The Waterford Mail.

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

Vol. IX.—No. [illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1832. PRICE 6d.

TO BE LET,

TWELVE ACRES of the Lands of NEWTOWN, in the COUNTY of KILKENNY.—These Lands are most desirably situated, commanding a view of the river Suir, and within One Mile of the bridge of Waterford. Immediate possession can be given.

Application to Eaton Edwards, jun. Esq. Roselane, Waterford, and Messrs. Lynn and Wood, [illegible], Waterford.
30th March, 1832.

TO BE LET,

BALLYMABIN COTTAGE, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLES, with from Six to Sixty Acres of prime Land, highly improved, within five minutes' walk of the Bathing Strand of Dunmore, commanding a splendid view of the Harbour and broad sea (it was particularly built for the accommodation of a very large family); it is new, and will not want repairs for a long time. A lease can be given, and every encouragement to a suitable tenant.

Application to be made to James Joseph Murphy, Dunmore, (if by letter, post paid.)
Dunmore, 15th March, 1832.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th day of March, inst.,
For such Term as may be agreed on; or,
THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of MILFORD, containing 30 Acres of excellent Ground adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne. For particulars apply (if by letter, postpaid) to A. Labertouch, Esq. Dublin; or Richard Pope, Waterford.
March 5.

OAK WOOD FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD,
MOUNTBOLTON WOOD, PRINCIPALLY OAK,
ABOUT FIFTY YEARS' GROWTH,

CONTAINING 76 Acres, Irish Plantation Measure, or thereabouts, situated on the verge of the river Suir, on the County Waterford side, within four miles of Carrick on Suir, and nine of Waterford. Sufficient time for cutting, and any other accommodation which a solvent purchaser may require, will be afforded. The purchaser will be declared as soon as the sale is offered.

Written proposals (if by letter, post paid) will be received by Captain Bolton, 7th Dragoon Guards, Canterbury; or by John Hackett, Esq. Mount Prospect, Waterford.
October 22, 1831.

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

Only two-thirds of the premium to be paid, the remainder to be deducted from the sum assured.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE,
70, CORNHILL, AND 43, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Wm. Fraser, Chairman.
Colonel Lushington, M.P. Deputy Chairman.

Foster Reynold, Esq.	C. W. Hallett, Esq.
Wm. Pratt, Esq.	Sir James Gambier,
John Kymer, Esq.	Wm. Edmond Ferrers, Esq.
Francis Kemble, Esq.	Thomas Fenn, Esq.
Captain Harris, M.P.	G. Farren, Esq. Resident Director.

Physician—Dr. Ferguson.
SURGEONS:
H. Mayo, F.R.S., and T. Callaway, Esq.

LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole life.

The following are selected from the even rates:—

AGE.	WH. LIFE.	7 YEARS.	AGE.	WH. LIFE.	7 YEARS.
20	1 11 9	0 17 1	40	3 17 1	1 10 8
30	2 2 0	1 2 10	50	4 2 0	2 1 7

ALTERNATIVE.

One third of the premium may be left unpaid to be deducted from the sum assured on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent. endorsed on the Policy.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

A man at 30 instead of £2 2s for every year of life—may pay £1 8s 7d per annum for the first 7 years, £1 15s 1d per annum for a further 7 years, and £3 0s 11d for every year of life after.

This scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity, for leases for lives, in which very few rates for so long a period as 14 years will be found highly advantageous.

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

Parties having a fixed or variable interest in the lives of others may have a general admission of interest on the policy.

VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Supercargoes, and others, insured for the whole of life or for a specific voyage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Officers insured against all risks, for an even premium, or enrolled at a future period, on payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY, DELICATE HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.

Females need not appear; the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies are granted to persons of advanced age.

Proposals for Assurances will be received, and all particulars furnished on application to
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Solicitor, Waterford.

In the Matter of George Boate, Esq., an Insolvent.

THE Scheduled Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby informed, that, pursuant to an order made in this matter by the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and which bears date the 21st day of December last, a Dividend is intended to be made amongst such of said Creditors as are entitled thereto, and as have filed their election in the proper office of the said Court to take a Dividend out of the funds remaining in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of this matter, and that said Dividend will be struck and ascertained at the office of Charles Tandy and Sons, Agents to the Assignees, in Colebeck-street, in the City of Waterford, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April next, between the hours of One and Two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, of which the said Creditors and all others concerned are to take notice, and the several judgment Creditors, and persons claiming to be judgment Creditors of said Insolvent, whose names are set forth in his schedule, and who have not already filed their elections in this matter, are hereby required, on or before the 26th Day of MARCH instant, to file their elections in the said Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland, at No. 2, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and to serve notice of their having filed such elections on the Agents of the Assignees, in order to enable the Assignees to strike a Dividend upon the debts of such of the Creditors as shall accept the same, otherwise they will be precluded from the benefit of the Dividend so about to be made in this matter.

Dated this 2d day of March, 1832.
CHARLES TANDY and SONS,
Agents to the Assignees, No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin, and Colebeck-street, Waterford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

27th—Flora, Pavey, London, ballast—Three Sisters, Pavey, Swansea, culm—George, M'Grath, Bristol, iron, sugars, &c (for Cork)—Henry Brougham, Connolly, Swansea, culm (for Ross)—Alfred, Maise, ditto, ditto, ditto—Emma, Nicholls, ditto, ditto—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, ballast—Three Sisters, M'Donogh, Galway, kelp—Bedford, Ashton, Swansea, culm (for Ross).

28th—Velocity, Dyer, London, m. goods—Don, Anderson, Newport, coals.

29th—Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, ballast—Elizabeth, Jones—Jane, Rose—Providence, Jones—Elizabeth, Richards—Jago, Philips—Devonshire, Lowther—Hope, Beer—Tucker, Lowther—Duddon, Bailey—Leonidas, Lovering—and Æolus, Fower, Swansea, culm—Western Star, Evans—William and Henry, Reigh—Sisters, Pitt—and Colstock Lewis, ditto, ditto (for Ross)—Clonmel, Davis—and Eliza Williams, Barnes, London, ballast—Pheasant, Browning—and Resolution, Fisher, Cardiff, coals—Amelia, Harris—and Fame, Lowther, ditto, iron—Pacific, Ellis, Newport, coals—Ant, Morgan, Milford, culm—Janetta, Murphy, Newport, coals—Providence, Williams, ditto, ditto (for Glasshouse)—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, culm (for Ross)—Liverpool, Scallan, Newport, coals—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods—Star, Bishop, Bideford, oak timber, &c.

30th—Liberty, Blanchard, Newhaven, ballast—Susan, England, Cardiff, coals (for Glasshouse)—Tryphena, Harding, Newport, iron—Two Brothers, Florence, Swansea, culm—Elizabeth, Griffiths, ditto, ditto (for Ross)—Driver, Chanceman, Newport, coals.

SAILED.

29th—William, Beer, Gloster, provisions—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, do.—Townsend Rose, Evans, Quebec, passengers (from Ross)—George, M'Grath, Cork, whiskey.

30th—Liberty, Gregory, London, provisions (from Ross)—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, gen. cargo.—Wind—E.N.E.

CHEAP PAPER HANGING MANUFACTORY,
HOUSE PAINTING, AND GLAZING,
BAILEY'S NEW-STREET, WATERFORD.

JOHN FLANAGAN

MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the decided preference he has experienced since his commencement in Business, and apprises them that no expense or attention shall be wanting, on his part, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

He has at present the most splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, with appropriate BORDERS, that he has yet submitted to the public, consisting of BRONZE (the only imported into this city), CRIMSON FLOCKS, SATINS, HALF SATINS, and common PAPERS, both English and Irish, independent of a large assortment of his own manufacture, which, for newness of pattern and style of work, cannot be excelled by any house in this city, and which a discerning public has fully acknowledged.

J. F. takes this opportunity of mentioning to the public the decided advantage there must be in purchasing from a person brought up to the Trade, in preference to those who know little or nothing about it, as he is enabled, when purchasing Goods, to select those which are well executed.

In the HOUSE PAINTING DEPARTMENT, J. F. has, he flatters himself, given the most decided satisfaction, by keeping the best materials, and employing the most experienced workmen that can be procured. He feels confident he cannot be surpassed either in neatness or state of durability of the work.

J. F., in returning his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the County of Waterford and the neighbouring counties, takes leave to assure them that all future orders will be attended to with his usual assiduity, and the work done with the same expedition and attention which have given such general satisfaction, and gained for him a long continuance of their orders.

☞ He has a handsome assortment of FRENCH ORNAMENTS, for Fire Screens.
March 28, 1832.

AUCTION OF
BOOKS, FRAMED PRINTS, CRAYON DRAWINGS, MAPS, CHARTS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, April 2, and following Evenings,
AT SHARPE'S LARGE ROOMS, QUAY,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, consisting of upwards of 600 Volumes, with a variety of Framed and other Prints, Maps, Charts, and some fine Crayon Drawings. The Books contain English and Italian Bibles in folio and 4to—Hume and Smollett's England—Blackstone's Commentaries—Dictionary of Commerce, 2 vols. folio—Ancient Irish Histories, 2 vols. royal 8vo.—British Classics—Hook's Roman History—Crutwell's Gazetteer, 4to.—Byron's Works—Wonders of Nature and Art, 10 vols.—Magazines—Reviews—Works on Agriculture—some French, Italian, and various other works.

Sale to commence each evening at seven.
WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

On private sale, two finely illuminated MISSALS in good preservation. Also, a small PONEY VEHICLE.
Waterford, March 29, 1832.

SICK POOR.

THE FRIENDS and SUBSCRIBERS to the above Institution are requested to meet at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of April, at One o'clock, to appoint a Managing Committee and Treasurer for the present year.
B. RYLAND, Treasurer.

RED AND WHITE CLOVER, AND TREFOIL.

WILLIAM WHITE has just received, per the Wharfinger, a fresh supply of the above Seeds, which will be sold on moderate terms.

WM. WHITE and CO. offer for sale the cargo of the *Annuity*, from Leghorn, consisting of—
CORK TREE and OAK BARK,
FINE GARDEN HEMP,
LIQUORICE BALL,
POMICE STONE,
GUM ARABIC,
SHELL COA,
which, with a large assortment of Russian produce, Oils, Colours, Drugs, Spices, &c. &c. will be sold on reasonable terms.
Waterford, 3d mo. 16, 1832.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, March 31.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter (new)	98 0 to 00 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	37 0 to 38 0				
Ditto (old)	00 0 .. 00 0	Pork, [illegible]	34 0 .. 35 0				
Wheat, per brl.	27 0 .. 28 6	[illegible] do.	[illegible]				
Oats, ditto,	9 6 .. 10 6	Offal, do.	20 0 .. 22 0				
Barley, ditto,	13 0 .. 15 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 2 .. 6 3				
Oatmeal, per cwt	11 0 .. 12 0	Beef, per lb.	0 5 .. 0 6				
Flour, per bag,		Mutton, do.	0 6 .. 0 6				
2ds,	33 0 .. 35 0	Veal, do.	0 5 .. 0 6				
3ds,	24 0 .. 28 0	Potatoes, per 14lb.	0 3 .. 0 4				
4ths,	14 0 .. 18 0	Coals, Newport,	3 2 .. 0 0				
Indian Corn, do.	18 0 .. 20 0	Swansea,	3 0 .. 0 0				
Meal, do.	18 0 .. 20 0						

We have no alteration in the price of grain to notice since our last report; shipping wheat continues at 26s to 27s 6d per barrel; millers' prime wheat 27s 6d to 28s 6d. New butter rated on Thursday at 105s per cwt. and on yesterday the highest price that could be obtained was 98s. On Thursday old butter rated at 88s to 92s per cwt. and yesterday, for what appeared at market, no price was offered, it was, consequently, stored. Weighed on Thursday 169; yesterday 79 firkins. Bacon pigs, 37s to 38s per cwt.; scalded ditto, 34s to 35s.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. d.
Two-penny	0 11 2	1 0 6	1 5 6
Four-penny	1 6 4	2 1 6	2 11 5
Six-penny	2 1 6	3 2 4	4 1 3

CLONMEL, March 28.—Butter, 00s to 00s; oatmeal, 12s 0d. Flour, (seconds) 34s; households, 32s; thirds, 27s; fourths, 17s 0d per bag. Bere, 12s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, 13s to 15s 6d per brl. Wheat, 1s 6d to 1s 5½d; oats, 8d to 8½d per stone.

WEXFORD, March 28.—Wheat, 23s to 28s; barley, 12s to 16s 0d; oats, 8s to 10s 6d per barrel; beans, 17s 9d; butter, none; potatoes, 2d to 3d per stone; beef, 2½d to 4d per lb; mutton, 3d to 5d.

CARLOW, March 28.—Butter, 90s; seconds, 80s; thirds, 70s per cwt.

CORK, March 29.—Butter: A few firkins sold at the following prices. To Merchants—86s—82s—70s. Country price closed.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, March 27.—At this morning's market really fine qualities of Irish wheat, which were by no means plentiful, rather exceeded the rates of this day week, and the same will equally apply to oats, but the market generally was not so lively as at the close of the week. We do not vary last Tuesday's quotations for either flour or oatmeal. The best descriptions of Scotch and Irish barley would have readily sold at an advance of fully 2d. per 60lbs.

Imports from the 20th to the 26th March, inclusive—English wheat 180—oats 633—barley 447—malt 525—beans 60 qrs—oatmeal 19 loads. Irish wheat 6717—oats 6421—malt 769 qrs—oatmeal 3443 loads—flour 2529 brls. Foreign flour 1000 brls.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, March 26.—The immense supplies, with an absence of any demand worth speaking of for wheat, causes the trade to be exceedingly dull, and even for the primest qualities last Monday's prices are with difficulty obtained, and the inferior sorts quite unsaleable. The barley trade is very heavy, the supply fresh in from Norfolk and Suffolk being large; the finest malting samples have been taken off at the prices of this day week, but lower terms would have been accepted to have obtained any sales of consequence. Considerable parcels remained on hand at the close of the market. The arrival of oats in the course of last week being upwards of 35,000 quarters, has occasioned a very great depression in the trade, so much so, that even the finest corn went off very slowly at a decline of 1s per quarter, and the inferior sorts unsaleable. Peas and beans are almost without inquiry, at a decline of 1s to 3s per quarter. No alteration has taken place in any other grain.

March 28.—There is a liberal supply of all kinds of grain to this morning's market; prices are nominally the same as on Monday, with but little business doing.

The monthly fair of Carrick-on-Suir, held on Thursday, was very thinly attended both with cattle and buyers. Milch Cows rated from £5 10s to £7, and even at that reduced price there was very little demand; pigs were considerably on the look down, the show of horses was exceedingly trivial.

LAW KALENDAR.

Easter Term—Begins, April 16; Ends, May 18.
Waterford City Sessions—April 2.
County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 6; Dungarvan, 9.
County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, April 2; Thomastown, 9.
County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, April 2; Clonmel, 10.
County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, March 30; New Ross, April 4.

PORTUGAL.

(From the Globe of Monday.)

Strong rumours are afloat that Don Miguel, from feelings of remorse, from consciousness of weakness, or from political motives, is disposed on certain conditions to acknowledge the right of his niece; and that Don Pedro will have the satisfaction of restoring his native country to the blessings of peace and legitimate authority without the pain of a struggle with his kindred, or any civil bloodshed in his native land. We have not ascertained the truth of these reports, but we should rejoice to find them true. It is obviously the interest of Europe and of Spain *particularly*, to adjust the differences between the House of Braganza without exciting a civil war in Portugal. We cannot, therefore, but suppose that the influence of the most powerful courts must have been exerted to obtain so desirable an end; and we are equally satisfied, from the best sources of information, that Austria, as well as France and England, have urged Spain to acquiesce in any adjustment, and abstain from all interference whatever.

Our accounts from Lisbon all concur in representing the people and the army as daily more and more adverse to the iron rule of the Usurper. That a compromise which would place Portugal under the legitimate Sovereign, and secure to her the benefit of liberal institutions without bloodshed or confusion, and at the same time provide a small indemnity for the past, and a dignified retirement for the future to Don Miguel, would be most advantageous to the Peninsula, and to Europe, amounts almost to a truism, and can require neither statement nor argument to enforce.

GALWAY ASSIZES.

County Grand Jury—Lord Dunlo, foreman; Hon. G. Ffrench, James Daly, Major General Taylor, Christopher St. George, Valentine Blake, John French, T. B. Martyn, R. M. St. George, John Kirwan, M. D. Bellew, James O'Hara, John H. Blakeney, D. H. Kelly, R. Ffrench, Thos. Bodkin, James Martin, Nicholas Lynch, John Bodkin, Jas. H. Burke, Walter Lawrence, M. J. Browne, Xaverius Blake, Esq's.

His Lordship addressed them on the state of the calendar, and the truly appalling list of offences contained therein.

Mr. Justice Burton presides in the Criminal Court, and was occupied on Friday and Saturday in trying several cases of sheep stealing and petty larceny, in which there were nine found guilty of these charges. Monday, four persons were arraigned on charges of aggravated Terry Altism. Serjeant O'Loughlin as conducting Counsel for the Crown in these prosecutions, addressed the Court at considerable length; after which the trial of these four individuals was proceeded upon, when the Jury returned about six o'clock with a verdict of Guilty. Sentence not yet passed. They were capitally indicted for having appeared in arms, entering the gate house of Mark Browne, of Rockville, Esq. and others, in the neighbourhood of Athenry and Cloughballymore, taking arms and administering unlawful oaths.

The number of prisoners on trial at Galway County Assizes is 303.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 26th inst. the lady of Thomas Sheppard, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Percy Lodge, county Wexford, the lady of the Rev. T. Bell, of a son and heir.

On the 25th inst. at Shandgerry, Queen's County, the lady of A. P. Jessop, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, in Douglas Church, county of Cork, Nathaniel Hobart, Esq. of the Honourable East India Company's service, to Charlotte Louisa, daughter of the Rev. George Armstrong, of Cork.

March 27, at the Moravian Church, Bishop-street, Joseph Keville, Esq. of Grafton-street, to Anna Sophia, youngest daughter of Charles Edward Brient, Esq. of Bedford.

March 17, at St. Philip's Church, Liverpool, W. Theakstone, Esq. of the firm of Lomax, Wilson, and Theakstone, to Ann, daughter of the late Captain Leckey, of Workington, Cumberland.

March 20, Henry John, son of the late Daniel Mulville, Esq. of Knockanira, county of Clare, to Maria, relict of Captain White of the 61st Regiment, and of Richard Anderson Rose, Esq. of Foxhall, county Tipperary.

March 22, at Rathmullan Church, Charles Rea, Esq. to Anne, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart. of Newville, county of Dublin.

March 12, in Kilronan Church, county Roscommon, Thomas Barlow, Esq. of Mount Prospect, in same county, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Maxwell of Kilmacatranny, county of Sligo.

March 24, the Rev. Wm. Stear Blackwood, second son of Hon. H Blackwood, and nephew to the Lord Dufferin and Claneboy, to, Eliza daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, of Consilla, Esq.

DIED.

At her father's residence, Butlerstown, in this county, Ellen, third daughter of Thomas Power, Esq.

On Saturday night, Anne, wife of Mr. James Cullen, merchant, &c. of Wexford, aged 82, and in less than 18 hours after, her husband, Mr. James Cullen, at the age of 90 years.

March 15, Samuel Armstrong, of Erry, in the King's County, Esq., J.P.

March 24, at Booterstown, aged 81 years, Lieutenant Colonel John Edwards, of Old Court, Bray, county of Wicklow.

At Rathcormick, County Cork, John Carey, Esq., aged 78 years.

At Carrick on-Suir, on Wednesday last, after two days' illness, Richard Reade, Esq., formerly of Cottage.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—March 29.

Gov. Stock, 3½ per Cent	90¾
Ditto reduced	90⅝
Ditto (new)	90⅞
Gov. Debentures, 3½ per Cent	84¼
Royal Canal Stock	41½

Lieutenant T. L. Butler, 77th Regiment, is appointed Superintending Officer to the Cork Recruiting Subdivision, vice Lieutenant Thompson, appointed District Adjutant.

CORK ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

MAHONY v. COPPINGER.—ASSAULT.

Mr. Collins opened the pleadings, and Mr. Rutherford said that in the absence of Mr. Jackson, it devolved on him to state the case to the Jury. The action was brought for an assault. The plaintiff was a clergyman of the Catholic persuasion, and the defendant he regretted to say, was a clergyman of the same persuasion. The plaintiff, the Rev. Laurence Mahony, had been for some time parish priest of Newtown, near Charleville. He was upwards of seventy years of age; he had been a long time connected with the parish, and he always possessed, as he always deserved, the confidence, the respect, and the esteem of his parishioners. About two years ago, advancing age and increasing infirmities compelled him to think of retiring from the active duties of his office. He mentioned this to his Bishop, who expressed his acquiescence. He retired accordingly, and on the 28th of June, 1830, he was succeeded by the defendant. The income was about £200 a year, and by arrangement between them defendant was to discharge the active duties of the parish and to receive £150 a year, with a probability of succeeding at no very distant day to the whole: the plaintiff was to receive £50 a year and to live in a cottage attached to the chapel. This contract was not fulfilled. The defendant took possession of the cottage and kept it for himself, and of the £50 a year, though two years had now elapsed, the plaintiff had received but a mere trifle. He need not tell the Jury that Roman Catholic clergymen were seldom wealthy, and when his client was deprived of his cottage and denied his annuity his situation was distressing in the extreme. Defendant, who was a relative of the Bishop, obtained his ear, abused his confidence, and prejudiced his mind against plaintiff. The affray which led to the present action originated thus:—On the 22d of May, plaintiff went into the parish chapel of Newtown to celebrate mass. Mass had been celebrated there in the morning by defendant, who had gone to perform a similar duty in another chapel in the same parish. The chapel in which the assault was committed was, however, the parish chapel and plaintiff had just commenced, when defendant, who (said the learned gentleman) is a young man with shoulders and legs like a chairman, about six feet high, and of a herculean frame and powers, walked into the chapel, armed with a horsewhip, and asked plaintiff what right had he to be there, and whilst this aged priest stood before the altar of his Maker, engaged in the solemn services of religion, he went up to him, brandished his horsewhip, and regardless of the years of my client, regardless of the sanctity of the place, regardless of the sacredness of the day, seized him furiously by the neck, wrung him round upon the altar, dashed him against the railing, tore the vestments and scattered them about the chapel. Gentlemen, I am instructed that these facts will be proved to you. If so, they form one of the most unprovoked, one of the most wanton and the most unmanly outrages that ever were committed; and I am perfectly assured that you will visit them with such damages as will mark your reprobation of them.

Three witnesses were examined in support of the statement of counsel.

Mr. G Bennett addressed the Jury for the defence.—Gentlemen of the Jury, it is an indecent thing to bring such a case into a Court like this. It turns out on the evidence that in this chapel there was but one service in the day, and that that service had been celebrated by my client before the intrusion of the defendant. It appears further that Mahony was Priest of the parish until 1830, when this appointment took place, and that since that day the day in question he never went into it to celebrate mass, and he had no right to do so. You find further that in January, 1831, for some cause with which we have not been made acquainted, a suspension of Mahony takes place altogether. For some time previous, he used to celebrate mass in his own house, but in January the suspension takes place, and from that out he celebrated no mass even there. He contrived, however, to create a dissension in the parish, and it appears he is now endeavouring to take advantage of it. Let us now glance at the conduct of the plaintiff out of the chapel. He goes to the house of a man who does not pay Mahony his dues, and how do you find him employed? Not in inculcating the precepts of christianity—not in dispensing the consolations of religion, but in entertaining an aged and enfeebled man with the delightful rhapsodies of the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* (laughter)—reading to him, as a witness has sworn upon the table, paragraphs tending to excite the people to resist the laws of the land and not to pay tithes, but in which a learned gentleman of my profession (a laugh)—is held up as almost a God to the people. This is the manner in which this man is acting among the parishioners—this is the manner in which he employs his time for their advantage, and the consequence is that scarcely any of them now pay dues to their own parish priest. I do not know that I ever met a case similar to the present—a case in which there appears to be a kind of interloping priest filching the lawful dues from the regularly constituted one, sowing dissension among the people, and teaching them the loyal sentiments of opposition to tithes and paying the national tribute to Counsellor O'Connell (laughter). Gentlemen, the form of the information in this case is a little formidable. It describes the defendant as, "with a certain whip and with his fists" inflicting "divers blows on the head, neck, legs, arms, sides, and various other parts of the body"—(*what* other parts he alludes to I do not know (laughter)—for I thought he had included them all, but I leave you, gentlemen to find out)—"by which said plaintiff was hurt, bruised and wounded, and by which said plaintiff was made sick, sore, lame and disordered (great laughter)—and continued so for ten weeks next succeeding"—"whereby said plaintiff suffered great pain, and whereby he was hindered from pursuing his necessary business which had to be performed." There's an information for you gentlemen, and I leave it to you to say whether any one of its allegations has been proved.

Three witnesses were examined for the defence, the most palpable and extraordinary contradiction was manifested by the witnesses for and against.

His Lordship charged the Jury. He commented on the palpable contradiction of the witnesses, and expressed his regret at the introduction of a case like that into a Court of Justice and at the injurious effects which the example of persons such as the plaintiff and defendant must have on morals, on religion, and on the peace of the community, an example which the lower classes of the people would be too apt to follow, and under which they would be too apt to endeavour to screen themselves.

Verdict for plaintiff, £15 damages and 6d costs.

Most of the indictments for murder at this assizes proved to be cases of mitigated manslaughter, and more of them acquittals. In the Record of M'Donnell v. Atlas Insurance Company, to recover £2 000, amount of Policy on a distillery subsequently destroyed by fire, there was a nonsuit, the premises being described in the Policy as of stone and slate, while the evidence proved there was a mixture of mud, brick, and boards. In the case of M'Gill v. Pratt, an action by a father for the seduction of his daughter, there was a verdict of £150 damages. Plaintiff was a steward to Mrs. Oliver of Rockville,—defendant a man worth £300 a year in that neighbourhood.

Thirty men are found guilty at Maryborough Assizes of Whiteboy offences, attacking houses and seizing arms.

Caution to Coasters.—The *James* and *Elizabeth*, of Plymouth, whilst on her voyage from thence to Fowey, with dung, yesterday week about noon fell in with a raft of seventy two kegs of spirits, floating off the Rhame Head, which they picked up and carried back to Plymouth, but on reporting the same to the Customs there, the vessel was immediately seized, and the master, Thomas Cornish, his crew, and a passenger named May, were detained in custody, where they will remain till the Commioners of Customs' order is received. The master reported his good fortune to the Custom-house immediately on his return to Plymouth.—*Falmouth Packet.*

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

(From the Dublin Mail.)

On Tuesday a very numerous meeting of this society was held at their rooms, [illegible]-street. Wm. Blaney Wade, Esq. of [illegible], county Meath, and Merrion square, Dublin, in the chair.

Letters were read from the following persons, highly approving of the formation and objects of the society, congratulating the country on its success, and requesting to be admitted members:—

From Colonel Barton, Rev. Alexander Johnston Montgomery, William Hill, Esq., Brvansford, Castlewell n, Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. Gores bridge, Rev. Mr. Morton, Caher, Hon. General Taylor, Colonel Palliser (inclosing a subscription of five pounds), —— Kennedy, Esq. and fr m several others.

It was announced that the following persons had been admitted members of the society since the last day of meeting.—

Honourable General Taylor, Dowdstown, Navan; Robert Johnston, Esq. Cranagell, county Armagh; Rev. M. Beresford, Clooervy, Cavan; James Moore, Esq., Strandfield, Dundalk; John Chaytor, Esq., Caher; Edward Kellett, Esq., Clonacody, Fethard; John Kennedy, Esq., Spafield, Borris in Ossory; Charles Fraser, Esq., Hazle Brook, Malahide; John Armstrong, Esq., Mountjoy square; T. Kavanagh, Esq., Borris house, Gores bridge; J. P. Garnett, Esq., Arch Hall, Navan; Samuel Garnett, Esq., Arch Hall, Navan; Thomas W. Filgate, Esq., Arthurstown, Ardee; Rev. Richard Olpherts, Charlestown; Major Eastwood, Talmen, county Louth; Rev. William Eastwood, county Wexford; Sir A. Dancer, Bart., Cloghjordan; Hans Hamilton, Esq., Dominick street; Lieut. Colonel Barton, 1, Mountjoy square, East; Edward Verner, Esq. M.D., Dublin; St. George Knudson, Esq., county Wicklow; Major Spread, Merrion square; Lieut. Colonel Palliser, county Waterford; Percival Swan, Esq., Dublin; Wm. Swan, Esq., Dublin; —— Swan, Esq., Dublin; William R. Ward, Esq., Baggot street; Thos. Sheehan, Esq., Proprietor *Evening Mail*; William S. Hill, Esq., Brvansford, Castlewellan; Rev. A. Johnston Montgomery, Drogheda; Robert Uniacke, Esq. Woodhouse, Dungarvan; Thomas Cottom, Esq., Coolebill; Humphrey T. Jackson, Esq., county Monaghan; Alderman John Claudius Beresford; Major King, Sallorgan; Robert Simpson, Esq., Dublin; Henry B. Gamble, Esq., Halston, Ballymore; Robert Mayne, Esq., Sallorgan; Rev. St. George Irvine, county Meath; —— Thompson, Esq., Filbertstown, county Meath; John Baker, Esq., Dublin; Nicholas Murray Mansfield, Esq., Proprietor *Evening Packet*; —— Norman, Esq., Dublin; Rev. James Morton, Clonmel; Rev. George Stopford, Glebe House, Emo; John Long, Esq., Dublin; Philip Droughlt, Esq., John Hamilton, Esq., L.L.D., Mountjoy square.

A long discussion took place respecting the *Warder* newspaper, which was much censured for its conduct towards the society.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Mr. Boyton rose to propose the adoption of some measure whereby to circulate that information which is available through the instrumentality of this society among the lower order of Protestants—I mean our Protestant friends—our humbler brethren, and which in my opinion, could be effectually done by means of the Protestant provincial press throughout the country (hear, hear.) If there be any portion of Ireland not favoured with means a constitutional provincial press should be taken to establish such a press (hear, hear, hear.) With regard to the county Wexford, there were lately two papers, both purely radical, but I am happy to tell you that one of them has very recently died a natural death (hear, and laughter.) However, the survivor, it would appear, combines in itself the venom of both. From the number of gentlemen in the county Wexford, the means could easily be procured of having a journal established there, conducted upon sound constitutional principles, which would be the means of diffusing useful information through that respectable county (hear, hear.) There are also a great number of other places where a local press would be of great utility in making our humbler Protestant brethren acquainted with every thing which passes in the meetings of this society (cheers.) There should not be a single Protestant in Ireland, no matter what his grade, left unacquainted with the kind intentions of their disinterested and natural leaders in the metropolis. And in return it is essential that this society should be acquainted with the local state of the country, and for that purpose every Protestant paper in the country should be received into these rooms. I beg, therefore, to move you, that a committee of five be appointed to consider the best mode of carrying into effect the objects I propose—that all communications be referred to said committee, and that they be empowered to order such papers for the use of these rooms, English as well as Irish, as they consider best for our purpose.

Rev. J. B. M'Crea seconded the resolution.

The following gentlemen were then named on the press committee:—Messrs. Boyton, Hamilton, and R. H. Sheehan, Colonel Sankey, and Captain Cottingham.

PROTESTANT EMIGRATION.

The Chairman then called on Lord Glandine, whose notice of motion on the subject of emigration stood first on the paper.

Viscount Glandine, Captain Cottingham, and Mr. Hamilton spoke at length on this subject.

Colonel Sankey hoped that the appointment of a committees to report upon this most important subject, would not be a mere official act, or that the gentlemen who might be named should conceive that they had in the acceptance of the trust no inquiries to make or any duties to discharge (hear)—but that they should sit and decide upon the important matters that would be brought before them; and devote their time daily, if necessary, until the great business for which they would assemble was disposed of (hear, hear).

Mr. Boyton—Sir, I quite agree in what has fallen from my honourable and gallant friend, with respect to the appointment of the committee, and the line of conduct that should be adopted by those who are named to act upon it (hear). I have seen, sir, quite enough of public proceedings to have ascertained, upon more occasions than one, this fact,—that the appointment of a committee may too often be considered as digging a grave for a subject referred to its consideration (hear, hear). I trust and hope, however, that in this society matters will be differently constituted, that gentlemen will give their attention daily, if necessary, until they bring their labours to a successful issue, conceiving as I do that they are bound to devote a portion of their time, however valuable that time may be, to the promotion and advancement of those objects for the effecting of which the society was established. Being upon my legs I beg leave to offer a few observations upon the subject of the motion before the chair. I agree with the noble lord who has so ably introduced his motion, that the extensive emigrations of the Protestants of this country are calculated to excite deep and grave reflection (hear)—certain it is there is a vast efflux to the west of the Protestant population, who leave their natal soil and beloved fields to carry the busy hum of man into the wild forests of America (cheers). This tide obeys the impulse of two great influences—the one arising out of the mode of settling lands in this country, the other, from the persecutions of the Roman Catholics, and the discouragement, if it do not deserve a severer name, of the present government (cheers). It is a

(For remainder see Fourth Page.)

Waterford Mail.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

WEST INDIES.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the order of the day was read for the house resolving itself into a committee on the sugar duties.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be convenient to the house that he should preface the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair with one or two observations. He should not detain the house long, but, having been pressed by some gentlemen connected with the West India interests, he felt it his duty to make the statement which he was about to submit. It had been pressed upon him that it was necessary he should state specifically the nature of the measures of relief to which he had alluded on a former occasion. He had considered the point, and the more he considered it the more clearly he was convinced that it was not consistent with his duty to state specifically at present the nature of the measures which he meant to propose. The relief which would be afforded to the colonists would depend upon their acquiescence in the measures which government were about to propose. In moving, as he had done, that the sugar duties be continued for the space only of six months further, he had thereby intended to afford an opportunity which would speedily occur for the fuller discussion of this subject. But, besides the measures which his Majesty's ministers had in reserve with respect to the future government of these colonies, the house was aware that there had occurred very recently in the West Indies, two calamities by which the sufferings of the already much suffering planters have been greatly aggravated; he alluded to the destruction of property occasioned by the hurricane at Barbadoes, and also by the insurrection at Jamaica. Though the government was pledged to the necessity of effecting shortly some permanent change in the condition of the colonists, yet he felt, at the same time, that it was perfectly consistent with their views to sympathize with these calamities. When such calamities as these fell upon the colonists, the mother country was imperatively called on to afford them relief, without reference to any conditions upon which that relief was to be granted; and though he was fully aware of the difficulty which would occur in apportioning this aid, yet he could not but say that when the members of government saw numbers of their fellow subjects in a state of the utmost distress through these calamities, it was not at all inconsistent with their ultimate views to grant relief instantaneously. It was with this view that the government intended to propose to the house to grant a loan to the sufferers under both the calamities to which he had referred. It was their intention by so doing to show the colonists that they sympathised with their distressed condition, and were most desirous of affording relief; and he trusted that the very circumstances of their showing such a feeling would induce the colonists to acquiesce more readily in the measures which the government had at heart to accomplish for the ultimate settlement of their future condition. With this statement he would conclude, not wishing to detain the house any further. He therefore begged to move that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Mr. BURGE said that the loan proposed appeared to depend upon the condition that the colonies should agree to the proposition of the government whatever that might be. The proposal of government had excited the greatest dissatisfaction in the West India colonies. If the prints of the country spoke truly, the sensation excited in the Mauritius was extreme when the circular addressed to that colony arrived, and that a gentleman was immediately sent to England to remonstrate with Lord Goderich on the subject. The interview took place, and the result was, that the gentleman returned to the Mauritius, announcing that it was not intended to include that colony in the contemplated plan. Would that ministers had adopted a similar course with regard to our old possessions in the West Indies. When the present government came into office, they found the colonies in a state of distress, but they also found that the legislative assemblies were doing all they could for the amelioration of that distress, and he contended that it was the duty of ministers to give time, in order to see the effect of the measure of the local government. He should not touch upon the late insurrection in Jamaica further than to observe that it was was perfectly unfair to have canvassed that event without waiting to receive full and authentic intelligence from the scene of action. No revolution had broken out in Jamaica from the year 1760 to 1817. He was convinced that the latter of ministers was unjust and unwise towards the colonies. What would government say, if only two-thirds of the West India planters should consent to accept of this scheme of legislation? It was said that preceding governments had made repeated applications to the colonies upon this subject, and this was set up as an excuse for the present measure. But the noble Duke (Wellington) had refused to sanction that language of threat and menace which the present ministry had held out. The time chosen to force this measure on the colonies was peculiarly ill chosen; and the course pursued by ministers would produce the greatest dissatisfaction in all the colonies, and more particularly in the island he had mentioned, where late events had occasioned so much alarm and dismay. Property would be placed in greater jeopardy than ever in Jamaica; and where, he would ask, was the new tax to come from, which it was intended to place on the residents of that place? He was desirous of stating his objections to the proposition of the noble lord (Althorp), and of expressing his conviction that the proposed relief would, instead of soothing and ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants of the colonies, produce a contrary effect. Had ministers adopted another line of policy, had they consented to grant a select committee for the purpose of embracing the whole of the great question, then indeed some good might have been effected. Opposed as he was however, to the system pursued by government towards the colonies, he begged to express his grateful thanks for the proposed loan of money on security, which would no doubt be considered a great relief. The learned gentleman concluded, by earnestly calling upon ministers to re-consider their measure, and be careful how they compromised interests which might eventually be separated from us.

Lord HOWICK said that, notwithstanding the severity of the censures of the learned gentleman upon the policy pursued by the government upon this question, he felt the most perfect confidence that when the house was in possession of the entire nature of that policy, it would meet with the approbation of parliament, and the support of the nation. By the resolutions passed in 1823, the house was pledged to endeavour to promote the extinction or moderate mitigation of slavery. This policy was recommended by the government, and some of the had the effect of improving the condition of the slaves, and ameliorating the effects of slavery. He would not contrast the different laws passed in the colonies with the law passed in Trinidad in 1824, which was a model for imitation. He regretted that the colonies, possessing a legislative assembly, had not adopted the regulations recommended to them by three secretaries of state, particularly the assembly of Jamaica, which had not complied with the frequent remonstrances made to it upon the subject. It was absolutely necessary that a compliance with the regulations should be pressed on the colonial legislature, as the language of remonstrance, which had been carried on for eight years, had failed. It became necessary to enforce these regulations with the consent of parliament, as every remonstrance had proved useless. He felt it necessary to state what had happened since 1823 with reference to this important subject. The first circular to the colonies was sent by Lord Bathurst on the 28th of May, in 1823, and a second despatch was sent on the 14th of July of the same year, urging the necessity of a compliance with those regulations. Those instructions were met by a resolution in the assembly of Jamaica, founded upon the report of a committee to which the subject had been referred, and which had received the assent of the house, refusing to entertain the motion of the ultimate extinction of slavery (hear.) On the 30th of July, 1825, another despatch, containing a strong remonstrance to the assembly, was forwarded, which was treated with equal indifference, and was met by a spirit that rendered remonstrance worse than childish. In 1826 the assembly passed an act for the regulation of slave evidence, which was rejected by Mr. Huskisson, because it was a direct violation of that toleration due to all his Majesty's subjects. On the 18th of March, 1826, Mr. Huskisson sent out drafts of a law founded upon the resolutions, which the assembly rejected, and refused to consider, as a breach of their privilege. To this act of impolicy Mr. Huskisson remonstrated, on the 22d of September, 1827, and represented the impolicy of the course the assembly were pursuing. This proved equally ineffectual, and only produced a remonstrance on the part of the assembly against the proceeding of the government (hear.) In March, 1828, the assembly received a strong warning, that a refusal to act upon the regulations would entail upon government the necessity to act for them. Sir G. Murray, on the 3d of September, 1828, called upon the assembly to adopt some measure of amelioration of the condition of the slaves, as it would give the planters the best prospect of the security of their property; and that if they did not do so, the people of this country would require the government to enforce the resolutions of 1823; and he also disallowed the act of 1826. The assembly had given every practical proof of this disinclination to attend to the instruction of the government, and it would be derogatory to their dignity to tender any further. The whole correspondence was before parliament, and it would appear that it was useless to allow the controversy to go on, but at once to enforce the regulations, or to abandon them altogether. If it was necessary to put an end to the controversy, and to take some decided measure, and adopt a specific plan, to enforce the intentions of parliament, and avoid rash and impolitic delay. The government could not rest satisfied in the advance of amelioration; and finding all remonstrance was useless, they were bound to give a strong practical proof of the determination of this country to enforce the resolutions of 1823. Mr. Canning alleged that it was desirable that those regulations should be carried into effect by the colonial legislature, because Mr Canning never contemplated any resistance in his speech which introduced the resolutions. He stated that the country had a fair right to expect co-operation on the part of the colonial legislature, but that if any resistance was shown, the ministers would feel authorised to come down to parliament for powers to enforce their adoption, and to crush any resistance, as the power of parliament extended over every possession of the crown. It was now necessary to take the matter out of the hands of the colonial legislature. The noble lord read several extracts from Mr. Canning's speech upon the subject which went to establish three modes of enforcing those resolutions, by exhortation and remonstrance, final regulations, or legislation. He believed that the mode intended by government would be found consistent with Mr. Canning's avowed views, by holding out every inducement to the obedient colonies. The resolutions intended to be proposed upon the subject would have been carried last session, only for the adjournment of the debate. There was no disguise about the proceedings intended to be adopted, for immediately after the debate upon the subject last April every information was collected, in order to make the order in council as complete as possible before it was transmitted to the crown and to the legislative colonies, which was accompanied by a letter from Lord Goderich, recommending the adoption of the regulations. Where those regulations were adopted a practical benefit was felt. The hon. gentleman had charged the government with having excited the worst feeling among the West India body, and that on the receipt in Jamaica of his (Lord Howick's) speech, delivered last April, the first proclamation was issued by Lord Belmore to undeceive the negro population. He most positively denied that such was the case, as the proclamation was issued upon the representation of the agent of St. Vincent's, in consequence of what had taken place in Antigua. A dispatch had been received at the Colonial Office, dated three months after the delivery of his speech in April, in which Lord Belmore stated that the slave population were tranquil and well disposed; this, he trusted, was quite sufficient to prove the inaccuracy of the honourable gentleman's statement (hear). The noble lord read several communications from Lord Belmore, which attributed the unsettled state of the public feeling in Jamaica to the violent speeches of the delegates at the parish meetings, and the intemperate resolutions entered into. It was not the conduct of the government that caused the recent calamities, but the conduct of the planters in exasperating the feelings of the slaves, and in not improving their condition. During the period that Jamaica was in flames, the slaves in Demerara were enjoying the Christmas holidays, and were in perfect good humour, and this fact proved the advantage arising from a liberal line of policy, and the adoption of the regulations. In Trinidad there were also some grounds of alarm, but the governors having gone amongst the discontented negroes, tranquility was soon restored. He trusted that the recent calamities in Jamaica would not be lost upon the colonies and the planters. There was a powerful party in this country who would leave no act unperformed to destroy and upset a principle which they considered pregnant with moral guilt. The slave trade was now abolished for 25 years, and the slaves were acquainted with our language and religious principles, which made them sensible of their degradation. At one time the subject was not allowed to be discussed in the colonies, but now there were newspapers conducted in Kingston with great talent and violence, in which the subject was discussed with the greatest violence and freedom. The government were determined to follow up the resolution of 1823, and he trusted that the determination of government would convince the colonies of the impolitic course they had pursued in resisting the regulations, and that in a short time they would learn that, in enforcing them, the government had consulted the West India interest. The government were decrown colonies sanctioned the regulation, which this statement, to show the errors the assembly of Jamaica had committed.

Mr. R. GORDON said that it was impossible to enter into the subject at large without introducing topics calculated to irritate the feelings. He would recommend that the past should be forgotten, and that the welfare of the future state of the colonies should be alone considered. He would support the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it held out a prospect of an altered policy towards the colonies. He trusted that the 'Under Secretary of State for the colonies would not think of coercive measures merely because Mr. Canning might have used a hasty expression in the course of debate. It would be better to have confiding colonies than to excite a desire on their part to throw off their allegiance.

Mr. HUME said that, from the conduct of his Majesty's government towards the colonies, nothing but dissatisfaction reigned, which all arose from misgovernment. He regretted that his Majesty's government had not taken the whole situation of the colonies into consideration, and ascertain if they were able to manage their own affairs, and not have them subject to the regulations of Downing street, like children in leading strings. He was sorry to hear a feeling of distrust expressed towards the colonies, and statements that they were not competent to manage their own affairs. A colony that was not able to pay its own expenses ought to be given up, unless there was some political advantage arising from its possession. He regretted that the resolutions of 1823 had not met with a cordial reception in the colonies, and he was afraid that the great evil arose from a misinterpretation of those resolutions. In our efforts to do away with slavery, we should not visit too severe a penalty upon the proprietors, who were not accountable for such a state of things, but which might be traced to former parliaments. The planters never refused to ameliorate the condition of the slave population; but the question was, how was this progressive amelioration to take place? Some are for immediate emancipation; he (Mr. Hume) was not, as he did not consider the slaves fit to enjoy entire freedom. He was an advocate for fixing periods for their gradual improvement and freedom. The hon. member commented upon the resolutions of 1823, and contended that the colonies had rejected the remonstrance of government, because the interest of the owner of slaves was never in those resolutions referred to, although the spirit of the resolutions forcibly expressed a desire to protect the property of the planter. It was not stated how this protection to property was to be secured or repaid. He was not astonished at the interpretation put on the resolutions, and which had led to such acrimonious feeling. He trusted that his Majesty's government would consider and bring forward a measure to indemnify the planter and slave owner, as he trusted that the people of this country would not refuse their sanction to so equitable and fair a mode to ultimately extinguish slavery. He disapproved of the colonies being governed by Orders in Council. Let the emancipation of the slave be accomplished step by step, and let them be raised to the station of freedom by degrees.

Mr. F. BUXTON said the honourable member for Middlesex had complained of the conduct of all parties except one. He accused him (Mr. Buxton) as being rash and hasty; he spoke of the order in council as dangerous to the colonies; but there was one set of men in whose conduct he could see nothing wrong, and that was the planters (hear, hear). The hon. member said he had never met one of the planters that had objected to any of these resolutions. But he would come to a plain matter of fact—he would come to their actions—and he would ask had they ever shown themselves ready to carry into effect the feelings expressed by that house and by the country? (hear, hear.) They had been told of the convulsion in Jamaica. But, he demanded, what was the subject recently debated in the House of Assembly there? It was, whether women should or should not be flogged in public (no, no). He asserted that that subject was introduced twice in the colonial assembly, that obedient assembly, and the proposition for doing away with the custom of flogging women in public was negatived. If he had seen any disposition on the part of the colonies to prepare the slaves, by religious instruction, for emancipation, it would have given him great joy; but the policy of the whole of the colonial assemblies was to reject religious instruction. Let the house recall one name to their recollection when they reflected on this subject. Let them remember Mr Smith, of Demerara. When the colonial authorities had persecuted that martyr to death, what did they then do? They banished the missionaries from that colony, and passed a law to prevent their admission in future (hear, hear). At Trinidad, a public meeting was held, and superintended by a public functionary—and what was the resolution that meeting came to? Why, "that any attempt to instil religious instruction or education into the minds of slaves is incompatible with the existence of slavery." Here were two blessings—Christianity was one, and slavery was the other—and these parties determined to reject the minor, Christianity, and to continue to it beloved slavery—(hear). In Jamaica it was said that the planters were ready to do every thing that the legislature of this country wished. And what had they done? In 1826 they passed an act which, when it was sent over here, was rejected by Mr. Huskisson and the government to which he belonged—was next rejected by the gallant officer opposite (Sir George Murray) and the government to which he belonged—and lastly by the present government. And why was it so rejected? "Because," to use the words of Mr. Huskisson, "it was a violation of that toleration which is due to all his Majesty's subjects." They had, in that instance, endeavoured to effect that by legislation which was attempted by violence in Barbadoes, and by the murder of Mr. Smith in Demerara, namely, to put down schools, to shut up meeting houses, and to abolish instruction altogether. The hon. member then proceeded to argue that the West India planters had in many instances persecuted the slaves on account of religion. He instanced the case of a most respectable negro, Henry Williams, who, in July, 1829, was dreadfully flogged because he attended prayer, and that of a female slave who was also flogged because she sighed at his sufferings. This was done by a Mr. Betty, who had been appointed manager of the estate to which the slaves belonged. What he complained of was the atrocious and wicked state of the law, which allowed it to be legal to flog a woman who sighed at the sufferings of her brother. There was, it appeared, an insurrection in Jamaica; but when the time came, he would prove that the planters themselves were the inciters to it. The hon. gentleman then cited the case of George Andrews, another negro, who was also flogged for attending prayer; and condemned in the strongest terms such a system of persecution. He would contend, that the insurrection in Jamaica was caused by the planters themselves. For the last six months they were exciting addition in that island. They held many inflammatory meetings, at which they talked of throwing off the yoke of Great Britain, and giving their allegiance to America. To prove that this was no exaggeration, the hon. gentleman read from the *Jamaica Royal Gazette* several resolutions of a most violent nature. These were, however, only high sounding words; they would not, without the aid of Great Britain, retain the island. The white population, from 16 to 60 years of age, did not amount to more than 4,000 effective persons. With that force they might keep down the free people of colour, but they could not coerce 350,000 slaves. It was clear, therefore, that they could not do without this country. Their intent was to alarm the people here, and to frighten the government. When the negroes found that they stood between them and the intentions of government, and when they heard them using rebellious language, it was no wonder that they followed the inflammable example which they saw before them.

Mr. GOULBURN deprecated the continued discussion of this topic (hear), which was not calculated to act with vigour, and he felt bound to make stated to do any thing else than inflame angry passions.

Lord SANDON wished to ask the noble lord, as he understood that the future measures of relief were to be conditional on the acceptance of an order in council by the colonists, whether that order in council was the paper on the table; or whether his Majesty's government were prepared to re-consider it? He could not help observing that such was the state of the colonies, that the foundations of property were gradually undermining; and when the house saw the extremes of feeling displayed by the hon. member for Weymouth (Mr. Buxton), and the hon. member near him (Mr. R. Gordon), it could not fail to see the difficulty of adjusting this question. He was shocked at the neglect of consequences with which the hon. member for Weymouth had discussed this delicate subject. In the present condition of the slaves, to make such a speech was calculated to sow the seeds of discord (hear). When persons in this house were so reckless of consequences, it was not surprising that the planters should be a little unreasonable, and averse to acceding to the regulations (hear).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the order in council which had been sent out to the colonies was that order, a compliance with which was the condition on which relief was to be granted. At the same time, if any gentleman connected with the colonies could point out any details which, in practice, were unfitted for the management of the slaves, his Majesty's government would be most ready to attend to their suggestions. But to the principle of the order in council his Majesty's government were resolved to adhere.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 26.

THE REFORM BILL.

The expected bringing up of the reform bill caused this house to present a more animated appearance than it has done since the last bill was thrown out. Before five o'clock a great number of peers had taken their places, and the spaces both below the throne and the bar were filled with members of the House of Commons, anxious to be present at the ceremony.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The ministerial bench was for some time empty, and the house was occupied by the presenting of petitions and a motion for papers of no public interest. A few minutes after five o'clock, Lord Grey, in full dress, with his star of the order of the garter, entered the house, accompanied by the Duke of Richmond, and the noble earl took his seat on the ministerial bench with the duke, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others of his Majesty's ministers. Whilst the house was occupied with minor business, Earl Grey was apparently in earnest conversation with Lord Holland, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Plunket, and several other leading noblemen who sat immediately behind the treasury bench. The excitement of the house appeared very great, and a stranger totally ignorant of the expected proceeding must have perceived that some public event of great interest should have occurred to occasion so lively an interest.

The Usher and Deputy Usher of the Black Rod now entered the house, and on the first momentary pause the Deputy Usher advanced to the bar, and addressed the Chancellor—My lord, a message from the House of Commons.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Is it the pleasure of your lordships that the message from the Commons should be called to your lordship's bar?

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Let the message from the Commons be called in.

Lord J. Russell, accompanied by Lord Althorp, Sir F. Burdett, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Calvert, and a very numerous body of the members of the Commons, with difficulty penetrated the dense crowd of members who had previously assembled below the bar. Lord J. Russell having arrived at the bar,

The LORD CHANCELLOR met him with the seals and took the bill, which formed a roll of rather large dimensions.

Lord J. Russell acquainted their lordships that it was a bill passed by the Commons for improving the representation of England and Wales.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having resumed the woolsack, read the title of the bill, and put the question whether it was their lordships' pleasure that the bill should be received.

The house having given its assent in the ordinary mode (by silence),

The LORD CHANCELLOR again read the title of the bill, and announced that it had been passed by his Majesty's Commons, who prayed their lordships' favourable consideration of its contents. The bill was then delivered to the clerk of the house, and laid upon the table.

Earl GREY rose amidst the most profound silence, and moved that the bill be now read a first time. This motion being carried nem. con. Earl Grey said that it was now his duty to propose a day which their lordships might fix upon for the second reading. He was anxious to avoid any unnecessary delay, but at the same time, with reference to the importance of the measure and the documents connected with the bill, he felt that it would be exceedingly improper that the house should be precipitate in its proceedings. He should therefore move that the bill be read a second time on Thursday se'nnight.

On the motion being put,

The Earl of HARROWBY rose from the head of the opposition bench and said, that a longer time ought to be allowed to elapse before their lordships were called upon to consider so important a measure; for, although their lordships did enter upon this question during the last session, the bill now before their lordships was not the same. The present bill resembled the last one in a much greater degree than he had dreamed himself that it would have done, but although the resemblance was far greater than he could have wished, yet still that resemblance was far from being exact. There were points not unimportant to principles or practice to which the bill now brought up varied from the bill under consideration last year. One of his leading objections to the last bill had been the disfranchisement of corporate voters. That point was abandoned in the present bill, and a different scale was now adopted, a scale of taxation and population, instead of that of population alone. Whether the scale were properly applied or not he could not say, but still the principle was essentially different. The present reform bill had relation to the importance of places to be enfranchised, and this was no inconsiderable difference. Another great point with him was that schedules B and D had been reconstructed. Schedule B had been reduced considerably in point of numbers, and a certain portion of boroughs would now have to members allowed where only one was allowed before. The same observation applied to schedule D. An essential objection was, therefore, removed from the present bill, for he had opposed the former measure principally upon the ground that it left so many boroughs with only one member. Another observation, of no small importance, related to the perpetuating of the franchise of all those persons whose rights to vote were derived from corporation privileges (hear) instead of confining them to the present generation. This difference was very important. Another improvement to the bill was, that the ratio of representatives between the three kingdoms was somewhat better preserved, as the twenty-one English members were not to be reduced. It was intended, too, he understood, to make alterations in the construction of the franchise of large places to which members were to be given. From the alterations which the bill made with reference to the returning officers, he hoped that it was the intention of government to incorporate the great towns. Another alteration was, that of the places in which the £10 suffrages were to be taken. Those of their lordships who did him the honour to recollect the sentiments he had expressed in that house on the second reading of the former bill, would not expect that they should continue the same on the present occasion. He then stated to their lordships, not without great difficulty and after much anxious consideration, that he had thought himself bound to vote against the second reading. He still retained every opinion, and did not retract a syllable of what he had formerly stated; but their lordships would not be surprised if, after his entertaining great doubt as to what he ought to do, their lordships, he repeated, could not be surprised if, after all that had passed, his mind should regret the opinions to which it had been brought, after so much doubt. He had then stated that it was impossible to adopt such amendments as would make the former bill unobjectionable, because obnoxious principles stared them in the face at every turn. Obnoxious principles were still in this bill, but many of the former ones were abandoned. First, there was the principle of population; secondly, the universal destruction after the death of the present possessors of corporation franchises. When such alterations had been made, he was no longer prepared to struggle against the bill, and he hoped that younger persons than himself would find the difficulties of ameliorating the bill not to be insuperable. It was the duty of their lordships to attempt to pass the bill, and if that attempt were to fail, why then the house would only be where it had been before. He begged their lordships to consider that the bill was not passed, because it went through a second reading, or had gone into a committee. If after all the amendments had been made to the bill, their lordships still thought it objectionable, it was their duty to reject all their power to throw it out on a future stage. He was extremely glad that the bill had undergone the consideration it had met with, as it had the effect of making the changes to which he had already adverted, though it was much to be lamented that those alterations were not to the extent to which they ought to have gone, but, as far as they went, they rendered the bill less objectionable. The effect also upon the general feeling of the country had been to lessen that spirit that had been manifested with respect to the fate of the Bill. There certainly was, he must admit, great anxiety in the country, whether right or wrong he did not say—he thought wrong—to have a considerable change in the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament; but he did not believe, he did not see any symptoms of a desire among the people for a greater change in the representation than that which was contemplated by the present bill. The cry of the bill, and nothing but the bill, was now but imperfectly heard to what it had formerly been, and he believed there was a large proportion even of those, who, with himself, objected to the principle of the previous bill, or to that of the present, who thought there would be more good done by making some changes in the representation of the people, than giving decided hostility to it. It was therefore on the hope that their lordships would be inclined to take the subject into their consideration, and to apply themselves earnestly to that work, forgetting all that had passed, or any irritation that had been produced there or elsewhere, that he implored their lordships to consider what were the essential principles necessary to satisfy the country at large. As the bill at present stood, he considered the changes it contemplated was of too democratic a spirit to receive the support of that house, but he trusted that their lordships, by the consideration they should give the measure, would be enabled to place it on that foundation which would meet with the consent of all parties, and would save the wreck of the glorious constitution of the country. He begged their lordships' pardon for having thus intruded on their time and patience, but he considered the subject of such importance as fully to justify the course he had adopted (cheers).

Earl Grey and Lord Caledon here rose together. The latter gave way.

Earl GREY stated that after what had been said by the noble earl, it would be expected that he should make a few observations to their lordships, but if any noble peer wished to address the house he was anxious that he should do so previous to himself—if there were none such, he would make a few remarks to their lordships, for the purpose of illustrating the principles on which he had proceeded.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE rose for the purpose of stating, that he intended to alter the line of conduct with respect to this bill from that which he had pursued with reference to the last. He should not now enter into the reasons for that change of his opinions, as he should do so fully at a more fitting opportunity. He was prepared to go into committee honestly and fairly. He did not intend, when in committee, so to mutilate the bill as to make it an absurd one, but he had an earnest desire so to modify it, as to make it in his opinion fit to pass into a law. He would repeat, that so far as his vote went, he would not give his consent to the bill as it at present stood, neither would he be a party to resisting a due consideration of all its provisions (hear).

The Bishop of LONDON said, that when the last reform bill, the object of which was similar to the present, was under discussion in that house, he was prevented, by particular circumstances which he need not mention, from taking any part in the earlier consideration of it, and therefore he abstained from giving any vote. If he had voted on that occasion, it would certainly have been for the second reading, and for going into committee, in order that all due consideration might be given it. He had some objections to certain parts of it, which he would have stated in that committee

(hear). The present bill, however, he understood to be free from many of those objections, and he should vote for the second reading. Having been subjected to much misrepresentation on the former occasion, he would now state, that although he should vote for the second reading, and for its going into committee, he should wish some few alterations, but not to alter it to such a degree, either in detail or principle, as to render it probable that it would meet the same fate as the former bill (hear, hear).

The Earl of CARNARVON stated, that having been one who admitted the necessity of some reform, and who, from having opposed the former bill had been so misrepresented as to be designated an enemy to all reform, begged to say a few words on what he believed would be the most straight forward course for him to adopt (hear). He begged first to state that the present bill, in his opinion, was not such a one as the government ought to have introduced, or that house ought to pass. With all due deference to the House of Commons, he could see nothing in the bill but a labyrinth into which if their lordships threw themselves, they would add their own perplexity to that into which they were thrown by the government. He should oppose the bill unless it should be so altered in the committee as to suit what he firmly believed were the real wants of the country (hear, hear, hear). It had been said that in many parts of the bill there were some improvements on the former one. But he did not know whether they were so or not (hear, hear). He should not have said any thing on this occasion, had it not been for two or three noble lords having said that the bill was so altered that they would not object to its going into committee.

Earl GREY said the speech of the noble earl who had just sat down had not disappointed the expectations he had formed of him. The noble lord had pursued a straightforward course; he only lamented that that straightforward course did not appear to him to be in conformity with the public interests or with the character and interests of that house. He had certainly heard what had been stated this evening with much regret, but it appeared that it was not the intention of any of the noble lords who had spoken already to oppose the bill going into committee. My lords, it was our anxious wish to remove, without altering the principles of the bill, all the former reasons that were urged against the measure. The noble earl has stated that one of the principal objections to the measure is abandoned, that of taking the disfranchising rule upon the extent of population (hear, hear, hear). I do not wish, my lords, to advert to former debates, but we stated then that we took the population as the best criterion we could find, upon which the principle of representation should be made. However, considering this objection, we endeavoured to find a mode by which the objection might be obviated, and we think we have found one which will be more satisfactory to those who made the objection; at the same time a mode equally efficient in carrying into effect the great principles and objects of this measure. I state this as one of the alterations which I am happy to say has met the approbation of the noble lord. There will be others found to have been made, equally to be approved of, and which will be stated at the proper time. And, I repeat, that it was with a view, as far as possible, to remove the objections made to the measure, that the alterations that were introduced have been made, and it is to me a source of great satisfaction, to find that this endeavour has so far succeeded. I hail, therefore, my lords, with pleasure, a more general accordance in a measure which I believe to be generally considered as absolutely necessary, and with respect to which the public opinion has in no degree diminished (cheers)—and God forbid that any conduct of their house should produce an expression of that public opinion, which might be dangerous to the best interests of the country. It is therefore, with pleasure I hear the declaration of the noble lord opposite, the declaration of the noble baron at the table, and the declaration of the right reverend prelate, of an intention to support the second reading of this bill, with a view of going into the consideration of it in committee. It was with the greatest satisfaction I heard from the right rev. prelate, that, though he might think alterations necessary, he did not mean that those alterations should go to disturb the general nature and principles of the bill, so as to mutilate it, and make it less efficient. Going into committee with that same spirit will entitle all the suggestions which can proceed from him to proper consideration. I say the same thing with respect to the noble baron, and also as regards what the noble lord said. I am afraid however, from some traits of their speeches, that there may be some greater differences between their opinions and my own than I should wish to expect, but still, going into committee with the feeling that has been avowed, I apprehend it will be impossible to stop without producing something that will be of great advantage to the country (hear.) It was said that I had stated I would not acquiesce in any alteration in the bill last session My lords, in the reply it fell to my lot to make, I said I had not made any such statement. I stated that I was pledged to maintain the great principles of the bill; and I said that though many alterations might be proposed, which I might not be able to consent to in the committee, they should be fairly discussed—those who supported them should have every opportunity of stating their reasons in favour of the objections, and but I also should state openly and fully the grounds on which I opposed them. So I say now, my lords, to the principle of the measure, and to its efficacy I am pledged (hear, hear.) Any subordinate alterations must be matter of after consideration. These may be some to which I would strongly object—there may be others brought forward with a *bona fide* desire of giving effect to the great principles of the measure, with respect to which I undertake to oppose no unreasonable objection, but shall be ready to lend all the attention and consideration to which proposals coming from such quarters and such motives shall be entitled. More than this, I do not know it is necessary for me to state on the present occasion. I should think this great measure has now the prospect of being seconded in a manner that will be satisfactory to the country (cheers). Sure I am, its speedy settlement is of the greatest importance, not only to the character and credit of this house, but to the permanent interests of this country, which would have suffered, and are suffering, by the protracted consideration which this question has undergone (hear, hear, and cheers). My lords, whether I am to be blamed or not for having introduced this measure at all, is another question. Upon that we have heard and I have said much on another occasion. My lords, these are the reasons why I undertook the introduction of this measure. These are the views with which I support it, and happy shall I be if this house can at last be brought to that temper of mind to consider this question dispassionately, with a view to permanent benefit only, and of separating it from all those considerations of party interest which have unhappily been too much introduced into it. My lords, I shall say no more. When the bill comes before you again upon the second reading I shall have an opportunity of stating more fully, but more fully than I do at present, my views and feelings on the subject though, considering all that has been said of late upon this measure, I shall do that much more shortly than otherwise it would have been my duty to have done.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—I consider it impossible to avoid the present discussion, and as my noble friend has thought proper to state the grounds on which he intended to give his support to the second reading, and as other noble lords have addressed the house on the same subject, I hope your lordships will permit me, who took part on a former occasion in the discussions upon the measure, to state in a few words my intentions and opinions upon the subject. It is not for the purpose of showing any warmth or any anxiety upon the matter, but with the view only of setting myself right in your lordships' judgment, rather than of casting imputations or reproach upon any one. The noble earl opposite has stated the grounds upon which he felt himself justified in taking the course which he pursued last session. The noble earl stated that there were certain great changes in the measure now proposed for your lordships' consideration But although changes have been made, yet the noble earl says truly that the measure is a measure as efficient, and intended to be as efficient as that of last session. My lords, that is the point which your lordships have to consider. It is not, my lords, whether minor alteration is to be made in one part or another of the bill (hear)—or has been made in many parts of this bill, which some of your lordships objected to last session. The question for your lordships to consider is this, whether the bill when passed and other bills which will necessarily follow it will afford to this country that form of practicable government under which it can be governed with a due attention to its best interests (hear, hear, hear). That is the question, my lords, which you will have to consider when we come to the second reading of the bill; for I beg your lordships to recollect that the principle of this bill is not reform (hear, hear, hear)—the principle of the bill is disfranchisement—enfranchisement—and the granting of votes to a large body of persons upon a new qualification. This, my lords will effect a total alteration of the whole representation of England, coupled with other alterations in Scotland, amounting to a complete revolution in that country and in Ireland, to the overthrow of all those measures which were adopted a long time ago (hear). Now such is the principle of the bill your lordships are about to take into consideration. With the noble earl (Carnarvon), who has spoken above me, I entertain the same opinion that I always did entertain relative to the absolute necessity of reform; but the question is altered most considerably. The question is no longer what it was before, and no man desires more sincerely than I do—having no party views or feelings, not interests, connected with either borough or parliamentary interest involved in the question—no one desires more sincerely than I do its speedy adjustment. I have the same interest in this country which every individual in it possesses—that is, to set up such a system of representation as will give the country the prospect of a practicable system of government (hear, hear). My lords, all I can say is, that I differ upon the principle of this measure; I shall manifest that principle by the course I shall follow on the second reading of the bill, and if the bill should go into committee, I will lend my best assistance to render the bill as consistent with the interests of the country as it can be made, keeping always in view that the grand point is to have such a system of representation as will be consistent with a practicable government of the country (hear).

The LORD CHANCELLOR then put the question that the bill be read a second time on Thursday se'nnight. Agreed to.

The great majority of peers, of whom an immense number were present, then left the house.

Adjourned at half past six o'clock.

A great number of [illegible] were present during the discussion, who left the house at the conclusion of the Duke of Wellington's speech.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will, we understand, leave this city on Tuesday next, for the purpose of attending his parliamentary duties. He will be, therefore, present when the reform bill goes into committee. It is needless, we suppose, to apprise our readers, that proxies are not reckoned in committees.—*Evening Post.*

Caution to British Shipowners.—We publish the following as a caution to British shipowners, trading to the United States of America:—

"An opinion is entertained by many British merchants and shipowners, that under the treaty of commerce with the United States, whatever privileges are enjoyed by American vessels in the importation of produce into this country, the like privileges are enjoyed by British vessels in the ports of the United States; but the fact is otherwise. The navigation laws of this country permit the importation by foreign vessels, for home use, of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs; and some other articles are allowed to be imported by them, and bonded for exportation, and others, the importation of which is prohibited, are permitted to be taken back, but in none of these cases is the vessel or cargo subjected to forfeiture. It would, however, appear by the Navigation Act of the United States, that the importation of all articles is prohibited, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the subjects of the country of which the goods are the growth, produce, or manufacture; and that if foreign vessels bring any other kind of goods to the ports of the United States, they are subject, with their cargoes, to be seized and condemned as a forfeiture to the United States; and such is the rigour with which the law is enforced, that a British vessel has recently been condemned in the Admiralty Court of Charleston, for having brought back from Liverpool two bales of cotton, originally shipped from Charleston in a damaged state, and returned for the purpose of exposing the fraudulent manner in which the cotton had originally been packed.—*Liverpool Times*

Emigration to Nova Scotia.—It may be useful to British shipowners and emigrants to know, that the Provincial Council of Nova Scotia has enacted, that the owners of ships bringing emigrants into that colony shall in future pay ten shillings for every emigrant brought out without the sanction of the British Government, and five shillings for each one brought out with its sanction. The sums so raised are to be applied to the use and relief of the poorer sort of emigrants, but it may be doubted whether they will gain as much by that means, as they will lose by the increase in the passage money, which shipowners will be induced to demand in consequence of the tax, for though the money may, in the first instance, come out of the pockets of the shipowners, it must ultimately come out of those of the emigrants. This act is to last for three years. It will be seen by the following statement, with which we have been favoured by a friend, that a similar measure is about to be adopted in Canada:—"Letters are just arrived from Quebec, of the 16th February, advising that a bill was before the House of Assembly, to levy a tax upon all adult emigrants arriving in Quebec, of not more than one dollar per head, in order to raise a fund for enlarging the emigrant hospital there. The subscriptions obtained last year from the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal exceeded the poor rate in this country, and were collected by the clergy and other well disposed persons, for the sick and poor emigrants, many of whom must otherwise have been left to perish. Great alarm prevailed on hearing of the cholera morbus having visited England, and fearful apprehensions were entertained that it would be brought into Canada by the spring ships. No rules of quarantine had been fixed, but the station was expected to be at Hare Island, about 120 miles below Quebec."

Anne Kennet was tried on Friday, at Lewes, as an accessary after the fact, in the murder of Celia Holloway, for which John Holloway was convicted at the last Winter Assizes, and subsequently executed. The evidence now produced was precisely similar to that adduced on the former trial. The prisoner was acquitted.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—On Sunday, a poor man was found dead in a vault near Fitzwilliam place, and the same evening, another poor man was found dying in the street, and removed to Mark's watch-house, where he expired on Monday morning. Both deaths were caused by starvation!—*Dublin Paper.*

Atmosphere of London.—M. D'Arcet, member of the French Institute, recently made a scientific tour through this country. Feeling that he coughed without having a cold, in the foggy weather, he attributed it to the state of the atmosphere; and, to examine the air, he exposed a piece of wet litmus paper for half an hour, when it became red, from the carburetted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere. He one day placed a piece of litmus paper in his hat, and walked into the air, when a similar change was produced. This ingenious individual has visited many of our manufactories, and suggested ameliorations which will be productive of several thousands per annum to the proprietors. His journey proves that the French are as far before us in the application of chemistry to the arts as they are behind us in machinery.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Emigration has commenced to a frightful extent, whole parishes of the most industrious of our population are daily taking flight to the Canadas. Let any independent member of the Lower House move for the returns of the last three months, and he will find that our artisans are quitting our shores in shoals. The bee is on the wing; but the drone is left behind. Most of the mechanics, and others, who are now seeking the fruits of industry in a foreign clime, are the pride of their country—persons who have saved up from their earnings a hundred or two of pounds, with which they are transporting themselves and families, to commence anew in a less troubled and more congenial soil. This is not the emigration to reduce pauperism.—*Age.*

Died, at Grant's Braes, East Lothian, on the 3d current, Miss Annie Burns, the eldest sister of our national bard, who for nearly half a century was an inmate of the family of her excellent brother Gilbert, whose death was recorded in November, 1827. Of the family born to the poet's father, four sons and three daughters grew to man and woman's estate; and of these only two survive—Mrs. Begg, whose husband was killed by falling from his horse, and a married sister who resides in Ireland.—*Scotch Paper.*

COUNTY KILKENNY.

(From the *Moderator* of Wednesday.)

"The County of Kilkenny is *now becoming perfectly tranquil.*"—*Late speech of Mr. Blackney in the House of Commons.*

A gentleman on whose veracity we can place the most implicit reliance, has just communicated the following information to us:—On his way from this city to Castlecomer, on Monday, and when within two miles of that town, *about nine o'clock in the morning*, he perceived seven armed Whitefeet engaged in beating some poor man most unmercifully within a short distance of the public road, and in the presence of several people, none of whom wished, or dared, to interfere on behalf of the unfortunate object of their vengeance. Our informant, on his return in the evening, heard a shot fired (by one of the same party, he thinks), nearer to Castlecomer than the place where he saw them in the morning, and on looking in the direction from whence the report of the gun proceeded, he observed a young man riding rapidly towards the town; whether or not any attempt was made on his life by these miscreants the gentleman was unable to say. He likewise informs us, that as Stephen Wright, of Foulksrath Castle, Esq., was returning home on the above evening, accompanied by one of his shepherds, and when within less than two miles of his own residence, he was stopped by a gang of Whitefeet, amounting to from 14 to 16 persons, most of whom were well armed. The shepherd was compelled by them to go down on his knees in the gripe of the ditch. They then obliged Mr. W. to dismount; him they also ordered to kneel down, but that gentleman refused, upon which seven guns were instantly presented at his breast! One ruffian, who appeared to be somewhat intoxicated, charged Mr. Wright with having said something disrespectful of Capt. Rock at our late assizes in this city, and actually snapped a pistol at him! It fortunately missed fire, and thus, through the merciful interposition of Providence, the life of a most respectable gentleman and a valuable member of society has been preserved. When the fellow snapped the pistol the leader of the party, who appeared to be one of the better order of farmers, struck the fellow a blow on the arm and ordered him not at his peril to attempt to fire. They then made Mr. Wright pledge his word—with which the leader said he would be satisfied—not to give information against any of the party. He did so, and was then, with the shepherd, permitted to depart.

The following details will serve to show the accuracy of the information possessed by the Whitefeet throughout the country. On Sunday evening, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, four fellows, armed, walked into the kitchen of John Goslin, Esq., at Swiftsheath, within less than five miles of this city, and near Ballyraggett, and demanded his arms and ammunition. Mr. Goslin said he had only an old gun to shoot crows, which was almost useless. One of the party told him he knew he had only one gun, but that he should give it up as they wanted it particularly that evening. They took it away with them.

The same party then went across to Mrs. Wilson's house, in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr Goslin's. On their approaching the door, Richard Wilson, Esq, (brother in law to Mrs. W.) shut and locked it, and Mrs. Wilson proceeded to fasten all the windows, when the following dialogue took place between Mr. W. and the leader of the party:—

Mr. Wilson. What do you want?

Leader. We come for your arms.

W. We have not any arms, they were sent into town immediately after the attack on Mr. Cahill's house in February last.

Leader. You have a gun for shooting crows. (This gun was brought from this city a few days before for that purpose).

W. We have only an old carbine, which would be of no use to you.

Leader. Yes, you have a fowling piece—(this was the fact)—and we want your powder also.

W. We have not got any, nor had not any powder for the last week.

Leader. You have, for you got a pound of it from town on Wednesday. (Mr. W. it appears, sent for 1lb of powder to Kilkenny on that day, but did not get it). We don't wish to injure or smash your house, but if you don't instantly let us in, and give us the gun and powder we'll do both.

Not having any means of defence Mr. W. thought it most prudent to admit them. Three of them entered the house and proceeded to the parlour; one remained outside. They were in no way disguised, except that the leader, who was a tall man and remarkably well dressed, had a handkerchief tied up over his mouth and nose, having, he said, "a severe cold." He sat down on a chair. Whenever he wished to give any directions to his companions he addressed them, not by name but No. 1, 2, 3, &c.

Leader. We are going on a serious expedition, and when we are done with your gun it shall be returned.

Mr. W. Will you allow me to ask you a few questions?

Leader. By all means.

W. What do you intend by taking up such a quantity of arms?

Leader. To put down tithes and land-jobbers.

W. With regard to tithes you ought not now to complain—you do not pay them, and the government have promised and are taking measures to afford you relief.

Leader. They (the people) may thank *us* for that.

W. What do you mean by land jobbers?

Leader. Land-jobbers are rascals that go and take land ten years before it's out of lease.

W. I believe nothing of that kind occurs now.

Leader. Oh, every man to his fancy. Let us have the gun.

W. It will be impossible for us to keep the crows off the wheat without it.

Leader. Any expense you are at to keep them off I'll pay. Crows are of little consequence compared to the cause of the country.

The fellows then left Mrs. Wilson's house and went to that of George Deane's, the Clerk of Odogh Church, where they were joined by several others. They did not procure any arms at Deane's.

[Several other outrages of a similar kind are detailed].

Mr. Greene, R.M., and a party of the 70th Regiment patrolled for a considerable distance in the direction of Johnswell on Sunday night. They did not meet with any of the Whitefeet, for the gentry, we think, latterly prefer committing depredations in the middle of the day.

At noon on Friday last eight men, all armed, went to the house of Edmund Staunton, of Seskin, Esq. (agent to Captain Bryan), and fired several shots. Two of them entered his dwelling and asked for Mr. S. Not finding that gentleman at home, they left directions that he should, in future, pay, instead of 10d a day to his workmen, only 6d, and give each an acre of ground, for which he should be permitted to charge 40s a year. These miscreants said they had the greatest respect for Mr. Staunton; that they would be sorry to injure him, but that he must comply with their terms. They subsequently compelled all his labourers, herds, men and women servants, &c. to quit his employment, but *kindly* permitted two of the house servants to return for the purpose of packing up their clothes, provided they did not attempt to employ themselves in any work about the house! Mr. Staunton was the first person in his neighbourhood, we understand, who raised the wages of the working classes to 10d a day, yet this is the *fifth* time that gentleman has been annoyed by the visits of these ruffians.

DISASTER AT SEA.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—The pinnace boat of the bark *Zetes* (which sailed from Waterford, Ireland, for this port, on the 5th of November last), arrived here at a late hour last evening with 15 persons, being all her passengers (with only one exception) and two of her crew. From one of her cabin passengers we have learnt, that the vessel struck on the oyster bank, about one hundred miles to the eastward of the S.W. pass, on the night of Tuesday, the 24th of January, and the wind having fortunately veered about, was got off; her crew and passengers were incessantly employed pumping the ship from that date up to the departure of the pinnace. The vessel was almost entirely without provisions and water, the crew and passengers (who had been obliged to take an equal share in the labour) were exhausted, the vessel was hove to on Monday, January 30, and the carpenter, with a boat's company, sent ashore to endeavour to procure some provisions and information as to where the vessel then was—the persons in command of the ship acknowledging their total ignorance of her situation. On Wednesday last, the passengers (being at the time almost on the verge of starvation) requested to be allowed to take one of the boats to attempt a landing on the coast, which being granted they being joined by two of the ship's company, left the vessel on the same day. They came up the Barrataria, and expressed their sense of gratitude to Mr. Bennett's planter at the entrance of the Grand Point pass, at whose house they stopped three days. They complain that the captain of the ship was almost always in a state of drunkenness. After the vessel struck, all hands found it necessary to appoint his brother, who had been first mate, to the command of the vessel. They employed a pilot on Saturday last, to go to the ship and take provisions, and they agree in stating that unless some immediate assistance be rendered to her, the vessel must be abandoned by the rest of the ship's company. There were 17 persons left on board.—*American Paper.*

CHOLERA SPREE.

On Friday five young men were brought up to Union-hall police office, charged with making a disturbance at the Cholera Hospital, Newington. It appeared that the defendants had been carousing at a house in Newington on the preceding night, and in the midst of their hilarity it was proposed that one of the party should feign an attack of cholera, and be conveyed to the hospital, in order to see how the medical men would treat the case. The suggestion was unanimously adopted by the company, and a young man of cadaverous aspect was selected as the most likely person to impose on the skill of the doctors. The pretended patient being placed in a lying position upon a shutter, was conveyed on the shoulders of his four companions to the Cholera Hospital. On reaching the gate, they knocked loudly, and when it was opened the man on the shutter pretended to be suffering under great agony, and while writhing with apparent pain, by over exertion, he fell off the shoulders of his friends, but still continued to imitate a person labouring under the disease. Walters, the beadle, who happened to be in attendance at the hospital, suspecting the trick, and that it was done for the purpose of creating a disturbance, at once admitted the party within the gate, and the patient, who was evidently under the influence of liquor, was carried up stairs into a cholera ward and placed in bed, while the four bearers of the shutter, on which he was brought there, were given over into the custody of the police, and taken to the station house. The man, left behind in the hospital, soon fell asleep and remained there till the morning, when he and the rest of his companions were brought up to this office. One and all the defendants looked very chopfallen when brought before the magistrates, and the man who had slept at the hospital declared that he was so drunk the night before that he had no recollection of what had taken place. Mr. Curling said, that for the scandalous behaviour of the defendants, it was a pity that the doctors did not well physic the man who had pretended to be so ill, and having given the defendants a severe admonition fined them 5s each for being drunk.—*London Paper.*

On the 17th inst., at the Guildford petty sessions, two young women were sentenced to seven days' hard labour for not going in proper time to their work, and for being two hours at dinner instead of one.

Recollections of an Assize Week.—A man was indicted for setting fire to a stack of straw. An objection was started that it was a stubble stack. The judge decided that the term straw did not apply to stubble, and the prisoner was acquitted. The counsel for a man convicted of sheep-stealing endeavoured to get rid of the case by showing that the leg bones of the sheep did not fit in the way described in the indictment. Objection over-ruled, on the ground that the *non fit* was owing to the sinews having become dry and contracted. The prosecutor in a case in which a man was convicted of robbing him of his handkerchief, whilst he was attending a funeral sermon at a Baptist meeting house, being asked by the judge why he did not take care of his property when he was in a crowd, replied, "*My Lord*, I was attending to what the minister was saying." Judge—"Oh! good, very good. I wish every hearer was so attentive." In the case of a man convicted of stealing some barley, his counsel asked the prosecutor why he grew barley in a particular field? The judge to the counsel—"Why do you carry a £5 note in your pocket? I never heard such a question put. I will not allow such nonsense before me. The jury, myself, and the auditory, deserve better treatment." Two men were tried for stealing a hand vice, and acquitted. The prosecution will cost the county more than is usually allowed by parish officers for the support of a man and his wife for twelve months. —*London Herald.*

"The invasion of private life by the press is really execrable; it is as bad as the inquisition" observed W—. "It is much the same," said J—, "only a different kind of inquisitors."

TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The Rev. Mr. Alley concludes a strong letter to his Grace on the new education system, as follows:—

"Of 8,000,000 of people, the population of Ireland, there is not *even one solitary individual* of any sect, or any party, now united by the bonds of sentiment or respect to the existing Government—there may be a *few* by office and emolument—the Roman Catholic Clergy and laity are, to a man, in open hostility, and carry on a desultory wasting war against their measures—the Protestant Clergy and laity have withdrawn their confidence, and no longer trust them—the Magistracy are disgusted at the petulance and insolence of office—the depraved morals of Society and upbraid them—the Established Religion of the State has taken alarm at the warning loudly given by them to her Bishops, that "it was high time they should put their houses in order", and the whole Protestant people complain, that though, through the instrumentality of their untainted loyalty and unflinching resolution, a Protestant King is yet supported on a Protestant throne, and the integrity of the empire and British connection still maintained, they are sneered at, and taunted as an illiterate wretched faction.

"I have seen England great, the arbitress of the fate of nations—raising prostrate Kings—overthrowing ruthless tyrants—her Constitution unimpaired—her laws respected—her religion revered—her commerce flourishing—her people happy.

"I now behold England powerless—her Constitution forced—her laws trampled down—her people rebellious—society disorganised—trade bankrupt—and the revenue gliding imperceptibly away. I see her permit a Popish subject to assume a title of pre-eminence above the laws and the government and proclaiming himself "LIBERATOR," trample upon both.

"I see her permit a Popish Jesuit Bishop to issue his decrees against the Protestant Church and her rights, and evoke the spiritual resentments of a bigoted people to execute them, through blood and massacre—while he himself declares, in the very presence of Parliament, he will no longer yield obedience to existing laws.

"I see her permit weak Ministers to overturn our national Scriptural Education, and withdraw public support from our public schools; while they maintain, through the national purse, Popish colleges, and Popish plans of education, independent of Scriptural instruction.

"I see her permit our holy Protestant Church, built upon divine revelation and Scripture evidence, to be assailed by the united powers of Popery, Infidelity, and expediency.

"I see her permit the advance of Popery through every possible path—even in opposition to existing law. Her chapels are now cathedrals and churches—her Bishops, Lords—her Priests, Rectors—and unfortunate Ireland, the only country into which Jesuits and Monks, and Orders, hunted from every corner of Europe, are permitted to transplant themselves, and flourish under the invigorating influence of a too mild government.

"I see her admitting the monstrous doctrine, that religious national education should be regulated according to mere number, and not divine truth, and *a fortiori*, if the majority of the population in a Christian State are Hindoo or Mahometan, national aid should be withdrawn from Scriptural education, and appropriated to the support of heathen or anti Christian schools.

"This is your new education system—this the pit fall over which Popery has strewed ashes, to catch your Grace and our Protestant Church. I am neither a factionist, nor "the whisperer of a faction." I meddle little with politics; those I would leave between Whigs and Tories, if, mixed up as our religion is with the State, Whig or Tory would render it that common justice which our church has a right to claim, and which no power shall induce its defenders to surrender. But so long as I am compelled to look at the devastating torrent which Popery, and infidelity, and conciliation, and expediency have let loose, and which, if not speedily arrested, by the opposition of one *solid mass of English, Irish, and Scotch Protestantism*, will inevitably sweep away our Religion, Constitution, and Throne, I shall not cease to warn my country of the danger which surrounds her.

"GEORGE ALLEY."

Moyhett Rectory, Trim, March 1832.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War office, 23d March, 1832.

1st Regiment of Lifeguards, Cornet and Sub Lieutenant T. Heron, Viscount Ranelagh, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baynton, who retires; P B Turnor, gent to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Ranelagh.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Lieut Col Lord A W M Hill, from half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice J Grey, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d Regiment of Foot—J Lighton, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hill.

14th ditto—Lieut T Shore, from the 84th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dorner, appointed to the 24th Foot; Lieut H K Storke, from half pay unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice W Maxwell, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut T. Shore, to be Adjutant, vice Ormsby, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

15th ditto—Staff Surg W Wallace, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Caldwell, who has accepted commutation.

20th ditto—F F Jaquerin, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wyndham, whose appointment has not taken place.

24th ditto—Lieut C Dorner, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice L Heyland, who retires upon half pay 101st Foot.

26th ditto—Capt R Price, from half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice W H Sitwell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

27th ditto—Capt R Fulton, from half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice F Shea, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

28th ditto—Lieut C B Carruthers to be Captain, without purchase, vice Trant, deceased; Ensign F Adams, to be Lieutenant, vice Carruthers; G F C Napier, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Adams.

38th ditto—Lieut J J Lowth, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mackay, who retires, Ensign W C Symonds to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Lowth; Gentleman Cadet W Ironside, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Symonds.

41st ditto—F O Darrell, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Darrell, who retires.

79th ditto—Major R Ferguson, from half pay, Unattached, to be Major, vice J Barwick, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

84th ditto—Lieut R J Hanley, from the half pay of the 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shore, appointed to the 14th Foot; R W Lacy, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice J Lacy who resigns.

96th ditto—Lieut R Bush, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Waller, promoted; Ensign J Clyde, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bush.

97th ditto—Ensign O Keating, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barton, who retires; T Greene, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Keating.

99th ditto—Lieut C F Kerr, from half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice J. H. Greetham, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d West India Regiment—W R Peavy, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brittlebank, promoted.

Unattached—Capt F W S Waller, from the 96th Foot, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.

Hospital Staff—Ass Surg J T Hurst M D from the half pay 57th Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice E Hollier, who exchanges.

American Trade.—Such is the extensive consumption in the United States, and so considerable is the trade in British goods from that country to other parts of America and the East Indies, that the exports of British manufacture to the United States, during the last year, including woollens, cottons, iron, &c., was greater than has been known for fifteen or twenty years past. At present the Transatlantic merchant is so fully stocked, that the trade will probably be dull, at least to the latter part of the year. Every thing serves to show that the lowering of the duties on goods imported into the United States would greatly benefit the British manufacturer and merchant; yet not more than it would benefit the American consumer. There is good reason to hope that the tariff will be essentially modified this year.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Animal Instinct.—"A strong proof of intellect was given in the case of Colonel O'Kelly's parrot. When the Colonel and his parrot were at Brighton, the bird was asked to sing; he answered, 'I can't.' Another time he left off in the middle of a tune, and said, 'I have forgot.' Colonel O'Kelly continued the tune for a few notes, and the parrot took it up where the Colonel had left off. The parrot took up the bottom of a lady's petticoat, and said, 'What a pretty foot!' The parrot seeing the family at breakfast said, 'Won't you give some breakfast to Poll?' The company teazed and mopped him a good deal; he said, 'I don't like it.'"—(From a memorandum found amongst the late Earl of Guilford's papers).

Appropriate Music.—There is a set of music bells in the steeple of St. John's Church, Perth, which play one of a series of lively Scottish airs every time the clock strikes. It so happened, one Sunday, at twelve o'clock, just as the minister below happened to use, with peculiar emphasis, the striking scripture metaphor, "Plough up the fallow ground of your hearts," that the music bells struck up, after the manner of an orchestra on the discharge of a toast at a public dinner, struck up the appropriate air, "Corn rigs are bonny," to the infinite edification, and no less amusement, of the audience.

Waterford Mail.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

remark as did Mr. Dubbs, who published his pamphlet on the state of Ireland in 1729, and I am sorry to say that it holds good to this day, that there are in Ireland two prices for land, a Catholic price and a Protestant price (hear)—that the Protestant cannot bring himself to offer a rent which he knows he cannot pay, if he live up to the standard he has formed for himself of necessary comfort (hear, hear). The Roman Catholic, who has a lower standard of comfort, will engage to pay a higher rent, and thus arises one cause of Protestant emigration. In fact, the Protestant is the more expensive animal. I am assured there are two millions of Roman Catholics in Ireland who, from year's end to year's end, never taste animal food, and the squalid state of filth and misery in which many of them are contented to live, is too notorious to make it necessary for me to comment on it here. The other cause is the persecutions to which the Protestants are exposed from the Roman Catholics, aided, I must say, by the government (cheers). The Irish Protestants at this instant present the most astonishing spectacle of any people on the face of the earth (hear). Maligned, misrepresented, traduced, held forth to the people of England by an unexampled combination of the British press—a press, the conductors of which I do believe were paid by money contributed from this country—as a body of ferocious, blood-stained and blood-thirsty tyrants (hear)—persecuted by the exclusive dealing system of the Roman Catholics. Waylaid at fair and market, worried with government prosecutions, involving their liberties and lives (hear, hear, and cheers)—deserted by their natural leaders, the gentry and nobility of the country—are still a gallant people, unshaken, unseduced, unterrified (cheers). Their loyalty they kept; their love, their zeal—exhibiting to their superiors an example of consistency and resolution well worthy of their imitation. I will call their loyalty exclusive. I ask where is loyalty, or a love of British connexion, but amongst them? (hear, hear). I ask calmly—dispassionately, is it not as notorious as the sun that shines, that the Roman Catholic population of this country have their souls wrapt up in the longing, lingering expectation of the day that is to liberate them from Saxon thraldom, and the burden of a foreign yoke? (cheers). Is there any one in the land who doubts this?—let him look to one fact:—last year, at the period at which it was said O'Connell was to take office, when he appeared to abandon the repeal question—*The Morning Register* and *Freeman's Journal*, the two great Roman Catholic papers, chose on that occasion different lines—the *Register* supported the agitator—*The Freeman's Journal* opposed him. The great agitator had to succumb—the circulation of the *Register* fell rapidly away, while that of the *Freeman's Journal* doubled. Is not this an evidence of the feeling that is abroad respecting English connection? Hear the Rev Mr. Sweeny, a Roman Catholic Priest's account, at a late meeting at Carlow, of the sentiment entertained towards the name of Englishman—"the infant is taught to lisp the name of *Sassenagh*—as he grows up his conception of it is enlarged, until at length he beholds in this single denomination all that is malignant in intention and cruel in execution" (hear, hear). Yet these are the people upon whom the Government is about to transfer, by the Irish Bill the political influence of the country. Look to the moral and religious population of Ulster. The far ther north we advance, say the Judges, so properly and easily does crime disappear, till we arrive at the maiden calendar of Carrickfergus, whose jail does not contain a single prisoner (hear, hear). How different the aspect in the progress towards Cape Clear—in the Counties of Doyle and O'Connell (hear, hear). Catholic Ireland is at this moment one mighty Aceldama—one hundred and eighty three inquests, said the Attorney General, at the late Tipperary trials, have been held in the county since the preceding assizes—one hundred and eighty three inquests upon individuals murdered, in little more than six months! (hear, hear, hear). The humbler classes of Protestants are guilty of no enormities or violations of law; they deserve the fostering support of government; yet many are compelled to leave their country, abhorring the trials to which they are submitted. They should recollect before they separate themselves from their brethren here that all classes of Protestants, from the humblest peasant to the most exalted aristocrat in the land, share at present the same affliction (hear, hear)—that it is impossible the present state of things can last long (loud and long continued cheering). Let them judge of the difficulties to which their brethren the Protestant magistrates are exposed, from the following single instance. I select it both as remarkable and brief (hear). When the repeal agitation flourished, on the 30th of December, 1830, Mr. Stanley issued a circular, in which he thus addressed the magistracy, "I am directed to assure you, that while his Excellency will not fail to visit with his severest displeasure any magistrates who may shrink from the due performance of functions so vitally important, so on the other hand your efforts for the suppression of acts of outrage or illegality will be duly appreciated" (hear, hear, hear). Here then the government solemnly called upon the magistracy to perform an onerous and responsible duty, at a crisis of great difficulty—it pledged itself as a government, nay, I will say, its individual members pledged themselves, as men of honor, "to afford the magistracy the fullest protection in the responsible exercise of their authority" (cheers). I quote the words of Mr. Stanley's letter—and did they preserve their faith and make good their engagements with Captain Graham, who shortly after, in obedience to their call "honestly fulfilled his duties" so vitally important?" (cries of "no, no.") The world will answer the question as you have, and cry, "no, no." I ask can any government conduct (I need not say how they kept that promise with Captain Graham), but I say, no Government can long conduct the business of a country which has exhibited so flagrant and so reckless a violation of its solemn engagements (loud cheering). But it will be said that the government disapproved of the employment of a yeomanry force on such an occasion, and such ground they assigned for the dismissal of Captain Graham. Then I ask, how did it happen that when Mr. Moore, of Cashew, requiring instructions how to act on an occasion of apprehended riot, wrote to Mr. Stanley to say, "there is a sufficient body of Loyal yeomanry in our part of the country to prevent aggression and preserve the public peace if the magistrates be empowered to call upon them"—that Mr. Stanley immediately "you are actually empowered to call upon them"—all!—*talk*, mark the wording of the reply—"all persons to aid and assist in preserving the public peace" (hear, hear, hear)—and again, when the Carlow yeomanry had been employed on a similar occasion, if the government condemned the employment of the yeomanry force, why did Col. Gosset write to the brigade major, to express "the Lord Lieutenant's approbation of the good conduct and steadiness displayed by the Carlow yeomanry" (immense cheering). This was a case quite in point with that of Newtownbarry, excepting in the fatal result as to the loss of human life. Surely this approval of the conduct of a yeomanry body, where no qualifying remark was added, implied an approbation upon the part of the Lord Lieutenant of the principle of calling them out (continued cheering.) It may be said all this is inferential, but I will put the matter past a doubt, and bring home to the government that they actually directed the employment of a yeomanry force on a similar occasion (hear, hear.) A riot was expected in the month of February, 1831, at a meeting about to be held near Gorey, mark you, Gorey is within a few miles of Newtownbarry. The Magistrates of the neighbourhood sent one of their body up to Dublin, who waited on Mr. Stanley—when he explained the reason of his visit, and applied for the assistance of the government, what was Mr. Stanley's reply? I presume you will suppose it to be a caution to the Magistrates not to employ any force but the civil power (hear.) Probably you will think he directed them to swear in a large body of special constables? No such thing. This same Mr. Stanley—this same representative of the government who dismissed Captain Graham, and essayed twice to put him on trial for his life, because he employed a yeomanry force (hear, hear.)—thank God the grand jury did not afford those who might be selected by ballot from amongst the Papists and radicals of the country—from perhaps the very rabble engaged in the outrage, that triumph of pronouncing his verdict—this same Mr. Stanley exclaims to Major Owen, the person deputed by the Wexford magistrates to wait upon him for instructions—"Pray, sir have you no yeomanry in the neighbourhood? Have you no yeomanry in the neighbourhood? I should wish to know why they should not be called out" (immense cheering). The statement is almost incredible, yet it is most true (renewed cheers). Such conduct needs no comment, yet the calling out of the yeomanry, when the nearest military station was twenty miles distant—when the shortness and urgency of the time rendered an application for military assistance impracticable, is assigned by the government as the grounds upon which they sacrificed Captain Graham (cheering and clapping of hands). May their efforts against all their intended victims prove equally inocuous (hear, hear)—Captain Graham enjoys the approbation and respect of every friend to order in Ireland. I mention this as one instance to show that the pressure is not solely upon the lower classes of Protestants, but also upon the higher (hear). That our humble brethren may not consider themselves as exclusively the objects of persecution—a persecution directed against the nobleman, the landlord, the clergy, and every Protestant interest in the country—that they may rest assured that such a system must soon terminate—that the fruitless attempt to poise the pyramid of society upon its apex instead of its base, must quickly be given over (cheers) Rays of hope are beginning to break from different quarters. This state of things, I emphatically repeat, cannot last (immense cheering). Better days are in store for us. I would implore of our poorer brethren to bide the time. Already has a happy omen been given, a presage of future good evinced, in the union that has taken place between the individuals of our party (hear, hear, and cheers). I would direct the attention of the Protestants to the declaration of the duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on Thursday last. Speaking of the Protestants of Ireland he said—"They were the people to whom, from historical recollections, from superior intelligence and information, from possessing five-sixths of the property, an English government were to look for maintaining the connexion of the countries; they had never failed England in the hour of difficulty, and upon them alone England could rely" (cheers). This sentiment has many claims to our attention—not merely from its accurate and strict truth, but from the remarkable individual to whom it is attributed (hear). I consider it not so much as the expression of opinion of a person of great practical experience and vast influence, but as the sentiment of the great party which he unquestionably represents (hear)—and I point it out to Irish Protestants as a proof that the mists and false lights in which they have been represented to the English public are now beginning to clear away (hear, hear). We certainly are now placed in circumstances of embarrassment and difficulty, but that is the lot of man, from which neither eastern or western hemisphere is free. We must not conceal from ourselves, that the present trial to which we are submitted may not be allotted for the wisest and most beneficent purposes—its termination is obscured from our eyes, and can be known to Him only in whose hands are the issues of event (cheers). Of one who out of evil elicits good, and who often, by means which to our blindness seem the most fearful and afflicting accomplishes ends of the wisest and tenderest benevolence (cheers). It is in the blaze of lightnings, amid the noise of thunders rending the sky, that those rains descend which confer upon the regions of the tropics their astonishing fertility, sustaining the vast profusion of animal life in which they abound, and decking their plains with the odours and tints of Eden (cheers). Let us not then suppose our present trial, without its merciful ends. Even already we may trace the mercy of a presiding mind in the restored harmony which now pervades a body, which but lately seemed scattered to the four winds of heaven. The purity of our scriptural church has been vindicated—the calumnies with which her exemplary ministers were assailed, have been exposed. In the recent investigation before the parliamentary committees, instead of extortioners and hard men wringing their pittance from the miseries and distresses of the peasantry, they have been exhibited in all the characteristics of exemplary forbearance and moderation (cheers), shedding around them in circles of which they were the centre, the blessings of an active charity, of a pure religion, of civilization, of refinement (renewed cheering). Even in a political point of view, the present awful attempt, should it fail—and I trust in a merciful Providence, that fail it will (hear, hear)—will show the strength and durability of that mighty fabric, that wonder of the earth, that offspring of the piety and wisdom of countless centuries, the constitutional government of these countries (cheers)—should the attempt now made to loosen the pillars on which it stands, should the delirious efforts of those who wield the royal power, and the madness of the people, fail in their united efforts to effect its overthrow, it will prove that a recuperative power resides in our balanced constitution, which no government of the earth has ever possessed (hear, hear). It will justify the wisdom of those great men who laid her foundations low, and it will probably confer another century upon the duration of a prosperous and mighty people (cheers). A reliance upon this superintending power, as my hon. friend remarked, when he first opened the proceedings of this Society, will prove our best source of hope, and confidence, and courage in sustaining us in the arduous duties we have undertaken, it will cheer us in all the struggles we have to make; should we succeed, it will hallow the hour of victory; should we fail, it will prove our surest consolation in defeat. (Mr. Boyton resumed his seat amid the enthusiastic applause of the whole meeting.)

The following gentlemen were named as the committee, with liberty to add to their numbers:—Lord Glandine, Honourable Mr. Planket, Rev. Mr. Boyton, Robert Bourke, Esq., Captain Cottingham, Rev. Mr. M'Crea, George A. Hamilton, and Mr. Frazer.

The Dean of St. Patrick's gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for a committee to prepare a petition to parliament, praying for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Wade having been voted out of the chair, and Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq. having been moved thereto, an unanimous resolution of thanks was passed to William Blaney Wade, Esq., for his dignified and proper conduct; and then the society adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, Saturday, March 31.

IRISH TITHES.

The debate on Mr. Stanley's resolutions was brought to a close on Tuesday night, when the resolutions were carried, after two ineffectual attempts to oppose them. In one instance, a proposed further adjournment was negatived by a majority of 123 to 27; in the other, the second resolution was carried on a division proposed by Mr. Hunt, by a majority of 86 to 11. Thus at length something will be done on behalf of the defrauded clergymen, and the power of the government called forth in aid of laws which have been so scandalously trampled under foot.

The Reform Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords on Monday, and we are sorry to observe that something very like *ratting* was exhibited by two or three of their Lordships on the occasion. Further on the subject it would be mere idle prate to offer. It is needless to remark, that nothing in the Bill, nor all connected with it, affords the least pretence for tergiversation. The Bill is as much a bill of revolution as ever it was, and those who go over to the Minister on this infernal project, must be possessed by a natural propensity to ratting which no sense of shame, nor effort of reason could ever overcome. Fortunately however it will require more than a few, to accomplish the work of destruction. We make our account with some, and hope to be able to spare them without danger.

CLUBS.

Our readers must have observed that there is now formed in Dublin a Protestant Conservative Club, which, from the number and respectability of its members, and the talent displayed by its leading men, bids fair to become of great weight and influence, and to attract a considerable share of public attention. We are no great admirers of Club law and Club governments; but under peculiar circumstances it cannot be denied that they may be necessary, and highly useful. The 'Conservative' has commenced operations in a very judicious way, and if it be kept up with sufficient spirit, we have no doubt will be *felt* in a little time in more ways than one. It can be no objection to it, that it is a close copy, so far as regards machinery, of the old Catholic Association, and it is an argument in its favour, that it is such a Club as the Protestants of Ireland have never made a trial of, in any of the battles or difficulties they have had to encounter of late years. All their reliance was placed on a holiday meeting with a few long winded and prepared speeches—a few newspapers, and an idle, senseless, obnoxious, and too often mischievous parade of orange ribbands on stated occasions, which added nothing but division and enmity to their cause. There was no intellect in this sort of thing, and a vast body of rational, quiet, but most valuable people, turned from them in disgust. Protestantism without bigotry and without cant, is an excellent thing, and will always have its admirers; but it has been reduced to silence, or driven into the ranks of opposition, by mismanagement and neglect. It did not want for religious defenders; but it had no fair field for the display of its purely political dispositions. The Conservative Club would supply this defect, and if managed properly, might be of infinite use. It must not be an arena of controversy—there are other opportunities for *that*—but it should be a society for an open and manly discussion of the complaints and grievances (whatever they may be) and interests of the Protestant people of Ireland. At the head of the society we are happy to see such a man as Mr. BOYTON. It is an earnest for its zeal, sincerity, and well directed exertion.

The packet of Wednesday arrived here at the unwonted hour of four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

John Power, Esq., of Churchtown, was sworn in at the petty sessions of Carrickbeg, as a magistrate of this county. James Power, Esq. of Ballylinch, one of the deputy lieutenants of the county of Waterford, was also sworn in as a magistrate for the county of Tipperary.

CLONMEL ASSIZES.

This protracted Assizes terminated on Monday evening. The persons capitally convicted were as follow:—Patrick Beary and Edmond Walsh, for rape and robbery, to be hanged on Tuesday, the 3d of April; Denis Shanahan, Patrick Gleeson, Richard Hewitt, and John Quinn, conspiracy to murder, to be hanged on Saturday the 7th of April; James Cormick and Margaret Gunning, for conspiracy to murder, to be hanged on Saturday, the 4th of April. James Gunning, for murder, was hanged on Thursday, the 22d inst. Sentence of death was recorded against nine others for various offences; and fifty persons were sentenced to transportation for different terms. About forty persons were sentenced for other offences to various terms of imprisonment.

O'CONNELL IN CASHEL.

On Thursday evening the inhabitants of this ancient city entertained Mr. O'Connell, at a public dinner at Ryall's Hotel. Upwards of one hundred persons sat down to dinner. The usual speechification took place on the occasion; and the Pennefather family, who are the proprietors of the town, came in for a plentiful share of abuse for their apathy towards the interests of the inhabitants.

Carrickshock Affair.—Various rumours have been afloat respecting *Keane*, a principal in the massacre of the police in the county of Kilkenny. It was stated in a public print here, that he had sailed for America some day last week, and was now beyond the reach of pursuit. It is easy to perceive a *motive* for such statements; but we have reason to believe that the fellow is still in the country, and quite in a situation to admit of being traced. We are assured on good authority that he was in this city on Saturday last, and was seen passing out of a public house in Barron-strand-street at a late hour on Saturday evening. He was afterwards seen crossing the bridge, and it is believed that he is still in the neighbourhood. Under all the circumstances, it does appear to us most extraordinary that he has not been arrested before this.

Surgeon Phelan has been unanimously elected to the surgeoncy of the County Tipperary jail by the Grand Jury, in the room of Doctor Fitzgerald, R. M. resigned.

The Hon. Baron Foster passed through Kilkenny on Monday, on his return home from the Clonmel Assizes. His Lordship was met at Nine-mile-house by a corporal and 6 troopers, who had been sent from Kilkenny for the purpose by Col. Evans. He was accompanied by a similar escort to the Royal Oak.

Lord Granville, the British Ambassador at Paris, will come over to England to vote on the second reading of the Reform Bill, and will remain in this country until the bill has got through the ordeal of the committee. Peers are not allowed to vote by proxy in committee; he will therefore have to remain during the whole time.

Including those who have been advanced in the peerage, as in the instance of Earl Grosvenor, raised to be the Marquis of Westminster, there have been THIRTY creations of peers during the present reign.

A general reduction of public salaries, and in the salaries of persons connected with the Court, is spoken of, but the period for commencing it will depend on the fate of the reform bill. The economizing mania has attacked all the European governments.—*Court Journal.*

The celebrated Sir Hudson Lowe arrived from Ceylon at Port Louis (one of the Mauritia isles) the 8th of September last; informed of his intended arrival, a concourse of people repaired to the place of disembarkation. Not knowing how to interpret the intentions of this multitude, he hesitated to land, when the police arrived and escorted him to the seat of government.—*French Paper.*

The accounts from Gibraltar state that no vessels from London are allowed to enter that port.

The last accounts from Fernando Po state that the climate was very unhealthy; several of the mechanics who went out with Col. Nicholls had died of fever. The marines and officers have been generally healthy, none of the latter having been ill. The *Black Joke* and *Fair Rosamond* tenders, while cruising in company off the River Bonny, captured in that river, in September, two large Spanish armed brigs, without resistance, named the *Regulus* and *Rapido*. They each sailed with 400 slaves on board; but, being chased up the river, the Spaniards landed the greater part of the slaves, and ran the vessels on shore. The horrid miscreants in the *Rapido*, not being enabled to land their slaves in the canoes quick enough, threw overboard 125 shackled together, only two of whom were saved, being picked up by a boat from the *Black Joke*. Both vessels were taken to Sierra Leone and condemned.

Irish Bills.—The Irish Post-office Bill, the Tobacco Bill, and the Dublin Coal Bill have received the Royal Assent.

Railway from London to Bristol.—We understand that two civil engineers of eminence, are busily occupied (under the auspices of some leading interests) in making the necessary surveys for the above important work.

Lord Edward Chichester has been appointed to the Deanery of Raphoe, vacant by the death of the late Dean Allott.

The High Sheriff of Westmeath and the police of Kildare have removed all notices calling anti-tithe meetings in those counties.

At the Downshire Assizes, the proprietors of the *Newry Examiner* were found guilty on a criminal information for a libel on five Magistrates of the County Armagh.

On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, the body of Mrs. Hayes, of the Portobello Hotel, Dublin, was found drowned in the grand canal, between the hotel and Charlemont bridge. The unfortunate deceased, who was of very advanced years, had, for some time back, been labouring under mental derangement.

Mr. Robert Harvey, of Fethard, county Tipperary, received a threatening notice last week to attend the anti-tithe meeting holden at the Catholic chapel, and in consequence attended said meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Boyton has been admitted a member of the London Conservative Society.

Judge Jebb and Baron Foster will arrive here to-morrow from Cork, and proceed next day to Ennis, where the assizes will be resumed according to adjournment. Some persons were taken up this week for the murder of the five police near Listowvarna, which trial will come on with other crown prosecutions for murder, including that of Sergeant Robinson, 5th regiment.—*Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday.*

On Monday evening, as the Derry mail was proceeding to the post office of Dublin, one of the leaders came in contact with a coal cart, by which the horse was killed, and the others much injured. The accident was principally caused by the breaking of the reins, and the coachman being thus deprived of all control over the leaders.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF CONSPIRATORS.

(*From the Globe of Wednesday.*)

Last night, in consequence of information which had been forwarded to Superintendent Hunter, of the H division, that gentleman, in company with Inspector Norman, took fifteen policemen in private clothes, and went to a building in Glasshouse court, Goodman's yard, which had formerly been used as a carpenter's shop, and having carefully effected an entrance, they proceeded up a step ladder to the first floor, and from thence by another ladder to the loft above where they discovered six men having the appearance of mechanics exercising themselves with broad swords; they made no resistance, and, indeed, they had no opportunity of doing so, so cautiously and suddenly were they surrounded by the police. They were disarmed and taken in hackney coaches to Scotland yard, where they were lodged during the night. This morning they were taken before a magistrate, merely *pro formâ*, in order to get them remanded until evidence against them can be collected and prepared. In the loft were found several weapons of various descriptions—but no fire arms; there were also papers, which were secured.

The prisoners, with several others, were in the habit of meeting in the above place for some time past, and are connected with a large body of men who have united for the purpose of training themselves to the use of arms. On the walls of the building were painted the different cuts and positions of the broadsword exercise.

The place where the men were apprehended is in a narrow unwholesome court off the Minories, just out of the city. So secretly was their capture made by the party of policemen, that to a late hour this afternoon nothing was known of it in the immediate neighbourhood. The superintendent and inspector have been, we learn, before the government authorities this forenoon on the subject.

THE REFORM BILL.

(From the *Standard.*)

The bill was last night read a first time in the House of Lords, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday week.

Lords Harrowby and Wharncliffe and the Bishop of London each made a profession of his political faith, and each made a declaration that he would vote for the second reading of the bill.

The apology of the lords in question is, *first*, that they expect to render the bill harmless in the committee, in the teeth of Lord Grey's declaration that he will not allow any material change—in defiance, moreover, of the known fact, that, as the measure is vicious in principle, no modification can render it other than destructive; *secondly*, the noble lords are persuaded of the necessity of apostacy by the unabated zeal of the people in urging the measure. Where do Lords Harrowby and Wharncliffe find this unabated zeal? Is it at the elections of the last half year, where the reformers have been uniformly and signally beaten? Is it at meetings, or associations, from which—how promiscuously soever such meetings and associations may be brought together—reformers are excluded as if by miracle? Is it at public celebrations, at which reforming ministers dare not to attend, lest they should hear, in too plain terms, the evidence how odious they and their measures are in the judgment of all decent men? No; those simple souls, Lords Harrowby and Wharncliffe, go to the House of Commons as the proper mirror of popular feeling—to the phrenzy-begotten parliament, which knows that its own life depends upon the life of the ministry; that again depending upon the carrying of the bill;—to the House of Commons, which, in the revulsion of feeling out of doors, manifested by the signs above referred to, reads its own doom of death, should it for an instant let go a fast hold of the bill; this is the quarter to which the noble innocents look for an unabated zeal, exempt from suspicion of self interest.

The Earl of Caernarvon briefly but ably exposed the fallacy of the *neophite* bill supporters' flimsy pretext.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Duke of Wellington has written a letter, embodying his Grace's objections to the Reform Bill, and his opinion as to what would be its consequences.

This letter has made some noise; but the newspapers are mistaken as to one part of its history. They say it came to the King through Lady Sophia Sydney; it was read to his Majesty by the Marquis of Londonderry.

His Majesty asked the Marquis at Brighton what were his *real* opinions on the Reform Bill? The Marquis said that he could not explain them to the King; they were expressed in a letter written by the first subject in Europe. The King then inquired what was meant? and the affair ended in Lord L.'s reading the letter to his Majesty.

The various mischiefs of the bill are pointed out in a clear and distinct style in this letter of the duke, and they lost nothing of their force in the reading of the marquis. When he came to the passage which says, "It is my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the crown will not remain on the head of the King for six months."—

"What is that?" said his Majesty, "read it again."

"It is my deliberate opinion," read the marquis, "that if this bill passes the crown will not remain on the head of the King for six months."

What, said the King, is that the opinion of the Duke of Wellington?

Yes, sire, replied the marquis.

Give me that letter, said the King." I'll return it to you.

The letter of course was given, and next day a *copy* was returned by the proper official person. We have our own reasons for not mentioning his name—but the original was retained.

We hope his Majesty will seriously weigh the advice of the greatest man in Europe.—*Age.*

IRISH POST OFFICE.

We receive almost daily complaints of the non-delivery of our journal, particularly within the metropolitan district. We request the post office authorities will have this evil remedied.—*Dublin Times.*

THE CHOLERA.

BELFAST, MARCH 27.—No new case of cholera has occurred in this town since the 19th instant.

EDINBURGH, MARCH 25.—New cases, 9; died, 3; Remaining, 1.—Total cases, 43; deaths, 35; cures, 15.

GLASGOW, MARCH 26.—New cases, 18; deaths, 8; recovered, 7; remaining, 48. Total cases, 479. Deaths, 344. Cures, 187.

LONDON.—Tuesday's report states, that in Southwark 39 new cases occurred, 18 deaths, and 14 recoveries—remaining 59—total cases since commencement in Southwark, 571—deaths 379. The total of new cases on the 27th, in London and vicinity, is, 120—deaths, 48—recovered, 36—remaining, 217—total since commencement of disease, 1,305 new cases, and 788 deaths.

Published for the Proprietor, at the Waterford Mail Printing Office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, where all letters for publication, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.