured silk banners, with appropriate mottoes, were displayed on the occasion, which gave the procession a very lively and animated appearance. Amongst them were the following:—"Reform"—"The King and the People"—"Constitutional Independence"—"Reform—Retrenchment—Peace"—"The Whole Bill"—"The Glorious Majority of 399"—"Freedom of Election"—"No Monopolies"—"The Liberty of the Press"—"Dublin Liberated"—"Harty and Perrin, the choice of the People."

The voters who reside in the Earl of Meath's Liberty assembled in Newmarket, and marched to the hustings in a body, marshalled by Counsellor Kelly, the Seneschal of Donore. The Silk Weavers exhibited a variety of very splendid banners, led on by one on which were emblazoned in gold letters, "The Liberty Boys"—"Irish Manufacture"—"Erin go Bragh," &c. &c. &c.

The vessels in the river displayed their flags and ensigns, and the yards were manned with the sturdy sons of Neptune, who sent forth repeated and hearty cheers in token of their rejoicing for the victory achieved by their blue-jacket King, and his faithful and loyal people.

As the procession approached Carlisle-bridge, and was turning towards Bachelor's-walk, a band of resolute but good-humoured fellows opposed its further progress in the prescribed route, and insisted that the inhabitants of some of the neighbouring streets should not be deprived of the happiness of gazing on the goodly sight. Remonstrance was in vain—they appeared determined not to be foiled in their purpose; and after some minutes' delay the procession crossed the bridge, passed along Burgh-quay, through Moss street, Townsend street, D'Olier-street, and again over Carlisle-bridge, and then resumed its original route, passing along Bachelor's walk, Ormond-quay, over Essex bridge, through Parliament street, Dame street, and College green. When arrived near the statue of King William, the procession halted for a few moments and the people uttered a loud and continued shout of acclamation. Some person climbed up the statue, and ornamented the brows of the Royal Idol with orange ribbons, defiled, however, by a mixture of green; a wand was placed in his hand bearing a green streamer, and the horse's head was similarly decorated.

After leaving College green, the cavalcade, which had vastly increased in its progress, turned up Grafton street, then passed through Nassau street, Leinster street, Clare street, Merrion square, Fitzwilliam square, Upper Pembroke street, Leeson street, Stephen's green, and into Dawson street, where the procession halted opposite the Mansion house, and the Lord Mayor and Mr. Perrin alighted amidst the most defeaning cheers. Shortly after, the newly elected members appeared at the windows of the Mansion house, from which they addressed the people, congratulating them upon their peaceable and exemplary conduct during the day, and expressing an ardent desire that nothing should occur to sully the great victory which the citizens of Dublin had accomplished over a vile and prostrate faction.

The immense multitude then dispersed without the slightest riot. The Quay porters had mustered in such force, and had shown such demonstrations of determination to possess the chair, that their claim—now, indeed, an established one—was not disputed, and they marched it off, bearing triumphantly in the vacant seats of honour two of their own fraternity, whose identification with the trade in Black Diamonds was so striking that no mistake could be made in awarding the glory of the conquest to any other craft.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening the entire city was far more brilliantly illuminated than could have been expected from the short time allowed for preparation—the most fashionable and most obscure neighbourhood shone alike with a profusion of light. Stephen's-green, Merrion-square, Rutland-square, Fitzwilliam-square, and Mountjoy-square, were brilliantly illuminated. The only house in the Green that did not display lights was the Palace of the Archbishop of Dublin, and several panes of glass were broken. The Lord Chancellor's house, on the other hand, was in a blaze of light from the ground flour to the attic. Very few houses appeared in darkness in Merrion-square, amongst them that of Mr. North, where a melancholy accident occurred—some stones were thrown, and several panes of glass broken, when Mr. Armstrong, a nephew of Mr. North's, appeared on the balcony with a gun, threatening to fire upon the crowd: the threat, upon a repetition of the stone throwing, he put in execution, and an unfortunate woman standing on the opposite side, near the rails of the square, was severely, but it is hoped not dangerously wounded in the face—one eye it is feared will be lost. A party of Enniskillen dragoons and Highlanders were quickly on the spot, cleared the street and prevented further mischief.

Rutland-square was illuminated, except the houses of Judge Jebb, Alderman Montgomery, Mrs. Balfour, Mr. Pentland, and Doctor Clarke. The mansions of the late Countess of Ormonde, the Earl of Longford, Judge Vandeleur, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Glandine, and the Earl of Annesley, on the contrary, were well lighted. The houses of Mr. O'Connell, and Sergeant O'Loughlin were profusely illuminated. The Stamp and Post Offices were also lighted. The College of course preserved its character. It was an admirable specimen of the "exterior darkness." All along the quays the reflection of the lights from the river, which was full at the time, had a very imposing effect.

Crowds of respectable persons were perambulating the streets, the greatest order generally prevailed, and a sufficient force of police and military were in attendance to preserve order had there been any violation of it.

HENRY STREET POLICE OFFICE.

A gentleman applied to Mr. Blacker for protection for his house, against what he pleased to term a lawless rabble. He said he would not illuminate, and declared his intention of firing on the mob in case of his windows being broken.

Mr. Blacker—Really, sir, there have been so many applications of the same sort to day, that we cannot send men every where. We will give a general protection.

Gentleman—Then, Mr. Blacker, if my house is attacked, I will fire upon them. It is my family's intention to defend itself.

Mr. Blacker—I, sir, may be as much opposed to the "Reform Bill as you are, still I would not go as far as that. It would be better to light your house than to run the risk of shedding blood.

Gentleman—I'll run the risk, Mr Blacker; I am the best judge of my own affairs. He then withdrew.

The magistrates were harassed the whole day by applications of the same sort.

KING'S BENCH—DUBLIN, MAY 20.

Carden *v.* Trollop.

This was an action brought by Sir Henry Carden, bart., against Charles Trollop, a Lieutenant in the 36th Foot, to recover damages on account of a criminal conversation with Lady Carden, the plaintiff's wife.

Mr. Bennett, K.C., stated the case—The plaintiff is a baronet of a most respectable character, family, and connexions, and he brings the present action against the defendant, for adultery with his wife, Lady Carden. The defendant is a Lieutenant in the 36th regiment of foot, highly respectable both as to character and connexions. Lady Carden's father lived in Dublin. His name is Frederick Thomson, formerly Chief Remembrancer, and Lady Carden is his only daughter. In 1818 Miss Thomson married the then Mr. Henry Carden, his brother, Sir A. Carden, being then alive. Sir Henry then lived, and still lives at a place called the Priory, near Templemore. Mr. Thomson at that time lived in Merrion-square, but is since gone to reside in Borris in Ossory, where he at present resides. Sir Henry Carden and his Lady lived for ten years in a state of the most perfect happiness, during which time they had eight children, five sons and three daughters, the last of whom was born in 1828. During this time they were visited by the most respectable families in Dublin, Templemore, and the adjoining parts of the Queen's County. The first time Lady Carden appeared to have taken a dislike to her husband was in the latter end of the year 1828, and he is of opinion, that at that period she began to lose her affection for him. They had a son at school at Warfield in England, and the Christmas vacation coming on, Sir Henry proposed to go over to spend the vacation with his son, for the time was so short, he did not think it worth while to bring him home; to this Lady C. agreed, and said, as you are fond of hunting take your hunters with you, for it is not worth while to bring him home. Soon after Sir Henry changed his mind, and Lady C. appeared anxious that he should go to England; she urged him to go, for she said the child was after recovering from the measles, and as she never had that disease she was afraid of taking it if the child came to the Priory. He agreed to go to England, and when he was going he brought her with him to Dublin, and they lodged for a few days at Bilton's hotel. Sir Henry left her at Bilton's hotel with a respectable gentleman, Sir Henry's brother, and when he was leaving Dublin he wrote a note to her father to come to Maryborough to meet her on her way home. When she arrived at the house of Mr. Thomson, her father, she declared she had an aversion to her husband, but this was very properly not communicated to Sir Henry. When Sir Henry came home, in 1829, he perceived his wife's addresses rather cool, but had no suspicion of any thing criminal in her mind; he felt as every husband would feel, greatly annoyed. After a fortnight Lady Carden went to her father's house, and this was the first time she made a public declaration to her family, that she would not live with Sir Henry. She complained of ill health, and her manner to her husband was very unpleasant. She went back to the Priory, then back again to her father's, and went back to the Priory again, and appeared very unhappy. Sir Henry thought her ill health was the cause of her extraordinary behaviour, and a good many of her friends were of the same opinion; he was disposed at first to consult medical men, but after a time changed his mind. He then consulted Mr. Butler, a near friend and relation of his. Mr. Butler used every endeavour to find out the cause; and Lady Carden told Mr. Butler that she did not wish to live with her husband, and that her father approved of that resolution. Whilst they were conversing her father came in, and denied having approved of her resolution. This appeared greatly to incense her, and she left her father's house apparently very angry. I am particular in stating this, because it is impossible that Sir Henry could discover when she first deviated from the path of virtue. She, as I remarked before, had eight children, and it was natural that Sir Henry should wish to have an affectionate mother over them. He asked Lady Carden why she left her father's house. She said she would never go there again. Sir Henry, quite aware of the affection which Mr. Thomson had for his daughter, when he heard her say this, conceived that there was something wrong with respect to her mind. It would be unpleasant to make this suspicion public, and it was not made public, still Sir Henry could not help feeling annoyed at the coldness with which she treated himself and her children, and at her not returning to him as long as her father's house was open. He at length thought proper to inquire if any intimacy had taken place between Lady C. and any other person, and consequently to learn whether her affections, instead of being lost, were merely transferred to another. He accordingly directed a governess and other female domestics to make inquiries; they did so, and the result was, that Sir H. Carden was informed she had been observed, whilst on a visit with a relative (Captain Smith) to be particularly conversant with a military gentleman, not the defendant, and that Lady C. had taken this officer in her carriage to Roscrea. Sir Henry immediately sent a messenger to the officer to demand an explanation, and he received an explanation enough to satisfy the most honourable mind. However, he was, as we may naturally suppose, unhappy at perceiving the unpleasant deportment of his wife towards him. They at last agreed to separate—she to go to her father's house, and he to remain at the Priory. They separated, and she went to live to her father's house, at Borris in Ossory, which was six miles from Roscrea, where the regiment to which defendant belonged was quartered. This was in June, 1829, and Sir Henry held Lady Carden in the light of a virtuous woman, and expected that she would remain under her parent's roof in a happy asylum. Lady C. was at this time about thirty two years of age, and the defendant was, I believe, 23 or 24. We have discovered that in a short time after, defendant met her at different houses, where Mr. Thomson was in the habit of residing, and that they had also rode out together. This came to the ears of Sir Henry after. In May, 1830, the regiment was ordered to Fermoy. When the regiment went to Fermoy, Lieutenant Trollop got leave of absence for a month. He came up to Dublin, and took lodgings at Bilton's hotel, in Sackville-street. Some short time after Lady Carden said to her father that she would wish to go to Dublin for a short time. He father, not having the slightest suspicion, agreed, and Lady Carden came to Dublin, accompanied by a respectable female servant named Grier, and other female servants. She took lodgings in Sackville street, at the house of an attorney named Norman. We may suppose that a previous arrangement had taken place between them, and we may very naturally think that arrangements for an elopement had taken place from the time the regiment went to Fermoy. She remained a few days in Sackville-street. Her father sent Miss Kendal, a very respectable lady, as a companion to Lady Carden. They went to visit the Dargle, accompanied by defendant, who travelled on the dickey of her carriage. On the 9th of June, 1830, this unfortunate lady went off in a carriage to Howth, with defendant, took passage to Holyhead, where they first passed as man and wife, having slept in the same bed. On the following morning they went to Beaumaris, where they alleged that they were a newly married couple. She left a note for Mrs. Grier, in which she said when that note would have been read she would have been a considerable distance on her way. His leave of absence being out, they returned on the 16th July. Upon their arrival Sir Henry took necessary means to commence an action, that he might be enabled to recover damages and get rid of her. Sir Henry served a writ on defendant in that month. Defendant and Lady C. then went to Fermoy, travelling as a man and wife. They lodged at the house of a person named Kingston, in Fermoy; Kingston perceived that they had different names (for she still retained her name), inquired about them, and having discovered that they were not married, told them they should leave his house. They then went to live at the house of a person named Barry, where they continued to reside until the regiment left Fermoy. The regiment was ordered to the West Indies, and Lady C. came to Dublin; went hence to Falmouth, and there took shipping for Barbadoes.

The statement was supported by evidence.

The jury retired, and in about twenty minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff—£250 damages, and 6d. costs.

STATE OF CLARE.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday).

We have just seen a letter from a respectable person in the neighbourhood of Broadford to a gentleman in this city. It will still further serve to expose the deplorable state of the unfortunate county.

The subject of this outrage was the Rev. Wm. Butler, of Doon Glebe, a most exemplary clergyman and kind hearted gentleman.

The first attack was made by a *turn.out* among his labourers for higher wages during his absence from home—the steward (an honest Veteran) said all that was possible to prevail on the men to continue in their employment, adding, "let others fight your battles. and I pledge myself to you that if any other gentleman in the neighbourhood gives an advance of wages, voluntarily or otherwise, you shall have the benefit of it." This was refused, and next day between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, three hired ruffians came openly and undisguised into the steward's house, placed him on his knees, and having each presented a pistol to his breast, made him swear to quit his master's service in 24 hours. They next broke open every box and lock-up place in the house, until they got a pistol with which they went off. This mandate was not fully obeyed, as the steward sent his wife and children to Broadford, and went himself under his master's roof where a party of soldiers are billetted. He now considered himself perfectly safe until the dicovery of two men, who were seen lurking in the plantation, proved the necessity of acting with more caution. Mr. Butler's next step was to notify to the parish priest that he was willing to find employment for thirty men daily, for the next six weeks, certain, that he would have the selection made from such as stood most in need, and order that the labourers should be paid the usual hire every evening, or once a week. This was refused with scorn. Mr. Butler then employed two or three men at advanced wages to job about his house, but these *favoured few* were advised by a Terry Alt notice to absent themselves, which they accordingly did. In this dilemma the soldiers at Doon manifested the kindest feeling, assisted in turning and saving from destruction the potatoes which were matted together and growing in the pits—watered the gardens, and made themselves useful in various ways.

Mr. Butler's potato garden, about three acres, was yet to be tilled—he had formed a plan of sowing it with turnips or rape, when the tenantry on his brother's estate conceiving this to be a great discredit to them, requested permission to give him a day's work. This was no sooner agreed to, than the person who came with the deputation was waylaid on his return, in the noon day, by two men dressed in women's apparel, who placed him on his knees, and presented each a cocked pistol at his head, swore him to desist from his purpose, and not dare to bring a man to work at Doon. This account did not discourage the tenantry, and on mentioning their laudable intention to the officers commanding detachments in their respective neighbourhoods, they were protected by an escort of military and arrived at Doon amidst very discouraging threats, and abuse expressed by the women and children on the road side, but no doubt dictated by the dastardly combinators, some of whom were found hiding behind the walls on the road side, and when questioned as to the occasion of their being there, accounted for it by what was subsequently proved gross falsehoods.

The operations in the potato garden were no sooner commenced, than every person working in the neighbouring grounds abandoned the fields, and were seen in all directions ascending the mountains, on the summits of which dense masses assembled, and sent forth most hideous yells, and shouts, endeavouring to appal and terrify the poor strangers, whose hearts would certainly have failed, were it not for the friendly assurances of protection from the military, and also from the police, who were particularly active and afforded most valuable service on the occasion, and even waited to escort the people home.

After all this it may doubtless be supposed that Mr. Butler is severe in the exaction of his tithes, on the contrary his tithes are all under composition, set at a low rate and at this moment there is scarce a man in his parish who does not owe him three gales rent, and a great many as much as three years and upwards; but he has dared to accommodate the police and military with provisions—has refused to withdraw his protection from a faithful and trustworthy steward, and has had the magnanimity to resist an unpolitic measure of combination, calculated to increase the miseries and wants of the poor, by causing a diminution of manual labour.

Major Crabbe, 74th regt., it is stated, was in the neighbourhood when one of the insurgents snapped a gun at him from behind a wall. The Major fired his pistol, and the soldiers fired after the assassin, but he escaped.

At the murder of Serjeant Robinson, of the 5th regiment, at Clandegad, near Ennis, the peasantry were armed, besides spades and pitchforks, with firelocks and pistols, most of them in good order. Several slugs have been extracted from the wounds of the two soldiers of the 5th regiment, engaged in that fatal conflict, and who are now in hospital at Clare Castle. The police serjeant is also in the same hospital for the cure of his wounds. and all three are recovering under care of J. Hendrick, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 34th regt.

On Tuesday a mounted policeman was fired at, and shot in the thigh, whilst passing through the demesne of Sir John Bourke, Bart. at Marble-hill, county Galway.

LADY CLARE.

Among the many amusing anecdotes which recent disturbance has elicited, we beg to mention one which we attest on good authority.

A few days since a friend of ours in Clare, sitting in quiet in his own drawing-room, perceived apparently a lady riding up his avenue, followed by a servant, both well mounted. On reaching the door the servant alighted—and having knocked, one of the house domestics attended the summons, and was desired to tell his master that Lady Clare had honoured him with a visit. Her Ladyship forthwith was shown up stairs, wine and refreshments ordered, which having tasted sparingly, her Ladyship went to business. She stated that the landlords had grossly oppressed her family, looking solely to their own benefit, without regard to general claims—that she had been informed our friend had lands to let in con-acres, and that she wished to know what price he fixed upon them. The answer was that he had fixed no price, and he requested her Ladyship's opinion how much he ought to ask—she said *four* pounds would not be exorbitant. He stated in reply, that *three* would pay him fairly—whereupon her Ladyship produced a pair of pistols—suiting the action to the word, and saying his life was spared in consequence of the expression. Having waited sufficient space for rest, she told our friend that she had ridden a long journey—that she had further to proceed—*requested his carriage* to convey her, and that *her horses* should, in the interval, *be taken care of*. Her request was, of course, complied with. The carriage was ordered to the door, and after two hours' absence her Ladyship returned—ordered her servant, who staid behind to mind the horses, mounted, and rode away. This story is not exaggerated; we have the facts before us.—*Western Argus.*

Queen's County.—Letters from Mountrath, dated the 18th instant, mention various outrages and plundering of houses for arms in that neighbourhood, amongst others that of a yeoman near the town, on the road to Abbeyleix.

Fashionable Horse-stealing.—Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Maxwell Fortescue, of 3, Burgh-quay, having occasion to call at Home's hotel, dismounted from a valuable mare, which he rode, and gave it to a boy to hold till he should return. In the interim a fashionably dressed person came to the boy and paid him for holding the mare, mounted and rode away. When Mr. Fortescue returned there was no account of the mare, and though active search has been made at the different livery-stables, no clue has been found either to the property or the thief.—*Dublin Paper.*

One of the Clare magistrates has been removed from the commission of the peace. He rendered himself very unpopular some time since, by committing persons on charges of Terry Alt practises, who were generally supposed to be entirely unconnected with such proceedings. He was pressed to take bail for those persons, but continued to resist until the election came on, when he went to the gaol and liberated the entire party, for the purpose, as is alleged, of allowing them to vote for O'Gorman Mahon. A representation of the transaction was forwarded to the government, and the result was the erasure of his name from the list of magistrates.—*Dublin Paper.*

The *Kerry Evening Post* says that the cabinet makers of Tralee presented Mr. O'Connell a splendid triumphal chair after the election, and then furnished the bill of costs—at which the learned member was so displeased, as to send them all to the Prince of Darkness.

Mathew Singleton, Esq., Chief of the Constabulary Force in Tralee, has been appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate for the County of Galway.

The Knight of Kerry, in his farewell address to the county, says, his original anticipations were more than verified, that a free election could *not* take place in the present state of that part of Ireland. The Knight has given £20 to the poor of Tralee.

The expenditure of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland since September, 1825, when it was commenced, is £12,000. Twenty two counties have been perambulated.

Newry Navigation.—Already has the principal obstruction in the navigation of our river been removed. The bar, at Narrow-water Castle, which at low water presented the appearance of a cascade, has been entirely taken away, and this by mere manual labour, and without the slightest aid of any modern invention. 'This bar, which was for a long time considered to be a solid ledge of rocks has proved to be merely a causeway of round stones, from two to four hundred weight, which had been rolled from the mountain, for the purpose of forming a ford, in times when the people of this country appeared to have little to do but leave monuments of their physical powers for the astonishment and annoyance of their posterity. This obstruction, which Mr. Rennie, in his report, calls "a decided bar or fall," has been entirely removed; and now, when so desirable an object has been effected, the only surprise seems to be at the extraordinary mismanagement and neglect on the part of the Board of Inland Navigation, in suffering it so long to remain to the great detriment of the trade of Newry, and to the general injury of the commerce of the interior.—*Newry Examiner.*

IRISH SULPHUR!—We are happy to have it in our power to announce to the scientific world, that pure native sulphur has been lately found in Ireland, though not to an extent that would render it an object to the manufacturing or commercial interests of the country. This mineralogical curiosity has been discovered in a limestone quarry between Ballitore and Moon, on the road to Timolin. It appears to be of a very fine quality. The sulphur occurs in octohedral crystals of great purity, embedded in ferruginous limestone with crystals of pearl spars interposed, and both together lining cavities nearly spherical in the matrix.

LOUTH ELECTION.

The election for this county took place on Wednesday—the court was crowded to excess. An accident which was nearly proving fatal to several individuals occurred. Shortly after the opening of the court house, the railings of the dock, on which a vast number of persons had elevated themselves, gave way, by which one young man was much injured, and many others received some trifling bruises.

The High Sheriff, Robt. Pentland, Esq. having read the writ of election,

Thomas Fitzgerald, of Fane Valley, Esq., proposed their late worthy representative, Alexander Dawson, Esq., as a fit person to be again entrusted with the representation of the county in Parliament. George Taaffe, of Smarmore Castle, Esq., seconded the nomination of Mr. Dawson amid considerable applause.

Hugh O'Callaghan, of Culloville, Esq. proposed Richard Sheil, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Louth in Parliament, which was seconded by

John Henry, of Richardstown, Esq., amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

The High Sheriff having put the question, and there being no opposition, declared Alexander Dawson and Richard Sheil, Esqrs. duly elected, which was received with the most deafening shouts of applause by the entire assembly.

Mr. Dawson then came forward, and briefly but eloquently returned thanks.

Mr. Sheil was received with enthusiastic cheers. The applause lasted for several minutes. In the course of his speech he said—Sir P. Bellew, with a noble promptitude, has repaired any wrong which he may previously have inflicted, not, perhaps, without some provocation, and obeying the public will, and acting in accordance with his own better feelings, he not only has made way for me, but he has given me his support (loud cheers). An attempt has been made to detract from the merit of his resignation, and I have seen absurd reports that he was promised rank and honours by the government in return for his support. The allegation is entirely void of truth. He has acted in conformity with his own just feelings, in obedience to the general will, with a view to the preservation of your independence, and to the acquisition of what he so well deserves—the confidence of the people. Here, then, I stand, the member of Louth at last (great cheering)—and if I here feel that I am exalted to a nobler position, how much more proud a consciousness I must needs experience, when I shall stand on the floor of the British Senate, your, the people's, my country's representative. Not the member for a close borough, not with the association of Melbourne Port about my name, and its iteration in my ear—but the member for that county which was foremost to break through the vassalage of the aristocracy, and which occupies so high a place in the annals of our national regeneration. Do you ask me what course I shall pursue? Promises are easily made—I was going to add that they are easily broken. I should correct myself—you have bound me to my country by the ligaments of gratitude and of honour, and thrown a chain about us which I can never sever. Trust me, I shall be true to you (cheers). I shall tell England your wants, and enforce your rights. I shall exhibit your real condition, and teach the British Parliament to beware how they force us to that of which the ocean is apt to put us in mind. They must be just to Ireland. If it be attempted to adopt a Gascoyne system of legislation (if I may create a phrase out of the gallant but discomfited General), if they should treat Ireland as a mere appendage, a poor appurtenance to their empire, trust me, that however I may be disposed to sustain the greatness of that empire and its glory, I shall remember what is due to the land of my birth and of my affections, and give to my own dear country a paramount interest in my heart. But I entertain no doubt of the wisdom and just feeling which actuate that good and glorious government, by which the great measure of reform has been devised. On that measure the character of the administration is stamped, and evidence is afforded by it of their determination to govern all classes of the people upon the principles of an enlightened and conciliatory policy.. That Ireland is susceptible of conciliation, I cannot make any question, and that the government will do all in their power—and much is requisite—to effect that important object. I have as little doubt the British Cabinet, and the Marquis of Anglesey—a name which I can never utter without emotion—have at heart the prosperity and peace of Ireland, and it is but necessary to point out the clear path to improvement, to induce them to enter it with alacrity. There are, in governing Ireland, some difficulties to be encountered, because there are various interests to be reconciled. But the Government who recollect that there are eight millions inhabiting this island, and how they are composed ought not to go astray, but whatever course be adopted of this be sure, I shall do my duty (loud cheers).

The deed of return having been signed in the usual manner, the court was dissolved by the Sheriff at about half-past twelve.

Mr. Sheil then proceeded to the house of Mr. James Keiran, preceded by an ameteur band of music, and accompanied by a *cortege* of upwards of a thousand individuals. The ceremony of chairing took place at one o'clock.

CLARE ELECTION—SIXTH AND LAST DAY.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

The agents of all the candidates paraded idly the street, and seemed perplexed how to kill time. At three o'clock the friends of O'Gorman Mahon determined to put an end to the contest, and an intimation to that effect having been given to the High Sheriff, the Courthouse was immediately crowded to excess.

O'Gorman Mahon rose amidst enthusiastic plaudits, and addressed the Electors—Mr. High Sheriff and Freeholders, I rise for the purpose of putting an end to the contest which has for several days agitated, not only this town, but the entire county. After having filled the proud station of one of your Representatives, I fearlessly aver that I discharged those duties your selection had heaped upon me faithfully, honestly, and independently (cheering). If I allude to the mighty engines which were brought in play against me on this contest, I hope to be pardoned if I refrain from applying the language of hostility and anger, however I might be justified in using it. That I have been deceived and betrayed will not be denied by those whom I address. I might animadvert on the conduct of the Roman Catholic Pastors with a severity which they, with one or two honorable exceptions, well merit. He animadverted severely on the conduct of a certain Reverend Father, of the town of Ennis, during this contest, in strong terms, and was warmly cheered. He called upon the County to support him on the very next election, and declared that he commenced his canvass at the moment he opened this address. He concluded by thanking the county at large for the support he had received, and particularly passing an encomium on the names of the families of Massys, Bindons, Armstrongs, Stackpools, Keans, and Colonel Burton, and others, for the support he had received from each and every one of them (loud cheers).

The High Sheriff then made the proclamation required by the statute, and announced the state of the poll, which had received no addition from yesterday for either party, as follows:—

For Major Macnamara 883
For Mr. O'Connell 597
For O'Gorman Mahon 493

and immediately declared Major Macnamara and Maurice O'Connell, Esq. to be duly elected.

The two members severally returned thanks, and were enthusiastically greeted—after which, Mr. Steele and Captain R. Macnamara addressed the meeting. The latter, after returning thanks for the honour again conferred on his brother, remarked that he could not sit down without unflinchingly passing an observation on the attack made on the gallant Major yesterday. If (said Captain Macnamara) I had been present—*

Here the entire assembly interfered, with loud cries of 'go on.'

At the same moment O'Gorman Mahon and W. R. Mahon, Esq. mounted the highest station on the hustings, and Major Macnamara, with his brother, the gallant Captain, took their station on the same level.

The uproar and confusion were, at this moment tremendous, and the High Sheriff broke up the court.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell was arrested, on leaving the court-house, on a Magistrate's warrant, and held to bail, in the sum of £500 to keep the peace to W. R. Mahon, Esq. and his Majesty's subjects. The police were on the alert to secure Mr. W. R. Mahon, but did not succeed. This step of the Magistracy had its origin in the collision which took place between these two gentlemen, on Saturday evening, when a blow was given.

* In allusion to the following affair:—A rencontre took place between Major M'Namara and O'Gorman Mahon, in the streets of Ennis on Wednesday. The latter accosted the Major in a tone of remonstrance for violating the neutrality that was to be observed in the disposal of votes at the election. Major M'Namara expressly denied having done so, but said he could not be responsible for his friends, if they solicited his tenantry to vote for Mr. Maurice O'Connell, but it must have been done without his knowledge or consent. O'Gorman Mahon then charged the Major with being his enemy, and that he added meanness to treachery, plainly telling his late colleague he was a liar. Major M'Namara immediately retorted the obnoxious epithet, and charged O'Gorman Mahon with being deceitful, and faithless to his constituents.

THE PRESS.

The *Times*, this morning (Thursday), gives the following no doubt satisfactory hint, to the fools who have been running wild after "the bill," as something by which the people were to be practical gainers—and who, without an early lesson, might be disposed

"After the bees had gone to settle,
To clatter still their brazen kettle."

"Great expectations, it is said—greater than can ever be realized—are formed from the forthcoming reform of parliament. It is imagined that it will relieve wants, pay debts, and put us all at ease. Now the fact is, that the present is not a period of heavy public distress; our manufacturers are not unemployed; our ships are not rotting in our ports; and last year was not unfavourable to the farmers, and the other branch of the agricultural interest. And what do we infer from all this?"

Aye, indeed, reader, what do *you* infer from all this? Why, that all the hopes of the reformers are fallacious, that "the bill" will *not* pay debts, will *not* relieve want, will *not* put us all at ease, or improve that condition in which we are now placed, and which it seems is good enough for us.

This is, we suppose, the inference which every person who reads the foregoing extract will draw from it; but the ingenious reasoner of the *Times* has another inference, which probably will not be hit in a hundred guesses:—

"Why, that the people, in the calmest temper of mind possible, and acting under no immediate irritation, but from the well weighed determination of a free and unclouded judgment, are determined that a more pure mode of choosing their representatives shall be introduced."

There is logic. The people are under the gross delusion that the bill will do what it will not do—namely, "pay debts, relieve want, put us all at ease, and improve the condition of the country," and therefore WE, *scilicet* the *Times*, infer that the decision of the populace upon the bill is the well-weighed determination of a free and unclouded judgment." Surely this is excellent—worthy of those enlightened persons who are led by the *Times*.

However, taking leave of the ratiocination of the revolutionist journal, let us, as far as we may, assist in the promulgation of its good advice:—

"If Englishmen are taxed—sitting, walking, lying down, or standing, living or dying—how is it to be expected, we ask, that the passing of the reform bill should at once remove such a load? A reform bill passed long ago would have prevented the accumulation: a reform bill passed now can only operate a gradual relief according to the principles of honesty and good faith, and prevent the recurrence of similar evils."

Let the revolutionists comfort themselves, if they will, with this assurance. Let those wise persons, the farmers particularly, who have severed old connexions, abandoned old principles, and flung away the old ascendancy of the agricultural interest, lest the reform of the constitution should be *too gradual*—now exult in the assurance that the beneficial consequences of the bill so summarily to be carried will be only gradual according to the principles, &c., which means according to the humour of the preponderating party in the new convention; namely, the representatives of the English chandlers shoppery, and the Irish papistry. The whole relief is to be "a bit by bit" relief, and the story of the lion will inform us who will have the *first bit*, the *second bit*, and the *last bit*. We advise the farmers of Kent, Cornwall, Hampshire, and Essex, indeed the farmers of England generally, to chew upon this hint of the *Times*; if we are not mistaken, they will soon have little else to chew upon.—*Standard.*

HOT WORK IN THE EAST.

On dit that the Highest Authorities in India have been *tiffing* in extraordinary style; and so hot was the entertainment, so pungent the curry-powder, and so ardent the spirit served upon the occasion, that their tempers fairly boiled over; and the Governor General, in the warmth of his zeal for the public service, thought proper to put the Captain General of the Forces under arrest, before he could be brought to the cooling point. The army seem disposed to resent the indignity thus, as they say, offered to them in the person of their Chief, and have absented themselves from all parties at the Government House in consequence. What the result of this *brouillerie*, may be, it is not for us to determine. One thing only is certain the interests of Great Britain cannot be benefited, but may be most seriously deteriorated by such doings in the high places. Of the parties in the affair, we desire to say little at present; but we cannot shut out the recollection, that some twenty years ago, Lord William Bentinck, the present Governor General, caused a mutiny in India, by his intemperate interference with the regulations of some of the native authorities; and that the same Lord W. Bentinck nearly overthrew all the arrangements of the European Powers, at the end of the last war, by promising a constitution to Genoa. But to make up for these little efforts at diplomacy, his brother, the Duke of Portland, married the sister-in-law of the late George Canning. It is not too much to suppose that both Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie will be recalled; and if so—"it's an ill wind that blows nobody good"—it will prove another wind fall for the *Greys*.—*Age.*

The city of Dublin grand jury have purchased the Richmond General Penitentiary, Circular-road, from government, for £10,000, to be paid in twenty years, at £500 per year. This prison will be for convicts only, and Newgate a place of reception for untried prisoners. The erection of the Richmond Penitentiary cost above £90,000.

POLAND.

A CIRCULAR, ADDRESSED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT WARSAW TO THE AGENTS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Recent military events having freed the capital, and the whole of the right bank of the Vistula, from the attacks of the enemy, I deem it a duty to request you to use every possible effort to convey to the government of which you are accredited the wishes of the Polish nation. It is a received principle in Europe, that the independent existence of every country is founded on the rights which have once been recognised, as well as the formation of a domestic force capable of protecting and maintaining it. When the question of right is co-existent with that of fact, both yield to each their reciprocal support. The former existence of Poland, her relations with other states, are sufficiently known, nor can the three partitioning powers question the historical accuracy, for they must retain a recollection of the intimate relations which Poland formerly maintained with them, of the services that she rendered them, or of the reverses which she forced them to endure. It, then, we consult the history of our country, or that of Europe, it will be seen that the right of the Poles to a national and independent existence is incontestible. It is true that at the close of the last century the three partitioning powers, after having confederated for our ruin, destroyed that independence; but that act has been designated throughout the world as spoliation and political crime; that act could neither annihilate ancient rights nor create new ones. Thus, even after the success of the conspiracy of the three courts, the voice of Europe, in raising itself in favour of the rights of Poland, proclaimed them to be imprescriptible; but although they preserved their full vigour, they could no longer be exercised in the political world, invested with their external attributes.

Recent events have changed this state of things. An insurrection, distinguished for its energy and exemption from every excess, has severed the bonds which connected Poland with Russia. The kingdom is now subject only to a national government, unanimously chosen by a Diet, the members of which, it is worthy of remark, were all elected under the Russian government. That Diet has intrusted the public affairs to persons the most eminent both for birth and popularity, and whose political career affords the best guarantee to Europe. The Diet has thus secured in the strongest way possible those monarchical institutions which the two Chambers have declared as best suited to the wishes and the wants of the nation. The national government of the kingdom encounters no opposition in the exercise of its authority; its orders are executed with the utmost zeal, in every part of the kingdom unoccupied by the enemy. The Polish troops, the armed representatives of the opinions, of the desires, and of the power of the nation, after three glorious but deadly conflicts, after having sustained dreadful losses, have again completed their full numbers. Their confidence in their own resources has increased them, and that heroic army responds to the hopes that the national government reposes in them. We are now independent, in the strongest sense of the term, and the question of fact is no longer in opposition to the question of right. The dangers which may hereafter threaten us, and which to-morrow may threaten the liberty and the glory of other powers in Europe, cannot in any respect alter our real position, nor can they prevent us from proclaiming at this moment that we are independent. It is, therefore, admissible for us to claim from other governments the recognition of our independence—to claim it in the name of the most sacred rights, which Europe has unanimously declared to be imperishable.

If Belgium, which never ranked among states,—if Greece, whose political existence has been annihilated for ages,—have obtained, among all the uncertainty of war, the recognition of their independence, I ask if Poland have not stronger grounds for her pretensions,—that Poland, whose national existence, extinguished for a moment, revives with so much vigour, sustains itself with such energy and at the price of so many sacrifices,—and which alone and without aid, has dared to combat with the giant of the North, and has already overthrown the illusion of her power. It would be vain, in discussing the question of Polish independence, to refer to the acts of the Congress of Vienna. The treaty of Vienna, when uniting the kingdom of Poland to Russia, assured to us a national individuality, and a constitutional government; it also aimed at extending this nationality to the Polish provinces incorporated in the Russian empire; and this for the purpose of consolidating the tranquillity of Europe.

Such was the spirit of the treaty of Vienna. The Emperor of Russia has been the first to violate that treaty by overthrowing in the kingdom the principal constitutional securities, in smothering all national spirit in their Polish provinces, in prohibiting even the use of our language. All our sufferings have been sufficiently exposed in the manifesto of the Diet. The treaty of Vienna has then been, both in its arrangements and results, inadequate to the maintenance of peace. The violence of the Russian government has provoked an insurrection, which has been followed by decisive events. A new order of things has arisen. The chain which attached Poland to Russia has been broken, the bond which united Belgium with Holland has been severed, but a short time previously, although the treaty of Vienna had guaranteed their perpetuity. The European powers have, notwithstanding, recognised the independence of Belgium, adopting a noble and elevated policy. Why, then, animated by the same spirit, do they not interfere in our favour.

"The union of Belgium with Holland," says the protocol of London, of the 19th of Feb., "is broken. Official communications have convinced the five courts that the means originally destined for its preservation can neither re-establish it at present, nor preserve it hereafter, and that henceforth, instead of confounding the affections and the welfare of the two people, it could only excite passions and hatred which, from their collision, could only produce war and all its disasters. It does not devolve on the powers to judge of the causes which have destroyed the ancient ties, but when they see these ties severed, it belongs to them to aim once more at the object which was proposed in their formation. It belongs to them to secure, in favour of the new combinations, that tranquillity to Europe, of which the union of Belgium with Holland formed an essential basis."

The cause of Belgium is identified with ours; and if there be any dissimilarity between the two, it is in our favour. Poland was formerly independent and powerful. The Congress of Vienna even contemplated the re-establishment of that independence, and of the integrity of the Polish territory; but as these views were counteracted by imperious circumstances, a new kingdom was created, the limits of which were small, and which was united to Russia. On every occasion the best intentions with regard to us were testified, by guaranteeing also the nationality of the other Polish provinces; the inadequacy of these dispositions towards Poland in general was clearly demonstrated, dispositions which may be considered as provisional. The kingdom to which the Congress of Vienna had guaranteed a constitution was united to the most powerful despotic state. This alliance was difficult to form; its duration was impossible, for it carried in itself the seeds of dissolution. It may be urged in opposition to this, that Russia, that power so redoubtable to all Europe, can, even after a desperate contest, reduce us to submission, and pacify, by exterminating us. The peace of slavery—the peace of the tomb—a peace of such a nature as to excite a terrible war on the first favourable opportunity—can such a peace meet the noble and dignified intentions of the European powers?

I repeat it, every treaty is the consequence either of certain events, or of certain political combinations. If other events displace those that preceded them—if the combination be altered—the contracting parties must modify their engagements in accordance with the new combinations, for the purpose of upholding the principles which they had adopted, and for insuring the object which they had at first proposed. The Congress of Vienna could dispose of Belgium conquered by the allied powers, and of Poland occupied by the Russian armies. But Poland delivered—Poland which repels the numerous hordes of the aggressors—has a just right to claim admission into the great family of the independent nations of Europe, as Belgium has been there received, after having thrown off the yoke of Holland.

Such are the principles that you will advance—such are the arguments you will employ to strengthen the demand you are authorised to make on the government to which you are accredited—the demand of the formal and positive recognition of the national government in the kingdom of Poland, and of the independence of that kingdom.

April 30.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
For Foreign Affairs, for the National Government of the Kingdom of Poland.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

It seems unaccountable that Clare should still be the scene of such daring outrages, without any steps being taken by government suitable to the emergency. The baleful spirit which has been kindled in that county, has already, it is to be feared, spread to an alarming extent into others. We shall not advert more particularly to occurrences of which we have heard—in the hope that the ferment of the electious, not yet subsided, may have had more to do in producing them than a worse and more dangerous spirit. It must be superfluous to observe that we do not allude to the county of Waterford—a county pre-eminently distinguished at this time as one of the most tranquil and peaceable in his Majesty's dominions, and which, but for the tremendous agitation of the election of 1826, might be said to have enjoyed an equally honourable and happy pre-eminence for a number of years.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN LIMERICK.

(Extract of a letter from Limerick, dated Sunday night.)

The entire County of Clare and this City have been a scene of commotion and suspense since the termination of the Clare Election, on Thursday. You, of course, have ascertained from the Newspapers that messages were exchanged between the O'Connell and Mahon parties, and that they proceeded to Kildysart to settle their disputes. But instead of being able to do so the breach was only widened, for during the negociations in the field, the seconds of Messrs. M. O'Connell and W. Mahon (Messrs. M'Carthy and Butler) differed, and the latter gave the former *the lie*, which was immediately retorted with a blow, and a call on him instantly to take his ground, to settle the matter so as to avoid further delay. However Butler said that he had a family, and that he must first settle his affairs. Thus did matters stand until to-day, when the Messrs. O'Connell and their friends, and the Messrs. Mahon and their abettors, drove in here on their way to another part of the country, in order, it seems, that Charles O'Connell and Mr. Comyn (O'Gorman Mahon's brother-in-law), and Messrs. M'Carthy and Butler should settle their disputes. The entire of the party reached Limerick about three o'clock in the afternoon; but such a scene of uproar and confusion never took place in Garryowen since the days of Ginkle and Sarsfield, as occurred between that hour and five o'clock! O'Gorman Mahon's carriage was stopped at Bank-place, attacked and broken, and he himself assaulted by the people, who assembled in thousands! He then drove to Moriarty's Hotel, where O'Connell and Steele and their friends were, and here he essayed to address the multitude, but in vain. He then proceeded to Glynn's Hotel, William-st., where he got on the roof of his carriage, but was pelted with stones, and having descended to the pavement, he was seized by some ruffians, and nearly choaked—indeed from all I have heard he would have been murdered had not Steele interfered, and with great peril to himself, saved Mahon's life! Two or three unfortunate countrymen from the county of Clare, who cried out for O'Gorman Mahon, were beaten most unmercifully, and O'Gorman Mahon's carriage was shattered to pieces. The Mayor was sent for—the soldiers, who were in church, at Divine service, were ordered out and drew their side arms. A troop of the Lancers were put in requisition, and after two hours' terrible commotion, tranquillity was restored. In the mean time some of the combatants drove off to Ballinacurra turnpike, where the duel was to have taken place; but Comyn (one of the principals) was arrested, and kept in custody, and about ten o'clock in the evening the O'Connell party returned from the field; no fight took place. When the tumult had somewhat subsided, Mr. D. O'Connell addressed the people from Moriarty's, in the course of which he promised next week to attend the Special Commission and to defend the "Terry Alts" in Ennis; he shortly afterwards started for Dublin. O'Gorman Mahon would not be admitted into any Hotel, for the populace threatened to pull down any house he would be allowed to enter—He, however, was ultimately afforded an asylum from some friend. All is now quiet, and some of the ruffians who beat O'Gorman Mahon, and broke his carriage, have been committed to gaol. What I have mentioned I detail from hearsay, as I saw no part of the *amusement* myself, nor indeed could I at all have relished it. The whole affair is a melancholy mixture of frenzy, brutality, and barbarism.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

On Monday last about noon an awful thunderstorm was experienced in the vicinity of Carlow, and we are sorry to add the following fatality occurred near Milford. A poor man and his wife, named Ryan, were at work in a field when the storm came on, and being at some distance from their cabin they took shelter under a hedge, when the electric fluid struck the woman and killed her on the spot. Her clothes were partly torn off her back by the concussion, or burnt on her; so that when her body was found it was nearly bare. The man had his leg dreadfully scorched.

In the neighbourhood of Waterford there was no lightning perceptible, and the thunder, which was heard for a short time, appeared to come from a great distance. There was but one shower of rain in the course of the day, and this of short duration. So dry a spring has not been remembered for many years.

The affairs of the Irish Provincial Banking Company appear to be in a very prosperous state. At the last half-yearly meeting of the directors, held in London on Saturday, it was determined that the dividends should be increased to 2½ per cent. half yearly.

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

The Recorder, Mayor, and Aldermen Reynett and Alcock presided.

James Power, charged with an assault on Wm. Quan, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 50s to the prosecutor. The prisoner, who appeared to be a comfortable farmer, paid the fine and was discharged. Previous to the trial a compromise was entered into by the parties, which the court would not allow, as it was considered the prosecutor had not received sufficient compensation for the violent assault committed on him. Ten shillings was the sum originally paid by Power to Quan.

Jeremiah Carroll and *Thomas Walsh*, two young butchers, were severally indicted for assaults on Con. Ruth and Henry Toyte, on the 17th of April. The prisoners pleaded guilty. This was a most wanton and unprovoked assault. The prosecutors with others were coming out of a public-house in John-street, when they were barbarously attacked by a party of fellows, amongst whom were the prisoners, who threw stones at them, knocked them down and cut them dreadfully, particularly Toyte, who was struck in the face by Walsh with a large stone which he held in his hand. Carroll, who has been five weeks in gaol, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour; Walsh, to six month's imprisonment, and to be well exercised on the treadmill during the term of his confinement.

Catherine Murphy, convicted of stealing wearing apparel from the house of William Jeffares, at the Water-side, was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour. The prisoner, who is of a pugnacious disposition, and had been an inmate of the city gaol on a former occasion, for an assault, was told by the Recorder if she came before him again, and was convicted of theft, he would certainly transport her.

John Clooney, an occasional labourer on board the steam packets, was indicted for an assault on John Walsh, a fellow workman. Walsh, who appeared with a green patch on his right eye, stated that about a fortnight ago the prisoner gave him a pipe to smoke while they were working in the packet, and after giving it a couple of *pulls* the *doodeen*, the shank of which was only an inch long, exploded and his eye was nearly destroyed. Clooney, in his defence, said that he did not know there was any powder in the pipe, as he had only just received it from the cabin boy, who desired him to give it to Walsh to smoke. The cabin boy was discharged by the master of the packet for having done so. The jury, however, considered that Clooney was an accomplice in the trick and found him guilty. After a severe and well-timed lecture from the Recorder on the danger and illegality of playing such practical jokes, he was sentenced to 2 months' confinement at hard labour.

Bridget Castleton, an old woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a waistcoat out of James Fortescue's shop in Patrick's street. She stated that it was the first time she ever committed such an offence, and that she was driven to it by hunger and poverty. To be imprisoned one month.

There was no record case for trial. The Court was adjourned to the 1st of July.

VALUE

Of the Export of Provisions from the Port of Waterford, for the Year ending the 30th April, 1831, according to the General Statement hereunto annexed.

(From *Smith's Annual List*, just published.)

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
71	Tierces Beef	at	115	0	408	5	0
623	Tierces Pork	—	110	0	3.426	10	0
2,811	Barrels ditto	—	60	0	8,433	0	0
436,684	Flitches Bacon	—	28	0	611,357	12	0
137,883	Cwts. Butter	—	85	0	585,790	5	0
20,857	Ditto Lard	—	60	0	62,571	0	0
129,599	Barrels Wheat	—	35	0	226,798	5	0
104,576	Ditto Oats	—	14	0	73,203	4	0
38,025	Ditto Barley	—	16	0	30,420	0	0
320,224	Cwts. Flour	—	20	0	320,224	0	0
14,242	Ditto Oatmeal	—	14	6	10,325	9	0
1,454	Ditto Bread	—	14	6	1,054	3	0
48,221	Live Pigs	—	45	0	108,497	5	0
5,887	Head Cattle	—	180	0	52,983	0	0
14,966	Live Sheep	—	35	0	26,195	10	0

		£	s.	d.
Total,		£2,121,687	8	0
Ditto,	1830,	1,875,897	19	0
Ditto,	1829,	2,136,938	5	3
Ditto,	1828,	2,006,340	12	3
Ditto,	1827,	1,503,040	5	0
Ditto,	1826,	1,540,283	17	0
Ditto,	1825,	2,044,351	4	0
Ditto,	1824,	1,480,797	11	0
Ditto,	1823,	1,314,126	4	0
Ditto,	1822,	1,511,064	12	6
Ditto,	1821,	1,691,236	9	6
Ditto,	1820,	1,468,489	3	0
Ditto,	1819,	1,581,377	14	0
Ditto,	1818,	1,564,291	1	0
Ditto,	1817,	1,542,993	3	0
Ditto,	1816,	1,181,239	2	0
Ditto,	1815,	1,616,845	15	0
Ditto,	1814,	2,096,005	13	0
Ditto,	1813,	2,200,454	16	3
Ditto,	1812,	2,021,143	15	0
Ditto,	1811,	1,733,804	0	0

The comparison of the exports of this year with the table of last year is very gratifying—the total amount of 1831 exceeds that of 1830, by nearly £255,000.

The only items which have decreased in quantity are bread and flour. Sheep have more than doubled. In cattle and pigs there is a trifling increase.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday evening the atmosphere became very heavy, with every indication of a change; about half past nine there were several peals of thunder which were followed by heavy rain; on Sunday and Monday also there were many loud bursts of thunder, unaccompanied by rain, with the exception of one shower on Monday, which is alluded to in another place. The face of the country after this very refreshing, though slight rain is very much improved. The harsh winds, which we had in the beginning of the month, together with the long drought, have materially injured the young crops. The fruit trees and late potatoes have suffered considerably.

EMIGRATION.

Saturday evening the *Kingston*, an exceedingly fine vessel, left this harbour with about two hundred passengers, bound for Quebec. We understand she called at Ross after leaving this port, in order to take in one hundred additional passengers, also bound for the same land of promise. Nearly the whole of the persons going out in the Kingston appeared to be of the class of comfortable and independent farmers. Amongst the passengers were several women and children.

Yesterday evening Major General Sir George Bingham, K.C.B., arrived here by the mail coach from Cork. He immediately proceeded to the barrack square, where he inspected the depot of the 37th regt. After putting the men through a variety of manœuvres, which they performed in good style, the gallant general passed a high eulogium on the officers and men for their excellent discipline. We understand the depot will shortly receive the route for Naas.

By an order from the Lords of the Treasury, Denis Coyne, Esq., landing waiter of this port, has been appointed to the office of warehousekeeper in the port of Cork, and Samuel Waller Poe, Esq., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Coyne at Waterford. The situation of warehousekeeper at Waterford, heretofore held by Mr. Poe, is become extinct, by which means a saving is made of £200 late *Irish* currency.

The annual Whitsuntide Fair, held at Wexford on Monday, was tolerably well supplied with store cattle they averaged from £5 to £7 per head. Milch cows went to £8 10s. Sheep brought from 16s to 24s. There was a good supply of store pigs, which went off at advanced prices, bringing from 30s. to 38s.

THE COAL TRADE.

Notwithstanding the general advantages derived from the repeal of the coal duty, it has not yet, as far as Dublin is concerned, produced that benefit for which it was chiefly sought—namely, a perfectly free trade in fuel. This is owing to the existence of the local duty for the use of the Commissioners of Wide Streets, the collection of which by the Revenue subjected the coal trade to all the vexatious restraints and local exactions to which it was rendered liable by the existence of the crown duty. A memorial representing the hardships arising out of this circumstance was some time ago presented by the manufacturers of Dublin to the Lords of the Treasury, having been, in the first instance, submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and in consequence orders have been issued that the Wide Street duty shall henceforward be collected in a way which will render the expense consequent upon weighing and measuring the cargoes, for the purpose of ascertaining this duty, altogether unnecessary.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

MARRIAGE.

The Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, son of Earl Grosvenor, and Member for Chester, was married on Wednesday to the Hon. Charlotte Arbuthnot Wellesley, daughter of Lord Cowley, our late Ambassador at Vienna. The nuptial ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of London. The Duke of Wellington, the bride's uncle, gave her away. The fair and beautiful bride is the only daughter of the Marchioness of Anglesey by her first marriage with Lord Cowley, which, it will be recollected, was dissolved in the year 1810. Lord Cowley remarried in 1816, with Lady Georgiana Charlotte Cecil, sister to the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marchioness of Westmeath, by which Noble Lady he has one daughter. The bride is in her 24th year; Mr. Grosvenor is in his 31st. The venerable Countess of Mornington, the grandmother of the bride, who was present at the ceremony, is now in her 88th year.

PAGANINI.

Paganini's first Concert at the King's Theatre was postponed on Saturday, in consequence of the alleged indisposition of this great violinist.

The plea of *indisposition* for the postponement was generally admitted as a correct one by those who read the announcement; but it was believed to have originated rather in the undeniable evidence of strong public feeling against his shameful attempt to raise the prices of admission, than in any cause of bad health.

The near approach of the appearance of this extraordinary performer before the London public, may render the following extracts from a description of him in *Le Globe* interesting to our readers;—"Paganini and his violin enter. A universal clapping welcomes his appearance on the stage. He advances several paces with embarrassment, and bows; and the applause recommences. He proceeds with a gait still more and more awkward, and is again applauded. He bows repeatedly, and endeavours to throw into his countenance a smile of acknowledgment, which is soon, however, replaced by an icy coldness of expression. He stops, and in a position in which he seems if possible, still more constrained than during his walk, and his salutations, he seizes his violin, places it between his chin and his breast, and casts on it a proud look, at once piercing and sweet. He stands thus for several seconds, leaving the public time to observe and examine his strange originality; to gaze with curiosity at his lank body, his long arms and fingers, his chesnut-coloured hair flowing over his shoulders, the illness and suffering imprinted on his whole person, his sunken mouth, his long hawk nose, his pale and hollow cheeks, his large, fine, and open forehead, which Dr. Gall would love to contemplate, and under that forehead eyes hidden as if in shade, but every instant darting forth lightning. Suddenly, his looks descend from his violin to the orchestra. He gives the signal, and, abruptly raising his right hand in the air, lets his bow fall upon his violin. You expect that all the strings are about to be broken. Nothing of the sort. You are surprised by the lightest, the most delicate, the finest of sounds. For several instants he continues to play with your anticipations, and to provoke you. All the caprices which occur to him are employed to rouse you from the indifference which he supposes you to feel. He runs, he leaps from tones to tones, from octaves to octaves, passes with incredible swiftness and precision the widest distances; ascends and descends natural and chromatic gamuts; produces every where harmonic chords; draws forth the most extraordinary sounds of which the violin is capable, makes it speak, sing, complain; now there is a murmuring of waves, now a breeze of wind, now a chirping of birds;—in short, an incoherent *charivari*. This great artist has, however, other resources than such fantasies for the captivation of the public. To this musical phantasmagoria presently succeeds a broad, grand, and harmonious simplicity. Pure, sweet, brilliant, tuneful, chords flow from his bow; sounds which seem to proceed from the heart, and which plunge you into a state of delicious feeling. Then comes a vague sighing of melancholy and self-abandonment. While you are sympathising with the touching and melodious performer, a sudden access of violent grief, a sort of shuddering and rage, appears to seize him; and cries which penetrate the depths of the soul alarm and freeze you, and make you tremble for the unfortunate being whom you see and hear!"

The annual meeting of the Mendicant Institution, which was to have taken place on Monday last, is adjourned to Monday next. We understand that the object of the meeting is to petition the Legislature in favour of poor laws.

Owing to the uncommon fineness of the weather, several families have already taken up their residences for the season at those delightful and fashionable watering places, Dunmore and Tramore. A very full season is expected, as many of the cottages and villas, with which those enchanting places abound, are already taken. We understand that races will be held about the latter end of September at Tramore. The great Hotel at the latter place, as will be seen by an advertisement in our paper to-day, is fitting up in a most suitable and comfortable manner for the reception of visitors.

The *Evening Mail* mentions that the largest flag borne in the procession at the chairing of the newly elected members for the city of Dublin, had painted on it in large characters, "Repeal of the Union." This revolutionary flag immediately preceded the two members.

The Rev. Dr. Elrington, son of the Bishop of Ferns, is appointed to the living of Kilinick.

The Rev. Mr. Hawksworth is appointed to the living of St. Mark's, Dublin, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Elrington.

The Rev. James Graves is appointed to the valuable living of Ittermurragh, diocese of Cloyne, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

About 20,000 firelocks have been recently shipped for Holland and Austria. They are entered, by permission of the Customs, as wrought iron, the barrels being packed in one case, and the locks in another.

It was reported yesterday at Cove that three large American Frigates were seen to the S.W. of Cork Harbour, close hauled, with the wind a East. We are inclined to believe that their destination is the Tagus, as the American Government have come to the determination of enforcing a change of policy from that recently adopted by Don Miguel towards the subjects of America in Portugal. The French will have preceded them in their visit; so that between the three Powers which shall have sought reparation for insult and outrage, the *poor* Don must be in a bad way.—*Cork Constitution of Saturday.*

Mr. Armstrong, the gentleman who fired out of Mr. North's house in Merrion-square, on the night of the illumination, has been admitted to bail. Margaret Fitzsimons, the woman who was shot, is not at all in a dangerous state.

Mr. Manners Sutton, it is said, has been allowed by government to continue to occupy the Speaker's house till after the election of his successor.—Report says, that Mr. Manners Sutton will certainly be raised to the Peerage, under the title of Lord Lexington.—*Stamford Bee.*

SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

Portsmouth, May 14.—His Majesty's sloop Chanticleer, Horatio Thomas Austin, acting commander, arrived at Falmouth on the 6th instant, in eight days from St. Michael's. She brings intelligence of the capture of the island of Pico, by the Terceiran squadron, about the 18th ult., and of an intended attack on the island of Fayal on the 23d. The latter place has, no doubt, long ere this fallen. St. Michael's, it was pre-sumed there, would be next visited. It was judged that there would be very little, if any opposition to the Constitutional party, although there were upwards of one thousand troops on the island. The Chanticleer, Commander, Henry Foster, (*b*) was fitted out by the orders and under the auspices of his present Most Gracious Majesty, in 1827, to prosecute a scientific voyage of research in the southern regions of the globe—to determine the specific ellipticity of the earth; ascertain the chronometric difference of meridians of the principal stations in the Atlantic, and make observations on magnetism, meteorology, &c. She was fitted out in this Harbour, and left Spithead in April, 1828; and has since visited some of the most interesting portions of both Hemispheres. The first places visited by her were, Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Antonio, Fernando de Noronha, Rio de Janeiro, and St. Catherine's. At Monte Video, the pendulum experiments commenced with the other objects of research. At this place she remained eight weeks, and took in provisions for her southern voyage; from thence she proceeded to Staten Island, and thence to the singular and remarkable Island of Deception (one of the South Shetland group). This island is of volcanic origin, and affords the most striking contrarieties of character. After this, a landing was effected on the most southern tract of land on the globe, viz., Prince William's Land. From thence she went to St. Martin's Cave, distant about 8 miles from Cape Horn, where she experienced nothing but hurricanes and severe gales. Here the pendulum experiments and other observations were again made, which will, when made known, afford some novel and important deductions, and give a different view to that generally entertained of the climate of the southern hemisphere. At this place many Fuegian families were met with; the officers supplied them with axes, knives, fish-hooks, needles, &c. In such a state of nature were these people, that when those articles were given they did not know the use of them; clothing they had none, but what is worn by the most uncultivated negro in Africa's clime, and this too at Cape Horn!—From Cape Horn the Chanticleer, in 28 days, ran to the Cape of Good Hope, after two-thirds allowance). She remained there four months, during which period Commander Foster was sedulously employed in the splendid observatory erected by government in this colony, and the young gentlemen of the Chanticleer equally so in their observations on magnetism, meteorology, &c. St. Helena was the next place visited, which she left on the 9th February, and arrived at that most barren and desert of isles that was ever sheltered by the British flag, on the 14th. After a stay of upwards of three months, and Captain Foster having completed his observations, the Chanticleer quitted for Fernando Noronha, a small but fertile island on the coast of Brazil, and in the possession of the Brazilians. It is used as a place of exile for political delinquents and criminals. Maranham was the place next visited. Leaving this the Chanticleer ascended a branch of the river of Amazon, to the city of Grand Para, the capital of the province of that name, which is considered by some as the Paradise of the Brazils, and the Indies of America—such are its presumed wealth, extent of resources, beauty, and fertility of soil, and nature appearing to have no end to its productions. The apathy, however, of the inhabitants, conjoined with a system of misrule, counteracts in some degree this boon of nature. The heat of the climate was intense (it being on the equator), and although there was much swamp and marshy ground, little or no disease was contracted. From Para, the Chanticleer returned down the Amazon (or Maranon) surveying by the way. The next place visited was Trinidad, in the tranquil Gulf of Paria, where she remained six weeks. Leaving Trinidad, she touched at La Guayra, and proceeded to Porto Bello, where, in addition to the usual experiments and observations to be made at this place, Captain Foster had to ascertain the difference of meridians between Panama, on the Pacific side, and Porto Bello, or some fixed point on the Atlantic, by rockets. Soon after the Chanticleer's arrival at Porto Bello, a party, under the command of Lieut. Austen, was dispatched on foot across the Isthmus, to explore and ascertain the nature of the country, and fix upon the mountains most eligible for the explosion of rockets. On their return, a party of 16 men and officers were detached into the interior, and stationed on the highest hills; a party was also placed at Porto Bello, and the Captain was at Panama to observe the explosion of the rockets. These parties slept many nights in the woods, and in the open country, yet escaped without any disease, though their risk was great, and danger imminent. With a view to effect to a certainty the purpose of his mission to this place, Captain Foster ascended the river Chagres in a canoe, and proceeded to Panama, to ascertain chronometrically their relative positions on the globe. This he did a second time, and was returning down the river Chagres, in a canoe, on the eve of 5th of February last, when he slipped from off the covering of the canoe, on which he was incautiously resting, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was, four days afterwards, found, and buried on its banks. [The report of Captain Foster having met his death by violent hands is thus satisfactorily shown to be most untrue.] After this melancholy occurrence, the command of the Chanticleer devolved upon Lieut. Horatio Thomas Austin. She was at the time standing off and on Chagres waiting the Captain's return. From hence she returned to Porto Bello, where having, on the 12th of February, obtained the necessary sights for the rates of the numerous chronometers on board, she quitted it, and beat up to Santa Martha; from whence she stretched across for the east end of Jamaica, where the Commander, having landed and made the necessary observations, she proceeded to Cape Maysi, the east end of Cuba; thence to Crooked Island. Her instructions being fulfilled, the Chanticleer left for Bermuda, on the 2d April, leaving there his Majesty's ship Shannon, Captain Clement, from Jamaica, all well. Thus it will be perceived that the Chanticleer has completed a voyage of three years' duration, without the occurrence of a single death, save that of her highly-talented and gifted Commander, or any untoward event.

On Thursday the Chief Baron, in giving judgment in a case where the utility of some improved machinery in a mill was in question, took occasion to observe that the people of this country "seemed to dislike all innovation, except innovation on the constitution."

An extensive wood, near Boughton, was last week, by means not yet ascertained, set on fire, and as the wind blew strong at the time, between 30 and 40 acres of wood were destroyed in about four hours.—*Kent Herald.*

The following is the inscription (in letters of gold) on the lining of the "new hat" purchased by a penny subscription of ladies and gentlemen of Stamford, and presented to Sir William Ingilby on the hustings, at the county election on Monday:—"Presented to Sir Wm. Ingilby, Bart., M.P. for the county of Lincoln—a gentleman of *bad habits*, but *great virtues*, and whose attachment to an *old hat* a thousand ladies and gentlemen of Stamford reward with a *new one*—1831.

George the First, when on a visit to Queen Anne before her accession, having been created Earl of Tewkesbury, is the reason of that title being selected by his present Majesty as the Barony attached to the Earldom of Munster.

We regret to state, that an explosion from fire damp took place on Tuesday in a coal pit belonging to Mr. Bromilaw, near St. Helen's, attended with dreadful loss of life. Sixteen persons were in the pit at the time. Six bodies have already been taken out, and great fear is entertained respecting the fate of the other sufferers.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar.—This illustrious lady, who arrived from Rotterdam yesterday afternoon, on a visit to their Majesties, is the younger sister of the Queen, and was united to Duke Bernard Charles, of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, in 1816, at the age of 24. The reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen is the only brother of her Majesty and the Duchess Ida, and succeeded to the family territory in 1803, at which period he was only three years of age. His mother, the Duchess Dowager, administered the government till December, 1821, when the Duke completed his 21st year. The extent of the territory of Saxe Meiningen is about equal to 680 square English miles, and the population is estimated at 140,000. The principal town, Meiningen, contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants.—*Globe of Thursday.*

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

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