The Waterford Mail.

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THE immense interest attached throughout Europe to the OPENING DEBATES of the REFORMED PARLIAMENT has determined the Proprietors of the SUNDAY TIMES to present their numerous Subscribers with a DOUBLE NUMBER,

On SUNDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1833.

in order that, without interfering with the Original Articles and Miscellaneous Intelligence for which this journal is distinguished, the reader may be presented with a faithful, impartial, and copious Report of the first remarkable proceedings of the real Representatives of the People of England. TWENTY-FOUR folio COLUMNS ADDITIONAL will thus be given! The Double Sheet, being stamped, will go post-free; and this most interesting record may be obtained in any part of the United Kingdom, for the trifling charge of Seven Pence. Early orders are requested, to prevent disappointment.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WE, the Undersigned Tenants of Kilmacomb and Knockenduff, County Waterford, take this public mode of expressing our deep gratitude to our kind Landlords, the Messrs. GROGAN MORGAN, of the County Wexford, for the handsome manner they have acted towards us, by giving us our land for the value, thereby enabling us to support our families in comfort.

THOMAS POWER, Kilmacomb,
MICHAEL FLINN, do,
WILLIAM FLINN, do,
THOMAS FLINN, do,
THOMAS HAHESY, Knockenduff,
DENIS HAHESY, do,
JOHN POWER, do,
THOMAS POWER, do,
WILLIAM FLINN, do,
WALTER MURPHY, do,
KEEF and PHELAN, do,
THOMAS MURRAY, do,
JOHN LYNCH, do,
THOMAS CULLINAN, do,
THOMAS POWER, do.

February 4, 1833.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

Benjamin Whitney, administrator of Mary Allen, widow, deceased, Plaintiff; John Waters, Sarah, his wife, and several others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1832, and made in a Cause of which this is a Revival, I hereby require all persons having Charges or Incumbrances, affecting the Lands and Premises in the Pleadings in this cause mentioned, prior to, or cotemporaneous with, the marriage settlement of the 9th day of November, 1793, in the Pleadings mentioned; and also, all Persons having specific Charges or Incumbrances affecting the said Lands and Premises, to come in before me at my Chambers, INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, on or before the 20th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, and prove their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1833.

A. R. BLAKE, C.R.

Nicholas Whitney, Plaintiff's Attorney, 6, Chatham-street, Dublin.

CHANCERY.

Henry Bowles, and Anne Andrews, a Minor, by the said Henry Bowles, her uncle and next friend, Plaintiffs; The Rev. John Lymberry, Mary Andrews, widow, and Henry Andrews, Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 12th Day of May last, I hereby require all persons claiming to be Creditors and Legatees of the Testator, EDWARD ANDREWS, late of Youghal, in the County of Cork, deceased, in the Pleadings mentioned, who have Debts, Charges, or Incumbrances, affecting his Estate, to come in before me, at my Chambers on the INN'S QUAY, in the City of DUBLIN, on or before MONDAY, the 18th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, for the purpose of proving and ascertaining the same, otherwise they will be precluded from the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1833.

RODERICK CONNOR.

John Pollock, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 99, Capel-street, Dublin.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

1st—Favourite, Murphy, Cork, whiskey, &c.—Isabella Anderson, Landison, Liverpool, salt, &c., for Dingle—Isabella, M'Quoid, Glasgow, gen. cargo.

2d—None.

3d—Youghal, Sheehan, Youghal, oats and butter, for Southampton.

4th—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—King O'Lock, Martin, St. John's, N.F.L., fish.

SAILED.

1st—Liverpool, Scallan, Liverpool, grain.

2d—Dale, M'Neill, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Clonmel, Davies, London, provisions—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Tucker, Lowther, Bristol, grain and flour. Put back—Town of Ross, Allen.

3d—Thomas, Mathias, Portsmouth, grain—Mary, Custance, Liverpool, ditto and flour—Draper, Richards, London, grain—Susannah, Furse, Newport, ballast—Zephyr, Melhuish, Swansea, ditto—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Portsmouth, provisions.

4th—None.

5th—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool, ditto. Wind, West to S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Dungarvan, at Southampton, Jan. 29, *Kirwan*, Kirwan; 30, *John and Mary*, Malony.

Arrived from Youghal, at Southampton, Jan. 29, *Lark*, Slade; *Mary Simpkins*, Cox.

Sailed from Milford, for Bristol, *Eliza*, Hand, from Waterford.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At Southampton, Jan. 20, *Robert and Mary*, Attwool.

At Milford, *Peace*, Merritt, bound for Bristol.

At Bristol, Jan. 28, *Industry*, Rowland; *O'Connell*, Warren; *Sarah*, Correy; *Eliza*, Hoare; *Robert Henry*, Davis; *Eleanor*, Hicks—Jan. 30, *Heart of Oak*, ——; *Emerald*, Owen.

A light-house has been erected upon Douglas Head in the Isle of Man, and was lighted the 1st of December last.—The light is stationary, and appears like a star of the first magnitude; at the distance of fifteen miles the bearings and distances are as follow:—From Clayhead, in the said Island, W. by S. ¾ S. five miles. From Langness Point, E. by N. 1½ miles. The light will not be visible from Langness Point; but, with an offing of three miles from that point the light is seen bearing N. E. ¼ E.; and the Calf Lights at the same time bearing N. by W. ¾ W. Vessels running for Douglas, between E. by ½ N. to W. by S. will see the light at fifteen miles distance.

The *Abeona*, Cole, from Liverpool to Wilmington, was abandoned at sea, Nov. 24. The *John Buschman*, Hendmarsh, from St. John's, New Brunswick, to London, was abandoned, 21st ult., lat. 43, long. 55, being water-logged; crew saved.

IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS.—It must be of great service to know that a rock hitherto omitted in the charts, is to be met with in lat. 27, 49, long. 54, 29, sixteen miles N.E. by E. the longitude regulated after making Turk's Islands. The above particulars, with the following, are taken from the log-book of the brig *Erata*, Captain Mossop, from Quebec to this island:—

"Thursday, Nov. 15, 1832.

"At 4, A.M. made breakers on the weather cathead, light wind from the north-east, and a fine clear moon; put the helm aport and went to leeward of it. Called all hands, tacked ship; put the small boat out and made the rock and breakers again; sent the mate and two men with the boat to ascertain what it was, and laid by with our head to the S.W. The boat returned in 20 minutes, and reported that they were within 20 feet of the rock, which was about 40 feet long, cleft in two; the north part peaked, and the south table land. We were within a hawser's length of it with the vessel, and no bottom with the 20 fathom line."—*Jamaica Gazette.*

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FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

PART OF THE LANDS OF LISMORE, containing about THIRTEEN ACRES, with a good Dwelling HOUSE and OFFICES thereon, together with a good supply of Water: situate within one Mile and a half of the City of Waterford.

Apply to Mr. Sprigg, Waterford.

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The MANAGERS having had Premiums calculated proportional to the Values of the Risks at the different periods of Life; which, under 45 years of age when the Assurance is for the Whole Life, and under 55 for shorter Periods, are considerably lower than are generally required; Tables of the Rates, with the Conditions of Assurance, may be had at the SUN LIFE OFFICE in Cornhill, and at the SUN FIRE OFFICE in Graig's Court, London; also of any of the Agents for the SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FIRE OFFICE.

This old and respectable COMPANY Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire in Great Britain and Ireland, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; also Farming Stock of all descriptions. During a long period it has discharged all claims on its Funds with honour and credit; therefore it has every stability that Time, Capital, and Liberality can create.

The marked confidence which this Company enjoys in England may be estimated by reference to the following List of Duties, paid by different Companies, for the year 1831, being the last Parliamentary Return:

SUN	£124,030	Imperial	£28,239
Alliance	20,715	London	7,953
Atlas	20,783	Pandium	Discontinued.
British	15,572	Phœnix	69,904
County	48,519	Protector	59,397
Globe	26,537	Royal Exchange	54,789
Guardian	31,885	Union	15,585
Hand-in-Hand	11,564	Westminster	15,830

STEPHEN PHELAN,
Agent for Waterford.

THE OTHER AGENTS IN IRELAND ARE

Belfast	Mr. Richard Baxter.
Clonmel	Mr. John Luther.
Cork	Mr. George Atkins.
Drogheda	Mr. Henry Smith.
Dublin	Mr. George S. Carleton.
Galway	Mr. John Blakeney.
Limerick	Messrs. P. and E. Murphy.
Londonderry	Mr. James Glenn.
Mallow	Mr. John Gardiner.
Newry	Mr. James T. Halyday.
Tralee	Mr. Jeffery Eager.

The Irish Alliance, Royal Irish, Shamrock, Marine, Commercial and St. Patrick's Insurance Companies having discontinued their Fire business, notice is hereby given that property heretofore insured in any one of those Offices may be Insured in the SUN FIRE OFFICE, according to the existing regulations.

MARRIED,

At St. George's, Hanover-square, London, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, the Count de Saint Marsault, to Miss Power, the sister of the Countess of Blessington, and of Mrs. Manners Sutton, wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

DIED,

On Friday, Mrs. O'Mara, relict of the late Mr. David O'Mara, Queen-street.

On the 16th Dec. at the residence of his son-in-law, Baron Jules de Klopmann, near Mittau, in Courland, Thomas Bourke, Esq., formerly of the county of Mayo, in Ireland, and of Fontabell, in the island of Jamaica.

On Thursday last, in Clonmel, Mr. Patrick Cleary, shopkeeper.

In Thurles, at an advanced age, Catherine, relict of the late Thomas Ryan, Esq.

At Fort William, Mrs. Cameron, Invernialie, aged 93; and on the 24th ult. Mr. Alex. Cameron, aged 95. This venerable couple had lived together in the married state for 75 years.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., Mr. Francis Atkin, second son of Mr. Frank Atkin, late of Wexford.

On Thursday last, at her residence, Patrick's-hill, Cork, in her 76th year, Jane, relict of the late Wm. Coppinger, Esq. of Barry's Court, in said county, and only daughter of Stanislaus M'Mahon, Esq., of Clenagh, in the county of Clare.

At Cove, on Monday, after an illness of 3 days, occasioned by a severe fall in the ship yard of Fitzpatrick and Co., Mr. John Jackson.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., Helen, relict of the late John Tuckey Travers, of Mosestown, county Cork.

In Tralee, on Monday last, at an advanced age, Maurice Leyne, Esq., M.D.

Suddenly, at his residence, Summer-hill, Cork, W. Keays, Esq.

At Brook Lodge, near Cork, on the 27th ult., the Hon. Mrs. St. Lawrence, relict of the late Bishop of Cork.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Generals—Sir B. Tarleton, Bart., Col. 8 Dr. Gov. of Berwick; Hon. Marquis of Conyngham.

Lieut.-Generals—Sir J. Macleod, Dir. Gen. of R. Art. Woolwich; J. M'Kenzie; Lewis, R. Mar.; Pye, late 3 Dr.; Gordon, E.I.C. Service.

Major-Generals—Sir G. R. Bingham, Rifle Br.; J. G. Scott, E.I.C. Serv.; Sir R. Scot.

Colonels—R. Payne, h. p. Hompesch's Mounted R.; Holmes, late 3 Dr. Gds.

Lieut.-Cols.—H. Cameron, h. p. 9 F.; Greswolde, 6 Dr.; Dunbar, h. p. Unatt.

Major J. E. Grant, R. Art. Woolwich.

Captains—Withered, 3 Dr. Gds.; Fender, 62 F.; Chadwick, Rid. Mast. R. Mil. Coll.; Sir J. Cox, h. p. 18 F.; Giveen, h. p. 18 Dr.; White, h. p. 3 Ceyl. Regt.; Von Losecke, h. p. 7 Line Ger. Leg.; Von During, h. p. 7 Line Ger. Leg.; Luderitz, h. p. 2 Dr. Ger. Leg.; Klossius, h. p. R. For. Wagg. Tr.

Lieutenants—White, 50 F.; Lehy, h. p. 5 F.; Macpherson, h. p. 15 F.; Mansell, h. p. Unatt.; Mosqua, h. p. Brunsw. Inf.; Lee, h. p. 21 Dr.; Williams, h. p. Chass. Brit.; Von Losecke, h. p. 7 Line Ger. Leg.; Thalman, h. p. For. Vet. Bn.; Whittell, 38 F.; Mahon, h. p. 66 F.

Ensign Silver, 82 F.

Paymaster C. Gordon, Rec. Dist.

Quarter-Masters—Scott, h. p. 1 Dr. Gds.; Peaston, h. p. 2 Dr.; Sweeten, h. p. 52 F.

Medical Department—Dep. Insp. Gen. Joberns, h. p.; Dr. Neale, h. p. Phys.; Surg. Edwards, h. p. 1 Vet. Bn.; Surg. Herring, h. p. 7 Line Ger. Leg.; Purv. T. Hume Bowles, h. p.; Vet. Surg. Castley, 12 Lancers; Surg. Bell, M.D. h. p. Meuron's Regt.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL IN JANUARY, 1833.

In Hospital 1st Jan.	15	Dismissed cured	21
		Died	1
Admitted in Jan.	20	Remain in Hospital	13
	35		35

The great proportion of patients admitted this month were affected with symptoms of the true typhous character.

The case above reported fatal, laboured under typhus-gravior in its most aggravated form.

W. CONNOLLY, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
BENJ. GRAHAM, Chairman.

Feb. 1, 1833.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, FEB. 1.

3 per cent. Consols	86⅛	Bank Stock	197½
3½ per cent. stock	93⅞	G. Canal Loan 6 p. c.	86⅝
Ditto, new, 1830	94⅛	Ditto 4 per cent.	—
3½ per cent. Debs.	—	Ballast Office Debs.	—

MARKETS.

WATERFORD, FEB. 6.—The price of butter on Monday was 76s to 80s, and on yesterday 76s to 78s per cwt; weighed on Monday 31, and on yesterday 138 firkins. For grain, flour, &c. see market table.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	75 0	@ 78 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	33 6	@ 34 0
Wheat, ⅌ br.	22 0	@ 25 3	Pork, scalded,	29 0	@ 31 0
Oats, old	7 0	@ 9 0	Heads, ditto,	24 0	@ 25 0
Barley, old	10 0	@ 12 6	Offal, ditto,	19 0	@ 20 0
Oatmeal, ⅌ cwt.	11 0	@ 12 0	Whiskey, ⅌ gl.	7 6	@ 8 0
Flour, ⅌ bag,			Beef, ⅌ lb.	0 3	@ 0 4
2ds,	32 0	@ 34 0	Mutton, do.	0 4	@ 0 6
3ds,	22 0	@ 28 0	Veal, do.	0 4	@ 0 5
4ths,	14 0	@ 16 0	Potatoes, ⅌ 14lb	0 2½	@ 0 3
Indian Corn,	00 0	@ 00 0	Coals, Newport,	2 7	@ 2 8
Meal,	00 0	@ 00 0	Swansea,	2 4	@ 2 6

CORK, FEB. 5.—BUTTER:—To the merchants, first quality 77s; second 73s; third 62s; fourth 52s; fifth 46s; sixth 36s. To the country, first quality 68s; second 64s; third 53s; fourth 43s; fifth 37s; sixth 26s.

WEXFORD, FEB. 2.—Wheat, 24s 0d to 26s 2d; barley, 12s to 12s 6d; oats, 6s to 8s 0d; beans, 13s to 14s 3d. Butter, 74s to 78s; seconds, 64s to 66s; thirds, 54s to 56s per cwt.; flour, fine, 33s 0d to —s; seconds, per ditto, 29s 0d to —s.

CLONMEL, FEB. 4.—Butter, 76s to 0s 0d; oatmeal, 11s to 11s 6d; 2d flour, 34s to —s; households, 32s to —s; thirds, 26s; fourths, 15s ⅌ bag. Bere, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 6d; Wheat, 1s 1½d to 1s 3d per stone; oats, 6½d to 7d ⅌ ditto. Bacon pigs, 33s 0d to 34s per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 2.—There was a plentiful supply of all kinds of grain at this day's market, which met a dull sale. Wheat may be quoted from 6d to 1s lower than this day week; oats are 3d lower; bere, barley, &c., are without any material alteration. The sale of flour has been heavy during the week, with the exception of prime parcels. Oatmeal remains in the same lifeless state. Wheat, red, 24s to 27s; do white, 28s to 30s; oats 7s 6d to 9s 3d; barley, 13s to 15s; bere, 11s to 12s; flour, firsts, 18s to 19s; seconds 15s to 17s

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, for the week ending Feb. 1:—

	s.	d.	d.	s.	s.	d
2188 Wheat, ⅌ barrel, 20 stone	21	0	31	0	25	8
350 Bere 16 stone	11	3	00	0	12	1
974 Barley 16 stone	12	6	14	6	14	0
2812 Oats 14 stone	8	0	11	0	8	8
12083 Cwt. Flour 9 stone	5	0	21	0	0	0
599 Oatmeal 8 stone	8	0	13	0	10	5
9799 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	14	0	21	0	16	8½

Receipts of Flour 13,415 } 1st from 18s 0d to 21s; 2d from 14s 0d to 17s
Sales 12,083 } 3d from 5s 6d to 10s

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 41s 8d per sack.
Price of Bread—Quartern Loaf, 8d | Half ditto, 4d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 1.—Since the change of wind a great many vessels have arrived with wheat, barley, and oats, and the trade has been very dull, indeed so little business has been done to-day that no alteration can be made in any article from Monday's currency Arrivals—Flour, 9,010 sacks. English wheat, 9,050; barley, 9,740; oats, 7,860. Irish wheat, 800; oats, 15,155.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Clonmel, London, 2595 fls bacon, 375 frks butter, 135 cwt lard, 100 barls pork, 250 cwt flour, 2 bales calico.

Draper, London, 840 brls oats.

Gipsy, Liverpool, 2270 cwt flour, 206 brls wheat, 901 frks butter, 2 hhds hams, 8 casks grease butter, 134 pigs, 1 cow.

Nora Creina, Bristol, 190 fls bacon, 182 cwt flour, 40 cwt oatmeal, 382 pigs.

Tucker, Bristol, 250 cwt flour, 1337 brls wheat.

Thomas, Portsmouth, 458 brls wheat, 440 brls. oats.

Francis and Charlotte, Portsmouth, 2122 fls bacon, 240 frks butter, 70 cwt lard, 42 half brls tongues 33 cwt chops, 1 qr cask Port wine, 1 puncheon whiskey.

Aurora, Liverpool, 872 brls wheat, 672 cwt flour, 300 frks butter, 139 cwt lard.

Fame, Gloucester, 1319 brls. wheat, 270 brls oats.

Lydia, Newport, 209 brls wheat, 477 cwt flour, 20 fls bacon, 10 boxes candles.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—Feb. 7, Dungarvan; 11, Clashmore.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—12, Ballicallan.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—8, Cahir; 12, Mullogh; 15, Newbirmingham.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—9, Camolin; 11, New Ross, Ferns; 16, Gorey, Taghmon.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—7, Rathkeale; 8, Murroe; 11, Castletown.

COUNTY CARLOW.—7, Hacketstown; 12, Slyguff.

LAW KALENDAR.

WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS.—Feb. 18.

WATERFORD CITY PRESENTMENT SESSIONS.—Feb. 28. Last day for posting Notices, Feb. 16.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS.—Waterford, March 29; Dungarvan, April 1.

COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS.—Clonmel, April 8; Thurles 15.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS.—Enniscorthy, April 1; New Ross, 6.

THE FUNDS—LONDON, FEB. 1.

HALF-PAST ONE.—The Money Market is rather heavy this morning; the cause is attributed to the heavy sales of Money Stock.

In the Foreign Market there is little alteration. Dutch Stock 45½; Belgian 79⅝; Spanish 16⅝⅝; Portuguese Scrip 4½ dis.; Russian 103¼.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account 88⅜; Belgian 79⅝; Brazilian 51¼; Dutch 2½ per cent. 45½; ditto 5 per cent. 86⅞; French 5 per cent. 103; Portuguese Scrip 4½; Russian New Loan 95; ditto Sterling Bonds 103½; Spanish 16⅝.

THE ARMY.

LONDON.—Embarked on Sunday last, in the river Thames, on board the *City of Londonderry* steam packet, the undermentioned detachments of regiments for Dublin, to join their respective regiments in Ireland:—7th Dragoon Guards for Newbridge, 14th Foot for Buttevant, 36th do. for Kinsale, 52d do. for Dublin, 56th do. for Kinsale, 70th do. for Waterford, 66th do. for Maryborough, 77th do. for Tralee, 80th do. for Belfast, 90th do. for Dublin.

Detachments of the undermentioned regiments marched on Wednesday morning from Westminster, to join their respective regiments:—7th Hussars for Norwich, 12th Foot for Portsmouth.

Lord Hill's levee at the Horse Guards on Friday morning included General Maitland, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Bowser, Lieut.-Gen. Darling, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Douglas, Lieut.-Gen. Pigot, Gen. Goldie, Lieut.-Gen. H. King, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Lowe, Col. Sir Henry Watson, Lieut.-Gen. Clay, and about forty other officers.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Feb. 1.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet A. Shirley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wykeham, who retires; J. H. Sutton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Shirley.

21st Regiment of Foot—Lieut. A. Mundy, from the 60th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Fordyce, who exchanges.

39th ditto—Ensign R. S. Boland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice T. F. Sinclair, who retires; J. Harvey, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boland.

60th ditto—Lieut. J. Fordyce, from the 21st Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Mundy, who exchanges.

75th ditto—Major G. Quill, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice F. Hammond, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

77th ditto—M. H. Nepean, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Straton, promoted.

82d ditto—Gent. Cadet T. W. Hornby, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Silver, deceased.

85th ditto—Ensign T. M. M'N. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blackall, who retires; and N. E. Blackall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton.

98th ditto—Lieut. J. H. Armstrong to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mahon, who retires; Ensign J. Rainier to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong; and S. W. Russell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rainier.

Memorandum—Major H. E. Portert, from the 9th Light Dragoons, has retired upon the Unattached rank of Lieut. Colonel of Infantry.

Brevet—Capt. E. Drury, of the 6th Regiment, to be Major in the Army.

Ordnance Office, Jan. 31.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major-Gen. S. C. Parry to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Sir J. M'Cleod, deceased.

LONDON—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

(From the *English Chronicle.*)

The latest advices from Madrid, which come down to the date of the 23d ult., leave no doubt of the fact that the grand object of the mission of Sir Stratford Canning of Madrid, has proved a total failure. That object, as announced by the Government Papers at the time, was to obtain the consent of the Court of the Escurial to an arrangement for putting an end to the civil war in Portugal, and settling the succession to the throne of that country in favour of Donna Maria, whom we had already recognised as Queen *de jure*, but whether in conjunction with the adoption of a constitutional form of government, did not appear.

This attempt to settle the affairs of Portugal has proved as abortive as our interference to adjust the Belgico-Dutch dispute, though our government did not set about the matter in as foolish a way as they adopted in the latter case. They did not collect a Conference of the crafty diplomatists of France and the Holy Alliance at London, and thence issue volumes of protocols, which produced about as much effect in bringing matters to a peaceable termination, as if Lord Palmerston had employed himself, during two long years, in flying the paper kite of Martinus Scriblerus.

As to the Queen of Spain, we believe the whole of her liberality, and the world will find it out, consists in the selfish policy of securing the concession to her daughter in *defeazance* of the alleged rights of Don Carlos, the King's brother, who claims the succession by virtue of the Salic Law introduced by the Cortes of 1713, and said to have been repealed by the Cortes of 1789, convoked under Charles IV. We use the word *said*, because there was no official promulgation of such an act of the Cortes; but now a document has been found, or pretended to be found, which purports to be an authentic record of the proceedings of the Cortes on that occasion; a document, the production of which after 44 years of concealment, cannot but be regarded with suspicion, and we think leaves the claim of the infant daughter of the present Queen just where it was before.

In the mean time, if our Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, has any propositions to make at the Court of Madrid in favour of the commercial interests of Great Britain, he has no time to lose. It is of much more consequence to the people of this country that they should have a favourable commercial treaty with Spain, than that the sceptre of that once mighty kingdom should be wielded by the puny hands of a baby-girl, or an apostolical old woman. With regard to Turkey there has been no information since our last which contradicts or confirms the report of negociations having been opened between the Porte and the victorious Ibrahim.

As to Greece, it is still in a state of great disquietude. The commotions in that country have long been kept alive by the emissaries of Russia, among whom Admiral Ricord has principally figured. One or two of the German papers in the interest of Russia have ventured to deny that he is looking for the Presidency of Greece; but they cannot deny that he has done every thing in his power to keep alive civil war in that country.

It is said a small French squadron was about to sail from Brest to demand reparation for the Migdelite insult offered to the Alcyon.

In Paris the Funds experienced a decline on Wednesday, owing solely, it was believed, to the operations of parties with a view to realise profits. Some letters state that the plan for paying off the Five per Cent. Stock will be brought before the Chambers, where, in all probability, it will be carried.

Paris remained tranquil, and it is stated, notwithstanding contrary reports, that Marshal Soult would be soon in a condition to return to his post as Prime Minister and Minister of War.

COURT MARTIAL.

Portsmouth, Jan. 29.

The new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., arrived here this afternoon, and his flag (blue at the main) was immediately hoisted on board his Majesty's ship *Victory*.

Orders have been received for paying the ship off, to be recommissioned on a reduced scale, which will take place in the course of next week.

The court-martial on Lieutenant Lamont, R.M., of his Majesty's ship *Briton*, will assemble about Friday. Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., President.

The charges arise out of a conversation at the mess-table of that ship, in which the relative merits of the retreat so ably conducted by the lamented chief, Sir John Moore, upon Corunna, and the retreat from Burgos, under the illustrious Duke of Wellington, were discussed, and, in the comparison, some expressions used, which were reproved in strong terms by the First Lieutenant, Mr. Patten. So offensive were the epithets applied by the latter officer, that an explanation or disavowal was called for on the part of Lieut. Lamont, and refused; and the circumstances being reported to Captain Markland, Lieut. Lamont was placed under arrest, to abide the award of a court-martial. The affair has become a very general topic of conversation in the military and naval circles, and the termination of it is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Lieutenant Lamont is a very young officer, a son of the lately elected member for the city of Wells, and is said to possess talents and spirit of a superior order.

Lieutenant Patten is an officer of 10 years' standing, and has done his duty as first lieutenant of the *Britania*, about three months.

It is expected that the proceedings in the first trial may lead to one, if not two more similar inquiries, prior to the *Briton* being put out of commission, for which she is preparing, and will be ready on Monday.

STAMP DUTY.

We have the highest authority for stating that the information contained in a Sunday newspaper, respecting the abolition of the Stamp Duty on newspapers, and the charge of a postage, is incorrect, as ministers have not yet come to any final determination on the subject—*Standard.*

DUCHESS OF BERRY.

A despatch received from Blaye states that a consultation had taken place between the doctors on the health of the Duchess of Berry, and they report that she is not in danger. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says:—"The object of the medical visit, which is made by 'command,' to the Duchess of Berry, is to ascertain and report upon the state of the illustrious prisoner's health, which is expected will prove to have been so much impaired, that government will be only—apparently, and in fact—discharging a duty of humanity in restoring her to liberty. The ex-ministers of Charles X. will be liberated at the same time; but, in common with the Duchess of Berry, they will, by a law to be introduced into the Chamber for that special purpose, be banished France for life on pain of death. To save appearances, Jeanne and others, capitally convicted of rebellion in Paris, on the day of General Lamarque's funeral, and on that which followed (5th and 6th of June last year) will be included in the act of grace in the banishment bill."

We understand that an express has just arrived from Amsterdam, bringing the important information, that an armistice has been concluded between the Turkish and Egyptian armies.

Lord Althorp is stated to have expressed considerable astonishment at a mere casual conversation on the newspaper stamp duties having been converted into an official announcement of the intention of government upon the subject.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

The ground destined for barley has been ploughed up in good condition, as fast as the turnips have been fed off; and a favourable season has presented itself for stirring the early-ploughed fallows. Wherever employed, the plough works well, and the soil turns up kindly. Notwithstanding the general mildness of the season, there has been less complaint than usual, this year, of the ravages of the slug and grub, and the other tribes of vermin, which occasionally make such havoc in our corn fields. The young wheats in general wear a healthy and satisfactory appearance. Some assert that the late wheats look better than those sown early, but this varies according to soil and situation. Talavera wheat and spring tares are now sowing, and with every indication of a good and successful season, especially on those warm mellow soils which are more particularly adapted to the growth of the former. Some of the frosts we have experienced, have been powerful enough to cause the turnip greens to loll their heads, and stretch their flaccid leaves prostrate on the earth, but not utterly to wither or destroy them; a mild misty rain has given them life again. The drawing of turnips for cattle and swine, and the stacking of them for ewes and lambs, are operations which the circumstances attending the crop have permitted but partially to be put in practice. Cattle are not doing ill in the yards; there is great abundance of straw for them to pick over. Threshing is forward, as well as ploughing. Stacks are disappearing, and barns are getting empty, for the time of year. Grain is very low in price, and the markets are dull and heavy, even at the trivial sums which can be obtained. The meat market has advanced considerably in the article of mutton, the supply of fat sheep throughout the country being limited.

SUNDAY TRADING.

The following is the form of petition, adopted by the Sunday Trade Suppression Society, to the Lords, the petition to the Commons being to the same effect:—

"The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the city of London, and parishes adjacent thereto, humbly showeth, that experience has proved that the laws now in force for the observance of the Lord's Day are inadequate to the accomplishment of the purposes for which they were designed. That your petitioners consider it to be alike the duty and the interest of the community to maintain the rest of one day in seven, as enjoined by legislative enactment, under the authority of the Christian religion. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your right honourable house will adopt such measures as to you may seem most fitting to secure the observance of the Sabbath as the day of rest, and especially to put a stop to trading on that day.

LANDLORDS—TITHE NOTICES.

As many landlords who may wish to undertake the payment of Composition for Tithes, under the 2d and 3d William IV., c. 119, so as to entitle themselves to the 15 per cent. allowed by that Act, may not be given to the Incumbent of the Parish of the intention for that purpose, we publish the following form, which has been approved of by the Law Officers of the Crown:—

"Sir—You are hereby required to take notice, that in pursuance of an Act passed in the 2d and 3d years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled 'An Act to amend three Acts, passed respectively in the 4th, 5th, and in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, providing for the establishing of Compositions for Tithes in Ireland, and to make such compositions permanent,' I, ———, of ———, chief landlord, seized in fee simple of all that and those the lands of ———, the metes and bounds whereof are as follow; that is to say, bounded on the north by ———, on the south by ———, on the east by ———, and on the south by ———, situate in the parish of ———, barony of ———, and county of ———, or being otherwise entitled according to the provisions of the said act, to agree for and undertake the payment of the composition for tithes lawfully payable for and in respect of the said lands, do hereby signify to you my desire to agree for and undertake the payment of such composition as aforesaid, for and in respect of the said lands, and I hereby require you to grant to me a certificate in writing conformable to the provisions of the said act, declaring me entitled to the benefit of this notice, and to perform the other matters on your part required by the said act to be done.

Dated this day of 1833.

[Signed]

"To the Rev. ———, Incumbent of the Parish of ———, in the County of ———,

LAND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The departure of Captain Back for the humane purpose of endeavouring to trace the fate of Captain Ross and his adventurous companions in the polar regions, will take place in the course of the ensuing week. Captain Back will be accompanied by Mr. King, a surgeon, but who does not belong either to the army or the Royal Navy, and some other individuals, two of whom were with Capt. Back in his last journey to that inhospitable part of the globe. They proceed in the first instance to Liverpool, and there embark on board the *Hibernia*, one of the packet-ships between that port and New York, from which through Canada to Cumberland-house, one of the posts belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, thence to Slave Lake, and at the proper season to Point Turnagain, where the discoveries in the Hyperborean seas under Captain Franklin terminated. Not long since Captain Back was sent for to Brighton, and there had a long audience with his Majesty, and explained the whole of the measures to be pursued in the undertaking, which met with the King's full approbation, and who was graciously pleased to express his ardent wishes for the success of the expedition. Captain Back has also had a long audience with his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who, as usual, takes a lively interest in everything relating to the furtherance of science and humanity.

Death, in 1832, made great havoc in the French navy. Sixty-five officers died in the course of the year. Among them were three Vice Admirals, two Rear Admirals, twelve Capt

Waterford Mail.

POETRY.

BY LORD BYRON.

The Countess Guiccioli was fond, it seems, of singing the Hindoo air, "Alla malla punca," and requested Byron to give her English words suited to it. He complied—here they are :—

"Oh! my lonely, lonely, lonely pillow!
Where is my lover? where is my lover?
Is it his bark which my dreary dreams discover,
Far, far away, and alone along the billow.

Oh! my lonely, lonely, lonely pillow!
Why must my head ache where his gentle brow lay?
How the long night flags lovelessly and slowly,
And my head droops over thee like the willow.

Oh! thou my sad and solitary pillow!
Send me kind dreams to keep my heart from breaking,
In return for the tears I shed upon thee waking;
Let me not die till he comes back o'er the billow.

Then if thou wilt no more, my lonely pillow,
In one embrace let these arms again enfold him,
And then expire of the joy but to behold him!
Oh! my lone bosom!—oh! my lonely pillow!"

MR. BANIM.

We are happy to find that the friends of genius and literature in this his native City are feelingly alive to the unmerited, but no less unfortunate, circumstances in which the talented author of the O'Hara Tales is placed. At a highly respectable meeting, held at the Library on Saturday last, Redmond Reade, Esq., in the chair, resolutions flattering to Mr. Banim and creditable to his fellow-citizens, were adopted: and gentlemen appointed as a Committee to receive contributions in aid of the fund now raising in London, Dublin, &c. &c.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

At the age of twenty-five, Prince Stanislas Lowinski became the heir to a noble name and a vast fortune.—The Prince entertained a strong prejudice against marriage, and having no family ties at home, he left Poland at the commencement of the present century, to travel through Italy. He spent the winter of 1802 at Rome. Leaving that city he made the usual excursions in ancient Latium. He visited, by turns, Tivoli, Frascati, Albano, Nemi, and the other interesting points of that classic region. One day, when on his way to inspect the ruins of Tusculum, he met a little girl, whose beautiful countenance attracted his attention. The Prince questioned her. Paolina was ten years of age. Her parents were poor labourers, and while employed at their daily work they sent their children to beg on the roads which were frequented by travellers. In a word, Paolina extended her little hand for the alms which were too often refused.—Prince Stanislas possessed a feeling and generous heart, joined to somewhat of a romantic turn of mind. He suddenly conceived the idea of adopting this beautiful child, and he desired Paolina to conduct him to the dwelling of her parents. The latter amazed at his proposition, at first evinced a very natural repugnance to it. However, their objections were overcome by the urgent entreaties of the Prince, accompanied by the promise of a pension, and more especially by the prospect of the advantage their child would one day derive from the adoption. The arrangements being agreed on, Stanislas returned to the cottage.—Three days after, Paolina was dressed and in readiness to depart. The garments she now wore had been provided by order of the Prince, and were suited to her new condition. If she was beautiful in her rags, she was now a thousand times more attractive. Paolina was placed in an elegant caleche, which drove off, amidst the repeated benediction and farewells of her friends.

This incident caused a considerable sensation in the fashionable circles of Rome. Some approved of the Prince's plan, and lauded his generosity; some loudly condemned him, and styled him eccentric; but the greater number, charmed by the beauty of the child, and her indications of talent and amiability, felt interested in the issue of the Prince's enterprize. The question was discussed one evening at the *conversazione* of the witty Duchess Amati.

"Blood cannot belie itself," observed the Prince di Castelnuovo, "Lowinski may do what he will, but he may rest assured that he will lose both his time and trouble. Education, introductions, everything that may be done to efface the primitive stain, will never make Paolina pass for a woman of rank. Even supposing (which is a very gratuitous hypothesis) that she should marry in an elevated sphere, she will never be anything but Paolina, and the *paysanne parvenue* will always be recognizable."

"Certainly," exclaimed Cardinal S—— and Madame di Riccioli, "the girl is a peasant born, and her origin will peep out in spite of everything."

Henry IV. of France used to say "*La caque seut toujours le harenge,*" observed Monsignore Bernola, delighted to slip in this trait of erudition.

However, condemned by some, praised by others, and caring little for either compliments or censure, Stanislas prosecuted his plan, and success began to crown his hopes. Having made arrangements for the regular payment of the pension he had settled on Paolina's parents, spring arrived, and he set out for Warsaw with his interesting charge.

The most skilful masters were employed, and nothing was omitted to ensure to the fair Italian a solid and accomplished education. Every year brought rapid progress, and Paolina grew in beauty, grace, and talent. The general admiration she excited in every circle speedily gave rise to a more tender sentiment in the hearts of several young Polish noblemen. Unmindful of her birth, and dazzled by her rare and various merits, they openly avowed themselves suitors for her hand; but Paolina's heart was not yet susceptible to love. Meanwhile, Stanislas experienced, unconsciously, a secret displeasure at the attentions of Paolina's suitors. He began to suspect that his displeasure was the result of jealousy, and at length discovered that he was himself in love. This discovery at first alarmed him; but, after a little consideration, he said to himself—"After all, who is so capable of loving Paolina, and appreciating her merits, as I am! I am fifteen years older than she, it is true—but even the disparity of age is not so very great. Yes, I am resolved, I will open my heart to her. But if she should have conferred her affections on another. Be it so—I will not thwart her inclination—the happy man shall be her husband. If, on the other hand, my homage should be accepted, my resolution is formed, and Paolina shall be my wife."

But resolved as he supposed himself to be, Prince Stanislas nevertheless maintained profound silence. He became timid and embarrassed when in the presence of his ward. At every favourable opportunity for explaining himself, the declaration expired on his lips, and delicacy overcame his resolution. With a man of a noble and candid feeling, this state of things could not last long. The Prince at length spoke, and spoke to the purpose, for he loved fervently and sincerely. How was he overjoyed and surprised! his declaration was received with tears of affection! The Prince was transported! For a moment he feared that he owed his happiness to excess of gratitude. This apprehension was speedily banished. Paolina loved Stanislas, and they were united.

In 1813, Prince Lowinski being charged with an important mission to the Emperor Napoleon, visited Paris, accompanied by his wife. The Princess must be fresh in the recollection of all who then figured in the brilliant saloons of the French capital, where her beauty and accomplishments were the universal theme of admiration.

The little beggar-girl of Frascati, or to call her by the name by which she is now distinguished, Princess Paolina Lowinski, is only in her 35th year.* Her beauty has now assumed an air of maturity and dignity, and her whole appearance bears that stamp of nobility which, in spite of prejudice, may be conferred by the gifts of nature and the refinements of education. Paolina is an exemplary wife and mother; and, in short, an ornament to her sex.

* This anecdote was related in 1826.

THE RIVAL PIANISTS, FIELD AND HUMMEL.

The two distinguished artists above-named were in Russia some years ago. Hummel made his *debut*, with great success at St. Petersburgh, and then went to Moscow, where Field had established his temporary quarters. Neither had ever fallen in with the other, though old acquaintance by name and fame. One morning, Hummel left his lodging, and slowly made his way, somewhat carelessly apparelled, to Field's quarters. He found him, in all the modesty of a dressing-gown, smoking his pipe, and teaching a pupil.—"I am anxious to see Mr. Field," said the Prussian. "I am Mr. Field, Sir: what are your commands?"—"It was my earnest wish to become acquainted with you, Sir: I am an amateur: but I see you are engaged, and request that you will not put yourself out of your way. I will wait with pleasure till you are disengaged." This said, Field without further ceremony, requested he would take a seat, hoped the smoke might be *agreeable* to him, and turned to his scholar. But the latter, becoming nervous at the presence of a stranger, in another ten minutes made his bow. Field, in the interim, was busy scrutinizing the person of the stranger from head to foot; in truth, there was enough of the grotesque about it to apologise for a few scruples of curiosity. "And pray, Sir," enquired the visited, "what may have brought you to Moscow?" Hummel replied, that he had mercantile affairs to adjust, but being fond of music, and having heard much in the world of Field's extraordinary talents, he was loath to quit the place without having heard him. Field never refused an invitation to do an act of kindness, but sat down instanter, and struck off one of his most captivating capriccios, to the great delight of the supposed man of notes and ingots. Hummel thanked him heartily for the treat, and declared that he had never heard the piano touched with so clear and easy a finger. Field, half bantering his unknown rival in return, now insisted upon his sitting down to the instrument himself. "I must claim your indulgence, my good Sir," answered Hummel; "I have now and then tried my hand at the organ at home, but really, after such playing as your's, it would be Vandalism to approach your piano." "Not at all, Sir; you are an amateur, and I am entitled to my *révanche*," retorted Field, laughing in his sleeve at the fancied dilemma into which he had entrapped his visitor. But Hummel, waving further opposition, or even so much as a prelude over the keys, laid hold of the very "thema" with which Field had been careering, and giving his talent full wing, varied it in so bewitching and extraordinary a style, that his auditor stood, for awhile, fairly rivetted to the spot. The spell was at last too much for him: he let his pipe drop out of his hand—wiped away the tear as it fell from his eye—and, rushing up to the magician, seized him by the chin, and kissing him a hundred times fold, exclaimed—"*You are Hummel;—yes! yes! you're Hummel;—there's not a man in existence but Hummel, who could have extemporised as you have done.*" Hummel had no little difficulty in extricating himself from his idolater's grasp, and when he had succeeded, folded him cordially in his arms. This was the outset of their acquaintance; and some few days afterwards, Hummel having announced a concert, Field insisted upon his composing a piece for two pianos, which they executed in a style much easier to be imagined than described.

Field's merits, as a composer, are limited to capriccios and rondos, of no very striking character; but, as a player, his execution is, perhaps, unprecedented. In spite of the consummate command he has acquired over an instrument which his finger has stripped of every vestige of mechanism, he sits over it three or four hours out of every four-and-twenty. His method of study is singular. A box, containing a hundred balls, is placed upon his piano; he then sits down to master a difficult passage, and after he has tried it, takes out one of the balls and deposits it in a second box; in this way, he commences and recommences the passage, until he has emptied his first box; but if he is dissatisfied with his fingering, he gets about emptying the second box gradually into the first, and has been known to persevere in the operation till he has repeated the same passage two or even three hundred times over. This is the key to his masterly fingering.

Hummel, his rival, is nearly of his own age, and, so far as the "outward man" is concerned, would never be suspected of having passed as many days in his life, as he has years, at German Courts. His talent is of a very different quality to Field's. There is a heaviness and effort about his play which remind one of his native sky; but, in point of composition, Field cannot come near him. His style is broad, and there is skill and unity in all his productions. As an *improvisatore*, he is without an equal at the present day.

AN AMERICAN YEOMANRY REVIEW.

(From *Hood's Comic Annual.*)

We mustered very strong, about sixty—besides two volunteers, one an invalid, because he had been ordered to ride for exercise, and the other, because he had nothing else to do, and he did nothing when he came. We must have been a disagreeable site to eyes as is unaffected towards government—though how Hooper's horse would behave in putting down riots I can't guess, for he did nothing but make revolutions himself, as if he was still in the thrashing mill. But you know yeomanry an't reglars, and can't be expected to be veterans all at once. The worst of our mistake was about the cullers. Old Ensign Cobb, of the White Horse, has a political union meets at his house, and when he came to unfurl, he had brought the wrong flag; instead of "Royal Bumper Daggle," it was "no Boroughmongers." It made a reglar horse-laugh among the cavalry, and old Cobb took such a dudgeon at us he deserted home to the White Horse, and cut the concern without drawing a sword. The Captain ordered Jack Blower to sound the recall to him, but some wag on the rout had stuck a bung up his trumpet, and he galloped off just as crusty about it as old Cobb. Our next trouble was with Simpkin and Marshal. He rid one of his own docked waggon horses—but for appearance sake had tied on a long regulation false-tale, that made his horse kick astonishingly till his four loose shoes flew off like a game at quoits. Of course nobody liked to stand nigh him, and he was obliged to be drawn up in a single order by himself; but not having any one to talk to, he soon got weary of it, and left the ground. This was some excuse for him—but not for Duke, that deserted his company—some said his horse bolted with him, but I'll swear I seed him spur. Up to this we had only one more deserter, and that was Marks, on his iron grey mare; for she heard her foal whinnying at home, and attended to that call more than to a deaf and dumb trumpet. Higgs didn't come at all; he had his nag stole that very morning, as it was waiting for him, pistols and all.

We copy the following statistics of the state of the religious world from the report of the Virginia Baptist Missionary Society. Out of 860,000,000 of immortal beings who inhabit the earth, 228,000,000 are nominally Christians. Of the remainder, 40,000,000 are Jews, 100,000,000 are Mahometans, 470,000,000 are Pagans! To enlighten these, there are about 700 Missionaries. Of this number 53 are on the Islands in the Pacific Ocean, in a population of about 20,000,000. Under their labours about 2,654 have professed to be Christians. There are also 53,000 scholars under instruction. In Africa, in a population of 90,000,000, there are 91 Missionaries, 2,603 church members, and 7,316 scholars. In Asia there is supposed to be a population of 300,000,000, 162 Missionaries, 3,000 communicants, and 40,000 scholars in schools. There are in South America, with 16,000,000 population, but two Missionaries from Protestant churches. In the West Indies there are 140 Missionaries, and 65,000 professors of religion. In North America, in a population of about 400,000 Indians, there are 200 Missionaries, and 7,124 who make a public profession of religion. There are thought to be about 2,000 domestic Missionaries. About 9,000,000 of the Scriptures have been circulated in 160 languages; and not less than 160,000,000 tracts. There are in all 45 Missionary establishments. To support these plans for doing good, there are expended nnually about 2,140,271 dollars.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

(From the *Ladies' Magazine.*)

BALL DRESS.—The hair is arranged in the new fashion à la Floride, with garlands and bouquets of various flowers. One garland is put on the left side, and continued round the base of some light bows of hair, which are surmounted by feathery sprigs. A bouquet is placed above the curls on the right temple. The dress is of white crape over white satin; the corsage plain to the shape, with a full blonde mantilla and breast-knot, in place of a sevigné. The sleeves are full-falling berets, sloping towards the elbow. The skirt is ornamented in a very novel mode: five rouleaux of white satin or gauze ribbon descend from the belt, and fasten at the head of the hem, under five boquets of black and red roses, with foliage and buds; and knots of ribbon, similar to the rouleaux, finish the bouquets, and occupy the whole front of the skirt, as the rouleaux spread towards the bottom of the dress. Necklace and ear-rings are of emeralds, surrounded with enamelled chasings. White kid long gloves, finished with dents at the tops. White satin shoes and sandals.

(From the *World of Fashion.*)

HATS AND BONNETS.—The former are most in favour in half-dress; they are for the most part trimmed in a very light style, with gauze ribbons to correspond, and a single ostrich feather, both of the colour of the hat; it is placed almost on the front of the brim in a manner equally new and original. When flowers are employed they are divided into two tufts, which are separated by leaves formed of ribbons; there is something singularly pretty in this last style of trimming. Bengal roses and elder blossoms are the flowers most in favour for hats.

OUT-DOOR COSTUME.—Mantles continue to be universally adopted, but the only novelties are those for soirées; they are of two kinds; cloaks with large sleeves, which are fastened over those of the dress by two or three gold buttons placed down the centre of the arm. This is an elegant style of Opera cloak, particularly when it is made of a new material, with a rich satin ground, and velvet flowers very highly raised. The effect is equally novel and beautiful. The other mantle is of a similar form, but the sleeves are of the Mamleuke kind, of enormous with, but not very long. The most elegant of these last are of orange cashmere. embroidered in black silk, and lined with velvet. The mantle is trimmed round the bottom with a broad border of sable fur set on below the embroidery.—The sleeves are also bordered with sable, and the collar is composed of it. This is really a superb envelop.

Count Pozzo di Borgo disclaims the title of Prince of the Russian empire, which he has never assumed. It is, however, stated in the diplomatic circles that the present Emperor of Russia offered him the superior title, but as it was accompanied with the condition that he should become a naturalized Russian, he declined the honour.

MRS. WAYLETT.—This celebrated actress, accompanied by another lady, entered the Court of King's Bench on Thursday, at two o'clock, to swear an affidavit. On making her *exit*, she was escorted to the hall by about thirty lawyers, (at least apparently so, from the wigs and gowns) amongst whom we heard it rumoured that the affidavit was one of marriage, to make her husband responsible for a debt for which she had been sued.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of our upright and talented fellow-citizens, Mr. E. C. Allen, professor of music, who has left a disconsolate widow and ten children to mourn the loss of a fond and anxious husband and father. The melancholy event took place at his house on Wednesday last.—*Dublin Paper.*

NAMES AND CALLINGS.—It happens singular enough, that at present at Philadelphia the two principal physicians are Dr. Physic and Dr. Hartshorn.—*Stuart's North America.*

Lieut-Gen. Milhaud, a member of the National Convention, and one of those who voted for the death of Louis XVI., died at Aurillace on the 8th inst. in the sixty-sixth year of his age.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF CAPTAIN ROSS.—The sum of £3,000, deemed necessary from the public for equipping the expedition in search of Captain Ross has been subscribed. Together with the contribution of £2,000 from government, this will form a fund sufficient for all purposes. The expedition will therefore encounter no further obstacles from a deficiency of pecuniary means, and we hope will be ultimately successful, not only in the accomplishment of its humane, but of its scientific objects.

PIRATES OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.—The new work which Mr. Macfarlane has just put forth—"Lives of Banditti and Robbers"—contains many really admirable and extraordinary stories (all perfectly authenticated) of Italian, Sicilian, Spanish, German, Hungarian, East India, and other Robbers, and concludes with a spirited sketch of the history of the Buccaneers and a detailed account of Chinese Pirates. This last section is perhaps the most wonderful in the book. The Pirates of the Celestial Empire to the number of seventy thousand men were commanded for many years by a Woman.—*London Chronicle.*

LOTTERY FOR LADIES IN INDIA.—In one of the Calcutta newspapers, the following advertisement appeared:—Be it known that *six fair pretty young ladies*, with two sweet and engaging young children, lately *imported from Europe*,- having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable manners, and highly accomplished, are to be *raffled* for next door to the British Gallery. Scheme, twelve tickets at twelve rupees each. 'How shamefully they treat young ladies in Calcutta.' —*World of Fashion.*

CHINESE REVOLUTION.—History has handed to us a few curious particulars of the last days of the last of the Chinese Emperors, Whey-tsong, who ascended the throne in 1628. He found himself at once engaged in war with the Tartars, and attacked by a number of rebels in the different provinces of his empire. The former were soon vanquished; but the Emperor himself being next overpowered by the rebels, deserted by his subjects, betrayed by those in whom he placed the greatest confidence, and preferring death to the disgrace of falling into the hands of his enemies, retired with his Empress, whom he tenderly loved, and the Princess, their daughter, into a garden. His grief was so great that he was unable to utter a single word. After a few slight embraces the Empress hanged herself on a tree. Her husband staid only to write these words in the border of his vest, viz. "I have been basely deserted by my subjects; do what you will with me, but spare my people." He then cut off the young Princess's head with one stroke of his scimitar, and hanged himself on another tree, in the seventeenth year of his reign. And thus ended the Chinese monarchy to give place to that of the Tartars, which has continued ever since.

SPEED OF TRAVELLING.—The swiftest flight of a carrier pigeon does not exceed the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. It is calculated that the velocity of a high wind is at the rate of about thirty or thirty-five miles an hour. The steam carriages on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway have been known to travel about six-and-thirty miles an hour; and it is stated, in the evidence before the House of Commons, that steam carriages have run on common roads at a speed exceeding forty miles an hour.—*Lardner on Heat—Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

ANECDOTE OF BURKE.—During one of the debates on the affairs of America, Hartley, the member for Hull, after having driven four-fifths of a very full house from the benches by an unusually dull speech, at length requested that the Riot Act might be read, for the purpose of elucidating one of his propositions. Burke, who was impatient to address the house himself, started up and exclaimed, "The Riot Act, my dearest friend? why, in the name of every thing that's sacred, have the Riot Act read? The mob, you see, is already dispersed!" Peals of laughter followed the utterance of this comic appeal, which Lord North frequently declared to be one of the happiest instances of wit he ever heard.—*Georgian Era.*

HOUSE OF LORDS—JAN. 31.

Their Lordships assembled this day, shortly after two o'clock, for the purpose of signifying his Majesty's royal approval, by commission, to the choice of the House of Commons of a Speaker.

The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Auckland.

The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons, the Right Hon. M. Sutton, supported by Lord Morpeth and Sir Francis Burdett, and accompanied by about two hundred members, approached the bar.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON then addressed the House. He said that his Majesty's faithful Commons had, according to his Majesty's command, proceeded in pursuance of their ancient and indisputable right to the election of a Speaker; and he had now to inform their lordships that their choice had fallen on him. From long experience he was well aware of the great difficulties attendant on the discharge of that high and arduous office, and he could not but deeply feel his own incapacity; should it, however, please his Majesty to disapprove of the choice made by his faithful Commons, he was quite sure that they would have no difficulty in selecting some other individual much more capable of sustaining that high office.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Manners Sutton, we have it in command to inform you, that his Majesty is so fully satisfied of your great zeal for the public service, and from your many eminent qualities, that he most fully approves of and confirms the choice of his faithful Commons.

The SPEAKER then, in his own name and that of the Commons, claimed the usual privileges of freedom of debate—freedom from arrest for themselves and servants—facility of approach to the royal presence—and, finally, that if any error should appear to be attributable to his Majesty's faithful Commons, it might be attributed to him individually, and not to the House generally.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having, in the usual manner, and in his Majesty's name, granted the request, the Commons retired.

Their Lordships then proceeded to swear in the several Peers present, who had not taken the oaths.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 31.

Shortly after two o'clock the Speaker entered the House, and sat in a chair at the table, but not in his usual seat. According to custom, he was not dressed in his robes of office, not having received his Majesty's approval of his election, but was merely attired in a Court dress and sword, and wearing a small wig. The mace was on the table, but no procession was formed on the Speaker's entrance. In a few minutes the Usher of the Black Rod entered, and summoned the House to attend in the house of Peers, to hear his Majesty's Commission read. The Speaker, accompanied by nearly all the Members in the House, then proceeded to the House of Peers, and on their return the Right Honourable Gentleman took his usual seat in the Chair.

The SPEAKER then informed the House what had taken place in the House of Peers. He now again offered to the House his most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgment for the honour they had done him, in again placing him in the Chair. The length of his experience had taught him that an honest and straightforward discharge of his duty would inevitably secure to him their confidence. It would be his duty, as well as his earnest endeavour, to maintain inviolate all their rights and privileges. And it would no less be his duty and his endeavour to impress on the House, both for public use and for their own dignity, the maintenance of their rules. In addressing himself thus, he referred chiefly to a considerable part of the House which was larger than usual in new Parliaments—he meant those who were new members—for to those who were in a former Parliament, such an address would be unnecessary.

Mr. LEE, the Chief Clerk, then administered the usual oaths to the Right Hon. Gentleman, after which the different members took the oaths.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following are the names of those who voted for Mr. Littleton, against Mr. Manners Sutton:—

LIST OF THE MINORITY

Of thirty-one (as correctly as the same could be procured), who voted that E. J. Littleton, Esq., the member for Staffordshire, should take the chair of the house, instead of the Right Hon. Charles M. Sutton. (Majority 241.)

Baldwin, Dr. H., Cork city.
Beauclerk, Major A. W., Surrey, East.
Bowes—
Bulwer, E. L., Lincoln city.
Butler, Hon. P., Kilkenny.
Cobbett, William, Oldham.
Dyke, F. L. B, Cockermouth.
Ewart, William, Liverpool.
Faithful, G., Brighton.
Fielden, W. J., Oldham.
Grote, George, London.
Gaskell, Daniel, Wakefield.
Hume, Joseph, Middlesex.
Hutt, William, Hull.
Kinloch, George, Dundee.
Lloyd, J. H., Stockport.
Lynch, A. H., Galway.
Nagle, Sir R., Westmeath.
O'Connell, Daniel, Dublin city.
O'Connell, Maurice, Tralee.
O'Connell, Morgan, Meath co.
O'Connell, John, Youghal.
Potter, Richard, Wigan.
Roebuck, J. A., Bath.
Roe, James, Cashel.
Roche, Wm., Limerick city.
Romilly, John, Bridport.
Sutton, Right Hon. Charles M., Cambridge University.
Strutt, Edward, Derby.
Vigors, N. A., Carlow.

TELLER.
Warburton, Henry, Bridport.

POST-OFFICE FRAUD.

A system of fraud on the Post-office was the subject of inquiry on Tuesday at Queen's-square Police-office. Two men named Williams and Johnson, were charged with presenting at various houses, and obtaining payment for pretended two-penny post letters, having forged marks of the Post-office. On the person of Williams, when searched, were found thirty-six similar letters, all sealed and addressed to different persons in the neighbourhood of Brompton, where he was taken on suspicion by a policeman. They were all regularly stamped with the two-penny post mark. When asked where he got the letters from, he replied they were all circulars, and he had received them from a postman in Holborn, named Jones, to deliver to the respective parties, as he was too ill to do it himself. On Johnson six similar letters, and twenty-four duplicates for dresses and other articles were found. A clerk in the two-penny post-office gave evidence that the marks were forged, and the prisoners were remanded. The system has been going on for a long time, and the Post-office could not get at the delinquents till now. It is supposed they are connected with a gang.—*London Paper.*

Viscount Fitzwilliam, by the death of Thomas, nineteenth Viscount Fitzwilliam, that ancient peerage becoming extinct, the late Lord succeeded his brother but a few years since. The family is supposed to be a younger branch of the very ancient house in England, whose head is the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam, although the exact name of their original ancestor is lost. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, county Dublin, was created, 5th August, 1652, Viscount and Baron Fitzwilliam, and left, besides other issue, two sons, Oliver, second Viscount, created by King Charles Earl of Tyrconnell, but died without issue, 1666. The late Viscount married, July, 1780, Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Macclesfield, of Chesterton, county Derby, by whom, who died 15th January, 1817, he had no issue.

CONTEMPLATD MARRIAGE.—The beautiful Princess Maria Esterhazy, the daughter of Prince Paul Esterhazy, is to be married at Vienna on the 23d February, to Count Coranzie, a Moravian Nobleman of immense fortune. The grandfather of this accomplished lady, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, is at the head of the Hungarian nobility; the family estates bring in a revenue of £150,000 to £250,000 per annum.

Mr. Francis Baring, the member for Thetford, has just afforded another instance of intermarriage between French and English families of consideration. He has married in Paris Mademoiselle Clare, daughter of the Duke of Bassano, with whom, it is said, he has received a very considerable fortune.

The Earl of Roden left Dublin on Friday, on his way to London, to take his seat in Parliament.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

The French papers of Tuesday are full of Turkish politics. According to some of them, the Sultan has been advised by his council to reject positively any assistance from Russia; and Austria is described as being very jealous of Russian intervention. We do not well see how the Sultan can support his tottering throne, without foreign assistance, and his northern neighbour is not only the most powerful protector he could appeal to, but the nearest at hand. We therefore think it highly probable that Russia has been already called in. As for Austria, it is only natural that she should feel much disinclined to the extension of a power already so great, particularly when we recollect that the late cession of the provinces north of the Balkan, puts Russia more immediately in contact with what has always been the vulnerable side of the Austrian empire. If the Turks could march to the very walls of Vienna a century and a half ago, the Aulic council may not unreasonably apprehend that a nation more powerful than the Turks of that day, and unlike them, progressive, not retrograde, in the arts of war, might do the same in case of a rupture, and there is no John Sobienski now. Hungary besides is by no means well affected to the government of Vienna. Altogether, the whole affair adds another difficulty to the complicated politics of Europe.

We have no news of importance from Holland or Belgium to-day. A Parisian Correspondent writes to say, that he had heard the French government had decided on raising the embargo, and sending back the Dutch prisoners to Holland. As for the former it would be no more than an act of justice, which we hardly expect from so liberal a cabinet as that which rules in France. With respect to the Dutch troops, we never could understand how they were detained prisoners of *war*, by a government which contemptuously declares that no war exists.

We have accounts from Oporto to the 22d, and from Lisbon to the 20th. Very little is doing, but the besieged are threatening a sally. Don Miguel's troops continue the bombardment, which is sometimes effective; but on the whole both parties are going on very languidly.

The Marquis Palmella has been dismissed from the service of Don Pedro, much, it would seem, to the satisfaction of the people of Oporto.

The marquis is succeeded by the Marquis of Loule, who has married the youngest sister of Don Pedro.

In the German papers will be found a most melancholy article from Constantinople, which describes the Sultan as being sunk in despair. Some interesting details of the battle of Koniah are given, by which it appears that Redschid Pacha was completely outmanœuvred by Ibrahim. The Egyptians, however, it is said are so much crippled by the battle, that they are unable to advance, and would be driven back, if the Turkish troops already in Asia Minor were collected and brought against them. "But," says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "the Egyptians need not fear this—there is no genius or spirit in the councils of the Sultan.

A Jamaica mail has arrived this morning, with dates to the 18th Dec. The contents are of great importance. On the 14th the Earl of Mulgrave dissolved the House of Assembly. It appears that his Excellency and the Board of Council, on the one part, and the House of Assembly on the other, had been in such collision, that the Earl of Mulgrave found it necessary to dissolve the Assembly.

It appears from the Jamaica papers, that prior to the dissolution a series of messages had been sent down by the Governor upon different subjects. On the 30th of November, in one of these documents, his Excellency expresses his surprise that the House, both by itself and committees, were in the habit of examining witnesses on oath, which his Excellency declares unconstitutional. A committee of the house was therefore appointed, which after searching the journals, &c. stated the right to be interwoven with the constitution of the house, and resolutions declaratory of this were agreed to.

The House of Assembly had refused to make any grant to the Chief Justice. In one of the messages of the Governor he informs the house that his Majesty's government, in consequence of the distress of the colony, would not call this year upon the House of Assembly for any vote for the support of the troops, but the home government would pay this amount. But the ostensible cause of dissolution is formed in a resolution taken by the House of Assembly on the 12th December, denying the right and power of the Board of Council to originate any bill, and stating that the house would not receive any bill originating in Council. This produced a declaration from the latter, that the Board would not do any further business with the House of Assembly, until full and complete reparation had been made by the house, acknowledging, in the most unequivocal terms, the right of the Board to originate bills on every subject save and except bills of impost.

These papers bring intelligence from Bogota to the 18th November, which states that the civil war had terminated, and that an armistice of four months had been agreed upon. The greatest misery prevails in Carthagena. Doubloons are very scarce—premium is 22 per cent.

IBRAHIM PACHA, THE CONQUEROR OF SYRIA.

(From the *New Monthly Magazine.*)

He is without doubt a man of remarkable talents. His mind is alike subtle and energetic. He is totally free from prejudice, adopts your ideas with silent rapidity, and his career demonstrates his military genius. His ambition is unbounded; his admiration of European institutions and civilization great; but he avoids with dexterity shocking the feelings and prejudices of the Moslemin. A mystery hangs over his birth—he is said to be only an adopted son of the present Pacha of Egypt, but this is doubtful; at any rate the utmost confidence prevails between Ibrahim and his professed father. The Pacha of the Holy Cities is a great voluptuary; his indulgence, indeed, in every species of sensuality is unbounded. Although scarcely in the prime of life, his gross and immense bulk promises but a short term of existence, and indicates a man sinking under overwhelming disease, and incapable of exertion. His habits are sumptuous; he delights in magnificent palaces and fanciful gardens, and is curious in the number and beauty of his Circassians; but his manners are perfectly European. He is constantly in public, and courts the conversation of all ingenious strangers. His chief councillor is Osman Bey, a renegade Frenchman, and an able man. Less than 20 years ago, Ibrahim Pacha passed his days in sitting at a window of his palace, with a German rifle, and firing at the bloated skins borne on the backs of the water carriers as they returned from the Nile. As Ibrahim is an admirable marksman, the usual effect of his exertions was in general only to deprive the poor water-carriers of the fruits of their daily labour; sometimes, however, his bullet brought blood, instead of the more innocent liquid—but Egypt was then a despotic country. It is not so now. It is not known among us that the old Pacha of Egypt and his son, in their rage for European institutions, have actually presented their subjects with "The Two Chambers," called in the language of the Levant the "Alto Parliamento," and "Basso Parliamento." These assemblies meet at Cairo; and have been formed by the Governor of every town sending up to the capital, by the order of the Pacha, two good and discreet men to assist in the administration of affairs. The members of the "Alto Parliamento" have the power of discussing all measures; but those of the "Basso Parliamento" are permitted only to petition. Their Highnesses pay very little practicable attention to the debaters or the petitioners, but always treat them with great courtesy. Yet they are very proud (especially the elder Pacha) of the institutions; and the writer of this article has heard Mehemet Ali more than once boast that he has as many parliaments as the King of England." In the meanwhile these extraordinary events have wrought singular revolutions in manners—We have for the first time a *Turkish* Ambassador in England.

Waterford Mail.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

(From the *Evening Mail* of Friday.)

Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the Society was held at their Rooms—The Earl of Roden in the Chair.

The room of meeting was crowded to excess, and the Reading and Committee-room, and the approaches to the large Lecture-room, were not without their occupants. Anxiety to hear Mr. Boyton, at whose request the meeting was adjourned, was the cause of the vast assemblage—the present state of parties and the country, possessing intense and paramount interest.

Professional engagements detained Mr. Boyton in the Examination Hall to an advanced hour of the day, and he did not enter the rooms until after four o'clock. He was received with loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN immediately called on the Rev. Gentleman to proceed with his notice.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. BOYTON—I have, perhaps, some explanation to make to this Society for having a notice of a motion of this description so long upon the books, and having refrained from bringing it at an earlier period under the consideration of the Society. Immediately after the result of the late elections became known, it was quite evident that there did not seem to any rational speculator on political movements any open given for the immediate restoration of such a Government in Great Britain as was calculated to give security and satisfaction to his Majesty's Protestant subjects in Ireland. Previously to the result of the late elections being known, I frequently in this room, and with the sanction of this Society, and I believe with the approbation of every thinking person connected with our party, have laid it down as a principle upon which, previously to that election, we should act in every case where an opportunity was given, that it was our interest, and also our duty, to give every opposition that lay in our power to individuals put forward to represent constituencies in this country, by his Majesty's Government in Ireland; for, although the Roman Catholic party and Mr. O'Connell's followers were opposed to us, yet that the government, as the source of the real strength of these, were in truth the greatest enemies to the Protestants of Ireland (loud cheers). I am aware it has been thrown out against us that we acted an imprudent part, in the line we adopt on this occasion—but I am certain that we acted a wise part, and a part which, after the most mature consideration, the wisest man among us would say that it was our duty to have pursued. However, it soon became palpable that the act of Government in admitting such a body of the lower classes of the people into the constituency of Ireland, proved mischievous not merely to us, but fatal even to themselves, if not indeed to any practicable Government of this country (cheers). It is plain that for a considerable space of time there has been no Government established here to which we could give our cordial co-operation and support in the execution of its various duties. The consequences of this system of misrule are, that in twenty counties out of thirty-two, according to the reporting of the government journals, property and life are insecure—the midnight assassin is abroad, and no Protestant can stir with safety outside the precincts of his own habitation. The Insurrection Act has been applied for vainly in three counties; it is in force indeed in many counties—not against the Roman Catholic, but against the unoffending Protestant; and I cannot but say it is now high time that measures should be adopted—that his Majesty's Government and the Parliament should be called on to interfere—that we should no longer remain satisfied to leave the Church, the laws, the property of the country, at the mercy of two conflicting parties, each struggling for ascendancy and power—that they should abandon a conflict during which the country may slip from the hands of both—(immense cheering)—when the question will be, not, who shall govern the country, but whether there shall remain a country to be governed (reiterated cheers). I am led to those considerations by a great variety of circumstances—I threw out about a month since the proposition that it would be advisable for all friends of order, of whatever shades of political opinion, or however they might think with regard to this party or that, this government or the other, still agreeing that there is much to be preserved, and much to be lost—that these people should plainly investigate the ground upon which they might in common stand—to see whether or not they might unite in offering respectful remonstrances to both Houses of Parliament, with a view of having means adopted to restore to this country tranquillity, and the security of property, and to put an end to those disturbances, assassinations, and outrages, that cover the face of the island from the one end of it to the other (immense cheering.) When I threw out these topics, they were made the subject of comment in that portion of the English press, which may be presumed to represent the moderate party in his Majesty's government. It was made the topic of comment in the *Globe* newspaper, which is understood to speak the sentiments of the Conservative party in the cabinet. I am led to give much attention to this journal. It is obviously a paper of temper, conducted with great talent, and I see it spoken of in high terms indeed by that mouthpiece of the wrongs of Irish Protestants, the *Standard* newspaper (hear, hear, hear.) Now, I think it very desirable to cultivate any opening to the ears of the English people—they appear to care little for our wrongs—they seem more ignorant of our condition than of the colonists of Van Dieman's Land or the aborigines of New Zealand. But I tell the conductor of the *Globe* newspaper, that there is no sentiment, honour, or justice—there are not feelings of men to be found among the conductors of the English Press, if the miseries of this country any longer are neglected—if the system of habitual misrepresentation or habitual suppression be persisted in (hear, and cheers). No description will convey an adequate representation of the miseries to which the Protestants of this country are subjected. The press supplies no adequate means of forming a just opinion upon the subject. The outrages upon the clergy are unknown (hear, hear, hear.) The press fails to record—they will not themselves reveal. There is something sacred in misery which will veil itself from the public eye. Even the nobler animals will retire to secret haunts to shroud from public observation their misery or their decay (cheers.) Thus it is, the real sufferings of that body of men are unknown in England—but assuredly the conductors of the *Globe* newspaper must learn sufficiently from what is reported, to see the destitute and the unmerited condition in which they are placed (hear and cheers). But in truth the same visitation in a greater or less degree has reached all classes; and I ask upon what principle of justice or truth the fair-dealing portion of the British press can conceal the real condition of the Irish Protestants from the British people? But instead of the truth, it is represented by a portion of the British press, nay, by high functionaries of the Irish government, that we, that this Society, has been the cause of all those evils. The attempt, my Lord, has been made to represent to the English people, and I am sure the attempt will be made to represent to the English Parliament, and I know it has been impressed upon that portion of the English Government not immediately connected with Ireland, that the cause why these disturbances, and insecurity of property, and hazard of life, prevail, is to be found in the conduct of the Protestants of Ireland—in the establishment of this Society, and the general proceedings of the Protestants of Ireland with regard to the government of this country. Why should I delay you by allusion to the Education Bill? (cheers). I rest my argument upon that ultimate measure, that sacrifice of rank and property to the mob, by the introduction of the Irish Bill of Reform. I recollect in an address to the Orangemen of Ireland, which I drew up at the desire of the Grand Lodge, more than a year since, it was stated, "you may call this bill a bill of reform, or a bill of revolution, or by any other name which you will, but its proper denomination should be, a bill to give to Mr. O'Connell the nomination of twenty-nine additional seats in the Irish representation, and of transferring the political influence of Ireland into his own hands!" (cheers). Has not this prophecy been literally verified? (continued cheering). What has become of the Whig aristocracy in the southern and eastern counties? Have the sons of my Lord Meath or my Lord Ormond been successful?—Does Lord Duncannon maintain Kilkenny, or Lord Shannon his representation for Cork? These elections present the annals of the history of the great Whigs, unseated by this Reform Bill—not to mention the other families of the Boyles, or the Rices, or the Parnells, or the Killeens, or the Jephsons, or the Ponsonbys, who have all been victims to this celebrated bill (cheers). Mischievous as was the bill in itself, it was rendered still more destructive by the act of the government in sending persons to the recent registries, with positive directions "to extend the franchise," as it was called; the result of which was, that there are a body of electors in the counties and boroughs inferior to the forty-shilling freeholders supposed to be abolished by the act of 1829. These were the acts of this government—no less destructive to themselves than ruinous to us—yet we are charged with having come forward and opposed this paternal government—this government which was to secure property, to improve the trade, to establish the commercial interests of our country, and, in a word, to convert Ireland into a garden of Eden (laughter and cheers.) I maintain that Protestants had but one course to pursue with regard to his Majesty's Government (hear). They find the conduct of his Majesty's Government such as to overwhelm them if persisted in; they have adopted fair means in giving that government every opposition in their destructive progress, and in obedience to the primary duty of self protection, have endeavoured to meet an evil system charged with destruction to themselves. In entering on the subject which I am desirous to submit to this meeting, I feel a great deal of embarrassment myself, and I will tell the Society why—there are many persons around me who know that I do not look upon the state of this country with respect to its ultimate condition—I mean in respect to the accomplishment of the popular measure with which we are threatened—with the same feelings of alarm as those with which the landed proprietors in general regard it. I am, therefore, now not so much speaking my own opinions, as those with which the landed proprietors of Ireland in general are influenced. It appears then to me, as clearly as any conclusion can be seen, to follow from premises, that if the present system of his Majesty's Government be persisted in, the connexion between the two countries cannot long subsist. I think it my duty to point out to the landed proprietors of Ireland, the precipice on which they stand—to point out to them and to his Majesty's Government the means which should be now adopted, and to which in a fortnight hence it may be too late to resort—(hear, hear, hear). The most celebrated republics of antiquity, were the minute fractions of a confined territory, not much larger than the superficial extent of an English county, and yet containing amongst them, I may say almost all those celebrated states which have furnished to posterity what are called their glorious examples—which have handed down those far famed maxims of popular liberty in which modern patriots so much delight. In larger countries, where democracy prevailed, the system of delegates or local representation was necessarily resorted to. But the system of representation, too, has its bounds. It is a principle of human nature to be obedient to the selfish maxim that requires its own interests to be in the first instance attended to (hear, hear, hear). The Irish people know well, that a local legislature will give a greater attention to their local interests than could be expected from the subordinate and secondary consideration of the British Parliament—that England has many and weighty claims upon the attention of her own parliament, and that all thought for Ireland must be subsidiary to those. It is a folly to suppose that the time and attention which a British parliament could give to Irish affairs, must not fall far short of the expectation of the popular party in this country—and that the conduct of the government in strengthening the hands of that party, tends only to give them power to relax those expectations, and to carry the object of their desires into effect (cheers). Therefore, it is, I say, madness to strike down the power of the aristocracy to undermine the power of the crown which obstruct this tendency, and to augment the power of the people which must promote it. In America, for instance, the empire is too large, and the government too popular, for a permanent existence as a united body. I maintain that the practice of his Majesty's government is tending rapidly to assimilate the condition of this country to that of the United States of America. It is quite clear that a legislature charged with the whole business of an extensive empire must disappoint the urgent cupidity which claims attention to local interests. If you give power to the lower classes to command the accomplishment of their wishes, it is quite clear they will say our Irish business can be better conducted by a domestic than a foreign legislature. Government has given us the power to accomplish this desire, and we assuredly will employ it. I do not now enter upon the consideration of the present disorganised state of society all over Ireland—to give it would be needless—his Majesty's government must be still better acquainted with it than we are. Beyond a question, no man's memory can recollect Ireland in such a condition as at present. But our present question is with the remedy, and I think immediate means should be taken to solicit the attention of parliament to the subject; for upon the measures of the next fortnight will depend the fate of the country (cheers). Now I think it will be our duty, if we find any portion of his Majesty's government willing to deal out justice to this country—if we find there be among them those who say, concession to the popular will has advanced sufficiently—who say, we shall make a stand against further innovation—that it is our duty to give those persons every practicable support within our power (great cheering. Whether there be such I cannot say; but if there be those who will deal impartially with this country—if there be any prospect or guarantee held out that party hate will be abandoned as regarding principle—if there be a disposition evinced to support the just influence of property—a just gradation in the different orders of society, and those measures which tend to give rise to a permanent and wholesome state of society, I say such a portion of the government ought to be supported (cheers). I am told one portion of his Majesty's government contemplate governing the country by means of Mr. O'Connell. It has been generally rumoured that a negociation was on foot for his acceptance of office. Now I have no hesitation in saying, and gentlemen from the North of Ireland, now in the room, will correct me if I am wrong, that the appointment of that gentleman to the office of Attorney General would tend to alienate the whole population of Ulster from British connexion—that opposition to the measure will only be modified by the consideration how far it could be resisted with safety (loud and general cheering). I am sure also such a measure would fail even in the immediate object for which it was intended. The population would not be gained (hear, hear). It has been said, the head of a party is like the head of a serpent which is pushed on by its tail. Mr. O'Connell is all-powerful where he follows the popular will—able and influential as he is, he would be shorn of his power if he abandoned the question of repeal (cheers). The effect of such an appointment would be to unite against England the whole population of the country. I hear the church is one of the concessions to be made by the Conservative portion of the Cabinet to the movement section. Now, whatever happens, the Protestant parties of Ireland will keep itself clear of this new experiment of church reform (cheers). I do not pretend to say there may not be imperfections in our church establishment. The will of the Creator, delivered perfect as the source from which it springs, is yet conveyed to the eyes and to the ears through the medium of conventional language, and of course must be subject to the imperfections incident to the channels along which it is conveyed—just as the astronomer who views the sun must receive the rays of that source of light and splendour, modified by the flaws and imperfections of the medium through which it is transmitted. So I presume no Church, however scriptural, however conformable to the model of primitive times, can be pronounced free from its imperfections. But I trust this Society will ever be free from the spurious liberality which professes a friendliness to moderate reform—which tends little to reform and less to moderation, but which would aim to win a character of candour and liberality, by promoting the ends of those who seek not to amend but to destroy (great cheering). We had our professions of a similar character respecting reform in the state. We all know how they terminated—and no government need expect to maintain ground in this country, by yielding up as a sacrifice the church to her opponents. Another project I hear is the adoption of the jury bill (hear, hear, hear). Now, I say, if that jury bill be adopted, no government will ever get a conviction in this country (great cheering). Has Mr. Stanley received no lesson in the result of the Knocktopher trials (continued cheering). Does he forget the necessity that induced him to apply to Parliament, to enable him to change the venue in cases of crown prosecutions? (cheers). But if this was necessary for a government, how is the individual to be protected? If an outrage is committed, you are to ballot for an impartial jury among the perpetrators and accomplices. If a question of property is at issue, those are to try your right who look on your possessions as unlawfully acquired and unfairly retained—those who in their miserable hovels can still preserve the muniments and records of the forfeited properties of which they believe themselves to have been unjustly deprived (loud cheers). I say no man's property would be safe. I say no Magistrate could act even in cases the most obvious and urgent, subject to the verdict of such a tribunal. Any Government thinking to hold this country must abandon such a bill (hear and cheers). Have the Government no eyes? Have they received no lesson? Are they deaf to every instruction? Do they not see the tremendous power arrayed against them? Can they not see that to hold Ireland they must not augment but restrain it? We had a National Convention here the other day. It is a folly to say the proceedings of that body were not regarded with a deep interest—they discussed the grievances, real or imaginary, of many of the operative classes, whose occupations had fallen into decay. They were Members of Parliament, lawfully elected in obedience to the King's writ—they represented unquestionably very great masses of the community, and were to all intents and purposes an Irish Parliament in an incipient stage (cheers). Do the English Ministers recollect that conventions of this kind, under one pretext or another, nominally, I believe, with a view of devising means of protecting the frontier against the Indians, laid the first foundation of that movement which terminated in the declaration of American independence (great cheering). They think, forsooth, such is the opposition of one party against the other, that a junction is impossible.—But what said Franklin of America? "The division among the different States"—says this illustrious man—"the animosities existing between them, respecting different matters, questions of boundary, of chartered privileges, &c., that they never could have been brought to join but by the most grievous oppression." Now these are ample topics for the most serious consideration—and the state of the country at this moment is quite sufficient to startle any one into seriousness hear, hear). It is quite unjust in Lord Anglesey, or any member of his Majesty's government, to represent us as unwilling to lend our aid to remedy this state of things (hear, hear). If any portion of his Majesty's government is anxious (and I trust that there is a portion of the government anxious) for the establishment of good order and tranquillity in this country, I am perfectly assured that there exist ample means for carrying such a desirable object into effect—they will receive from the Protestants of Ireland complete and perfect support if they take the rational and impartial means for doing justice to the country. I do not say that they should govern this country by persons of our political opinions, but that we should be delivered from the vindictiveness of local tyrants—from those steeped to the lips in party, who behold in every man a partizan or an opponent (loud cheers)—and I am persuaded that there exists a desire on the part of the Protestants of Ireland, from the most elevated classes down to the lowest, to give effective assistance to his Majesty's government if they hold out a prospect of a fair and impartial administration of justice throughout the country; and if anything like a guarantee be afforded of its permanency (great cheering). It is, however, absurd to suppose the magistracy will act, superintended as it is. The people of property have the first interest in maintaining order and tranquillity—they are the natural organs and allies of the government of any country (cheers). But this country is placed in the unnatural position, that while both sustain the pressure of indigent numbers, the property of the country is on one side, and the government upon another (cheers). The crisis is urgent enough at this moment to induce men of all parties to think it high time that the government of Ireland should no longer be a question of party politics—(great cheering)—that means should be taken that persons who possess properly legally should enjoy it securely—that the surface of the country should no longer be covered with the blood of the victims, or lit up with the flames of the incendiary (great cheering). I do not feel that I should have selected such a topic as this to address the Society with from choice (hear, hear)—the subject is not one that I feel very grateful either to myself or perhaps to the individuals around me; but I think there are times and occasions in which a sense of what is right and just, compel us to overcome private sentiments, and I feel I should not do justice to those persons with whom I have so long acted, if I did not come forward and express my conviction of the necessity that exists that some decisive measures should be adopted at the present crisis; and if I failed to suggest to the Government the imminency of the danger with which the country is threatened by a concentrated hate against the Protestants of the country (continued cheering). But let them but govern the country by moderate men who will give countenance to the well affected subject—who will secure every man in the possession of his property and rights, whatever they may be—and I venture to say that by doing so they will secure the support of every man whose opinion is worth having (hear, hear). I am persuaded that a government of this kind could carry into execution the laws of this country, and that such a government would have for those objects the unanimous, undivided, effective, and ardent support of the whole Protestant population of the country (cheers). I regret very much that I have detained this meeting so long, and I regret more that the topic is not of that popular character, calculated to create unallayed interest. In point of fact the present is a most important crisis—I saw the difficulty which presses upon us, and I did not think it right or justifiable, from any motive of a personal nature, to shrink from giving utterance in this Society to what I think I am authorised to say is the general opinion pervading all our party. I shall conclude by moving a resolution to this effect—

"That a petition be prepared by the committe, addressed to both Houses of Parliamenent, praying an immediate inquiry into the present state of Ireland, and that effective measures be adopted for the restoration of tranquillity, and for giving security to the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland. That said petition be intrusted to Lord Roden for presentation in the House of Lords, and to Mr. Lefroy in the House of Commons." The applause on Mr. Boyton's conclusion continued for several minutes.

Colonel DWYER seconded the motion.

Mr. LANIGAN gave notice of a series of motions for the better securing the peace and tranquillity of Ireland.

Lord Roden having left the chair, and Sir Richard St. George, Bart. having been called thereto, the marked thanks of the Society were voted to his lordship, and then the Society adjourned to Tuesday next.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY GALWAY.—On Monday night, the 28th ult., a party of men, all armed, broke into a farmer's house near Shannon Harbour, and robbed him of about £20, the price of a horse which he sold at the fair of Athlone the previous Monday. On their departure he asked them would they not leave him even one pound to buy clothes for the children—to which they answered, not one shilling. The incautious man then observed, "I know every man of you;" on which one of them replied, "you shan't know us long," then turned back, and shot him dead.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—There are at this moment upwards of one hundred and thirty prisoners in our county jail—a number unprecedentedly great—nearly one hundred of whom are charged with Whitefeet offences. In the list of the persons committed for those atrocities, there does not occur the name of a single Protestant. We confess that we look forward to the next general jail delivery for this county with no ordinary anticipations. The result of the trials at our last Summer Assizes clearly prove that the department of the administration of public justice, which the law of the land confides to the uprightness and integrity of a jury, was rendered completely nugatory, through a system of intimidation, which left no alternative to the juror between a compromise of his conscience on the one hand, and almost certain destruction on the other. We predict that, at the approaching Assizes, the respectable portion of the petit jury panel have resolved to encounter the utmost rigor of penal consequences rather than risk the now almost certain loss of life or property, or both, which an attendance on, and faithful discharge of, their duty would bring upon them. An effort must be made to vindicate the insulted law. The earth soaked with blood, cries to the Lord, and inquisition must be made for it; an effort must be made to bring the criminal to justice; and, if the usual and constitutional methods cannot be employed, unusual and extra-constitutional means must be resorted to. —*Kilkenny Moderator.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The Whitefeet are still progressing in their headstrong career of wickedness, which, if a government is to exist in Ireland, under the Crown of Great Britain, for but a few weeks longer, must end in the ultimate and fatal punishment of the deluded wretches themselves, else leave the country a prey to a wild and furious rabble. A daring attempt was made on Friday to assassinate Mr. Cooney, woollen and cotten manufacturer, at Cullenagh. Three persons entered his house, one of whom fired a pistol at him, which fortunately missed. The labourers of Mr. Burrowes, of Edmondsbury, were severely beaten by a party of armed men for daring to work for that gentleman. A man named Maher was murdered near Borris-in-Ossory on the 26th ult. Threatening notices of a most atrocious character have been received through the post-office, by the Rev. Mr. Bagnall and Captain Hayden, threatening them with the fate of Freyne, Marum, &c. Threatening notices have been served upon such of the Protestant farmers as have had servants from the foundling institution, "*To put away the charter-school heretics!*"—*Leinster Express.* [Several other daring outrages are detailed in the *Express*].

COUNTY LONGFORD.—This county continues in a frightful state, and, owing to the system of intimidation carried on there, it is feared juries will be deterred from doing their duty at the ensuing assizes. For our parts we would recommend that the juries (particularly in the cases of the tithe conspirators, the petty village wretches who are trying to work themselves into a vicious notoriety) should be composed of the officers of the garrisons of Longford, Athlone, and Mullingar, otherwise there will not be justice done. On the 24th instant an armed party entered the dwelling-house of Robert Moffett, of Middleton, in search of fire-arms, and carried off a bayonet. Same night, an armed party entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Leonard Bole, of Killeeny, and took a musket, two bayonets, iron ramrod, powder-horn, and seven rounds of ball-cartridge. Mr. Bole is Lieutenant of the Killashee corps, and was absent. On the 26th instant, an armed party entered the dwelling-house of Pat. M'Laughlin, of Edenmore, about three miles from Ballinamuck, and robbed him of a carbine, a bayonet, and pistol; after beating him most unmercifully, they departed. On the 29th instant, an armed party entered the dwelling-house of Pat. Brady, of Fostern, and took a gun, the property of Lord Forbes, to whom Brady is gamekeeper. This county is in such a state at present that not one night escapes without outrages of the most disgraceful nature being committed.—*Westmeath Journal.*

COUNTY MAYO.—Another attack was made upon four of the constabulary on Monday last, at a place called Wastelands, at about six miles west of Louisburgh, in this county, in consequence of which one man was killed and two others wounded.—*Mayo Constitution.*

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator.*)

Six armed men entered the house of Patrick Fitzgerald, of Aylwardstown, in the barony of Ida, on the night of Sunday last, and threatened him with instant death if he attempted to prosecute James Cleary at the ensuing assizes! Cleary compelled him some time since to pay £5 5s., for which he gave a docket or "protection," which he told Fitzgerald would save him from any future attacks from the Whitefeet.

On Saturday night a Notice was nailed to a tree at Kiljames, near Thomastown, ordering Patrick Keefe, of Collumkill, (part of the land on which Mr. Edward Murphy was lately fired at) "to give up the widow Spruhan's ground and part of other land which he held, or that he, or any man that would work for Murphy, would get the death of Marum or Joice."

On the same night an armed party went to the house of Michael Campion, of the Islands of Urlingford, and fired a shot into it. A ball passed through the hat of a man named Scott who was sitting at the fire. No cause was assigned for the perpetration of this wanton act.

The houses of Thomas Bowes and John Lahy, of Goresgrove, in the barony of Cranagh, were attacked on Sunday night by armed men. They ordered Bowes to give up ground to Nicholas Lahy, of the same place, otherwise they would pay him another visit. They broke all John Lahy's windows and told him they "had a mind to burn his house."

Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night a large party of armed men attacked the dwelling house of Standish M'Gowan, of Jerpoint, smashed his windows and broke open the door with a sledge: They then searched the house and got a gun which they took away.

On Monday, during the time the Magistrates were sitting at the Road Sessions in Freshford, a party of men entered the house of Robert Dillon, who lives just outside the town, and searched it for arms, but did not find any. The police, on hearing of the circumstance, pursued the fellows and succeeded in arresting one of them who has been identified by Dillon's servant boy and committed to our county jail.

On the night of the 23d ultimo, an armed party attacked the house of a man named Nicholas Perse, a farmer residing at Castlecreene, in the barony of Gowran. They beat one of his sons severely; put Perse on his knees, and swore him to give up his farm, on which he has lived for the last 7 years; to his landlord, Mr. Burtchaell. Another of his sons who was outside the house when the attack was made, ran for the Frencystown police, who immediately went with him in search of the party, but did not succeed in overtaking any of them.

On the 21st ult., about two o'clock, p.m., an armed party of men attacked the house of Thomas Downey, of Upper Conahy, and robbed him of £5.

On Thursday night another party went to Mr. Whitty's house, at the Flag quarries, in the parish of Kellymount, and barony of Gowran, and swore him to give up his land. They beat one of his workmen severely, and fired several shots. They then desired Whitty to be ready for Captain Rock's men, as they would certainly pay him another visit if he did not comply with their orders.

A Whitefoot notice was thrown into the window of Timothy Curran, a farmer living at the Roar, in the barony of Ida, on Sunday night, threatening him and his wife with death, and to hough his cattle and destroy his property, if he did not immediately surrender his farm. The notice warned him to beware of the consequences of a second visit.

Between the hours of six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening, an armed party of men attacked the house of a man named Larissey, a farmer living on the lands of Drimurrin, in the parish of Muckalee. On obtaining an entrance, they beat him in a most savage manner, and swore him to surrender his farm, which he has held for the last nine years, Mr. White, C.C., and a party of police, went from Dunmore on hearing of the attack; they arrested several men on suspicion in the neighbourhood, whom they searched for arms, but did not find any on their persons. Larissey was rendered almost insensible from having been so severely beaten about the head. He was unable to identify any of the men apprehended by Mr. White.

The Rev. Mr. Mullins, P.P., and Mr. E. Smithwick, of this city, went amongst the Whitefeet in the neighbourhood of Dunmore and John's Well on Thursday evening, and collected, we have been informed, ten or twelve stand of fire-arms.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH SMUGGLERS.

On Thursday morning a dreadful affray happened at Eastbourne between a large party of smugglers, nearly four hundred in number, and the Preventive Service stationed there. About two, a. m., a boat had landed, and was delivering her cargo, when the coast guard arrived on the spot, and a desperate conflict ensued. After considerable firing on both sides, the smugglers were put to flight, but not before they had laid one of the officers dead upon the beach, and severely wounded three others. The loss or injury sustained by the smugglers is not yet ascertained. Four tups of spirits and a boat were all that were taken. The reports from the pistols in the dead of the night excited great alarm among the inhabitants.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

We regret that an opportunity should present itself of recording one of the most cold blooded and savage murders which has for a lengthened period disgraced this county. A poor man whose years, under other circumstances, might have proved a shield against barbarity, and who had for eight months previously lived at Rockwell, on TWO ACRES of land, was visited at his humble abode on Monday night, by five armed ruffians, who peremptorily ordered him to swear to give up the ground which he held. The aged man unwilling to pollute his soul by perjury, remonstrated and said that he was not willing to resign his tenure, unless the sum which he had given for it were returned to him. On which one of the heartless villains levelled a blunderbuss at the unfortunate creature and shot him dead! How long is this country to continue the theatre of such scenes?—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The first intimation conveyed to the Marquis of Stafford of his elevation to the Dukedom of Sutherland, was by his Majesty himself, in the most gracious manner.—*Court Journal.*

GOLD MARKS.—The Goldsmiths' Company, (whose New Hall is engraved in No. 585 of *The Mirror*) by 12 George II., c. 26, may take, for assaying and marking plate as follows:—For gold watch-cases or boxes, 10d each; gold snuff-boxes, 1s 3d each; wrought gold of thirty ounces, or under, 2s 6d; from thirty to fifty ounces, 3s 9d, and so in proportion. For every parcel of wrought silver weighing four pounds troy, 5d; if above, a diet of 10 grains per pound shall be taken. Watch-cases, spurs, buckles, buttons, &c., are charged according to fixed rates each. The same rates are payable to the assayer at York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, Norwich, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. But the Company are not allowed to realize a profit by this part of their business; if any overplus arises after deducting the necessary expenses, it is to be applied to the reduction of the rates of assaying.

Waterford Mail.

SPAIN.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

Madrid, Jan. 21.

I am now enabled to inform you—and you may depend that on none but the most certain grounds do I venture to speak so decidedly—that the mission of Sir Stratford Canning has altogether failed, so far as the plan for altering the condition of Portugal is concerned. Sir Stratford has had several interviews with M. Zea Bermudez, the greater part of which have been of three or four hours' continuance; but he has not succeeded in changing the policy of this Cabinet, and the determination of Spain is, come what may, to support her relations with Portugal. On Saturday all the foreign ministers met at the office of the Chief Secretary, and, after their business was concluded, the Ambassador of France and Mr. Addington had a separate audience, which lasted up to a late hour. This day Sir Stratford Canning was closeted from one to four with M. Zea Bermudez; but the result is still the same, and every proposition that is made on the subject of Portugal is met with a reference to the circular of the 4th of December, and a declaration of this ministry to maintain the principles which are there so unequivocally laid down. I have already stated to you—if my letters have reached you—that the difficulty which Sir Stratford Canning would experience would be from the fact that Spain had already recognised Don Miguel, and was in most amicable relations with him; and I am glad now to find that I have not been led astray by popular feeling to pervert my authority, and that the result bears out the information I have given you. On other grounds, our Ambassador Extraordinary finds this court disposed to comply with all his wishes; and I will say never was there a more auspicious moment for our government extending our commercial advantages, and of making such a treaty as will place the Spanish market in the hands of our manufacturers. If England loses this opportunity, when her support is so material in strengthening the succession and the rights of the young princess, and quarrels with Spain, because she will not make a party in our projects against Portugal, she will be truly losing the substance for the shadow. In the present state of our manufactures, I know not what event could be more desirable to us than the recognition of Spanish South America, and the improvement of our commercial relations with Spain. Both of these points are, I may say, at our mercy; and if we spurn them because Spain will not renounce her obligations with Don Miguel, we shall not be playing the part consistent with our national character, or the policy hitherto adopted by British statesmen.

We have been for the last two days alarmed, or rather amused, by reports of a Carlist insurrection in the north of Spain, and of armed parties being on foot both at Leon and at Bergos. The accounts received at the War Office, to-day, show that nothing of consequence had taken place at Burgos, and that the affair of Leon was too trivial to deserve a serious notice. A wild enthusiast put himself at the head of 300 men, under the sanction of the chief ecclesiastic, but the moment it was known that the captain general of the province had marched against them with two regiments from Valladolid they separated, and by this time the leader is in the hands of government.—The King is a great deal better; he attended last night the theatre in the Palace, and walked to-day from his own rooms into those of the Queen. The question of the succession is that which in reality occupies his court. It is said that the Cortes will be assembled to swear to the young princess, but of that I have much reason to doubt; and I think M. Zea and the Queen will be more inclined to await the result of the impression made by the publication of the proceedings of the Cortes of 1789. These documents, I have had notice, are to be published to-night. I can only add, that, in the opinion of those who are most interested in the succession, this body of evidence is looked upon as perfectly complete, but in my opinion, the fact of the concealment of 42 years is a material objection against it, and a strong point in favour of Don Carlos.

You know already my opinion upon the necessity of calling together the Cortes, for the purpose of settling the question of the disputed succession. I need hardly add now that the project is as unpalatable as ever to those about the court, and that every possible expedient is suggested in order to avoid having recourse to it. One of these I shall state, as being the newest in circulation, and, perhaps, the most plausible in practice. It is said that, in order to give a legal colour to the claims of the anti-Salic dynasty, the same personages, including the princes of the blood, and not excluding Don Carlos himself, who formed the auditory to the King on the 31st of October, are to be again called together, and invited to recognize and swear allegiance to the Infanta Donna Maria Elizabeth Louisa, whom the King himself will present with great ceremony to do their homage in the throne-room of the palace. The military chiefs throughout the kingdom will be expected, at the same time, to celebrate the occasion by fetes and illuminations.

This capital is quiet, but the minds of the people are kept in constant excitement by the reports or apprehension of new disturbances. I have just heard it said that a rising is to take place on the 31st of January, the birth-day of the Infant Carlos. Don Carlos' eldest son, who will then have attained his fifteenth year, generally throughout the kingdom, against the Queen's party. Other reports, however, of a very opposite nature, affirm that the day in question, so far from being likely to be dangerous to her Majesty's influence, will prove the period of its consolidation; for that the two parties are then to unite, and bury all former differences. Advances to a compromise have, it is said, been made on both sides, and the Queen, as a pledge of her sincerity, has even offered the Infant in question the post of Captain General in the army, with which he is to be invested, by consent of his father, upon his birth-day. This latter report is the more likely of the two, and confirms all that I have said of the unambitious views of Don Carlos, who has again declared that, should the crown come to him, he would, (in imitation of Charles V.) immediately resign in favour of his son.

The influence of M. Bermudez is said to be upon the decline.

The King has just issued a decree for the formation of a corps of gens d'armerie, and the prisoners who have been apprehended for offences against the government are to be brought to trial immediately, and prosecuted with rigour.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

A common grievance—the existence of the penal law—was a bond of union between Catholics of all ranks and qualities for 140 years. Why, the particular section of Catholics who were most aggrieved by exclusion from parliamentary and official honours, and who felt that exclusion to be the specific and sole grievance by which men of their condition had been virtually separated from the state—that whole class taken together, we mean the Catholic gentry of Ireland, have been reconciled to the state by the removal of the penal laws—have entirely withdrawn themselves from the confederacy of which they before formed *the most prominent and distinguished portion*, and are actually at this moment leagued with the government, on the side of *law, and property*, and order, against the repeal and rabble power. When we are asked, therefore, what has been gained by the Act of Emancipation in 1829, we answer, the Catholic gentry have been gained by it. Such men as Lord Killeen, the Kenmares, Brownes, the Bellews, the Burkes, the Blakes, the Wyses, have been secured by that great measure of justice to them and to their families.—They are no longer agitators—they will have no repeal of the Union; they have no festering wounds to torment them—no complaints of injuries affecting themselves, either as a class or individually. They are, like other men of property, avowed friends to the King, the laws and constitution. Many of these gentlemen have proved the steadiness of their principles by the sacrifices which they have undergone in support of them. By espousing the cause of that party which still proceeds in its course of exasperating the multitude, and by simply pledging themselves to a certain mob-flattering measure, several of these respected gentlemen might have secured their own return to the present parliament without much trouble or expense. They refused to pledge, and lost their seats. By whom, then, were they rejected? By those of their own community who must still, from the nature of things, be dissatisfied, because *their* condition has been less sensibly amended than that of the higher order of Catholics, and because their peculiar and practical grievances to this hour continue in activity.—Emancipation, then, with regard to the Catholic gentleman, may be held in practice as a measure successful and complete. In respect of the Catholic priest and peasant there still remain *sub judice* others supplementary to emancipation. We have latterly touched on these: relief from the existing pressure of the Protestant episcopal church; a comfortable provision for the Catholic priesthood, appropriated to that service from the public treasury; an abolition of the Vestry Act; a remodelling of the grand jury laws; the establishing of poor laws; and a well-considered re-adjustment of the law of landlord and tenant. Under these 5 heads, as it appears to us, is comprehended the bulk of Irish exigency at this moment. If Mr. O'Connell's schemes be such as to contemplate not the good of the community, but purely vulgar, sordid, and selfish objects, the best and only way to defeat them is by stopping up those channels through which he has hitherto found access to the popular sympathies. What is his language? He adjures the people by their wrongs—he boasts of what "redress" a native parliament would afford them. Let us, therefore, anticipate such "redress of wrongs," and leave O'Connell no further handle by which to lay hold of the multitude. As for the soaring ambition of the Catholic clergy, their intolerance, their domineering and intractable spirit, never mind all that—make them dependent on the state, and no longer on the rabble, and they will inevitably take part with the interests of the state against the mob turbulence and fury. How monstrous is it to leave an immense body of ministers at the mercy of the gross multitude for their daily bread, and then complain that the same clergy and the same mob are on too close terms of intimacy! The priesthood, we hear, "pander to the evil passions of the peasantry," and that is a heinous crime. To be sure they must, at least passively, indulge or connive at the outrageous practices of those on whose voluntary contributions they subsist. Will any man, even a clergyman, from whom preternatural virtue seems to be expected—will any man, we say, starve for the benefit of those who hold him in contempt or abhorrence, and refuse him all lawful means of decent livelihood—for so stand towards each other the Irish priesthood and the Protestant state? As for the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland—the assailants of life and destroyers of property—there is nothing for it but in the first instance vigorously to put them down. The worst of all political condition is anarchy. The most dreadful evil that can befal society is its dissolution—the most beneficial prospective laws are but a parchment shield against armed violence, and that the end and use of all legislative wisdom may not be totally frustrated, civil society must be protected, if other means fail, by the sword. It argues, therefore, no misunderstanding of what sound policy may exact in the nature of reform for Ireland, that the King's government are determined to enforce obedience to the laws which watch over unoffending families while they sleep. If the people will revel in the sweets of outrage, they must pay the price of it.—*London Times.*

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Boyton's proposal for a coalition between the Conservative party and the moderate Whigs, for the preservation of our common country, reflects great honour upon him; and if it be adopted with a spirit of reciprocal candour and concession, will eminently conduce to the public safety and quiet. The attitude of stern and angry opposition in which the two great leading parties in the state have now for some years—and especially since Earl Grey's accession to power—stood arrayed against each other—has given to *Faction* (the common enemy of both) a strength and importance perfectly appalling. This division is the "little bird" which has been singing so sweetly in the ears of anarchists, that "the People"—that is, the populace—"by and by will be the stronger;" and so they will, if the respectable and intelligent portion of the people of all political opinions do not speedily unite and form a constitutional guard with the aristocracy and higher gentry for "mutual defence and protection."

Such a confederacy, if men can only be induced to lay aside all selfish and vindictive considerations, is practicable without the slightest compromise of principle, and we sincerely hope to see it immediately carried into effect. A wish and determination to uphold the laws and institutions of the empire as they are—a firm purpose to protect personal liberty from brute violence, property from rapine, authority from being defied, and the spirit of the laws from being outraged or evaded. These are grounds on which men of all parties, who are not Revolutionists, can meet and join hands together.

On the subject of Church Reform, it is to be regretted that Mr. Boyton has not explained the views of his party with more distinctness. He acknowledges the necessity of improvement, but has not stated to what extent he would go. This, we think, must be better understood before the basis of an alliance, such as he proposes, can be laid down. The moderate Whig party, we trust, would not require any concessions which might endanger the independence of the church, or the permanent and honourable maintenance of its clergy. Nor on the other hand, we should hope, will the Conservatives resist the wish so universally felt and decidedly expressed, to remove the great cause of irritation, and adopt such obvious improvements as will fully compensate the church for the diminution of its outward splendour, by the increased love and veneration not only of its own members, but also of "those who are without."

The subject of alterations in the Jury Laws requires to be handled with caution; but we do not feel such a horror of the English Jury Bill as some very honest and zealous friends of Ireland seem to have conceived. The allusion to the jurors who tried the Knocktopher murderers is plainly irrelevant. If anything, it proves that the present system of selecting juries is defective, and requires to be amended. It is a question, however, on which we shall not enlarge at present. It requires a fuller consideration than we are prepared now to bestow upon it. Hereafter we may make it the subject of a separate article.

On Saturday last there was an annual general meeting of the Kildare-place Society, held at their rooms in Kildare-place, Dublin, for the purpose of promoting the education of the poor in Ireland. Several distinguished individuals addressed the meeting, which was of the very first respectability.

The mover of the address to the King in the House of Commons is expected to be the Earl of Ormelie, member for Perthshire; and the seconder, Mr. J. Marshall, jun., member for Leeds.—*Morning Post.*

[FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.]

Dublin, Feb. 4, 1833.

The transportation of the O'Connell's to a *foreign* land—I wish I could use the phrase in a sense different from that in which *they* use it—has reduced our city to a state of political unimportance, such as to make our local news of no great interest at a distance. Indeed, Dublin has been remarkably tranquil during the winter, and bore even the appliances of the elections with a degree of phlegm or philosophy, for which, from my previous knowledge of it, I should not have given it credit. The most anxious topic of conversation throughout, has been the state of the country—and this you cannot wonder at, when each morning's journal was sure to lay before our breakfast circle such a list of daring crimes and outrages, committed in various parts of the country, as absolutely to appal the most careless cit, and fill with dismay every friend to the debarbarising—I must coin a word for the occasion—of the human race. This topic has not yet abated, either in magnitude or importance; but we have got habituated at last to this matutine catalogue of lawless villainy—we have got accustomed to the unfailing calendar, and we have ceased to look for the speedy vengeance which, we did expect, the majesty of the law would have taken upon the offenders. As matters now stand, we are taught to believe, that this assertion of the protective rights of society, is not to be made without some equivalent of concession—that, in short, the performance of the first duty of the civil magistrate is yet to be purchased by some compromise on the part of the peaceable and well-affected of their rights and privileges. I do not give much credence to the report, that a negotiation has been entered into with Mr. O'Connell. I hardly think that a government so strong as the present is said to be, would condescend to this step. What I fear much more, is, a Whig government acting upon O'Connell principles. Look at the articles put forward in the *Times*, and say if the measures therein recommended be not as much in the O'Connell taste, as if the great agitator himself had been their dictator, or were invested with office and due authority for promulgating them. * * * The second number of the 'Dublin University Magazine' has made its appearance in due course, and if not remarkable for any particularly bold or striking articles, affords an evidence of the influence of English taste and improvement on Irish authors and publishers. This Magazine, is, I think, as well printed and 'turned out,' as the vulgar cant saith, as any of its British contemporaries. In point of matter, it holds just such a place, as, all things fairly considered, you might reasonably expect. It is in fact, very well for Dublin. They have not done, to be sure, with the "Irish Bar;" but *that*, I am persuaded, is a subject which no Irish magazinist will ever possess resolution enough to pretermit. We have a young northern going his first circuit—and I suspect the deponent is Mr. Napier of the Conservative Society—we have all the interesting particulars of his first fee and his first speech, not forgetting his wife (who packs his trunk) and a little pledge of their affections, which, no doubt, seemed to tug at his gown, and animate him in his exertions on behalf of his client and his family. Erskine or Curran, has left on record that they had such a fancy in their earlier forensic exertions—and why not the young northern? In addition to the lawyerling, we have another article on a venerable judge—Bar and Bench! I have but one objection to this description of 'polite literature,' which is, that it is abominably thread-bare; but, to be sure, there is a rising generation—and, as Solomon says, there is nothing new under the sun. In this number we have the conclusion of the story of Barny O'Reirdon. This is another of the tribe of the tales of Irish humour, for which there seems to be a strong current of predilection at the present day. I cannot say that this is a happy specimen. The tale is wild and unnatural, and it leads to nothing. The queries of Voltaire may be fairly applied to it. He says, "as to fictions which represent nothing, teach nothing, and from which nothing results, are they any thing more than falsities? And if they are incoherent and heaped together without choice, are they any thing better than dreams?" I would not involve in this censure the whole body of hibernian story fiction. Far from it. The 'traits and stories of Irish character' contain some of the very best descriptions we have ever had of real Irish life, and *do* lead to something—namely a most intimate acquaintance with the feelings, mind and habits of our peasantry. This is not the case with the productions of other authors, and I know of no ingenuity that can make that which has no vraisemblance in nature, in the slightest degree amusing. * * * Mr. Boyton delivered an address at the Conservative Society on Thursday, which ought, I conceive, to be taken as a peace-offering by the Government. But I apprehend that Government, too long in the habit of disregarding the Irish Protestants, will, now that it is presumed to be so strong, pay them less attention than ever. We shall hear no more however, I expect, of their "factious opposition." Mr. Boyton has offered a clear course to any minister, be he of what shade of politics he may, who is willing to deal out simple justice in this unfortunate land. The Conservative party, according to the tenor of this speech, no longer seek for ascendancy or for power; they simply seek to be defended in their lives and property. Surely this is an appeal that ought to be attended to! A strong petition to both Houses of Parliament is in preparation, embodying their sentiments, and will be presented at an early opportunity. * * The Kildare-street Society had a numerous meeting on Saturday, and their report is well calculated to revive the drooping spirits of the friends of Scriptural Education in this country. It is really most cheering to think that the Society is so far, so very far from being annihilated as its enemies vainly hoped. * * *

THE CHURCH.

A report is current that the vacant Bishopric of Waterford will be given in charge to the Bishop of Ferns, until the great question of Church Reform shall be disposed of in some shape or other by the Government.

Earl Grey has presented the vacant stall at St. Paul's to the Rev. Dr. Tate, many years master of the celebrated grammar school at Richmond, Yorkshire. The rev. residentiary was, we believe, tutor to part of the noble Premier's family.

WHITEFEET NOTICE.

A few days after the conviction of the little girl, before the Magistrates in Petty Sessions, for taking two small turnips out of a field belonging to Mr. H. Winston Barron, as stated in a late number of the *Mail*, a Rockite notice, we have been informed, was served on the honorable M.P. threatening destruction to his house and property if he did not immediately discharge his Scotch steward who figured so conspicuously in the prosecution alluded to above. In compliance with the mandates of the "gentlemen regulators" of the country, the steward has since left Mr. Barron's service, and returned to his own country.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey arrived at Uxbridge house, London, on Wednesday.

Rev. Frederick Le Poer Trench has arrived in Dublin from the county of Galway.

Lord Rivers left London for Paris, where his nuptials with the Hon. Miss Leveson Gower are about to be solemnized.

THE MAIL AND THE CHRONICLE.

We were unwilling to notice a rambling and abusive tirade which the *Chronicle*, in its Thursday's publication, launched against us, but intended to leave it to the contempt, which is the best answer to baseless slander and low scurrility. Perceiving, however, that our motive has been misconstrued, we must encroach upon the space, which being public property, should be devoted to subjects of more general interest than the brawls of editors. The trespass shall be brief, and we promise not to repeat it, unless forced to do so by false allegations or exaggerated statements.

The *Waterford Mail* has changed proprietors within the last four months, and from that time has been under the sole controul of its present managers. For every word which has appeared in its columns during that period we hold ourselves strictly accountable, but with its previous history we have no concern, neither are we answerable for its conduct.

We are by no means disposed by this disclaimer to throw our respected and talented predecessor overboard. With many of his opinions we entirely coincide, though it must be apparent to the reader that we have moderated the tone of this Journal to suit the altered circumstances of the country, and the change which has taken place in the relative position of parties. This we conceive to be the duty of faithful Journalists, whose ends and aims, in every conjuncture, ought to be "their Country's, their God's, and Truth's." Had our lot been cast in the midst of those struggles, which made the advocacy of extreme opinion in some degree indispensable, and party-spirit almost a virtue, we would probably have steered our course by the same landmarks which enabled that gentleman to conduct the *Waterford Mail* to the eminent station it occupies among Provincial Journals. But as the case stands, the course he pursued, with admirable skill and independence, imposes no restraint upon us, nor are *we* bound to a particular line of politics for the sake of upholding *his* consistency. Supposing therefore all the allegations of the *Chronicle* to be as true as we very well know the greater part of them to be utterly false, such a circumstance would in no degree affect us. We are responsible for the conduct of this Journal from 29th September last to the present time—not one moment longer. If in that time it has belied its professions of perfect independence and impartiality, then we are content to endure the brand in common with the *Waterford Chronicle*, of a degraded, dishonest, disreputable tool.

We pass over the low and vulgar abuse of their LEARNED Editor, as utterly beneath our notice. He threatens to give us enough of that. He is right. It is his *forte*, and every animal, when provoked, resorts to those means of offence with which nature has endowed it. The *Chronicle* will have an easy triumph in such a contest, for we do not mean to disgust our readers, or soil our own fingers by embarking in it. The chace of *the Polecat* was never a favourite amusement of ours.

MR. GALWEY AND THE MAIL.

Twice in one day are we compelled to obtrude our own affairs upon the public. A letter from an anonymous correspondent found its way into our columns during the hurry of the late election. It contained strictures upon Mr. Galwey, which were highly offensive, and such as we would not have published in a time of less excitement and cooler reflection. In the bustle and confusion which prevailed at the time, we incautiously gave it insertion. A communication from Mr. Galwey some time afterwards recalled our attention to this letter. We saw the impropriety we had committed, and at once acknowledged it. Mr. Galwey gave us two days to consider whether we would give up the author, to avoid a prosecution. That we could not do. But so anxious were we to make reparation for our fault, that we sent a draft of an apology, to be presented to Mr. Galwey in Dublin, whither he had gone, to assist at "The National Council." Mr. G's. movements were so rapid that our friend in Dublin could not catch him, and on his return to Duckspool, the Proprietor of our Journal wrote to him, and sent him a copy of the proffered apology. He has thought proper to reject our offer, and we must now only prepare for trial. We should not have troubled the public with this detail, but that Mr. Galwey has published the letter of Mr. Henderson, and his own answer, in the *Waterford Chronicle*, which made this explanation necessary for the satisfaction of our friends. We shall not go farther into the subject at present. The following is a copy of the apology which we tendered.—

"Personalities form no part of our plan. We oppose no man, except on public grounds; and with the weapons of legitimate controversy alone would we war against him. Slander is abhorrent to our habits and disposition, and though perfectly fearless of consequences, when called upon to assail public delinquents or unmask false patriotism—we shrink from the bare thought of hurting the private feelings of the most obnoxious foe. In our own writings we feel that we have never swerved from this rule; but it grieves us to acknowledge that at the close of the late election for this county, in the midst of the heat and hurry of that turbulent time, we did inadvertently admit into our columns, the letter of an anonymous correspondent, reflecting in most unwarrantable language, upon the private character of Mr. Galwey. The offensive allusions in that letter did not strike us on our first rapid perusal of it, previous to publication, in the same forcible light that they have since appeared to us, or we certainly should not, even under the stimulating excitement of the moment, have given them insertion. The same candour which induces us to acknowledge our fault prompts us to apologise for it. We regret sincerely that any paragraph in our Journal should have given pain to the feelings of Mr. Galwey as a gentleman or a member of society; and to the Lady, whose name was unnecessarily—we will say wantonly—introduced into the letter, we have nothing to say but this—we humbly ask her pardon."

It is somewhat singular, that in the first communication with Mr. Galwey, no mention whatever was made of the insult offered to the lady. That seems to have been brought to the Honourable Gentleman's recollection by our spontaneous, and may we not add, ingenuous suggestion. To every one who has the feelings of a gentleman we appeal, whether we could—consistently with our own honour—have offered a more ample reparation. And now, having done all that candour and justice could require of us, we neither fear nor deprecate the issue to which Mr. Galwey has put the question.

The following are the letters above alluded to:—

Waterford, January 22, 1833.

Sir—I have searched for the manuscript of the article, published in the Mail, relative to you, and have as yet been unsuccessful in obtaining it. I have prepared an article for publication, as an apology, and I sent a copy of it to a friend in Dublin on Sunday last, with a request to wait on you, and to let me know whether you would accept of it. It is fully explanatory of the affair, and such as any gentleman, in my opinion, would accept, under the circumstances, as the article was communicated and inadvertently inserted. Law proceedings are unpleasant, I am aware, to all parties. I am continually annoyed with letters from Dungarvan on private affairs of public individuals. If you consult your lawyer, I think the apology will suit, and an answer will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD HENDERSON.

J. M. Galwey, Esq., M P.

Duckspool, 26th January, 1833.

Sir—In declining to accept your apology for the publication which appeared in your paper, I think it right to state my reasons for not doing so.

The letter which you published not only contained a tissue of falsehood against myself, but mentioned the name of an innocent unoffending female, the introducing her name into such an article must be considered not only most uncalled for but a grapple at an act of revenge that no one but a narrow minded being could ever think of.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
JOHN MATTHEW GALWEY.

To Mr. Henderson, Editor of the Waterford Mail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

SIR,—A letter signed a "Taxpayer" appeared in the *Chronicle* of the 2d inst., in which the writer made a most unfounded statement respecting me, and which I am naturally desirous should be as publicly contradicted as it has been propagated.

Amongst other matter connected with the Board of Health of this city, the "Taxpayer" asserts that a "compliment of one hundred pounds" was made to me a short time back by the Board for my services as treasurer. This assertion, Sir, is *utterly void of truth.* I have neither been offered any compliment, nor received one farthing for any service I may have rendered by acting as treasurer to the Board of Health; and I will add, if such a proposition had been made I should have rejected it, feeling, in common with many of my fellow-citizens, that it became the duty of every man to render any service in his power during the prevalence of cholera, without looking for or receiving pecuniary recompense.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,
ABRAM SARGENT, Clk.

Waterford, Feb. 4, 1833.

MR. STANLEY.

The *Courier* of Friday, in reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Evening Post* of Tuesday last, on the subject of the rumoured retirement of the Right Hon. Mr. Stanley from the office he holds in this country, has the following:—

"Without pretending to say what appointments may or may not take place, at any distant day, we feel ourselves fully authorised in stating that there is no foundation whatever for the announcement of the immediate retirement of Mr. Stanley from the office which he now fills."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL O'CONNELL!

A part of the Ministry have offered to Mr. O'Connell the office of Irish Attorney-general, and he has not yet absolutely declined it. This may be unknown to another part of the Cabinet, and we must suppose that Mr. Stanley can never hold office with the Learned Gentleman; the excuse for this monstrous proceeding is to detach Mr. O'Connell from the Repeal project—but more hereafter.—*Standard.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

SIR,—Your giving a place in your valuable paper to the following few lines, will confer an obligation:—

To the Corporation of Harbour Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,—Being for many years Captain of a merchant vessel, to and from this port, I have been selected and requested by many other captains and masters, to express their sentiments of gratitude towards you, for the valuable and lasting improvements lately made on the Quay of Waterford; which improvements have not only beautified your city, but have given us every advantage that can be derived from safe moorings, combined with every facility for loading and unloading our vessels. But in tendering our best thanks for those services, we trust you will pardon the liberty we take in recommending to your notice the improvement of another port, which should, in our opinion, be always considered of the first importance, not only to Waterford, but to the nation at large—and that port is East Passage—the key to the port of Waterford, the only port of safety between Cork and Milford, to give refuge to many a crazy craft that often shelters from every wind that blows. This solitary and neglected spot should, in our humble opinion, induce your useful corporation to give it due consideration. Many years ago it was considered one of the most useful harbours in Ireland; and in 1798 was the port appointed by the British government for the disembarking of the troops that were sent over to quell the rebellion; and there was found good anchorage for the *Harlem*, of 74 guns, and many frigates. Passage was then a valuable sea-port town, where good accommodation could be obtained for all description of visiters; but now, it is melancholy to state, that nothing but poverty and misery meet the eye in that deserted spot. It is, we understand, the property of a noble lord who, although yet a stranger in his native land, only waits with impatience to know how he can be most useful. The under-writers at Lloyd's ought to look well to this *safety port*—it has saved them many thousands they are not aware of; and should your useful corporation think proper to turn your attention to the improvement of the port of Passage East, you will hereafter have the satisfaction of knowing, that the money laid out has been expended in improving one of the most useful ports in Ireland.

I beg leave, with respect, to subscribe myself,
A MARINER.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

We give the proceedings of the Conservatives on the last day of meeting. We are pleased that the men of station in that body have at length opened their eyes to their true position. We often, in the spirit of sincerity, counselled them. We told them how they were situated—feeble when in alliance with the discontented—strong when supporters of authority. Moreover, we again and again placed before their eyes the ill consequences which would result from their junction with the separatists. By entering into their agitation for what is termed Repeal, they extended patronage to the whole machinery which the Demagogue and his tail had invented for assaulting order. Besides, by joining with such a crew of political desperadoes to further so hopeless an object, the Conservatives departed from that high toned loyalty which they so often laid claim to. So far for the consequences to the Conservatives, from a junction, *bona fide*, with the agitators. With respect to Repeal—if we could be so insane as to suppose that chimera capable of realization—what would be the effects to the Conservatives? Liberty would be but a name; property would be invaded by a turbulent and thirsting faction; and opinion would be persecuted by mob despotism. And for those consequences we were triumphantly assured the rank and intellect of the Conservative body would labour! We answered that they never could be so demented, and are gratified to find that their conduct justifies our expectations. Mr. Boyton confesses the error of his policy. So far so good. As to the conditions of his allegiance to authority we have something on another opportunity to offer.—*Dublin Times.*

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—IRISH MANUFACTURES.

We have great pleasure in extracting from the proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, the following resolution:—

On the motion of Sir E. Stanley, agreeably to notice given by him:

Resolved—That a Committee consisting of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and the following Members, be appointed, to take into consideration and to report upon the practicability of establishing, under the auspices of the Society, an Annual Exhibition of Specimens of the Manufactures and productions of Ireland, and of bestowing some of the honorary medals on such articles of native manufactures, produce, and invention, as shall appear particularly to merit the same.

COMMITTEE.—R. B. Bryan, Esq., Sir Wm. Bentham, Haliday Bruce, Esq., J. R. Corballis, Esq., Eccles Cuthbert, Esq., J. G. Davis, Esq., Dr. D'Olier, J. Duffy, Esq., P. T. Flood, Esq., B. B. Johnston, Esq., L. Foot, Esq., J. Halliday, Esq., H. Hamill, Esq., G. Howell, Esq., E. Houghton, Esq., N. P. Leader, Esq., H. W. Mulvany, Esq., Sir S. O'Malley, Bart., Sir E. Stanley, W. Williams, Esq.

We promise to look closely to the result of this proceeding of the Society. Most useful and proper was it on their part. We shall see whether any of the trades will profit by the premium; and we shall also have placed before our eyes the Irish fabrics. This will be advantageous to all classes, as so many fallacies are daily propagated on the subject.—*Times.*

ELECTION PETITIONS.

There are, we understand, two petitions about to be lodged in the Hanaper Office, if not already there, against the return for Cork city. One of them against "Radical Dan," and his chum Dr. Baldwin, jointly and severally; the other by Mr. Newenham, against the return of "Radical Dan" only. The principal ground of the latter petition is the acceptance by the returning officers of the votes of Roman Catholics who had not qualified or produced the necessary certificate of having qualified, in compliance with the enactments of the Relief, *alias* Emancipation Bill of 1829. The friends of Mr. Newenham state, and we entertain no doubt of the fact, that by striking off the illegal voters of this class, for illegal they unquestionably were, "Radical Dan" will have been left in a minority, and Mr. Newenham declared the sitting member.

BOROUGH OF SLIGO.—We understand that Mr. Harrisson, the great English election lawyer, has given an opinion in favour of a petition against the return of Mr. Martin for the borough of Sligo.—*Evening Packet.*

The *Dublin Gazette* of Saturday night contains two proclamations from their Excellencies the Lords Justices. The first offers a reward of three hundred pounds for the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the murder of the Rev. Geo. Houston, at Feighcullen Glebe-house, near Rathangan, in the county of Kildare, on the 25th of last October. The second offers a reward of fifty pounds for the discovery of the person or persons who, on the night of Friday, the 18th of January ult., maliciously set on fire a cow-house, belonging to John Walshe, of Camglony, in the barony of Ida, and county Kilkenny, which, with a large quantity of potatoes, and six head of cattle, was totally consumed.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—It is understood that one of the first proceedings in the upper house of parliament contemplated by the opposition, will be a notice of motion on the foreign policy adopted by government.—*Morning Herald.*

LEGAL AGREEMENT.—When the registering barristers, under the Irish Reform Bill, met in Dublin to discuss their duties, the only point on which they could agree was, that they were obliged to wear wigs and gowns.—*Athenæum.*

The trial of Louis Bergeron and Philippe Francois Hippolyte Benoit, for shooting at the King of the French, is fixed for the 12th instant.

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