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. 907. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1832. PRICE TWOPENCE.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the BATHS at the MANOR GARDENS, Waterford, informs the Public, that they can be accommodated with Fresh, Salt, Medicated, Vapour, Shower, or Tepid Warm Baths, at the shortest Notice, and reduced Prices, a circumstance highly advantageous at this period, when Bathing is strongly recommended as necessary to prevent Cholera, and other Disorders.—Convenient and commodious Apartments for LODGING may be had on the Premises—the fine air and scenery of which cannot be equalled in this City.

N.B.—For Sale, SEED POTATOES, Pentoin, York, Fullain, Battersea, Dutch, and Drum Head CABBAGE PLANTS, warranted.

Manor Gardens, 23d April, 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, 1832.

SURGEON-DENTIST KEALE

BEING again solicited by several highly respectable Families in the City of Waterford and its vicinity, whom he has had the honour of professional attendance on for upwards of eleven years, during which period he gave such general satisfaction as requires no further comment, begs leave to acquaint them of his intended visit early on TUESDAY, the 1st May, and will remain until the 8th, at Mrs. DENNEHY'S, Mall, being obliged, at the expiration of that period, to resume his professional duties in Limerick.

Mr. K. need scarcely remind Parents of the imperative duty which devolves on them in giving early attention to CHILDREN'S TEETH, which, when neglected in early life, produce irregularity and deformity in the features, and frequently lay the foundation of the most serious diseases in the gums.

Mr. K. thinks it would be superfluous to make any further observations on the superior elegance of his ARTIFICIAL TEETH, imitating nature and performing every necessary requisite.

His new discovery of INSERTING TEETH without ligatures (which so often destroys the adjacent Teeth), and solely by atmospheric pressure, is peculiarly his own discovery, and merited the admiration and approval of several highly talented Gentlemen of the Faculty.

Mr. K. has, on this occasion, so provided himself with every material in his line, that he is fully prepared to perform on the spot the most difficult and intricate operations. In difficult cases, however, he expects a very early application, as they often require a few days' preparation.

The utmost secresy observed.

10, Cecil-street, April 20, 1832.

ORIENTAL PAINTING AND MEZZOTINTO PENCILLING.

MR. AND MRS. GILBERT,

FROM London, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and last from Kilkenny, where they were patronized by the Most Noble the Marchioness of Ormonde, Ladies Anne and Louisa Butler, the Honourable Mrs. Butler, Mrs. and Misses Madden, Miss Loftus, and a distinguished number of Fashionables, respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and inhabitants of Waterford, that they have arrived for the purpose of giving Lessons in the above delightful arts, which are so easy in attainment, that adults who have not the least idea of Drawing, and children of ten years of age, will, after six easy Lessons, be able to paint exquisite groups of Fruit, Flowers, Birds, Insects, &c. &c. as will astonish every beholder.

Specimens may be seen, and Terms known, at Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert's Rooms, at Miss Flynn's, Grand Parade.

N.B.—Schools attended, and Families residing in any town, within twenty miles of Waterford, if six Pupils be obtained, without any extra charge.

Just published, and may be had at the Teaching Rooms, a Treatise on Oriental Painting, calculated chiefly for pupils in the absence of the Master, showing at one view a great variety of Tints, which may be produced by a judicious mixture of two or more colours, and embellished with numerous examples of real Oriental Paintings. This Work will be found of infinite advantage to the Principals of Seminaries, Governesses, and families who reside in the country where Masters are not to be had, every subject in the Work being faithfully coloured after nature.

Waterford, April 16, 1832.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 25.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	97 0 @	98 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	38 0 @	40 0
Wheat, ℔ br.	27 6 @	30 6	Pork, scalded,	32 0 @	34 0
Oats, ditto,	9 6 @	10 6	Heads, ditto,	26 0 @	27 6
Barley, ditto,	13 0 @	15 6	Offal, ditto,	24 0 @	00 0
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt	11 0 @	12 0	Whiskey, ℔ gl.	6 2 @	6 3
Flour, ℔ bag,			Beef, ℔ lb,	0 5 @	0 6
2ds,	33 0 @	35 0	Mutton, do.,	0 6 @	0 8
3ds,	24 0 @	28 0	Veal, do.,	0 5 @	0 6
4ths,	14 0 @	20 0	Potatoes, ℔ 14lb	0 3 @	0 4
Indian Corn,	18 0 @	20 0	Coals, Newport,	2 10 @	3 0
Meal,	18 0 @	20 0	Swansea,	2 8 @	2 10

We have no alteration to notice in the price of grain since our last report. Butter 97s to 98s ℔ cwt. Weighed on Monday 26, and yesterday 55 firkins. Bacon pigs, &c. as in market table.

CORK, APRIL 23.—BUTTER—To the merchants, first quality, 84s; second, 80s. To the country, first quality, 5s; second, 71s ℔ cwt.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE for the week ending April 20:—

	s.	d.	d.	s.	s.	d.
405 wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	29	0	34	0	31	6
15 Bere, 16 stone	15	0	00	0	00	0
80 Barley 16 stone	16	9	20	0	16	5
2245 Oats, 14 stone	9	0	11	6	10	0
11157 Cwt. Flour 9 stone	6	0	21	0	00	0
239 Oatmeal 8 stone	8	6	14	0	12	3
10405 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	15	0	21	0	17	4½

Receipts of Flour .. 5,132 — 1st from 19s to 31s 0d
Sales ..... 11,157 — 2d from 15s to 18s 0d, 3d from 6s to 11s 0d

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 43s 4d per sack.
Price of Bread—Quarten Loaf, 8½d—Half ditto, 4½d.

WEXFORD, APRIL 21.—Wheat, 23s. to 28s; barley, 12s. to 16s; oats, steady, 8s. to 10s. 6d.; beans, 17s. 9d. ℔ brl. Butter none. Potatoes, 2d. to 3d. per stone. Beef, 2½d. to 4d. ℔ lb.

CLONMEL, APRIL 21.—Butter, 96s.; oatmeal, 12s.; bacon pigs, 36s. to 36s. 6d. ℔ cwt. 2d flour, 34s.; households, 32s.; thirds, 27s.; fourths, 17s. ℔ bag. Bere, 12s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; barley, 13s. to 16s. 3d. ℔ barrel. Wheat, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; oats, 8d. per stone.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 20.—The business done this week in dry butters has been on a limited scale; present quotations may be considered nominal; Belfast 86s to 88s; Banbridge 80s to 84s; Derry 78s to 82s; Cork, dry, 3ds, 70s to 72s.; New Waterford 104s to 105s per cwt. and very scarce. There has been a fair demand for pickled butter for export; prices may be quoted from 86s to 90s. Beef and pork stationary, no alteration in last week's prices. Bacon in moderate request, from 44s to 48s per cwt. Dried hams 56s to 60s per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 20.—The corn market has not been so brisk this week as last. On Wednesday all descriptions of corn were dull at the prices of Monday.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—For butter of all descriptions we continue to have a very limited inquiry, and prices must be altogether considered nominal. For bacon the demand does not increase; on the contrary (though small the stock at the wharfs now, compared with what it was this time last year) the cheesemongers show every disinclination to go into purchases; the present prices demanded are much above what they ought to be, considering the general state of trade throughout the country. For every other article under this head we cannot note any alteration in price or demand since our last.—*London New Price Current* of Friday.

POLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 18th a discussion took place relative to Poland, from which the following is an extract:—

Mr. C. Fergusson rose, in pursuance of a notice which he had given, to call the attention of the House to the present political state and condition of Poland, in reference particularly to the provisions of the first article of the general act of the Congress of Vienna of 1815. Since he had given notice of this motion there had arrived in this country a copy of a manifesto, published on the 26th Feb. by the Emperor of Russia, by which the independence and nationality of Poland were completely destroyed, and that country reduced to the condition of a mere Russian province. Now he wished to submit to this country and to Europe, whether the Emperor of Russia, having received the sovereignty of Poland from the Congress of Vienna under certain conditions, possessed the right to annihilate at his own will and caprice the independence and even the very existence of that country. This was a question which concerned the whole of Europe. At the Congress of Vienna, Lord Castlereagh, who was, as he believed, sincere as he was zealous in his efforts on behalf of unhappy Poland, made a most manly stand for the establishment of its ancient independence. Talleyrand supported Castlereagh, and the Emperor of Russia listened to his demands. On this the Congress of Vienna decided that Poland should be subject to the same Sovereign as Russia, but should exist in all respects as an independent kingdom—that it should possess an independent legislature, an army of its own—and that the power of imposing taxes should only be exercised by the National Diet. The treaty of Vienna, to which were attached the signatures of three plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, guaranteed the independence and nationality of Poland. The Emperor Alexander promulgated a most liberal constitution for the Poles; but, unfortunately, he sent a disgraceful tyrant, his brother Constantine, to Warsaw. His cruelty and tyranny were carried beyond human endurance, and the unfortunate Poles had no resource left to get rid of their grievances but by insurrection (hear, hear). The constitution which bound Poland to Russia had been shamefully violated—that constitution which the Emperor of Russia had sworn to observe and cause to be maintained (hear). The liberty of the person and of the press were specially guarded in the constitutional charter. The Grand Duke had taken upon himself to commit to fortresses the most illustrious Poles, and had degraded the most respectable inhabitants of Warsaw, by compelling them to perform the filthy office of sweeping the public streets (hear, hear). The press was fettered; the Diet closed; these evils justified insurrection. Russia suppressed it, but wherefore destroy the nationality of Poland? This country might with as much justice have deprived Ireland of her privileges after the rebellion, or have reduced Scotland to a province in consequence of the assistance which the people of that country afforded to the enterprise of the Pretender, which made the King shake upon his throne. By the Russian manifesto, every privilege which the Poles possessed, and which could give the least pretensions to the title of an independent nation, was swept away. Now, it was the interest of all Europe, but especially of England, to watch with jealousy the power of Russia. Some states were afflicted with a terror of that gigantic power, but the people of England and France were braver than their governments, and wiser. The King of France had declared in 1830 that the nationality of Poland should not be destroyed. Yet Russia had dared to set the threat at nought. He did not ask England to go to war with Russia, but he called on her to aid France to the utmost of her power (short of war) in her efforts to save Poland. There had been much talk of the clemency of the Emperor Nicholas. How did he show that clemency? Why, by transporting thousands of the gallant men who had served in the Polish army to the inhospitable climate of Siberia, after having prevailed on them to submit by promises of clemency and forbearance (hear, hear.) The same mild Emperor had directed the governor of Wilna to take measures to exterminate the remnant of the Polish army which had not yet submitted to the Russian autocrat. He directed his instrument to disregard all ordinary forms, and to execute upon the spot all individuals whom he might think worthy of punishment. So much for the clemency of the Emperor Nicholas! (hear, hear.) This country was bound to protest solemnly against such conduct. We had interfered in the case of Greece and of Belgium, and why not apply the doctrine of intervention in the case of Poland? Russia was enabled to pursue her system of aggrandisement under cover of the terror with which she had inspired other countries. Let England take care that she did not extend her views to India. She had a strong desire to go there, and influential persons in Russia had been heard to say that Russia could administer the affairs of India as well England could. He was sensible that the house felt with him on this subject, and were inclined to disapprove of the timid and cautious policy which seemed to regulate the conduct of government with regard to Poland; but he was aware, that at the present moment any expression of feeling on the part of the house would be useless, and therefore he would not press for it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer apologised for the absence of his noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was owing to unavoidable circumstances. He regretted that he could not, consistently with his duty in the situation which he held, enter into a statement of the views of his Majesty's government upon this most interesting and important subject—interesting, because every man acquainted with the history of Europe must feel a strong sympathy in the fate of Poland. The proclamation of the Emperor of Russia had not reached government through any official channel. The court of Russia had made no communication to this government upon the subject of Poland. He hoped, therefore, he should be excused for not entering more fully into the question at present. His honourable friend had only done justice to the British government in stating that they held out no delusive hopes or encouragement to the Poles to enter into the late contest. Whatever might be the private feelings of his Majesty's government, they were not led away by them to commit so great an act of injustice as to encourage a gallant people to enter into a contest in which it was not their intention to give them any assistance. It would not be necessary for him to trouble the house any further.

Several members addressed the House,—Mr. Hunt contended that if the British government had not held back at the proper monient, France would have assisted the Poles at the time when its assistance would have been most availing. He likewise argued that the Poles had been misled by the public prints—which were always misleading the people here into a notion that ministers intended to support them in their resistance.

Here the conversation ended; and after the orders of the day were disposed of, the House adjourned to the 7th of May.

LONDON—SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Yesterday the King and Queen, Prince George, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and the members of the royal household, heard divine service in the green drawing-room of the castle. The Bishop of Worcester officiated. Earl Grey came to town from his seat at East Sheen. The Marquis of Anglesea had a long interview with his lordship at the Treasury. Viscount Palmerston and Mr. Stanley had also interviews with the noble earl. His lordship left town in the afternoon, on his return to East Sheen. Divine service was performed in all the churches. At the chapel royal, St. James's, the Rev. Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, preached the sermon, and the Bishop of London read the communion service. The only musical performance was one of Handel's anthems, "Behold the Lamb of God," from *The Messiah*. Sir George Smart presided at the organ.

The celebrated Irish M.P., Mr. Sheil, married last year a wealthy widow lady of the Catholic persuasion, and has since then, apparently, abandoned the bar. Her fortune is said to amount to £5,000 per annum; the whole of which has been settled on the eloquent gentleman.—*Court Journal.*

The O'Connell tribute of this spring has already amounted to £12,000.—*Ibid.*

TALLEYRAND.—M. Talleyrand was enjoying his rubber, when the conversation turned on the recent union of an elderly lady of respectable rank. "However could Madame de S——made such a match? a person of her birth to marry a valet-de-chambre!" "Ah," replied Talleyrand, "it was late in the game; at nine we don't reckon honours."—*Literary Gazette.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANEA.

Letters from Napoli, dated the 9th ult., state that Admirals Hotham, Ricord, and Hugon, have published a proclamation, in which they state, that in compliance with the protocols of the three powers of the 7th January, they hold themselves prepared, if necessary, to enforce obedience to the provisional government of Greece, created by the assembly at Argos, and then established at Napoli.

An official notification has been received at the Foreign Office of Don Pedro having been placed at the head of the Portuguese regency, and of the Conde de Funchal, who is detained by illness in Paris, having been accredited to the British court. Two frigates, two corvettes, three schooners, and five brigs, carrying in all 238 guns, are his navy, which is manned by 1,200 English and 800 Portuguese sailors. The transports are thirty-nine, and the troops they are to carry are 600 English, 1,200 French and 11,386 Portuguese. The whole force, then, effective in the field and showy on Parade, ready at quarters and in quarters, is nearly 15,000 men—quite enough for the conquest of the conquerors of Brazil. A letter from Lisbon of the 31st of March informs us that the ships carrying the reinforcements to Madeira have returned, after safely landing their troops, and have brought, it is said, about 800 pipes of Madeira wine, together with the more valuable portion of the church plate, despatched to Lisbon to prevent their falling into the hands of Don Pedro. The vessels were six days in going and nineteen in returning; but they saw nothing of the threatened squadron under Sartorius, which was to retake the place.

It is positively asserted, that unless prevented by the energetic remonstrances of other nations, Spain most decidedly will send her troops into that country to sustain Don Miguel and the apostolicals, whose interests are more and more compromised every day. They are already collecting troops on the frontiers.

The *Courier* quotes the letter, dated Feb. 10, of a staff-assistant surgeon of Jamaica, who declares that the negro rebels were led by two English missionaries, with one of whom the writer fought. His name is stated to be Leed, of Cowes. The confession of Robert Gardiner shows that the rebellion was planned in Montego Bay. The governer in his opening speech to the legislative assembly says, "It is a remarkable feature of these transactions, and worthy of particular attention, that the leaders and chief promoters of this insurrection appear to have been almost exclusively composed of persons in confidential situations on the properties to which they belonged, and no doubt can remain that, by their influence and example, the slaves were encouraged to perpetrate the crimes in which they have been so deeply involved."

We read with sorrow in the Jamaica papers, and in the letters of our correspondents, that the negroes are still dogged and sullen, and that more mischief is apprehended.

The fearful earthquake in central Italy, to which we alluded some time ago, has been followed by one almost as terrible in the Calabrias.

Two small ships of war were launched on Monday at Amsterdam, one named the Van Speyk, in honour of the young seaman who blew up the vessel he commanded off Antwerp, to prevent its falling into the possession of the Belgians. The Prince of Orange returned on Monday to the army. According to letters from Bois-le-duc, his arrival there seems to have been expected with some impatience. Prince Frederick joins the army after Easter, which has been increased by 20,000 men. The population of Belgium, according to the census, was, on the 1st of January, 1831, 4,082,427 inhabitants.

BELGIAN TREATY.

(From the *Globe* of Thursday.)

We have the satisfaction to announce that yesterday at the Foreign-office, the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries exchanged the ratifications with those of England and France, and that the treaty of 15th November, 1831, is now completed and approved by the four great Powers of England, France, Austria, and Prussia. No doubt is entertained that Russia will fulfil her engagement: indeed, her ratifications are confidently said to be in London, and the last advices from St. Petersburgh announce that the next courier from thence will authorise the exchange of them.

We understand that a clause has been inserted in the treaty, which provides that if any modifications of particultar parts of it should be settled between Holland and Belgium, and meet with the concurrence of the five Powers, they shall be stated in a supplement, which will be considered as forming part of the original treaty. This clause will probably render the treaty acceptable to the King of Holland, and induce his acquiescence.

IVORY SURFACE GLOBES.—An admirable globe of this description has just been produced, for facilitating the teaching of astronomy and geography by delineation with the pencil. A handsome sphere, set in a neat frame, which is so contrived as to allow the poles to be elevated and depressed at pleasure, and with the great lines, &c. marked upon its polished surface, is presented to youthful students for the exercise of their skill and ingenuity in tracing upon it either celestial or terrestrial figures. We can hardly imagine a more pleasing occupation, or one so likely to make a lasting impression on the memory.—*Literary Gazette.*

LISBON—APRIL 3.

His Majesty has issued an extremely long manifesto, in which he combats the pretensions of his brother Don Pedro, and of his niece Donna Maria, to the Crown of Portugal.

The manifesto declaims vehemently against the democratic and disorganising faction, extols the fidelity of the Portuguese nation, which will assuredly defeat the most rash attempt ever made by that rebellious faction, if they should basely come to attack their own country with the help of foreign vagabonds banished from their own nation. The manifesto concludes thus:—

"The clergy of the whole kingdom, the firm supporters of religion and the throne, renew the noble example they have at all times given; the nobility are in the ranks of the army, and the numerous and valiant troops hasten to arms. Every moment his Majesty receives proofs of their fidelity; lastly, the whole nation rises like one man ready to defend itself, and as it took a solemn oath to me by its representatives in the three Estates, I have to perform that which I took before the same Estates, and the promise of the assembly made to the holy King, Don Alphonso Henriques on the plains of Ourique will continue to be fulfilled, and to save these kingdoms from impiety and anarchy. "THE KING.

"Palace of Queluz, March 28, 1832."

REFORM BILL.

A COALITION is spoken of, based upon principles which will not be received with favour by the reformers. The parties to this arrangement are amongst the moderate at both sides, and are equally willing to adopt a line of policy by which the extremes may be neutralized. It is said that a mutual concession is proposed, the main object of which is to secure a nominal reform which shall have the effect of pacifying the people for the present, without really placing them nearer the attainment of their wishes. That some such negotiation is in progress we believe, for our authority is good; but we confess that we do not believe that any such conclusion will be adopted, for our authority, although good, is all at one side. We state what we have heard; adding that we know that Lord Grey is not a party to the arrangement.—*Atlas.*

THE ARMY.

Major-General Sir George Bingham commenced his half-yearly inspection of the troops in the southern district, and will be in Limerick on the first week in May.

Detachments of the under-mentioned regiments proceeded on Monday from Westminster to join their respective corps:—5th Foot, to Bristol for Fermoy; 29th for Armagh; 52d for Waterford; 66th for Dublin; 33d for Portsmouth.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.
War-Office, April 20.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. B. Broadhead to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Cameron, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. M. G. Burgoyne to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Broadhead; H. Brand, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burgoyne.

2d Regiment of Foot—St. G. H. Stock, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Matthews, appointed to the 34th Regiment.

3d ditto—Capt. J. Barron, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Malcolm, appointed to the 60th Regiment; Ensign and Adjutant W. White to have the rank of Lieutenant.

31st ditto—Lieut.-Col. C. H. Churchill, from half-pay unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Peddie, appointed to the 72d Regiment.

32d ditto—Ensign J. Grogan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson, promoted; W. Balfour, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grogan.

34th ditto—Ensign J. H. Matthews, from the 2d Regt., to be Ensign, vice Eustace, promoted.

60th ditto—Capt. G. A. Malcolm, from the 3d Regiment, to be Captain, vice G. Vaughan, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference; Lieut. R. B. Pasley, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brown, deceased; Second Lieutenant M. E. Haworth to be first Lieutenant, vice Pasley.

64th ditto—Lieut. E. Wright to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bell, who retires; Ensign W. J. James to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright; R. Best, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice James.

67th ditto—Ensign E. H. Mortimer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brooks, who retires; W. R. Peter, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mortimer.

72d ditto—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Peddie, from the 31st Regt., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice T. F. Wade, who retires upon half-pay unattached.

95th ditto—Capt. H. D. Maclean to be Major, by purchase, vice Blane, promoted; Lieut. T. St. L. Alcock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Maclean; Ensign A. G. V. Homrigh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alcock; J. W. Lovesey, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Van Homrigh.

96th ditto—W. P. Lewis, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clyde, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—Major C. C. Blane, from the 95th Regt., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase; Lieut. B. R. D. Wilson, from the 32d Regiment, to be Captain, by purchase; Ensign C. S. Eustace, from the 24th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

STAFF—Lieut.-Colonel T. F. Wade, on the half-pay, to be Deputy Adjutant-General at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Lieutenant-Col. C. A. Fitzroy, who resigns.

MEMORANDA—Lieut.-General Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., and K.C.B., has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission; Capt. G. F. Steel, half-pay Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission; Lieut. J. W. Taylor, half-pay 59th Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission.

The half-pay of the undermentioned commissariat officers has been cancelled, they having accepted commuted allowances:—Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Sir John Murray, Bart., Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General W. Barron.

MISCELLANIES.

THE STEAM-ENGINE.—This invention has already gone far to revolutionise the whole domain of human industry; and almost every year is adding to its power and its conquests. In our manufactures, our arts, our commerce, our social accommodations, it is constantly achieving what, little more than half-a-century ago, would have been accounted miracles and impossibilities. "The trunk of an elephant," it has been finely and truly said, "that can pick up a pin, or rend an oak, is as nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer—and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors; cut steel into ribbons, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the wind and waves." And another application of it, which has been made only within the last few months, is perhaps destined to be productive of still greater changes on the condition of society than have resulted from many of its previous achievements. It had been employed, several years ago, at some of our collieries, in the propelling of heavily loaded carriages over railways; but the great experiment of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway has, for the first time, practically demonstrated with what hitherto almost undreamt-of *rapidity* travelling by land may hereafter be carried on through the aid of steam. Coaches, under the impetus communicated by this, the most potent, and at the same time the most perfectly controllable of all our mechanical agencies, have already been drawn forward at the flying speed of thirty and thirty-five miles an hour. If so much has been done already, it would be rash to conclude that even this is to be our ultimate limit of attainment. In navigation, the resistance of the water, which increases rapidly as the force opposed to it increases, very soon sets bounds to the rate at which even the power of steam can impel a vessel forwards. But, on land, the thin medium of the air presents no such insurmountable obstacle to a force making its way through it; and a rapidity of movement may perhaps be eventually attained here, which is to us even as yet inconceivable. But even when the rate of land travelling already shown to be quite practicable shall have become universal, in what a new state of society shall we find ourselves. When we shall be able to travel a hundred miles in any direction in six or eight hours, into what comparative neighbourhood will the remotest extremes even of a large country be brought, and how little shall we think of what we now call distance! A nation will then be indeed a community; and all the benefits of the highest civilization, instead of being confined to one central spot, will be diffused equally over the land, like the light of heaven. This improvement, in short, when fully consummated, will confer upon man nearly as much new power and new enjoyment as if he were actually endowed with wings.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

SANDY WOOD'S PLAN OF SUPPORTING A WIFE.—The eccentric and well-remembered Sandy Wood, an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh; at the outset of his professional career, married Miss Veronica Chalmers, second daughter of George Chambers, Writer to the Signet, a highly respectable man, and to whose honesty and integrity his fellow citizens bore the most ample testimony, by giving him the popular title of "Honest George Chalmers." This marriage turned out very fortunate for both parties, though before it took place there was a danger of it being impeded by the poverty of the intended husband. It is related that Mr. Wood, on obtaining the consent of the lady, proposed himself to Mr. Chalmers as his son-in-law, when that gentleman addressed him thus:—"Sandy, I have not the smallest objection to you; but I myself am not rich, and should therefore like to know how you are to support a wife and family." Mr. Wood putting his hand in his pocket, and taking out his lancet-case with a scarlet garter rolled round it, presenting it to him, said, "I have nothing but this, Sir, and a determination to use my best endeavers to succeed in my profession." Mr. Chalmers was so struck with his straight-forward and honest reply, that he immediately exclaimed, "Veronica is yours."

PET SHEEP.—Sheep here (Jadoo) are regarded with as much partiality, and treated much in the same manner, as ladies' lap-dogs are in England. Great care is taken to keep them clean and in good condition; they are washed every morning in soap and water, and so greatly attached to their masters or mistresses, that they are constantly at their heels from town to town, and in all their peregrinations.—*Lander's Niger.*

SINGULAR HEAD GEAR.—When the Landers, in their journeyings in Africa, fell short of presents, they gave away the tin cases containing spoiled portable soup, and other savoury matters. The labels attracted the attention of the natives, and they used the cases as ornaments. In one instance the travellers were highly diverted by seeing a fellow strutting about with "*Concentrated Gravy*" stuck on his head in no fewer than four places.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUG FAMILY INTO ENGLAND.—It is generally supposed that the bug was first introduced to this country in the fir timber which was brought over for the purpose of rebuilding this metropolis, after the great fire of 1666. It is said that bugs were not known in England before that time; and many of these insects were found almost immediately afterwards in the newly erected edifices. This may probably be true, as in many of the remoter parts of the empire they are unknown to the present day—or at all events extremely rare; and it is pretty well known, that they generally attack newly-arrived visitants from the country with the greatest severity. The female lays about fifty eggs at a time. These eggs are white; and at first are covered with a viscous matter, which afterwards hardens, and fixes them wherever they are laid. The young bugs come forth in about three weeks. The usual times of laying, are in the months of March, May, July, and September. Two hundred young ones may be produced from every female bug that lives through the season. Thus it may be seen, what a numerous increase there may be of those disgusting vermin, when proper care is not taken to destroy them.—*Griffith's Translation of Cuvier.*

FAMILY PARTY.—The English barristers on the circuits and at the country sessions, complain bitterly that the attorneys, by having their sons called to the bar, keep every thing to themselves, and can carry on a law-suit with all the snugness of a family party.

THE PUFFING SYSTEM.—There was a time when a slashing severity was the character of criticism. Now, an indiscriminate praise is the custom. Every book that appears is the very best in its way that the wit of man could conceive. How is this? Is it an age of such universal genius and of candour? is merit as common as blackberries, and has it, for the first time, its just appreciation, and have envy and detraction fled the world? No; the world is pretty much what it always has been; and Fieldings, Swifts, and De Foes, are not more abundant than usual; the age is not an Augustan age, nor a golden age, nor a silver age, nor an iron age, nor a leaden age, but an advertising age—an age of bell-metal, and the clappers are the critics, the ringers are the publishers, and praise, the universal tune. This is easily explained. Let any one attentively look over the column of books in the *Chronicle* and *Times*, and he will catch the clue to the whole system. He will see under the title of most books, several newspapers and reviews quoted in evidence of their transcendant merits. Here is the puff reciprocal. The paper praises the book, and the advertisement of the book, in return, carries the name of the paper through all the prints in the three kingdoms. This mention has its value; it is of some use to a paper to have its name so frequently brought under the public eye (Warren, for the same effect, writes his name on the walls), but there is another advantage—people who are not acquainted with the true estimation of such prints, suppose them to be literary authorities, because they observe them to be so very frequently quoted in the way of testimonial; and thus the very system of deceiving the public serves to raise the journal to a false, but not the less profitable reputation with the uninformed people. Questionless, some of the praise is deserved and honestly given; but the policy of mere trading newspaper and review proprietors is clearly praise, with a view to the advantage of getting the names of their papers circulated over the country as if they were authorities, and also to some other benefits, which are attendant upon pleasing the publishers. Again, we say, let the reader watch the literary advertisements, and note the sort of praise quoted, and he will soon thoroughly understand the indulgent temper of the press. It is clear that this system will ultimately wear itself out, but it will be by the utter discrediting of the periodical press. When the simplest attach no more value to a critic's praise than to an Old Baily witness's evidence, the motive to deception will cease, but the credit of the press will not then be restored. It is notorious that any book, no matter how worthless, may be puffed into sale—the difference between the disposal of the best and of the worst book is only that so much more advertising is necessary in the latter case. The dupes are always to be had by baiting for them with sufficient perseverance. "The system" is doing a vast injury to letters. True merit is supplanted, or depreciated by the spurious, and, for the passing of the counterfeits, a great machinery of dishonesty is brought into existence.—*Examiner.*

A melancholy act of suicide was committed on Thursday last at Liverpool. Mr. Charles Shand, a highly respectable West India merchant, left 'Change early, and proceeding thence to his counting-house, blew out his brains with a large pistol. A paper was found on the unfortunate gentleman's desk containing the following words:—"I die a martyr to West India persecutions. I cannot support my family, and they will not take me into the Workhouse."

SHAKING HANDS.—At a late duel, the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected, as unnecessary, "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half-hour."

Waterford Mail.

HONEST JACK'S TRIUMPH.

Cheer up brave Jack, nor let your spirits droop,
Because Dan's bull-frogs have out-croaked your troop,
Regard not such uncircumcised Philistines,
Bad citizens at best, and ugly Christians;
Let this your comfort be, go where they will,
They'll bear your name and superscription still,
Tho' other titles Dan may think more clever,
LAWLESS—is one will stick to them for ever.

PADDY O'CARROLL,
From the Groves of Blarney.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Dublin Packet* of Saturday.)

Our present number will show that crime is greatly on the increase in the disturbed counties. The language of the Marquis of Anglesey, on the debate which took place upon the motion of the Earl of Wicklow, respecting the removal of Captain Graham from the Commission of the Peace, is, we fear, not calculated to remove the delusion under which the lawless peasantry evidently labour, concerning the intentions of government. It is clear that on this subject there is a perfect understanding between the noble Marquis and his chief secretary, as on the present occasion the former adopted the precise mode had recourse to by the latter when replying in the Lower House to the petition of the Westmeath magistrates. Both quoted evidence given at the Maryborough Assizes with a view of proving that the magistrates and not the government were to blame; and, even as the object of the quotation was amended by the explanation of the noble marquis in reply to the Earl of Roden, we fear that the lawless tribes, and those who cater for them, will not be disposed to put any other construction on the intentions of government, than that the government desire the work of devastation to proceed. Nay, we feel it impossible that the violators of the peace can put any other construction on the intentions of the government. How stands the explanation of the noble marquis? Why thus:—He tells the house that a Roman Catholic farmer, being upon his oath, observed to a Protestant magistrate, that he, the Roman Catholic farmer, was ready, if the Protestant magistrates called on him, to assist in putting an end to conspiracy against tithe, and outrage against life and property! Supposing the very words herein written, or the words spoken by the noble marquis as those of the witness, to have been actually uttered by the Roman Catholic farmer, does the noble marquis believe his assertion, that he was willing to join the Protestant magistracy in putting down conspiracy against tithe? *Credat Judæus.* The noble marquis may believe it, but we will not. Does not the noble marquis and all the world know, that the Roman Catholic farmers, one and all, have the fear and dread of their clergy in their mind's eye—the fear and dread of Dr. Doyle constantly before them? And will any rational man in Ireland believe, that, with such fears and terrors operating in the breasts of Roman Catholic farmers, any one of them could be prevailed on to assist in putting down conspiracy against tithe? Good God! has honesty fled high places? And this story is told for the purpose of charging the magistracy with a dereliction of duty; or, as the explanation is given by the noble marquis, with a view "to show that the farmers were ready to take the field, if their superiors would lead them on!" The Roman Catholic farmers are ready to take the field, so soon as "their superiors" are ready to lead them on; but whenever that event shall happen, the field will be taken for purposes very different from those of putting down conspiracy against the Protestant church; and the leaders and superiors of the Roman Catholic farmers will, in that event, be persons totally opposed to the Protestant magistracy of Ireland.

Perhaps the noble marquis, when next he comes to speak on this subject—for we very much mistake, if he will not have occasion to do so—will justify his conclusion by giving credit to the language of a witness upon oath. If he do, he may find that his test is a very unsafe one. Doctor Doyle has taken an oath concerning the church and state, so has Mr. Sheil, the member of Parliament. The oath of a Roman Catholic farmer is, perhaps, not more to be relied on in a question of politics, than the oath of the Right Rev. Prelate, or the oath of the hon. and learned member for Louth. It behoves the government and the people of England, to look to the construction put upon an oath by the Irish Roman Catholics, who, to use the language of Mr. Sheil, "are animals of a genus different from English Roman Catholics; the latter confiding in the government, the former confiding in the power and determination of their countrymen to strike the blow for freedom." The speech of Mr. Sheil on the Irish Tithe Bill will, we trust, sink deep into the hearts of Englishmen, as we are sure it will into the hearts of the Irish Roman Catholics.

We really know not what course to advise the nobility and gentry to adopt for their own safety. The prospect before them is most dreary. If the magistrates complain to the higher authorities, they are met by revilings; if they execute their duty faithfully and efficiently, as in Captain Graham's case, they are buffeted, spit upon, and sought to be disgraced by those who should cheer them on and applaud their labours; if they pray for and supplicate the protection of the laws against the hand of the ruthless, midnight assassin, they are desired to herd with and conciliate the lawless despots. In this state of things what is to be done? But this is not all. If the murderer of the police confess his crime, he is instantly forgiven. He may kill all before him, even those acting under the authority, or rather say, *name* of the law, for there is no authority, and if he acknowledge his foul deed he has nothing to fear. If he be convicted of conspiring against the church, and sentenced by the Judge to suffer the penalty of the law, he is, upon the representation of a demagogue, instantly released from prison, and sent to aid, by his advice, the insurgent bands over whom he presides with impunity. The object of a government which can suffer and encourage this state of things cannot be easily guessed at. It cannot, however, but be favourably construed by those to whom the assassins are opposed.

Every day's experience convinces us the more firmly that there is no hope for the Irish Protestants but union. The concluding words of Mr. Sheil cannot be mistaken. He was warned as to the consequences of the growing strength of those, who, like himself, can look upon an oath as intended not for conservative, but for spoliating purposes. The sound has long since gone forth against the church; he has but echoed that sound when declaring that church a pile of consecrated abuses, a mass of enormities, which must fall, and in its tumble crush in its ruins all its supporters.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(From the *Leinster Express* of Thursday).

A few days since, about twelve o'clock at noon, a party of armed men entered the lands of Mr. John Dunne, at Raheenahole, in this county, and conducted all his men as prisoners to Mr. Dunne's dwelling house. On entering, they met Mrs. Dunne, and asked her why she refused to allow her men good diet, and a shilling a day. Mrs. Dunne replied she treated her men well; but added, she would not allow her husband to pay more than was usual in the neighbourhood. One of the legislators then swore he would blow her brains out, if she again so expressed herself, and departed with his confederates, cautioning her, on pain of death, to pay the price laid out by him, and to give the men the "best of diet." The men were well dressed, and rather above the common order. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. John Dunne is the farmer who made the observation to Baron Smith, at our last Assizes, which observation was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Stanley, in his reply to Sir Henry Parnell, in his speech on the state of the Queen's county.

Portarlington and the surrounding neighburhood, hitherto a very peaceable district, has recently become a scene of disturbance. Rockite notices are nightly posted, threatening every person in any wise incurring the displeasure of the Whitefeet. There is no protection for the well-disposed and industrious classes.

The tenantry of the Rev. Richard Clarke, sovereign of Portarlington, residing on the confines of the King's and Queen's counties, have, almost to a man received notice to give up their farms. One of Mr. Clarke's tenants, who held a quantity of land, for which he was not able to pay, offered to give up part of it. Mr. Clarke refused at first, but subsequently complied, on the original proprietor procuring a solvent tenant, who got possession and entered into occupation. A few nights since a party of fellows visited both the tenants in question, and cautioned them to quit—the one, it is supposed, for having presumed to take the portion which his neighbour was glad to get off his hands.

Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch, in this county, Esq., has received a notice threatening him with death, if he, as a magistrate or otherwise, interfere with, or take any part in, the collection of Church cess, in the parish of Cloneburke, of which his son, John Warburton, Esq., is one of the wardens. Surely, when Mr. Warburton, than whom a more excellent character does not exist, cannot, in the performance of his duty as a magistrate, avoid falling under the displeasure of the legislators, we know not who can.

CARLOW COUNTY.

On the night of the 16th several threatening notices were posted up in the town of Carlow, requiring Dr. Stone to give up land he lately took at the back of the College, and which the proprietors of the College formerly rented, and would not keep, as they considered the rent too high. Dr. Stone bid £6 10s an acre for the land, and got it; any persons, in consequence, working for Dr. Stone are ordered to prepare their coffins. J. K. L., will the College take possession, if Stone resigns?—*Correspondent of the Dublin Packet.*

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The house of James Proctor, Esq., (a Lieutenant on-half-pay) was broken into by an armed party on Tuesday night. In the scuffle which ensued on their entrance, Mr. Proctor took a pistol from one of his assailants, when he was instantly struck by another of the fellows on the head with a blunderbuss which cut him severely. He was afterwards much abused by these ruffians and ordered to give up his land, of which he has been in possession for the last 5 years, to a person of the name of Michael Campion. Mr. Proctor resides at Ballyquiddihy, near Johnstown.

On Tuesday night a large body of armed men went to Thomas Byrne's house at Byrnesgrove, between Castlecomer and Ballyraggett, and forced in the door. About twenty of them entered, some of whom placed Byrne on his knees, and presenting guns and pistols at his breast, made him swear to quit his house next morning, as they had determined, they said, on putting the family into it which had before occupied the place. They then swore his wife to deliver a message to a widow Copley, at Donaguile, requiring her also to give up by next morning part of the same ground which she then held.

Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock on Tuesday night a party of Police went from Ballyraggett, to Ballyouskill, for the purpose of arresting a person named Philip Cass. When they were entering Cass's yard a shot was fired at some distance from them. They remained about 20 minutes searching the premises for Cass, but did not find him. During their stay in the house the door was opened by some fellows from the outside, who, on perceiving the Police, drew back and ran off. They were instantly pursued by the Police, and one man named James Walsh, from Kilmocar was at once secured. Three others were closely followed for some time across the country, one of whom turned round and fired at Subconstable John Foster; the fire was promptly returned by the Police, but with what effect could not be ascertained, owing to the darkness of the night. These fellows were supposed to have belonged to the gang who attacked Byrne's house about an hour before.

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY.

(From the *Dublin Evening Mail*).

We have already stated that every intention of inflicting a Reform Bill on *this* country had been abandoned, and we said that even for this we should be thankful. And so we shall; it will enable us to put off the evil day a little longer, and even that is a consolation. But we confidently maintain, that were the English Reform Bill passed into a law, upon the principles and with the provisions now lying before the House of Lords (which thank Heaven it never will), it matters not a jot to the interests of the united kingdom, whether any Irish Reform Bill at all be passed, or whether there be not; whether it be a good bill or a bad bill; a pro-Protestant or a pro-Popish bill. For, once the revolution of the Imperial Parliament is effected in Great Britain, no bill whatsoever can save Ireland from the consequences. A democratic House of Commons will either back the noisy flagitation for *Irish independence* now kept up by the compact and (as it appears) powerful *Irish* faction in the house, or in order to get time and leave to do the business of their own country, will gladly pitch Ireland to the ——— *shades*, to be rid of the vexation and turbulence of her pro-Popery members.

The Whigs in their policy with respect to Ireland have gone upon the vulgarest of all popular errors, that what has been called *Protestant Ascendancy* is merely an ascendancy of religious opinions and of the personal interests of those who profess the Protestant faith. Upon this erroneous view, they have done their *possible* to abate the ascendancy of the few and to elevate that of the many.

The true principles of Protestant ascendancy in this country are allegiance to the British King—obedience to the British government—the preservation of the British connection—the maintenance of the laws and constitution of Great Britain in church and state. It is called a *Protestant* ascendancy from the *incidental* circumstance that the religion of Great Britain—and of the friends of the British connection in Ireland, is identical, and *Protestant*. It is, in its true meaning, and should be, in its name, BRITISH ASCENDANCY; for we are persuaded that had the religion of Great Britain continued Popish, and that of the British settlers in Ireland been the same, the very same ascendancy party would have existed as is now called the *Protestant ascendancy*; and that it would have been opposed as vehemently by the *Irish*—or what is now the Popish party—under the name of *British*, as it is at present under that of *Protestant*.

The object of a *patriotic* British government would be to preserve, extend, and perpetuate this ascendancy of British power, upon which the dominion of his Majesty and the interests of Great Britain altogether depend. But the Papists, in their guile, have misrepresented it is a *religious* ascendancy alone, and the Whigs in their ignorance have fallen into the trap. The Papists demand the destruction of PROTESTANT ascendancy—the Whigs concede to them the annihilation of BRITISH ascendancy!

Let the people of England be persuaded that, in connection with *ascendancy*, the words *Protestant* and *British* are convertible terms, and they will soon learn to treat as traitors to the crown and country, any set of ministers or men who by weakening *Protestant Ascendancy* in Ireland, are undermining *British dominion.*

Thursday a fire broke out at Creekmoor, near Poole, by which upwards of 200 acres of heath and furze were consumed. The property on which the fire took place belongs to Mr. Galton, of Weymouth. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Another fire of great magnitude broke out at Huddington estate, the property of T. Redhead, Esq., near Wimborne, which consumed nearly 2,000 acres of heath, furze, and plantation, together with a considerable quantity of game. This fire was occasioned by accident.—*Sherborne Journal.*

"*Descend ye Nine.*"—The number nine has on more than one occasion been the precursor of great evils. Milton says of the Devil, that he fell—

"Nine times the space that measures day and night."

And, from the sanguinary edict that was written on the card, the *nine* of diamonds is to this day termed "the curse of Scotland;" and the fatal number now bids fair to be equally memorable as "the curse of England." Hitherto, "the Nine" have been considered the emblems of harmony; but they were the "*chaste* Nine," not the foul nine created by the unhallowed union of Whig and "Moderate," which will inevitably substitute discord for concord, and the rabble-mongers for Legislators: so that England will present the novel spectacle of having had too many to cry "Content," and will owe her troubles to not having Lords enough, or not having courage enough, to own that they were "Not Content."—*Age.*

NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION—DUBLIN.

(From the *Register* of Friday).

Yesterday there was a meeting of the members of the National Political Union held at the Corn Exchange,

Lawrence C. Smith, Esq., J.P. in the chair.

Mr. Coppinger read the following letter from Col. Torrens:—

"7, Sackville street, April 10, 1832.

"Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter conveying the thanks of the National Political Union of Ireland for my conduct in Parliament, on the discussion of the question of Irish tithes.

"It affords me the highest gratification to learn that the course which I pursued on that occasion has been thus approved. I have long regarded tithes as a species of property at variance with the right of property. Every individual has an inherent and indisputable right to the produce of his own industry; and I need not add, that of this natural and indefeasible right the law of tithes is an invasion.

"In requesting you will have the goodness to convey to the National Political Union of Ireland, and to accept for yourself, my grateful acknowledgments, for the honour which has been conferred upon, and communicated to me, I am, Sir,

"Your very obedient, humble servant,
"R. TORRENS.

"Stephen Coppinger, Esq., &c. &c."

The letter was received with loud cheers by the meeting.

Mr. Coppinger said, in reference to the subject of tithes, he could not refrain from commenting upon observations said to have been used by Mr. Stanley in reply to some observations of Mr. Sheil. Mr. Stanley was reported to have said that Mr. Sheil used a very sophisticated argument to qualify the oaths taken by the Roman Catholic members upon entering the House of Commons, and which prevented them from interfering with matters belonging to the established church. He (Mr. C.) had felt it to be his duty to write to Mr. O'Connell respecting that oath, and saying that he preferred the old oath of allegiance. He (Mr. C.) had taken the old oath of allegeince, and not the new one. Mr. Stanley's argument, then, if it were just, would not apply to him. And supposing, he would say, that the ten or twelve Catholic members who were in parliament were to be bound by Mr. Stanley's interpretation of the oath, still he would tell that right hon. gentleman that there were eight millions of Roman Catholics who had never taken the oath, and could not, therefore, be bound by it (hear, hear).

Mr. O'Connell—I regard it as most important that we should not, for an instant, sanction the misrepresentation of the oath taken by Catholic Members of Parliament. I deny that there is one single word in that oath which would warrant Mr. Coppinger in affixing any such meaning as he seems to entertain respecting it. I shall not, however, leave the matter in this state, because I now mean to give notice of a motion for this day week, for a petition to Parliament, setting forth that part of the oath which has been referred to, and stating what is our interpretation of it, according to the common meaning of the words, and calling upon Parliament distinctly to state theirs; because, if their meaning be otherwise than mine is upon this point, I for one, will never go to Parliament again. There are three clauses in that oath; the first is binding as to the settlement of property as established by the laws. What more does it bind you to do? It is intended to bind you to the Act of Settlement as long as that is the law of the land. But it does not bind you not to make new laws respecting property. The next clause of the oath requires that we should not use any privilege we may possess, to weaken the Protestant religion or the Protestant Government in Ireland. What is the Protestant Government? It is necessary that there should be a Protestant King and two Protestant Chancellors, and nobody else is bound to be a Protestant. Every other person connected with the State may be a Roman Catholic, or a Muggletonian, if he please. The meaning of the oath is, that the King and his two Chancellors must be Protestants, and so long as that is the law we shall strictly obey it. But then as to the Protestant religion, I want to know whether tithes are religion? (hear, hear, hear.) Are vestry cesses religion? Tithes and vestry cesses are public property; they have been changed by law; they have been altered by law; and they have been given by law, and I hope, in heaven! they will soon be extinguished *by law.* There never yet was a human being so unfitted for the situation that he holds as Mr. Stanley. The newspapers, indeed, make him talk of giving no Reform Bill to Ireland. Edward Godfrey Smith Stanley, give no Reform Bill for Ireland! Oh! do! Let this be done, and I should be glad to know how many repealers you would make for me. No Reform Bill for Ireland, forsooth!!! But he thinks he can count upon his English, Scotch, and, I must say, miscreant Irish majority. When next I speak upon this subject, I shall not mince the matter. I shall denounce the miscreants who supported Stanley against Ireland. I am sure that it was not the intention of Mr. Stanley to throw an imputation upon those who had taken the oath to which he has adverted. Mr. Petre said that he, as a Catholic, felt himself bound to support the Protestant church. By that oath he bound himself not illegally to subvert any institution; but he took no oath that he would not amend any institution by law. Mr. O'Connell concluded by seconding the motion for the inserting of Col. Torrens's letter on the minutes.

Mr. Coppinger explained. He did not mean to adopt the correctness of Mr. Stanley's interpretation of the oath taken by Catholics, but to show that gentleman that even according to his own view of the oath, there were millions of Catholics not bound by it (hear.)

Mr. O'Connell—I rise now, Sir, to make the first report from the committee which was appointed this day week. This may be regarded as an abstract of a report, and I intend to move that it be recommitted to the same committee. The committee which you have appointed bid me to state, that on the consideration of the present state of the North of Ireland, they find that there are three parties there. They find that there are, first, the Orangemen, who have existed for a number of years—there are next the Ribbonmon, which is but a modern institution, and lately there has been a party formed, which is called the "Union of Colours." The last are to be found in many parts of the North, and without any organization amongst themselves they are devoted to the creation and securing of conciliation between the other two parties. The committee which you have appointed also bid me to state that these are the three classss into which the people of the North may be divided. There are two of these well-known—the third is only springing into life, but it is increasing in its numbers. Our business is to discourage the first and the second, and to encourage those who are the conciliators. As to ribbonism it meets with our unanimous, our most decided disapprobation and detestation. We have not words sufficiently strong to express our reprobation of ribbonism. I now come to the Orangemen, and it is my opinion that we should address them in the language of common sense and reason. If we do not terminate their existence as a body, we will, I think, diminish their numbers; and if we even induce one to listen to us, and be guided by our advice, our labours will not have been ineffective. We should first point out to them that the contest is now over for civil rights—we should next show to them that Ireland was struck down and her interests neglected, in consequence of division amongst her children. On this point we will receive great aid from the Trades' Political Union. With their assistance we will be able to point out to the Orangemen of the North the difference in their situation and that of their fellow countrymen, when Ireland had an independent legislature, and now that she is the pitiful province of another country. We can show to the Orangemen the difference in his situation when he went to market with his bale of linen, and the more linen he had the better for himself—when he was sure of returning from the market with the rent in his pocket and the means of procuring every comfort for his family. We can then ask him what is his present situation? Has not the linen trade of the North, since Ireland lost a domestic legislature, been sacrificed to the interests of the Scotch?—has not every other trade been equally sacrificed?—and we can well ask him, has there ever been in the situation of a country such a difference in the short space of thirty-years, as in Ireland since she lost her resident legislature? We can then truly tell him that it was be dissension shat she lost that invaluable blessing, and that it is unanimity alone that can restore Ireland to prosperity and her people to comfort. We should now address both parties—the Ribbonmen and the Orangemen of the North, and we should hold forth every encouragement to the men of the United colour party—calling upon them to blend those colours which have been so long adverse to each other, bidding them to unite those hostile banners into one standard, and which, as it is lifted up amongst Irishmen, will find them standing shoulder to shoulder, facing the enemies of their country, and having at their back the respect, the affection, and the gratitude of the Irish nation (hear, hear, and cheers).

Mr. Carthy, as an Orangeman, could state that several of the Orangemen were only waiting to be asked to join with their fellow-countrymen (hear, hear). He had often asked his brother Orangemen what good the conservatives or corruptionists had ever done them. He told the Orangemen of the north that those conservatives only perpetuated disunion and division amongst all classes of Irishmen. He hoped that the day was near when the Orangemen and the Ribbonmen would unite for the regeneration of Ireland.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—LONDON, APRIL 18.

LIBEL ON THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Sir C. Wetherell said—I am instructed to apply to your lordships for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a person named Phillips, for a very gross and infamous libel upon an illustrious character the Duke of Cumberland. The libel is contained in a publication called "The Authentic Records of the Court of England for the last 70 years," printed by J. Phillips, 334, Strand. The affidavits upon which I make this application have extracted from the publication the libellous matter which reflects upon the character of the illustrious individual. The subject matter of this libel consists of a charge of insinuation against this illustrious individual having either committed the detestable crime of ——, or some design to commit that crime, or some offence of indecent nature connected with that crime. The next subject of libel is that of this illustrious individual having been seen with an individual with whom he committed, or with whom he was about to commit, the detestable offence; that detected in this situation by a person of the name of Sellis, he did, for the purpose of getting rid of the evidence of this witness, either murder him, or obtain his murder to be committed, or was in some way accessary to his murder. These two topics constitute the libel, and on which I humbly move your Lordships for a criminal information. The libellous matter runs through 12 or 13 pages of the book. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read from the book the passages complained of. It commenced by stating that the year 1810 was ushered in by an extraordinary circumstance; that on a particular day his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was attacked in his private apartments in St. James's Palace, and wounded and severely cut in the head. That Sir Henry Halford was sent for, the proper remedies administered, and the royal patient was going on well. That at a short period after this dreadful catastrophe his Royal Highness was surprised in an improper and unnatural situation with Neil, his servant, by another servant, named Sellis, and an exposure of the circumstances was expected. After stating the means which were used, and which received the name of the "Cumberland stratagem," by which Sellis was to be removed; it then proceeded to relate that on or about the 31st day of May, a cry of "murder, murder!" was raised in the apartment of the Duke of Cumberland. Neil was the first person who went to the assistance of his Royal Highness, and he found him bleeding from wounds very recently committed. An inquiry was instantly made for Sellis, and on the servants proceeding to his room he was found on his bed with his throat cut in a very shocking manner. It was supposed that he had himself committed the rash act after making the attack upon the life of the Duke. An inquest was held on the body by the coroner, and it was stated that the evidence which was selected on the occasion excited very general disgust. It stated other circumstances relative to the Duke calling out for Sellis, the object (the learned counsel said) being to show that Sellis had not murdered himself, but had been murdered. It then proceeded to comment on the proceedings which were adopted to obtain an unjust and partial inquest before the coroner, and among other persons mentioned to have taken a leading part in the "management of those proceedings" was one who could only be recollected for his talents and virtues, viz. the late Lord Ellenborough, who at that time was Chief Justice of England. It stated in the book that the first jury which were called were dissatisfied with the evidence which was adduced, and positively refused to return any verdict. A second jury was then summoned, every one of whom were directly or indirectly connected with the court, and they soon returned a verdict against Sellis, and his body was instantly conveyed a great distance from town. His Royal Highness was removed to another part of the palace, and went in a sedan chair every day to Lord Ellenborough's house. Several particulars are then summed up, and the inference to be drawn from them is, that the Duke of Cumberland either did murder Sellis, or procure some one to do it. Statements were contained in the passages, "that if the Duke had been a poor man, he would have been hung and his body given for dissection; but as he was the son of the reigning monarch, he must be acquitted." It is utterly impossible for his Royal Highness, finding himself in this situation, to avoid calling for your Lordship's assistance. His Royal Highness, swears positively that the whole and every part of the charge is a positive and wicked falsehood, and that the passages in the book to that effect are utterly false and untrue. He most solemnly states "that he believes Sellis died by his own hand, and that he (the Duke of Cumberland) was not in any manner privy to it. That the proceedings of the inquest were correct, and the verdict just and honest. That the charge and insinuations that he was privy to the murder of Sellis, were false and wicked insinuations." The learned gentleman then stated the substance of an affidavit made by Neil, in which he denied in the most positive terms having committed the alleged offence, or that he was ever surprised in any indecent situation with his Royal Highness. The affidavit of the coroner who held the inquest on the body of Sellis denied that the inquiry was managed by Lord Ellenborough, or that any of the witnesses were previously examined by his Lordship. That under the act of Parliament for regulating inquests on the bodies of persons dying in the royal household, a jury was called constituted of yeoman officers of the household; but, as he (the coroner) conceived it was a case which demanded strict inquiry, he caused a jury of tradesmen to be summoned, at the head of whom was Mr. Place, of Charing-cross. The court was thrown open and reporters and all other persons, without distinction, were admitted. That the body of Sellis was viewed by the jury, and the apartment was kept locked until they examined it. The decision they came to was, "that Sellis had violently and feloniously murdered himself." The learned gentleman then stated the substance of the affidavits, to prove that Mr. Phillips was the publisher of the book in question, and that some copies had been purchased at his shop, when

Lord Tenterden said, the learned counsel had stated sufficient, and granted the rule to show cause.

At the fair of Cashel, on Thursday last, a riot took place among some country people, when Dr. Fitzgerald and some of the police, who interfered to prevent it, were assailed by the contending parties. Some missiles were thrown at them, but no injury was sustained.

MR. SHEIL AND MR. STANLEY—TITHE BILL—OATHS.

[In our last we gave a short report of the debate in the House of Commons, on Monday, the 16th instant, on the third reading of the Irish Tithe bill; but the argument which took place between Messrs. Sheil and Stanley, being of a very interesting kind, we here subjoin a full report of it. Mr. Sheil rose after Mr. Petre (an English Catholic, and Member for York), who stated that he felt bound by his oath to support the Protestant Church Establishment, and would therefore vote for the bill. We now take up the debate with Mr. Sheil.]

Mr. SHEIL said that the member for York was an English, and that he was an Irish Catholic. They were animals of a different genus, though they had been in the same cage. The member for York confided in the government—he confided in the power and determination of his countrymen. The hon. gentleman was grateful to English Protestants, for his enfranchisement—he might have extended his gratitude, and felt that he owed some thanks to the virtue and the energy of the Irish millions who knew and had proved that—"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Ireland, for her freedom, had to thank herself; and from what he had observed, he felt convinced that it would be to herself that she would owe the removal of her remaining grievances. He had risen to protest against this bill, and against the construction of the Catholic oath given by an English Catholic, who had applied his political habits to his interpretation. First, as to the bill, it was a piece of preposterous legislation; while reform would give a giant's strength to Ireland, the tithe bill would prompt her to use it in a gigantic fashion—it was like striking a man a blow in the face, while you put a club in his hands. At the next election, the people would seek for candidates for parliament among martyrs to tithes (hear, hear, hear.) Newgate would be the avenue to St. Stephen's chapel, and government would, by irritating the people, reverse the saying of Mirabeau, and prove that there was but a single bound to be made from the foot of the Tarpeian rock to the summit of the capitol (hear, hear.) They must grant reform to Ireland—they would not presume to withhold it—talk, indeed, of abolishing fifty-six close boroughs in England, and of leaving the pay of twenty boroughs in the sordid hand of the provincial oligarchy of Ireland! It might be incommodious for government to hear, at this moment, a reference made to their former pledges to the church; but they had, themselves, forced these topics into discussion, by bringing forward their tithe bill, pending reform in the lords, while they were embarrassed, and their virtue was bound to the ground by those small lilliputian ligatures and constraints which prevented them from standing up (hear, hear, hear.) The Catholic oath had been referred to; that oath bound a Catholic not to *subvert* (that was the word) the church, nor weaken the Protestant religion. Was the reduction of the revenues of the church equivalent to its subversion? (hear.) There is in Scotland an established church—a cheap and useful institution, agreeable to the feelings, and not burthensome to the resources of the people. Will you lay the Irish church in ruins by bringing it on a level with that establishment, whose simple front and plain fabric is built on the principles of apostolic architecture? As to weakening the Protestant religion, he trusted that it consisted in something better than vast episcopal territories, numerous sinecurisms, bloated pluralities, offensive rates, insulting cesses; pulpits occupied with cobwebs, altars encompassed with loneliness, and churches with clerks for a congregation. The creed of Irish Protestantism was to him a matter of indifference; but the coffers of Irish Protestantism were a public and political concern; and so far from religion being impaired by the diminution of its revenues, it would, on the contrary, be relieved from those obstacles which were opposed to its progress. These sentiments might be unpalatable to a reforming parliament; but a reformed parliament was at hand, and it would have a different relish. It was of little consequence how these opinions were received in that assembly. It had given itself a suicidal stab—it had declared itself unworthy of the offices of legislation, and it was to its successor that he should look for that great work of ecclesiastical regeneration, which was indispensable to the peace, tranquillity and ultimate safety of Ireland.

Mr. STANLEY said that the course which the debate had taken was so entirely foreign from the matter under discussion, that he would not have troubled the house at present were it not that he felt bound to offer a few remarks on the most extraordinary piece of the most extraordinary declamation with which the house had been favoured by the honourable member who had just sat down (hear, hear). He did not think it necessary to vindicate his hon. friend, the member for York, from the imputations indirectly cast upon him; any one who witnessed his plain and straightforward, and manly and unequivocal manner must feel convinced how infinitely superior the course he took was to what he should not hesitate to call the flimsy and hollow casuistry—the quibbling sophistry which had, under the cover, no doubt, of elegant language and brilliant imagination, been applied by the hon. and learned member for Louth. His honourable friend the member for York, had pursued an honest, manly, and straight-forward course; he had unequivocally declared that he fet bound by the ties of duty and honour, by the sense of gratitude to government, by his duty to his country and by his duty to his God, not to use, to the injury or the destruction of the Protestant establishment, powers vested in him by a Protestant legislature. How different was this from the casuistry which had been resorted to by the honourable and learned member for Louth, who denied that the obligation of this oath was so felt or understood by the Catholic members of that house. What, said the honourable and learned member, "you must permit us to be the auditors of our own accounts." Did the hon. and learned member, then, mean to make good the charge that had been urged against that oath by the opponents of Catholic Emancipation, and which he and others of his advocates indignantly denied? Did he then admit that the oath was taken in the solemn presence of his God, with a mental reservation, and not according to the meaning of those by whom the oath was administered? In the terms of that oath, he who takes it is supposed to do so without mental reservation or equivocation, and, when the honourable and learned member talked of being the auditors of their own accounts, he would be glad to ask, what did the hon. and learned gentleman mean by that expression, unless it was that this oath was taken with mental reservation, and not in the meaning of those by whom it was administered? What else than this was the meaning "that they were the auditors of their own accounts?" Did the hon. and learned gentleman mean to say that those who took the oath were to be the judges of its meaning, and not those who administered it?

Mr. SHEIL begged to interrupt the right hon. gentleman, as he was arguing upon an expression which he had never used. What he had said was directly the reverse of what was stated by the right hon. gentleman. He had contended that the oath was taken in the exact meaning of those who administered it; but that so taken, it did not bear the interpretation put upon it by the honourable member for York (hear). His reference to the motion of Mr. Wilmot Horton had been adopted merely for the purpose of illustrating the argument he was urging. [The hon. and learned member was proceeding when he was interrupted by cries of "spoke, spoke."]

Mr. STANLEY resumed.—He should be the last person that would wish to interrupt any hon. gentleman from setting him right, whenever there could be a possibility of his mistaking my expression of an hon. gentleman. However, in the present instance, he had taken down the exact words made use of by the hon. and learned gentleman. He certainly thought that they bore the construction which he affixed to them. The right honorable gentleman then proceeded to quote some passages from the speech of the hon. member for Louth. He proceeded—an oath was a solemn obligation between two contracting parties; and either party had the full right to claim the fulfilment of that oath. The hon. and learned gentleman had referred to a motion made by an honorable friend

of his (Mr. S.) at the time of the Catholic question. At that time he condemned that motion as unjust, unreasonable and unnecessary; but, certainly, the explanations and assertions indulged in by the learned member for Louth, had gone far to shake his confidence in the opinions he then entertained. The learned member had argued the question with a great deal of casuistry; but what was the meaning of the terms of the oath? That he would defend to the utmost of his power the rights of the Protestant church, as by law established (hear). And the oath goes on: "and I hereby abjure any intention to subvert the Protestant religion." No. To subvert the Protestant church. No. But "to subvert the Protestant church establishment, as settled by law" (cries of hear, hear, hear). The hon. and learned member, with all his eloquence and all his casuistry, must not tell him that the Protestant religion or the Protestant church were synonymous with the Protestant church establishment as settled by law (hear, hear). The hon. and learned gentleman's construction of that oath ran counter to the intentions of those by whom that oath was framed, and who admitted the hon. member and his friends to a seat in that house. The whole of the hon. and learned gentleman's casuistry amounted to this: I may destroy three fourths of the property of the established church in Ireland; my oath binds me not to destroy the property of the Protestant church, but as long as there is a fractional part left remaining, as long as I don't destroy the entire property of the established church, so long I do not violate my oath. He would not now stop to argue whether any gratitude was due to the people of England for their support of that measure which gave to the hon. and learned gentleman a seat in that house. He would not ask whether any share of gratitude was due to those who, long struggling in that cause, had endured the fatigue of that strife, and who, night after night, had perseveringly continued in that house, and assisted in giving the crowning stroke to that great measure. He did not mean to deny whatever portion of the merit was due to those who, by the persevering agitation of this question, had at length succeeded in forcing it on the attention of an unwilling government—but whatever share of advantage might have resulted from that measure, it was not to be reaped without the intermixture of some of those noxious weeds which shoot up amidst the most luxuriant soils, and of which they were now reaping the bitter fruits in the fullness of that factious opposition with which the well-meant measures of the government were resisted. He would have the hon. and learned gentleman beware how he taught a bitter lesson to the people of England. He would implore him to bethink himself in time, and not to do irreparable injury to the cause of Irish reform. The arguments and the tone adopted by the hon. and learned member would go far to strike a deep and fatal blow against the cause of Irish reform. The hon. and learned member had said that Irish reform would follow English reform, and that then the Irish people would have additional power to resist the government and thwart their measures. He begged to remind the hon. member that nothing could be more dangerous than to assert that passing the reform bill would be a mere transfer of agitation from Ireland to this house. He begged to tell the honorable member that he mistook the principle on which his Majesty's government had introduced the present measure of reform. They had not introduced that measure upon the principle of universal suffrage, but upon the principle of extending the franchise as widely, and amongst such persons, as might be safe to themselves, and might be safe to the existing institutions of the country. That was the principle on which they proceeded to extend the franchise to as large a class of the community as they could with safety—and if the hon. and learned gentleman asserted that doing so would be but a transfer of agitation from Ireland to this house, he could not inflict a heavier blow on the cause of Irish reform (hear, hear). The hon. and learned gentleman, vindicating the resistance of the people, had quoted the words—

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?—

Did the hon. and learned member pretend to be ignorant of the meaning which was attached to that language in Ireland? Did the hon. and learned member pretend not to know for what purposes that language was employed in Ireland? It was but two days since that he (Mr. Stanley) had received from Ireland one of the most inflammatory placards that could be written. It commenced with the words which the hon. and learned member had quoted, and the placard proceeded, "These are the words of O'Connell; and let us follow up these words, and deal with no person, or hold intercourse with no person, who will continue to pay the unjust and oppressive exactions of tithes." This was the effect of this placard, and it was for purposes such as this, that this language was used in Ireland. He thought the honorable member should feel that he spoke in that house as a member of the Imperial Parliament, and as the representative of the county of Louth, and it was more befitting for a member of that house to infuse into the people obedience to the laws, than to inflame them into a resistance of the laws. He begged to tell the hon. gentleman that if he felt anxious for the extension of the franchise, he could not injure what he had at heart more than by using such declarations. But he (Mr. Stanly) would rescue the people of Ireland from the implied imputation. He would not believe that the people of Ireland were so lost to a sense of justice; and when he would, in his place in this house, have to move the reading of the Irish reform bill, he would, he trusted, be able to show that the people of Ireland, despite the slanders cast upon them, were in every way entitled to a share in the general advantages of reform. The hon. member for Clare had given him credit for believing that this measure would afford relief. Now he did not believe any such thing. He did not bring forward this measure as a measure of relief, but that which would be introduced as a measure of relief would be one in every way calculated to afford relief. He did not want that the present measure would do more than enforce the law, but did they think that it was the poor wretched peasant that would be selected for its operation? He did not expect that this law should be brought into operation against those who were poor and unable to pay, and whose arrears had accumulated from distress; but it was to the rich and the wealthy comfortable farmers, almost in the class of country gentlemen; these are the persons that would be selected, and when these persons were compelled to pay, he was sure that the resistance to the law amongst those who were influenced by the example of such persons, would soon be at an end. This was not a sectarian question; this was not, as it had been characterised by the hon. member for York, a question between Catholic and Protestant, but it was a question of right and property. It was a question of whether the individual rights should be prostrated, whether the just claims of individuals should be set at nought, or what perhaps was of still more importance, whether the law should be overborne with impunity. It would, in his opinion, be contemptible in any government to allow their laws to be overborne, and their authority trampled under foot. The present measure, then, preceding as it did the measure of relief, was a measure to vindicate the law. The hon. member for Clare had that night admitted, that if it were necessary to vindicate the law, and introduce a measure of coercion, that a more lenient measure than the present could not possibly be resorted to. The cost of these prosecutions would not fall upon the people, but upon the clergy. The object, as he said before, was, not to wage war against the poor, but to compel the rich to comply with the existing law. Great clamour had been used against this measure, but he did not see that it did any more than merely transfer from the hands of the clergy, which were weak, into the hands of the government, which were strong, the assertion of the rights of those individuals. It was to make the rich bow to the law—to compel those who had it in their power to pay the claims which they withheld. The hon. and learned member for Louth had talked of the consequences of reform in Ireland. He had said that agitation would be the price of a seat in parliament—that none but those who resisted the payment of tithes, and cheered on that resistance, could expect to be distinguished by public favour. The hon. and learned member, with great beauty of language and happiness of quotation, had said that there would be but one step from the Tarpeian rock to the summit of the capitol. Now he did think that if these were to be the consequences that were to result from reform in Ireland, that reform would be an injury to that country. He begged to deny the inference of the hon. and learned member, whose conclusions he felt satisfied were erroneous, and he was quite convinced that those persons who were crouching at the base of the Tarpeian rock, felt very little disposition to play the part of Marcus Curtius. He relied upon the good sense of the people of Ireland to influence them to give up their resistance to the law, when they saw that those who were setting the example of that resistance were compelled to acquiesce; when they found that instead of having to deal with a clergy who were weak and feeble, and could not enforce their rights, that they would have to deal with a government which was strong, and able to enforce and vindicate the laws (hear). This was his conviction, that as soon as the leaders of this resistance were reduced to obedience, that the people who were deluded into the following of their example would return to their obedience also. He trusted that in the execution of this measure the government would have the support of the gentry of the country, who would find that in obedience to the laws consists the best title and security of their own rights. He hoped that the predictions of those who foreboded evil from this measure would be falsified, and that the state of the country would be such as would enable them to silence the clamours of those who would resist that measure of relief which it was the intention of his Majesty's government to afford. He would not longer occupy the time of the house. He did not intend to have trespassed, but from the manner in which the debate had wandered from the subject of discussion, and thanking the house for its indulgence, he would merely add that he felt it due to his own feelings to say what he had just offered to the house (hear).

Messrs. GRATTAN, HUME and others spoke, when the house divided, and there appeared but *seven* against the bill.

M. SHEIL said—The secretary for Ireland has assailed me. I could not reply to him, according to the rules of the house, until the motion that this bill do now pass. I rise to answer him, but without resentment, for I make allowance for his feelings with respect to the church. It is not that his early reputation is associated with it by his debut—there is something more substantial than mere oratory to bind him to it. He is chained to the church by a golden link, which it would be preposterous to require him to break. The magnanimity which is requisite to sacrifice his interests is not to be expected from such specimens of the honourable gentleman's feelings, habits, and character as have been witnessed in the house. Yet I do not accuse him of any impurity of motive (hear, hear) It is just possible that his judgment may be obscured, and that he may find it difficult to arrive at a sound conclusion, when there are so many impediments to unbiassed reasoning in his way. Then, why should I resent his giving me a lesson? Why should he not treat me as he treats my country? Why should I complain of his taunts, and his harshness, and his rebuffs, and his lack of common courtesy, when he uses Ireland in the same fashion? Can I hope to escape from the fate which is destined for my country?—Yet the honourable gentleman may be ultimately treated by his seven millions of pupils, after the manner in which the Roman schoolmaster was used for having betrayed his country to Camillus. The honourable gentleman says I have given, by my menaces, a blow to the Irish reform bill. He is himself the man who has forced these topics, into discussion, and by rashly and obstinately pressing his measures forward, pending the reform question, has exasperated Ireland, and those by whom Ireland is represented. The right hon. gentleman had arrayed an entire nation against him, by his demeanour and his proceedings, and he then complained of indiscretion. What had been the hon. gentleman's conduct? What had he done? To what act of wisdom could he refer as evidence of his genius for legislation? He commenced with the arms bill, and, according to the rules of political unity, faithful to his character, he was about to make his exit from Ireland with the tithe bill—a bill in every way worthy of him—a bill of a precipitate, rash, domineering kind, on which the right hon. gentleman had attempted an image of himself, and impressed it with the proofs of its parliamentary parentage. To much Irish legislation, what has been his conduct that very night? Although so many of the men who are associated with him in office are pledged to reduce the wealth of the Irish church, yet he stands up in the front of the government and declares that no change in the establishment shall be made. But there is a spirit abroad (the spirit which carried emancipation for one country, and is carrying reform for both) which will strike down the pile of consecrated abuse, and, instead of being able to uphold that mass of sacred enormities which already totters beneath the shocks of public opinion, he will fall beneath it, and be crushed under its ruins.

Mr. STANLEY said he did not intend to quote the words of the hon. and learned member offensively. He merely animadverted upon them because he thought that they were the more important as coming from him. In alluding to the government in Ireland, the hon. and learned gentleman ought to know the difficulties in which that government were placed. Before ever he set his foot in Ireland, he and the government to which he belonged were made the objects of the most fierce vituperation, because they did not go the lengths of a mad and insane faction, which then, as now, distracted the country. The present government, after being out of office for a number of years, were expected, the moment they came into office, and before they had any opportunity of becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the country, to have a set of measures all ready and fit for operation in one moment after they came into office. But had the government done nothing since they came into office? Was the Irish education nothing? Was the grand jury bill and the petit jury bill nothing? Had they not pledged both houses of parliament to the extinction of the present tithe system? Would any one say that if another administration were in power, that a measure of coercion would not be enforced without a measure of relief? The hon. gentleman then proceeded to vindicate the government, and to contend that in the circumstances in which they were placed, they had acted as well as could possibly be expected. He then proceeded to repel the imputations of the hon. and learned member for Louth respecting the arms bill, which he said he had submitted to other members of the cabinet (hear, hear). Of that bill he still maintained his opinions, and many of its clauses, he did not shrink from asserting, were calculated to be highly applicable. The right hon. gentleman proceeded at some length to vindicate his conduct from the attacks of the hon. and learned member for Louth. He admitted that like others that hon. and learned member had never attacked him behind his back, and he deprecated any intention of offering personal offence to the hon. and learned member in the observations he had made. As to the Irish government, that very night they were the subject of attack in another place, and he did not think there would be such a proneness to censure if hon. members knew the difficulties of their situation, and how frequently and decidedly they had resisted all applications to them on the part of portions of the magistracy for increased powers. The right hon. gentleman was loudly cheered.

The SPEAKER then put the question that this bill do now pass, and declared that the ayes had it.

Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by Sir Wm. Gell, as his Ciceroni, is expected at Rome in the course of next month.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE MORNING OF THE REFORM DIVISION.

The House of Lords, while Lord Grey was replying, and for a short time before the division, had a curious and interesting appearance, marking most strongly the importance of the question on which their Lordships were about to decide, as well as the sacrifices which some of them were content to make in support of their opinions. On both sides were to be seen the aged and infirm, evidently suffering under the greatest mental and bodily exhaustion, yet firmly maintaining their posts up to the hour of trial; and such of them as were of the party of the Premier rousing themselves ever and anon to the exertion of a vigorous cheer, in approbation of the sentiments that fell from him. The pale and agitated expression of their faces, rendered yet more striking by the strange mixture of the rays of the sun with the light from the half-extinguished chandeliers, contrasted wtth the eager and anxious feelings exhibited in the countenances of the strangers in the gallery, and the Members of the Commons below the bar, presented altogether a picture such as few who had an opportunity of contemplating it will, perhaps, ever find erased from their memory. The Lord Chancellor, weak from recent illness, and bowed down with the effort of speaking and the fatigues of the sitting, seemed peculiarly an object worthy of compassion, while the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench asleep on one side, with his head leaning on the Chancellor's shoulder, and Lord Holland endeavouring, but with difficulty, to support himself on the other, afforded a spectacle such as few have ever before witnessed in that house. Peeresses, who were present in great numbers at the very commencement of the evening, remained even to the last, and their faded colour, when they retired on the exclusion of strangers, afforded abundant evidence of the sacrifice of health and beauty which the noxious atmosphere had exacted from them as the price of the mental gratification of the night. The house divided at twenty-five minutes to seven; and, at seven expresses were on their way to every part of the Empire and of the Continent, with the tidings of the second reading of the bill.—*Observer.*

PROTEST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAINST THE SECOND READING OF THE REFORM BILL.

"DISSENTIENT.

"First—Because, in providing for the correction of abuses in the election of Members to serve in the Commons' House of Parliament, we are bound above all things to bear in mind that the Government of this country is, what from the earliest period of our history it has ever been, a Monarchy; that this Monarchy, limited by the laws and customs of the realm, and by the necessity imposed on the Sovereign of having constant recourse to the advice and aid of Parliament, is the form of Government best adapted to the habits, wants, and wishes of the people; and, consequently, that no changes, however specious, can be worthy of adoption which would either strike at the principles of the Monarchy itself, or would leave the Sovereign without the power of performing the high duties required from him, without the free and independent exercise of his lawful prerogatives, in guarding the general interests of the state, in upholding its ancient institutions, and affording due protection of the rights, liberties, property, and lives of all his subjects. We feel it, therefore, to be the duty of Parliament, more especially of this house, to refuse to consign the country to so vast an untried change as is embodied in the present bill—a change of which it has been justly said by one of the most distinguished advocates for the second reading of the bill, that it is, in truth, a new form of Government, of which no one has ever pronounced that it would be practicable, and which, if practicable, would be pernicious.

"Secondly—Because, admitting it to be expedient to correct abuses which may have grown up under the present system of Parliamentary election, and to extend to large, populous, and wealthy towns the privilege of returning members to Parliament, we are bound to bear in mind that it has been also admitted by the authors of the bill, that notwithstanding any abuses, and any deficiencies, 'the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is, above all other institutions of all other countries in the world, the institution best calculated for the general protection of the subject.'

"Thirdly—Because by this bill that scrupulous regard to the sacredness of chartered rights and vested interests which has always hitherto been deemed part of the essential policy of the British constitution, and a fundamental principle of British justice, is now far the first time utterly abandoned—the most ancient charters and the most valued interests are treated with reckless indifference, which (whilst it is unnecessary to the attainment of the proposed objects of the bill, the correction of abuses, and the improvement of the existing system) shocks every feeling of justice, and cannot fail to be made a precedent for still more fatal violations of those principles in future.

"Fourthly—Because, in contemplating the violence done by this bill to the great principle of prescription, we cannot disguise from ourselves the dangers which must arise to the most venerable of our institutions, which mainly rest on that principle; above all, to the highest of all—to that one on which all others depend.

"Fifthly—Because, even if the principles of the bill were consistent with the stability of the Monarchy and with the safety of our most valued institutions, yet the provisions by which it seeks to carry those principles into effect are, for the most part, unjust in themselves, partial in their operation, and anomalous in their character—ill-adapted to their avowed purpose, and still more to the extensive and complicated interests of this mighty empire.

"A preponderating influence in the election of the House of Commons is conferred upon the lowest class of inhabitants in towns—thus virtually closing the doors of the House of Commons to the vast moneyed and colonial interests, and leaving but few opportunities of admission to the heads of the great commercial body.

"The landed interest, notwithstanding the professed intention of giving to it an increase of representation commensurate with that given to the great towns, is lest exposed, even in the elections for counties, to the influence of the trading and manufacturing classes of the very places which are themselves to return members to Parliament—an influence so great as must leave, in many instances, the representation of counties, and divisions of counties, in the power of voters from the towns.

"The populous suburbs of the metropolis have been subjected to the same innovating spirit which marks the operation of this bill in every other particular. Though it is manifest that this vast district, being connected in interests with the metropolis itself, and being the seat of Government and of Parliament, must command attention, whether immediately represented or not, and equally manifest that the only real danger must be lest the influence of the popular voice of the metropolis should be too powerful, yet it has been thought fit to aggravate this danger in an incalculable degree by creating new districts for representation, and virtually consigning the elections to universal suffrage; thus ensuring a perpetual recurrence of popular excitement, in a quarter where, above all others, it is most to be deprecated, as injurious to the best interests of the industrious orders of the people, dangerous to the public peace, and hardly compatible with the free and independent exercise of the high functions of Parliament itself.

"Sixthly—Because the exorbitant increase of the democratic element of the British constitution designed by this bill must give additional strength and impetus to a principle which, while duly restrained and tempered by the checks provided in the existing constitution of Parliament, is the source of that genuine spirit of disciplined and enlightened freedom which is the proudest distinction of our national character, but which, without those checks or other equivalent restraints, could not fail to advance with augmented and accelerated force, till all other powers being drawn within its vortex, the Government would become a mere democracy; or, if the name and form of a Monarchy were preserved, all that could give independence to the Sovereign or protection to the subject would be really excluded.

"WELLINGTON."

[Upwards of 70 Peers have also signed this document.]

CHOLERA AT PARIS.

(From the *London Globe* of Friday.)

We have received the following afflictive statement this morning from most respectable authority:—

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 15:—

"If the news of your cholera which we find in the London papers be true, I can assure you that the disease has not been so gentle on the banks of the Seine.

"The official number of deaths, on Monday, the 9th, was 11,300, and since that day nearly as many more have perished.

"The grave-diggers at the cemetery of Montmartre cannot dig graves enough. In vain is the common fosse large and wide enough to contain a company of soldiers in line. The sextons have not time to arrange the bodies, which are continually arriving in all sorts of vehicles, even in the military hospital waggons.

"The authorities have been obliged to employ the artillery horses from Vincennes, to relieve those employed in the hearses and hackney-coaches, no longer able to convey the dead.

"The funerals now all take place by night. I have been myself to Montmartre, and after the horrors that I have there witnessed, I can affirm that the official number of deaths is *at least* not exaggerated.

"In vain do our journals assure us that the virulence of the disease has diminished, whilst we see such a frightful succession of funerals, and the layers of carcasses which the grave-diggers have not time to cover, busy as they are in measuring the intervals between the full-grown bodies in order to fill them up with children and women.

"Thirty thousand at least will have fallen victims to cholera before it quits Paris. In the lower parts of the town, near the Place de Greve, along the river, the hearses pass from door to door, escorted by the police, who can scarcely prevent the wretched people from fighting for the melancholy privilege of having a dead relation or friend carried to the grave in these more appropriate conveyances, to avoid their being huddled into an humbler vehicle."

PARIS.—I have traversed a good portion of the city, and must state that it is difficult to describe it now. The boulevards—formerly the promenade of the idlers and of the fashionables,—of the wealthy and of the swindlers—are now thinly sprinkled with a few melancholy persons, walking as it were in fear of the malady of which every one is talking. No carriages—no splendid liveries, even the diplomatic corps conceal themselves. The druggists' shops are in some places thronged by persons, each to ask for a remedy for a father, a mother, a wife, a husband, or a child, or a relation, who is dying. In some houses there are several dead at the same moment, and one sees a coffin lying in the passage and covered with a white sheet, with a candle lighted at the head, waiting until the black cart approaches to carry the deceased to a place of burial. It is indeed a dreadful visitation which desolates a city and causes the ruin of families, and leaves many a forlorn orphan to weep in misery or to beg a pittance in the streets.—*Private Correspondent of the Times.*

LONDON—THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

The success of Lord Grey's bill has reached Paris, where it has, of course, excited the satisfaction of the jacobinical party. At Brussels, according to our correspondent in that city, it is considered to be favourable to the Belgian cause. All over Europe, we suppose, it will be viewed with gratification by those who wish that confusion should prevail, the old landmarks be removed, and settled institutions put an end to. From all such classes Lord Grey and his friends will have ample tributes of applause—and we wish him joy of the honour,

The deaths from cholera have diminished in Paris to 211, which the Parisians flatter themselves is very favourable. The Spanish government has issued a decree prohibiting all communication between Paris and Spain, unless after a most rigorous quarantine; we fear that this will be found a most ineffectual precaution. Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan ambassador to France is among the last victims. The disease has carried off many persons of high rank, and the dismay is naturally much greater than in London. The Chamber of Deputies no longer holds their sittings. The Chamber of Peers on Monday voted in two hours, the bill for regulating naval promotions—bill for regulating premiums for the whale and cod fisheries—bill for regulating the jurisdiction of the navigation of the Rhine—bill for authorising the government to suspend the municipal elections in certain communes, and several local bills. The members of the Chamber of Peers are in as great a hurry to leave Paris as were those of the lower house. The Duchess of Berri has made a donation of 12,000 francs (£480) to the poor of Paris, which has much tended to create, or rather to renew, her popularity.

An overland despatch has arrived from India this morning, with dates from Bengal to the 21st Dec., and from Bombay to the 8th January. It appears that all the shipping had been taken up at Madras, at 20 rupees per ton per month in consequence of disturbances having broken out at Moulmein and Malacca, to which places it was understood a strong military force was to be despatched. At Malacca it was reported the disposition of the natives had created great alarm and the Lady M'Naughton, one of the ships taken up at Madras, had sailed for that place.

Letters from Patras, to the 13th March, state that his Majesty's ship Pelican had arrived there on the 22d of the preceding month, and would remain there for the protection of the British and Ionian trade, during the present disturbed state of things. A Russian frigate and a French brig-of-war had arrived there on the 8th, to act in concert. Some small armed boats had committed acts of piracy in the Gulf of Lepanto.

AUXILIARY CONTINENTAL BIBLE SOCIETY.

Tuesday the Annual Meeeting of this Society took place at the Rotunda. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock by Robert Bourke, Esq., and the Rev. Samuel Madden opened the business of the day with a prayer.

Dr. Robinson read the Annual Report of the Society, from which the following are extracts:—

Of the field cultivated by the Continental Society, France is beyond comparison the most interesting and important part. Indeed that country is becoming more and more entitled to the regard of Christians every successive year. The transition from the religion of Rome to no religion is the thing to be apprehended. This has taken place to a considerable extent, and would probably to a still greater, but for the exertions, partial and limited as they are, of a small band of faithful men, who are labouring to give a better direction to the public by setting forth the gospel of Christ to their fellow-countrymen. To assist these men, as well as to augment their number, is the principal object of the Continental Society. France, at this moment, presents to the eye of the intelligent Christian, a singular spectacle. The following extract from a private letter, written by a Frenchman, who is himself labouring for the spiritual benefit of his countrymen, will convey to you some idea of the present condition of the French people, and cannot fail to excite a deep interest in every Christian mind, in behalf of a people under such circumstances. "In France," he says, "they are disgusted with every thing. The illusions of July, 1830, are dissipated. The people find themselves in the presence of the most desolating realities. Their dreams of liberty, of glory, of grandeur, of prosperity, are vanished. Discouragement has taken possession of men's minds. They see the vanity of every thing. Is not this (he adds) a state of things favourable to the preaching of the gospel?"

The affairs of Italy are assuming an aspect peculiarly entitled to the consideration of Christians. Politics and religion are in that country, and especially in the Ecclesiastical States, so blended together that they cannot be separated: what affects the one, must affect the other, not indirectly as in other places, but directly. In that part of Italy subject to papal dominion movements have taken place of a very unequivocal character. What would have been the issue of these movements, but for the interference of an Austrian force, we cannot exactly say; but this we may pronounce and affirm, that they boded ill for the two-fold dominion of the Pope; and we may be pretty sure that a potentate peculiarly jealous of his two-fold prerogative, and of all foreign interference, would not have called upon Austria for assistance, but for the existence of an emergency too awful for himself to grapple with. The simple fact is, that the throne of the Pope is shaken to its base; that its centre of gravity has passed the line within which stability, by a universal law is found to exist, and nothing but an artificial prop can secure to it even a temporary continuance. With political questions the Continental Society does not interfere, though in our calculations, we cannot lose sight of them, as to their influence upon the operations of the Society. That the agitation in Italy is moral, as well as political, will appear from the following extract, drawn from a private letter, written by a gentleman, who speaks from personal knowledge of the matter to which his testimony relates: "Had I not been deterred by a groundless rumour of the impossibility of conveying bibles into the Papal States, I might on my journey have distributed many: having conversed with various individuals, who professed an anxious desire to possess and peruse the sacred scriptures." This is "good news from a far country, and is like cold waters to a thirsty soul." So much for Italy.

Spain continues apparently in the same condition moral and political, as usual. But this apparent similarity would not justify the conclusion, that things have not really undergone a change in that country. The moral insulation of Spain is not a complete security against the introduction of principles, which, in such a country as Spain cannot fail to produce an agitation, hostile equally to the civil and religious despotism, under which the inhabitants have been so long suffering. Symptoms of this awakening operation are from time to time manifesting themselves: and we may hope that the Lord is preparing by the ministry of Juan Calderon, who is now labouring among his countrymen in France, for a time when a door will be opened in that noble peninsula for the admission of the Word of God.

The Rev. Thomas Kelly moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Singer.

Several resolutions were moved and seconded by various clergymen.

The Rev. Charles Fleury addressed the meeting in a long and eloquent speech. In conclusion a hymn was sung by the entire assembly. The Rev. Mr. Fleury implored a blessing, and the meeting adjourned.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Archbishops and Bishops whose names are undersigned, to the Clergy and People of the Catholic Church in Ireland, Health and Benediction.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST—The same holy zeal that influences the church in the decreeing of her law of discipline, "for the perfecting of the Saints, unto the edification of the Body of Christ," urges her to mitigate their severity, and to dispense in their observance, as the circumstances of time and countries may render conducive to the interests of the Faithful. Like a tender mother she watches over her children with unceasing solicitude, to know their wants, and to minister to them out of the abundance of her charity, according to the dispensation God has confided to her.

Her precepts of abstinence on particular days, by which, "we chastise the body and bring it into subjection," have been subject to the changes incident to disciplinary laws, and have been modified by her as expediency might require. In the primitive days of Christianity, adapted to the circumstances of the happy times for which they were enacted, they were austere in proportion to the fervor of the Faithful. But as piety waxed cold, we observe her accomodating her discipline to the weakness of her children, and gradually lessening their burden according to the diminution of their strength. You, dearest brethren, a cherished portion of her obedient children, have yourselves, from time to time, experienced the same tender indulgence relative to the observance of Lent. However venerable for its Apostolic origin, sacred in the ends for which it was instituted, and at all times sanctified by your cheerful observance of its austerities in the spirit of Christian mortification by which the Elect of God are made conformable to the image of his Son, it has not always been enforced in your regard according to its rigour, but has been mitigated in seasons of great distress, by a dispensation in the law of abstinences, out of compassionate consideration for the miseries of the poor.

We have now to announce to you, beloved brethren, an Indult of our Holy Father Pope Gregory XVI. by a Rescript bearing date the 17th of December, 1831, extending to Ireland a change in the law of abstinence, similar to that already granted to England and Scotland. His Holiness having taken into consideration the peculiar circumstances of this country, and compassionating as a father the weakness of his children, as well as the increasing poverty and the extreme destitution of many, has granted to us the power of dispensing in our respective dioceses, in the law of abstinence on Saturdays throughout the year, except those on which the precept of fasting obliges, as we might deem most expedient in the Lord.

We, therefore, having consulted with each other, and having maturely considered the circumstances of this country, and also the expediency of maintaining a uniformity of discipline in the several dioceses of Ireland, connected as they are by the closest ties of mutual intercourse, have unanimously resolved to extend to our flocks respectively the above mentioned dispensation, which we hereby grant in virtue of the power delegated to us by the Holy Apostolic See.

Instructed in Religion from your youth, you require not to be reminded of the difference that exitsts between Faith and discipline. You know that Faith, unchangeable in its nature, like the Infallible Truth who revealed it, cannot be changed or altered. Like Him it is "Yesterday, and to-day, and the same for ever." "One iota of it cannot pass away." Not so Discipline. It is variable in its nature. The same authority that enacts can dispense. The same power that binds, can loose the conscience from laws however venerable from their antiquity, or the universality of their observance. Thus we see the Apostles in the Council of Jerusalem command the converted Gentiles "to abstain from blood, and from things strangled," yet when the circumstances that gave rise to this Apostolic ordinance were changed, the faithful were relieved from its observance.

We, at the same time exhort you, dearly beloved, to bear in mind, that though the law of abstinence is dispensed with on all Saturdays, that are not fasting days, the spirit of mortification is at all times the spirit of Christianity. That "they that are Christ's have crucified their flesh with the vices and concupiscences." "We are heirs indeed of God, and joint heirs with Christ, yet so if we suffer with him, that we may also be glorified with him." "Always bearing about in our body the mortification of Jesus, that the life also of Jesus may be made manifest in our bodies."

As for the rest beloved brethren, we are enabled to say with the Apostle, "we are in spirit with you—rejoicing and beholding your order, and the steadfastness of your faith, which is in Christ; as therefore you have received Jesus Christ the Lord, walk ye in him, rooted and built up in him, and confirmed in the faith, as also you have learned, abounding in him in thanksgiving." "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you, Amen."

The above is signed by 27 Prelates.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, Wednesday, April 25.

The 'Political Union' continues its sittings in Dublin, and Mr. O'Connell supplies them with matter for discussion, by the various topics he proposes to refer to their committees. There is no lack of invention, or deficiency of interest in these multifarious subjects, and the Club keeps together without any seeming abatement of zeal or activity. But whatever be the immediate contrivance by which the members are amused for the time being, there can be no manner of doubt that the ultimate design and end of their confraternity is, the separation of England and Ireland, or a Repeal of the Union, as they call it. It is not so long since this scheme appeared to be utterly chimerical; but times are greatly altered, and what, but a few months ago, appeared perfectly wild and absurd, assumes, under recent changes, quite a different appearance. A Whig administration is doing that for the enemies of British connection, which they never could have done for themselves. Mr. Sheil avows in Parliament that he does not conceive himself bound by his oath, not to take measures for the subversion of the property of the Established Church. Mr. O'Connell agrees with him in that interpretation of its meaning, and all the revolutionists, English as well as Irish, are furious for the destruction of the Irish branch of the Protestant Church Establishment. If this point were gained, it would be a most essential step towards the advancement of the views of Irish separatists. The Protestants (in the South at least) would fly from a country in which their Church could not be maintained—in which there would be no security even for the toleration of their religious worship. The Reform Bill would be the next stepping-stone towards the grand and vital object. That Bill being passed even for England, the chief power of the state would immediately fall into the hands of a feeble democracy, wholly ignorant of Ireland and the secret springs of action by which her factious and her lawless peasantry are moved. Much would be stupidly yielded by such a power—the rest would be easily conquered from it. Now whether we look at the position of the church, or of the Reform Bill, we see much to afford the highest encouragement to the separatists, and nothing to support the confidence of the conservatives but a reliance upon themselves and upon themselves alone. The most formidable obstacle to the attempts of the separatists is clearly, the existence of a powerful conservative party within the country. This is their great stumbling block, and so long as such a party holds together, bound by one common tie, and firmly resolved to act in concert, so long there is a rational hope that the separatists may in their ultimate object be baulked and frustrated. In this view of things, we have looked with much satisfaction at the formation of the 'Conservative Club' in Dublin. It is a good, everyday, working, society—just what it ought to be. Such a society was vehemently called for by the exigencies of the times, and conducted, as we have every reason to think it will be, we anticipate from it great and essential benefits.

The Roman Catholic Bishops have announced to the faithful that they are no longer enjoined to abstinence on Saturdays. All who are not Catholics will say that this is a very judicious reform, and obedient Catholics will, of course, not be sorry for the indulgence. The only questions upon which there can be any difficulty are, why such a restriction was ever imposed; and why being imposed, it should be taken off in Ireland now more than at any other time. "In the primitive days of Christianity"—these are the words of the Irish dignitaries—"they," that is to say, the "disciplinary laws of the Church,"—"adapted "to the circumstances of the happy times for which "they were enacted, were *austere* in proportion to "the *fervour* of the Faithful. But as *piety waxed* "*old*, we observe her *accommodating her discipline* "*to the weakness of her children*, and gradually lessening their burden according to the diminution of "their strength." This is certainly a curious account of the matter, and an extraordinary proof of the accommodating spirit of the successors of St. Peter, who, as they found 'piety waxing old,' suited their regulations to the spirit of the times, and gradually *lessened* the burden of pious duties to be performed, according as they found their people less willing to perform them! In this view of the matter we should presume that the Irish Bishops had observed a decay of piety among their congregations. From other circumstances, however, we are led to draw a different inference, and to impute this salutary indulgence to a totally different cause, for, in our humble judgment, the faithful Irish were never at any time more obedient to the inculcations of their religion, or more strictly submissive to the guidance of their priests.

It was stated in the *Chronicle* of yesterday that a woman named Ann Power had died in this city on Wednesday last, under circumstances which caused it to be believed that she was afflicted with Asiatic Cholera. From inquiries we have made on the subject, we are led to a different inference, and have little doubt that her disorder was not cholera. Fortunately the town is yet not only free from all suspicion of this disease at present, but generally speaking in a very healthy state.

CHOLERA IN CORK.—From the *Cork Constitution* received last night, we are sorry to perceive that this disease is spreading to a great extent in Cork, and some neighbouring villages. The return of Monday gives, 72 new cases, 25 deaths; remaining 117. From commencement 304 cases; deaths, 108. At Cove 14 cases have occurred, and 12 deaths.

On Monday the *Recovery*, with 152 passengers, bound for Quebec, and the *Jane*, with 116 passengers for Halifax, left this port. The *Maria*, for St. John's, Newfoundland, cleared out yesterday with 71 passengers. The *Sisters*, of Ross, for St. John's, Newfoundland, and St. John's, New Brunswick, left Passage yesterday, having an board 160 passengers.

The quarantine has been put an end to at Liverpool against Dublin vessels.

SPIRITS IN IRELAND.—Duty was paid in Ireland last year on 8,710,612 gallons of spirits—the decrease from the former year being 293,968 gallons. In the same year there was a decrease in the consumption of colonial spirits of 310 gallons, and an increase in the use of foreign spirits of 76 gallons.

EASTER VESTRIES.

On Monday a vestry was held in the Cathedral and parish church of the united parishes of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, &c., for the purpose of electing Churchwardens, for receiving and vouching the accounts of the outgoing Churchwardens, and for making the usual assessments.

At one o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Abram Sargent. There was a very numerous attendance, but we observed very few householders present.

The Chairman stated, that the names of several parishioners were written on several slips of paper, which it was intended should be put into a hat, and the names of the two first persons drawn were to be Churchwardens for the ensuing year.

Mr. Nugent said, before this proceeding took place, he wished to observe, on the subject of the appointment of Churchwardens, that he and every other Roman Catholic, who was a parishioner, had a right to vote at that vestry. He, therefore, objected to the mode of appointment suggested by the Rev. Chairman, and moved that the Lord Bishop of Waterford be one of the Churchwardens for the ensuing year *(laughter)*.

The Chairman denied Mr. Nugent's right to vote, and refused to put the motion. The slips of paper, with the following names written thereon, were then put into the hat:—Joseph Nash, Calvin Dreaper, Jacob Penrose, Patrick M'Dougall, John Coombe, Benjamin Budd, John Brownrigg, Michael Ardagh, Henry Hayes, John Ringwood, John Waters, Thomas Prossor, and William Dennis.

The names of Jacob Penrose and Henry Hayes were first drawn.

Mr. Kizby (late Churchwarden) proposed that Jacob Penrose be appointed one of the Churchwardens. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Roberts, and put from the chair. There were a few "ayes," but a most uproarious cry of "no, no."

When the Chairman was about to declare his opinion, Mr. Nugent protested against the proceeding. He said he would prove to the satisfaction, or rather to the dissatisfaction of the Chairman, that Roman Catholics had a right to vote, and that he (Mr. N.) had a right to move that the Bishop be one of the Churchwardens.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Penrose's appointment was carried.

Mr. Nugent—You cannot, Mr. Chairman, possibly ascertain the number who voted on each side. One of the Protestants voted against you.

Mr. Kizby—Is there any Protestant present who votes against Jacob Penrose?

Mr. Nugent—That's one way to collect votes.

Mr. Kizby—We do not want the votes of Roman Catholics.

Mr. Dowling, a member of the Householders' Club—Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to ask you, can any one but a Protestant vote to-day?

The Chairman—No.

Mr. Dowling—Could not a Quaker vote—could not a Jumper, a Seeker, a worshipper of Jughernaut, or any other such idolater? Answer that.

The Chairman—I have given my answer already.

Mr. Dowling—Well, I am not a Roman Catholic, I am a holy jumper *(laughter)*, and I claim a right to vote. I am trying to jump over vestry cess, church rates, and all such odious impositions, I, therefore, am a jumper *(laughter)*. Pray, Mr. Chairman, as I see you entering some names in your book, who are the Churchwardens?

The Chairman—Henry Hayes and Jacob Penrose.

Mr. Dowling—No one put the nomination of Mr. Hayes from the chair. It was by oppressive acts like these that you lost the rates of last year.

Mr. Nugent—We are trying to make them go right and they will not go with us. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, by what authority the minister appoints one of the church wardens?

The Chairman—By the authority of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Nugent—There's no power by the Act at all to do so. I denounce that also as illegal, but we will give you rope enough (cheers and laughter from the crowd).

[Some fellow in the crowd here assailed a respectable gentleman with some personal and improper observations. After Mr. Nugent and Mr. Dowling interfered, but ineffectually, to put a stop to this indecent conduct, the chairman was obliged to interpose his authority and to request that order should be observed].

Messrs. Kizby and Roberts, the outgoing churchwardens, handed in their accounts, and were sworn as to the correct return of the receipts and disbursements.

Mr. Nugent—I beg to ask Mr. Kizby is that account a fair, full, true, and particular account?

Mr. Kizby—Yes, except that we are not certain as to the correctness of the names of the defaulters, as we copied them from the books of the previous year.

Mr. Nugent—You see, Mr. Chairman, there is an "except," a mental reservation in this oath.

Mr. Kizby—I would be more squeamish than you, Mr. Nugent, in taking an oath.

Mr. Nugent—We have seen the spirit that has animated Mr. Kizby, as churchwarden. The ignorance and stupidity, Mr. Chairman, of your churchwardens last year was the occasion of your failing in collecting your cess. These churchwardens are going out of office, and I would warn the present ones how they act illegally towards their fellow-citizens. I am happy to congratulate my fellow-citizens that this will be the last year of vestry plunder *(cheers from the "Clubbists")*.

Here there was a very warm and personal altercation between Mr. Nugent and Mr. Kizby.

Mr. Nugent claimed the protection of the Chair. The Rev. Chairman said both gentlemen were wrong, in his opinion.

Mr. Nugent—I asked him if the accounts were full, fair, and particular. He swore they were, but added an "except," &c. I wished him to swear without a *salvo*, but he did not.

Mr. Kizby—Your statements are utterly false, and you know they are false.

Mr. Nugent—Mr. Chairman, If I be assailed in this manner, I shall move for Mr. Kizby's removal from this vestry.

The Chairman having endeavoured, but almost in vain, to allay the strong feeling that existed between Mr. Kizby and Mr. Nugent, said, the next thing to be proceeded with, was to make an assessment for the parish clerk of the Cathedral church.

Mr. Nugent said, before any assessments should be made, he wished to see and inspect the church wardens' accounts. The Chairman handed him the book, and he then demanded the vouchers. Mr. Sargent said there were thirty days for vouching the accounts.

Mr. Nugent, having attentively looked over the book, made several observations on and objections to the different items. After going through the whole of the receipts and disbursements, Mr. N. congratulated his fellow parishioners that he observed there was a sum of £56 18s 6d still uncollected of the last year's cess.

After the usual opposition and vociferation of the members of the Householders' Club. The following sums were moved, seconded, and finally passed:—

To the parish clerk of the Cathedral church, £20. Sexton of the Cathedral church, £42. Clerk of St. Olave's church, £20. Sextoness of St. Olave's church, £10 10s. Coals and lighting the Cathedral and St. Olave's church, £20. Law costs, as awarded by justices, incurred from Easter 1831 to Easter 1832, £55. Law costs incurred by Messrs. Kizby and Roberts, the outgoing churchwardens, £15 6s.

The following gentlemen were then appointed applotters:—Messrs. John Glanville, William Marchant Ardagh, and Benjamin Graham.

The Chairman then adjourned the vestry till the 19th of May.

PATRICK'S PARISH.

The attendance at the vestry in this parish was so numerous, that an adjournment from the vestry room into the body of the church was shortly consented to, an undertaking being previously entered into by the oppositionists *to pay for any damage* they might do in the course of the proceedings. The business was then gone through in the midst of a *continued tumult*, one of the churchwardens being obliged to threaten at one time to *introduce the Police*, unless the disorder were abated. We must reserve the particulars to another opportunity. The assessments as proposed, however, were carried, and the vestry adjourned at five o'clock.

Captain Doyle and Mr. Thomas Hackett were appointed churchwardens of St. Patrick's for the ensuing year. Messrs. Henry Pope and Wm. Lumsden are the applotters.

UNITED PARISHES OF TRINITY, &c.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

The chair was taken at one o'clock by the Rev. Abram Sargent. He then read the notice calling the vestry. The vestry was called for the purpose of assessing in the united parishes of Trinity Within, &c. for providing coffins for pauper parishioners, and for appointing applotters to applot same; also for appointing overseers of foundlings and public houses for the ensuing year.

Mr. Nugent—I beg to observe, Mr. Chairman, that as the notice was not posted on the several parish chapels in the city, the proceedings are illegal.

The Chairman—I cannot say whether the notices were so posted or not.

Mr. Nugent—We have a petition prepared which, before we go into any other business, I beg leave to read, and which I shall move for adoption by this vestry. Mr. Nugent then read the following extraordinary petition:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. &c. THE KNIGHTS, &c. IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of the parishioners of the united parishes of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, St. Michael's, and St. Olave's, in the county of the City of Waterford,

"SHEWETH,

"That your petitioners feel deeply indignant that they are thus, year after year, dragged into the Protestant Cathedral church to defend their property. That they consider that in the whole world there is not to be found a law similar to that which disgraces the statute book of England, obliging the professors of one creed to maintain the ministers and the temples of another. That the barbarous Turks in expressing their tyrannical dominion over the conquered Greeks never required of them to support their Mosques. But that it is left for the Protestant church of high England to outstrip in barbarism even the Turk and the Infidel rioting in the blood of the people to maintain their priesthood. That your petitioners pray, that for the honour of Christianity, they be freed from the operation of those laws that enable the ministers of Christ thus to violate every precept of his Gospel. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray."

Mr. Nugent—I move that that petition be signed by the Chairman on the part of the vestry.

The Chairman—I beg leave to decline that duty.

Mr. N.—You refuse to sign the petition?

Chairman—I do.

Mr. N.—Mr. Chairman, to free you from embarrassment on that question I will shape my motion in another way. I beg leave to move that the petition now read be adopted as the petition of the meeting.

Mr. Dowling seconded the motion, but the Chairman, even in this *amended* form, refused to put it.

The business of the vestry was suspended, in consequence of Mr. Nugent's motion, for about an hour. At the end of that time the chairman requested to know if the parishioners intended to go on with the assesssments. Mr. Nugent insisted that his motion should be put to the sense of the vestry before any thing else were entered on. Some persons suggested that Mr. N. should withdraw his motion till the assessments be passed, but he declined to accede.

The chairman then declared the vestry dissolved.

The Rev. Mr. Sargent then retired, carrying with him the vestry book.

Mr. William Hearn, grocer, was then called to the chair, and the motion on the petition was put and carried unanimously. The petition, signed by Mr. Hearn, is to be forwarded to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for presentation in the House of Commons, and to the Lord Chancellor of England for presentation in the House of Lords. The meeting separated at half-past two o'clock.

Yesterday at Patrick's church a vestry was held for the same purposes as that of the parishes of Trinity, &c. The only assessments made were £15 to provide coffins for deceased pauper parishioners; and £15 for the support of foundlings. Previous to the vestry being dissolved, an agreement was entered into with the Rev. Archdeacon and the parishioners, that the former would allow the latter to hold a meeting in the vestry room (the vestry was held in the body of the church,) for the sole purpose of passing a petition to the legislature for the repeal of the vestry act. Accordingly, after a vote of thanks was passed in vestry to the Rev. Chairman, and the vestry dissolved, the parishioners repaired to the vestry room, when Mr. T. F. Carroll, attorney, was called to the chair. Mr. Sullivan, after some prefatory observations, proposed the adoption of a petition similar to the one proposed at the Cathedral church, except that the one proposed at Patrick's church was softened down a good deal by the substitution of phrases less offensive than the other exhibited in its diction. Mr. Keily, baker, seconded the motion which was carried with only one dissenting voice.

Mr. Keily and Mr. Cosgrave, after a short speech from each of the gentlemen, proposed resolutions, which were couched in the most violent language, as regarded the Protestant church establishment and a Rev. gentleman connected with St. Patrick's church.

The Archdeacon interposed, and said he hoped the parishioners would not break faith with him. He allowed the meeting to be held for the express and sole purpose of passing the petition, and he trusted the respectable chairman would confine himself to that.

Several of the persons present evinced a most anxious desire to press the resolutions, but Mr. Carroll, the Chairman, interfered and put an end to the altercation, by stating that he certainly felt himself bound in honour to accede to Mr. Kennedy's request, as it was *only* for the purpose of adopting the petition the room was given. The resolutions were then withdrawn, and after a vote of thanks to Mr. Carroll, the meeting separated.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is said to have recently borrowed the large sum of five hundred thousand pounds of the Marquis of Stafford, on the security of his estates in Anglesey and Wales.—*Court Journal.*

CREATION OF PEERS.—Wednesday morning, a requisition, originating with the Leeds Reform Association, and subscribed by several members of that body and of the Leeds Political Union, was presented to the Mayor, requesting him "to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds on Thursday, the 19th (yesterday), to consider the propriety of addressing his Majesty, entreating him to exercise his constitutional prerogative in a creation of peers, to prevent a collision betwixt the two houses of parliament, and ensuring the passing of the reform bill in all its efficiency." The Mayor having refused to call the meeting, the requisitionists resolved to carry their intentions into effect without his sanction.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The Council of the Birmingham Political Union have declared their sittings permanent until the fate of the reform bill be decided.

THE LAW COURTS.—We regret to state that a clerk named Nysell, employed in one of the King's Bench offices, died at an early hour on Wednesday of cholera; and that another, named Parker, belonging to a Common Plea office, died on the preceding evening of the same disease. They were both, we have heard, of intemperate habits. We understand that these deaths led to a deliberation among the Judges whether they should not adjourn the business of Term until the disease had subsided. Since Term commenced, the different entrances to the courts have been guarded by policemen, to prevent the admission of persons of disreputable appearance, who generally loiter about the courts, and render them very disagreeable, from the general offensive consequences attending overcrowded assemblies. The Courts and Chambers have been kept regularly fumigated with chloride of lime every day.—*Dublin Paper.*

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received 10s. donation, from Mr. Alexander M. Alcock, per the hands of the Very Rev. Dean Lee.

WATERFORD CITY QUARTER SESSIONS—MONDAY, APRIL 23.

Before W. H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder; H. Alcock, Esq. Mayor; Alderman James H. Reynett, and Dr. Poole.

After a considerable delay in consequence of the non-attendance of Grand Jurors, several of the petit jurors having been put on the panel, the following jury was sworn:—

Alderman Richard Pope, foreman; Alderman William Milward, William Bell, Thomas Prossor, Tobias Wilson, William Sharpe, George Simms, Charles Ambrose, David Condon, James Morris, Samuel A. Marks, Benjamin Graham, William Hellyer, John Sparrow, Calvin Dreaper, Thomas Gill, and Sylvester Phelan.

The following market jury was sworn:—

Alderman Richard Pope, Alderman William Milward, William Bell, Thomas Prossor, Tobias Wilson, William Sharpe, George Simms, James Morris, William Thompson, Calvin Dreaper, Edward Ryall, and Sylvester Phelan.

The Recorder briefly charged the Grand Jury. His worship addressed the market jury. He said the mayor had stated to him that the last market jury had conducted themselves to his satisfaction, and in a manner highly creditable to themselves and beneficial to the citizens at large. He, the Recorder, said there never was a period when market jurors were more imperatively called on to discharge their duties efficiently, than the present. At that moment an epidemic disease was raging in some of the neighbouring counties, it therefore behoved every man to contribute every assistance in his power in order to prevent its introduction into this city. One means for this prevention will be to keep all improper and unwholesome food out of the market. It will be in vain for the Board of Health to exercise their powers to prevent contagion, particularly during the ensuing quarter, which is one of the hottest in the year, if they be not assisted promptly and efficiently by the market jury. By a mutual co-operation the awful calamity might be averted, and the health of the citizens protected.

A petty jury was then sworn, and the following persons were put to the bar:—

Ellen Grogan was indicted for stealing one 30s bank note, one sovereign, and a half-a-crown, on the 9th of April, the property of Catherine O'Neill. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mrs. O'Neill, fruiterer, was sworn and examined. She stated the prisoner was her servant for the last three years, and was greatly in her confidence. She was often entrusted with her keys but never behaved dishonestly until this affair occurred, when she sent the prisoner to her strong box to get some tea and sugar for breakfast. She then took the money and decamped. Witness and a constable followed her on a jaunting car, and overtook her about two miles from the city. Witness added that the prisoner might often have taken £40 or £50 from her if she was so inclined, but she had never, to her knowledge, stolen any thing from her before.

In consequence of the prisoner's previous good character, the Recorder sentenced her only to four months' imprisonment, the last month to be solitary confinement.

James Corcoran was indicted for an assault on Martin Scully on the 3d of March, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Scully stated they were in a public house in Johnstreet, drinking, when a dispute arose between them, and the prisoner struck him with a knife and knocked out his eye! The appearance of the unfortunate man's face fully bore out his statement.

Mr. Charles Wadden, an English gentleman, in whose employment, as a gardener, the prisoner was, gave him an excellent character.

He was found *guilty* and sentenced to be imprisoned three months at hard labour, to pay a fine of 20s to the prosecutor, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned three months longer.

Catherine Greenville, a wretched looking old woman and an inhabitant of *Murphy's-lane*, was indicted for keeping an improper and disorderly house. The indictment was fully sustained by evidence. She was convicted and sentenced to six months' solitary confinement.

The Court then rose and adjourned to Friday, the 25th of May.

Great surprise was expressed at the Commons not making a house on Tuesday, a day when the interesting subject of the Bank Charter was fixed to come on, and when, on the eve of the recess, so many other important subjects thronged the order book. Various conjectures were assigned for the circumstances. Among others that the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer was not quite prepared to enter upon the Bank affairs.

John Bagwell, Esq. son of the late Dean of Clogher, who has just attained his majority, arrived at Marlfield, near Clonmel, on Thursday last to enter into possession of the extensive property which he inherits by the death of his uncle, the Right Hon. Col. William Bagwell, which occurred about four years since.

On Thursday parties of the Carbineers and 27th Foot, together with a large party of police, proceeded from Cashel towards Lisheen, for the purpose of assisting the Churchwardens of Lisheen, (Sir John J. Fitzgerald, Bart. and H. White, Esq. jun.) in the collection of the vestry assessments. Several head of cattle were seized, and were subsequently released by the owners. No opposition, although it was expected, was given.

The Hon. Mr. Spencer, who lately conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, has been very ill at Rome from the rupture of a blood-vessel, owing to debility produced by his great exertions in his new calling, and the fasting enjoined by his church.

The Clergy of the diocese of Armagh have presented an address to his Grace the Lord Primate, expressive of their entire concurrence in the views taken by his Grace upon the great and vital question of national education, and declaring their intention of being influenced by his example and guided by his counsels.

A bill has passed the Assembly and Council of Lower Canada, imposing a tax of 5s. currency on every passenger or emigrant that shall arrive at the port of Quebec or at Montreal, after the 15th of April, 1832, from any part of the united kingdom, if such passenger or emigrant shall have embarked under the sanction of his Majesty's Government: but should the passenger or emigrant have embarked without such sanction, the tax is to be 10s. currency for each individual so arriving at Quebec or Montreal. The duty thus levied is for the "purpose of creating a fund for defraying the expense of medical care and attendance for sick emigrants, and enabling persons of that description to proceed to their places of destination." Although the object for which this fund is raised is one in the humanity of which all must concur, we own we do not see the reason of the distinction made between the two classes of emigrants—those who have and those who have not embarked under the sanction of his Majesty's government. At first view it would strike us that those who had defrayed the expense of their own passage, and who had to look for future support to their own unaided resources only, should have been more lightly taxed than the emigrants who arrived under more favourable auspices. The Committee of Trade of Quebec have petitioned against the bill altogether.—*London Paper.*

Our collector last night received orders to release the various steam-packets now under quarantine in Brombro' Pool, and hereafter the regulations imposed on packets and traders arriving from places where the cholera exists, or is suspected, will be the same as in other ports, which is merely an inspection; and should no doubtful case occur, neither vessel nor passenger will be subjected to restraint.—*Liverpool Courier.*

GOETHE.—By the will of Goethe, it is provided, that until the year 1850 his apartments are to be continued in their present state, and that none of the literary and scientific treasures he has collected shall be disposed of until that period. A medal has been struck in his honour, the reverse of which represents him borne on the back of a swan to the stars, with an appropriate motto for such a clumsy apotheosis.

CHOLERA AT CORK, SATURDAY.

Remaining at last report, 41; new cases, 37; deaths, 14; recovered, 10; remaining this day, 58. Total cases from commencement of disease, 132; total deaths, 53.

The above is the official statement furnished to the Mayor and Central Committee at the Council Chamber up to two o'clock yesterday; but the public feeling has been so much excited, that we determined on procuring the returns *up to one o'clock this morning*: and we are grieved to have to state that they present the serious increase of 18 cases, and 3 deaths—independent of which there are several persons suffering who refuse to go to the hospitals! We are averse to having recourse to any language that would create unnecessary alarm, but we have no hesitation in stating as our opinion, that force should be had recourse to to compel them on an occasion of such emergency. We learn the Roman Catholic clergymen have used their influence, but in many instances it has been found unavailing, and *they have now come to the determination of not attending any person afflicted with cholera who has refused to go to the hospital.* This is a judicious resolve, and we hope it will be attended with proper results, for the unfortunate people must be in a most deplorable state without the assistance of medical aid, which has been promptly and humanely administered by our physicians since this direful pestilence has made its appearance among us.—*Cork Constitution of Saturday.*

Friday's Dublin Cholera Report announces 15 new cases; 7 deaths; 0 recovered; 26 remaining—18 remained on Thursday. Total from commencement, 95; total deaths, 56. The Central Board in Dublin report that "the brig *Transit*, of Whitehaven, sailed on Sunday, the 15th, from Warrenpoint, with one hundred passengers, emigrants, for Quebec, she put into Bangor, county Down, on the 16th instant, for medical assistance, three of the passengers having died, with all the symptoms of cholera, and another passenger and the captain being ill, the vessel remains at quarantine at Bangor."

A fatal case of cholera occurred at Ringsend. The disgraceful state of this district was alluded to by Judge Jebb in his charge to the Term Grand Jury.

Thursday's London Cholera Report contains but 7 new cases, with 3 deaths. The number of Inspectors has not only been lessened, but the Central Board itself has been reduced. In Southwark the cholera hospitals are no more; the interior of them are undergoing repairs, white-washing, painting, &c. for other occupants.

The *Dublin* report of Cholera on Sunday was—27 new cases and 11 deaths, remaining 49. The *London* of Saturday gives only 15 new cases and 8 deaths, 85 cases remaining. The *Country* 144 new cases, 67 deaths, 203 remaining.

INSURRECTION.

Ballinglass, 17th April.—The signs of the times have at length embodied themselves into unequivocal forms. The most active preparations to resist the collection of tithes are making throughout this county, so that, by means of telegraphs, which are now erecting on all the hills, from this to the county Kilkenny, the entire province of Leinster will be up in arms within an hour. The means of accomplishing this are very simple—immense heaps of dry straws (mountain sods) are piled on the highest eminences, for the purpose of being set on fire in case of alarm, and repeated from hill to hill. The population are then to assemble, and overwhelm any military force that may be brought against them. Report says that our parish priest marked out the site for that which has been erected on Hughstown hill, near this town, and told his flock he would suffer his hand to rot off his body in a prison sooner than pay the tithe. The greatest alarm prevails among the peaceable part of the peasantry lest they should be compelled to join the insurrection.—Correspondent of the Evening Packet.

STATE OF MANCHESTER.

In this town there are 248 streets unpaved, 53 paved partially, 112 ill ventilated, 352 which have heaps of refuse and stagnant pools at the doors; there are 2,505 houses which require white-washing, 960 require repair, 1,435 are damp, 402 are ill ventilated, and 2,221 which have not the necessary accommodation which secures cleanliness. There are 267 pauper lodging-houses. These facts appear from the surveyors' tables, but the wretchedness and filth can only be guessed at by the reports. The habitations of the Irish are most destitute. They can scarcely be said to be furnished. They contain one or two chairs, a mean table, the most scanty culinary apparatus, and one or two beds, loathsome with filth. A whole family often occupy a single bed; or a heap of filthy straw, covered with sacking, hide them in one undistinguished heap, debased alike by penury, want of economy, and dissolute habits. The pauper lodging-houses are fertile sources of disease and demoralization. They are frequently able to accommodate from twenty to thirty, or more lodgers, among whom are the most abandoned characters, who, reckless of the morrow, resort thither for the shelter of the night—men who find safety in a constant change of abode, or are too uncertain in their pursuits to remain beneath the same roof for a longer period. Here, without distinction of age or sex, careless of all decency, they are crowded in small and wretched apartments; the same bed receiving a succession of tenants, until too offensive even for their unfastidious senses. A portion of low, swampy ground, liable to be frequently inundated, and to constant exhalation, is included between a high bank over which the Oxford-road passes, and a bend of the river Medlock, where its course was impeded by weirs. This unhealthy spot lies so low that the chimnies of its houses, some of them three stories high, are little above the level of the road. About 200 of these inhabitants are crowded together in an extremely narrow space, and are inhabited by the lowest Irish. Most of those houses have also cellars, whose floor is scarcely elevated above the level of the water flowing in the Medlock. The soughs are destroyed, or out of repair; and these narrow abodes are, in consequence, always damp, and, on the slightest rise in the river, which is a frequent occurence, are flooded to the depth of several inches. This district has been frequently the haunt of hordes of thieves and desperadoes, who defied the law, and is always inhabited by a class resembling savages in their appetites and habits. It is surrounded on every side by some of the largest factories of the town, whose chimneys vomit forth dense clouds of smoke, which hang heavily over this insalubrious region. [A thorough reform is absolutely necessary, and we hear it is contemplated.]

BIRTHS.

At Moore Park, on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., the Right Hon. the Countess of Mountcashell, of a son.

On the 23d ult., at Pisa, in Italy, the lady of Richard Townsend, lately High Sheriff of the county of Cork, of a daughter.

At Walsh Park, county Tipperary, the lady of Jonathan Wellington Walsh, Esq. of a son and heir.

In Dublin, the lady of Captain Gardiner, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, at Tallaght Church, by the Very Rev. Dean of Kildare, his son William Stuart Trench, to Elizabeth Susanna, only daughter of John Sealy Townsend, Esq., Master in Chancery.

At Ahade Church, Thomas Edmond Byrne, Esq., M.D., surgeon of the county Carlow infirmary, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Swan, of Knocklow, county Wicklow, Esq.

DIED.

On the 19th instant, at Mount Henry, county Wexford, Gabriel Rice Redmond, Esq., Inspector of Military Hospitals.

On Friday last, at St. Margaret's, Wexford, Joshua Nunn, Esq.

Near London, on the 3d inst., after a tedious illness, Benjamin Bagwell, Esq., late Lieut.-Colonel of the Tipperary Regiment of Militia, and brother to the late Right Hon. Wm. Bagwell, of Marlfield, county Tipperary.

On the 17th ult., at Mountpleasant, near Ranelagh, aged 66, Wilhelmina, fifth daughter of Goddard Richards, late of Grange, in the county of Wexford, Esq., and widow of the Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, A.M., the celebrated Dean of Killalla.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

April 21st—Wellington (ordnance smack), White, ordnance stores (from Dublin).

22d—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods.

23d—Wm. Huskisson, Speirs, Liverpool, ditto.

SAILED.

21st—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, ditto.

22d—None.

23d—Amelia, Harris, London, oats—Susan, England, Newhaven, ditto and bacon—St. Day, Lancaster, Falmouth, flour—Royal Eagle, Allen—and Ceres, Veale, before mentioned—Friends, Pring, Cork, culm (from Neath)—Hawk, Thomas, Milford, ballast—Enterprise, Evans, Weymouth, wheat—Drake, Richards, Swansea, ballast—Robert Henry, Davies, London, flour—Three Sisters, Pavey, ditto, grain—Armboth, Ellwood, Bristol; grain—Pacific, Ellis, Newport, cattle—Sisters, Pitt, St. John's, Newfoundland, passengers (from Ross)—Speedwell, Davies, Cardiff, ballast—Elizabeth, Richards, Swansea, ditto—Wind, N.W.

LAW KALENDAR.

Easter—Began April 16; Ends May 12.
Waterford City Sessions—May 25.
Clonmel Sessions—July 3.

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

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