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. 910. | SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1832. | PRICE SIXPENCE.

SURGEON-DENTIST KEALE

BEGS to acquaint the several respectable Families in the City and Vicinity of Waterford, that owing to the many engagements he has entered into, and the commands he has to execute, he will be obliged to CONTINUE HIS STAY, at Mrs. Dennehy's, Mall, Waterford, until FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

Waterford 5th May, 1832.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN AND HOME MISSIONS.

A SERMON

WILL be Preached in the METHODIST CHAPEL, QUAY, by the Rev. T. MARTIN, of TRURO, on next THURSDAY Evening, 10th inst., service to commence at 7 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

will be held on FRIDAY Evening, the 11th, when a Deputation from the Parent Society in London will attend. Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock.

The Rev. RICHARD REECE, of ROCHESTER, will Preach on SUNDAY, the 13th: Morning Service to commence at 10 o'clock, Evening Service at 7.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society employs about 220 Missionaries, who have under their care upwards of 40,000 members of society; in the Mission Schools are upwards of 26,000 children; and the Institution (embracing, as it does, every species of charity), if supported, can increase its beneficial operations to an indefinite extent.

Waterford, May 4th.

AUCTION OF FRENCH BRANDY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY next, the 8th inst., at One o'Clock, One Hogshead of Superior Old FRENCH BRANDY, as it now lies, in the King's Warehouse. It will be put up in Lots to suit the Purchasers, and will be sold without reserve.

A Sample will be exhibited at Mr. Sharpe's Rooms, Quay.

At this particular period the Sale will be found worthy the attention of Housekeepers, as they will be certain of getting a genuine and unadulterated article.

W. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, May 4, 1832.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

A JOURNEY TO THE CITY OF PARIS AND THE CEMETERY OF PERE LA CHAISE,
Without leaving Waterford,
WILL OPEN NEXT MONDAY, MAY 7,
AT THE LARGE ROOM,
TOWN HALL.

MR. CHOFFIN is just arrived with the MODEL of PARIS and its SUBURBS. This interesting Model occupied the uninterrupted attention of the Inventor and his three Sons during Eleven Years, to bring it to its present perfection, and it is made with that extreme neatness and precision, that a Person may see and point out the house he has inhabited in that City. The MODEL of PERE LA CHAISE (the most magnificent Burial Ground in the World) is justly esteemed as the most splendid depot of Mausoleums of Princes, Warriors, Statesmen, Dignitaries, Poets, &c., and is adorned with its 26,000 Monuments.

For the gratification of the visitors, the walls of the Room are hung with a great collection of French Engravings and Lithographic Prints, of the most recent publication.

Open from Ten till Six, and from Eight till Ten in the Evening. Admission, 1s; Children, 6d; perpetual ticket, 3s; Catalogues, 6d.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

[illegible] OF THE ROAD FROM WATERFORD TO THE BOUNDS OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

RESOLVED, that in future no Person whatever shall be permitted to build any Ditch, Wall, or Fence, which will enclose any part of the width of said Road, which has been heretofore open to the Public, without the permission of the Trustees being first obtained upon an application made to them for that purpose; and that no such permission be given unless the application for same shall be accompanied with a certificate from the Contractor, stating that the Fence intended to be erected will not be injurious to the public.

Resolved—That such encroachments as have been lately made upon the sides of the Road, which shall appear to the Committee appointed to inspect it, to be injurious to the public, shall be removed.

By order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.

14th 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.

TO BE LET,

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

Application to be made to James Joseph Murphy Dunmore, (if by letter, post-paid).

Dunmore, 15th March, 1832.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL IN APRIL.

In Hospital, 1st April	8	Dismissed cured	19
		Died	2
Admitted in April	19	Remain in Hospital	6
	27		27

It will be perceived by the above report that fever does not prevail to any great extent in this city or neighbourhood.

Several of the admissions of the month were affected with very formidable symptoms, a circumstance generally observed when the cases are but few. One of the fatal cases was that of a man from Portlaw, who came to the hospital in an utterly hopeless state: he was fifteen days ill previously. The other was that of a little girl, who died of water in the head; she did not survive her admission more than twenty hours.

P. SHEEHAN, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
MICHAEL POWER, Chairman.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

1st—Providence, Roberts, Glasgow, coals, for Dunmore—Mercury, Devereux, Cardiff, ditto, for Wexford—Fame, Philips, Cork, furniture, for Bristol—Sportsman, Williams, Bury, culm, a market—Flora, Pavey, London, ballast—Mary Elliott, Pearce, Arundel, ditto.

2d—Æolus, Fowler, Swansea, culm.

3d—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol.

4th—James, Williams, Glasgow, coals, for Dunmore—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool.

SAILED.

2d—Caroline, Stephens, Gloucester, grain.

3d—Isabella, Shea, Cardiff, flour, from Youghal—Lady Sligo, Young, Liverpool, bones, from Cork, and put back—Anna, Young, Liverpool, pipeclay, from Poole—Eclipse, Cooke, Liverpool, china, ditto, from Charleston—Seagull, Kearon, Arklow, coals, from Pembrey—Alert, Devitt, Bray, culm, from Swansea—Fame, Phillips, Bristol, furniture, from Cork—Duke of Wellington, Matthias, Dundalk, culm, from Bury—Mercury, Devereux, Wexford, coals, from Cardiff—Western Star, Evans, before mentioned—Fame, Miller, London, provisions—Britannia, Rowland, Liverpool, bones. Put back—Alert, Devitt—Fame, Phillips—Duke of Wellington, Matthias—Britannia, Rowland. Wind, May 4th—N.N.E.

SPLENDID ARRIVAL OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY, AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE, MALL.

JOHN WEEKES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the decided preference he has experienced for a great number of years, and now begs leave to inform them, that he has just received a most extensive SUMMER ASSORTMENT, consisting of Black, Blue, and Medley Coloured CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Thibet, Silk, Cashmaretta, and Marseilles VESTING; MERINOS, CASHMERES, and DRILLS; Striped, Plaid, and Plain TROWSERS' STUFF, &c. &c., all of which are of the best quality, and will be sold at such prices, as, he trusts, will ensure a continuance of their support.

Mall, May 4, 1832.

IRISH AND ENGLISH CLOTH HALL, QUAY, WATERFORD.

PATRICK TOBIN, Proprietor, begs to announce the arrival of a very large stock of
SUMMER GOODS,

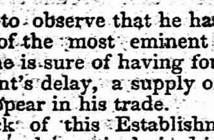
Comprising every article of the newest and most fashionable kind brought out for the season. He has also received about Forty Dozen of Superior BLACK and DRAB BEAVER AND SILK HATS, which, with his former well-assorted stock of WOOLLEN DRAPERY, &c. &c., will be sold at the very lowest profits by which such an Establishment (conducted as this is, on the most economical system) can be supported.

He also begs to observe that he has made arrangements with one of the most eminent houses in London, by which he is sure of having forwarded to him, without a moment's delay, a supply of every new article that may appear in his trade.

☞ The stock of this Establishment being too large and varied to be particularised in an Advertisement, P. TOBIN confines himself merely to the announcement of these arrivals.

*** TWO LADS, of respectable connexions, wanted as In-door Apprentices. Liberal fees will be required.

Irish and English Cloth Hall,
May 4, 1832.



THE Powerful and Superior STEAM PACKET, CITY of BRISTOL, John Hide, Commander, 400 Tons Burthen, and 170 Horse Power, is to take her turn with the spacious and elegant Steam Ship, WILLIAM HUSKISSON, A. Spiers, Commander, on the Bristol, Liverpool, and Ross lines.

One of those First Class Steam Packets is to leave BRISTOL every WEDNESDAY, and ROSS for BRISTOL every SATURDAY.

To leave ROSS for LIVERPOOL every FRIDAY, and LIVERPOOL for ROSS every TUESDAY.

This Weekly Communication is to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, on which day, the CITY OF BRISTOL is to leave BRISTOL for ROSS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WATSON and GRAVES.

New Ross, 27th April, 1832.

BALL AND SUPPER.

A BALL and SUPPER will take place at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, MALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst. It having been suggested by several gentlemen that Seventy at least should engage to attend, the Manager begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity, that the required number of signatures is nearly received, consequently the Ball, &c. will take place on the evening abovementioned.

STEWARDS:

The Right Worshipful HENRY ALCOCK, Esq., Mayor,
Col. FERGUSSON, Capt. R. D. KING, Capt. GUNNING, } 52d Regt.
The Hon. Mr. LE POER TRENCH, 52d Regt.,
NICHOLAS O'NEILL POWER, Snowhill,
Mr. Sheriff ARCHBOLD,
Capt. DOYLE, Newtown-house,
RICHARD WALL MORRIS.

*** Dancing will commence at 9 o'Clock precisely.

TICKETS:
Ladies' - - - 5s 0d | Gentlemen's - - - 7s 6d

To be had at Mr. Stephen Phelan's, Bookseller; Mr. Farrell's, *Mirror* office, and of Mr. Goodman, Cathedral-square.

May 4, 1832.

GRAND BALL.

MR. OUSTAING has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and the neighbouring Counties, that his ANNUAL BALL will take place on the 22d inst., at the NEW-ROOMS.

STEWARDS:

The Right Worshipful HENRY ALCOCK, Esq., Mayor,
Mr. Sheriff ARCHBOLD,
Sir EDMOND SKOTTOWE,
The Hon. Mr. LE POER TRENCH, Captain GUNNING, } 52d Regt.
Mr. DOYLE, 53d Regt.
Capt. NEWPORT,
JAMES ESMONDE, Esq.,
PIERCE G. BARRON, Esq., Tramore,
NICHOLAS O'NEIL POWER, Esq., Snowhill,
EDWARD O'NEIL POWER, Esq., Newtown,
WILLIAM MOORE, Esq., R.N.,
EDMOND LALOR, Esq., Cregg,
ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Esq., Killaspy.

TICKETS:
Ladies' - - - 5s 0d | Gentlemen's - - - 7s 6d.

The Dancing by Mr. Oustaing's Pupils will commence precisely at 9 o'clock, and conclude at half-past 10, when the Ball will become general.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Oustaing's Residence.

MENDICITY ASYLUM.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received from Mr. Josiah Pope, ten shillings—donation, per the hands of the Rev. John Sheehan; and from James Knight, Esq., one pound ten shillings—donation; also, fourteen shillings and a penny from Mr. W. Aylward's workmen; and six shillings from Messrs. M'Cheane and Hutchinson's workmen.

The navy will rejoice to hear that our gracious Monarch has done an act of justice to a man, than whom a braver or a better officer does not exist on its list—the Earl of Dundonald was on Monday last restored to his standing in the navy, and is now a Rear-Admiral of the Blue. This gracious act was conferred on the petition of his Countess. The restoration of his lordship's honours as a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (having been a Knight of the Bath in 1814) has been subsequently granted on his lordship's petition. The gallant Earl takes rank immediately above Rear-Admiral Wm. Parker.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A collector of the O'Connell tribute has eloped with £40 of the Liberator's money, which is now borne over the Atlantic.

LONDON—TUESDAY, MAY 1.

The long-expected Russian ratification of the Belgian treaty has arrived at last in Paris. It appeared in the *Moniteur* of Sunday, as a communication from the Duke of Treviso to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is reported in the city that this important document arrived in London by the Hamburgh steam-packet last night, and was delivered this morning to Count Orloff. We do not know whether it is accompanied by any reservations, as those of Prussia and Austria are.

We have already expressed our opinion that this long talked of protocol would not *settle* any thing—and we are sure our readers will agree with us in so thinking. The Prussian declaration expressly stipulates—

"That the ministers of the subscribing powers proceed in the first place to consider of such modifications in favour of Holland, as, without infringing the substance of the 24 articles, may be introduced therein, and which, if the Conference concur therewith, and the new Sovereign of Belgium consent to accept, may be established as explanatory or supplemental articles, and thus have the same force and value as the others."

Is not this leaving every thing precisely as it was? All is to be settled *if*—your *if* is not a peace-maker here at least—the Kings of Holland and Belgium will agree upon modifications!

The Dutch troops, it will be seen by our extracts from the Hague papers received yesterday, are about to take up a hostile position. The Belgian army is augmented to 100,000 men of all classes. The French Minister at War has issued a circular to all the colonels in the army to hold themselves ready for active service at a moment's warning; we find in the German papers that the Russian troops in Poland are in motion—Austria is in perfect readiness for war; and in the face of all these hostile demonstrations, can it be believed that such vague and contradictory protocols have brought the Belgian question to a settlement? The *Messager des Chambres*, at least, does not think so, for it declares that "if the present state of things should last another week, Leopold is not a King, nor Belgium a nation."—*Standard.*

M. Thiers has been sent to Italy, to make some arrangement with the Pope and the Austrians on the affairs of Ancona. No hostilities are apprehended in this matter; but the order calling on the French colonels to hold themselves in readiness for active service, to which we have elsewhere alluded, excites much speculation in Paris.

PARIS.—The cholera continues to abate. On Thursday the number of deaths was 245, on Friday 194, and on Saturday 166; but the gloom that prevails in the city is so great, that the King has put off the celebration of his fete on the 1st of May, as festivities of any kind would form too painful a contrast with the mourning of so many of the people. The cholera continues to make melancholy havoc among the veterans of the grand army. Generals Lesuire, Count de Sully, and Baron Hubert, were among its victims on Saturday—as were MM. Lemaire, Laude Caumartin, the Marchioness de Molans, and a son of M. Potter, late President of the Provisional Government of Belgium.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE TRUE BLUE CLUB.

(From the *Gloucester Journal.*)

The first meeting of this club, established on conservative principles for the maintenance of the constitution in church and state, was held at the Bell Hotel, in Gloucester, on Tuesday last, the 24th instant, on which day the names of 230 members were enrolled; and, notwithstanding the very inauspicious state of the weather, a very numerous assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen (connected with the county and city) attended. The Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough presided, and was supported by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lords Edward and John Somerset, Lord Apsley, and the Hon. Mr. Rice Trevor, Sir William Hicks, Bart., Sir Bethel Codrington, Bart., Archdeacon Onslow, and the Rev. Dr. Cooke.

In proposing the toast of "True Blue," the noble chairman observed, that though unexpectedly called to the chair, he was most gratified to see so numerous an assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen, over whom he had the honour of presiding, united in one common determination of preserving unimpaired the principles of our invaluable constitution in church and state. He begged to congratulate the meeting on the club which had that day been formed, and which gave promise of being so respectably and efficiently supported. In the county of Gloucester "True Blue" was the banner under which the supporters of the principles of loyalty, order, and good government, were ranged. These principles were necessarily called into action in consequence of the gross delusion which had been practised on the people, and the system of intimidation which had been resorted to by the adherents of the ministerial measure of reform. He was persuaded that those whom he was then addressing were not unfavourable to such a moderate, safe, and temperate amendment of our representative system, as the altered circumstances of the times, the increased refinement and cultivation of the age, and the augmented wealth and population of the country might render expedient. With respect, however, to the bill now pending in parliament, the most exaggerated benefits were held out to the public, to enlist them in a cause in which the incapacity of ministers had embarked the country, and the disastrous consequences of which nothing but a general combination of the property, rank, and intelligence of the community, could avert. Happily for the country, the days of delusion were rapidly passing away, and the public were now satisfied that the Reform Bill would never realize the prospective advantages anticipated from its passing into a law, but were convinced that it would be purchased at far too dear a price, by the sacrifice of the British constitution under which the wants, the feelings and the interests of the lowest grades of society were consulted, and which, while it offered security to rank and wealth, did not disfranchise the poorest member of the community, nor preclude the most indigent from a participation in the privileges, the property, and the representation of the country.

"The Army and Navy."

In giving the health of the "Duke of Wellington," which was received with great applause, the chairman having adverted to his Grace's merits as the first captain of the age, and to his abilities, also in the administration of civil affairs, observed that the illustrious duke dedicated the weight of his talents, character, and station in the country, to the support of its real and permanent good—totally forgetful of personal interest. Although it had been insinuated that the noble duke was actuated in his opposition to the measure of the present ministry by interested and unworthy motives, he was, of all men, the least deserving of such a censure.

"Our glorious constitution."

The noble Chairman concluded a very eloquent and animating address, in the earnest hope that all Englishmen, laying aside factious views and selfish considerations, would unite in the determination to preserve that constitution from destruction which had been so long the pride of their own country, and the envy and admiration of foreign nations.

"The Protestant ascendancy."

On giving this toast, the chairman stated, that having been one of the ministers of the crown who advised his Sovereign to concede the measure of Roman Catholic emancipation, he felt it his especial duty to uphold the ascendancy of the Protestant interests in Ireland as much as in this country. The framers of the Catholic Relief Bill had endeavoured to protect these interests from injury by the strongest obligations of an oath. In the act passed at the same time to amend certain points in the representation of Ireland, care had been taken to leave untouched the borough constituency of that country—a constituency founded on charters granted expressly for the purpose of upholding the Protestant influence, and continued in the hands of Protestants for the same purpose at the revolution of 1688, and at the union of 1800. The object of the proposed Irish Reform Bill is to break down these barriers, and to throw the power of every borough into the hands of the Roman Catholics. On the same principle, he must be permitted strongly to deprecate the injudicious concession of the present administration to the Catholic cause, by the introduction of the new system of religious education. It had been asserted that the time was arrived when concession was necessary on one side or the other, with the view of conciliating conflicting parties in Ireland, and the present ministry had thought fit to throw their weight into the scale of Catholic influence? But what was the consequence? While unanimity was the plea the Bible was the sacrifice; and thus 50,000 Protestant children would be excluded from the benefits of Protestant instruction, and their places in the school would be filled by as many Catholics. The consequence of such a step it does not require any very acute spirit or prophetic wisdom to foresee. The advisers of these two measures, in the avowed attempt of balancing opposite interests, have urged forward measures, the obvious and unavoidable consequences of which will be the anihilation of the Protestant interest and church in Ireland, and the establishment, in one large portion of the United Empire, of Roman Catholic domination.

"The health of the noble Chairman" followed, with thanks to his lordship for his very able and eloquent conduct of the business of the day. His lordship returned his grateful acknowledgments.

After many other excellent speeches the meeting broke up.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

A public meeting of the Fellows of this institution was held on Monday at the Theatre, Albemarle-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the state of the society, and of electing officers for the current year. The chair was taken by Lord Stanley.

The chairman opened the business by briefly stating the objects for which the meeting had been convened, and requested their attention while the report was read to them by the Secretary.

The report stated that the society had gone on increasing in prosperity each succeeding year since its formation. The gross amount of the income of the last year was £17,663, being an increase over the preceding year of £1,857. A similar increase also appeared on comparing the corresponding four months of the past and present year; the receipts during the former being £3,330, and those of the last £3,755. The society had been formed in 1827, and its progressive increase of prosperity would be best shown by a statement of its annual receipts since then. In 1827 these were £4,079; in 1828, 11,515; in 1829, 13,991; in 1830, £15,306; and in 1831 they amounted to £17,663. The number of visitors to the gardens in 1830 was 224,745, and during the past year was 258,936. The gross income derived from this source during the former period was £9,773, and during the latter £11,425. There have been 320 Fellows admitted since the last meeting, making the present total number of Fellows, 2,074, after deducting 45 deaths and 15 resignations. The report then proceeded to enumerate a long list of rare and valuable animals and birds, which had been added to the collection during the year; many of them were donations presented either by members of the society or individuals feeling an interest in its welfare. In particular, the attention of the meeting was called to the splendid donation of his Majesty of all the animals confined in the menagerie at the Tower of London. The value of this munificent gift would be fully appreciated (hear). In compliance with the gracious wish of his Majesty for the extension of science, where there happened to be duplicates, they had presented some of them to the Surrey Zoological Society, and others to foreign societies of a similar kind. The museum had also been greatly enriched by a present from his present Majesty of the highly valuable collection of zoological curiosities formed by the late King. The visitors to their museum during the last year had been 11,636, and the receipts £333. It was the intention of the society to devote £1,000 annually to the improvement of this department, and to the obtaining more suitable and extensive premises for the displaying the specimens collected. Arrangements had been entered into with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by which they had obtained a grant of nine acres and a half in the Regent's Park, contiguous to their gardens, and which were intended to be appropriated to the uses of the society as soon as the funds were adequate.

The report appeared to give very general satisfaction. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN, TUESDAY.

The King v. The Dublin Evening Mail.

Mr. Greene, K.C. applied at the sitting of the court for liberty to file a conditional order for a criminal information against Wm. Glynn and Thomas Sheehan, Esqrs., proprietors of the *Evening Mail* newspaper, and against Mr. John Hoare, the printer of that paper. The application was grounded on the affidavit of the Provost of Trinity College, who deposed that a malicious libel upon his public and private character had appeared in the *Evening Mail* on Friday last. The alleged libel accused the prosecutor of jobbing in his capacity as Provost of Trinity College, and making use of his situation to serve and promote members of his own family. The affidavit then went on to state that the charges contained in the libel were likely to injure him in his private character, as well as the public character which he should maintain in his public situation, as Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. The prosecutor denied most positively that there was any foundation in fact for those charges, as he never made use of his situation to promote a job, or to serve any member of his family. He further declared that he never promoted "his own creatures" to the exclusion of merit, and encouragement to knavery. On the contrary, he never encouraged knavery, but always did his utmost to promote merit. He further said, he did not know what act of his could have given rise to such charges against him. The affidavit concluded by stating that the persons against whom he sought to obtain informations, appeared, by the Stamp-office returns, to be the proprietors and printer of the *Evening Mail.*

Conditional order granted.

HEAD POLICE OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Wednesday, Messrs. Sheehan and Browne, proprietors of the *Comet* newspaper, were arrested and brought before the Magistrates at the head office, to answer the complaint of the Attorney-General, for the publication of a base, scandalous, and malicious libel against the clergy of the Established Church, calculated to cause disobedience to the laws amongst his Majesty's subjects.

They were directed to find bails of £50 each, and separately to engage in £100 each to appear for trial. The parties then left the office.

CHARITY SERMON AT CASTLECOMER.

A Charity Sermon was preached at Castlecomer in aid of the Scriptural Schools established in that neighbourhood, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Peter Roe, Minister of St. Mary's, in this City. We were extremely gratified at witnessing so respectable and numerous a Protestant congregation as crowded the Church on the occasion, and feel much pleasure in announcing that the truly christian and admirable appeal of this excellent Clergyman was more than usually successful, the collection far exceeding, we understand, any sum contributed on former similar occasions for a number of years.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

DUBLIN, MAY 2.

The Chairman of the local board of health has written a letter to the magistrates at the Head office, stating that the police stationed in Ringsend have rendered the most effectual assistance in arresting the progress of cholera in that district.

On Sunday night a poor man was walking on the road near Cullen, when he fell to the ground. Doctors Colles and Lawless, who were passing, immediately examined him, and declared the case to be one of cholera. They had him at once removed to the hospital.

On Friday last Thomas Maccabe, Esq. of Shankhill, in the county Cavan, came to Dublin in his usual health and spirits. On Saturday he transacted business with his banker in Dublin, and was apparently in excellent health; but on Sunday morning he was taken suddenly ill, and died a few hours afterwards.

On Saturday Mr. King, an old member of the bar, was practising in court—he was taken ill that evening, and died in the course of the night.

Two more cases of cholera have appeared in Dundrum. The names of the persons taken ill are Ellen Goold and —— Kelly.

Captain James Harman died in Aldborough-court of the cholera on Sunday, and was interred the same evening in Thomas's churchyard.

The cholera broke out in Shoe-lane on Sunday.—The persons taken ill were immediately removed to the hospital.

A man named Sheridan, an old resident of Rathfarnham, was taken ill on Sunday, but being promptly attended by a medical gentleman, he gradually became better, and is now considered out of danger.

PARISIAN MODE OF LIVING.—The deaths of several persons among the easier classes are announced daily in the journals, and prove—to those who know the manner in which the French live—that previous bad habits predispose even the well-clad and the well-lodged for the reception of the disease (cholera); but you might as well reason with a stone wall, against which in the dark you knocked your head, as with a Frenchman or French woman, on any point whatever on which they had previously made up their minds. The lowest chiffonnier, the most abject drudge of a servant, would not hesitate to give you the lie direct, were you to tell him that the streets of Paris were unclean—the food of its inhabitants unwholesome—the manners of the people rude—or the liquor called wine execrable. All the remonstrances of foreigners are, therefore, lost upon them. The Parisians observe that (thank God)! "the English have escaped the cholera almost miraculously;" and they say, "Oh! 'tis to the use of *tea* that they owe this impunity." Advise one of them who can afford it to imitate the English in their cleanliness, in the use of wholesome and the disuse of unwholesome food, and he will laugh in your face. I write in a house in which three persons are at present ill. I found the owner of it a few minutes since preparing breakfast for herself and family. The first dish I noticed was composed of *bouille* (beef boiled to the consistence of oakum) mixed up with onions, oil, and vinegar. The next was a *salad* composed of chicoree (endive, I believe), the leaves of dandelion, and cold boiled potatoes, which, in order to their being well saturated with water, had been left steeping in it since yesterday. The mess, when floated in oil and vinegar, will form one that appeared to me so dangerous that I could not help expostulating, but my hints were only received with a sneer. Go into the first families, or frequent the first-rate *restaurants*, and, you will find the upper classes not better instructed on these matters; and in the proofs I am about to give I shall speak of men and women. The first item called for or set before them is, oysters; the next *raw* artichokes. The next hot water, called soup, in the proportion of at least a pint to each person. The next a *patty* of some sort or other, the paste an indigestion for a ploughman. Then comes some tolerable article—fish, flesh, or fowl. Then, some green trash called a salad. To these succeed fritters, omelets, cakes, fruits, cheese, in incredible quantities; the whole washed down with from three to four pints to each person of cold water—in all a trifling admixture of poison, under the name of *vin ordinaire*. Such is the ordinary course of a French dinner. There is an exception, however—that is, when some unhappy wight is the entertainer of the party; and then, it not being at their own expense, men and women can and do gulp down with infinite promptitude Burgundy, Bordeaux and Champagne, coffee, and strong liquors, to a very considerable extent. This is no overcharged picture; but persons who know not the fact will hardly believe that what I have said applies not to a single meal in the day only, but to *two*—breakfast and dinner. The quantity of food consumed by a Parisian, male or female, is, without exaggeration, twice that of a London drayman; the quantity of cold water equal nearly to the porter swallowed by a coal-heaver in the dog-days. These being facts, can you wonder at the spread of the disease among even the better classes of the Parisians?—*Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.*

FREQUENT DRINKING.—Frequent drinking after the sun has risen should always be avoided; it causes the same sickness, drooping, and thirst in the animal that may be observed in the vegetable kingdom. Plants may be completely saturated with water at night, and will preserve their freshness through the whole of the following day, though exposed to the sun; yet, if slightly watered in the morning, how different is their appearance! So it is with man. During the whole of our desart travelling, on going to rest I always drank as much water as I could possibly swallow, and frequently until the same hour on the following night, never ventured to put the cup to my lips; yet I suffered less from the heat and thirst than my companions, who usually drank during the day.—*Denham and Clapperton's Discoveries in Africa.*

ADVANTAGE OF A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.—The mysteries of magnetism should be unfolded to the sailor, above all men, since he is the one, of all others, whose safety depends on its phenomena. He should be told that on electro-magnetic principles he would materially influence the march of the needle by wiping the glass which screens it—especially with silk. It is some years ago since a fact was communicated to me, which may be adduced in illustration; it was that of a ship which arrived at Liverpool, after having been for several weeks the sport of winds and waves; the mariner's compass having been washed overboard in a storm, their voyage was dreary and procrastinated, much caution being necessary, and despite of which their fate, but for a fortuitous circumstance, might have been inevitably sealed. Now, had the simple fact of the extreme ease with which a mariner's needle might be made, been known to any on board, the peril might have been avoided. A sewing-needle, or the blade of a penknife, being held in an upright posture, and struck by a hammer, and subsequently floated by Cork on water, or suspended by a thread without torsion, would become a magnetic-needle, and point north and south; or, the end of a poker, held vertically, and passed over its surface from one extreme to the other, would impart magnetism, and which, if the needle be of steel, would be of a permanent character.—*Mr. John Murray.—Mechanic's Magazine.*

The consumption of opium in China, like that of ardent spirits in England, seems to have arisen to an alarming height. From the 1st of April, 1830, to January, 1831, 15,145 chests of Indian opium were devoured, which, valued at 10,083,302 dollars, amounts, at 4s per dollar, to £2,016,660.

The new barrack in Maryborough has been this week occupied by a division of the 50th Regiment, under Major Anderson. Government have the building of an additional wing in contemplation. Maryborough is now the head-quarters of the civil and military forces in the Queen's County.

Waterford Mail.

AMERICAN POETRY.

(From *Blackwood* for April.)

"THANATOPSIS," OR VIEW OF DEATH—BY W. C. BRYANT.

"To him who, in the love of Nature, holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language: for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty; and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And gentle sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is aware. When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder and grow sick at heart—
Go forth under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings; while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice. Yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground
Where thy pale form was laid with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist
Thy image. Earth, that nourish'd thee, shall claim
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again;
And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix for ever with the elements—
To be a brother to the insensible rock
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak
Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce thy mould;
Yet not to thy eternal resting-place
Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings
The powerful of the earth, the wise, the good—
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past—
All in one mighty sepulchre! The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between—
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and, poured round all,
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man! The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings
Of morning, and the Barcan desert pierce,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregan, and hears no sound
Save his own dashings; yet the dead are there,
And millions in those solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone.
So shalt thou rest. And what if thou shalt fall
Unheeded by the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favourite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men—
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron, and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side:
By those who in their turn shall follow them.
So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon: but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

HONOURS PAID TO GOETHE'S REMAINS.

WEIMAR, MARCH 31.—The Grand Duke appointed Monday last for the celebration of Goethe's funeral obsequies. His corpse was laid out on a couch, overlaid with black velvet, in a spacious apartment, lined with sable trappings, and resplendent with wax lights. Here it remained, exposed to the sorrowing inspection of the public at large during the entire forenoon of that day. The body itself lay on its couch in the centre of the apartment, resting upon pillows of white satin; a wreath of fresh laurel encircled the head, and a Roman toga, likewise of satin, was tastefully disposed around the corpse. On its right was a column, from which a crown of laurel, worked in pure gold, relieved with emeralds (a tribute from Frankfort, his native town, on the occasion of his academical jubilee), hung suspended. Behind his head rose another column, to which was attached a lyre and a basket—the latter enclosing rolls of parchment, symbolical of the writer's literary labours; and a third column was placed on the left of the body, against which his several diplomas were displayed. At the feet were three other columns, to which the insignia of the numerous orders which Princely favour and esteem had conferred upon the illustrious departed were suspended. Large cypresses were disposed on either side behind the couch of state; and on each side of it stood twenty candelabras of silver, guards of honour of all ranks and classes keeping watch beside them. Three splendid stars, in allusion to Goethe's transition to a heavenly state, hung over his remains. Multitudes came from far and near to bid him a last farewell. The coffin was removed at five o'clock in the afternoon, in order that it might be borne to the destination assigned to it by the late Grand Duke, his enlightened and munificent patron—namely, by the side of Schiller, in the sepulchre of the Grand ducal family. Upon its removal, the corpse was placed in the Grand ducal hearse of state, which was drawn by four horses, and surrounded by the members of the Cabinet and household, and those of our learned and scientific bodies, part of the clergy and their assistants, military men, and, in short, almost every respectable inhabitant of Weimar, following on foot behind. Amongst this throng of mourners, the students of Jena, with roses attached to their sable scarfs, were not the least conspicuous. The train was closed by a line composed of the Grand-ducal carriages, in one of which sat Baron de Spiegel, as the representative of the reigning Prince. The chief portion of the clergy, in conjunction with a numerous choir, were stationed in the sepulchre. A beautiful hymn greeted the entrance of the funeral procession; to this succeeded a discourse, in which the preacher dwelt upon the heavy account which is required at the hands of those on whom nature had shed her richest gifts; and this was followed by one of Goethe's pieces*, the music to which was composed by his oldest surviving friend Zeller, director of the orchestra at Berlin, and performed under the superintendence of the celebrated Hummel. The coffin was then delivered into the custody of the Lord Marshal; immediately after which the chapel was cleared, and the ceremonies terminated. The coffin is of oak, lined with lead, and the external inscription is simply the following:—

"GOETHE.
"Born the 28th August, 1749.
"Died the 22d March, 1832.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the carpet on which the coffin was laid within the chapel was an heir-loom in Goethe's family; that his parents stood upon it at the celebration of their marriage; and that, in the instance of the poet himself, it covered the floor on which the several ceremonies of his birth, marriages, and sepulture, were peformed.—*Athenæum.*

* "Rest there soft in heavenly slumbers,
Near thy friend and Prince reclined;
For thy day was nobly spent
In nurturing thine age's mind.
Till space and time have passed away,
Thy name shall live in mortal breast;
Then rest thee on thy tranquil couch—
By earth adored, in Heaven thrice blest!"

Steam-boats now run between Canton and Pekin. A Canton paper contains an advertisement of the steamer *King-fu*, to leave on the following day. "She carries cows, a surgeon, band of music, and has rooms elegantly fitted up for cards and opium smoking." An application for a new theatre at Whampoa has been refused, for the reason that there are already five theatres in the city, which are quite enough for its population, which does not exceed 350,000.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

(From the *World of Fashion.*)

HATS AND BONNETS.—Moire, crape, rice straw, and pagne are the materials in favour for hats and bonnets. Both have the brims reduced almost to the smallest dimensions. Bonnets are still of the capote form; several of those composed of moire are lined with crape, and ornamented with a sprig of lilac placed on one side. Those of lilac moire lined with white crape, and ornamented with a sprig of white lilac, are very pretty. Snow-balls of a small size are also employed for trimming bonnets. The most elegant of the crape capotes are those of rose or straw colour, trimmed on one side with a knot of white gauze ribbon, edged with blond lace; the ends of the knot fall low upon the brim. Morning bonnets are generally worn over a cap, trimmed with a blond niche much narrower than those worn in the winter. The most part of the half dress bonnets have the brides dressed with blond lace. Hats composed of pagne are always either grey, or the new colour called ecrue; they are lined with cherry colour, and rose of different shades, and are trimmed with gauze ribbon to correspond. A single flower, of the colour of the ribbon, is inserted in a knot on one side, and drops from it upon the brim. Several new straw hats are of the capote form; the brims are short, and sit close to the ears. The basolet is of ribbon, to correspond with the trimming. The brim is lined with coloured crapes; cherry is frequently employed. Gauze ribbons are frequently figured in colours.

NEW MATERIALS.—Gros de Naples of different kinds, and gros d'ete are the materials in request for pelisses; they are also in favour for morning dresses. Chaly is fashionable in morning, dinner, and evening dress; there is a perfect rage for that material. Plain chaly, particulary lilac and ecrue are extremely pretty for neglige. Those that are flowered have the grounds either green, straw colour, marshmallows, or different shades of very light brown. The colours of the bouquets are extremely vivid, and very varied. There are also chaly with broad stripes, one white, the other coloured, both shaded with small and delicate patterns, or brown or black grounds strewed with bouquets of roses or other flowers in vivid colours. We see also some covered with branches of foliage intermingled.

OUT DOOR COSTUME.—Pelisses are very much in favour; they are closed in front, and ornamented on each side with rouleaus in a very light and simple style. A good many are worn with pelerines of the same material; they are of a large size, and with square ends. There is no alteration either in the shape or size of sleeves. Several high dresses are made with the corsage en guimpes, those that are of striped patterns have the material placed in such a manner as to form chevrons on the bust before and behind. Several of the new scarfs are of mousselin de laine, with very well covered patterns, upon amaranth, brown, or green grounds. The most elegant carriage scarfs are of white mousselin de laine, embroidered in coloured silk.

MAKE AND MATERIALS OF EVENING DRESS—Moire continues, and is likely to continue fashionable during the summer, particularly that which has coloured lines on a white ground; they are of a middling breadth, lilac and white, green and white, wood colour and white, and mousselin Sylphoidi, with moire patterns, is a light and very elegant material, which promises to become very fashionable. Evening dresses are ornamented with ribbons and flowers, which are more frequently disposed upon the front of the dress than round the border; we still, however, see some ornamented in the latter style. There is great variety in corsages, some are plain, others are in crossed drapery, and a good many arranged a la Sevigne, but all are cut low. Sleeves have not altered in their form or size, but are worn something longer.

COIFFURES IN EVENING DRESS.—Head-dresses of hair are most fashionable. The hair is parted, or disposed in bends upon the forehead, that is to say, either in soft braids or platted bands. If curls are worn they must be much lighter than those worn last year. Ribbons and flowers are the ornaments generally employed. Fashionable colours are ecrue, wood colour, green, dust colour, various shades of grey, brown, rose, and some fancy colours.

LONG VITALITY OF SEEDS.—This was shown in trenching for a plantation a part of Bushy Park, which had probably been undisturbed by the spade or plough since, and perhaps long before, the reign of Charles I. The ground was turned up in the winter, and in the following summer it was covered with a profusion of the tree mignionette, pansies, and the wild raspberry, plants which are no where found in a wild state in the neighbouroood; and in a plantation recently made in Richmond Park, a great quantity of the foxglove came up after some deep trenching. I observed a few years ago the same occurrence in a plantation in Devonshire, the surface of which was covered with the dark blue columbine, a flower produced in our gardens by cultivation, and I believe not known in this country in its wild state. A field also, which had previously little or no Dutch clover upon it, was covered with it after it had been much trampled upon, and fed down by horses; and it is stated from good authority, that if a pine-forest in America were to be cut down, and the ground cultivated, and afterwards allowed to return to a state of nature, it would produce plants quite different from those by which it had been previously occupied. So completely indeed is the ground impregnated with seeds, that if earth is brought to the surface, from the lowest depth at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power and bounty of Almighty God, who has thus literally filled the earth with his goodness, by storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, where they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action. In boring for water lately at a spot near Kingston-on-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet; this earth was carefully covered over with a hand-glass, to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet in a short time, plants vegetated from it. If quick lime be put upon land which from time immemorial has produced nothing but heather, the heather will be killed, and white clover spring up in its place. A curious fact was communicated to me, respecting some land which surrounds an old castle, formerly belonging to the Regent Murray, near Moffatt. On removing the peat, which is about six or eight inches in thickness, a stratum of soil appears, which is supposed to have been a cultivated garden in the time of the Regent, and from which a variety of flowers and plants spring, some of them little known even at this time in Scotland.—*Jesse's Gleanings of Natural History.*

INSECT MATTER—MIASMATA.—The town of Lisle is at this moment covered with insects. An amateur of statistics amused himself by calculating how many of these insects there were on a square métre of the walls. He counted and weighed them, the surface of the walls of the town being estimated at 3,750,000,000 square métres, each métre, on an average, a melogramme weight of insects. He has discovered that these insects, if thrown together after their death, would form a weight of 3,750 kilogrammes, or about 8000lb of animal matter in putrefaction; that is to say, a quantity equal to fifty human bodies, which are left to rot in the streets of the town. Surely the authorities should hasten to take measures to avert from the citizens the danger of breathing these deleterious miasms. Would it not be advisable to light fires in the large streets, in order that these insects might be consumed in the flames? The ancients frequently resorted to that measure in periods of contagion. The ancient and almost universal practice of lighting bonfires on St. John's eve, and other epochs, had, perhaps, like many other customs, a useful origin and object, which have now been forgotten.—*Paris Paper.*

GAZETTED AND IN THE GAZETTE.—These terms imply very different things. The son of a nobleman is *gazetted* as a cornet in a regiment, and all his friends rejoice. John Thomas is in the *Gazette*, and all his friends lament.—*Economist.*

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Society had a meeting yesterday at their Rooms, Tims's, Grafton street.

At three o'clock CHARLES ARTHUR TISDALL, Esq., of Charlesfort, County Meath, was called to the chair.

Mr. HAMILTON, in the temporary absence of Mr. Napier, the secretary, stated that several communications had been since the last day of meeting, all confirmatory to the fullest extent of the beneficial effects resulting from the labours of the society, and many of them congratulatory in reference to Lord Roden's speech.

It was then announced that the following individuals had been ballotted for and admitted, and their names were accordingly submitted for the approval of the society:—

Viscount Castlemaine, Moydrum Castle, Athlone; Hon. Benjamin O'Neil Stratford, Stratford Lodge; Hon. Henry Stratford, Stratford Lodge; John Glascott, Esq., Leeson-street, Dublin; John Boothe, Esq., Mullacloe Lodge, Ardee; Edward Boothe, Esq., Mullacloe Lodge, Ardee; Henry Loftie, Esq., Tandergee; Richard Speere, Esq., Granite Field, County Dublin; Rev John Dubourdieu, Drumgooland, Castlewellan; Captain W. Sweny, Mountjoy-square, Dublin; Robert Gun Cunningham, Esq., Newtown Mountkennedy; Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., J. P. Macroom Castle; Massey H. Massey, Esq., J. P. Mount Massey; Rev. Richard Beven, Carne Glebe, County Wexford; Thomas Reed, Esq., Baggot-street, Dublin; John Cooper, Esq., Wentworth-place, Dublin; Benjamin Johnston, Esq., 10, Upper Pembroke-street; Rev. Somers Payne, J.P., Opton, County Cork; Rev. Richard Davies, J.P., Conway; Rev. Charles Mongan, Kilnamartyr; Emanuel Hutchinson Orpen, Esq., South Frederick-street, Dublin; Rev. Samuel Lucas, County Westmeath; Clayton Browne, Esq., Browne's Hill, County Carlow; Rev. Gorges Irvine, Dunshaughlin Glebe; Thos. Gerrard, Esq., J.P., Liscartin, County Meath; Roger Hall, Esq., J.P., Deputy Lieutenant of the County Down, Narrow Water House; Rev. Dr. Stewart, J.P., Logilly, County Armagh; John E. Hyndman, Esq., Roebuck, County Dublin; Robert William Lowry, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant, County Tyrone, Pomeroy House; Robert Montgomery Moore, Esq., J.P., Storm-hill, Aughnacloy; Rev. Marcus Monck, Johnstown Glebe, Rathdowney; Rev. John Richardson, Glebe, Kesh; Paul Dane, sen., Esq., Enniskillen; Daniel Auchinleck, Esq., Omagh; Thomas J. Stoney, Esq., Harvest-lodge, Burrisokane; William Morris Reade, Esq., Rossenarra, County Kilkenny; Rev. Irvine Whitty, Kilrush, County Clare; Captain Boyd, late High Sheriff, Co. Wexford; Christopher Edmond John Nugent, Esq., Bobsgrove, County Cavan; Robert Nettles, Esq., Macroom Castle, County Cork; G. W. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., Marino lodge, Monckstown; Christopher Rynd, Esq., Mount-Armstrong, Kilcock.

Mr. BOYTON said that he had received some communications from distinguished individuals whom he had had the honour to propose in the Committee, extracts from which he would take leave to read, before the question "that they do pass" was put from the chair (hear.) The first was from a noble lord (Castlemaine), distinguished from the period of his first entering into public life for steady attachment to Protestant principles (hear)—an individual who has upon all occasions when necessity required, exerted himself in supporting with all the authority of rank, character, and name, the principles to which he professed to be attached, and who has never been found in the back ground when the cause of his country impelled him to come forward. The following is an extract from his Lordship's letter:—

"I have been in the expectation of going to Dublin for some time, but business and the state of the country prevented me. I can defer no longer expressing my entire concurrence in the principles which actuate the Protestant Conservative Society of Ireland, and request you will have the goodness to express my anxious wish to have my name enrolled amongst the Members of that loyal and respectable body. I trust it is unnecessary for me to state my unalterable attachment to the principles on which the Conservative Society is founded; in them I was born—in them I will die (loud cheers).

The next letter I shall read to you, claims your deepest attention, as the writer deserves your warmest sympathy. It is from the father of the late respected murdered Mr. Whitty (hear, hear). The following is an extract:—

"I request you will have the goodness to propose me for admittance into the Conservative Society, I am determined to stand or fall with it. I have written to a friend to hand five pounds to you as my mite in support of the expenses it must unavoidably be at. The ever to-be-lamented death of my son at Golden prevented my thinking of many things, which I should have been otherwise very much engaged in; may God forgive his assassins and enable us to bring to nought the designs of those wretched people who have brought the country into the state it is now in. The delay that has happened in the collection of my tithe income and the additional expenses I must expect to be at, in consequence of the unfortunate state in which the widow and five orphans of my murdered child are in, prevents me from offering more than so small a subscription; may the Almighty bless and prosper the endeavours of you and all concerned with you in the cause of our God, King, and Country, is and shall be the prayer of one who has witnessed bad times, but never so bad as the present, who never despaired and has even now full confidence that if the Protestants persevere and stick together, they will prove too strong for their enemies.

The reading of this letter which, Mr. BOYTON did in the most solemn and impressive manner, produced a deep sensation on the gentlemen present. I cannot, continued the eloquent speaker, permit the name of another individual to pass, without doing that which I regret has not fallen to the lot of other and abler hands to effect—the introduction of Robert Hedges Eyre (immense cheering.) This, sir, is one of the steadiest, best, and most disinterested friends to the principles by which this body is actuated (hear, hear.) When I call to mind his conduct, unparalleled in pecuniary exertions, and the sacrifices he has made in support of the Protestants of Ireland, I feel my incompetency to do adequate justice to his merits (hear.) His name should ever hold a place amongst the most respectable portion of the community, and be held in as high estimation as that of any other in the empire (hear, and cheers.)

The proposition of the Proprietor and Editor of *The Westmeath Journal*, gave Mr. Sheehan an opportunity of expressing his knowledge of that gentleman's merits and talents, and of pronouncing a warm eulogy upon the conductors of the Constitutional Provincial Press throughout the country, to whose devoted and disinterested efforts in the cause of the Society, might be mainly attributed the high and important position it at the present moment occupied in the public mind, although in fact it was but as yet in its infancy, and the labours of its members only in their commencement.

[This just tribute to the importance and the value of the provincial press was loudly cheered and warmly applauded. Its truth was apparent, and its justice admitted.]

The question "that the list of individuals ballotted for by the committee, and then read, should be admitted members of the Society," was carried by acclamation.

EMIGRATION.

The Hon. Mr. PLUNKET, in the absence of Lord Glandine, the chairman of the Emigration committee, brought up the second report. The document was exceedingly voluminous, was evidently compiled with great labour, and referred to the extent to which emigration existed, occasionally glancing at the causes which led to the evil complained of. Mr. Plunket confined himself to reading extracts from the report, alleging that it would most probably meet the public eye in a corrected form, and through the medium of the public press, under the authority of the Society.

SIR GEORGE RICH—Notwithstanding the great zeal displayed by the committee in the laborious investigation of the subject, I conceive it impossible to ascertain precisely the extent of emigration from the variety of modes adopted to carry it into effect—(hear)—for independently of the regular course, by vessels licensed to carry a limited number according to their tonnage, hundreds go to Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports, and there embark (hear)—many without the declared intention of emigrating; and many proceed in boats to a certain distance, and there, by previous arrangement, are taken on board, where the unwelcome visit of the custom-house officer is at least improbable (hear, hear). Nor do I believe it possible to ascertain exactly the proportion Protestant emigration bears to that of Roman Catholic, for many honest Protestants leave the country under the denomination of Roman Catholics, to avoid the consequences of that rancorous animosity with which known Protestants are regarded.

Mr. BOYTON—I feel called upon to make a few observations in reference to the subject before the meeting—that of emigration (hear). It is perfectly plain that if the strength of the Protestants be diminished in the ratio in which it is progressing, we shall be afflicted with that species of physical weakness which must necessarily render abortive every attempt to stem the torrent that threatens to overwhelm us (hear). I wish particularly to draw your attention to a statement made on the last day we met, with regard to the fearful augmentation of numbers of the Protestants, who emigrated from the period of passing the relief bill (hear). I stated that from 1828, and coming down to 1829, and 1830, that there had been an augmentation in numbers just in the proportion that the Protestants in this country had reason to be displeased and dissatisfied with the conduct of the government (hear and cheers)—and in 1831 (it is a fact well known) that the numbers who have emigrated in six months, have far exceeded the aggregate number of those who emigrated during the three preceding years (hear). I have had a letter from the Rev. Mr. Seymour, whose useful exertions and laborious researches upon this subject are already well known to the Society, from which, with your permission, I shall read an extract (hear, and read). That rev. gentleman assigns two reasons why we should be mistaken as to the extent of emigration, and the inaccuracy of trusting to government returns for the number of those who quit this country for the British colonies and the United States. He states—"That after the several vessels had been examined by the proper officers, and had cleared out, they received on board a vast number of additional emigrants, who were in boats, waiting for the vessel to drop down the river or harbour, and as no ship could clear out with more than a certain limited number of passengers, the owners had recourse to this mode of eluding the officers, while they increased their own profits. So general was this system, that scarcely a single vessel left our shores during the last season, which had not from thirty to fifty passengers *above the registered number.* I know of one which had more than 130 passengers above the Custom-house registry!—[it sailed from Killala]—my correspondents discovered this by going on board after the ship had cleared out, and thus learned that there were very many more passengers than were entered at the Custom-house—they state likewise that there was at least one-fifth of the total number of emigrants never registered, and so not included in the official returns. A vast multitude of children have not been returned at all, arising out of the act limiting the number of passengers by the amount of the tonnage of the vessels, and the officers therefore reckoning two and sometimes three children as equal to one adult, and so registering them as only one emigrant. In this way the official returns have been made out, and the consequence is, that in many cases a ship containing 200 adults and 100 children, being in all 300 souls, has been returned as containing only 250 emigrants! The effect of this on the total of the returns is very considerable, and makes the amount considerably below the actual numbers, and this is the more necessary to be observed when we consider that those children are mostly Protestants, as it is that class of which, in a special degree, is removing our little ones from those events which, though yet future, are casting their shadows before them." I thought it right, said Mr. Boyton, to read a portion of this letter, because it will convey to this Society the conviction that any statement made to the government conveys a very inadequate notion of the general thirst for emigration that pervades the people through the length and breadth of this island (hear, hear, hear). In noticing the report brought up by my honourable friend (Mr. Plunket) it may not be irrelevant to draw attention to the condition in which emigrants from this country are placed, after leaving their own country, and seeking for shelter in a foreign clime (hear). There is a disposition in the human mind, perhaps unintentionally, of conveying to others a more favourable notion of our real situation, than the facts themselves would warrant, or than we ourselves would be willing to admit (hear)—and these representations, quite distinct from prejudices, and without any premeditated intention to deceive. With such impression in operation it is no wonder that letters have from time to time been received in this country by the friends of those who have emigrated to another, representing scenes of Elysian bliss, happiness, and prosperity—describing at large the general advantages of a civil, moral, and religious nature, and that are certainly not to be found in fact (hear, and cheers). I should therefore be anxious to draw the attention of the lower classes of my Protestant brethren to the condition of the country to which emigrants repair, to the soil, climate, and localities, as well as to the domestic manners and habits of those to whose society and communion they voluntarily expatriate themselves for the remainder of their days (hear, hear). The first evidence which I shall adduce in support of this view of the case is from a recent number of the *Quarterly Review*, in an article commenting upon a work published by Mrs. Trollope, a lady of sense and acuteness, who has written a most instructive and amusing book upon American manners. I will quote the passage, which will convey a better idea, than any words which I could use upon the subject:—"In England we are vexed with fogs, and damps, and easterly winds, and clouds, and storms in abundance: but we have no *sickly* season, nor is any healthy man, woman, or child, obliged periodically to leave home and to fly to another residence as from certain death. Such a change may be made for comfort or convenience, or by way of luxury; but no person here is compelled to abandon his house to slaves, while he travels away from the malaria; on the contrary, almost all the southern or slave-holding states of America are nearly uninhabitable during half the year—many of them for more than half the year. Even Philadelphia and New York are subject to the yellow fever and its ravages, if not perennial over Pensylvania and New Jersey, are sufficiently frequent to render even that high latitude so insalubrious for a considerable portion of the year, that every mortal that can possibly afford it retreats to save his life." Another interesting passage is the condition to which emigrants are subject by reason of attacks of ague. That dreadful disease is as certain a concomitant of a certain period of the year—the fall—as the growing of a plant at the proper season of the year—and commits the most frightful ravages. In talking of their boasted independence, this authoress adds—"These people were indeed independent—Robinson Crusoe was hardly more so. But yet it seemed to me that there was something awful, almost unnatural in their loneliness. No village bell ever summoned them to prayer, where they might meet the friendly greeting of their fellow-men. When they die, no spot sacred by ancient reverence will receive their bones—religion willl not breathe her sweet and solemn farewell upon their grave. The husband or the father will dig the pit that is to hold them beneath the nearest tree. Here he will himself deposit them within it, and the wind that whispers through the boughs will be their only requiem" (cheers). There are, continued Mr. Boyton, a variety of authorities confirmatory of this view: but there is one, *The Practical View of Ireland*, written by Mr. James Butler Bryan, and as he has collected those facts so as to convey an intelligible notion of the unfortunate condition in which Irish emigrants are placed on their landing in America, I hope I shall be excused if I read some of the extracts *seriatim*. The following is an extract from the *Albany Advertiser* of September, 1826:—"The picture of distress which these (Irish) emigrants present on their arrival here is almost indescribable. The consequence is that they are next seen begging through our streets in the most loathsome and abject state of filth. Hundreds are drifted down the Northern Canal to meet hundreds more floating up the Hudson, and all of them are found in the same destitute condition." Mr. M'Taggart, a Scotch gentleman, and a civil engineer in the service of the British Government, in his work on Canada, published in 1829, thus describes the sufferings of the Irish emigrants—"It is my opinion that one-tenth of all the poor Irish emigrants who come to Canada perish during the first two years they are in the country. Out of 100 grown up persons and 200 children, the mortality bill will be found nearly as follows:—First year, five of the former; thirty of the latter. Second year, eight of the one; forty of the other; and, at the end of five years, only fifty of the children will probably be found living, and twenty of the grown up people. Let some plan be found to keep these people in bread at home, and I think it is possible to find out one. Emigration only increases their distress, and they may just as well die in Ireland as in Canada." The same author in another place adds—"that the Irish absolutely die by the dozen, of disease in the winter by frost bites, in summer by malignant fever of all kinds. In Canada it costs four pounds to cut the timber of an acre of land—grubbing the roots costs fifteen pounds an acre. There have been too many erroneous opinions advanced with respect to emigration. Those who hold wild lands in the country are advocates for it. Emigration, while it weeds misery out of Ireland, only plants it in Canada in a more melancholy point of view. I have seen," says the author, "more distress in Canada than out of it" (cheers). Another gentleman who has written upon this subject, Capt. Mooresom, thus represents the misery of the Irish emigrants at so recent a period as 1830—"Those whom we have lately seen arrive at Sydney and Halifax, are principally from Ireland, and are alike destitute of friends and of property. In the summer of 1827 as many as 460 of these poor emigrants were supported, and indeed rescued from disease and starvation, solely by the issues from the public treasury. A malignant disorder having made its appearance amongst them, an unoccupied farm-house on the peninsula of Halifax was converted into a lazaretto for their reception, and proper attendance afforded them. Notwithstanding these measures, the disorder (a species of small pox) was communicated to the town and partially through the country, and in 12 months from the commencement of the infection, the registers of mortality included nearly one-twelfth of the total population of Halifax." I will now read to you a passage from *The Newfoundland Gazette* of the 30th of August last, and nothing can more clearly show the accuracy of Mr. Seymour's information and the correctness of his views, than the extract I am about to read to you. *The Gazette* contains a report of "the arrival at St. John's of a vessel called the *Nelson*, in seventy days from Killala, Ireland, with a great number of passengers, sixteen of whom had died on board, and many others were very ill. Some time after she had come to anchor, a medical officer was sent on board to ascertain the nature of the disease which had prevailed among the passengers. From his report it appeared that close confinement and bad living had been the only causes. The ship's muster-roll only contained according to the passengers' account, 133; the number of souls on board was 370, making 187 above the legal allowance; many of the passengers in the *Nelson* were so destitute on their arrival, that it was found necessary by the Governor and Magistrates at St. John's to make some provisions for their immediate wants. The vessels in which emigrants go to Canada are of the worst description, as they are for the carriage of timber, and could not sink with such a cargo. It is stated that five hundred Irish emigrants, perished by shipwreck this year." The Medical report of the Quebec Emigrant Hospital, 13th of August, 1831, observes—"All the beds in the hospital are occupied from the beginning of May, a thing hitherto unusual; the general disease among the newly-arrived bore the character of common continued fevers. The constant arrivals of vessels from Europe with emigrants, many of whom are obliged to be out in the streets and in wharfs, was the means of causing some distressing spectacles, and many dangerously ill died in the streets." I did not (continued Mr. Boyton) intend to have trespassed at such length upon the time of the meeting (hear, hear.) My object in reading the extracts with which I have troubled you, was to check the disposition shown by the Protestants of the North of Ireland towards emigration from extending elsewhere, by showing clearly and from authority that cannot be questioned, the hardships, miseries, and privations to which those are subjected who leave their native land in the vain and delusive hope that they are to find at the other side of the Atlantic rest and happiness, health, plenty and peace (hear, hear.) And I would ask the landed proprietors now, where is the security for property which they possess, if not in the moral, religious, peaceable, and loyal inhabitants of this country (hear, hear)—who on account of the repeated discouragements which they have received, are about to leave those landlords, seeking that protection which they did not deserve should be withheld from them? (hear.) Let the landed proprietors now take their stand by their poorer brethren (hear.) The lower classes are always ready to consider the rich as their legitimate protectors, if the rich will but deal to them the aid of their protection (hear.) At the present moment the efforts of Government are paralysed. The fatal measure now before Parliament actually paralyses the arm of the executive power in Ireland. If this fatal measure had not been propounded, Government would have been strengthened, justice meted out to all classes, and the laws be triumphant. The present system of persecution directed against the possessors of property and the lower order of Protestants has led to this result. They find themselves deserted by the laws, abandoned by the Government, and without natural protectors. This odious bar being removed they will cease to persecute the landed proprietors (hear.) These evils, as they can but continue for a brief season, should be borne like men and Protestants (hear.) We must "bide the time" in company with our poorer brethren. Better times will come (hear.) The present evils must pass away, and we shall all rejoice in having resisted the shock as became men and Christians (cheers.)

Captain COTTINGHAM—There are a few subjects connected with Protestant emigration which ought to be taken into consideration (hear), one well worthy not only the consideration of the members of this Society, but that of the government itself (hear, hear)—because scarcely a Protestant leaves Ireland who does not do so with feelings of disgust towards English government and English rule, and it is therefore worthy the attention of his Majesty's ministers whether the sending out of Protestants embued with such feelings to the British colonies may not be inimical to the interests of the British constitution (hear, hear). If they are by a system of oppression and misrule driven from their native homes, and compelled to seek a refuge in a foreign land, will they not, give me leave to ask, feel disposed to give their assistance to a foreign government in upsetting abroad that by which they have been persecuted at home? We know that before this the American States made an attempt upon Canada. What security is there that such a case

may not again arise? and are Protestants, disgusted with English rule in this country, the persons to defend and support it in that, and I think at well worthy the consideration of Government whether they will persevere in persecuting loyal Protestants who are willing to remain in this country, or whether they will drive them into foreign colonies, and allow them to be tampered with by offers of obtaining that freedom there which is denied them at home (hear.) It is a subject of serious consideration to the government, and we are bound in duty to make known to them the dangers that present themselves by the course they are adopting. As a report upon this most interesting topic will come ultimately before you, I shall refrain for the present from making any further observations, reserving myself until that period shall have arrived (hear, hear).

A long and desultory debate then took place, in which several Gentlemen took part, in reference to the report. It was finally decided that it should be recommitted.

LORD RODEN'S SPEECH.

Sir GEORGE RICH then rose and having passed a high eulogium on Lord Roden concluded by moving the following resolution :—

"That the committee be instructed to order as many thousand copies of the proceedings of the last day's meeting, in which the Earl Roden took so important a part, to be struck off, as it will be necessary to give them a full and free circulation all over the country."

PUBLIC CHARITIES—PROTESTANT AND POPISH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. BOYTON.—In continuation of a subject which I brought before the Society on the last day of meeting, I would refer to two facts connected with the subscriptions to public charities, and the reference in proportion which Protestants bear to Roman Catholics in their amount. It is satisfactory to think that the Protestant clergy, assailed as their characters are by demagogues, are always found most active in the promotion of charitable and benevolent objects (hear). I now, sir, mean to call your attention to two charitable collections :—In the first place I would draw the attention of this Society and the public to the collection made on behalf of the distressed manufacturers in Dublin, in the winter of 1829 and '30. This fund consisted of two parts—one collected in the places of religious worship, the other the result of the subscriptions of private contributors. I should say, in the first place that the Protestants relieved by the fund so collected were not one-seventh of the entire number. I believe they were a much smaller fraction. There was collected in places of public worship :—

In Protestant churches,	892	14	2	R. Catholic chapels, 336	2 6
In Dissenting congregations	152	10	0		
Total	1045	4	2	336	2 6

(great cheering). There was collected in private subscriptions, from 30th September, 1829, to 12th July, 1830,

Total		4,712	8 4½
From which deduct the following :—			
His late Majesty	500 0 0		
Duke of Northumberland	300 0 0		
Benefit play	91 0 0		
Fine on a drunken servant	0 2 6		
Thirty-nine donations from sources unknown	74 2 0		
		965 4 6	
Remainder contributions from private sources,		3,747	3 10½
Of which were contributed			
From 471 Protestants	3,554 10 10½		
From 38 Roman Catholics	192 13 0		
		3,747	3 10½

(loud and continued cheering). But from the Roman Catholic contributions you may deduct the following, as from public characters :

Messrs. Sweetman, brewers	50	0	0
Messrs. Conlan	20	0	0
D. O'Connell, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0
	90	0	0
Remainder subscriptions from the whole Roman Catholic body	102	13	0

There is another charity to which I beg leave to allude—it is the

TUAM DISPENSARY.

Subscriptions for the year ending June 30, 1831 :

From Protestants	136	18	5
Roman Catholics	38	7	0
Total,	175	5	5

Relieved in same year :—

Protestants	64
Roman Catholics	4494
Total	4558

By these returns it will be seen that while factious demagogues are inflaming the public mind, and parish orators disturbing the legal proceedings at vestries, and protesting against the sums necessary for the decent performance of divine worship—we, sir, the Protestants of Ireland are, in point of fact, supporting at our own expense, cost, and by voluntary contribution, the whole of the Popish pauperism of the country (loud cheers).

George Woods, of Milverton, county Dublin, Esq., was then called to the chair, and thanks being voted to Mr. Tisdall, the Society adjourned to Tuesday next, at three o'clock.

SWAN RIVER.—We were favoured on Friday with the perusal of a file of the *Western Australian*—a new journal started at Fremantle—to an early date in Nov. The paper itself is a specimen of typography, quite in date with the present state of the infant colony; it is about the same size as the halfpenny publication called the *Cab*, printed with brown ink, on a paper which might, from its colour and texture, be composed of glue and sawdust, and is sold at the "low price" of *eighteen pence!* The contents of this journal, as might be expected, are not peculiarly interesting; they consist chiefly of extracts, a few advertisements, and attacks on a neighbouring Editor—for there are already two papers in the colony, although the entire population is only about two thousand five hundred. The Editor boasts, that of his first impression he sold 250 copies, and he announces that he has a "new press and types" on the road! Animal food and vegetables are extremely dear. Beef and mutton from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Fowls 12s. and 15s. per couple. Potatoes 9d. per lb. (cheap) Spirits are, however, little more than half the price of the English market. Wine is also moderate in charge; but English bottled ale and porter are from 16s to 18s per dozen. Fish is in great abundance. Vegetation assumes there a very different feature to what it does in the luxuriance of home pastures. There is no such thing to be seen on this settlement, or on the vast island, or continent (as it is called) of New Holland, as a continuous verdant turf, such as we have in England. The grass, such as it is, grows in tufts or patches—the interstices being a dry and arid soil. Pines and melons are in course of cultivation; and there is no doubt of plentiful crops of potatoes.—*London Paper*.

Sir Stratford Canning, now engaged on an especial mission at the Court of Constantinople, to which he was accompanied by Colonel Barnett and two other *attaches*, on their arrival had their first introduction to the Grand Sultan at one of his Palaces, at a short distance from the city. Sir Stratford Canning and his friends were received by the Sultan with great kindness, but very little State ceremony. The Sultan was dressed in an olive frock coat, without any other ornament or decoration, except a brilliant star on his left breast. He did not even wear a turban, that ancient appendage of dress not being now adopted by the highest in rank in the Turkish Empire. Coffee was served to the whole party by the attendants, after the manner of the English. The Sultan was extremely free, lively, and communicative in his conversation during the time the Ambassador and his suite were in the Royal presence.

The summer birds of song appear to come in rather more than usual number this season; there is a remarkable appearance of blossom upon the trees, and insects threaten to be to the full as numerous. It has been observed, that in years when the birds throng, then insects food throng also. The common garden snail is more than usually abounding this season.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

WRONGS AND CLAIMS OF POLAND.

It is vain to deny that two great antagonist principles now divide Europe—freedom and despotism. They are to be seen contending from Lisbon to St. Petersburg; and we meet them in every political question. England and France are on the one side, Prussia and Russia on the other. Two objects present themselves to the liberal party; the one, to avoid a violent collision—the other, not to be defeated. Now we contend that the Polish question offers considerable advantages under both points of view. Russia is the head and front of the absolutes: the other powers neither can effect, nor will they undertake any thing without her consent and co-operation; if she be checked, they are checked; if she gains ground, they gain courage; and the chances of collision increase. The absolutes can carry their ends only by war; from which they are now restrained by a sense, if not of weakness, certainly of that which is akin to it, insecurity. The best security of the liberals is in tranquillity; and in their strength, therefore, lies peace. If this view be correct, then the establishment of a check upon Russia at the present crisis is most desirable; and it would be no small additional advantage that this check should be interposed by the recognition of a right. Happily both the check and the advantage are to be found in the claims of Poland, supported, as we have shown them to be, by the laws of justice, policy, and humanity. We do not think we exaggerate the importance of those claims when we say, that from the hour the *bona fide* establishment of a constitutional government should be secured to Poland, all just fears for the general tranquillity of Europe would cease. The domineering influence of Russia would be abated on the one hand; while on the other, success would attend the cause of liberality, without the too dangerous excitement of a triumph.

Poland, thus considered, becomes the hinge on which much of the present diplomacy of Europe must turn; for its revolt has placed Russia in a dilemma. It has brought the treaty of Vienna, and her infractions of it, under the cognizance and reproof of Europe; and laid bare the roots of her authority over Poland at a most unpropitious moment. She perceives that she is exposed to the hazard of being compelled to choose between enduring the checks of a constitutional government there, or of inconveniently assuming a more haughty tone in Europe than she is at present either prepared or able to support. She hopes to escape from this difficulty by adroitly pursuing a middle course. Accordingly, we find that she threatens France, and withholds her ratification of the Dutch treaty. And why? Is it that she wishes to go to war with England and France? Far from it. She knows her own precarious state too well, and it is precisely because she does know it, that she assumes her present menacing attitude. For she is well aware of the praiseworthy repugnance to a war felt by the governments of these countries; and therefore, in conjunction with Prussia, she seeks to play upon their fears, and to bully them into a renunciation of their advocacy of the rights of the Poles, as the price of her ratification of the Dutch treaty, and of her temporary acquiescence in the present order of affairs in the south of Europe. She will even persuade herself to meet their remonstrances in favour of the Poles with patience. And, since promises cost her nothing, she will no doubt profess much liberality and benevolence towards Poland. But surely the ministers of England and of France will not be thus easily cajoled. They know the value of Russian promises, and the extent of Russian liberality. They see Russia with mighty resources at command, they know that hitherto she has been animated by a constant and unprincipled ambition; they foresee that she may acquire, by the absolute possession of Poland, a dominant influence over Austria and Prussia—by the long arms of whose dominions she may encompass Germany, and reach France both on the north and on the south; they foresee her power of threatening Persia, Turkey, and India; and now that a just and honourable opportunity is before them, by which they are enabled to say to her, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," we trust we are not deceived in believing that they will temperately and firmly take advantage of it; and that, not satisfied with promises, they will exact guarantees.

We would be the last to provoke war; we have small pride in its glories, we abhor its cruelties. But, on the other hand, we have an unfeigned regard for public faith and honour, which we consider by the treaty of Vienna to be pledged to exact the payment from Russia of freedom to Poland; and we believe that war was never yet ultimately averted by timid concessions. For this reason, we think that England and France will best consult the peace of Europe, and the civilization of the world, by binding Russia to the continued observance of her obligations towards Poland, as well as to her own Polish subjects. She will not dare refuse—nor must we suffer her to evade. We repeat, we have no expectation of a war. Russia knows too well that such a war—a war of opinion, would endanger the stability of her empire, and separate every one of her Polish provinces from her for ever. But while war is rendered thus improbable, a strong collision of opinions and of diplomatic intrigues is daily taking place, and may be expected to continue till the stormy waves of the French revolution have subsided into the calm of an assured freedom.

That consummation, so devoutly to be desired, might be much accelerated by Austria, who as yet has taken no decided part in the great moral conflict now going on. Russia and Prussia, and France and England, have taken their stations; but Austria as yet stands aloof, uncertain to which party she ought to belong. Her old associations incline her to the cause of Russia; her present fears for her territories tempt her to France. She frowns upon the Lombards; but she joins with the French in requiring liberal institutions for the subjects of the Pope; she does not discourage the Poles; but she witholds her ratification of the Belgian treaty. Such temporizing policy has long been in high favour with Austria, for it has successfully carried her through many difficulties; but they were only difficulties. She well knows how it failed her when the first French revolution burst through all her temporizing expedients; and we trust she will, by a manly policy, now save herself and Europe from the possibility of running through another such cycle of miseries as followed the anti-liberal leagues of those days. She dreads Russia, and with reason; she trembles at the encroachments by which that power is gradually surrounding her old hereditary dominions of Hungary; and is seeking by intrigues in Walachia, and by the links of a common religion, to extend her influence amongst the warlike tribes that line the Danube, and stretch even to the Monte Negrins on the Adriatic.

It is by the absolute possession of Poland that Russia can most easily command Austria; and, therefore, to avoid that evil, and to create an efficient barrier, Austria would willingly at the Congress of Vienna have resigned Gallicia in favour of a powerful independent kingdom of Poland. The ambition of Alexander perverted that wise desire; and Austria remains, in as far as Gallicia is concerned, in thraldom to Russia. But, unlike Prussia, she loves a prospective retention of Gallicia less than she hates the ascendancy and control of Russia; and were it not for another cause, she would willingly and strongly join with France and England in demanding the fulfilment of the treaty of Vienna. That other cause of fear is the establishment of a constitutional government so near her own hearth, and so contrary to her long cherished policy.

This, however, is the time for Austria to review the past, to re-consider her station, and to look to the present state of Europe. She governs a great empire, hereditarily and morally, and unequally. She is in a state of minority. It is the very contrast with her upstart and warlike confederates of the north; for the one is yet in a state of transition, and the other—Russia, in an all-considered contest for territorial ambition. Prussia cannot, Russia will not remain as she is. At whose expense will they thrive? Certainly they will not, as they did not, spare Austria. Indeed, the advantages of a northern alliance lie all on the side of Russia, who is comparatively secure from attack; while her two allies may expose, for her sake, their distant dominions of Lombardy, and the Rhenish provinces, to internal insurrection and foreign invasion. Austria knows and feels this. She sees that she is in a false position. There is a daily increasing hope of ruling Italy and Hungary by the bayonet. She perceives at length that the upward tendency of nations is daily becoming too strong for the downward pressure of single-handed authority. She sees that the old system of rule is wearing out. Austria believes, and with reason, that the personal character of her Emperor, and the authority of a vigilant administration will probably maintain affairs in their present state till the close of this reign. But there are a few Austrians who contemplate the future without anxiety; who do not fear the encircling arms of Russia on the one side, and the progress of liberality on the other. They entertain a lessening desire of crushing the last by the force of the first; for they little court the absolutely necessary assistance, in such a cause, of so over-powerful an auxiliary as Russia—backed, as it would be, by the actual presence and co-operation of her armies in the heart of the empire, or on the plains of Lombardy. Unpleasant as are these anticipations, yet the hatred of French doctrines, as they are called, are with the old school still stronger. They hope that affairs in Austria will last as they now are for their time. They are too proud, or too indolent, to unthread the tangled web of a whole political life; and they, therefore, with an indolent and selfish fatalism, allow the mighty empire that once was Cæsar's to float upon the current, without an active hand to trim her sails, or an anchor to arrest her course. But there are many who scan the times with a bolder eye; and, seeing the dangers, are prepared to meet them. They do not wish to run into a wild course of liberalism; but they perceive that by continuing to advocate absolutism, they can follow only in the wake of Russia; while, by steering in an opposite direction, they anticipate a safer and a prouder course. Reason, experience, and observation, all tell them that the first great northern power that honestly and practically allies itself with the liberal spirit of the age, will acquire a decided ascendancy in Germany, and in the north. Russia knows this full well; and she knows also that she herself is as yet unfit for such a part. Besides which, she has the command now by one system; why therefore should she change it for another? for she knows, that in a policy founded on battalions, let diplomacy be as astute as it may, the strongest must ever command.

Italy hangs by a thread. Austria must now resolve to pour in more troops to sustain her absolute authority in those unquiet plains, or to pour in the balm of liberal concession. She is already on the threshold. She is pleading, or affecting to plead, with the Pope, for political privileges for his subjects of the Legations; and if she succeed at Rome, it will not be easy for her to refuse at Milan. We have no wish to thrust the political jargon of the constitution-mongers upon Austria; but we have every desire, as we value the progressive improvement of Europe, to see her relax from that absolute sway which she has hitherto exercised over her subjects; and to which, we repeat, it is highly improbable they will submit beyond the present reign. Let her then join with France and England in firmly requiring the fiulfilment of that important article of the treaty of Vienna, which "bound Poland to Russa *by its constitution*," and which guaranteed the *privileges and nationality* of the Poles generally. She may thus shake off those Russian shackles she never willingly wore; she may conciliate the enthusiastic and excited spirit of Germany; she may win to herself the good will and the brave hearts of the Poles; and, in strict obedience to the clearly understood arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, interpose a constitutionally governed kingdom between herself and Russia, and so strengthen her own frontiers, and confine her dangerous neighbour.

This breaking up of the old tripartite partitioning league would be of signal benefit to Europe at large; and the planting and maintaining a good government and liberal constitution in Poland, would be the precursor of the civilization and the prosperity of the North. For those blessings would flow from Poland to the surrounding nations. Good example is contagious; and Prussia would ere long discover that it was both cheaper and more safe to preserve the allegiance of her Polish subjects by the ties of affection and justice, than by the iron bonds of martial law. Russia, too, might learn the same, and more.

IRELAND.

(From the *John Bull.*)

We recall the attention of our readers to the state of Ireland; we do so, because we have the strongest conviction that a great practical example of Whig misrule and renegade incapacity is about to be given to the world in that unhappy country, in which the government and the Lord Lieutenant will be seriously compromised, and their incapacity rendered memorable by a loss of property and of life, unexampled in modern history.

When we say the government, we are aware the term is inapplicable to a state of things such as that which actually exists in Ireland, where there is, in fact, no government—where the Chief Secretary dare not go to the scene of his official duties, because he is unpopular with the great demagogues, and cannot agree with his superior, the Lord Lieutenant—where the Cabinet and the Secretary are of one way of thinking, and the Lord Lieutenant of another—where the Government assumes a double face, one day supporting the law against the lawless, the next supporting the lawless against the law.

Let any peer or commoner who heard (or who has read, not in *The Times*, but in *The Mirror of Parliament*), the vindication of Lord Anglesey's persecution of Captain Graham, say, whether we are not justified, not only in denouncing the attempt at a speech on that occasion, as a miserable exposure of want of talent, but in declaring the whole speech grossly deficient in any exculpatory facts or arguments of his Excellency's own misconduct in that transaction, or of statesmanlike views as regards Ireland.

We know there is no part of Lord Anglesey's conduct of which he is so proud as the imaginary settlement of the disturbances in the county Clare (*except, indeed, the gaining of the battle of Waterloo*). But is the county of Clare settled? His Excellency boasts of the efficacy of his measures in Clare and in Galway; but we affirm in spite of his Excellency's theory of conciliating those who deserve the gallows—in spite of his Excellency's romantic expedition into those counties last year, that rebellion in the county of Clare is now breaking out again, and can only be repressed by the same means as were resorted to last year, namely, by a large military force occupying the surface as militarily as ever enemy's country was occupied in time of war. And then, when the ordinary law is superseded by the fear of an overwhelming armed force, scattered in every village, almost in every large house, my Lord Anglesey turns round upon the Lord Lieutenant and 51 Magistrates of the county of Meath, and sarcastically boasts that if they will do their duty, the disturbances will cease.

In the present state of the Whig press, the public may be deceived by such averments, that the disaffected have been quieted by conciliation, but every man of common observation and common sense in Ireland knows that the system of organization is becoming daily more perfect—large bodies of men march along the roads by night, armed, officered, and even in some places with drums and fifes. The plunder of fire-arms increases—the anxiety to possess them is general—beacons on the high ground to communicate signals by night have been established, and every preparation is making and almost perfected for rousing the Roman Catholic population by one burst to attempt by force the entire possession of the country. We therefore apprehend, if the folly of the government in being bullied by the Lord Lieutenant against their better judgment, continue much longer, that the explosion cannot be delayed, and we forewarn these infatuated men, who are ready to sacrifice the peace, safety, and lives of his Majesty's subjects to their love of popularity and of place, that they ought not to lose a moment in retracing their steps.

But a man of Lord Anglesey's capacity will say, how, by what means, can I retrace my steps, and preserve the country from these dangers? We answer, look to the state of your police force—to your magistrates, your gentry, and Protestant yeomen in April, 1832, and look back to what it was in April, 1830.

The police consists of five thousand of probably the finest men in the world—they were efficient, and were respected for their efficiency, up to the period when the reform cry was excited and encouraged by the Irish government—now they are intimidated—acting with halters round their necks, skulking in the day time, and positively hiding themselves in their fortified barracks at night, not daring to patrol the roads in their districts, and so dispersed in small parties as to be utterly incapable of making head against the armed peasantry moving in bodies of 400 or 500 men, who, in utter defiance of the proximity of the police, perambulate undisturbed counties in every direction. This police consists of the same men, but Captain Graham's fate—Serjeant Kilfoyle's second trial for doing his duty—have paralyzed their former courage. Change the system, my Lord Anglesey, protect these men, and they will be as effective as ever.

Then the Magistrates—they are equally afraid of the Government—the ruffian has been supported against the magistrate, the condemned resister to tithes has been liberated; many magistrates have been forced to abscond to England, or to take shelter in Cork and Dublin; the gentry fly, or purchase a temporary safety by imitating the Lord Lieutenant, and seeking a dishonourable popularity amongst men who deserve to be gibbetted. The Protestant Yeomen, in those counties where they are dispersed in small numbers amongst the Catholic peasantry, feel that they are given up to pillage, ill treatment, and death, and we do not exaggerate when we say that, during the last twelve months, 50,000 Protestants have emigrated to America or to England. And this is the state of things which Lord Anglesey insists upon is so flourishing and so secure, that the ordinary laws are perfectly sufficient if the Lord Lieutenants and magistrates will do their duty!

Lord Grey's delirium in fancying he sees a head on the stair-case, may be typical of a conscience ill at ease, haunted by the forebodings of *The Times* newspaper threatening impeachment—for there is some analogy between heads and impeachments; but my Lord Anglesey's delirium in fancying himself the *conqueror* of Waterloo and the *pacificator* of Ireland, if it be a less glaring weakness is infinitely more dangerous, inasmuch as the *amour-propre* of a vain man renders him the blind tool of every Charlatan who will cater to his egotism.

Such are the men who, having excited the country into a phrenzy, and placed themselves at the head of the *movement*, pretend to regulate the destinies of a mighty empire!

A SHARK AT THE NEW HUMMUMS.—On Saturday morning, at half-past five o'clock, Major Hampton Lewis, of the Isle of Anglesey, who is an inmate of the New Hummums Hotel, in Covent-garden, was suddenly awoke from his sleep by the noise of some person crossing his room. On looking up, to his astonishment, he discovered a man attired only in his shirt, stealing softly towards the door, with his watch and purse in his hand. The Major instantly jumped from his bed and seized upon the intruder, catching him by the collar of the shirt. The fellow showed fight, striking him in the side severely with his elbow, and in the face with his fist. He was a powerful young man, while the Major was upwards of 60; and struggling violently, he succeeded in disengaging himself from the grasp of the Major, and getting into the passage rushed up stairs; previous to his flight he dropped both the watch and the purse on the floor. The Major gave an alarm by calling loudly for assistance. Several other inmates, who were sleeping in the adjoining apartments, as well as the servants of the house, soon came to his aid. On explaining the cause of his alarm, a police-officer was obtained, and a search was immediately commenced for the thief. Several rooms were examined, but suspicion as to the real "poacher" was not confirmed till the pursuers arrived at a chamber on an upper floor, in which they discovered a man lying in bed, apparently in a deep sleep. On regarding him stedfastly, the policeman was of opinion he was only shamming. All the parties having retired from the room for a short time, again returned, and found that the supposed sleeper had turned upon his side, a circumstance which confirmed the policeman's speculation. While they were hesitating what should be done, the man opened his eyes, and with real or affected surprise, demanded "What was the matter?" The Major soon acquainted him with the cause of their visit, when he expressed much indignation at the imputation which had been cast upon him. By this time he had got out of bed, and the Major said, from his size and appearance, he verily believed he was the person who had been in his room. All the parties now proceeded to dress themselves, the policeman still remaining on the watch, and on afterwards assembling below stairs, the Major recollected that in the effort to escape from his hands the robber had either torn his shirt behind, or that something had given way in the fastenings. The suspected person immediately opened his waistcoat and coat to show his shirt, but this not proving sufficient, he was desired to strip off his coat and waistcoat, which he did; and it was then ascertained that not only was his shirt torn in the plaits behind, but that the button of the collar had been dragged off. This gave confirmation to the Major's former suspicions; he no longer hesitated in giving him in charge, and the prisoner was taken to the station-house. He stated that his name was Macnamara, and that he lived in either White Hart or White Horse-court, Drury-lane. He was dressed very fashionably, with a cloak and fur collar, and was to all appearance respectable. It turned out, on an inquiry into the matter from the porter, that he had come into the hotel the same morning but a short time before; and it further appeared that other persons had lost their purses and property; in endeavouring to account for the absence of which, it was ascertained that a person had been permitted to leave the hotel during the investigation, who, it was inferred, was a confederate of the person in custody.—*London Paper*.

CROSS-READING.—Cross readings used, some years ago, to be a source of amusement in the journals, and still we occasionally find entertainment in what may be called *straight readings*. For example in the oration on bill of Friday week, where we discover, "O Lord grant the King a long life," followed by "Great Queen, be calm." Then comes "Mr. Phillips, the last man," and "Miss Pearson, in infancy;" and Mr. Templeton with "The eyes of my love are as blue as the sky, composed expressly for him," which we consider to be lucky for him.—*Literary Gazette*.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD BIRNIE.

Sir Richard Birnie, Knt., Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, expired at his official residence in Bow-street, Covent-garden, Sunday morning at four o'clock, after a severe illness of more than six months, arising from a pulmonary affection. Sir Richard, who had just completed his 73d year, was bred to the trade of a saddler, and after serving his regular apprenticeship, came to London, and obtained a situation as journeyman at the house of Macintosh and Co., who were then saddle and harness makers to the Royal Family, in the Haymarket. His subsequent advancement in life may be attributed, in some degree, to accident. The foreman, as well as the senior partner in the firm, being absent from illness at the same time, and a command being received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for some one to attend him to take orders to a considerable extent on some remarkable occasion, "young Birnie" was directed to attend his Royal Highness. The orders of the Prince were executed so completely to his satisfaction, that he often afterwards, on similar occasions, desired that the "young Scotchman" might be sent to him. By the exercise of the diligence, perseverance, and honesty for which so many of his countrymen have been remarkable, he at length became foreman of the establishment of Messrs. Macintosh, and eventually a partner in the firm. During the progress of these events he became acquainted with the present Lady Birnie, then the daughter of an opulent baker in Oxenden-street, Haymarket, and married her, receiving in her right a considerable sum in cash, and a cottage and some valuable land at Acton, Middlesex. He then became a housekeeper in St. Martin's parish, and soon distinguished himself by his activity in parochial affairs. St. Martin's parish being governed by a local act of parliament, two resident magistrates are necessary, and Mr. Birnie was (at the special request of the late Duke of Northumberland) placed in the commission of the peace. From this time, exercising the tact so characteristic of the natives of his country, he betook himself to frequent attendances at Bow-street office, and was at length appointed police magistrate at Union Hall, and after some years' service there, was removed to Bow-street office, to a seat on the bench of which he had long most earnestly aspired. In Feb. 1820, he headed a party of peace officers and military in the apprehension of the celebrated Cato-street gang of conspirators, consisting of Thistlewood, Brunt, Tidd, Ings, Davidson, and others, and in the affray which took place on that occasion at the entrance to the hay-loft in which the offenders met, he received a shot through the crown of his hat. In August 1821, at the funeral of Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Baker, having offended the "Powers that were," by pursuing a line of conduct which they called pusillanimous, but which many designated as highly honourable both to his heart and head, he received a hint that he might retire, which, of course, he immediately acted upon. Mr. Birnie, upon this, was appointed chief magistrate, and as a matter of course, received the honour of knighthood. He has left a daughter and two sons.

LISBON.—A ball was given on Thursday night, 12th April, on board the *Revenge*, at which the French officers, the English Consul-General, the most respectable English families, and a few Portuguese ladies attended. The festivities were kept up in true English style. The British tars were not a little delighted with the dusky blushes and unaffected manners of some of the black-eyed Portuguese maidens. They are not quite so shy as our English ladies, and more suitable to the taste of our bold boys.

DON MIGUEL AND THE IRISHMAN.—An Irish gentleman (Captain Archibald) was walking near Campo Grande, and meeting Don Miguel dressed and attended in a most unregal fashion, with his favourite club, did not know him, and passed without taking off his hat. Don Miguel sent one of his servants to beat him. The Gallant Captain, however, facing about, and seeing the intent of the man, drew a pistol, and ordered him to lay the stick on the ground, or he would blow out his brains. The man obeyed instantly. The Captain then told him within the hearing of Don Miguel, that if he had thought his master was the King of Portugal he should have paid him the respect which civility required, but accoutred and attended as he was, he could not possibly know him. Don Miguel called off his servant, declaring in compliment to the Captain, that he was some English son of a ——— not worth minding (or words in Portuguese tantamount).

ORIGIN OF THE DANCE.—The dance, which at the present day is so much admired as a diversion, was in origin a sort of mystery and ceremony. The Jews, to whom God himself gave laws and ceremonies, introduced it to their festivals, and the Pagans, after them, consecrated it to their divinities. After the passage of the Red Sea, Moses, and Mary, his sister, to return thanks to the Almighty for the preservation of the people, and the defeat of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea, arranged two grand dances, with music. One was for the men, and the other for the women. They danced, singing the substance of the 15th chapter of Exodus, and performed a graceful ballet.

INDIAN COAL.—An examination of several varieties of Indian coal was laid before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta at their meeting on the 8th of June. The coals of this country differ principally from those of Europe in the quantity of earthen ash which they leave behind on burning, and which in the best English pit coal does not exceed one or two per cent. The Chinese coal contains very little valuable matter, and consequently burns slowly and without flame; it is therefore unfit for steam engines, but it seems well adapted for purposes to which coke would be applied.

COBBETT AN ARISTOCRAT?—I have always expressed, and most sincerely express, my wish that *nothing should be done to destroy* the House of Lords, thinking that that House, *when confined within its legitimate bounds*, is one of the best protections of the people's rights and liberties.

HORRIBLE EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH PROVINCES.—The horrible impression that Government intend to poison the people has reached the country parts of France. At Nevers the following extraordinary occurence took place:—A medical student, fond of botany, was seen walking on the bank of a river which runs through Nevers, and occasionally stooping to pick up a plant in or near the river. A man came up, and accosted him—"You are washing your hands in the river, Sir," said he; "Yes, my friend, I am," replied the student. With that the stranger made a signal, when a fellow, with a pair of mastiffs, appeared, and in an instant the dogs were set upon the youth. It was only by the most extraordinary exertions that he was able to escape the fury of his assailants. He, however, got off without any serious injury.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal*.

The Duke of Norfolk, of James the II.'s time, was a staunch Protestant. One day (says Burnet) the King gave the Duke of Norfolk the sword of state to carry before him to the Popish Chapel, and he stood at the door; upon which the King said to him, "My lord, your father would have gone further;" to which the duke answered, "Your Majesty's father was the better man, and he would not have gone so far." It was owing to his nephew succeeding him, that the title again came into the Roman Catholic line.

LAW KALENDAR.

Easter—Began April 16; Ends May 12.
Waterford City Sessions—May 25.
Waterford City Court of Record—May 24.
Clonmel Sessions—July 3.

Waterford Mail.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should thank such of our correspondents as desire the insertion of their communications, in the publication of our paper ensuing the date of their favours, to send them on the Monday or Thursday preceding; otherwise we cannot ensure them a place unless their contents be of a very pressing nature.

The Report of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishments shall be attended to in our next.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, Saturday, May 5.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of the universal anxiety of the people for the passing of the reform bill, very few meetings have taken place on the subject since the Easter Recess—a period when, if ever, such a feeling would be apt to display itself. A London paper remarking on the protracted and mischievous suspense which has taken place since the first agitation of this unfortunate bill (or some one of its ancestors, for the brood has been numerous) doubts not, had such a thing been foreseen, but that effectual means would have been taken for quickening its progress. Had such consequences of the *movement*, as have arisen, been foreseen, we take leave to doubt if near so many would have embarked in the enterprise. The French revolution gave it its first impulse, and the same propelling cause has since kept it in its course; but it is now for the Peers to decide, and if they decide upon the intrinsic merits of the case, we believe the time has come when they may safely do so without any extraordinary exercise of their moral or personal courage. The Reform Bill has been already altered in a thousand different particulars, and if a full investigation of the question should show that some change in the representation of the people might be desirable, the reform bill is not exclusively reform, nor is there any necessity of adhering to its details. It may be taken as of course, that such a measure as that proposed by the Duke of Buckingham, would be opposed by the ministerialists, because it comes from an oppositionist, and by the revolutionists, because the ministerial bill approaches nearer to their objects; but there is a solid body of the people, and a powerful majority of the aristocracy, to whom it would be infinitely preferable to the unequivocal *revolution* enveloped in the *tri-color* of Lord John Russell. Let the lovers of revolution look to France. See what is the state of that unhappy country just now, notwithstanding all the triumphs of its late *glorious* revolution. Observe the stability of a government whose very existence seems to depend on the life of an individual minister, and see what is the state of *the people* who achieved this wondrous revolution. But what would any thing that France ever suffered by revolutions be, compared to that of a people whose state is so entirely artificial and commercial as is that of the people of England! We join not in any outcry for reform; but if a reform must needs be, we pray that England may ever hold fast by her ancient ways and her habitual good sense, and reform just according to the necessity of the case, and no farther.

ANOTHER OF THE GREYS!

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Grey, Dean of Hereford, is to be the new Bishop.

The island of Jamaica is now perfectly tranquil.

There were but 3 new cases of cholera in London on Wednesday, and 30 remaining; from other parts, 93 new cases are reported; remaining 159.

The London journals of Wednesday have been received in course.

We understand the Board of Health have adopted a resolution to offer tickets on sale for the purpose of giving charitable individuals an opportunity of distributing them amongst the many poor and destitute creatures that abound in this city and its neighbourhood. We were not furnished with the names of the gentlemen who are to receive subscriptions, or to dispose of tickets.

The Mayor has received the following sums in aid of the fund for providing soup to the poor:—

From Davis, Strangman, and Co., £5; Thomas Scott, £2; John Scallan, £1; Major Gahan, £1; anonymous, 4s; George Morris Wall, £2.

Received by Mr. Nugent O'Reilly:—

From Daniel Dunford, £1; Simon Newport, £1 10s; Terence O'Reilly, 10s; Mrs. C. Tandy, £1.

WATERFORD MAY FAIR.

The fair held yesterday was well supplied with milch cows, which brought from £8 to £13 according to quality; some very fine ones were sold at £9 to £10 10s. Fat cows, about five cwt. sold at £11, but there were not many in the fair. Strippers £3 10s to £6. Only a few sheep were disposed of at rather high prices. Pigs 32s to 34s per cwt. store do. in great demand, at 36s to 40s. The show of horses was very poor, and very few were sold. On the whole, with the exception of milch cows, the fair was considered to be very badly supplied with cattle of every description.

We are authorised to contradict a statement from a *Visitor to Tramore* on the subject of Vestry Meetings, which appeared in last Tuesday's Chronicle. The statement, we are informed, is totally at variance with the truth, and a mere tissue of falsehoods.

The Marquis of Waterford on taking his seat in the House of Lords, will give his support to the Conservative cause.

The fine and fast sailing schooner the *Wharfinger*, Captain Cosens, one of our regular London traders, performed the passage from London to Waterford in the extraordinary short period of 76 hours. The *Wharfinger* arrived at our quay on Sunday evening.

The Bannow Navigation Company have reduced their toll on sea coal from 1½d to ¾d ℔ ton ℔ mile, in order to increase the consumption along the line of navigation, and in the interior of the country.

On our advertisement columns it will be seen that the interesting models of Paris and Pere La Chaise will be open for inspection next Monday. This most ingenious production, having been exhibited in almost all the capitals of Europe, is well known, and we have no doubt but it will afford the same gratification in Waterford, that it has done every where else.

The Lord Primate and the Ladies Beresford have left London for Sir John Brydges' seat Wooton Court, Kent.

The Archbishop of Armagh gave a sumptuous entertainment on Friday, in Charles-street, St. James's, London, to celebrate the coming of age of his nephew, the Marquis of Waterford.

By an advertisement in our columns to-day we perceive that a ball and supper, under highly respectable patronage, will take place on Wednesday evening next, which, we understand, will be attended by all the rank and fashion in Waterford and the surrounding neighbourhood. From Mr. Goodman's experience we have no doubt that the ball will be got up in the first style of excellence.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

The Right Rev. George Isaac Huntingdon, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, died at Winchester College, Winchester, on Sunday last, in the 84th year of his age.

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.—We see by the Manchester papers that a letter has been received by Mr. Robert Roberts, of Manchester, secretary to the Northern Union of the Letter-press Printers, in answer to an application made by him on behalf of that body, as to the time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to carry into effect his intended measure of reducing the duties on Advertisements and Newspaper Stamps. The following is a copy:—

"Downing-street, March 28, 1832.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Althorp to acknowledge your letter of the 26th inst., and to inform you, that though he is extremely anxious to carry into effect his intentions respecting the reduction of the duties on advertisements and newspapers, he is afraid that the present state of the revenue is such as to prevent him from so doing. The reduction of duties on candles, which took place on the 1st of January last, has, he trusts, been productive of relief to the poorer classes, and the diminution of expenditure which is every day going on will probably enable him to do more for their advantage next year, in which case the duties on newspapers will be the first attended to.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. WICKHAM."

MARRIAGE OF KING LEOPOLD.—We are informed (says the *Independent*) that the preparations for the approaching marriage of King Leopold with a Princess of France are in great forwardness. Measures are already taken for new-furnishing the Palace, and carriages have been ordered of several of our principal coachmakers.

On Saturday morning, at the house of a Noble Earl, a marriage was celebrated between a very young couple, in the most private manner possible. The circumstances appear very mysterious, and have created much gossip.—*Morning Herald.*

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland intend to pass most of their time at Sion House, on the banks of the Thames, where their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria intend frequently to visit them during the season.

Major Dundas, who furnished such a rich harvest to the gentry of the long robe last summer, has retired from the Majority of the 7th Hussars, on a Lieutenant-Colonelcy unattached, without purchase.

A fellow named Delany was apprehended a few nights ago, with other suspicious characters, in a shebeen-house near Luggacurnan, in the Queen's county, by Captain Singleton who committed him to Maryborough jail, where, we understand, he was fully identified as one of the armed party who, about a month ago, entered the land of Inch and shot Mr. John Bayly, a quiet and respectable Protestant.

It appears from the most exact calculation that the late Edinburgh Reform meeting, alleged by the Liberals to have consisted of fifty thousand, could not possibly have consisted of more than seven thousand persons.

Sub-constable Fluellen has been committed to Kilkenny jail for three months, for having absconded from his situation and enlisted in the Carbineers, without having previously given a month's notice of his intention to resign.

A bill has been recently introduced, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, for holding the Assizes for the King's County at Tullamore instead of Philipstown.

On Monday night the rooms of the Royal College of Physicians, London, were thrown open for the third evening meeting. A paper written by Dr. Heberden, on the subject of infection, was read; in which the author endeavoured to prove the spread of the malignant cholera to be referable to contagion. The reasons which induce him to come to this conclusion are—the slow march of the disease, which precludes the supposition of its being communicated by the atmosphere—its appearance in densely populated places—and its absence from spots which have little external communication. The next point to which the Doctor adverted was the best mode of prevention; and this he described to consist in cleanliness and general healthy state of body; and attributed the mild form which the cholera had exhibited in London, to the care which had been taken to purify all unwholesome places, and to better the condition of the poor.

On Monday morning 51 convicts, under a military escort, were sent from Clonmel jail, on their route towards Cork to be put on board the hulk *Surprise*, for transportation. On their being put into the bridewell of Clogheen, while the party were taking refreshment, one of them, named Carroll, having found means to disengage himself from his irons, climbed over the yard wall, and escaped.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—We understand that from the present time the first class carriages on the Liverpool and Manchester railway will travel the whole distance in an hour and a half, and the second class carriages in two hours. This, it will be remembered, was the original rate of travelling.—*Liverpool Times.*

A terrier bitch, the property of a young man named Byrne, at Killarney, is at present actually suckling a whelp of her own, two fox cubs, a martin, and a rabbit, the entire of whom she nurses with the same maternal affection as if her own offspring! The same young man has a clutch of pheasants, wood-quests, and wild ducks, all hatched by a hen!

A WHALE CHASE.—The thriving little town of Stornoway, in the island of Lewis, was on Wednesday week enlivened by a scene of the most striking and animated description. An immense shoal of whales was, early in the morning, chased to the mouth of the harbour, by two fishing boats which had met them in the offing. The circumstance was immediately descried from the shore, and a host of boats, amounting to thirty or forty, and armed with every species of weapons set off to join the others in pursuit, and engage in combat with these giants of the deep. The chase soon became one of bustle and anxiety on the part both of man and fish. The boats arranged themselves in the form of a crescent, in the fold of which the whales were collected, and where they had to encounter incessant showers of stones, splashing of oars, with frequent gashes from a harpoon or spear, while the din created by the shouts of the boats' crews and the multitude on shore, was such as might well have stunned the bottled-nosed foe, and have at once stupified them into surrender. On more than one occasion, however, the floating phalanx was broken, and it required the greatest activity and tact ere the breach could be repaired and possession of the fugitives regained. The shore was neared by degrees, the boats advancing and retreating by turns, till at length they succeeded in driving the captive monsters on a beach opposite to the town, and within a few yards of it. The gambols of the whales were now highly diverting, and, except when a fish became unmanageable and enraged while the harpoon was fixed, or the noose of a rope pulled tight round its tail, they were not at all dangerous to be approached. In the course of a few hours the capture was complete, the shore was strewed with their dead carcasses, while the sea presented a bloody and troubled aspect, giving evident proofs that it was with no small effort they were subdued and made the property of man. For fear of contagion, the whole fish, amounting to 98, some of them very large, were immediately towed to a spot distant from the town, where they were on Thursday sold by public roup, the proceeds to be divided among the captors. An annual visit is generally paid by the whales to the Lewis coast, and besides being profitable when caught, they generally furnish a source of considerable amusement. On the present occasion, the whole inhabitants of the place, male and female, repaired to the beach, opposite the scene of slaughter where they evidently were delighted spectators, and occasionally gave assistance.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE CHOLERA.

CORK.

(From the *Constitution* of Thursday.)

The Epidemic rather increases in its milder appearances, and abates in the number of cases; and our hopes lead us to look for a happier issue soon, than even sanguine persons ventured to entertain, when the distemper broke upon this city with such rapid mortality.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

Remaining at last report, 291; new cases, 61; deaths, 17; recovered, 32; remaining this day, 375. Total from the commencement, 939. Total deaths, 252.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

We regret to perceive by the annexed return down to *twelve o'clock* last night that there is likely to be no considerable decline in the average number of cases on to-morrow's report. It is also distressing to be obliged to state that the people in St. Nicholas's district, in which the distemper is most predominant, notwithstanding the injunctions of the Clergymen, of the Members of the Board and Officers of Health, and of the Central Committee, refuse to go to the Hospital, and when they are induced to do so, are so drenched with whiskey, and pepper and other quack nostrums, that they shortly after fall into a state of collapse, which leaves little hopes of recovery. It is astonishing that the relatives and friends of the persons smitten with this disease can be so infatuated, so insensible to their own interest, and so regardless of the lives of those whom they hold so dear. The medical men in this city have been most assiduous in their attention to the poor, and the best test of their skill and judgment is evidenced in the fact, that while in other cities and towns in the United Kingdom the deaths are generally in the proportion of 3 to 5 of the recoveries, in Cork they are only in the *ratio* of about *one* to FOUR.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY.

Remaining at last report 219; new cases 177; died 60; recovered 91. Total from the commencement 1227. Total deaths 430.

CURES AND PREVENTIVES.

One pennyworth of cinnamon well boiled, slow, in a pint of water, strain when cold—add thereto one ounce calcined magnesia, half a teaspoon-full of ginger, and a like quantity of powdered lump sugar; shake well, and take a wine glass-full each day at noon. The above will prevent cholera, provided the person be of regular habits.

The following preventive for cholera has been recommended by an eminent practitioner:—1½ dram sulphuric ether, 40 drops tincture opium, 1 drachm of compound spirit of cardomum, 1 table spoonful of brandy, 2 ditto water. One draught for adults; half quantity under 20; quarter ditto under 12. The above mixture to be carried in a small bottle in the pocket, and drank off the moment the first symptom of attack appears.

A FUMIGATION FOR INFECTED AIR.—Take muriatic acid and nitrous acid, of each half an ounce; put them into a quart bottle; add of manganese an ounce and a half; carry this about the room for a few minutes; a powerful smell will then be perceived, which will be sufficient; then let the bottle be closely stopped till the air begins to be offensive, when the same method must be repeated. This will last for months.—*The Mother's Medical Guide.*

A valuable fumigating powder which will destroy the infection of any disease, ever so malignant—it was proved at Moscow during the plague, 1772, on ten men who were condemed to death. It was afterwards proved by Dr. M'Gregor, (after the plan of Dr. Carmichael Smith). A most malignant putrid fever broke out in the 88th Regiment at Jersey, fifty soldiers died in ten days, but as soon as the following was administered it altered the nature of the fever entirely, all the malignant symptoms disappearing, and out of sixty soldiers then sick, not one died:—Nitre, 4lb; sulphur, 2lb; southernwood, 3lb; juniper berries, 3lb; tar, 1½lb; myrrh, 1½lb. Mix these and fumigate the wards or rooms of the sick.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator.*)

MURDER.—A steward belonging to Captain Lyster, at Grennan, in the Queen's County and on the borders of this, was barbarously murdered on Saturday morning. Six fellows went up to him while he was engaged in ringing a bell to call the labourers to their work, and two or three of them deliberately fired at and shot him through the body. The unfortunate man lived for about three hours after, and then expired in great agony. He had been previously warned to quit the service of Captain Lyster. The murderers afterwards went to the house of Capt. Lyster's herd, whom they knocked down and swore to quit his employment. They then crossed the river Nore and proceeded in the direction of Durrow. Our readers may recollect that some months back another steward belonging to that gentleman, a Scotchman, was brutally beaten and left for dead by a party of Whitefeet. Captain L. was subsequently fired at near his own house a short time since, and for that base attempt on his life he prosecuted two ruffians at the last Maryboro' Assizes, who were sentenced to transportation. The evening after the trial a party of Whitefeet attacked Grennan House and destroyed a quantity of valuable furniture, &c., which it contained.

We have just been informed that another murder was perpetrated near Abbeyleix on Sunday evening, on the person of a man named Donohoe, whom the Whitefeet suspected of having given information against some members of that abominable confederacy.

Considerable bodies of Whitefeet, armed, continue to prowl through different parts of this county in the middle of the day.

Joseph Greene, Esq. R.M. with a detachment of the 70th Regt. and some Police patrolled the country in the direction of Webbsboro' and Castlecomer on Sunday night. He returned here about one o'clock in the morning, bringing with him five prisoners, charged with various offences, against whom warrants had been granted.

CLONMEL, MAY 2.

On Sunday a man named Meagher was killed by a blow of a stone at Newbirmingham.

On Thursday night the dwelling house of John Carroll, of Knockaduff, in Slieverdagh Barony, was maliciously consumed. Carroll had purchased the above house and ground from one Ready, who was obliged to quit the country from the intimidation held out to him by the Rockites. Next morning, Serjeant Borris proceeded, with his party, to the house of a man named Hunt, on the lands of Lickfin, and succeeded in apprehending two men of the names of Corcoran and Archer in bed, under whom they discovered a pistol, and a powder horn which has been fully identified by Nicholas Bibby, whose house was plundered some nights back. The hat of Archer, who was an inhabitant of Killenaule, was bedaubed with blood.

On the above night the house of one Loughlin, on the lands of Lismorock, near Killenaule, was broken open and entered by eight men in arms, who after having fired at Loughlin a pistol shot, which wounded him in the back, beat him in a cruel manner. They then dragged his shirt off his back, after which he contrived to effect his escape; and took refuge in the house of a neighbour, through whose door they fired at him, the ball having lodged in the wall opposite the door.

Next day Archer and Corcoran, alluded to above, were brought before Richard M'Can, Esq. Stipendiary Magistrate, and instantly identified by Loughlin. The reasons assigned for this wanton outrage were quite of a domestic nature.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

IRISH PRESS.

(From the *Dublin Register.*)

The "Extremes," as they are called, are treated by the ministerial writers as if they were equally opposed to the measures of the government, and as if Whigism and reform found in them the same inveterate and uncompromising enemies. To deal thus with the parties is to delude the public grossly and mischievously. The Political Union and the Conservative Club are "extremes," inasmuch as their objects are "far as the poles asunder;" but to assume, as is assumed, that the natural position of the government is one equally distant from both, and that the government, in point of fact, hold this position, is to yield to a great and pernicious error. What, after all, is the extent to which the policy of the government differs from that which is advocated in the Political Union? It is shown in the case of that very Graham of whom so much has been said in and out of parliament. He is now practically dismissed. This, say the members of the Political Union, is a just and necessary exercise of the executive authority, but the dismissal should have taken place promptly—it should not, at all events, have been one day later than the date of the famous letter of reprimand which induced the other individuals concerned in the Newtownbarry transactions to throw up their commissions. The difference between a prompt and dilatory dismissal in such a case is, obviously, this, that one is indicative of a decisive, the other of a truckling, policy—that one pleases some party, and that the other satisfies no party. Another illustration is found in the arrangement relative to the county lieutenants. What did the Political Union want the goverment to do in regard to these appointments? Simply to place in them supporters of their own policy. They did not want these supporters to be radicals, anti-biblicals, or repealers, but reformers and Whigs, of whatever modification of political thinking. Now, we will venture to say that there is not a member of the government who does not now feel that an unwise course has been pursued regarding these offices. But at all events there does not seem a very formidable wall of separation between men who generally preferred Whigs and reformers in their selections, and men whose theory was, that the character of the times required that none but Whigs and reformers should be appointed.

When a man is spoken of as being of the faction of "Extremes," it would seem to be implied that he is an advocate of extravagant and unreasonable measures. In that view of the meaning of the phrase is it applicable to the Political Union as a body? Upon what points have they differed from the government since the formation of the Whig ministry? We have glanced at two of them. A third was the appointment of a certain individual to a judicial office; a fourth the arming of the yeomanry. Is there any difference of opinion *now* between Lord Anglesey and the Political Union on these grounds? Those who think there is, are, we believe, exceedingly mistaken. A fifth point is the fulness of the measure of reform proposed to be extended to Ireland, and a sixth the Stanley "lesson" regarding tithes. As to reform, what are the demands of the Political Union? Twenty additional members, it being proposed to grant five; twenty additional members, Ireland being entitled, on the principles recognised in 1800, to more than double that number. There does not seem any extravagance in such a demand, and it would not be resisted for one moment, unless upon some mistaken and very foolish calculation, as to its effects in appeasing the Irish Tories. With regard to the tithe bill, what the Political Union contend for is, that if it were resolved to leave tithes as they are; if the necessity of their "extinction" was not solemnly declared by parliament, there would be consistency and even practical utility in the "lesson" bill. But the case being the very opposite, the effect of the bill must be, as the Union contend, to produce exasperation, and that alone. The last points are these upon which the most irreconcileable difference seems to exist; but the man who claims twenty new members for Ireland, and extinction of tithes without "lesson" bill, does not appear the natural political enemy of the minister who, of his own accord, concedes reform with five members, and declares that tithes should, on grounds of public expediency and justice, be abolished for ever.

Passing to the other "Extreme," what do we observe? Men whose policy forms the antipodes of that of the government in every respect—men who say that Graham should still retain his office; that none but a Tory Lieutenant should be found in all Ireland; that there should be no tithe abolition bill; no reform bill; and, in short, no Whig ministry possessing power in England. A Tory journal, in London, published as follows, in reference to the Duke of Wellington's last speech on reform:—

"Here his Grace laid open the whole secret. The magistrates, the clergy, the gentry, the Protestant yeomanry, and peasantry of Ireland, do not confide in Lord Anglesey's government; they cannot confide in that, or in any other Whig government; they cannot forget 40 years of Whig persecution and Whig calumny. On the other hand, the Whig government cannot repose confidence in the "ascendancy faction," the "*ferae naturae*," the "gang" (that is, the magistracy and gentry of Ireland), against whom all their shafts of slander have been directed during the same 40 years. Nothing but a Tory government, and soon, can save Ireland," &c.

These sentiments were echoed by the organ of the "Conservatives" in this country. They unfold the whole policy of the party which seeks not to improve or modify the present system of government, but to abolish it altogether. Do the Political Union wish to overthrow the present government? Would they voluntarily risk a single change which would afford Toryism the remotest chance of a return to power?—do they seek more than to stimulate the present possessors of office to these courses which, without making one atom of addition to the amount of hostility they have to encounter amongst "the magistrates, the gentry, the Protestant yeomanry and peasantry of Ireland," would give them the advantage of the combined and cordial support of all the friends of reform, and foes of intolerance and corruption within the island? Assuredly not; and yet they are dealt with as one of the "Extremes," of whose policy that of the government is necessarily and naturally the centre point!

[The *Register* makes out a good case of identification as between the Government and the O'Connell Clubs.]

MONEY LETTERS.—If bank notes be sent in a letter that letter is not taken any extra care of by the post-office, nor is a letter containing cash, if it be merely dropped into the letter-box; but if a letter containing cash either gold or silver (for notes will not do) be given into the hands of the post-master, marked "money letter," he will put it into the bag in a separate envelop, and make a special way-bill, which entry will be repeated at every post-office it passes through; and the first thing done by the post-office clerks, on the bag arriving, is to see that the money letters are all right; and they, if all be not right, will give immediate information, and an inquiry is commenced, even before the intended receiver of the letter could know whether his letter would arrive in due course or not. Many commercial travellers aware of the additional care taken of "money letters," send every remittance to their employers having a sixpence put into the notes and bills, to make it a money letter, and having marked it as such, they give it to the post-master as before mentioned.

DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday last, a large boat put off from Tory island for the main land, having on board a crew of three men and twenty-three passengers, men, women, and children. These last were proceeding to Derry to emigrate to America. The day was stormy; and when the boat was about half way across, she was overtaken by a tremendous squall, and instantly disappeared from view of the persons on the mainland who had been observing her progress. We need scarcely add that all on board perished. The catastrophe was so sudden, that there was not the smallest possibility of affording them assistance.—*Derry Sentinel.*

EMIGRATION COMPANIES.

The prodigious extent to which emigration from this country is going on, is likely to lead to the formation of several new joint stock companies, as well as to much private speculation, for the purpose of promoting or profiting by the prevalent disposition among the lower orders to leave home in search of, what they expect to find, a better state of things elsewhere. Besides the Australian, Van Diemen's Land, and Canada companies, which have been for some time in operation, but with the exception of the last, little to the advantage of those by whom they are conducted, there are at present applications under consideration at the Colonial Office for incorporating by charter two other companies, one to be called the South Australian, the other the Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

THE ASSISTANT BARRISTERSHIPS.

Mr. Eccles Cuthbert has been appointed to one of the vacant assistant barristerships.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MAY 5.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	104 0 @	108 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	38 0 @	39 0
Wheat, ℔ br.	28 0 @	31 0	Pork, scalded,	00 0 @	00 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,	34 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 8 @	2 10
Meal,	18 0 @	20 0	Swansea,	2 8 @	2 10

Our corn markets still continue thinly supplied; in fact, there is scarcely any description of grain coming from farmers. The demand continues brisk but without alteration. Butter, 104s to 108s per cwt. Weighed on Thursday 232; yesterday 272 firkins.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOL.
Two-penny	0 11 2	1 0 6	1 5 6
Four-penny	1 6 4	2 1 6	2 11 5
Six-penny	2 1 6	3 2 4	4 1 3

WEXFORD, MAY 1.—Wheat, 27s to 31s 0d; barley, 14s to 18s 9d; oats, 9s to 10s 9d; beans, 17s 6d ℔ barrel. Butter none. Potatoes, 2d to 3d per stone. Beef, 4d to 6d; mutton, 4d to 6d ℔ lb.

WEXFORD MAY FAIR.—The fair annually held on the 1st of May, went off little to public satisfaction. The morning was ushered in with a heavy fall of rain, which continued, without interruption, until rather advanced in the day, and the attendance was in consequence poor. Milch cows, with calves, sold at from £5 to £8 10s; fat ditto, £5 to £10; pigs, fat, 32s to 35s; store ditto, rather higher. Sheep, 14s to 24s. There were but few horses, and very few changed owners.

CLONMEL, MAY 2.—What little wheat appears may be quoted from 17d to 18½d per stone; and oats, barley, flour, oatmeal, &c. as last quoted. A few firkins of new butter are appearing—bringing from 94s to 95s per cwt.

CORK, MAY 3.—Butter, 1st quality, 94s; 2d, 90s; 3d, 80s; 4th, 00s; 5th, 00s; 6th, 00s—to the Merchants.—1st, 86s; 2d, 82s; 3d, 72s; 4th, 00s; 5th, 00s; 6th, 00s—to the country.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 1.—The supply of wheat continues quite trivial, and it met a ready sale at higher prices than last week. Of barley, there was none at market. Oats were in good supply, with a better demand than of late, but no improvement in the price. Wheat (red) 30s to 33s; ditto (white) 33s to 35s; oats, 9s 9d to 11s 6d; flour, 19s to 20s; oatmeal, 10s to 13s.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 1.—To-day's market was very thinly attended, and prices of either wheat or oats were barely supported. Some choice Irish wheat was sold at 8s 6d, and one or two cargoes of good west of Ireland oats at 2s 9d ℔ bushel. Flour and oatmeal retain the quotations of last Tuesday.

Imports from the 24th to the 30th April, inclusive: English wheat, 24 qrs; oats, 265 qrs; barley, 16 qrs; malt, 865 qrs; beans, 60 qrs; oatmeal, 337 loads; flour, 112 sacks. Irish wheat, 2227 qrs; oats, 8564 qrs; oatmeal, 3,777 qrs; flour, 1605 barrels. Foreign wheat, 860 qrs.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 30.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain last week were very large, especially of oats from Ireland. The return of flour was also considerable for the time of the year. During the week there was a dull sale for all sorts of grain. This morning there was very little disposition on the part of the millers to buy wheat, and all sorts may be reported 1s to 2s ℔ qr. cheaper. The malting season being nearly over, there is at present very little trade for barley at last week's prices. Beans and peas continue heavy in sale at former prices. The large supply of oats has not depressed this trade, but good samples sell for full as much money as last week. In the flour trade there is no variation in price, but sales are very heavy.

Wheat	53s to 72s	Grey Peas	30s to 32s
Rye	38s — 40s	Oats, Potato	24s — 27s
Barley	28s — 36s	Poland	25s — 27s
White Peas	28s — 30s	Feed	21s — 23s
Boilers	30s — 35s	Flour	50s — 60s

MAY 2.—There was but little business doing at this morning's market, and prices are nominally the same as on Monday. Arrivals—English wheat 3,490 qrs; barley, 1,896 qrs; oats, 1,193 qrs. Irish wheat, 378 qrs; oats, 4,120 qrs. Foreign wheat, 3,948 qrs; barley 2,770 qrs; Flour, 4,003 sacks.

BIRTHS.

In William-street, the lady of William Moore, Esq., of a daughter.

In Wexford, the 1st May, the lady of Abraham Roberts, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED,

April 25, at St. John's church, Sligo, Frederick Stone, Esq., Pro-Collector of his Majesty's Customs of the port and district of Sligo, to Maryanne Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Howe, Wesleyan Minister of Sligo.

At Cork, on the 2d inst., by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, Thos. Houston, Esq., of Mountpleasant, county of Tyrone, Barrister at Law, to Charlotte S. F. daughter of the late Major-General Elrington, and grand-daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Cork.

DIED,

On the 3d inst., at her mother's, on the Quay, after a lingering illness of many months, which she bore with Christian resignation, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Gatchell, Esq.

"But happiest she whose gifted eye
Above this world did see:
And those diviner realms descry
Where partings cannot be."

In Newry, on the 28th ult., much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with Christian patience, Mr. John Palmer, landwaiter, eldest son of Mr. William Palmer, of this city.

At Cappoquin, on Friday, much lamented, the relict of the late John Smith, Esq., of that town.

At Caher, on Saturday, Captain Daniel, for many years Adjutant of the Tipperary Militia.

In Clonmel, on Tuesday morning, aged 15 years, Sarah, youngest daughter of Denis Corcoran, Esq.

At his residence in Killenaule, on Wednesday last, Thos. L. Baker, Esq., one of the coroners for the county Tipperary.

April 25, at Falmore, county Louth, the residence of his brother, Major Eastwood, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. William Eastwood, Rector of Kilscoran, county Wexford, and Chancellor of the diocese of Ferns.

On the 18th ult., at Paris, of the cholera morbus, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. John M'Creery, the well-known printer, late of London, formerly of Liverpool. Mr. M'Creery was the firm and consistent advocate of civil and religious liberty, and the author of *The Press* and other poems.

In Hardwick-street, Cork, William Foster, Esq., many years Supervisor of Excise.

From an accidental fall from the mess room balcony of the 73d regiment, Lieutenant Colston, of that regiment.

Oct. 20, at Chittour, Madras, at the age of 21 years, Maria Frances, wife of George J. Waters, Esq., daughter of Conway E. Dobbs, of Dublin, Barrister.

April 29, in Kilkenny, Basil Grey, Esq. one of the Common Council of the Corporation of Kilkenny.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, MAY 3.

3 per cent. consols	84¾	Bank Stock,	206
3½ per cent. stock	91⅛	G. Canal Debs. 6 p.c.	85½
Reduced Ditto	91⅛	Ditto 4 per cent.	57½
Ditto, new, 1830	91⅛	Royal Canal Stock	40
3½ per ct. Debentures	86¼		

* * This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow; it is taken at all the Public News-rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, at Johnston and Co.'s, newspaper agents, *Dublin*; at the Chapter, and Peele's Coffee-house, 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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