FOR PREVENTING EMIGRATION AND PAUPERSM

PROMOTING RELIGION AND MORALITY.

MEETING of all Persons friendly to the MEET ING of all Lessons trending to the A objects of the above Society, is requested at the TOWN HALL, WATERFORD, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant (to morrow), at Two o'Clock, when a Deputation from the Parent Society, including one of the Honorary Secretaries, will

AUCTION OF THE EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY AND FUR-NITURE, AT THE CASTLE, THE RESIDENCE OF COUNSELLOR DALY.

WILLIAM SHARPE begs to anhounce, that he WILLIAM SHARPE begs to announce, that he is directed by the Proprietor to SELL BY AUCFION, without reserve, on M JNDAY, the 20th of JUNE, and following days until the whole are disposed of, the entire FURNITURE of the said extensive Mansion, consisting of a quantity of Feather Beds—Mahogany and other Bedsteads—Bedding—Mahogany, Dining, Breakfast, Sofa, and Card Tables—two Piano-Fortes (one by Clementi)—two Eight-day Clocks—Sofa—a number of Mahogany and other Chairs—Room and Stair Carpeting—several valuable Mahogany Book-Cases—a Book-Stand, and Library Table—Bed-room and Kitchen Purniture—and the usual variety of articles belonging to a well-furnished bloose.

Also, the extensive and very valuable LIBRARY, consisting of several thousand Volumes of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, BEING SUCH A SALE AS HAS NEVER OCCURRED IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND—containing occurred in the south of IRELAND—containing the works of the best Authors in English, French, and Italian—any extremely scarce and curious, and in rare and coatly Bindings. Catalogues will be printed in succession, and ready for delivery previous to the Sale. The following will be found

nong them:— Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspeare, published at 120 guines a copy of which lately sold for a much larger sum at the sale of the Duchess de Berri.

the Duchess de Berri. The Stafford Gallery, splendidly bound.

Angerstein Gallery.
Hackwell's Views in Italy.
Doctor Percy (Bishop of Dromore's) relies of ancient English

Poetry.
Canova's Works.
Shakspeare, 21 Volumes, edited by Johnson, Steevens, and Read. Gil Blas, 4 Volumes, quarto edition, splendidly bound in blue

All the Works of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, and Percy B Shelly.

All the numbers published of Lodge's Portraits, being forty-

Several Illuminated Missals.

Ovid, by the Abbot Bauier, a splendid copy.

Pinkerton's Atlas, published at 22 guineas. Smith's Histories of Kerry, Waterford, and Cork ; and many other Works, quite too numerous for an advertisement.
In Italian Literature this Library is extremely rich. I'wo pair of Globes - one by Adams, on the very best con-

A quantity of Engravings, most of them proof impressions.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this a good opportunity of doing so, as the copies are of the choicest kind, and best editions. Catalogues may be had at the principal Booksellers in Cork, Clonmel, and of the Auc-

WILLIAM SHARPE, QUAY, WATERFORD, who will be happy to execute the Commission of any Noblema or Gentleman who cannot attend the Sale.

Also, on the last day of Sale, the Interest in the Castle and Premises, of which there are still 76 years unexpired. The extent of this very desirable residence is in front in Lady-Lane, 52 feet—in depth, 195 feet—and in length, 174; including an extensive Town Garden, a Coach House, and a three stalled

The most magnificent Yucra Plant in the United Kingdom which is now more than 13 feet high, and a few Exotics will be disposed of at the above Sale. Sale to commence each day at TWELVE o'Clock.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

HEREAS by an Act passed in the 7th year of the reign of his late Majesty, George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the further amendment quest upon an impaired state of the secretions necessary for the progress of Digestion. Its properties are antiacif, carminative, and gently aperient. It is highly serviceable to Gouty and Dyspeptic invalids, and may be taken without any restraint whatever. In bottles at 2s and 3s od each.

CURRATED KALL, OR LEMONADE POWDER.

A tea spoonful of this Powder, mixed with a tumbler of water, instartly forms a most grateful and perfect Salme Draught. It is recommended as a most useful article in the of an act of the 1st and 2d years of his said Majesty, for the establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland," it is enacted, that from and after the passing of said act, it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's privy council in Ireland (from time to time, and at all times whenever and so often as shall seem expedient to him or their so to do), to direct and order that any Asylum or Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, erected and established in any place, or in and for any district in Ireland, in lieu of or in addition to any Asylum or Asylums creeted under the authority of the said recited act; and from time to time to alter and change the District or Places in or for which any such Asylum or Asylums shall have been, or shall be creeted under the authority of the said recited high estimation by the Physicians on the Coutinent and lately

Acts:

And Whereas, under and in pursuance of the said Act of the 1st and 2d years of his late Majesty, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Iroland, directed by order of the 1st had 2d directed by order of the 1st had 2d directed by order of the 1st had 2d directed by order of the 1county of Waterford, and County of the Uvula; enlargement of the Tonsils, and that the County of Waterford, and County of the Uvula; enlargement of the Tonsils, and that Council in Iroland, directed by order of the 14th of July, 1830, that the County of Waterford, and County of the City of Waterford, should be a District for the purposes mentioned in the said Act: And by their further order of the 31st of July, 1830, did also direct that the County of Tipperary should be added to the District of the Maryborough Lunatic Asylum.

And Whereas the Commissioners for general confurther order of the 31st of July, 1830, did also direct

troul and correspondence, and for superintending the erection, establishment, and regulation of such Asylums, adverting to the recommendations of the Governors of the County of Tipperary House of Industry, and of the Governors of the House of Industry at Waterford, for the erection of an Asylum for the Lunatic Poor of the Countres of Tipperary and Industry at Waterford, for the erection of an Asylum for the Lunatic Poor of the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford, and City of Waterford, have, upon due consideration thereof, submitted the propriety of separating the County of Tipperary from the District PAREGORIC COUGH PILLS. of the Asylum now erecting at Maryborough, and of authorising the erection and establishment Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, for the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford, and City of Waterford, sufficient to contain One Hundred

Lunatic Patients.

We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the before mentioned Acts, do hereby order and direct, that the said County of Tipperary be severed and separated and consent of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the before mentioned Acts, do hereby order and direct, that the said County of Tipperary be severed and separated from the District of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum: And that in lieu and stead of the District Asylum: And that in lieu and stead of the District formed by said recited order of the 14th of July, 1830, larly serviceable in relieving the Winter Cough, of old persons. formed by said recited order of the 14th of July, 1830, consisting of the County and County of the City of Waterford, that the said County of Waterford, County of the City of Waterford, and County of Tipperary, be a District for the purposes mentioned in the said Acts, to be called the District of the Cloninel Asylum, and that there be erected and established in and for such District, an Asylum for the Lunatic Poorthereof sufficient to contain One Hundred Lunatic Poor. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 23d

day of May, 1831.
Plunket, C. Leinster. Guillamere. Nathl. Meath.
Cloncurry. Wm. M'Mahon. John Radcliff. John

Byng. E. G. Stanley. F. Blackburne. THE SUMMER ASSIZES,

HOME CIRCUIT. - Baron Smith, Justice Torrens.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT. - Lord Chief Justice, Justice Vandelen NORTH EAST CIRCUIT .- Chief Justice Doherty, Chief

Nugris West Cincuit .- Justice Moore, Justice Jebb. Mungran Cincuit. -Baron Pennefather, Baron Foster.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS. County Waterford-15; Carrickbeg; 21, Windygap; 22

County Tipperary -21, Roscrea; 22, Kilnockin, County Kilkenny -15, Barrow mount; 21, Castlecomer; 22,

Ballyragget.
Compty Wexford—16, Scattnagh; 17, Newtownbarry; 20,
Taghmon', 22, Banoge.
County Limerick—16, Patrick's-well; 18, Drumcoloher; The property of the second of

Micartale The Winterford swai

Vol. VIII. No. 818. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881. Led to State of June Price 6d.

LISMORE AUXILIARY

This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

THE MARKETS PROTESTANT COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF WATERFORD, June 15. 8. d. a. d. Batter, per cwt. 80 0 to 00.00 Bacon Pigglewt. 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 22 0 . 00 0 Barley, ditto, 14 0 . 16 0 Offal, do 22 0 . 24 0 T a MEETING held at LISMOKE, on the 6th of JUNE, 1831, the Venerable the ARCH-DEACON of LISMORE in the Chair, it was unanimously Oatmeal, per cwt 15 0..16 0 Whiskey, per gl. 6 4 Flour, per bag, Beef, per lb. 0 5 2ds, 38 0..40 0 Multon, do. 0 5 26s. 38 0..40 0 anitton, co. 0.5 ... 0 6
3ds. 28 0..34 0 Veal, do. 0.34 0.0 6
4ths, 18 0..24 0 Potatoes, per st. 0 8 ... 0 9
Indiau Corn, do. 24 0..25 0 Coals, Newport, 3 0 ... 3 2
Meal, do. 22 0..28 0
Rice, per cwt. 00 0..00 0 That an Auxiliary to the Processant Colonization Society be formed in this town.

Moved by Townserid Kelly, Esq. seconded by Rev. Rowley

That the following Gentlemen constitute the Committee, with power to add to their numbers.

Arthur Kelly, Esq. Ballyanggart.

Townserid Kelly, Esq. Ballyanggart.

Townserid Kelly, Esq. Safterbridge.

Samtel Power, Esq., Affane.

Colonel Cameron, Lismore.

Christopher Ussher, Esq., Camphire.

John Power, Esq., Cappoquin.

John Courtney, Esq., Lismore.

Rev. Henry Poer, Tallow.

Rev. Henry Poer, Tallow.

Rev. Groge Gumbleton, Mount Rivers.

Rev. John Poole, Lismore.

Rev. John Poole, Lismore.

Rev. John Poole, Lismore.

Rev. John Poole, Lismore.

Rev. Henry Poer, Tallow.

Rev. Groge Gumbleton, Mount Rivers.

Rev. John Poole, Lismore.

Rev. John Poole, Lismore.

Rev. Languer.

Meal, do. 22 0...23 0 Swansea, 3 0 ... 0 0
Rice, per cwt. 00 0...00 0
The prices of corn, flour, and oatmeal are without alteration Butter is in very large, supply, with little alteration from last quotations. Yesterday 80s per cwt. was the general price for firsts; for two or three firkins of very prime quality 81s were given. Weighed at the orane, yesterday, 473 firkins.

given. Weighed at the orane, yesterday, 413 manus.

Wexford, June 13. — Butter, 808; seconds, 728 thirds, 62s; flour, fine, (per bar), 42s to 46s; seconds, 34s to 36s; wheat, 27s to 30s; barley, 13s to 15s; cats, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; beans, 21s 3d per barrel; catmeal, 16s per cwt.

Cork, June 14 .- BUTTER : To the merchants, first quality, 76s; second quality, 76s; third quality, 70s; fourth quality 64s; fifth quality 56s; sixth quality 50s. To the country, first quality 67s; second quality 67s; third quality 61s; fourth quality 55s; fifth quality 47s; sixth quality 61s; fourth quality 55s; fifth quality 47s; sixth quality 61s;

Bristol Cattle Market, June 9. - Beasts, 1210sheep, 3001—horses, 66—calves 37—miles, 5—pigs, 927—suck-ing ditto, 60—Beef, per cwr., 45s to 55s—mestoc, per lb. 5d to 6d—pigs, per score, 7s to 8s.

Clonmel, June 10 .- Butter, 79s; ontmeal, 15s 6d per cwt. Second flour, 38s; housebolds, 36s; thirds, 32s; fourths, 20s per bag. Bere, 11s to 12s; barley, 12s 6d to 14s, per barl. Wheat, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; oats, 112d per stone.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE

ARRIVED, 10th—Youghal, Harris, Swansea, culm—Hinton, Samuel, do., coals—Bristol Trader, Penthaven, do. do. (for Youghal)—Clonmel, Davis, Newport, ditto.

12th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m

13th-Gipsy (steamer), Key, Liverpool, ditto. 9th-Velocity, Jones, Newport, ballast (from Ross).

10th — Conway, Jones, Liverpool, grain, &c. — Hope, Llewellyn, wansea, ballast — Hope, Williams, Cardiff, flour.
11th — Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo

13th—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, provisions—Menapia Moyse, London, provisions—Jane, Rose, Swansea, ballast—Cambria, Carlyle, Liverpool, grain—Industry, Davidge, Pill, cattle and pigs (from Ross)—Hero, Lovering, Cardiff, cattle (from Ross)-Agatha, Bergh, Frederickstadt, ballast (from ditto).

Wind-S.W. Arrived from Waterford —At Quebec, the ship Town of Ross Evans, on the 29th April; all well.

BIRTH. On the 9th inst., at valle. Rev. Philip Homan, of a son. DIED. On the 9th inst., at Villierstown Parsonage, the lady of the

On Friday morning, at Wexford, Mr. Frederick Jones.
June 7, in Capel street, Dublin, after a short illuess, Mr.
M. P. Keboe, spothecary.
May, 30, at his house, Altamont, county of Carlow, in the 88th

year of his age, the Rev. Henry St. George.
On the 9th instant, at his seat Bailyre, county Cork, Crofton Uniacke, Esq., aged 74 years, universally regretted.

THE ARMY.

Several cars laden with camp equipage left Dublin for the ounty Clare.
The Enniskillen Dragoons left Dublin on Wednesday, to bange quarters with the 8th Hussers, at Cort, Athlone, and Congress. The entire of the 47th regiment have arrived at Glasgow and

Edinburgh.

Cantain O'Meara, and a draft from the depot of the 93d flighlanders, will shortly leave Bracos for the West Indies.

In consequence of the death of William Odell, Leg., the senior Lieut.-Colonelcy of the county Limerick Royal Regiment will be filled by the second Lieut.-Colonel, John Dickson, of Clonshire county Limerick Eq.

Clousbire, county Limerick, Esq. TURF CHARCOAL.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, in a letter to the Marquis of Lansdown, calls his Lordship's attention to the many advantages which would arise by giving employment to the suffering poor of this country, in the preparing of peat or turf as charcoal, for the several purposes of iron and steel manufacture. Sir Thomas, it appears, has had a series of experiments made with turf harcoal in the manufacture of iron, the result of which has satisfied men of great science and skill in that important branch of our trade, of its useful and extraordingry qualities. Its great value consists in the absence of all sulphuric matter, and it has been proved not only by long practical experience of smiths residing in the neighbourhood of bogs, but also by receut experiments, with a view to the application of this material, that horse shoes, cutlery of the finer class, gun barrels, and various other articles of iron and steel, manufactured with turf charcoal, properties of a very superior kind. After detailing variety of experiments which have been made, Sir-Thomas suggests to Lord Lausdown the benefit which would accrue to gests to Lord Lausiness the beneat white would actual to large portion of the labouring classes in Ireland, by the preparation of this article of fuel. The bogs of this country would arford an inexhaustible source of supply; the capital it would require would be very trifting, and children as well as adults might find employment to an immeose extent, at a comparatively high remuneration.

THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

Sir Henry Parnell, M.P. has been in Dublin ome days. The Right Honourable Secretary at War is engaged in inquiring into such duties of his office as are connected with the army in Ire land. We are told that Sir Henry is also busied in considering the expediency of abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and establishing in London a board to manage Irish affairs .-Morning Paper.

DUTY ON PAPER

plation for taking off the duty on paper, and as the exigencies of the state cannot do without the income derived from this branch of manufacture, it is intended to collect the same amount of taxation by an advance on the yearly license, now necessary for carrying on the business, as well as a tax on every machine, vat, and is necessary to state, that the East India Company, proceed in some other ship. He also stated the marking proceed in some other ship. We understand an arrangement, is now in contemnzine, employed in each manufactory. The advantage to the public as far as reduction in price goes, will be trifling; it will, however, have the effect of putting n stop to the smuggling carrying on from Scotland and Ireland, and be the means of doing away with a numthe stocks of different paper makers. - Western Luminary.

Newspapers sent by Post .- The Postmaster Ge neral has been engaged for some days past with Si F. Freeling, making arrangements for having the covers of newspapers sent by post stamped with such rates of postage as may be agreed upon after the sitting of Parliament. — London Paper.

Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated actress; died at hei residence in Portman square, London, on Wednes day morning last.

Doctor Automarchi, physician to Napoleon, has gone to Poland to attend the wounded and within Lieutenant General Sir William Hutchinson appointed one of the Equerries to his Royal High

Seventy-five Protestant Churches are now build

POLAND.

(Recapitulation of the lare events.)

It appears that the English and French Ambassadors at Vienna have used every influence to gain from Adstria the liberation of the gallant Dwernicki, but all efforts have been vain. Og the other hand the Emperor sejects with scorn the emand of Russis to give those brave men up to her as prisoners of war. The State Gazette of Warshw contains despatches from

Skryznecki, Diogiesiodio, May 17; at that time the Russian were retreating in every direction; arms, stores, and 400,000 rules had fallen into the hands of the patriots. On all points the soil of Poland was free from the step of the invader. were retreating in every direction; same, steres, and 400,000 rubles had fallen into the hands of the patriots. On all points the soil of Poland was free from the step of the invader. Tyockin was taken by the Poles on the flat y it was carried at the point of the bayonet. On the same day an action was fought between detachments of the grand army of Diebitsch, endeavouring to form a junction with the guards, at Byalistock. The Russians, under General Sacken, were defeated by Siarakowski, and pursued unto Augustowe. Inbienski's corps was surrounded by Diebitsch, and summoned to surrender, but the Poles, throwing themselves on the nearest of their enemies cut the way through, and succeeded in effecting a junction with the main army. Skryznecki succeeded in effecting a junction with the main army. Skryznecki succeeded in the legislity of the Poles. The object of all these movements was to prevent the junction of the guards; with the main army of Diebitsch, and at the same time to change the stene of action into the ancient Polish provinces, and thus to give the Lathuagian insurgents a grand rallying point. The attempt, was bold, and the plan happing conceived and encoured in the lathuagian insurgents a grand rallying point. The attempt, was bold, and the plan happing conceived and encoured in the falls and Diebitsch, having effected his subsection that the plan happing conceived and encoured and an action of the subsection of the subsection of the subsection of the subsection of the plant of the ridge of the Nariew, burned by Lubienski in his tetrent, and repaired by the pursuing Russians under Schakofiskol, was the grand point of contest. The efforts on the part of the Russians to effect a grand point of contest. The efforts on the part of the Russians to effect a grand point of contest. Narew, burned by Lubienski in histerear, and repaired by the pursuing Russians under Schakoffskol, was the grand point of contest. The efforts on the patt of the Russians to effect a passage to the right bank of this river, and those of the Poles to prevent that movement, were of the most determined and sanguinary character. A long dyke was the scene also of a most destructive conflict. The armies fought man to man, and thousands died in the dyke. The weather was unusually hot, and the Russians, who fought with more bravery than at any period of the campaign, three wasys their knapsacks that ther might be more at liberty. The Russians at nightfall retired to the right bank of the Narew, and the Poles remained on the Seld. The following day, however, they recommenced their retreat, and fell back upon Praga to rest and recruit the army The loss on both sides must have been tremendous. The Poles according to their own eccount, lost about 4000 men.

Skryzuecki reports that the Russian shells set fire to the city of Ostrolenks, and that the regular retreat of Lubienski was oppositiod. A figure of speech, or a sneer, is the y assault. The Warsorian bulletin contludes thus :- The elligence which we have received from Littuania announces Communication with Lithuania. Podolia has already risen. The invergents are advancing in Volhynia. Balia and Tuberge, are in their hands. The ranks of the Volhynian particle will increase daily. The check which we have experienced has not stered in the least our military position. From this day all the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will form only one army, and those who perished on the Poles will now see the necessity of a system. communication with Lithuania. Podolia has already rised. The invorgents are advancing in Volhynia. Balia and Tuberga, are in their hands. The ranks of the Volhynian patriots wilf the banks of the Narew will find avengers on the banks of the

Niemen and the Dwinn."

The French papers, in commenting on the recent events, say, that in the opinion of, all the best qualified military judges, the eticages Skryznecki was skilful soldiership. They do not consider the allow the cause affected by this retrograde movement, except, in the loss of men, which, in their calculation is of trifling importance. The armies are said to bear to each other precisely the same relative position as before the advance towards Lithuania and the battle of Ostroleuka. The junction of several Folish corps with their Lithuanian brethren has completely effected the object of the generalisaimo; and the consequences of that successful movement, in spate of the onsequences of that successful movement, in spite of the trongest afforts of Diebitsch, are yet to be felt by the Russian

The chief loss to the Poles was in the death of their Cens rals Kicki and Kaminski. General Kicki was for many yests confidential side-de-camp of the late Prince Joseph Poniatowski, whom he accompanied even to his death in the Elster. He was raised to the rank of general for his bravery, after the commence nent of the present contest, and was not more remarkable for his gallantry than for his accomplishments, talents, and generosity in this nation of borsemen be was the finest borseman. At the capture of Smolensk he alone was attacked by three Russian ussars, whom he unhorsed in the sight of the Emperor Napoleo

husars, whom he unhorsed in the sight of the Empetor avaporation and his whole army.

The Augsburg Gazette says, that Austria, Prussia, and France, moved by the almost certain progress southward of the cholera, if the Russians be not compelled to retire, and at the same time convinced that if the war continue the rule of Russia

tion of tea in Great Britain is less on an average in 1830 than what it was upwards of forty years ago. with China business) carry on their commerce at a profit, notwithstanding the following circuitous route by which they have been necessitated to manage their money transactions. . . The banks of the United States issue bills; the different banking houses of the United States give credits on London; those bills are taken to Canton and are there sold, and are bought by the native merchants who trade to Canton; they take the bills to Bum. bay and Calcutta, and they are there sold as remit in the true spirit of monopolists, strenuously sup port the Chinese Hong or monopolists at Canton and have lately, in a most shameful manner, punished their independent servants of the Select Coulber of excisemen now employed in taking account of mittee at Canton, for resisting the encroachments and manfully resenting the insults offered to the British character, by a base and cowardly govern-ment, who knew well that they could trample on ment, who knew well that they could trample on the Honourable Company with impunity. If the Buglish public permit the East India Company to English public permit the East India Company to exist one hour longer than the expiration of the charter requires, they deserve to be held up to the self-from that port, they generally find their account derision and scorp of every enlightened people in the Paper. the world !- East India Magazine.

established clubs of different counties.

Beraldens I was thinking it was to (i.t you hard the but here your feet.)

THE FAMINE-CEY REOM IRELAND.

NOTIFE THE CONTROL WIND SERVICE NO. The charity of England is again invoked for the annual famine and lever of unhappy Ireland. The question is, what is to be done? The first, and obvious, and immediate act, is to subscribe for the relief of these wretched people. Do not pause to balance theories of settlement and location, and to devise schemes of employment, but subscribe money at once, before the miserable beings, for whom you would invent occupation, shall have died in the interval of your benevolent hesitation.

This we take to be the only course left for the humane and the right minded. But out of this arises the question, to be alterwards discussed, of the rource of the evil, and the means of effectually preventing its recurrence. We know that the most prodigal subscription can only have a temperary operation. Its benefits must cease when it is exoperation. Its benefits must cease when it is expended. Is it proper that the poor of Ireland should be thus yearly thrown upon the sympathies of Eugland, and fed out of the means that are derived from the labour of the Euglish? There is a point at which justice intercepts the hand of charity. That point is rapidly approaching. This country cannot much longer continue to pour periodical bounties upon the population of another. She wants help therself. Her charities must end, if they have not begun, at home. The development of the great boroughmongering system has exposed the unchir boroughmongering system has exposed the machinery of wealth accumulated into heaps, and the poor of England may speedily desire to spread it. poor of England may speedily desire to spread it, like fructifying manure, over their own land. In any event, it must be seen, that whatever had laws must have done to misse the trish with the faultonis of treland have done more and it may at last be made clear emough that the sementy should be wrung from them instead of from the Should be wrung from them mustau of the soil, and the toil of the labouring poor. They riot in foreign lexuries abroad, while their tenantry starre, stry zuccus reports that the Russian shells set fire to the city of Ostrolenka, and that the regular seriest of Lubinesh was thus cut of: perhaps this circumstance drew on the great battle at the bridge of the Narew. The Russians made no attempt to follow the retreating Poles. Ostrolenka was taken and the proposed for Lieland they head the opposition. A figure of speech, or a sneer, is the argument of the Irish landlord. Will they continue attempt to follow the retreating Poles. Ostrolenka was taken and the progress of knowledge? We shall see. In the meantime, let the English gentry take an the success of the integrals—paints to us the entbusiasm and active part in this question. Let them, for the sake general devotion of the country—and at the same time explains of humanity, of public morals, and for their own the precipitate march of Marshal Diebitsch, who in directing sike, discountenance the Irish absentees. We say, all the forces upon Ostrolenka, resolved at all risks to cut off our their own the sake discountenance the Irish absentees. active part in this question. Let them, for the sake they should exclude them from their circles, until

for providing employment and pauper relief, and that he will no longer oppose its introduction. We long since submitted an elaborate scheme for an Irish, poo law, by which the desideratum of making the landlord provide for his own poor was effectually supplied.
We shall recur to the subject again, when a pause in Parliamentary excitement affords us a favourable opportunity.

RIOTS IN WALES.

It appears that the rioters have erected walls acros some of the roads leading to Morthyr, trenched around to prevent the entrance of the military. The site not treasure the entrance of any other persons, but when inside the entrance of any other persons, but when they are not permitted to go out. The greatest grievance complained of by the workmen is a Truck Shop, on a very large scale narried on by Mr. Guest, one of the principal iron proprietors, who nets a profit of at least £6,000 per annum on the earnings of the workmen, who are paid for their labour in goods and not money. The other prievances are, the harsh proceedings of the Court of Requests, and the present very low rate of wages. We collect the following particulars of the fatal affray which took place on Friday:—The populace broke upen the door of the Court of Requests and destroyed property to the amount of £800 or £1,000, making a bonfire of all the old books belonging to the Court, over Poland will be as a sceptre swayed over a desert, are using the utmost efforts to reconcile the juring powers. May the, be successful!

The Messrs. Lander, the African travellers, have arrived in England.

The Canada papers state that a subscription steam hoat, called the Royal William, was launched on the 27th of April at Quebec, the largest in the whole world, her tonnage, per register, being 1.370 tons. She is intended to trade between Quebec and Halifax.

Effects of the China Monopoly.—The consumptions are used in every, direction, and as soop as the mob. street was raked in every, direction, and as soop as the mob-dispersed we found that there were thriteen mor fellows lying dead in the street. The soldiers did not escape, the Com-1830 than what it was upwards of forty years ago. The American export trade to China commenced only in 1818, and since that period, the East India Company's exports of long ells, broad cloths, &c have rapidly declined! While the East India Company have been trading at a loss, the Americans (although not three United States mercantile houses were, until the last few months, acquainted houses were, until the last few months, acquainted and some killed, of which no information has been received, us they were conveyed away by their comisdes.

and some killed, or which no moransion has been received, an they were conveyed away by their commades.

After the mob were dispersed, they went on the various eminences that commanded the inn, and began to pepper pretty smartly with the muskets taken from the soldiers, who could

amartly with the muskets taken from the soldiers, who could only get a random shot at them occasionally.

The rioters mustered in very considerable numbers on the Brecon-road beyond Coedycymer. Pennydarren-house is filled with infantry, and surrounded by cavalry. All the iron works are stopped at Nantygloss and excrypthere else in the mighlioushood. All the men are crowding to Coedycymer; they are supposed to be about 8,000 men; they are narrowly watched all along the road.

persous were delayed by the same cause, and that they persons were delayed by the same cause, and that they were obliged to support themselves apon the provisions which they had with them for the voyage. His Lordship directed the money to be refunded, which was done, on the spot. It is to be regretted that there is no mode. of panishing such heartless conduct, and affording redress to the unfortunate people thus deluded, and often greatly distressed. The total indifference felt here as to advertising a ship, without the slightest

Peers cannot vote by proxy, in a new reign, A grand cricket match was played last week, without taking the oaths at Westminster. In order to perform this ceremonal. Lord Planket will Clubs of Ballinasloe and Kilkenny sithe boys of depart for England on Tuesday, and Lord Augle-Kilkenny were victorious. This is the first cricket sey (we believe) on the day following match ever played in Fieland between two regularly Justice Barton is to hold the wals during the absence of the Lord Chancellor: Dublin paper of Three Hundred and Seven prisoners, all charged Saturday, se series sit sold soon

with Terry Alliam, were served with breakfast at oThero are 20 prisoners yet in Enhis good untried Bunis gaol, on Wednesday morning! - Limeri k and charged with theing directly concerned in the murder of Sergean! James Robinson, 5th reggi

chave stated. - Class.

description of hoarseness which arises from weakness of the description of nonreseness which arries from weakness of the throat, and the parts contiguous. They are recommended also to Sportsmen and Travellets, as a refreshing

Ta MEETING held at LISMORE.

Moved by Rev. John Jackson—seconded by Rev. John Poole.
That an Auxiliary to the Protestant Colonization Society beformed in this town.

Treasurer and Secretary.—The Venerable Archdescon Power Mosed by Res. J. B. Warlesse—seconded by Res. Mr. M'Cre. That the Archdescon recase the Chair for Townsend Kelly Esq., and that the Thisaks of the Meeting be given to the Archdescon of the policy of the Meeting be given to the Archdescon of the policy of the Meeting be given to the Archdescon of the policy of the Meeting be given to the Archdescon of the Meeting be given to the M

FAMILY MEDICINES. UTLERS' MEDICAL HALL,

54. Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

BUTLER'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

AHIS preparation forms an effervescing Aperient Draught, as agreeable as Soda Water, yet possessing all the medicinal qualities of the much esteemed Seidlitz Spring in Germany. As an Aperiont, or Alterative, in Heartburn, Pile, Nauses, or Acidity of the Stomach, &c., it may be

had recourse to at any time with advantage—and being almost tasteless, it may be administered with facility and advantage to children. The quality of the Mineral Waters may be given to the Seidlitz Powders, by combining (when required) the Chalybeate which accompanies the Powders. In large boxes at 4s. The Common Seidlitz Powders, in Boxes, 2s 6d

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT: OR

CONCENTRATED CORTICAL ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

JAMAIGA SARSAPARILLA,

For making the Decoction at the instant it may be required, and in a manner superior to that usually adopted.

This medicine was first introduced into practice by Messrs.

Butler. It is used as an alterative in Scrofula, Scurvy, and other cutaneous diseases, and as a remedy to counteract the injurious effects of Mercury. It is prepared according to a process peculiar to themselves— and has been found by experiment to be twice the strength of most other preparations of the kind; it is thus better adapted for keeping, and is more portable and convenient for exportation and travellers. A dessert spoonful is the dose. The Compound Extract (which also contains the other sweetening Woods) is sold in bottles at 7s and 18s—the Simple Extract at 6s and 15s.

DR. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER,

Composed of Turkey Rhubarb, Aroma of Jamaica Ginger, and

Composed of Turkey Rhubarb, Aroma of Jamaica Ginger, and pare Calcined Magnesia.

This Composition was a favourite remedy of the late Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh, for affections of the Stomach (such as Acidity, Flatulence, &c.) and torpidity of the Bowe's, consequent upon an impaired state of the secretions necessary for the provens of Divertion. It is incontributed at a fitting of Composition.

Draught. It is recommended as a most useful article in the Sick Chamber, for checking Vomiting and removing Sickness of the Stomach. It forms a grateful and salutary drink for Patients, and when freely given at intervals in a state of efferve-scence; it is found materially to allay the heat and thirst stending. Fover and Inflammatory diseases. Price 2s and 5

HIPPO, OR IPECACUANHA LOZENGES.

each.

GINGER.

All the virtues of the root are strongly concentrated in this preparation; which is one of the best medicines known for restoring the tope of a debilitated Stomach; quickly relieving Indigestion, Flatulence, Spasms, Gouty and Hypochondriacal Affections, and producing the most beneficial and permanent

These Pills are particularly recommended for the relief of Chronic Cough, difficulty of breathing, Asthmatic and Con-Chronic Cough, dimently or breathing, Assimatic and cough which so frequently occurs during the night, and deprives the patient of sleep; the effects resulting from the use of them are to lessen the irritation (or as it is commonly termed tickling) of the throat-and in the morning to cause a fre expectoration of the tough Phiegm which accumulates during

ottles at 1s 9d and 3s each.

CARDIAC TINCIURE OF TURKEY RHUBARB A warm and pleasant Lazative, adapted to Goory Constitu-tions, it is also a most valuable medicine for those complaints of the Bowels so prevalent during the Summer and Actumn. In

ottles 2s 6d each. Messrs. Butler think it right to state, that they are in no way Messrs. Butler think it right to state, that they are an accountected with any other House; and in no instance whatever do they supply any codeern generally with medici es; their sales through country agents being limited to such articles as bear their label, or are preparations peculiar to their Establish-

Country Agents—Measrs, ARDAGH, Apothecary and hemist, Mall, and PHELAN, Quay, Waterford—Price, Ricards, and Taylor, Wexford—Mullin, Ross—Duke, Thomastown Davis and Hackett Clonnel - Joyce: Fermoy - Fitzsimmons Kilkenny - Quinn, Dungarean - Finn, Lismore - Stanisteed Youghal - and Dayles Cork - and no other persons whatever n these respective towns.

LAW KALENDAR.

Trinity Term—Began May 50; Sat June 3; Ende 22.

City Waterford Quarter Sessions—July 4.

City Waterford Special Sessions—The Magistrates are meet on Thursday, the 7th day of July, to take into conside ion applications for Presentments, &c. &c. Saturday, the 25th une, will be the only day for polying, notices, &c. 16.
County Waterford Sessions - Waterford, July 1; Dungar

County Wexford Sessions Gorey, July 1; Wexford, 7. Caunty Westord Sessions Gorey, July 1; wextoru, .
County Kilkenny Sessions Kilkenny, June 22; Castlecomer, ness the Duke of Sussex.
July 2; Themastown, 4.
County Tipperary Sessions Negago, June 28; Cashel, July ing in Ireland.

Little Gotty. - New York Gotty.

From the moment that the Europeans landed in the new world, benevolence has been at work to instruct some portions of these tribes in religion and the arts ; and flattering accounts have been pub. lished from time to time of the success of those humane persons who dedicated their lives to the task. But after three centuries of incessant exertion, what is the result? Is there one tribe that exhibits the steady industry, the provident habits, the spirit of improvement, and the rational views of religion, which are to be found in any parish Many tribes, living near the whites, have adopted their habits and ideas to a certain extent, but merely under the influence of imitation. While missionaries and teachers are among them, every thing wears a favourable aspect; but their civilization is never self sustained. It is created by the lived peaceably on reserves of land, inclosed amidst the population of the United States, for more than a century. No situation can be imaginmelted into the mass of the white population, or and the useful arts. They live in huts in no material degree better than the wigwams of their wandering brethren. They are generally honest, but drunken, indolent, and ignorant, though teachers and missionaries are employed by the government cal religion is one thing and religious p to instruct them. Basket-making is almost the only trade they ply, and in their habits and character they may be aptly compared to the gynsies of Europe, who exist in the midst of civilization, without partaking of its spirit or its benefits. - From the article America, Encyclopædia Britunnica.

HUMANITY OF A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER.

While the Confiance steamer, Lieut. Belson, R.N. distress, as, in addition to the loss of her mainmast. fears were entertained of her running foul of the little bark, so that for the three following nights Lient. Belson never quitted the deck. One hawser was carried away in towing, and he was subsequently obliged to make use of the ship's own cable, the getting of which on heard in such tempestuous weather, with so small a number of men, was an undertaking of the greatest difficulty. After having kent her in tow for five days he succeeded in carrying her into Lisbon. The French Consul at that port, gratefully sensible of the services Lieut. Belson had rendered, after returning him public thanks, reported the circumstance to his government. The King of France, daly appreciating such an act of humanity, would have granted him the order of the Legion of Honour, but, having ascertained that he would not be permitted by his own court to wear it unless it had been obtained in action, ordered a handsome gold medal to be struck, and presented to him by the French Ambassador, Prince Talleyrand, through the Secretary of the English Board of Admiralty, accompanied by a suitable letter on the occasion. The inscription on the medal is as follows. On one side a likeness of the King of France ; round it, " Louise Philippe 1st Roi des Français." On the reverse-" Ministere de la

The Dey of Algiers is now resident at Leghorn, where he occupies a small house in the suburbs, lives very retired, and vegetates on coffee and tobacco fumes. He is extremely affable in his manners, quiet and unassuming in his deportment, and though he keeps a small stud of horses, is rarely ever seen out of doors. He seldom sees visitors, and keeps no company but that of his twelve or fourteen attendants, who are all residents under the same roof. He has only two or three wives with him, and they, like himself, rarely venture out. His horses are by no means any thing particular-slack made, flabby animals, with a dash of the Arabian in them; but the grooms are remarkably fine looking fellows, without being struck by the superior air of neatness dressed in the Turkish costume, and though of a and comfort which is thus thrown around the dwelpure black colour, without the cast of countenance links of even the hambler class of agriculturists, as peculiar to negroes. They ride through the streets well as by the accession of beauty which the landscape laughing and talking as if not a soul were there has derived from this interesting and elegant improvebut themselves, and scarce any of the inhabitants from ignorance and inexperience of an art, as yet in the Dey brought considerable wealth with bim, but be holds no dealings in money matters with any one.

Modern Poets.—Even of the great poets of our own day—not to go farther back in the history of Byron, and Tom Moore, has ever received any adequate pecuniary recompense for the exercise of his falents? Seventy pounds for writing in an Annual is the sum total, we believe, that Mr. Wordsworth has hitherto earned by his works. We question whether Coleridge has been fortunate enough to obtain so much ; and it is no secret among hooksellers that some of Southey's finest poems have never defrayed the mere expenses of publication. We have been told, moreover, that Mr. Merray has had a long poem of Crabb's many years in his hands, the cost of printing which he has up to the present moment been deterred from hezarding .-Englishman's Magazine. Lo addition to these facts, we can state on the authority of Mr. Moore himself, that it is more than five years since he prepared for publication a tenth number of the Irish Melodies, but which has not since seen the light : we should however he sorry to think from the reason above stated .- Globe.

PROTESTANT COLONIES.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

(From a Correspondent in Youghal).

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was of forming in that town a Branch of the Coloniza other costumes belonging to the departed Monarch, spiracy had been discovered to burn the capital ton Society of Ireland. The Mall Room had been was sold by anction, by Mr. Phillips, at his rooms or to blow up the union, in which the President and his official helpers could take different sides assemble in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which the managers generously fitted up for the occasion.

The Worshipful the Mayor took the chair, and of England ? We cannot find that there is, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced the Rev. Mr. M. Crea, representative of the Parent Society, who, he observed, would explain fully the designs of the Protestant Colonization Society.

Mr. M'Crea commenced by returning thanks to

worship for the uses of the meeting; in whom he agency of men of higher natural endowments; and felt it but righteous to say, he had always seen that when this is removed it moulders away, because it union of piety, patriotism, and philanthropy, has no foundation in their character. Many parties of Indians, remnants of tribes once powerful, have they had welcomed him, they practically answered the fastidious professors of godliness who stood aloof from or opposed the institution of his anxiety, ed better fitted to promote their improvement; but upon the pretext of its political character. For his in no one instance, so far as we know, have they melted into the mass of the white population, or risen to any thing near their level in knowledge a merely political society, not only would be leave it to its certain early fate, but he would set himself, by every practicable means and with every temperate energy, to accelerate its doom. He, however, had lived long enough to have learned that politianother, -that whilst the bigot and the latitudinarian are alike to be viewed as the unenviable supporters Protestant Colonization Society (continued the Reverend Deputy) is indeed a Political Society, as far as every man should be political, in "loving the brotherhood, fearing God, and honouring the King" (hear). It proposes to extend to the most valuable of our community—the intelligent, indus was on her passage out to the Mediterranean, with trious, and economical yeomanry-the men whose the mails, in the month of November last, off motive for voluntarily transporting themselves from Cape Finisterre, in the middle of the night she their native soil constitutes their highest claim to its fell in with a large ship partly dismasted. On protection—the means of living in happiness, in har. coming within hail of the Confiance, her captain mony, and in usefulness upon the island of their birth. acquainted Lieut. Belson that she was the Loire, It would induce the humble Protestants of Ireland, French transport, having five hundred troops on whom many circumstances are driving into remote de. board, from the island of Guadaloupe, bound to sart regions, to remain at home, and, having checked Brest. That they were in the greatest possible the spirit of emigration, would furnish them with labour with livelihood, and with comfort. It would perpe-tuate and secure from demolition by the hand of ignorigging, &e. the ship was very leaky, and the crew rant ruthlessness, the best justitutions of our happy nearly exhausted from fatigue at the pumps; and that unless the Confiance would afford them assistance, she must go down before they could mountains and our bogs. It would take up a standard against the merch of infidelity and the progress of reach any port. With the characteristic humanity and against the march of infidelity and the progress of of a British seaman, and nothwithstanding his superstition. It would, in short, for the life that now having the mails on board, Lieut. Belson determinis, and for that which is to come, impart benefit to those ed to take her, in tow; but as it was then blowing a gale of wind, with a heavy sea running he lay wise become the prey of the spoiler by famine, ignogale of wind, with a heavy sea running, he lay rance and vice (hear hear). The reverend delegate by her till morning, when he succeeded in getting here entered into a particular expose of the plans a hawser on board of her. The gale, however, and progress of the Colonization Society; and urged increasing, and the ship's crew being much exhibit a learning to Protestant liberality with an eloquence hausted, and but indifferent seamen, considerable which elicted many expressions of cordial approbation from the meeting, and to which we deeply regret our inability to do justice. We are happy that the advocacy of the society has devolved upon one so conver sant with its details, and in every respect so competen

to recommend its measures.

The Reverend John Bourke Wallace, and the any posibility injure any class of persons or any existing institutious; whilst it would increase the beauty and the wealth of the country, and provide sustenance for those who are ready to perish. It was then resolved, moved by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by the Rev. Arthur Palmer,

That the Officers for the management of the Youghal Auxiliary do consist of a President, Committee, Freasurer, and two Secretaries, viz.

Prevident — Henry Parker, Esq. R.N. of Greenpark.
Committee — Richard Smyth, Esq., Colonel Faunt, Samuel
Allin, jun., Esq., B. Stawell Ball, Esq., John C. Irvine, Esq.,
Wm. G. White, Esq., Samuel Green, Esq., James Swayne,
Esq., Captain Doyle, John Elliott, Esq., Rev. Henry Swanzy,
Rev. N. Palmer, Rev. W. Emerson.
Treasurer — John Green, Esq., Nelson Hill

Treasurer—John Green, Esq., Nelson Hill. Secretaries—Rev. John Bourke Wallace, Rev. William Hal

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

There is a Society, little known, and, we fear, le Marines. Henri F. Belson, Lieutenant de la regarded in Ireland, to which we could fain attract Marine Royale Anglaise." "Pour avoir secouru the favour and attention of our friends in the country. It is called the "Arboricultural Society"—a jaw. 1831."—United Service Journal for June. give every encouragement, assistance, and information necessary to promote the planting and the culti-vation of Trees. There are few landholders, in these enlightened times—except always the Connaught graziers—who have not the ambition to plant a little : even the farmer, whose lease seldom extends beyond his own life, keeps a nursery bed in a corner of his garden, out of which he occasionally removes the saplings which are destined, in the decline of his lays, to give shelter to his cattle, and to decorate his edge-rows. This growing taste has already contributed materially to the outward adornment of our Green Isle; and no person of ordinary powers of obbervation, who remembers what a "poor bare forked" thing an Irish tenement was some five and twenty years ago, can now go a few miles into the country. its infancy among us, or from bad seed, or a want of the proper implements to cultivate it with effect, the labours of our countrymen are not attended with that success which their industry merits. It is to remedy these obstructions, and to supply these wants, that the Arboricultural Society has been instituted by some of our literature—who, we should like to know, with the single exceptions of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, and Tom Moore, has ever received any adesert, that, he matter how contracted be the scale on which this branch of natural science may be taken up, the Society will repay every one of its members tanfold the value of their subscriptions in the know. ledge and facilities which it can and will impart to wards its successful prosecution. A visit to the Model-room, in Abbey-street, would convince the most bard headed anti-experimentalist in nature of the usefulness of this Society, and of the slaim which it has upon the support and the good wishes of every true patriot. - Dublin Packet.

The fortune of General Sebastiani (so illiberally eminded every moment of his baving been the son of Corsidau cooper) is estimated at £2,000,000 ster-

Facetiæ. - An Irishman asked one of the new police the reason why he wore the white mark round his arm? "It is to show that I am on duty," replied the Policeman. "Och, and its that you tell me! by the Powers I was thinking it was to let you know your right arm from your left." SALR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY'S CORONATION ROBES.

Thursday a portion or his late Majesty's costly and splendid wardrobe destined for public sale, held at Youghal, on Friday, to discuss the propriety including the magnificent coronation robes, and dissolution of the late Jackson Cabinet. No conposed of, out of which we subjoin the principal in the order in which they were put up.

No. 13. An elegant yellow and silver sash of the Royal Ha abverian Guelphic Order, 13. 84.

17. A pair of fine white kie troueers of ample dimensions and lined with white satin, was sold for the low shillings.

35. The Coronation will formed or subset March line.

35 The Coronation ruff, formed of superb Mechlin lace

50. The celebrated costly Highland costume worn by the late Sovereign at his sciour at Dalkrith Palace, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, in the summer of 1822, was knocked the religious body who had granted their house of cown at £40.

52. The sumptions crimson velvet Coronation mantle, with silver star; embroidered with gold, on appropriate devices, and which cost originally, according to the statement of the auctioneer, upwards of £500; was knocked down at 47 guineas.

53. A crimson coat to suit with the above, £14.

55. A magnificent gold body dress and trousers, twenty six guineas.

guineas. 67. An extrao dinary large white sigrette plume, brought from Paris by the Earlof Fife, in April, 1815., and presented by his Lordship to the late King, was sold for £15.

87. A ri-bly embroidered silver tissue Coronation waistcoat,

and trunk bose, £18.

95. The splendid purple relvet Coronation mantle, sumptus 195. The splendid purple velvet Coronation mantle, sumptuously embroidered with gold, of which it was said to contain 200
ounces. It was kincked down at £55, although it was stated
to have cost his late Majesty £800.

96. An elegant and costly green velvet mantle, lined with
ermine of the finest quality; presented by the Emperor Alexander to his late Majesty and cost upwards of 1,000 gaineas, was
knocked down at £155.

There was very slight competition for any of
the articles, and we did not observe that they were
knocked down to persons of distinction. The

knocked down to persons of distinction. The of the one, he alone is the consistent and the liberal proceeds of the sale could not have amounted to christian who is boldly zealous for the other. The any considerable sum. Most of the costumes were superbly embroidered in gold, from original draw-that, being supported by her husband, as he lings and designs by artists of celebrity.

LONDON POLICE - WORSHIP-STREET. ALICE GRAY AND THE LOVE SICK BUTCHER, -On Saturday ames Jordan, a butcher, residing at Stoke Newington, was rought before Nessra, Broughton and Twyford, upon a warrant or assaulting and beating John Lane, a boy about 14 years of

age.

The plaintiff, an arch looking little fellow, stated that or Thursday he was amusing himself near the defendant's shop with a few juvenile companions, and began singing a song, in which his playmates joined chorus, when the defendant came out and desired them to be off; not having completed the song they did not obey the defendant's peremptory order immediately, when the defendant rushed out with a drover's stick in his hand and the defendant rushed out with a Grover a suck in his hand and belaboured witness till his arms and back were black and blue. (The stick was here produced; it was about two inches thick, nd the boy showed the magistrates several severe bruises be

The boy's statement was corroborated by four respectable Mr. Broughton-It appears a most unprovoked assault. ray what song were you singing, to raise the butcher's anger

so high? Plaintiff-It was " Alice Gray," Sir. Mr. Broughton—Alice Gray! What can there be offensive n such a beautiful ballad? The butcher appears to have a sorry aste for music (a laugh). I don't recollect any thing offensive

a the words—can you repeat them, boy?
Plaintiff—Oh yes, Sir; the first verse is—
"She's all my fancy painted her,
Ye Gods she is divine, But her heart it is another's,
It never can be mine. Few have lov'd as I have lov'd, My love cannot decay,

My love cannot decay,

But my heart, my beart is breaking,

For the love of Alice tiray.

Butcher—They are always tormenting me with that song, you worship; but I don't mind that so much as the parody they have Mr. Twyford-I shrewdly suspect that the batcher is ove

Mr. Twyford—I shrewdly suspect that the batcher is over head and ears in lose, and these mischievous little fellows sing this cong to tesze him. Now, tell me the truth, Loy, has not the butcher got a sweether who don't return his love?

Boy—Yes, Sir (laughter).

Mr. Twyford—And is her name Alice Gray?

Boy—No. Sir, "Sally Gray" (a shout of laughter).

Mr. Twyford—I thought so. Then why do you torment the defendant with these love ditties?

Batcher—But was absolid hear the paradar what their large.

Batcher -But you should hear the parody what they be

Boy—Ah, but I don't sing that, it is another boy.

Boy—Ah, but I don't sing that, it is another boy.

Butcher—But you belp him. Let their worships hear if it is to be sung to a young man what's going to be married.

Boy—Oh, ves, if you wish it.

For her I'd kill the finest ox,

And bons for her the fat;

For her I'd prig a prime sheep's head,

And shove it in my hat.

To make her for a now here.

To make her fat as any hog,

But she scorns the heart that's breaking, Does naughty Sally Gray.
(Shouts of laughter followed this ridiculous parody).

Mr. Broughton said such jokes were, no doubt, annoying, but they were no excuse for such a riolent assault. The defendant must endeavour to restrain his passion, and take no notice of

TERRY ALT'S PASS WORDS.

The following is a correct copy of the Pass Terms, used by the Terries, in Clare, extracted from Lady Alt's" scrap book :-

What's your hith I My hith is six foot odd. Were you up early? I was. What sid you see? I saw an old grey man, with an ass load of primmers, going to instruct the children of licland. Where is the key of Ireland! Under the foundation of Athlone Castle, where no one can ever find it, but God or a brother. How far off is the bounds of Ireland? As far off as it Athlone. What are you? I am a man. If you are a man, have your any signs? I have. What's the first sign? P. P. What's the meaning of the two pees? Patrick and Protection; that's the pass word of Ireland. What's the second sign? R. D. O. C. What's the meaning of the mon? King, Daniel O'Comnett. Have you the Lock's Prayer? I have. "Say—G. P. A. L. D.; that's God prosper all loyal dependers. When is it foll moon? When the four quarters meet, which are Ireland, Italy, france, and Spain.

THE MOHAWE WERRIORS. - Pancy three or four whom shart or test than six test trips, and many and ing three or four inches to shart of itself lofty stature, their square chests, browny arms—to the shoulter blade, and sinewy legs—to midway of the thigh, exposed to full view. Their heads will be shaven to a single tuft of hair, the chivalrous scalp-lock, and face—neck—arms—legs—body, will be painted—according to the faney of their owner, for no person one, the red will predominate—red is a favourite and prevailing colour,—another will wear blue, a third the various intermingled and commingled shades, which may be produced by a blending of materials.

Infinite in number at the hars are, there will be as

THE AMERICAN CABINEE.

There has been a great deal of speculation in the English, and a great lack of information in the American newspapers, on the cause of the sudden no new expedition had been planted or projected against the Indian tribes, in which the conscience against the Indian tribes, in which the conscience or humanity of the ministers could lend them to clence dissent from their chief-and neither the abolition nor the increase of the tariff duties on foreign manfactures had been brought forward as a bone of to our own. On the 24th the reserve, under Gen. contention. The twenty and odd states of the conson sceptre, and no adventurous Aaron Burr had the second corps of cavalry and the division of Gen. risen to divide them by attempting to usurp the Henry Kamienski, was posted near the Nodborg, honours of kingship. The different ministers, in their and General Gielgud marched upon Louza to ginning "My dear sir," never hint stany grave question of foreign or domestic politics which could separate them from each other or from an indulgent leader. What then could be the cause of their precipitate dissolution? That cause, as now explained, affords a curious illustration of American manners, and 25th, over both bridges, in the most perfect order. Atlantic are not exempted from those private influences in the management of their public affairs,
heights of Zekun and of Lawy. In the morning which in their severer moods they ascribe exclusive of the 26th, the positions of Gen. Lubienski were ly to the old courts of Europe. A woman was the attacked with great impetuosity by the Field.

"What dire offence from triffing causes springs!
"What mighty contests rise from little things!"
It would appear that for some reason or other (into which we forbear to inquire), the lady was sent not to Troy, but-to Coventry, by her fair co-equals in the official circle of Washington and in duty bound, she formed a faction against for rivals. The President to t in duty bound, she formed a lactive experimenty, diers, under Prince Pzakowskoi, to pass over to rivals. The President, to show his impartiality, the right bank of the Narew. The enemy's diviministerial dames, and thus added jealousy to dislike. At last the ladies contrived to embroil matters so much, and to excite many misunderstandings between their husbands, that no business could be sented a serious obstacle to our attack. Neverthe. done, and the President, in his continued impartiality, was obliged to dismiss the whole batch. We have forgotten the names of his new ministers, but we suppose that in their selection be must have taken security against the occurrence of a similar catastrophe by choosing bachelors, or that he must have written on the Presidential palace one of the rules of the King of Naverre, in Love's Labour Last-" Item, that no woman come within a mile of my court, on pain of losing her tongue."-Lon. don Paper.

The Duke of Wellington's Estate in Spain. The Soto de Roma, the estate which was granted at the conclusion of the peninsular war to the Duke of Wellington, as a small return for the eminent services rendered to the country, is a royal demesne, situated at the extremity of the Vega of sides, both in killed and wounded. Granada, and in the time of the Moors was a favourite retreat of the sovereigns of Granada. We reached it before noon, and spent some time in walking about the extensive and finely wooded and men, and a promise of a more detailed regrounds, which are watered by several beautiful port.] streams, adding considerably to their beauty. The bouse is a plain building, with nothing remarkable about it, except, perhaps, the numerous cracks that are visible in the walls, the effects of shocks of parthquakes, which are at times felt severely throughout the Vega. The adjoining buildings appeared also to have suffered materially. I was much pleased to observe the state of the different farms belonging to the estate. One die not expect to find agriculture in a very advanced state in Spain; and although this is any thing but the case in general, yet I must confess that I never witnessed neater farming in any part of my own country than I did at the Soto de Roma, which is saying a Diebitsch. The attack of the enemy was vigorous excellent dinner prepared for me by the attention of the Senor who had accompanied me from Granada, at the Posada in the village, we returned in the cool of the evening to the city. - Sketches in Spain and Morocco.

Parisian Character.—Ine first elements of a death of the brave General Kincki, and of General Parisian education consist in saying politely an Kaminski, grieves us. Several superior officers uncivil, agreeably an indifferent thing—in gliding are severely wounded. All have done their head when it is necessary-in sei what boys said, or he might have nothing else to do; some preyocation held been given; he should, therefore, only fine the defeedant 10 and costs with leave to speak to the plaintiff.

The defendant finally paid 5s and costs to the plaintiff, and
made the best of his way home to "Sally Gray."

It is necessary—in seizing with quick
instinct on the folly of the moment, the fashion of
the day. If the Parisian be grave, it is not his
fault; it has been the fashion these thirty years.

There exist, in the middle of his factory the day. If the Parisian be grave, it is not his There exist, in the middle of his affected seriousness, infallible means of recognising him: there is the knot of his cravat, the shape of his boots, the nice conduct of his clouded cane, the address with which his elastic step bounds from street to street.

performing before. In a country like Ceylon, which is so very thinly populated, by this system THE MOHAWK WARRIORS.—Fancy three or four hundred, perhaps a thousand men, not one in ten of of employing elephants much time a saved, and a whom shall be less than six feet high, and many add great deal of agricultural work performed. An ing three or four inches to that of itself lofty stature, elephant may be purchased in Ceylon at any time

which may be produced by a biending of materials, spending infinite in number spittle hors are, there, will be as a great a variety in the figure of a tortoise, another of a world, a third of a heaver, a fourth of a bear—recombent—bouchant—lighting—reside,—One will have the figure of a tortoise, another of a world, a third of a heaver, a fourth of a bear—recombent—bouchant—lighting—reside,—One will have the bear—resident another preferable horse and the security of the figure of a some years; and it was generally believed they were sent on the left, and aspear, or war-club in the hand, will form the martial accounterments of these fearful beings, to which they now a domakets. I am persuaded there does not exist apon the earth a set of mea whose warfard—in a wild effect in a wild effect in a wild effect in a set of a first of the world of the country, among world, where he had set is here bearf, it was contended on Monday, a tenant was obliged to pay to his landlord double the amount of rent for which he had contracted, he having overheld possession after they were ever engaged, or that country is a security denied that they were every engaged, or that being another preferable hearing the property of the had one in the half of visiting her for three or low years. He had been the half of visiting her for three or lower or our years. He had been heard to say, a few dayshefore, that he undersometric for the country, among world, where he had so and the intended of the same of the country of the same of the sa

POLAND.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. The encounter of General Lubienski, on the 23d ustant, with the mass of the enemy, apprised me that Field Marshal Diebitsch was with his principal force on the right bank of the Bug, and that at any moment he could rejoin the Guards. On the other hand General Chiapowski, intrusted with conveying support to our Lithuanian brethren; conveying support to our Littingman oremen, having joined them, had secured the object of our expedition. I then gave an order to commence occupy it. On the 25th, General Lubienski was attacked by the guards from Tykocin, and from Chorocre; at the same time the army of the Field Marshal arrived from the Nor. I gave orders for our troops to mass to the right bank of the Narew, which was effected on the evening of the ly to the old courts of Europe. A woman was the cause of the Trojan war, and the slighted pretendance of a minister's wife occasioned the overthrow upon Ostrolenka, making a most vigorous resist. ance. His march was stopped by the city itself, which had been set on fire by the mortars of the enemy; but after having passed to the right bank of the Narew, our army attempted to destroy the bridge; placed, however, under the fire of the enemy, their success was imperfect, and they could not prevent the Russians from repairing it. This circumstance enabled the divisions of grena. sion, protected by a numerous artillery, placed on a position on the opposite bank, commenced a vigorous fire. This protected the division, and preless, several of our regiments of infantry and other divisions charged the enemy with intrepidity. The combat was for a long time one of real slaughter We were unable to drive the enemy across the river, and on his side, with the greatest efforts, he could not reach its right bank; and the enemy, who had advanced in numerous columns, was obliged to retreat. Finally, the Russians, exhausted, towards night retired from the other side of the river, leaving only some sharpshooters on the right bank, who also retrogaded as far as the bridge,

Thus we remained masters of the field of battle. The bettle ended at ten o'clock at night. I ordered the army to proceed to Pultusk. This march was effected without the least interruption on the part of the enemy. We have not been able to ascertain our loss, but it is considerable on both

We have taken some hundred soldiers and several officers.

[The report concludes with praise of the officers

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI Pultnek, May 27, 1831.

BULLETIN.

On the 26th a sanguinary battle was fought at Ostrolenka. Malevolence will no doubt be ready to exaggerate our loss. It is our duty to anticipate the false reports which it will endeavour to propagate. We therefore hasten to announce the results of this battle.

We have sustained a reverse. Our troops are retreating upon Pultusk. They fought the whole of the 23th against the whole united forces of Gen. the resistance of the Poles most obstinate. Courage, however, was obliged to give way to number. Ostrolenka was taken by assault, and our troops repassed the Narew.

If the Russians have obtained a success in caus-Parisian Character.—The first elements of a death of the brave General Klicki, and of General

The Commander-in-Chief, in executing the plan which he had conceived of assuming the offensive, and of advancing into the Palatinate of Augustowo, was alive to all the dangers of that expedition, but he was also aware of its importance. In throwing troops into Lithuania-in carrying succours to the insurgents-in furnishing them with officers, cannon, arms, and ammunition, he did-more than if he had obtained a victory. A victory would not have sufficed to consolidate our independence, but to levy en masse in the Polish provinces, the co-operation of all the Poles in the work of the regeneration of their country, secures to us results of the greatest importance in a military and political view.

The intelligence which we have received from Lithuania announces the success of the insurgents paints to us the enthusiasm and general devotion of the country-and at the same time explains the precipitate march of Marshal Diebitsch, who, in directing all his forces upon Ostrolenka, resolved at all risks to cut off our communication with Li-

thuania. Podolia has already risen. The insurgents are

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

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Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 7th April bring us accounts that a revolution has taken place there. During the Emperor's absence in the interior, a plot to dethrone him had been formed and on his return he found the troops in a state of mutiny, for when called on to act, they universally laid down their arms. In consequence of this the Emperor tendered his abdication in favour of his put forward alone.

unforeseen or unexpected event. Since the separation of that extensive colony from Portugal, by treaty in 1825, the Brazilians have been jealous of motive in adopting the son of their late King for their Emperor, and in which large bodies of men their Emperor, and in agreeing to the articles of had been known frequently to assemble armed and their Emperor, and in agreeing to the articles of a convention by which he renounced all his claims upon the old world, was to have a domestic government, and to prevent the resources of their country from being squandered in the maintenance of distant interests. Yet no sooner had the treaty been agreed to, than the old King of Portugal died, and the Emperor engaged in negociations for the support to the costume of his calling, and that one wore his family power in Portugal. The Brazilians conceived that their interests were neglected, and that the narrow views of the Braganza Princes had got complete dominion over the first European Vale and Newtown, to a place called Ballynacal dynasty in the western world. They saw envoys arriving from the Courts of the Holy Alliance, and missions despatched to Kings and Emperors in the old world, not to settle great political questionsnot to negociate commercial treaties, or to promote political improvements—but to determine the Fanny O'Dea's. It appears that they had been share the imperial honours, to arrange marriage settlements, and to secure the infant daughter of their Sovereign in the possession of the ancient crown of his family, even at the disgrace of sharing it with such a "monster" as his brother, their line of march. They had, before noticing This is not all. A civil war arose between the this, met with a man on their march, who was brother - a war, in which we heartily desired sucress to the former, because she hoisted the standard. not of Braganza despotism, but of constitutional freedom. In this war" the righteous cause" has meet with the insurgents? This man was with been defeated, and the whole expenses of the contest have been thrown on the Emperor, or, in other words, upon Brazil, which had engaged the Emperor to separate himself for ever from family alliances or private politics. The funds which the alliances or private politics. The funds which the Brazilian Government had set apart for the payment of the dividends on its acknowledged debt, were appropriated by the envoys of the Emperor for the support of his daughter's rights; and the country which supplies us in such abundance with precious metals and precious stones - where the gold washings of the mountain-streams make the fabled Pactolus a joke-became bankrupt on the Exchange of London, because the Emperor's Exchange of London, because the Emperor's daughter was obliged to send an expedition to Oporto, and to support a Regency at Terceities men who were ill able to move forward from the support a Regency at Terceities men who were ill able to move forward from the support and twentyt-wo, convicted of missions men who were ill able to move forward from the support and twentyt-wo, convicted for transportra. This was not the only expenditure to those men who were ill able to move forward from which the unfortunate issue of his affairs in Europe compelled the Emperor. His daughter was supply the still increasing opposing party. Before a stopped to the experimental the entire that the en rope compelled the Emperor. His daughter was recalled from Europe, and established as Queen of Portugal in a palace at Rio Janeiro, with a Court and Court pageantry of her own, out of the sideration in the unsuccessful attempt to place her tenance or employment. The Emperor could not pecuniary relief which he bestowed upon them-

Brazilian budget. Those faithful Portuguese who had suffered the loss of all their property and consideration to the property and consideratio on the throne, flocked to Brazil in quest of mainwithhold his favour from such meritorious servants: and every smile—much more every pittance of Who continued their night past the residence of Whitestone on their way to that of the Rev. Mr. was considered, pro tanto, as a robbery of his Brazilian subjects. These old family partialities of its bank, the retreating party all jumped down a with the exception of the deceased, precipice is to alienate the affections of the country of the stream till they reached the perception of the eyes of the leading perception of the eyes of the leading politicians at Rio by a dislike to his Majesty on other grounds, and by a predilection for a system of the grounds, and by a predilection for a system of the stream till remained upon the hards. On the informations were subject to spare human life where we possibly could; and accordingly, when the informations were subject of the cointry of the conservation of the and accordingly, when the informations were subject to alienate the affections of the cointry of the purpose of the earling for "the biff, the and accordingly, when the informations were subject to the purpose of the conservation of the and accordingly, when the informations were subject to the purpose of the conservation of the and accordingly, when the informations were subject to the purpose of the partial ty of the purpose of the partial ty of the purpose of the partial ty of the purpose of the conservation of the and accordingly, when the informations were subject to the purpose of of policy to which any Emperor would have been an obstacle. Don Pedro, in order to maintain his independent Sovereignty in Brazil, while Portugal was subject to the Cortes, or to his father, was obliged to throw himself into the arms of the republican or liberal party. He even became the head of all the mason lodges in Brazil (a policy go further into a detail of the facts of the case, but shall content myself with stating, that the prisoner abhorted by the old church party), is order that he might evince a sympathy with their republican prinat the bar willbe provedto have been, and was seen throughout, a most active leader and principal of this ciples, or continue master of their political schemes reballious band; and that the evidence would show Since that time, he tras given offence to the Liberal that the number of the assailants swelled to 1500 party by his desertion of their cause, by his peremptory disposition, his arbitrary conduct, his sudden dismissals of Legislative Chambers, and his self-willed direction of his European affairs. The party or faction, too, which have lately gained the escendancy in Brazil, having their own theories to realize -their own views to gratify-and having adopted as a system, that as they saw only republication the whole of the Western hearisphere, with the exception of Brazil, the republican form of government would hest suit that country likewise, have been desirous of getting rid of the Emperor, of his Court, and of his newly-created pobility. Though, therefore, he has appointed his son, an infant of five years of age, as Regent, it is not likely that the monarchical form of government can be maintained in the person of a minor, which was unable to stand its ground under a ruler of considerable talent, experience, and energy .- Times.

Phrenology. - If you want to recollect any thing, do you put your hand on the back or the side of your head? No; you invariably clace it on the forehead. If I may several men looking at a statue. I could tell thom the natural language which of them left the beauties of it, Look at ladies examining a bonnet, and see how different the natural expression of those who have taste. See a lady play on the piano, and you may tell from the motions of her body whether the feel any of harmond is active.—Spurzheim's Lectures.— This doctrinist has just concluded a series of lectures at Dublin, where they have made a great sessation and where he has had a very large class, particular

ly of femiles. "Pange of despised Love." - A young woman, in Oxford street, London, dropped down on Friday morning whilst reading a letter she just received by the post, and in a few minutes afterwards expired! examining the billet, it appeared to have bee written by a young man, who had been the professed admirer of the unfortunate girl, the contents of which were to inform her that he had lately been married to another woman.

CLARE SPECIAL COMMISSION. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8-SIXTH DAY.

MURDER OF SERJEANT ROBINSON. Morty Donnelly, John Kelly, Michael Kelly, and Timothy Sexton, were then placed at the bar, charged with the murder of James Rabinson. The prisoners, however, having refused to join in their

challenges,
The Attorney General said he should proceed in the case of Morty Donnelly, and directed him to be

Morty Dennelly was then given in charge on son, which was accepted, and a Constitution six indictments—the first charging him with the spirit which has actuated me throughout these prosecuring the Brazilians from the hitherto undue wilful murder of James Robinson, at Ballynacalla, ceedings, I only indicted them for the transportasecuring the Brazilians from the nunerto unuse on the 8th of May last, by stabling him with a influence of the Portuguese was to be drawn up. on the 8th of May last, by stabling him with a sword, whereof he languished and died; the other

disguised, both by day and night. It was deemed expedient that the military and police should, on this occasion, be disguited, and not wear their regimental or official garb, but should appear in coloured clothes. This was strictly complied with, was permitted to leave them. Immediately after that, the military and police were fired upon by the immense body, which had been gradually and rapidly increasing, and now pressed close upon the little band of military and police, several of whom were wounded. The retreat which the overpowering force compelled them to make, was directed to the house of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, at Cloudegad; and, in order to protect the wounded doubt that the insurgent party then demanded their arms; and the police serjeant, and the deceased, Robinson, still covered the retreat of their party, Kennedy; there is a little river that passed the

or 1800 persons, bent and determined on the destruction of this brave little band of men. The case, as stated by the Attorney General, was proved by George Woods, a police serjeant. William Emerson, as policeman, James Revell, a policeman, James Donegan and Charles Boxall, at the time of the murder; Honors, wife of Capt. Armstrong, and T. P. Hoyd, Esq., surgeon of the 5th regiment, who examined the wounds.

The defence was an alibi. The Rev. Charles Fitzgerald knew the prisoner for the last three or four years, and esteemed him a

well conducted man. The learned Judge (Moore) charged the jury, after which they retired for about twenty minutes,

and returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner heard the verdict unmoved, and on being asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, appeared to smile:

He was ordered for execution on Friday, the 10th just., and his body to be given to the county hospital for dissection.

The witness Sexton, who was examined to prove the alibi, was recognised and fully identified by him, was fully committed on the charge.

CONCLUSION OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION

THURSDAY, JUNE 9 - SEPENTH DAY. Patrick Ronan, James, Hehir, and Denis O'Grady, were then put to the bar, charged with assaulting James Revel with an intent to rob him of his arms

at Cloudegal, on the 8th of May last. Mr. Charles O'Connell, on behalf of the prison. was recorded.

The Attorney General then said-My Lord, in this case I must call on you to pronounce sentence on the prisoners at the bar. I shall simply say, that the prisoners have been indicated for being of that very party by whom the barbarous murder of the brave but unfortunate Robinson was effected. might have indicted them for the crime of murder, or capitally on the present charge, but in the same

The prisoners heard their door pronounced with

human life, where we could; and now let me announce what has been the result of the proceedings :- Two persons have been capitally convicted and sentenced to death; fourteen have pleaded guilty to a capital indictment, and sentence of death has been recorded against them; fifty have either those men who were ill able to move forward from Only three have been acquitted. The catalogue of crimes and punishments would be sufficient to convey to every man a proof of the efficacy of the proceedings under this Commission; and I will I have already mentioned that which has been known from the beginning; but for which I take no merit to myself—that our first principle has been to spare human life where we possibly could; all praise. When I knew the conservation of the been to spare human life where we possibly could; all praise. When I knew the conservation of the The Chairman, after calling for "the biff, the course of the evening the company was addressed by Mr. Bernal, M.P., Mr. Mills, M.P., Capt. Stanbope, M.P., Sir J. Fylder, &c.

The Chairman, after calling for "the biff, the course of the evening the company was addressed by Mr. Bernal, M.P., Mr. Mills, M.P., Capt. Stanbope, M.P., Sir J. Fylder, &c. houses of both these gentlemen, and having reached been to spare human life where we possibly could; all praise. When I knew the conservation of the his house; Robinson, a brave and noble fellow, with care, not for the purpose of the contrary, still remained upon the bank, covering their retreat, if it could be mitigated or extensited. We were and was there wost barbarously and inhumanly murdered; the number of wounds was such, and able, acting on these principles of mercy, to spare murdered; the number of wounds was such, and of so various a character, as to oblige those engaged for the prosecution to multiply the indictments to the number the jury had heard read. I shall not capital charges. In the fourteen cases in which the softent into a datail of the facts of the case, but upon myself to pursue the same course of mercy to adopt a course similar to that which I had ob served in all the cases, and in these fourteen cases I have mentioned. I pledge myself that I did not sleen until I had sent a recommendation of mercy to the Lord Lieutenant (a general burst of applause greeted this announcement). After silence was restored the Attorney General thus proceeded restored the Attorney General thus proceeded—
My Lords, there is another tale yet to be told and omitted in this catalogue. It is of the miseries and suffering which we have seen in the last few days, originating in guilt and the bringing to justice of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons. I will not cannot trust myself or my feelings in the recital of the agonies which we have seen; but this I will the agonies which we have seen; but this I will the agonies which we have seen; but this I will appropriate the public. We shall not insult the march of improvement. The house has long privates in the 6th regiment, who were of the party of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons. I will not the agonies which we have seen; but this I will say, that no man who witnessed them can ever forget them to the last hear of his existence. My Lords, I do not, generally speaking, regard thanks, nor to say Inriher than this—that if we did not make the control of the public of the p public rumour, nor would I on this occasion, did I entirely concur in the verdicts they had found, or we not believe the contradiction of some rumours entertained any opinion that they had pronounced a not believe the contradiction of some rumours which have prevailed essential to the execution of which have prevailed essential to the execution of the law. There have been two rumours prevalent, which, uncontradicted, may have the effect of making the dreadful examples inoperative. It has been rumoured that the sentences which have been that duty. In the only case in which the exidence did pronounced, and carried in some instances so speedily into effect, were mere matter of form, and that all which has been done would be undone. and that this has been but a semblance and mockery of justice. This is destitute of all foundation and absolutely false. The law will take its three of the soldiers as a principal in this brutal course; nothing will arrest it; and I fell the murder. He was taken into custody on leaving the deluded people now, that nothing but unqualified table, and informations baying been sworn against submission to the law will prevent them and many others, from appearing at that bar to suswer for their crimes to the injured law and offended justice of their country. The other rumour I have read, but to be sure with no other emotion than that of surprise. Your Lordships are aware that, at all times of public disorder and distur bances, it has ever been deemed expedient by the Executive Government that the seutences of transportation should be instantly carried into effect; and, acting upon this information, I was commis-

ers; applied to withdraw, their plea of not guilty, sioned (and my whole judgment went with the soundness of that commission) to inform your lord-ships that means had been prepared and arrangements had been made by the government for this purpose; and, accordingly, there can be no doubt that the sentences of transportation pronounced on this occasion by your Lordships were, amide the agonies and distress which we witnessed, but which impossible to describe, immediately carried into the friumph of reform in the county Kent was celeeffect; and what is the charge founded on this course? Why, that we were cruelly, and unfeel, ingly, and unnecessarily aggravating the punishingly, and unnecessarily aggravating the punishthe members for the county. More than 500 sat impossible to describe, immediately carried into ingly, and unnecessarily aggravating the punish-ment of the convicts. Hear now the reply to this down. charge—reply it is entitled to. There is not one of the body of men who have been sent on their slasm. securing the Brazilians from the hitherto, and a influence of the Portuguese was to be drawn up. The Emperor had embarked on board the English of war, Wasp, which had sailed with him for England. The Empress, the Marchioness de Loule, and the rest of the Royal family had embarked on board the French ship of war Volage.

The abdication of the Emperor Don Pedro, and his abandonment of Brazil, is far from being and his abandonment of Brazil, is far from being and the state of the Royal family and sailed with his Majesty's 5th regiment of Foot, and on Saccificed the life of one brave man, and would already the 7th of May last, by stationing him with a swing to the prisoners and such that the bill was to transportation, to whom here yeard on the two being aiding pronounce the sentence of the law.

Mr. Hodger addressed the count to way to transportation, to whom herey had on the two to the would have drawn up. The transportation to which the prisoners and said. Only indicted them for the transportation, to whom here he would have been were to of the body of men who have been sent on their difference, to which the prisoners have pleaded by sparing their lives; and sold the theory of men who have been sent on their difference to the way to transportation, to whom herey had on to been sent on their difference to the way to transportation, to whom herey had on the way to transportation, to whom herey had on the bedy of men who have been she to which the prisoners and said may be of the body of men who have been she to which the prisoners and said may be of the body of the prisoners and said may be transportation, to whom have been the out to the prisoners and said may be to transportation, to whom herey had now, my Lords, having proceeded against them to eccure of transportation, to whom have been been the town that the bill was of death to have been by the blow of the body of me

have deluged the county in blood. Mercy has gunty of attochous and aggravated crimes, attended, and turday, the 7th of May lest, he was accompanied already been shown you, and that mercy cannot be by eight privates of the same regiment, and seven police constables, and received instructions to police constables, and received instructions to the same regiment of Foot, and on Salar and seven by eight privates of the same regiment, and seven public sympathy is attempted to be excited, and public sympathy is attempted to be excited, and seven public sympathy is attempted to be excited to b treaty in 1825, the Brazilians have been jealous of police constables, and received instructions to any renewed connexion with Europe calculated to proceed by a particular route through a part of this proceed by a particular route through a part of this of the court is, that you be transported for the minds of the people, who raise hopes in volve them in European quarrels. Their chief that never can be realised, and who pour poison thus The prisoners heard their door pronounced with the utmost unconcern, and silently withdrew from the bar, the bar.

The Attorney-General then rose and said—I have now to apply to your lordships to adjourn the further sitting of this court to such time as shall seem expedient to your lordships. Many cases, and your lordships. Many cases, lords, permit this occasion to pass without referring to the circumstances under which this Commission, was onessed, and to the proceedings which the path of rectitude, propriety, and who pour poison thursian, thursian, thursian, the distance of the Court). The Attorney General then rose and said—I have now to apply to your lordships to adjourn the improper for me to notice the effects produced by these proceedings. I am free to confess that I never expected any immediate effect, but that time would not bribe him to you against the sorvicion would be necessary to accomplish the object of the this bill. He had always felt, from his youth upwards, that under the prevent systematic values and to the proceedings which the path of rectitude, propriety, and wirely pour poison into the ear of a deluded people! (a four during the proposed the health of the Chairman then proposed the health of the Chairman then proposed the health of the Court.

The Attorney General then rose and said—I have now to apply to your lordships to adjourn the introduced to the control of the poor lawain the health of the Court.

The Attorney General then rose and said—I have now to apply to your lordships to his division. The thorney of the proposed the health of the Court.

The Attorney General then rose and said—I have now to apply to your lordships to his division. The Chairman then proposed the health of the Court.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Court.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the proposed the costume of his calling, and that one work his police uniform, jacket and belt, under his great possible police and to the proceedings which the party left Banis, and at about eleven o'clock took the read to Kilrush, which leads by Ednow the party left Banis, and at about eleven o'clock took the read to Kilrush, which leads by Ednow taken place called Ballynacal la; they continued their march during the night where they breakfasted, and afterwards proceedings. Me they breakfasted, and afterwards proceedings where they breakfasted, and afterwards proceedings. Me they arrived at a house on the road called been watched: for on leaving Fanny O'Dea's. It appears that they had been watched: for on leaving Fanny O'Dea's, they watched: for on leaving Fanny O'Dea's they watched is for on leaving Fanny O'Dea's they and that there was a rising of the cuties country, showing a determination to come to a conflict with them, by closing in on all sides on the party, on their line of march. They had, before noticing this, met with a man on their march, who was proceeding along with them, not actually as a final and the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of the path of rectitude, prepriety, and virtue, made in the path of t clapsed since the Commission was opened, and we proofs are the payment of rents, of tithes, of taxes, undoubtedly would, it would be seen that it would be now can tell what the event has been. The law the repairing and re-building of the fences which has triumphed, and the sound thinking part of the have been prostrated, the cessation of the tumultucommunity are inspired with a confidence that peace and tranquillity will immediately follow. Such proofs are all import. The peace and tranquillity will immediately follow. Such proofs are all import. The peace and tranquillity will immediately follow. The peace are all imports the peace and tranquillity will immediately follow. The peace are all imports the peace and tranquillity will immediately follow. week, in a summary way, I would first revert to individual in this court who will not say, the oligarchy that were his enemies; it was of them, the principle on which these prosecutions have been conducted. That principle has been to spare arms unaccompanied with other proofs of a return people of England were not such foots are summary way. arms unaccompanied with other proofs of a return to the paths of duty and of peace (applause). I pass from this subject and come to the present condition of the county, the causes of which it is important to investigate and ascertain. I merely advert to this that I may not be considered to support errors which allowed such men as Lord Lonsdale and the Duke of Beaufort to exercise such a controlling influence over the ministers of the day as compelled Mr. Pitt to acknowledge that no honest man could ever remain a uninister. He was advert to this that I may not be considered to advert to this, that I may not be considered to have passed this topic unnoticed; the correction of these causes must take place elsewhere; but this tempto to themselves, and thought of nothing full say, my impression is that the great cause from the injudicious management of property arises from the injudicious management of property which man derives from the social compact of society, the landed proprietor should remember that while for the control of the control of the property. The chairman proposed the health of Lord Sondes landed proprietor should remember that while for the control of the co derives from the social compact of society, the The Chairman proposed the health of Lord Sondes landed proprietor should remember that while for (great cheering). proceedings under this Commission; and I will take leave to say, that numerous as have been the verdicts, there is not one which does not exhibit a proof of the calmness, the integrity, impartiality, and firmness of the juries who found them. Besides this catalogue of crimes and punishments, there are some matters which it does not reveal, but which should be generally known to the county, that great question which is own sake, he exercised it with discretion, yet for the sake of his fellow man, he should exercise agicated the country from one corner to the other, and it with humanity (loud applause). In conclusion, I conclusion, I am bound to acknowledge thus publicly in the face of the country, that from the highest to the long did not mean to tell them that the reform bill would which should be generally known to the country. I have already mentioned that which has been a man who cannot say he has done his duty. The inadequate representation of the people in parliament. known from the beginning; but for which I take attendance of the Jurors, and the manner in which

> Mr. Justice Jebb then said-The Court cannot suffer the county to separate without express. ing their approbation of the manner in which these prosecutions have been conducted. I shall not enter into the particulars of the several cases. shall only say, that my learned brother and mysel the public expression just now made, conveyed to the Attorney General. The bigh and important duties lie single verdict contrary to the law or the evidence, it would be our duty to interfere with the Government is that duty. In the only case in which the exidence did not satisfy the Jury, we also entirely concur and acquiesce in the opinion, that they were perfectly justified, under the circumstances of the case, in acquitting the prisoners. We shall conclude by directing all fines for non-attendance to be taken off, so that it should not be considered or supposed that there was not a single man in the entire county who was afraid or who refused, to come forward to discharge a duty he owed to his King, his country, and himself.
>
> The Court then adjourned to Thursday, the 23d of the Mr. Canning. A pedestal composed to his King, his country, and himself.
>
> The Court then adjourned to Thursday, the 23d of the Mr. Canning. Louden Paper.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday, the 23d of

June instant.

The Judges, and Mr. Sergeant Goold, left Euris.

The Judges, and Mr. Sergeant Goold, left Euris. at half-part two o'clock, for Garway, under an escor of the 17 th Landers. The Attorney-General set out for Dublin impediately on the rising of the Court.

The following is a summary of the number of prisoners tried during this Commission, with their sen-

Imprisoned for twelve months REFORM DINNER IN KENT.

The customary loyal toasts were drank with enthu-

Commission - such my most anxious wish - and been recently deprived of their annual pensions of I hope the day is not far distant, when all my £100 each :- Mr. S. T. Coleridge, the Rev. hopes and wishes will be completely realised. Edward Davies, Dr. Jamieson the Rev. T. R. A general burst of approbation greeted the right Malthus, Matthias, Mr. James Milleugen, Sir.

Todd, and Sharon Turner. The Boar in Easteheap .- A wong the sacifices to utility caused by the new London Bridge, these is none which the admirer of the drams, the arch. zologist, and the lover of good fellowship will more regret than the destruction of the Boar in shall only say, that my learned brother and mysell Eastcheap. The ancient hotel of Dame Quickly ontirely concur and participate in the feeling, which is quickly to disappear; and if the ghost of the fat knight could " revisit the glimpses of the moon." the march of improvement. The house has long ceased to be one of entertainment; its last occapant was a tape merchant, and the only taminis-cence of the scene where Hal and Falstaff, and Nim and Bardolph, drank over their successful depre-dations, was a boar's head rudely suitatured in stone, fixed in front of the house, bearing the date of its revival. Within a few days from this nothing will remain to point out the site of this immortal

late Mr. Canning.—London Papers
West India Population.—The following table
will show the white, free black, and slave population in the several islands:—

Surveyed that it is shore	. Free Blacks, Whites.
Jamaica 341,8	19 85,000 y s. 25,000 W GH
Aptigua 31.0	00 4,000 5,000
Barbadoes 79.00 Nevis 9.00	
Grenada 25,0	
St. Kitt's 19,5	
The Company of Assistance 330	the state of the s
Total 503.3	12 50,300 48,350

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Poor Laws .- It will be seen by what appears in another column, that the meeting to consider this subject was held on Monday, in compliance About half past one o'clock Sir Edmund Skot. held at all, and yet another, that a series of it will gain more and more in public opinion. After the resolutions alluded to had been adopted by a Committee and reported to the management of the ablest men in this country, and although Committee and reported to the meeting, a Mr. probably prevent the petition in favour of poor on the question is more favourable than it used to laws from receiving as many signatures as it other- be. I hope the proceedings of this meeting sympathize with the miseries of their fellow creatures. wise would. Mr. Dowling's resolution conveyed will not be alone confined to the city, but that the the proposition that the property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction property are exempt, or contribute in a legislature for the introduction property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the property of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the established and petition the legislature for the introduction of the established and petition the legislature for the established and petition the established and petition the legislature for the established and petition the established and church ought to be diverted from its present purpose a modified system of poor laws in Ireland, for the support of the poor, to be raised according to exigencies, and rendered subservient to the use of the poor. In support of the poor, more particularly the aged, the is imperatively called for by the increasing indigence in this city, wain did Mr. Barrou, Mr. Morris, and other a benefit to the community at large. I trust that wain did Mr. Barros, Mr. Morris, and other gentlemen, appeal to this person to desist from pressing his resolution as being foreign to the object confine themselves to the objects for which the pressure on many who now contribute, and would equalize it on all, in proportion to their ability to pay.

That a petition, founded on those resolutions, be presented immoveable Mr. Dowling stood firm against every but at length, when in a very reduced state, agreed and being requested to do so, said he had written to something which (happily) satisfied Mr. Dowling, Sir John Newport on the subject, from whom he re-and enabled the Mayor to retire from the duties of which he would now read to the meeting. The letters

We did not, we confess, apprehend that the depending upon contingencies. If there is a great deal of distress in a parish, the rate will be high; if otherwise, it will be low. It may also depend very truly yours, upon other circumstances, as, for instance, whether the parish has any other fund to look to besides the be obtained for their relief. The one does not interfere with the other. If there should be a parish so fortunate as to have no poupers, or so rich aliunde as to require no tax for relieving them, so much the better for that parish. But this leaves the question of a general law which contemplates contingencies only, untouched. The Poor Law question is abstractly merely this, will you leave law to the crown by the testator did intestate, has a purchased to the crown by the testator did intestate, has a purchased to the crown by the testator did intestate, has a purchased to the crown by the testator dying without next of this one third, in respect of which the testator dying without next of this one third, in respect of which the testator dying without next of this one third, in respect of which the testator dying without next of this one third, in respect of which the testator dying without next of this one third, in respect of which the testator dying without next of this one third, in respect of which the testator dying without next of the crown distribution to be, with great truth, dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, question is abstractly merely this, will you leave I have the bonour to be, a faithful and obedient servant, will you have a general law which will put an end to vagrancy and mendicity and give them that or, it is not my intention to trouble this meeting

A few observations which had been prepared for this publication, on the pamphlet of Mr. P. Morris, just published, are unavoidably postponed to

Flora, Pavey (master), was an furturately drowned own immediate neighbourhood, who possess large on Thursday, whilst shoving a small boat from the properties, for lastance, Messrs. Fox, Stewart quay to his vessel. On pressing his hands against and several others who ought to be assessed, in the quay, in order to push off the boat, he tumbled order to lighten the burthens of the less wealthy, over and was drowned before assistance arrived, and I hope this will not be lost sight of in any resolu-

A meeting of merchants, &c. was held in Ross Monday week, at which it was determined to send a lowed in every part of Ireland, and we shall no deputation to Kilkenny, in order to enter into arranged longer he without a provision for the sick, aged, and all those who are unable to provide for at Kilkenny to call a public meeting on the subject at

Mr. Leader, Mr. J. Grattan, Mr. A. Dawson, Sir J. M. Doyle, and several other members; left Dublin for London on Friday.

The death of O'Connor Don, which occured on Sunday last, leaves a vacancy in the representation of the County of Roscommon. Mr. O'Connell arrived in Dublin on Friday; and was engaged for a long time at the Castle immediate-

At a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Ireland held in Dublin, a dividend of £4 10s for the Paganini's second concert took place on Friday

It was better attended and created if possible more astonishment than the last. The music was entirely

The Countess Spencer, mother of Lord Althorp died

on Wednesday last, at the age of 68.

There are three King's vessels in the river Shannon to prevent the malcontents in Clare from visiting either the counties of Limerick or Kerry one at Foynes, or at Grass Island, and one at Taibert, the Nimrod.

There are eight Stipendiary police magistrates fixed in the county Clare,

POOR LAWS. In Land bear

On Monday, pursuant to requisition, a meeting of the householders of the city was convened by the Mayor, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Imperial Parliament during the next session, to make a legal provision for the poor.

with the requisition which appeared in the papers towe, Mayor, took the chair. The present meeting, and the chair man, has been convened in consequence of a requisition addressed to me by a number of the was not very numerous. It is, however, we con- most respectable citizens of Waterford. (The ceive a point gained that such a meeting has been dequisition was here read by the Mayor). Gen. tlemen, he continued, I was in hopes that this day resolutions and a petition to Parliament were I regret that we have not a larger assemblage, for I there would be a fuller attendance than there is, agreed to, favourable to the principle of a legislative did expect the subject which we are met together provision for the poor. As the subject becomes to take into consideration, one of great and para. better understood, we have not the least doubt but Waterford, but to the country at large, would have a difference of opinion might have existed as to the Dowling brought forward a resolution which had length it may be advisable to go, I believe all will no connection with the business of the day, and agree that a modified system of Poor Laws is which, by introducing a subject of dissention, will absolutely necessary, and cannot be much longer and petition the legislature for the introduction of

Alderman Milward then presented himself to the meeting, and asked if it was their wish that he should mode of address. The meeting gradually thinned, give an account of how he had performed the commission entrusted to him relative to Fanning's legacy, were as follows:-

My dear William, - I received your letter of the 30th ult. question of poor laws could by any possibility have this morning, and as you will see by the enclosed statement which I procured from Mr. Mundell, who is law agent to the drawn a meeting assembled solely for their discussion into a debate on church property. Poor laws we conceive to be simply a question between leaving the poor without any organised system of an indeed his also (for he has been most, zealous in the basil procured from Mr. Mundell, who is law agent to the suit respecting Fanning's bequest to the poor of Waterford, lost not an hour in getting the fullest information on the present state of those proceedings; for though I had been repeatedly way the expediting the decision, yet, I found all my exertions, and indeed his also (for he has been most, zealous in the busilrelief, or affording them (and the country at large) the benefit of it. We would have the frame-work should be fully satisfied that I had not slept over this very the benefit of it. We would have the frame-work should be fully satisfied that I had not stept over this very of a fixed law upon the subject. This is all that it is necessary to hold in contemplation for the present.

The amount of rate, or no rate at all, is a matter

The amount of rate, or no rate at all, is a matter allowed to the third of the charity, may be heaping on the speedy termination of the third of the charity, may be heaping on the standard additional costs and charges. materially diminish

produce of its own assessments. We may separate the Master of the Rolls has ordered the suit relative to Fanning' 37, Great George's street, June 2, 1631. therefore the question of a general law for the relief of the poor from the question of the amount of fund to be obtained for their relief. The one does not interfere with the other. If there should be a parish so

ALEX. MUNDEJ.L. certain remedy? Viewed in this way we see with more than one or two observations, as I nothing to elicit even the smallest spark of party understand some gentlemen have drawn up feeling in the discussion of the question. Neither resolutions relative to the business on which we any other property has any thing to do with it; their views on the subject. I am glad to find, There has never yet been discovered (we say it in the teeth of Mr. Owen, Makhus, and all the other theorists and economists) any mode of confiscating, levelling, or distributing of property which would be applicable to the present state of this country, and that we have at last come to an understanding as to the sort of poor laws which would be applicable to the present state of this country, and that we save a country from the evil of paperism. It will save as longer to be frightened from petitioning for the support of mendicants, but ace so longer to be frightened from petitioning for the support. Mr. Dowling persisted, not them, because England is taxed to the amount of eight or nine millions to support her poor. The are met, and I shall leave it to them to explain adop save a country from the evil of properties is make still exist in a greater or less degree, let us make eight or nine millions to support her poor. The English system of poor laws, as I mentioned on a niable certainty that the question is propounded former occasion, is totally and entirely inapplicable miable certainty that the question is propounded whether you will prepare an organised and legislative system for the relief of it, or whether you will abandon it to such remedy as time and chance may afford. We are greatly mistaken or the more this bear for the most part, if not entirely, on the absention and by doing so force them in pay some question is investigated the more surely will it be found that the former system is infinitely preferable, little attention to the interests of the poorer classes. and would be found highly conducive to the relief My observation, of course, is meant only to apply to the absentees in our immediate neighbourhood If an account was taken of the sums now paid by individuals, I have no besitation is saying they are greater in amount than what they would-have to pay if there was an assessment levied off the entire community under A sailor, named John Walsh, belonging to the poor law. There are many absentees from our The deceased was a young man, and a native of the tions that may be brought forward relative to a local arrangement of poor laws. If we only set themselves, and to go thus far, we have unquestionably sefficient means, although the resources of the country may not enable us to adopt the

English system of poor laws.

Mr. O Really - I feel no little embarrassment Mr. C. Realty 1. feel no little embarrassment in coming forward to introduce a measure of such magnitude as the present. I am but an humble individual, and I know sufficient of human affairs to feel fully aware that a measure is cenerally appreciated and supported only in proportion to the rank in life of its mover. The present question has, however, isade soch progress in public opinion, that I trust on the present accasion all thought of who is its advocate will be absorbed, tost, and overlooked in the importance of the question itself? As some one individual generally takes upon himself the task of preparing apertion and resolutions, I have on the present occasion taken the liberty of doing so, which I will now read for the meeting.

Mr. O Reilly then read resolutions stating the necessity there existed for poor laws, and also a petition to Purliament praying for their enact-

entered the meeting, when he and Mr. P. Morris | system established in that country be a wrong one, but it liwere chosen additional members of the committee, which they immediately joined . yourself A.

The following gentlemen composed the committee : Rev. Mr. Ryland, Nugent O'Reilly, Alderman Milwand Joseph Steangman, Richard Fogariya William Aylward Arthu Doyle, John Steangman, John Carigan, Rev. Mr. McCance Wm. Marchant Ardagh, Thomas Wyse, and Patrick Morris Esore.

After being closetted for nearly an hour, the committee returned with the resolutions prepared by Mr. O'Reilly, which the committee approved, and which were adopted by the meeting. The following are the resolutions agreed to: -

That in all countries which have enjoyed the highest degree of improvement and civilization, the policy of providing for the pool has been deemed a measure dictated alike by wisdom and justice. has been deemed a measure dictated appears y minute and unsure, and that it is a violation of the first principles of religion, and opposed to the interests of humanity and good government, that our fellow creatures should be suffered to pine in destitution, whilst ample means exist for their support, if the resources of

ecord the result of our experience, that the funds raised for their that large measure of relief which is so argently called for by the increasing panerism of this city.

That the natural and cercain result of providing for the

poor by voluntary subscription has been sound to builden must fall on a class of persons who are more ready to builden must fall on a class of their fellow creatures, whilst another large portion of society, not possessing the same feelings though often more property, are exempt, or contribute in a degree

to the Imperial Parliament.": to the Imperial Parliament." It is the ending making over a On the fourth resolution being proposed and seconded, Mr. Dowling tose and moved an amendment to it, of which the following is the substance ; -

"That the existing laws render it imperatise on the people to support the richest church establishment in the world, the prelates of which receive more than would support the entire papers of the country. That the country is also bound to support sinecurists, amongst whom are found men of the highest port sinecuriets, amongst whom are found men of the highest nominal rapk. That while a species of mendicants of this support their own families; and instead of petitioning perent to support their own taminds, ditional tax for the support the legislature to impose a new and a lditional tax for the support of the poor, they should beseech of the government to repeal

those laws which compel the poor to support the rich."

There was a very general feeling of disapprobation throughout the meeting at this obstruction attempted to be given to the business for which

the meeting was called.

Mr. Thomas Wyse, M.P. rose, and said he was one f those persons who were equally averse to imposing an additional tax on the people as the gentleman who had proposed the amendment, and he should continue of the same opinion if he were not convinced that the time was fast approaching when there was no doubt that a radical reform must take place in the Church establishment. He then entered into a dissertation on the annates or first fruits, instituted. It was his opinion, however, under existing circumstances, that a legal provision for the destitute poor, and above all others, the sick poor, should be made. In o der to prevent distress, the resources of the country should be brought into operation - public works should be encouraged by the State-the drainage of lands-the colonization of mountains —Building bridges—and improvement of the fisheries should be promoted, and when

the government set the sxam sle of encouraging those, pause ism would decline, and individuals would follow the example of ism would define, and individuals would follow the example of giving employment. The grand jury ayeless should undergo a tojal alteration: the faral power should be taken out of the hands of grand juries; it was never intended that they should have the power of taxing the people; they were originally formed for a judicial purpose; their duties should be confined to finding bills of indictment. He would restore the Constitution to its original purity and confine them to that duty alone. to its original purity, and coufine them to that duty alone.

A board should be chosen in each barony to superintend and assess for all public works, &c. necessary to be done; they should sit as long as Parliament, and render every year an account to the country. Mr. W. then entered into a long statement of the plan for forming such boards throughout the country generally. Phough acreeing with the amendment proposed, he thought it better at the present time not to press its country generally.

suggest to the gentleman, with great good feeling, that it would be more wise on the present of casion not to press his resolution, which was calculated to create division amongst them, as there which was calculated to create division amongst them, as there were gen lemen present who sere of a contrary opinion, and who could not coincine with his views; it was, therefore, his opinion that it, was both ill timed and unwise to introduce any proposition in which all could not agree. They all saw the necessity of doing something for the poor, and though they might not agree as to the quantum of support to be given, yet they should unanimously adopt measures to prevent pagnetism might not agree as to the quantum of support to be given, yet they should unanimously adopt measures to prevent payperism from extending farther amongst them. He considered it wise not to touch on the Church establishment at present, lest they raise up too many enemies against them. There were too many already, and let them not make, in addition to those, all the ambers of the Established Church. He was not a great manners of the Established Church. He was not a great admiter of the Church Establishment—he had met on former occasions with universal opposition from that establishment, and by doing so hathought they acted in their own light; but then he would not an extension to be made for the foor. It would not allowing aduse provision to be made for the foor. It would be related to the constitution of the constit not allowing some provision to be made for the poor. It would be raising up an opposition where opposition can be great and powerful not schape from principle but from common interests. He imployed against he che apple of discord should not be thrown amongst from. He was most anxious that something should be done for the peor; be thought so since he was able to form any judgment on the subject. The class of landed interest to which he belouged was opposed to any legal provision for the poor. He therefore implored the gentleman to withdraw his opposition.

Mr. Dowling-If any gentleman will undertake to falsify:my statement I will withdraw it.

Mr. Barren - I am not ready to falsify it, I speak even in policy. I ask is it prodent to embody a whole pha-lanz against the poor? I think manimity should be the order of the day without considering abstract theories. Mr. Barron here alluded to report which he heard had gose abroad. performere annual tox report which he heard had gone across, for what purposes, or by whom promolehed, he did not know, that his name did not appear in the list of subscribers to the mendicant asylum. What the object of such an omission was he would not bint at; but it was rather corrous, that his name did not appear in the list of the sum of did not appear in the list of the sum of did not appear in the list of the sum of did not appear in the list of the sum of did not appear in the list of the sum of did not appear in the list of the sum of did not appear in the list of the sum of the would not hint at; but it was rather corious, that his name did not appear in the list, as he had been a submisher to the institution since its entablishment. [It was explained, to Mr. B. by Mr. Doyle that his name did not appear as he did not pay, his subscription for the ensuing year]. Mr. Barron said he was not called dd. With regard to the question of poor laws, said Mr. B. which we are inter to consider, there is not that great difference of opinion. A new high that he permether of the public discussions. The sale named list of Dr. Dayle has by late public discussions. The able pamphlet of Dr. Doyle has wrought wonders in gaining lover advocates, who had been stream our opposers of the measure. Among those was one whose name will be ever dear to Irishmen, I mean Dabiel O Council, of whoder have free his higher than the property of the measure. will be ever dear to Inshmen, I mean Daniel O'Counell, of which hav, from his knowledge of the people, be ever objected to it. That pamplets will do good in Ireland, it has had great efficacy in England. Mr. O Brien, a great landed proprietor, had also written on the subject; that his arguments have had their dire weights (3) modified avstern; such as he advocates, can be put and a subject; that he had a such as he advocates, can be put and a subject of the subject o petition to Purliament praying for their enactment; administration on the subject, the cance present and the subject, the resolutions and petition were referred to a committee of eleven gentlement of the meeting, who retired to take them into consideration.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Wy-a other subject, be worth twenty five years, purchase, as at the other subject, be worth twenty five years, purchase, as at the other subject, be channel. I will not say whether the system extablished to that county be a broad less. I am against me I would not wish to see introduced hers. I am against the introduction of a system of poor have which would give nen able to labour for their daily like, a gratuitous apport But the that would object to a system of poor laws which would be that would object to a system of poor laws which would

nen able to labour for their daily bire, a gratuitous support. But he that would ubject to a system of poor laws which would give releaf to the lame, to the blind and to the sick, is something as hum an shape, but does not possess a human beart. If said a man does not feel for the miseries of his fellow-creatures, he should be made to feel in his purise; the laws of God and man dictate that the poor should be supported. Wherever there is made to feel the lower was a provision for the lower weether distance. dictate that the poor should be supported. Wherever there is not a provision for the poor, wretchedders missry sistationer, and even revolution increased; the people rise up on mass rebellion of poverty against property ensures—and the poor trample the aristocracy under their feet. Look to volking that to revolutionized France—to besorted Spain—and set yourseless what is the cause of their disturbed and unsattled condition? What but the want of some State provision for their poor. On the contrary, look to Holland, Switzerland, and other countries, where this state of things does not will, and you will see them sizing daily in civilization and every thing delculated to produce antional wealth. I, therefore, say that galess your introduce a rising daily micrelization and every thing calculated to produce outlond wealth. I, therefore, say that guless you introduce a system of poor laws into Ireland, the people will, through necessity, rise up in a mass and overthrow the aristocracy, the thurch, and even the King himself. Every man who hates anarchy and revolution should be desirous to week such a

calamity, and give every assistance in his power to introduce legal provision for the poor.

Mr. P. Morris said he would not rise but from an observation that fell from Mr. Barron. He (Mr. M). wished to express his opposition to the introduction of any system of po aws not calculated to give employment to the pe ment should be the first consideration. Give that and the would hear very little of the distress of the aged and the sick for the employed would share with the distressed. He knew too much of the feeling of him countrymen to think otherwise He read the other day with pleasure the sentiments of an hones. Englishman on this subject. [We understood Mr. M. to alluid to Mr. Milward]. He said that every man able to work ough to get employment, and that landlords should be compelled to give it at eight, ten, or twelve pence per day, or such sum as might, be considered a sufficient remuneration for labour. An able bodied man employed at one shifting a day, and even that sum was too little, will, return more than double to his employer by his labour. He hoped therefore Mr. Barron would become a convert to the necessity of giving impleyment to the people. No statute or law, he feared, that the pieseent legislature could pass for promoting the prosperity of the country, would be better adapted to existing exigencies as the statute of Elizabeth, which provided that the destitute poor and every man not able to work should get support. His opinion was that any system which would not compel landlords to give general employing the tothe people would be defective and inefficient; and it was give it at eight, ten, or twelve pence per day, or such sum a ment to the people would be defective and inefficient; and it was vain to think that the country could improve under any other than one, calculated to give general employment. Mr. M. requested Mr. Dowling, although agreeing in every principle of his resolution, its withdraw his opposition for the sake of unanimity. The object of the meeting was to remive the hunther mitv. The object of the meeting was to remove the burther mit. The object of the meeting was to remove the burtien from the poor to the rich. At present the poor are supported by the middling classes. When the poor man approaches the doors of the great, he is driven away by their pampered menials, and it is the great object of the introduction of the system of poor laws into this country, to shift the burthen off the shoulders of the poor, and place it on the tich. The expense for the support of the poor of Ireland at present is short of three million. This expense comes on poor farmers and labourers who are already ground down by vampires and rack-rent land

sure whereby the poor might be supported, and the people em-ployed. Before he sat down he would again express his decided opposition to Mr. Barron, as regards the employment of the people. He agreed with Mr. Milward that the landlord should be obliged either to give employment to, or support the poor. Mr. Barron-I am quite convinced no permanent Mr. Barron—I am quite convinced no permanent good can be done for the poor of Ireland unless a system of extensive employment be adopted. But I am opposed to giving employment on the English system, and I say it from an intimate knowledge of the people of this country. I wish the people to get employment, but I say that it should be totally unconnected with a system of poor laws. Such employment should not so and on the phrposes for which they were originally all be mixed up with poor laws. Such employment should not at all be mixed up with poor laws, but let them go hand in hand A referenced Parliament, I have no doubt, from the many ficial changes they will effect in the Grand Jury system, in the making of roads and other useful works, find sufficien employment for the poor of Ireland.

lords, who are thus sucking the blood of the honest industrion people and lavishing it in foreign countries. As to the gentlement connected with the church, they have got their property from the faw, and will not therefore easily give it up. The first consideration of the meeting then should be to device some measure whereby the poor might be considerated.

sure whereby the poor might be supported, and the people em

Mr. Clarke made some observations in support of the amendment proposed by Mr. Dowling. He considered there was nothing extraneous in it. The portion of the church property, he said, which belonged to the poor should be restored

Here, a long desultary conversation took place on the necessity of unanimity, and it was sought that all opposition to the objects of the meeting should be withdrawn. The mover of the ent for a long time pertinacionaly insisted on taking the Mr. Wyse, to put an end to this impolitic opposi-

tion, said he would draw up a resolution, if Mr. Dewling concurred, which would embrace the general principles of his amendment. The following resolution was then put and carried

"That while we concur in the preceding resolutions we drem it right to call on the fregislature to take into its earliest and most serious consideration the present application of Church taxation in Ireland, with a view to a restoration to the poor, of taxation in Ireland, with a view to a restoration to the poor, of that portion which originally was intended for their support which would go far in the opinion of this meeting to the imposition of any additional burthen comparatively unne

cessary "
The former amendment was at length withdrawn The whole of the resolutions passed

etition which was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The Mayor having vacated the chair, Mr. Wyse was called thereto, and thanks were returned to the Mayor for his highly proper and patient conduct in the chair. Sir John Newport, to be supported by Fhomas, Wyse Esq. and in the Lords by the Duke of Devonshire. Sir John Newport, to

The following passage in a sermon lately preachd by the Rev. H. M'Neile (son in law of the Archbishep of Dublin) in Loudon bas caused a great sensation. The passage evidently alludes to

"The licentiousness of a nation stupides all at a valuable, and all that is generous, and all that is and all that is kind and tender. The condition of this condity, in this respect, is very fearful; and here, under the sighteous canopy of the avery fearful; and here, under the sighteous canopy of the avery fearful; and here, under the sighteous canopy of the sighteous canopy of the same already made, I must not hold my explanation that I have already made, I must not hold my tongue against one of the most agful—one of the most fearful affronts that was ever put in the history of man, spon the morals of a Christain nation. My dear heathern may I not say—mest I not, can I answer for myself before God if I say it not in connexion with such a person of Striptere is this! I hold, that we, as a righteous nation, ought to rise in indignation against it; I hold that the church in this nation should protest against it; I hold that the church in this nation should protest against it; I hold that the church in this nation should protest against it; I hold that the church in this nation is the public—to bring into 500 the nation when he public—to bring into 500 the nation what shall I say! - children that are the fruit of section—what are the fruit of ungodliness in the land in the said of the children that are the fruit of ungodliness in the land in the said of the child and the said of the children that are the fruit of ungodliness in the land in explanation that I have already made, I must not be

Morgan Barron, Esq. of Sarshville, is appoint d a magistrate for the county of Waterford. The Archbishop of Castel will hold his annual

visitation on the 28th of July man with the Caher races will take place early in July. A man, named Redwond, died on Sunday last Wexford, from the effects of intoxication.

The peasants, of Crusheeti, county Clare, have esolved not to surrender their arms. Most of the arms given up are perfectly worthless. A man named Mulvihill, near Carrigaholt, was murdered on Saturday night, by the Terry Alta.

An encampment of troops is immediately to take place in the county Clare tents are preparing for the 5th Regiment, to be posted in the Berony of Rurren.

There are 150 new members in the present House

More Riots in England. In the neighbourhood

Desolating Storm.—At Bordeaux, or the 28th of bls partraits no among the ornaments of the British of May, a very violent buil-storm did great damage the story of the most distinguished stirts.—London in the communis of Bienjac, Caslets, and Mazerac. Some of the bail-stones were as large as an egg, and others of the size of an apple. The cornethe vines, and the diemph in that wicinity, are totally Mr. Charles O'Connell, on destroyed. lo lind w

.JIZANS VI VOIT CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Ferns is yisiting every Church and Glebe longer in his Diocese, and holding confirmations in the principal The rev. Dr. Willis is appointed by the Dean to the Vicar Chorality in this Diocese, word by the death of the Rev. William Hughes, whose extensive benefice is the county Coik, in the gift of Government, has not yet been filled up.—Limerick Chromicle.

ii. ved) .ii VESTRY. We have learned that the Churchwardens of St. Patrick's Me have learned that the Unurchwardens of St. Patick's Reish, in this City, have applied to the King's Beuch, and obtained a Write of Mandamus, directed to the Rev. Richard J. Hobson, Archicacon of Waterford, and Incumbers of the Union

Hobson, Archiescon of Waterlord, and incumbent of the Union of St. Patrick's, for the purpose of holding a Vestry to confirm the applotment lately delivered by the applotters appointed for this parish, unless cause be shown to the contrary. It seems this proceeding has been rendered necessary, owing on the nart of the churchwardens, in appoint. It seems this proceeding has been rendered necessary, owing to the omission, on the part of the churchwardens, in appointing applotters at the last Easter Monday's Vestry; in consequence of which the parishioners, at the Vestry held for confirming the applotment, rejected the assessment made on Easter Monday, the same not having been duly or legally applotted. We understand that it is the intention of the parishioners to try the question, by showing cause in the Kine's Recolumns. letted. We didderstand by showing cause in the King's Bench propriety of holding a second Vestry of appl

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Six—As erroneous reports have gone acroad respecting the appointment of the enumerators for taking the cause of this employ the facts as they occurred. On the 2d instant the samply the facts as they occurred. On the 2d instant the purpose of appointing fit and proper persons to perform the duties above mentioned. The number of applicants was twenty-eight, above mentioned. The number of applicants was twenty-eight, when the cause of the purpose of appointing fit and proper persons to perform the duties above mentioned. The number of applicants was twenty-eight, and the remainder Roman Catholics. One of the Homan Catholics having presented his application to the magistrates left the court, and did not return application to the manes of the applicants were called over, and the purion of time he could devote to the discharge of the duties to be undertaken. Alderman Alcock proposed to the Recorder and Mayor, that, as one of the applicants was absent, they should wait half an hour for his return, and in the mean time he said other applications might be made, which would be taken is appeared. The proposition was acceded to, but the absent applicant did not make his appearance, consequently, as regards him, no appointment could be made; and as no other applications appeared, the magistrates retired to make our the appointments. On the return of the magistrates, it appeared that a Roman Catholic was appointed to the larger. To the Editor of the Waterford Mail. make out the appointments. On the return of the magistrates, it appeared that a Roman Catholic was appointed to the largest at appeared that a stoman Catholic was appointed to the largest parish in the city, but he thought proper, without assigning a reason, to tender his resignation. I also beg to state that there are two Roman Catholics appointed to Trinity Within, the person whose name appeared to that appointment, is to have, at person whose name appeared to that appointment, is to have, at the request of the magistrates, the assistance of his brother. The person who is appointed to St. Patrick's parish is also to have the assistance of another Roman Catholic, who will share equally assistance of another regularly cathodic, who will shale equally with him in the compensation to be given.—So that it plainly appears that there were four appointed out of the seven Romar Catholics that applied.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SPECTATOR. Waterford, June 14, 1831.

FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Nothing can be more appalling than the distress in Mayo, &co. The Archbishop of Tuam in a letter dated Saturday, verifies the accounts to their utmost All who have the humblest means should contribute to alleviate this dreadful affliction. All letters addressed 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dub-kn, will reach the Committee of Relief.

EXECUTION.

Morty Donnelly, who was convicted of the murder of Serjeant Robinson, was executed on Friday at Ballinacally, county Clare, pursuant to sentence at the Commission. The culprit desired his guilt at the place of execution, and never did there attend so few specialors to witness an exhibition of this sort. None of the peasantry were to be observed near the fatal scene, and a group of women and children formed the only spectators, with the exception of the military goard. On return to Ennis with the body, a prisoner was arrested on the road side, suspected of White-

The police of Cloumel, pursuant to orders from the mayor, are actively engaged in hanging every dog they catch roving through the streets without a sufficient log or muzzle. Such a precaution is very proper and absolutely, necessary at this season of the year. The streets of Waterford are infested in a similar way.

A process server employed last week to serve latitats for tithes due to the Rev. Dr. Butler, of Burnehurch, county Kilkenny, was stripped naked, and his clothes searched by the country people. They found a number of latitats with him which they destroyed. They then swore him never again to serve a tithe process. Informations were lodged, and ten persons arrested at Woollen Grange, all of whom have seen lodged in the gaol of Kilkenny.

Some very valuable plate has been lately taken up by the dredging machine, opposite the King's Quay, Blackrock, near Cork. Various conjectures as to the former owners of this property. Some of the plate has the O'Brien arms and the Irwin crest. The plate is now in the possession of Messrs. Buckland and Taylor of the dredging vessel.

All is yet uncertain as to the throne of Belgium. Prince Esterhazy, now on his way to Vienna, is the bearer of an autograph letter of his Majesty to the Emperor of Austria.

Don Pedro, the Ex-Emperor of Brazil, arrived on Thursday, with the Empress and Donna Maria, the Queen of Portugal at Falmouth, in the Volage sloop of war. After landing the despetches for this country, and taking in provisions, they sailed again for Cherburg, where their Majesties will land, and immediately proceed to Paris, on their way to Munich.

Menotti (one of the most gallant of the Italian patriots), and Borelli, a companion in his attempt, have been executed in Modern by the government which

the Austrian articed force restored. appears that the victory of Ostrolenka, even by the Russian account, was by no means a decisive one. The Poles were the aggressors throughout, and though they suffered a repulse, the enemy has not followed un the advantage.

Cholera Morbus; There are no less than seventeen vessels lately arrived from the Continent now performing quarantine in the Humber.

The private letters from Rio Janeiro state that the stocks only fell from 72 to 71 during the late changes. The ex-Emperor Pedro wished to take his son to Europe, but it was refused by the Regency.

John Jackson. R.A. - This accomplished artist died on Thursday week, of pleurisy, in his fifty-third year, at big house, St. John's-wood. He was a distinguished portrait painter, and divided with Sir T. Lawrence that field of art. His father was a village tailor in Lorkshire, and his son commenced his career in that unambitious profession. Lord Mulgrave, who caught by chance a glance of one of the youth's untutored sketches, chalked on his lordship's half table, saw the of Monmouth disturbances, the object of which was to open the enclosures of the great threst of Dean, have taken place. Several thousand men were engaged in the work; the military were called out, and 17 or 18 persons have been killed.

Desolating: Stemm A. P. J. school, and in one or other of their character sequel the efforts of the most distinguished artists.—Landon Paper, and barrages if ,

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