The Waterford Mail.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—March 11.

Lord KING presented a petition from the parish of Greenford, in the county of Middlesex, against tithes. Also a petition from the parish of Kilreen, in Carlow, against the tithe system in Ireland. The bill of last year had been the cause of widening still further the differences between the Catholics and the Protestants in that country, and had not lessened the difficulty of collecting the tithes, but had rather increased it. If tithes were collected to sustain the poor, they would enlist the whole population of Ireland in their favour. The noble lord also gave notice that he should move to-morrow for an account of the application, or rather misapplication of the funds of Queen Anne's bounty at the disposal of government.

Lord PLUNKET gave notice that on Friday he should lay upon the table of the house the Irish jury bill.

The Earl of WICKLOW said that he should object to the bill if it was the same as that of last session.

Lord MELBOURNE said that, as he had stated a night or two ago, the opinion of the judges in Ireland had been taken upon it, and were upon the whole in favour of it.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that he had privately obtained the opinion of two judges, and they were adverse to it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that any noble lord might privately take the opinion of any person, but that opinion could not be produced as an authority in that house upon any matters of legislature.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 11.

The SPEAKER took the chair at a few minutes after five o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.

Lord ALTHORP brought up a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland.

Sir R. INGLIS could not omit that opportunity of stating, that although he did not know particularly the different provisions of this bill, he knew enough to enable him to say that he completely disapproved of, and felt disgusted with, the principle of it (hear, hear). He hoped the noble lord would take care to have it printed and circulated among the members of that house, and that sufficient time would be afforded for enabling them to make themselves masters of its details before the day appointed for the second reading.

Lord ALTHORP said the hon. baronet seemed sufficiently aware of the nature and provisions of the bill to say that he felt disgusted with it (hear, hear, hear). He should take care that the bill be printed, and put into the hands of members to-morrow morning. The principle of the bill was sufficiently well known and understood to justify him in proposing that it be read a second time on Wednesday next. It was most desirable that the bill should pass the house as early as possible.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS did not, in the course of his experience, remember a case in which a bill of so much importance was pressed forward with so much inopportune eagerness and haste, as that thirty-six hours' notice only should be given, after it had been formally introduced, of its second reading. He complained that while it involved the interests of many persons in the other parts of the empire, the discussion on its second reading should take place before copies of the bill could by any possibility come into the possession of those who were most warmly interested in every one of its provisions. He knew something, indeed, of the principle of the bill, from the noble lord's own statement on a former evening, and as far as he understood it, he was prepared to condemn it. Nevertheless, he contended that in cases of this description, the country should not be taken by surprise.

Colonel DAVIES thought if there was any occasion for complaint, it was that the bill had been too long delayed (hear). As to what had been said by the hon. baronet about hurrying it through the house, if thirty-six-hours' notice was too short, and almost unexampled, he begged leave to refer the hon. baronet with all his experience, to the case of the coercive bill (hear, hear)—which was read a first time on Monday, and a second time on the Wednesday following.

Mr. SHAW reminded the noble lord (Althorp) that there were some items of calculation in the measure which, with the short notice that had been given for the second reading, could not by possibility be properly investigated. In his view it was one of the most important bills ever brought before parliament, and he could satisfy the noble lord, that as such, it had been taken by the vast majority of the people in Ireland. He considered that it would be very improper indecently to press forward this measure, and he unaffectedly put it to the noble lord's good feelings whether Wednesday was not too early a day to be appointed for the second reading. At the same time he disclaimed putting forward any improper ground of delay on this occasion.

Lord ALTHORP had stated, that the bill would be printed and in the hands of members tomorrow. He thought the principle and details of the bill sufficiently well understood to enable them to discuss and competently decide upon the merits of the measure, and he did not see any reasonable ground for longer delaying its second reading beyond Wednesday, as he had formerly stated.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had had frequent communications with many persons who felt a deep interest on this subject; his answer to them was to request that they would suspend their judgment. He thought it a mockery to have a bill printed one day, and discuss it on the following; and he hoped the noble lord would at least give such an interval as to enable them to read the bill before it went the second reading.

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped that the noble lord would press the bill forward as much as possible. The state of Ireland required that it should speedily pass into a law. Every member knew the principle of the bill, and they would be able to have the details in their hands tomorrow. He hoped, therefore, the noble lord would not delay it.

Mr. WILKS hoped the noble lord with all possible despatch would let the present bill go forth to the world, for it was one of which the people of Ireland universally approved.

Mr. LEFROY said that the other bill for coercive measures was justified by the urgency of the case, but the present bill introduced a principle of great magnitude and importance, namely, whether they were to have Ireland an Established Church or not. He trusted that his Majesty's government would, under the circumstance of the great importance of the preleminary question, give more time than 24 hours before they were called on to discuss it. He trusted at least they should have a few days.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY considered that the bill for the reformation of the church of Ireland ought to be proceeded with prior to the further argument on the Irish coercive bill, as it would supersede the necessity of that measure altogether. At the same time as he stated this, he could not subscribe to the doctrine or principles that had been laid down of that measure having undergone a discussion. The measure had been ushered into the house by the noble lord opposite, no persons having delivered their opinions upon it, with the exception of the hon. member for Dublin; he considered it bad in detail, as upon that point the question would be, whether there should be a church in Ireland or not. He should wish both measures to be delayed. If the consideration of the suppression bill was delayed for a week or two, the other measure would be found altogether to supersede it.

Lord ALTHORP—He should regret much to lose the confidence of a gentleman having the confidence of the hon. member; and hoped that it would not be upon such slight grounds as the present. If it would give satisfaction to any number of the gentlemen, he was willing that the second reading should take place on Thursday instead o Wednesday.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL said that the delay of this measure proved how little his Majesty's ministers were entitled to the confidence of the Irish people.

Colonel CONOLLY said that as this bill involved the existence of the Protestant religion, the welfare of the church tenantry, and even in some degree the integrity of the monarchy, and permanence of connexion between the two countries, he thought it was not one which should be so precipitated in its passage through that house, as not to be known in the country where it was to operate till it became the law. The hon. member for Bridport spoke as if he thought this measure would dispose of the tithe question; but it would do no such thing. It involved, however, other interests, which deserved the utmost deliberation and serious attention of that house.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he could not believe that what was insinuated by the hon. member for Tralee could possibly take place, namely, that the delay of a single day in bringing forward this bill would induce the people of Ireland to withdraw their confidence from this house (hear, hear). He was sure that the people of Ireland were not so unjust (cheers)—as from such a circumstance to conclude this house was indisposed to redress their grievances.

Lord DARLINGTON thought the house would have reason to complain, if a measure of this importance were hastily passed through parliament. He did not say that it should not be passed *pari passu* with the coercive bill; but if the noble lord thought so, why did he not press forward this bill at an earlier period?

The bill was then read a first time.

Upon Mr. SPEAKER putting the question that it be read a second time on Thursday,

Sir R. PEEL rose and said—He would put it to the noble lord to say whether or not it was a fair ground to state that because he wanted to satisfy the people of Ireland, he was about to introduce a conciliatory measure, in order to justify his coercive bill, that therefore only one or two days should be suffered to elapse before the printing of the bill and the second reading of it. It was on the 12th of March the noble lord obtained permission to bring in this bill. Why had not the noble lord brought it in sooner? (cries of hear, hear). If he required additional time to that usually taken between obtaining leave to bring in a bill, and actually bringing it in, was it not too much, after taking that unusual time, to deprive the house of two or three days which they desired to have after the first reading, for the purpose of discussing the bill (hear)—he asked for no delay whatever that could carry with it the suspicion that he wanted to defeat the bill—he asked only for that delay which would enable members to consider and pronounce upon it. The house might refuse delay with respect to the bill already under discussion if the noble lord pleased, but all he (Sir Robert) protested against was that the house should be called upon to deal with a matter of this importance—to decide upon the principle of it without giving even three days for consideration (hear, hear, and no, no). He would venture to say such a proposition never had been made by any government (hear, hear, hear). And such a proposition never could have been thought of by any but the present government (cheers). Contrast the course that had been pursued with respect to the coercive measure. The house permitted the noble lord to bring forward that important measure, without asking to deprive him of the established course, perhaps with sufficient reason, but had there not been a most lengthened discussion on the first reading of that bill? The first reading of this bill had taken place with an evidence of so little disposition to offer unnecessary delay, that it had been read almost without a single word having been said upon it; and that being the case, he would maintain, that to have the second reading fixed for Wednesday or Thursday, was too early to admit of the house pronouncing on the principles of the bill (cheers). He wanted no delay that was unnecessary. He would venture to say the noble lord would find a very different course pursued upon this bill to that which had been pursued upon the coercive bill; but it was hardly fair, presuming upon that, that he was to treat the house in such a way as it had never before been treated by any government whatever (cheers). There were several parts of this bill which he approved of—there were others which required explanation; and he asked the noble lord to trust to his knowledge of uniform parliamentary proceedings, and to consider that Monday next would not be too soon to fix for the second reading of this bill (hear, hear). He would venture to say that the noble lord would not find any undue delay wished for, but surely the noble lord ought to contrast the proceeding on this occasion with that on any former time. He did not think this bill, which was to extinguish ten bishops, to alter the whole tenure of church lands, to alter the interests, not only of the church but of the lessees under it—above all, to appropriate part of the revenues of the church to secular purposes—he did not think it was unreasonable to ask for four days' delay between the first and second readings of such a bill. If the noble lord wished to reconcile parties who entertained strong objections to this bill—if he wished to convince parties of the necessity and of the justice of it, it was to be hoped that he would only pursue that course which was consistent with the usage of the house.

Lord ALTHORP thought he could satisfactorily explain the reason why so much delay had arisen between giving notice of his intention to bring in this bill, and obtaining leave to bring it in, and his actually bringing it into the house. The reason was not as the right hon. gentleman seemed to allege, that his Majesty's ministers had had any doubt of the principles of the bill, for any gentleman who would take the trouble of reading it, would find that it was entirely conformable to the principles he had laid down upon obtaining leave to bring it in. The delay had arisen exclusively upon the details of the measure. It had been said that a longer interval had generally been allowed between the printing and the second reading of a bill; but he was perfectly satisfied the house would be as competent to come to a decision on this bill on Thursday next as it would possibly be on Monday next (hear). The right hon. gentleman could not fail to recollect that when the bill was brought in for Catholic emancipation there was no debate on the first reading of the bill—the discussion which arose took place on the motion for leave to bring in the bill; indeed there was not a single case which he (Lord Althorp) could recollect, on which a discussion took place on a first reading of a bill until the introduction of the coercive measure for Ireland. After the bill had been so long before the public, he thought there could be no difficulty in gentlemen making up their minds.

Colonel PERCEVAL thought that the present being one of a series of encroachments, he could not see on what ground the noble lord persisted in his refusal to give time.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not consider that there was any natural connexion between these two bills of conciliation and coercion. He should have been most happy, as he was persuaded all members who were friendly towards Ireland would, if the case had called them only to bring in a measure of relief—of conciliation, without any necessity for a measure of coercion. On the other hand, it might have been possible to have had no measure of relief; and yet, the disturbances of Ireland being such, it might have been necessary to propose a measure of coercion. If grievances existed, it was the duty of the legislature to redress them, and if disturbances existed, the duty of government was to restrain them. He therefore protested against the doctrine which seemed to be the fashion, that this measure was to be postponed, and that this measure of conciliation should be considered in connection with the other bill. It was the duty of the house to consider them separately and give each all the consideration they were able. At the same time it was to be remarked that it was expedient for parliament to come as soon as possible to some determination on the principle of the Irish church reform bill, in order that the country might see whether it was disposed to give that relief which the present bill proposed.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS begged leave to say that he felt it his duty, at every stage, to make objections to the bill. He was certainly justified in requesting the noble lord to take care that a sufficient interval should take place between the first and second reading, so as to enable those whose interests were chiefly affected to have some knowledge of the measure. He thought that less than six days would scarcely enable gentlemen to properly consider and determine upon this matter.

Mr. ROBINSON was favourable to the principle of the measure, but recommended the noble lord not to be precipitate, as it might be a dangerous precedent, and as it was most desirable that this great question should be discussed with calmness, moderation, and good temper.

Sir F. VINCENT said he had voted with great repugnance for the Irish coercive measure, merely in consequence of the professions of his Majesty's government to bring forward without delay remedial measures, and he thought it exceedingly desirable that as little time should elapse as possible, before the second reading of the Irish church reform bill.

Mr. PETRE said, with respect to the principle of the bill, it was well known, and he trusted his lordship would not give way.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading on Thursday......	187
Against it..............................	46
Majority in favour of Ministers........	141

SUPPRESSION OF DISTURBANCES' (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Mr. CHARLES BULLER, the order of the day for the second reading of this bill was then read.

Mr. BULLER said he rose under considerable embarrassment to address the house upon that subject, as he could not hope to add any thing new to what had already been said—so eloquently said—by other hon. members. He could not help doubting the assertion made by two hon. members from the north of Ireland, that the people of that part of the country were almost universally in favour of the measure. He did not mean to taunt the members of the government with their speeches on former occasions; but he thought it would have its effect out of doors, when it was seen that the majority for placing Ireland under military government, was swollen by the names of the member for Tamworth (who said he reluctantly supported the measure), and other members whose politics agreed with those of that right hon. baronet—persons who said "aye" to the six acts, but said "no" to the reform bill (hear, hear). He would oppose the measure, as calculated to aggravate rather than to appease the disturbances in Ireland. A measure was introduced which destroyed the constitution, at the very time when it was most important that it should be maintained in its utmost purity. Violence and rigour were employed, when the true remedy for the evils of Ireland would be gentleness and moderation (hear). Gentlemen seemed to think that violence and rigour were one and the same thing; but that they should remember was but the old blunder, to which so much of the misgovernment of Ireland was to be attributed. He was not in the house when the right hon. bart. the member for Tamworth (Sir R. Peel) mentioned the story of the murder in Clare, which appeared to make so great an impression on the house; but what had it to do with the passing of the bill now before them? It could only be said that it was a horrible murder. Horrible murders happened in every country, and could not be prevented; and the only thing which could be done to prevent their recurrence was to punish the offenders, as was done in that case. He saw no reason, if that murder were brought as an argument for the passing of the present bill, why the murders committed by Burke and Hare in Scotland, and by Williams and Bishop in London, should not be brought forward as arguments in favour of a similar measure in England (cries of "no, no"). But such arbitrary measures would not prevent murder in either country. There was hardly a clause in the bill to which he (Mr. B.) could give his support. They proposed the suspension of trial by jury, the total suppression of the freedom of petition, and the placing of them under military government. He could not agree to any of these propositions; but at the same time that he recorded his vote as opposed to intrusting the government with such arbitrary powers, he was anxious to state his willingness to intrust them with such powers as he thought necessary to repress the disorders which they were intended to meet. As Walpole expresses it, "Those who give the power of blood, give blood;" so those who now give the required powers to government would give them the power of prolonging the misery, the crimes, the barbarism of Ireland (hear, hear). The hon. member concluded by reading the amendment.

The question was then put upon the amendment.

Lord MORPETH was unwilling to thrust himself hastily forward, till he had heard the opinions of many other people. He contemplated this bill with much sorrow, and he subscribed to the justice of all the epithets which, with great impartiality, both the friends and enemies of the bill had applied to it. He admitted that it was arbitrary, despotic, severe, and cruel. One hon. member had called it unwise, which was an epithet he could not adopt, because that supposed it would not answer the purpose. He had seen it called infernal in print; and that he could not agree to, because it attributed motives. It had been called monstrous and atrocious. He felt, nevertheless, that it was necessary to adopt it, because it had two attributes which rode over all the others. The bill was, first, a measure of stern necessity; and next, it was a measure of sovereign mercy. To the best of his judgment the ministers had completely established their case. In every part of society the confidence in their characters was fully established Every person with whom he was acquainted—in every society with which he mixed—he heard people congratulating themselves that they were out of Ireland (no, no.) No property was safe; and no man of capital who did not rejoice that he had none in Ireland (no). That was what he had gleaned in conversation. He would ask those who argued against this measure, having a character of mercy, to put themselves in the place of the solitary inhabitant of a cabin in Ireland, and say whether they would not rather be disturbed by the entrance of the authorised servants of the King than by the unauthorised lawless marauders who came on a mission to execute the commands of bloody revenge? He said that the character of mercy was proved by the protection the measure would afford to the trembling inhabitant of such a cabin. An allusion had been made to the condition of England two years ago; but the great difference, or rather the contrast, between the two countries was not so much in the nature of the outrages committed, as in the sympathy of the people. Here, when Swing was heard of, he could only be connected with some gentleman riding in a gig; but in Ireland an outrage was followed most generally by an attempt at a rescue and an affray with the police. Nothing had to his mind so well illustrated the state of the country as the circumstance mentioned by his right hon. friend (the Secretary for Ireland) in the appeal he had made to the house, of the stoppage of the boats of the Ireland Steam Navigation Company. It was said that the want of employment was the cause of the disorders of Ireland (hear, hear), and of that opinion was the hon. member for Knaresborough, who cheered his remark, but here was a case of six barges which were stopped on the canal, and the persons were forced to leave them, under threats of losing their lives in open day. The consequence was, that property to the extent of £10,000 was left to deteriorate and be destroyed, for the people would not work at moving the barges, even by the promise of double wages. Concession was a golden rule—it was lovely in all our nature, and delightful from its durable effects; but he doubted whether concession in this case would ensure the continuance of the navigation of the canal (hear). It was said that poor laws ought to be given to Ireland; he could not then enter into that question—he had nothing to say against poor laws, but should perhaps at a proper time have much to say in favour of them; but in the present state of parliamentary and ministerial business, he should be sorry to tell the people of Kilkenny to wait for relief till the parliament could concoct a poor law for Ireland. The bill, he said, was a measure of stern necessity, and nothing but necessity could excuse it. He did not pledge himself to all its details, and he did not forget his attachment to the principles and guarantees of [illegible]titutional freedom, [illegible] wished to make the law[illegible]ent for the protection [illegible] life and property, and for [illegible] redress of injuries [illegible] wrongs. It was the duty of the government to [illegible] the hum-[illegible] peaceable possession of their hearths and their homesteads. [illegible] did not believe that the English people found in this bill any cause to weaken their confidence in the ministers. They rightly judged of those exigencies which required it. He did not doubt the good wishes of the ministers towards Ireland, nor could he deny that there was a necessity to carry those good wishes into speedy execution. He was quite ready to entrust these powers to the ministry, because he was convinced that those who were the most ready to uphold the principles of liberty were always the most strenuous in contending against anarchy and in preserving order. They were only doing what was right in moving for this measure; and if they had not moved for it, they would have degenerated, and he should not have felt that attachment for them he was still happy to feel. The most honest and best friends of liberty were always the most studious to repress outrage, and the most resolute to uphold order.

Mr. BLACKNEY contended that the people of Carlow were quite peaceable, as the Lord Lieutenant of that county (Lord Duncannon) could testify, were he present. The hon. gentleman was then proceeding to narrate some instances of the policemen of the county of Carlow, who had received secret service money of the government, but his statements were drowned in the coughing and noise made by hon. members, which continued till he concluded.

Lord DUNCANNON rose to make an explanation, which was inaudible in the gallery. He proceeded to say that he had laid some returns before the house connected with the state of the County of Carlow, by which it appeared that since July, and previous to September, the number of Whitefoot outrages returned did not exceed 50 or 60. In December last there were 113, in January 205, and in February, which return he did not possess when he last spoke on the subject, he was happy to say there was some diminution, namely, 146 (hear, hear). These were all serious offences coming within the denomination of Whiteboyism. He admitted that political feeling was very strong, and led to outrages on both sides. During the last election, a medical man received notice that if he voted for Mr. Blakeney, he might as well prepare his coffin. He did vote for him, and the next night he was pulled off his horse, and thrown into the river (hear, hear, from the Irish members). He admitted also that the influence of Dr. Doyle and the Catholic priests had kept his county quiet till December last, but the fact of their exertions having failed proved to him more strongly the necessity for increased powers (hear, hear).

Mr. TALBOT observed that he should not have trespassed upon the time of the house if his name had not been particularly alluded to by the hon. and learned member for Dublin. He denied that he had been actuated by any interested motive in the conduct which he had pursued. [The honourable member, it was understood, alluded to the observations of Mr. O'Connell in a published letter of his, in which he recommended the parties whom he addressed to take care of young Talbot of Athlone]. Without further preface, he would enter on the subject of the debate. He was compelled to admit that his Majesty's ministers had made out their case, and that they had showed the necessity of having recourse to those extraordinary measures which they had proposed. There was only one point stated on the part of members on the opposite side of the house with which he could agree; and that was the fact stated by the hon. member for Kilkenny—that as crime increased the number of committals decreased. A better proof there could not be of the system of intimidation which had existed in Ireland. Misgovernment afforded food for agitation, and agitation, on the other hand, gave rise to unconstitutional measures of government. At the same time he would not pledge himself to every detail of the bill. He objected to domiciliary visits as a horrible abuse; he denounced arbitrary imprisonment as unnecessary. With regard to courts martial, if he (Mr. Talbot) were to be tried for life, he would as soon be tried by a court martial as by any other tribunal in Ireland. Whatever doubt, however, he might have about predial agitation, no doubt could be entertained relative to political agitation, the object of which was to crush all individual opinion. It had been asked by the opponents of the ministerial measure, whether the members who supported that measure would support a similar proposition with respect to England. His answer was that he certainly should, and he believed that other members would do so likewise.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT said he should certainly not detain the house by entering into any long discussion upon the general question; but he trusted that the house would permit him to advert to two or three particulars which had been mentioned in the course of the debate. He observed that honourable members had extended the discussion to certain particulars, for which the present was certainly not the proper period; but considering the importance of the measure, he considered that very excusable. It had been taken for granted (particularly by the hon. member for Newport) that when a district was once proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, then courts-martial were to be immediately established. But that did not follow. On the contrary it was provided that there should be a gradation in the degree of coercion, and that the utmost degree of it would never be applied until the inferior ones had been found to fail. Domiciliary visits were first to be adopted, and if they were successful there would be no necessity whatever for courts-martial. It had been an old argument of his (Mr. C. Grant's) that when a deviation from the strict course authorised by the constitution became necessary, that deviation ought to be so distinct, and so well marked, that no danger could ever arise of its being drawn into a precedent. If it were intended to make any encroachment upon the constitution, the proper course would not certainly be to make a glaring deviation from its principles, but to make a slight and almost imperceptible change at first, and to proceed by degrees to overthrow the whole fabric. It was therefore his opinion that if it were necessary to deviate from the constitution, the line of demarcation ought to be so distinct, that there should be no danger of their proceedings ever being mistaken for a constitutional measure. He therefore contended that it was a wise and just principle, when it was necessary to deviate from strict law, to adopt a course so widely departing from the usual line of proceeding, that it should be totally impossible ever to mistake the one for the other. It was admitted on all hands that danger existed, and he congratulated the house on the unanimity which existed on that point. It was admitted that a case of extreme danger arose from predial agitation; but the hon. member for Newport contended that political agitation had nothing to do with predial agitation. But what was the meaning of that soft, mild term, predial agitation? It meant all that system of crime, all that cowardly course of aggression on unoffending individuals, which spread desolation through Ireland. Under the soft and flowery term of predial agitation had been included all those horrible outrages which had revolted the feelings of this house, and which a Christian country had rarely seen. With respect to political agitation, its objects were not the improvement of Ireland, its objects were inconsistent with the integrity and prosperity of the British empire. Those who were at all acquainted with Ireland knew that there was generally in some or other part of the country an insurrectionary spirit—a species of smothered combustion; if to this incipient fire were added any additional and particular pressure arising out of the conduct of a landlord, or even of a clergyman, the flame broke out, and predial agitation began (hear). In the present state of that country it was impossible to distinguish between political and predial agitation; they arose out of the same elements, were fed with the same fuel, produced the same resentments, and employed the same weapons, though, perhaps, of different temper. It was out of the question to suppose, therefore, that they should not mutually re-act; and if there really were no connexion between them, why was credit taken by political agitators for allaying predial agitation? (cheers). But to revert to the nature of the tribunal by which criminals were to be tried. Some hon. members objected to courts-martial, but, as had been already justly remarked, who had been able to point out a fit and adequate substitute? Other plans had been talked of, but, in his mind, they were all more objectionable than the proposition in the bill. One had suggested barristers; another judges; and a third magistrates. As to barristers, did not every body know that a strong prejudice would exist against them on the ground that they would be anxious to please Ministers by producing convictions? To the suggestion for appointing judges, the hon. member for Dublin had himself replied in his speech upon the address at the opening of the session, when he asserted that the people had no confidence in the Irish Bench. If such were the fact, how could the Irish Bench properly carry the act into execution? He (Mr. C. Grant) thought, however, that there was another, and a much juster objection to the employment of judges—it was that they ought never to be called upon to act at the assizes without the assistance of a jury, and without the sacred and dignified accompaniments of their station. To alter this system was without precedent, and would certainly have a bad effect upon the people. The third suggestion was, that the trials ought to be left to the magistracy; but of magistrates the hon. and learned member for Dublin had also disposed in the first debate of the session; and what outcries would not be raised, if ministers listened to this proposition for throwing the people of Ireland into the hands of the Orange magistracy? (cheers). This was the very evil the court martial was erected to avoid. The hon. member for Newport (Mr. Hawkins) had made a fourth and a still more extraordinary proposal; he had contended that English lawyers should be employed to try criminals for Irish murders. Such a proceeding would indeed kindle the national hatred; the people of Ireland had already been told that the English were their enemies; and would it not be held out by the agitators—the declaimers against the Sassenagh—as the completion of the degradation of their country that Saxon lawyers had been brought over to pronounce upon the destinies of the Irish? (cheers). However anxious ministers were to maintain personal freedom, they were resolved to preserve the integrity of the empire, and to remain true to the great principles which ought to govern British statesmen (cheers).

Mr. LALOR spoke amid the expression of great impatience on the part of the house, and argued that all the accounts from Ireland received by ministers, and which were employed as the foundation of this bill, had been grossly exaggerated. The interruption here became so loud and frequent, that the hon. member moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. COBBET seconded the motion.

Colonel DAVIES said it was for the house to decide whether it would submit to be thus constantly bullied (loud cheers) whether it would thus, night after night, be insulted because honourable gentlemen thought they were not sufficiently attended to, or their talents properly appreciated (continued cheering.) They were now arrived at the eighth night of a debate on the principle of a question, and the hon. member would further prolong it, because, forsooth, his abilities were not bowed down to; thus neglecting the whole business of the house and the whole business of the country (loud cheers.) He could only say, if the noble lord chose to sit till that time the following evening he would stay with him (loud cheers.)

Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR did not exactly know what the last hon. speaker meant. He begged to to say that all the patience was on his side of the house; from it there had been no interruption whatever—all was attention, calmness, and respect.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not think that the interruption had been more on this than on previous occasions. He should have been exceedingly glad if the hon. member had been allowed to conclude; but he must say he felt it to be absolutely his duty to resist (loud cheers) any further adjournment (hear, hear;) it was necessary, if they had any intention to get on with the business of the country. The hour was not very late. He should be glad if the house would attend to the hon. member for the Queen's county; but, under any circumstances, he could not consent to adjourn (loud cheers.)

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL hoped some allowance would be made for the feeling which Irish members could not but entertain on this vital question.

Mr. LALOR would not press his motion. He should conclude by imploring them in the name of his country not to press this bloody law on unfortunate and ill-used Ireland.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL said he could not allow this bill to go further than the second reading without entering his protest against it. In bringing in their bill on the subject of tithes, in 1831, ministers had brought in a bill to create dissension in Ireland—to excite disturbance and encourage agitation. The hon. member, amidst continued interruption, proceeded to defend the proposition of the hon. member for Newport, for sending over English lawyers in substitution of the courts martial. How many of their judges had been English lawyers? How many of their Chancellors? And yet there never was known to be any prejudice against them. As to juries, he positively denied that a single instance had been made out in which juries had not done their duty. They had a deal of talking, and a deal of declamation, but they had not heard one fact—there had not been even one solitary case proved. Ministers, he did not hesitate to say, were, in this measure, actuated by party and personal motives. The hon. gentleman, who had been listened to most impatiently, and was imperfectly heard in the gallery, sat down amidst loud and almost unanimous cries of "Question," "Division," &c.

The house then divided—

For the second reading..................	363
Against it..............................	84
Majority................................	279

A conversation then took place as to the day on which the bill was to be committed; and it was appointed for Wednesday.

Mr. HALL gave notice that in the committee he should move as an amendment to the 9th clause, "That the Lord Lieutenant should not have the power of interposing his veto against meetings taking place for the purpose of petitioning parliament, and other legitimate objects."

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past one.

DAN'S LAMENT; ADDRESSED TO NEDDY DWYER.

If sung—to the air of "*The night before Larry was stretched.*"

(From the *Evening Mail.*)

Dear Neddy, our game is all up,
The "scoundrels" wont wink at our treason,
And it's not quite so easy to sup-
Port this same bloodshed, by reason
The English connection 's a curse,
(How I long for repeal, my dear Neddy!)
But alas! what is fifty times worse,
I begin to get short of the "READY."

Still one thing is certain—I made
A fight that I never can blush for;
If ever a patriot was paid,
I have earned the "tribute" I pushed for:
The *Whitefeet* were all on our side,
(Their nonsence reap'd harvests of laughter),
And some worthy *Black-legs* beside,
Of whom I will write you hereafter.

But between you and me, my dear friend,
(This part of my letter is private)
I doubt if we can reach the end
Which I always have aim'd to arrive at;
It's clear as the sun I must fail
To climb the political bannister;
For there is my rascally Tail—
It hangs at my stern like a cannister.

My Whitefeet M.P.'s—it's too true—
Are despis'd by the whole British nation;
(They deserve it, between me and you—)
Then there is that curs'd Explanation!
Dear Ned, 'twas a slip of my brogue,
That fell from so pious a liver;
Though I called myself plainly a rogue,
You know I'm as honest as iver.

The truth is—our cause is the worse
For our insolence, rage, and sedition;
(For God's sake remember my purse,
And desire all the boys to petition;)
But we first were thrown into a foam,
Which accounts for our Irish disorder,
By a speech that came cuttingly home
From my friend, FREDDY SHAW, the Recorder.

As for Stanley, he treated us like
A crew of uncivilized *niggers*,
And spoke about musket and pike,
And totted up murders in figures:
But Feargus O'Connor tells me
That Sheil like a Whitefoot did blood him:
I hope it may be so—for he,
I'm bound to suppose, *understood* him!

No matter; though *this* game is lost,
In spite of coercion and gibbet,
Except I'm *coercively* crost,
I'll still have a tug at the tribute.
When a man is resolv'd, as I am,
To grab, *coute qui coute*, at the "READY,"
Your gulls with fresh promises cram—
Then hey! for fresh tribute, dear Neddy.
And sing Tol de rol de rol lol de rol lay.

"QUADRILLE SAILING."

SOLELY INTENDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS.

"LE PANTALOON."—Haul up on your starboard tack, let the other craft pass, then bear up, and get your head on the other tack; regain your birth on the larboard tack, back, and fill with your partner; box-haul her, wear round twice against the sun, in company with the opposite craft and your own—afterwards box-haul her again, and bring up.

"L'ETE."—Shoot a head about two fathoms, till you nearly come stern on, to the other under weigh—then make astern board to your birth side out for a bend; first to starboard, then to port, make sail and pass the other craft; get your head round on the other tack; another side to starboard and port, make sail to regain your birth, back and fill, and box-haul your partner.

"LA POULE."—Heave a head and pass your adversary yard arm to yard arm, regain your birth on the other tack in the same order; fall on your heel, and bring up with your partner; she then manœuvres ahead, heaves all aback, shoots ahead again, and pays off alongside—you then make sail, in company with her, till nearly astern with the other line, make a stern board, and cast her off to shift for herself, regain your birth by the best means in your power, and let go your anchor.

"LA TRENISE."—Wear round as before against the sun twice, box haul the lady, range up alongside her, and make sail in company; when half way across to the other shore, drop astern with the tide, shoot and cast her off, tow, now back and fill as before, box-haul her and yourself into your birth, and bring up.

"LA PASTOURALLE."—Shoot ahead alongside your partner, make astern board; make all sail over to the other coast, let go the hawser, pay off into your birth, and take a turn; the three crafts opposite range up abreast towards you twice, and back astern again; now manœuvre any rig you please, only under easy sail, as it is always a light wind (zephyrs as they call it) in this passage; as soon as you see their helms down, haul round in company with your partner and them, on the larboard tack, and make all sail with your partner into your birth, and bring up.

The *Constitutionnel* says, "Of all the inventions to which the legitimatists, in their despair and confusion, have given themselves up, the following is the most recent:—In the saloons of the noble inhabitants of the Fobourg St. Germain, it is now circulated that the secret husband of the Duchess of Berry is Louis XVII., who, according to the most incontrovertible evidence, has survived all the vicissitudes of his infancy. Consequently, the Duchess is not only Regent, but actually Queen of France." The belief of any such absurdity by any human being seems scarcely credible.

Extract of a letter of the 26th ult. from Madrid:—"A singular fact is, the intimacy that has existed for about a week between King Ferdinand and his brother Don Carlos. Almost every day the latter passes an hour and a half in the King's room, smoking cigars with him. This circumstance is the more astonishing, as Ferdinand has always hated his brother; but it is explained by the Portuguese question, which it is wished to terminate independently of any plan that might come from the Queen. A detachment of troops of the line was sent out yesterday in pursuit of a band of robbers, who stopped the Valentia mail near Mota, and robbed it of 32,000 rials. At the head of the band was a monk, who, with a poignard in his hand, forced the passengers to cry "Long live Don Carlos! Down with the Queen;" Seven out of the 15 political offenders who took refuge in Portugal have been taken and brought back by our troops, who went in pursuit of them, and cast into prison. Application has been made to the Portuguese government to have the others given up."

VOLCANIC ISLANDS.—A very brilliant representation in miniature of the manner in which such volcanic groups of islands as the Azores emerged from the ocean, may be produced by immersing a bottle of phosphuretted hydrogen in the water of a pneumatic cistern, and then removing the cork. As the bubbles of gas rise to the surface and come in contact with the open air, they instantly take fire, and exhibit the appearance of so many cones of flame ascending spontaneously from the midst of the water.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

CONFESSION OF AN IRISH PEASANT.—Luke M. Geoghan being at confession, owned among other things that he had stolen a pig from Tim Carrol. The priest told him that he must make restitution; Luke couldn't—how could he, when he had eaten it long ago? Then he must give Tim one of his own. No; Luke didn't like that—it wouldn't satisfy his conscience—it wouldn't be the downright identical pig he stole. Well, the priest said, if he wouldn't he'd rue it, for that the *corpus delictum*, Tim's pig, would be brought forward against him at his final reckoning. "You don't mane that, father?" "Indeed but the father did." "And may be Tim himself will be there too?" "Most certainly." "Och, then, why bother about the trifle *this* side the grave? If Tim's there, and the pig's there, sure I can make restitution to him *then*, you know."—*Monthly Magazine.*

The Chamber of Peers, in France, have decreed the admission of freemen of colour in the colonies to the full rights of citizenship, by a great majority.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.

There is of course a great deal of speculation afloat as to the party who has the honour to bear the title of husband to the Duchess of Berry, or rather, as the marriage is doubtful, who will claim a paternal interest in the child to which she is about to give birth. Some say the younger Bourmont is the father; others, that she was indiscreet enough to play the wanton with her betrayer Deutz. We have reason to believe that neither of these suppositions is the right one. The Duchess, whilst in La Vendee, was attended for several weeks by a young and handsome viscount, named S———e St. J———, and for some days they were entirely together, the viscount, dressed as a peasant, driving the cart in which the Duchess, also disguised as a peasant, was conveyed from place to place.

Some time previously to the arrest of the Duchess, this gentleman came to London, for the purpose it is said, of raising a loan in favour of Henry the 5th, among the friends of the Duchess in this country. Soon after the arrest of her Royal Highness, he left for Vienna, in the hope, as is rumoured by those who knew him, of inducing the Emperor of Austria to intercede for her being liberated, and thus preventing the scandalous denouncement which is about to take place at Blaye. The viscount is, as we have observed, a handsome fellow. His age does not exceed thirty, and he would pass for an Adonis even among the exquisites of our own Aristocracy. The Duchess has few personal charms, but her manners are fascinating; and independently of her high rank, would sufficiently account for an attachment on the side of the gentleman. It is stated in a letter from Paris, that in consequence of this discovery, which is likely to deprive the Duchess of a great portion of her political influence, arrangements will be made for her speedy *liberation.*—*Court Journal.*

BURKE.—At the time I refer to, and when pointed out to strangers in the streets, as a renowned orator, statesman, and writer, he usually wore a blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, brown breeches, and grey worsted stockings; and a wig of fair, curly hair, made to look natural. He also commonly used spectacles; so that it is not easy to describe his face. But I noticed that he had many wrinkles, and those more of thought than age. He had a double chin, as it is termed; large nostrils, a rather long, irregular nose, and a wide, and as it were, a loose mouth, such as many public speakers have. His speeches were always worth listening to; though his attitude was often unbecoming, as he would keep one hand in his waistcoat pocket, and the other frequently in his bosom, and swing his body from side to side, while his feet were fixed to one spot. Being an Irishman, he not only spoke with an Irish accent, which might be excused, but with an Irish pronunciation, for which there is no excuse; because English people of good education must needs know how to pronounce their own language; and when an Irishman of discernment and talents speaks differently, it must be because he choses to do so, which is ridiculous. In spite of these objections, such were the charms of his eloquence, his words flowed in so grand a torrent, and he so abounded in happy metaphor and well-applied learning, that although I have heard him for several hours together, I do not remember being conscious of weariness or impatience, while he was on his legs.—*Recollections of the late Mrs. Piozzi.*

PITT.—Pitt was a tall thin man, of a fair skin, and with rather an effeminate gait. He had light-coloured hair, and grey, watery eyes, and a projecting sharp-pointed nose, a little turned up. His forehead, in the part nearest to his eyebrows, came far out, as may be seen in his statues and busts; and to those who are observers of human faces, gave the notion of his being a man of the greatest possible clearness of thought, and firmness of character; and such he proved himself on every occasion. His manner of speaking in the House (and I seldom heard him except in Parliament) was very lordly and commanding; he generally stretched forth his right arm to its utmost length, kept his left hand on his hip, or on the table, near which he usually stood, and his feet at a proper distance from each other, and spoke deliberately, like a person reading from a well-written book, and in a voice as loud and deep almost as a bell.—*Ibid.*

SHERIDAN.—Sheridan was above the middle height: his limbs were well-formed, but rather heavy, and his shoulders somewhat round; he had one leg perceptibly larger than the other. His face, in the lower part, was fat, and all over too rosy for a very temperate or very discreet man. His eyes were most remarkable—large, of a dark colour, and shining, as if fire came from them; when near and immediately in front of him, few could bear to look steadily at his countenance. In pronouncing his orations, he had endless grace and variety of action; using both arms with such propriety, that by their movements one might nearly conjecture what he was saying. His voice had in it almost every sort of musical sound; it was sometimes as sweet as the notes of a violin, and at others as mellow as an organ. He was so great a master of original wit, rhetoric without rules, and natural eloquence of every kind, that he made those who heard him speak, believe him in the right for the time, be the subject of his oration what it might. He was, in short, neither moral, learned, nor wise; but so amazingly clever that he completely imposed himself as such, upon his hearers, while declaiming either on the hustings or in Parliament.—*Ibid.*

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A few days ago while a sporting friend of ours was plying the luring fly on the river Doon, he was successful in hooking a pretty large salmon, and after running it for some time, the plunging of the fish attracted the attention of a spaniel, by which the angler was accompanied, when the dog dashed into the flood, grasping the salmon by the back, near the head, actually brought it ashore and deposited it at his master's feet.—*Ayr Observer.*

COURSING EXTRAORDINARY.—Two gentlemen (one of whom is a resident of this place) witnessed, a few days ago, not far from Louth, an almost unprecedented specimen of coursing. Riding along the high road, accompanied by a greyhound bitch, they espied a hare in the middle of a grass field. The bitch was "laid on," giving the hare about 100 yards start, and either from her want of local knowledge or some other cause, puss never quitted the paddock, but continued running round it at speed, followed closely by the enemy. This race in the ring continued until the hare fell from sheer feebleness, and the bitch had not sufficient vigour left to enable her to reach the spot where she lay. After a truce of ten minutes, the chace was renewed and sustained for some time, until at length the hare was captured; but the bitch in effecting this, sank exhausted to the ground with her prize in her mouth, and it was found necessary to carry her off from the scene of triumph.—*Hull Advertiser.*

HERTFORDSHIRE BOORS.—The Hertfordshire peasants are notorious for their want of urbanity. Indeed, as regards all that relates to the *bienseances de societé*, they are as great brutes as any gentleman alive. A lady, while on a visit to a friend residing in the country, had during her rides on horseback in the neighbourhood become perfectly aware of the boorishness of the peasantry. One day, when riding unattended, she came to a by-gate of her host's park, which had not a lodge. A chubby boy was swinging to and fro upon it. She ventured to beg that he would hold it open while she passed. To her utter amazement he did so! Delighted with his complacency, she gave him a shilling, observing, "It is quite clear, my lad, from your civility, that *you* are not a native of Hertfordshire." The reply was, "Thee'rt a liar—I be!"—*Monthly Magazine.*

KILKENNY ASSIZES—SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Baron Foster opened the commission this day.

GRAND JURY.—John Baker, Esq., foreman; Earl of Ossory, Sir Josiah C. Coghill, Bart., Sir Jonah W. Cuffe, Bart., Wm. F. Tighe, John Flood, Henry Wemys, William Bayley, John Power, sen., William M. Reade, Richard Cox, James K. Aylward, Thomas Neville, George Hely, jun., Patrick Power, William Ponsonby, John Power, jun., Pooley A. Warren, T. T. Bookey, Arthur St. George, Peter Conallan, Wm. Stannard, and John Shee, Esqrs.

Baron FOSTER charged the jury, and, after alluding to the disturbed state of the county, observed, there was one remarkable case on the calendar to which he wished to call their attention, as on it the grand jury might require some assistance from the court—it was that of Captain J. Burke. A verdict of "wilful murder" had been found against him by what was miscalled a Coroner's jury, on the inquest at Mooncoin. He understood that it was in contemplation to attempt to send him to trial on the finding of that jury, without sending up any bill to the grand jury. Such a course upon the finding of a coroner's jury was sometimes open; but, from what he had seen of the inquest which it had been his duty to examine, he anticipated that it would turn out that Captain Burke would not be arraigned upon it. The argument of counsel might change his opinion, possibly, but at present he thought that no prosecution could be grounded on those proceedings, which appeared to him to have been strangely conducted. He, therefore, considered it as not impossible that a bill of indictment might be sent up to them; and he should, therefore, for their information, state the law as to homicides by public officers in the execution of their duty. They were all aware that there were several species of homicides—murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide—and an officer might commit any of them; but the case of an officer was not the same as that of an ordinary individual; he (the officer) must perform his duty, the obligation was imposed upon him; he must execute the law, by peaceable means if he could, but if that were impossible he must employ force—certainly he ought to use as little force as possible—but the duty must be performed; the law, therefore, clothes him with proportionate protection. Whatever force he may employ to execute his duty, *a fortiori*, he may, in order to defend himself if assaulted, and he is not obliged, like a common person to "retire to the wall"—that is, to retreat if assaulted. A public officer is not called on by law to retreat; his duty is, on the contrary, to stand fast and perform his office. If, in the execution of that duty, he cruelly, unnecessarily, or wantonly takes away life, it is murder; but if employed in execution of his duty, and he is really resisted or assailed, it comes to no more than manslaughter; and if there is a reasonable necessity created for the act that causes death, he is not guilty even of manslaughter, but the homicide is justifiable, and they should ignore the bills if satisfied that he had that reasonable necessity for so acting. It was impossible to lay down any abstract rules of what reasonable necessity is—every case must be judged by its peculiar circumstances; but 'tis plain that an officer need not wait till the mortal stroke was descending on his head; nor, on the other side, should he use deadly weapons but with due caution and forbearance. It was for the jury in all cases to pronounce whether, under all the circumstances, there was that reasonable necessity. It had been his duty to read the evidence taken on the inquest, and he might, therefore, surmise the nature of the evidence that might be laid before the grand jury; and if it should appear the countrymen were surrounding the officer—that there were shouts of "Carrickshock" and of "Gibbons," and that the chapel bells were ringing, it would be for them to judge, taking those and all other circumstances into consideration, what ought to be their finding. It was possible a cross bill for a riot or for resistance to the police might be sent up to them; if sent, their course should be to bear both sides. The case would be then fully before them, and they could then judge of all the facts satisfactorily. There was yet another rule of law for their consideration. When a number of persons assemble on any unlawful business, a stroke given by one is, in law, the stroke of all, and a murder by one is a murder by them all. But, as to officers and men employed in the execution of a lawful duty, the law is not so—it is the very reverse; each man is accountable only for his own act—the consequence necessarily is, that if the police are out, and one of them commits a murder, the murderer only is accountable; a man by his side is not guilty, unless he aided him; therefore, unless some person be identified as the person guilty, they cannot find the bill. If, however, an officer gives the command to fire, though they could not name the person who fired, the officer would be responsible for the consequences. He had only to add, that if there were any doubts on their minds in the course of the investigation, he would give them any assistance in his power.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, MARCH 11.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock this morning and, after the arrangement of the preliminary business which occupied a considerable time, the trials were proceeded with. There was an excellent attendance of petty jurors.

The first prisoners put to the bar were *John Holohan, Edward Moylan, William Fitzpatrick*, and *Patrick Fitzpatrick*, indicted for a misdemeanour—for assaulting the house of Thomas Bulger at Clinstown, on the 16th January last, and for beating Bulger and his family. The following gentlemen were sworn on the petit jury:—

William Bayley, jun. of Johnswell, Thos. H. Ball, of Ballyragget Lodge, John P. Ryan, of Danganmore, Edward Bulger, of Ballynabarna, Lancellot S. Ball, of Three Castles, Ambrose Shearman, of Dowrith, W. Wheeler, of The Rocks, Robert Stannard, of Grange, Robert Neville, of Marymount, James W. Pope, of Wellington, William H. Hunt, of Jerpoint, and Francis Butler of Borrismore, Esqrs.

Thos. Bulger was then called and examined by Mr. Scott, K.C.—Was living in Clinstown, in this county, on the 16th of January, and remembers that night when a number of Whitefeet came and broke open his door, about 11 o'clock; was in bed at the time; either five or six came in, and they ran up to the bed and said "are you within Bulger;" they struck at him with a long pole, and hit him on the hip; he then bounced out, and then he got another blow across the back; there was no light at that time; they threw some straw on the turf which was on the hearth, and it blazed up; he then saw and knew five of them perfectly well; witness remained behind the door in his shirt; after the man said, "Bulger are you within," John Holohan said, "Captain, will I kill him," and the Captain said, "Yes, give him Marum's death." The Captain of the party was Patrick Maguire, but he is not taken; the light was immediately put out, but afterwards blazed up, and they then struck at his wife and four small children in the bed, the eldest not ten years of age; witness did not long remain behind the door; when they struck at his wife so severely, he thinks they thought it was himself; when he got out he ran in his shirt as fast as he could to Freshford to the police barrack; knows four of the men well who entered his house that night, but one of them was not taken; (the witness here identified three of the prisoners, Moylan, John Holohan, and William Fitzpatrick) they lived within two or three fields of witness, who had been living in his present house since last May; they burned his coat, waistcoat, a bed, and blanket, and some of his children's clothes that night; was not present when they were burned, but his wife was.

Anne Bulger (wife of the last witness) supported her husband's evidence.

John Ashberry (a sergeant of police) examined by Mr. Scott—Remembers the night in question; was in Freshford and saw Bulger about 10 o'clock that night in his shirt; he told witness that his house was attacked and that his family he was afraid were murdered by that time; witness went to the house, but found no people in it; saw clothes burning on the floor; saw the children afterwards; three of them were all bloody; Bulger's wife was hardly able to stand up; she complained of her back and shoulder; they were black from the blows; witness and his party took the four prisoners into custody that night; took them in their own or their father's houses in bed.

Cross-examined—Exaimed the clothes and shoes of the four men that night; they had no fresh marks on them, but were dirty from being at work all day in the fields.

To the Judge—The furthest house not a hundred perches from Bulger's.

Re-examined—Thinks one of the Fitzpatrick's was with him when he searched Bulger's for the mutton; the last man he arrested was dressed when he was taken; he took up one on the information of the woman; the ground was dry that night.

To the Judge—Examined the shoes, but can't say if the dirt wash fresh or not; can't say if their shoes would have a different appearance if they had been out that night; thinks they would not. (The case closed here on the part of the Crown.

Michael Fitzpatrick (father to Paddy); Darby Fitzpatrick (brother to two of the prisoners); Wm. Holohan (uncle to John Holoban); Paul Moylan (brother to one of the prisoners); and Edmond Grace proved *alibis* for their respective friends.

Thomas Tunstead examined—Knows Thomas Bulger the prosecutor; he lived with witness in the County Carlow for eight or ten years; has been three years away; any man that would know him as well as he did would not give him credit on his oath.

Cross-examined—Bulger was a sober man, but does not consider him an honest man. (A discharge was here handed to witness by Counsel, which he acknowledged to be in his own handwriting and said he gave it to Bulger when he was parting with him. It gave Bulger the highest character for honesty and sobriety, and stated that he held 24 acres of land from witness; that he paid his rent regularly until within the last two years when his crop failed and he met with a loss of 20*l.*) Great laughter was produced by the reading of the discharge. The examination then proceeded. The character was not right as to his honesty (a laugh); was not often examined in a court of justice before, except by chance he'd be summoned; he gave the character by way of getting Bulger into another piece of land; witness lives in Knockbawn, in the County Carlow; the Whitefeet visited him about twelve months since looking for arms; they shot his dog after that.

Peter Loughnan, Esq. and Florence Lalor, Esq. gave the prisoners good characters.

The learned judge then proceed to charge the jury. His Lordship remarked that the facts stated by the witnesses would have justified a prosecution for a capital offence, but they had only been indicted for a misdemeanour. After recapitulating the evidence, in the course of which his Lordship fully explained the nature of the alibi defences, the jury retired to their chamber, and in about ten minutes returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against the four prisoners. Sentence not yet passed.

The next prisoner put to the bar was *Thomas Griffin*, charged with assaulting the dwelling house of William Hanrahan, at Shamboe, on the 7th January; also with breaking his windows, and demanding money.

William Hanrahan, sworn—Lives at Shanboe, near Ross; remembers in January last when he was called out of his bed; witness said when he heard the voice, "that is Griffin;" it was then between one and two o'clock; was going to open the door, but was desired by one of the fellows not; they desired him to send out some money; there were about two or three persons in all; they asked his father for 5s.; the fellow asked how much he had; when witness told him he "shot through the window," and said he'd burn the house if he did'nt get more; thinks there was no ball in the gun; thinks another shot which he heard was fired into the house also; they did'nt take the 5s.; knew Griffin as long as he knew any body; the voice said, "Hanrahan get up out of the bed; witness said to his brother "that was Griffin," as he was getting up out of bed, does'nt think the people at the door heard him; in about three or four minutes after the second shot Mr Wood the Chief Constable, and the Police, came in with Griffin in custody.

No defence was attempted on behalf of the prisoner, whom the Jury without leaving the box, found *Guilty*. Sentence not passed.

Stephen Brenan and *Eleanor Willoughby* indicted for the robbery of Patrick Byrne, on his way from the fair of Ballinakill, were both found *Guilty*.

Thomas Freney and *Michael Carroll* were then placed at the bar charged with having been found in arms on the 3d March, instant.

Lambert Wood, C. C., sworn—Knows the two prisoners at the bar; took them on the night of the 3d instant; he was then on patrol between Ballyneal and Inistiogue; he had but two Police with him at the time, and was returning to his station about half-past twelve o'clock at night; heard five or six shots, and he went towards the place where he saw a party of six or seven men; listened for some time and heard one of them say, "we'll go to a house"—(does'nt recollect the name;) another said "no, he'd get no money there." When witness got within ten yards of the party he challenged them; some of them ran off, and the police fired and wounded one of them in the neck (the prisoner Carroll); a gun was found close to Carroll where he fell, and he had the powder now produced in his possession; witness heard about a dozen shots altogether that night; some of the party whistled, and he (witness) answered them, when they desired them to come over as they were waiting.

Christopher Johnston (sergeant of police) sworn—Witness took Freney that night; he had only two flints in his pockets but a gun was lying within less than a yard of him; the prisoner was endeavouring to hide himself; some of the party ran away; the gun produced was that which Freney had; it was after being discharged; witness saw a gun presented at the police by some of the party before he fired; Freney and Carroll were taken in the very field where the entire party were.

Mr. Pierce Garvey was then called and said he never heard any thing before laid to Carroll's charge; does'nt know Freney so well but never heard any thing against him either.

Cross-examined—Witness's house was lately attacked and robbed of arms and money.

Mr. Cotterell sworn—Knows Freney for sixteen or seventeen years; if he was a bad character he must have heard it.

Cross-examined—Lives about two miles from Freney's; witness sent in his fire arms; that's the reason his house was not attacked, he supposes.

The Learned Judge shortly recapitulated the evidence and the Jury without leaving the box returned a verdict of *Guilty* against both prisoners. Sentence not passed.

CITY COURT.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY.

This Court was not opened until the arrival of Judge Torrens about twelve o'clock on Monday. The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury:—

Alderman William Robertson, (late Mayor) foreman; Alderman S. Mathews, Alderman Henry Gore, Alderman John M'Craith, Alderman William Grace, Clayton Bayly, Edward Cooke, James P. Lanphier, John Barwis, N. Shanahan, Michael Comerford, Henry J. Loughnan, Thomas C. Duffy, Denis Cormack, jun., William Kearesboro, Parr Kingsmill, James Burnham, Edmond Smithwick, Thomas Bradley, Michael Sullivan, Langrishe Prim, Richard O'Donnell, John Tresham, Esqrs.

His Lordship briefly addressed the grand jury. The principal part of his charge related to the law of homicide, which was so fully explained in the county court by Baron Foster (as reported elsewhere) that we deem it unnecessary here to insert the remarks of Judge Torrens on the subject.

The first prisoner put to the bar was *Mary Robinson*. She was indicted for robbing the barrack room of Captain Crowley, 74th Regt., of two pair of boots, a dressing gown and a pistol.

——— Rolleston, servant to Captain Crowley, proved the robbery against the prisoner.

The jury without leaving the box found a verdict of *Guilty*.

Thomas Mitchel was indicted for burglariously breaking into the dwelling house of the Rev. Richard Graves, at Palmerstown, on the 31st December last.

The Rev. Richard Graves proved that on that evening between half-past five and six o'clock he was in his parlour with his wife, mother and sister, when he heard a rap at the hall door. He went out to the hall and asked "who was there," a voice answered "a friend;" witness suspecting that it was not a friend, was in the act of stooping for a wooden bolt to place across the door when it was forced in and three men rushed in, two of whom collered witness and demanded his arms; witness said he would not give them any; they insisted he should and asked him what arms were in the house. He at length told them there were a pair of small pistols on the chimney piece in the parlour; they brought him in, still holding him, and he handed a pistol to each of those who so held him; one of those men was the prisoner. Some of the party then demanded a gun, which he declared he had not; they then said they would swear him to that fact, but he refused to be sworn, and a voice from the outside called out to take the gentleman's word. They then went away not having committed any violence but what he had already mentioned; the prisoner appeared to be in a state of intoxication. Witness's family were extremely alarmed and their agitation at the time was so great that he is certain they could not now identify any of the persons who were there; but he himself had no doubt of the identity of the prisoner either now or when he saw him in custody the morning after the outrage. Mr. Graves also identified the pistol produced to him.

The prisoner was found *Guilty*.

Thomas Loughlin, Patrick Loughlin, and *Michael Keating*, were indicted under the Whiteboy acts for attacking the dwelling house of James Butler at Garretcreen on the night of the 4th Nov. last. There was another count for a burglary which the crown counsel declined prosecuting.

The guilt of the prisoners was clearly established against them, and the jury found a verdict accordingly.

KING'S COUNTY ASSIZES.

These assizes terminated on Saturday evening last, after which Mr. Edward Tickel, K.C., on behalf of the Crown, and those with whom he acted, Messrs. Martley, Clarke, and Arabin, returned thanks to the Grand and Petit Juries, for their very early and prompt attendance, and the determination which they evinced in the discharge of their solemn duties. The learned counsel commented in a strain of elocution on this topic, when the juries were all discharged.

The following is a summary of the trials: Bryan Colgan, and Catherine Galvin, for the murder of James Galvin (the husband of the unfortunate woman), to be executed this day, and their bodies delivered over to the hospital for dissection; Pat. Doyle, George Keegan, John Keegan, John Cassidy, James Morrison, found guilty of shooting at Michael Kirwan, in his house, to be hanged on 26th instant; William Mulloy, for shooting at, with intent to kill, Elizabeth Larkin, to be hanged on 21st instant; eighteen prisoners have been sentenced to transportation, their offences being all of an insurrectionary character. The minor convictions amount to above fifty, five of whom are to be publicly whipped through Phillipstown.

Chief Justice Doherty and Chief Baron Joy left this on Sunday morning for Dublin, from whence they proceed on Tuesday morning to open their respective Courts on Wednesday, at Maryborough.

POSTPONEMENT OF LEITRIM ASSIZES.

The Assizes for the county of Leitrim have been, as was generally anticipated, postponed, in consequence of the reports made to the Judges by the Board of Health at Carrick-on-Shannon, of the state of disease in that town and neighbourhood. To what period the postponement may extend is not definitively settled. The Connaught Circuit is not likely to close before the 4th or 5th of April. Sligo Assizes commenced on Saturday. From Sligo the Judges go to Castlebar on the 16th, and from thence to Galway, on the 26th; thus completing a circuit seldom exampled for its duration and pressure, particularly of criminal business.—*Roscommon Gazette.*

COUNTY KERRY ASSIZES.

GRAND JURY.—Arthur Blennerhassett, Foreman, Hon. Wm. Brown, Maurice Fitzgerald, John Bateman, William Denny, Pierse Crosbey, Thomas Herbert, John O'Connell, John Hickson, Wm. Meredith, P. B. Hussey, Francis Chute, Wm. Gunt, Arthur Blennerhassett, Thomas C. Ponsonby, James O'Connell, James Butler, James Hickson, Daniel Mahony, Dennis M'Carthy, David P. Thompson, Christopher Galwey, and S. E. Coles, Esqrs.

The Lumley family at one time claimed their descent from Adam. This occasioned James the First to say in his Scotch accent, when he saw it at Lumley Castle, in his way from the North, "I never before kenn'd what was Adam's surname, but I now find it was Adam Loomley."

Waterford Mail.

THE CHURCH.

(From *Bell's Weekly Messenger*).

As Lord Althorp intends to bring on his bill for the commutation of tithes in the course of the week, we propose to state a few facts with regard to the revenues of the church in clerical hands. As we desire reform, and not spoliation,—a fair commutation of tithes, and not confiscation—we are persuaded that our readers will give an attentive consideration to the facts laid before them from parliamentary documents.

The tithes in England and Wales are to be considered under the two heads—such as belong to lay proprietors, and such as belong to ecclesiastical. One third of the whole tithes of the country are in the hands of laymen. The deans, prebendaries, canons, and cathedral dignitaries in England and Wales amount to about six hundred in number, and the total of their consolidated income is £300,000. The incomes of archbishops and bishops is as follows:—Canterbury £27,000 per annum; York £10,000.—Of bishops, London £14,000, Durham £17,000, Winchester £14,000, Ely £12,000. The income of the other bishops is, upon an average, £3,500 per annum.

It appears by the Parliamentary papers of 1818, (vol. xviii. p. 215.) that the whole tithe paid to the clergy, when wheat was £6 8s. per quarter, was £1,722,448 11s 4d. The whole paid to them when wheat was £3 19s 2d (the price of the year 1818), was £1,426,627 18s 0½d., or less than one million and a half. The whole tithe now paid to the clergy, when wheat is £2 12s 2d per quarter, is £951,085 2s, or not quite one million. In addition to this the clergy have, in some parishes, land instead of tithe, under inclosure acts. (*Lords' Corn Report*, 1814). Now it is quite certain that land has not been given in lieu of all the tithes in any thing like half these cases. But allow *half*, and what will be the result? There are 10,693 parishes in England and Wales; this will leave about 9,000 with tithes. Then, if we divide the tithes equally, each parish clergyman would have had £191 7s 7½d. a year when wheat was £6 8s per quarter, and £158 10s 3½d a year when it was £3 19s 2 per quarter, and now, at the present price of wheat, viz. £2 12s 2d per quarter, each parish clergyman *would have an income of about* £100 *a year*.

Now to get the *whole* income of the parish clergy, we must add their incomes in those parishes where commutations have taken place. One with another, these parishes will be of the same size with the others, and the incomes about the same. Then, when corn was at £6 8s. per quarter, these parishes would bring in £324,008 9s. 1½d.; and the *whole* income of the parish clergy would then have been £2,046,457 0s. 5½d. When corn was at £3 19s. 2d. (higher nearly by one-third than it is now), those parishes brought in £268,863 8s. 6½d., and the whole income of the parish clergy would then have been £1,694,991 6s. 7½d. As wheat is now only £2 12s. 2d. per quarter, it cannot of course be so at this moment; that is, the income of the parish clergy is little more at present than *one million one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum*. If *divided*, each clergyman would have about £112 per year.

There are in England and Wales 4361 livings *under* £150 per annum. (Parliamentary Papers of 1818, vol. 18, p. 216.) At that period corn was £3 19s. 2d. per quarter; and it is now one-third less. One-third, therefore, is to be deducted from the present estimate.

There are under £10	12	above £10 under £20	45
Above £20 under £30	110	above £30 under £40	216
Above £40 under £50	314	above £50 under £60	314
Above £60 under £70	301	above £70 under £80	278
Above £80 under £90	251	above £90 under £100	394
Above £100 under £110	250	above £110 under £120	289
Above £120 under £130	254	above £130 under £140	217
Above £140 under £150	219		

There are not four livings in all England worth £4,000 per annum. There are not 30 livings (besides) in all England worth £2,000 per year. If any one says there are, let the names be given. Livings, which in the high times were worth £2,500 per annum, are now worth only £1200.

Such is a state of facts with respect to the incomes of the clergy. Undoubtedly many livings are in the hands of pluralists, and this is a great scandal to the church. But we would not have the odium of creating pluralisms flung entirely upon the church. The crown and the minister of the day are the great cause of pluralities; and if it be so generally expected of the clergy that they should resist the temptation of holding two or more benefices, let the minister of the day, the Lord Chancellor in particular, and all other patrons whatever, be hindered from offering the temptation.

Before residence can be strictly insisted upon from all clergymen, pluralities should be abolished, and every benefice should be made able to maintain an incumbent; and until this be the case, it would be absurd to require residence upon every living, and cruel to enforce it. The most desirable of objects in all church reforms is to secure the residence of a qualified incumbent upon every living in the kingdom, and we believe there is no well disposed clergyman who would not join in praying for such a blessing upon the church and his country. The true ends of all ecclesiastical establishments are, that the clergy should be as efficient as possible in doing good both to the souls and bodies of men; and we know no better means to this end than by securing an incumbent, and a proper maintenance for such incumbent, in every parish.

We trust that Lord Althorp's measure will be directed to this main point, and of one thing we are quite persuaded, that the temporal condition of the clergy will be materially improved by a commutation of tithes. We apprehend that, in order to effect the desirable purpose of residence, it will be necessary not only to abolish pluralities, but to adopt Lord Henley's admirable plan of dividing the incomes of cathedrals, deans, prebendaries, &c. amongst the laborious clergy. Tenderness is undoubtedly due to living persons, and their incomes must continue during their lives. But, as vacancies occur, this fund must be looked to as a permanent source for augmenting small livings.

On obtaining improved Varieties of Corn by the Cross Impregnation of existing Kinds.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine* suggests the advantage that might be derived from sowing, in the same field, the seed not of one sort of wheat only, but of various sorts; so that, when the wheats come to be in blossom, the pollen from each may be diffused among the intermixed wheats, and thus give rise to a new and better seed or grain. Numberless varieties are produced among flowers, take the poppy, for instance, by sowing in the same bed the seeds not of one kind of poppy only, but the seeds of different kinds. And Mr. Knight has shown what may be done by fertilizing one sort of pea with the pollen of another. Yet agriculturalists have never yet availed themselves of these facts, in regard to the cultivation of that staff of life, wheat corn. For the success of this experiment, all, or the greater part of the different sorts of wheat should come into blossom at the same time.

The Hydro-Oxygen Microscope.—An exhibition of a highly interesting nature, is just opened in Old Bond-street, London. It consists of a series of objects magnified from 10,000 to 300,000 times! The solar microscope, which displays like wonders, can only be used on a fine day, and for a few hours on any day; whereas, in this hydro-oxygen microscope, the light is artificial, and therefore always at command. The light is produced by a combination of the hydrogen and oxygen gases, propelled in their ignited state, upon a mass of lime; as a proof of its intense power, we may mention, that it was used by Lieut. Drummond on the trigonometrical survey, and was seen at a distance of sixty miles. On this occasion many animate and inanimate objects were exhibited: a hair appeared like a tube, an inch or more in diameter;—the sting of a bee like a barbed arrow several feet in length; a drop of water containing hundreds of living animalculæ; and as the season advances, living objects in their larva and pupa state, will be added. This instrument has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Cooper, the professor of chemistry, and Mr. Cary, the optician. Mr. Babbage, Professor Buckland, Mr. Faraday, and many other eminent men of science, were present on the occasion.

CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The society met on Tuesday at their Rooms, Grafton-street; Barre Beresford, Esq., in the Chair.

It was deemed advisable that, pending the present proceedings in parliament, the society should, in the absence of all specific information as to the precise intentions of government, refrain for the present from all political discussions calculated to retard or promote the contemplated measures of ministers with respect to this country.

The meeting was therefore occupied the entire of the day in investigating and discussing the financial affairs of the Society—the claims upon its funds, with their respective amounts—the engagements entered into by the committee, whether positively or contingently; and in debating which were binding and which not.

At six o'clock the Society adjourned to Tuesday next.

Mr. Beresford having left the chair, and Mr. W. Blaney Wade having been called thereto, thanks being previously voted to the former for his conduct and impartiality.

THE CHURCH.

At an Ordination held by the the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, on the 3d inst., Arthur Gore Pemberton, M. A., Trinity College, Dublin, received the orders of deacon

THE ARMY.

(From the Correspondent of the *Limerick Chronicle* at Barbadoes, dated 11th February—"The head-quarters and three companies of the 36th regiment, under the command of Major Crosse, embarked on board his Majesty's ships North Star, Columbine, and Arachne, and the army brigantine Duke of York, on the 1st inst., for Antigua, to relieve the 86th regiment, which will be conveyed in the same vessels to Demerara; their head-quarters to be at Berbice, whence these ships will bring the head-quarters, and three companies of the 65th regiment to Barbadoes. The Athol troop ship, with two companies of the Royal Artillery under the command of Lieut-Col. Lacy, with drafts for the 19th and 25th regiments, arrived here in 29 days from Dublin on the 2d inst; the only casualty being a gunner drowned during the voyage; these men are all disembarked here. On the arrival of the Romney troop ship, daily expected, the company for Jamaica (of the Royal Artillery) and that of Capt. Hope from this command for England, with Lieut.-Col. Birch, Lieutetants Shuttleworth and Tremain, will embark for England, via Jamaica. So soon as the Athol has refitted, the left wing of the 36th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Murray, with the band, grenadiers, and Capt. King's company, will embark for St. Kit's, to relieve the left wing 86th, under the command of Capt. Sidley, which will proceed to Demerara to replace that of the 65th regiment ordered to Barbadoes. All the regiments in this command are healthy. The only new appointments are as follows—Capt. Hamilton, 19th regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is Acting Military Secretary; Lieut. Byrne, Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut. Wilson, 93d Highlanders, Acting First Adjutant."

Lieut. Wetherall, 44th Lieut. O'Callaghan, 49th, Lieut. Fitzgerald, 16th, and Lieut. Ramsay, 49th, left London on Saturday for Bombay, and Ensigns Jackson and Goodrich, 57th for Madras.

Lieut. Robertson, 96th regt. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir L. Smith, who proceeds for his Government at Barbadoes, in a merchant vessel on Friday next.

On Friday embarked in the river Thames, on board the *City of Londonderry* steam packet, the undermentioned detachments of regiments for Dublin, on route to join their respective regiments and reserve companies—10th Hussars, for Longford; 5th Foot, for Nenagh; 22d, for Plymouth; 28th, for Cork; 34th, for Boyle; 56th, for Kinsale; 66th, for Wexford; 70th, for Waterford; 90th, for Dublin.

On Sunday, the depot of the 10th regiment of foot for some time stationed at Clonmel, received a sudden route, and on Monday morning marched for Fermoy. The depot of the 23d Fusileers, from Fermoy, replace them.

Army Pensions.—Aroyal warrant, bearing date 7th Feb. 1833, has been published by order of the House of Commons. It says that a soldier, enlisted for unlimited service, cannot demand his discharge as a *matter of right*, either with or without a pension; but discharge may be granted—1. On acccount of incapacity for further service. 2. In consequence of reduction of the military establishments. 3. As an indulgence upon certain conditions. Permanent pensions—The scale for wounds in action—First degree—Men able to contribute towards earning a livelihood, although rendered by wounds unfit for the ordinary duties of a soldier—Private 6d. to 9d.; corporal 9d. to 1s.; sergeant 1s. to 1s. 6d.—Second degree—Men rendered incapable by wounds of earning a livelihood, but not requiring the aid of another person—private 1s.; corporal 1s. 4d.; sergeant 1s. 10d. Third degree—Men losing two limbs, or both eyes, from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the assistance and care of some other person—private 1s. 6d. to 2s.; corporal 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d. sergeant 2s. 6d to 3s. Forfeiture of pensions—A soldier forfeits all claim to pension who has been convicted by a court-martial of the crime of desertion; of having wilfully maimed himself, or of having tampered with his eyes, or caused a total or partial loss of sight by his vice, intemperance, or other misconduct; of having made, or being privy to the making of any false entry, or of producing any fraudulent document, either as regards his own services or those of any other person; and upon conviction by a court-martial, or by a civil tribunal, of any vicious or disgraceful conduct.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, March 8.

5th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Bolton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hampton, who retires; Cornet J. F. Scott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton; R. Blackwood, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Scott.

12th Regt. of Light Dragoons—C. Brett, Gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Bunbury, whose appointment has not taken place.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. F. Clinton to be Adjutant, vice Fitzroy who resigns the Adjutancy only.

8th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. T. R. Thompson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Laing, who retires; Ensign W. Ogilvy to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Thompson; S. Brown, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ogilvy.

17th ditto—A. H. Lucas, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Reynolds, promoted in the 2d Foot.

33d ditto—Capt. A. Robertson, from the 57th Regt. to be Capt. vice Caldwell, who exchanges.

39th ditto—Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B. from the 97th Regt. to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Airey, K.C.B., deceased.

55th ditto—A. Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice De Havilland, promoted.

57th ditto—Capt. C. M. Caldwell, from the 33d Regt. to be Capt. vice Robertson, who exchanges; Lieut. T. Porter, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut. vice J. Story, who exchanges.

62d ditto—Ensign V. L. Lewis to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hill, who retires, H. Wells, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewis.

75th ditto—Lieut. P. Delancey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hindle, who retires; Ensign W. R. Halliday to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Delancey.

97th ditto—Major Gen. the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B., to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, appointed to the command of the 39th Regt.

Hospital Staff.—R. Jameson, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Skelton, deceased.

Bank of Scotland.—Sir J. Gibson Craig has given notice that at the annual election in March 1833, he will move "That it is prejudicial to the interest of the Bank, and contrary to the principle adopted and invariably acted upon by the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, and other banks, that any private banker should be an ordinary director of the Bank of Scotland.—*Scotsman*.

EAST AND WEST INDIES.

The West India Committee and the East India Directors have had numerous interviews with the government in the course of the week on the subject of the measures about to be adopted with reference to their respective interests. Nothing positive is known beyond the simple fact, that government, in their plan for the settlement of the West India question, propose to do the planters justice by granting them compensation for the emancipation of the slaves, but offer a sum considered so inadequate to the end, that the slave proprietors refuse to accept it; and the East India Directors have been distinctly warned that under any circumstances the China trade must be freed from all restrictions, and left to fair competition.—*London Observer*.

RETRENCHMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A Cut is coming, which will startle the people—Lord Hill, Sir Willoughby Gordon, the Quarter Master General, and Sir John Macdonald, the Adjutant-General, had another audience of the King on Wednesday—we say another, for they had one yesterday fortnight, when the popular order of the soldiers' friend, Sir John Hobhouse, was agreed to. The object of this second visit to St. James's, on Wednesday again, being, as we hear, to consider a proposition particularly agreeable to them, and which will be wonderfully popular in the army; namely, to abolish the establishment of Commander-in-Chief—to abolish the office of Quarter-Master-General and Adjutant-General—and to place the whole controul of the army in the War-office, under the Right Hon. Secretary-at-War. In this case a Lieutenant-General will be put in nominal command of the Forces, and the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General and Adjutant-General carry on the details, under the *Civil* Administration of the worthy Baronet.—*John Bull*.

CHOLERA.

The following is an extract from a letter transmitted to us from Coventry, from a gentleman who resided for several years in the East Indies, and had many opportunities of witnessing the disease and its successful treatment:—

"In Orissa, where I resided, the usual remedy for this complaint was pills, each containing six or seven grains of calomel and one grain of opium. One pill was sometimes sufficient, at other times a second, third, or fourth, at intervals of half an hour, were requisite to arrest the progress of the disease; an aperient was afterwards recommended. In this province a few years since, the Government humanely dispatched 3,000 cholera pills for the relief of the salt manufacturers on the Bay of Bengal, by which means several hundred lives were saved. The utility of these humane efforts in India is very great "When the cholera (says a friend in Bengal) first began its ravages, one gentleman obtained from Government forty or fifty native doctors, to supply his district, and medical stores to what extent he chose: the result was, that medicine was administered to upwards of 20,000 persons, of whom more th n 17,000 recovered!"

I have been much interested in observing that Dr. Ayre, of Hull, has adopted the mode of treatment used in Orissa. He says, "I have had 76 cases, of which 60 have been returned cured; 5 of them are under treatment (4 of them out of danger) and 16 of them have died. The exclusive object sought for in the system pursued, has been *to restore the secretion of the liver*, and the means employed have been no less exclusive, and have wholly consisted of *calomel* and *laudanum* given in small quantities, and frequently repeated. The dose of calomel was one or two grains, and of laudanum one or two drops, given every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms and duration of treatment. The calomel was given alone as soon as seventy or eighty drops of the laudanum had been taken, or the purging and cramps were abated. The calomel was continued uninterruptedly until a substantial abatement of the disease was produced, and the only limit set to its use was in giving it at progressively wider intervals. In several late cases I have trusted to *grain doses*, with a drop of laudanum given with each, and renewed every five minutes for two or three hours, and then every ten minutes, until a decided impression was made upon the complaint, when they were repeated every twenty minutes, and afterwards every hour, until at length they were discontinued. The average duration of the disease, in those who recovered under this treatment, has not been more than four or five days; for by the prompt and very liberal use of calomel in small and frequent doses, (and it is indispensable to their efficacy that they be *small*) the secretion of the liver becomes early restored, and that inflammatory re-action in the hepatic circle is prevented, which would otherwise ensue as a consequence of its congested state. Hence in many instances, I have found the most rapid recoveries to occur in patients in whom the disease was most intense."

Coventry, Feb. 22, 1833.

Immense Legacy.—A Frenchman, of the name of Girard, who left France a sailor-boy, lately died at Philadelphia, leaving a fortune of 100,000,000 of francs (four millions sterling). Among other legacies ten millions of francs (£400,000) are left to found a college, on condition that no priest of any religion shall interfere in its management. The bulk of his fortune, more than sixty millions of francs (£2,400,000) he has bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia. If properly administered, what may not be accomplished both in works of utility and ornament!—*Sketch by Achille Murat*.

At the last meeting of the Society of Scottish Antiquarians thirty eight coins were presented from the large number found in October last in a metal casket in Hexham church-yard. The secretary exhibited an elegant snuff-box of horn, lined with gold, and mounted with silver, having set in the lid a beautifully painted miniature, half-length, of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in the Highland dress, which was presented (a short time after the battle of Culloden in 1746) by the Prince himself to Mackenzie of Gruinard. The miniature is believed to have been painted at Rome when the Prince was there previous to the rebellion of 1745.

A gold coin of the Emperor Valens, and a Roman sword, have been discovered in the newly-excavated ground, about half a mile from this town, belonging to J. J. Champante, Esq. The coin is in excellent preservation.—*Taunton Courier*.

Sale of Peerages.—During the reign of Charles the Second a regular tariff was established of sums to be paid for different degress of the peerage. This was so completely an understood thing, that in one of the letters published from the Bodlein library, and written while Dean Fell was building the great gateway and front of Christ Church, it is mentioned that the King had been graciously pleased to give the dean an earl's patent towards the completion of the college, thereby meaning, not that he had created that ecclesiastic an earl, but that he had permitted him to sell an earldom for that purpose, which was probably equivalent to a donation of £12,000. In James the Second's reign the practice still prevailed. In William the Third's, a set of unworthy Dutch favourites were raised to the honours of the peerage, and they in their turn sold it to others. In Queen Anne's reign peerages were undoubtedly sold. The mistresses of George the First and Second made a traffic of peerages; and the last honours of this kind for which it is supposed money was taken, were those created in 1747 and '49 by Lady Yarmouth.—*Metropolitan*.

Lunatics and their Property.—By a return laid before Parliament, it appears that there are 393 lunatics now under the care of the Lord Chancellor, who are allowed out of their own property £134,999 17s 2d. The total amount of their property, real and personal, is £253,443 2s 3d.

THE COERCIVE BILL—THE MILITIA.

The officers of the militia have been much on the *qui vive* from the circumstance of his Majesty having determined by lot, on Thursday last, the order in which the several regiments of the English, Welsh, and Scotch militia are to rank, in the event of their being called out for service. This arrangement took place in the presence of a considerable number of the lord lieutenants of the counties, and is considered to indicate the possibility of some part of the constitutional force of the country being required for active duties.—*United Service Gazette*.

DEATH OF LORD LLANDAFF.

With feelings of sincere and deep regret we announce the demise of this highly dignified and much-esteemed and respected nobleman. The sad event took place on Tuesday morning, suddenly, at his residence in Merrion-square, his lordship having been out the preceding day, and to within a few minutes of his decease in as good health as he has been for some time in the habit of enjoying. Few men were more generally esteemed or universally regarded than Lord Llandaff, who for the last half century has been at the head of all that was fashionable and social in Ireland; and his loss will leave a void in Irish society not easily filled, constituted as it now is. The title becomes extinct, his lordship having died without issue.—*Evening Mail*.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY CALENDAR—SPRING ASSIZES, 1833.

Murder, 35; accessary to murder, 4; assault with intent to murder, 1; cutting and maiming cattle, 1; rape, 2; house breaking, 1; robbing of the person 5; sheep stealing, 5; pig stealing, 2; mail robbing, 2; administering an unlawful oath, 5; having in possession stolen goods, 3; horse stealing, 2; robbery of arms, 6; bigamy, 1; house robbery, 16; escaping from bridewell, 1; larceny in shop, 1; larceny in house, 6; felonious assault, 6; vagrancy, 1; appearing in arms, 1; passing base coin, 1; waylaying and inflicting grievous injury, 2; attacking houses and firing shots, 4; sacrilege, 1; abduction, 1; taking forcible possession, 1; turning up land, 1; perjury, 1; embezzlement, 1.—Total, 120.

Thurles Races.—At these races a few days since, the country people manifested such a disposition to riot, that, after two heats had been run, the gentlemen engaged, fearful of outrage, declined starting again, and made the best of their way home.

County Meath—Trim, March 4, 1833.—As David Thompson, of Derlangan, Esq., was yesterday proceeding with Mrs. Thompson and the two Misses Thompson on their way to the Church of Athboy, they were met by a mob of persons, and Mr. Thompson was most desperately beaten. When the worse than savages had effected, as they thought, the death of their victim, one would have thought that their thirst for blood would have been satiated; but no, with a brutality which it is to be hoped is not often to be equalled even in this unhappy country, they proceeded to attack the ladies, whom they likewise beat severely.

Arrest of a Murdress.—On the fair day of Ardee, (Friday), Mr. Decluzean, C. C., apprehended a woman, named Ryan, a ballad-singer, who he was informed, had committed a murder; she also acknowledged the fact. A warrant has since been received, signed by the Messrs. Murray, magistrates of the County of Tyrone, charging her with the murder of a man named Hamilton, in Dungannon, by stabbing him with a butcher's knife, on the 1st of March, 1832, of which he lingered for a few days and died. She is about 26 years of age.—*Drogheda Journal*.

Loss of another Steam-boat.—Great fears are entertained respecting the *Lord of the Isles* steam-boat. She sailed from England on the 28th of Jan. for Oporto, and has not since been heard of.

Subscription for the Families, &c. of the Sufferers on Board the Erin.—A subscription has, we understand, been entered into by the proprietors of the *Erin*, for the relief of the widows and families of the unfortunate sailors, who, there is now no doubt, have perished. The crew consisted of 25 men, 17 of whom have left widows, and in all 56 children.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

In the house of Commons on Friday, Mr. Shaw moved for a return of the arrear of tithe due in the several dioceses of Ireland from 1st May, 1829.

Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill.—The following members constitute the committee appointed:—Mr. Stanley, the Solicitor General, Sir R. Peel, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Henry Maxwell, Dr Baldwin, Colonel Conolly, Mr. G. Evans, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. O'Ferrall, Lord Oxmantown, Lord Duncannon, Mr. Littleton, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir Robert Bateson, Mr. Thomas Martin, Mr. Walker (Wexford), Sir C. Coote, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Vigors, Sir R Keane, Mr. Perrin, Lord Ebrington, Sir I Byng, and Mr. Lennard.

Rumoured Marriages in High Life.—Lord Ellenborough is said to be about uniting himself with the daughter of a Noble Lord in Wales—a young lady. The amiable daughter of the Dowager Lady Petre is, we hear, about to give her hand to Admiral Sir John Pechell.

A marriage was recently solemnized at Planey, in the department of the Aube, which was worthy of the times of the Patriarchs, or at least of those of King Priam. One of the happy pair was 84, and the other 86. They had both been twice married before, and there were present at the wedding 52 children and grand-children the fruits of their former unions, and 43 nephews and nieces, the children of brothers and sisters.—*French Paper*.

Retrenchment.—Amongst other projects for reducing our expenditure, a plan is in contemplation to produce a considerable saving by consolidation of the Boards of Excise and Customs. The duties of the Excise will be discharged by officers of the Customs, and the Excise Board is to be done away. Officers actively employed will be continued in the Customs; and others above a certain age receive superannuation allowance. By this speculative reform the whig government calculate the ultimate saving will amount to a million per annum.—*Morning Paper*.

By a Parliamentary return, delivered on Tuesday, it appears that the costs of the prosecution of Denis Collins, the crazy old pensioner who threw a stone at the King, at Ascot races, amounted to £327 11s. 1d., of which sum £246 19s. were paid to counsel.

Bristol College.—In consequence of the increase in the number of students, the Council have found it necessary to establish at the Senior Department a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and have elected to that office F. W. H. Jerrard, Esq., of Cains College, Cambridge, brother of the Principal.

The parishioners of Mersham have recently presented to their rector, the Rev. G. V. Lockwood, a piece of plate value £50, in token of their approbation of his exertions in his pastoral duties.—*Kent Herald*.

The carnival in Spain has been extremely brilliant this year, and, what had not been seen for many years, persons in masks were allowed to promenade the streets and public places. The infant Don Francisco and his consort were present at several fancy balls.—*French Paper*.

A new road from Pampeluna to Vittoria, by which the distance is reduced from 25 to 15 leagues, has just been opened, the works having been completed in twelve months.

Drury-Lane.—On Saturday night Mr. Kean made his appearance, for the first time in London since his alarming indisposition, in the character of *Shylock* in the *Merchant of Venice*. He appeared fully equal to the part, was excellently received, and his exertions recognised as they deserved to be.

Cabriolets.—A subscriber suggests the propriety of a strap fastened with a hook and eye, to pass round the body of the passengers, so as to prevent their being thrown out in the event of the horse falling, being fixed to the back of our cabriolets. This is the case in Paris.—*London Paper*.

THE CARRICK POLITICALS.

To the Editur of de Waturford Mail.

Sir,—Bekase I'm a poor man I hadn't an opportunity of reading de newspapers; oney for dat you'd have some remarks from me afore dis on two letthurs dat wus in de *Chronicle* some time ago—one signed Darby Doran, and t'other Paddy Brown. Dese two poor men are honest, indipindint, industrious, and patriotic; dey never wrote dem letthurs; an as de common sayin is, dey knew no more about 'em den a cow dus of a Hollydey. Arrah, siz Darby to me, whin I wus telling him about his letthur being in de paper—arrah Jack a vic, siz he to me, what letthur do you mean? shure I never wrote one in my life; and shure you know very well dat I can't write at all at all—an, siz he, if I cud itself I wudn't do it, bekase I tink it wud be more advantage to myself and my poor wife and chilther to spind an hour or two at my work, an earn de price of de pratees, den to sit down idleing my time writing a letthur dat wudn't be ov de least sarvice to us or de country. As fur Paddy Brown, he sed he'd no more do a ting of de kind den he'd cut off his head. Jack avourneen, siz he, tis de likes of dem letthurs dat are bringing marshall laws to us now—God help us an protect us frum it whin it will cum, I don't know what we'll do den at all—tis thin we'll pay for all de letthurs and speeches dat wor made and wrote dis time back by dose idle fellows dat have nothin else to do.

Now, Mister Editur, dere is enough to convince you, an all de gintilmin dat read your paper, dat dese letthurs wor forgeries; and dat de poor men dat wus mentioned wus neither willing nor able to write 'em—dey had too much sense to do any such ting—I wudn't b'leive from de wourld but dey wor written by Capt. Freney Dwan, de admiral, Alphonso Tobin, or some of de fratarnity dat are in de habbit of meeting at Alderman O'Kavanagh's council chaber, as its called. I wudn't trouble your honor wud dis letter but de two poor men requested of me (as dey cudn't write demselves) to let you—and tro' you all, de whole country—know dat dese letturs wor forgeries.

Oh, Sir, tis I had de fun on last Wednesday evening at de Political Union, looking at de many stratagems dat wor laid out to try to find out de reporter for your paper; but faith dey never cud find me out, bekase I don't ever be taking notes, oney I'm bless'd wud good memory; an whin I go home after de meeting, I sit down by my fire-side, and write all dat passed dere. De captain used to leap from my side every five minutes, and sarch de room, lobby, and adjoining rooms, to thry if dere was any one to be found taking notes. Oh, de Lord save us, what id dey do to me if dey found me out? I read a lettur in de *Free Press* lately, in which it was mentioned dat I wus expelled from de union afore, and dat dey admitted me agin, and dat I receive pay for corresponding wud you. I tell de writer of dat lettur I'm as honest, indipindint, and pathriotic as ever he wus; I received no pay for my communications; and dat I wus never expelled from de Pollitical Union in my whole life.

I am remaining, Mister Editur,
Your very humble sarvant,
Jack Doyle.

Carrick, 12th March, 1833.

CAPTAIN BURKE.

The Bills sent up to the Grand Jury against this gentleman relative to the affair at Carrigeen, in October last, between the Police and the country people, having been ignored, Mr. Dixon, for the prosecution, applied to the Court to direct that Captain Burke should be arrainged and put upon his trial on the evidence and finding of the Inquisition at Carrigeen. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Hatchell and Brewster, Counsel for Captain Burke, who were replied to by Mr. Fogarty for the prosecution. After a lengthened argument the Court was pleased to refuse Mr. Dixon's application, Captain Burke, therefore, stands discharged of all prosecution in respect to the affair in question.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

THE PACIFICATOR'S ARMS!!!

According to promise we give a description of the arms, &c. "great and small" which have been collected within the last month and recently sent into our county jail by Mr. Steele as the produce of his nightly labours in disarming the Whitefeet of this County. As we remarked in our last the entire batch, with the exception of one old gun and two pistols, are not worth a single sous. They are, however, as a curiosity well worth being inspected.

No. 1—A detonating gun, stock broken in four places, and bound with pieces of iron; the lock out of order.
2—A gun, stock broken, and bound with wire.
3—An old brass-barrel blunderbuss, without a lock.
4—Ditto, iron-barrel ditto, no guard or trigger.
5—A short gun, no lock, barrel tied to stock.
6—An old gun barrel.
7—Ditto, ditto, with part of a stock, no lock.
8—Long gun, no lock.
9—A musket cut short, might happen "to go off."
10—Ditto, ditto, perfectly useless.
11—Long gun, barrel broken, and closed at top.
12—Ditto, useless.
13, 14, 15—Musket barrels, without stocks or locks.
16, 17, 18, 19—Fowling-pieces, without locks.
20—Long gun, no cock to the lock.
21—Short ditto, no lock, barrel fastened on with tin.
22—Ditto, without a hammer.
23—Fowling-piece, no lock.
24—A long gun, lock tied on, imposible to move the cock.
25, 26—Two guns without locks.
27—A musket, no mainspring to lock.
28—A single-barreled detonator, completely out of order.
29, 30, 31, 32—Four pistols without locks.
33—A pistol, stock broken off close to lock.
34—Ditto, quite useless.
35, 36—Two pistols, in tolerable order.
37, 38—Pistols, stocks broken, no locks.
39—A pistol barrel, open at both ends, and fastened into a piece of stick.
40—An old sword without a handle.
41—A piece of rod iron sharpened, and fastened into a stick.
42 to 51—Ten old bayonets.

—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

Despatches received from the Earl of Clare, dated 24th October, left his Excellency in good health at Bombay.

From all that we can learn in our own immediate neighbourhood, and judging from the accounts we see in the papers, it does not appear to us that any, or at best very few, except the radicals in the country, are opposed to the Irish suppression of disturbances bill. It is admitted on all sides that the outrages in Ireland are dreadful. If that the present laws were equal to the task of suppressing them, they could not continue to increase, as there seems no doubt they do. No charges of neglecting to enforce the present laws have been brought against the authorities in Ireland, and yet the outrages continue. We are reluctantly compelled, therefore, as government itself has been, to admit that some strong measures are necessary to restore the constitution to Ireland; for, in the present state of that country, it is idle to talk of the bill depriving the people of that which the midnight murderers have stabbed to the heart.—*Brighton Herald*.

The *Gazette de France* states that it has received letters from Bordeaux, announcing that Dr. [illegible] has declared that the Duchess de Berri, whose lungs were always very delicate, would be in danger of her life if she were any longer detained a prisoner at Blaye.

We have late accounts from the Mauritius, which communicate a very interesting detail of an expedition by Capt. Lloyd, his Majesty's Surveyor-General, Lieut. Phillpotts, 29th regt. the Hon. T. Keppel, R.N.; and Lieut. Taylor, for ascending the hitherto insurmountable summit of Broth Mountain, which was after very great difficulty effected, and the British flag planted on the summit, which was called King William's Peak.

An Impossibility.—Two barristers of the names of Doyle and Yelverton, were constantly quarrelling before the bench. One day the dispute arose so high that the incensed Doyle knocked down his adversary, exclaiming vehemently, "You scoundrel, I'll make you behave like a gentleman!" The other, smarting under the blow, as he lay on the ground, energetically replied, "No, never! I defy you. You cannot do it, Sir."—*New York Paper*.

Waterford Mail.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favoured with several communications, for which we have not space in this day's publication; they shall appear in our next.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

THE CURATES.

Some years ago a clergyman as worthy of confidence for his wisdom and integrity as of admiration for his transcendant abilities, suggested a plan for compensating the working clergy, which did not receive the attention it merited. He proposed to establish a kind of presbyterian discipline in the church, so far as to make the pastor in a certain degree dependent on the good opinion and friendship of his flock for the remuneration to be awarded to his labours. The object was to be effected in a very simple manner; by giving a power, subject of course to proper regulations, to the congregation or a competent part of it, of assessing upon the incumbent's income, the amount of salary to which the curate might be deemed by desert or service to be fairly entitled. Had this plan been adopted, and its principle extended, so as to reach the *patrons* as well as the incumbents of parishes, we should not have occasion to lament the number of worthy and respected clergymen, who have been suffered to toil through the rugged ways of an arduous profession, in neglect, obscurity, and want.

We have heard of another plan for keeping the course of preferment within such limits as to prevent that contempt of public opinion and even of decency, which has contributed in so deplorable a degree to loosen the attachment of the laity to our form of church government. It has frequently occurred that benefices have been given away without much regard to the spiritual importance of the charge or the qualifications of the minister; and in such cases, the people cannot feel otherwise than offended, and if its members are seriously impressed with the value of an efficient christian ministry, deeply wronged also.

A simple remedy against this would be to give the parishioners a *veto* in the appointment of their minister. At present a clergyman cannot be legally instituted in a benefice without the formal introduction of one or more beneficed clergymen. In addition to those sponsors for his fitness, it is proposed that a deputation from the parishioners should also be an *inducting party*.

We anticipate many objections to such an innovation, grounded on the possibility of prejudice or cabal, usurping the place and function of impartial judgment. We have not that distrust of the justice and good sense of our intelligent Protestant countrymen, that we would hesitate, if need were, to leave the acceptance or rejection of a spiritual adviser to their own unquestioned choice. But it is unnecessary to do so. It would also be inconsistent with the episcopal authority and government of the church, upon the honest and legitimate exercise of which we would be the last to encroach.

The object however contemplated in this proposal is perfectly compatible with the rights and proper controul of the Bishops. As it is neither their right nor can conduce to the dignity or usefulness of their office to use the power it confers capriciously, so is it due to them and their high station to prevent a factious or unfair opposition to that discretionary power with which, as rulers of the church, they are most properly invested. We would not therefore concede to the laity an *absolute veto* against the appointment of the Parochial Clergy, or the liberty to refuse induction, at their own mere pleasure, to a qualified person. If arbitrary opinion is to be the rule, it would be safer and the interests of religion would be much better served to leave the whole discretion and responsibility in the hands with which it now rests. But if the congregation can show that the person presented to them, as a guide and a teacher in heavenly things, is morally unworthy of respect, or incapable, either from his youth and inexperience or intellectual deficiency of ministering to their instruction and edification—then we say that it is an intolerable tyranny to force that man upon them as their guide in the most important concern that can possibly be entrusted to a fellow-mortal.

THE IRISH POOR.

We have seen with regret that ministers, among the remedial measures which they are bringing forward for the improvement of this country, and for which they are entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the people, have declined to propose any modification of Poor Laws. It is a difficult and a fearful subject to legislate upon, and individuals may well shrink from the responsibility which it involves; but the duty of *Rulers* forbids the evasion of a task, because it is difficult. If they are persuaded of its necessity, they should encounter all the hazard and responsibility of an attempt.

Now, that the Irish labouring poor are in a state of deplorable indigence, no rational being can pretend to disbelieve. That it is not only desirable upon the grounds of common humanity, but highly expedient upon every principle of good policy, as tending to the peace and civilization of the country; that their lot should be ameliorated, no Christian,—hardly any statesman will deny. Upon what pretence then does Mr. Stanley rest his point-blank refusal to take the condition of our destitute peasantry into consideration? On one ground alone can such a refusal be justified; and that is a demonstration of the *impossibility* of compliance. Has such a proof been given?—No; nor even attempted. "His Majesty's Ministers have no intention of proposing any measure for the relief of the Irish poor,"—that is all we know, or are likely to know about it.

The English system of Poor Laws is fraught with mischief; nay, we fear, it contains within it the germs of a total dissolution of the laws of order and property. But it is not indispensable that every system of poor laws should be constructed after their model. The *fatal* error of that system is the compulsory obligation, now unfortunately irrevocable, which gives to every person who can prove simple poverty, a claim for relief. Such a law multiplies and perpetuates the evil which in its first institution, it was intended to remove. Rather than admit its principle here, it would be better for the preservation of social order, and ultimately, we doubt not, for the poor themselves, to leave them still dependent on fortuitous benevolence, and on the regard which the prosperous will always entertain for their own security and comfort. But poor laws can be constructed on a very efficient basis, without giving an absolute right to any person, however necessitous, to demand relief. The improvidence which is natural to an Irish peasant, would render such a right most injurious to himself and calamitous to his country.

With respect to gratuitous benevolence, the less that is made the subject of legislative enactment the better. We would not advise the distribution of a shilling, without a return in profitable labour, unless in cases of extreme helplessness and infirmity. Even the latter should be left dependent, not on the caprice of a few individuals, but on the discrimination and good feeling of a committee of rate payers, who should not be so select as to render their decisions liable to the suspicion of private concert, nor yet so numerous as to throw the disposal of the fund into the hands of the friends and relatives of those who sought relief. Upon this principle we think a poor law for the relief of age and helpless misery might be very safely constructed.

As to the able-bodied laborious poor, we trust that the English system will never be adopted in this country. It would in fact amount to a total confiscation of all the property in Ireland. But it would be very practicable and certainly most just, to compel the owners of land to engage in such works of improvement as would afford immediate employment to the people, and eventually enrich themselves. There is ample scope for the occupation of our whole population in works of beneficial and solid utility. We hear much of the necessity of quiet, in order to encourage capital to come into the country; and in a great part of what is said on the subject we entirely concur. Here, however, is capital lying dormant—a mine not only of wealth but of peace lies unexplored under the surface of our soil.—Let it be attacked heartily and simultaneously, and our lives for it, *prædial agitation* will cease. As to the monster *political agitation*, which lives upon the madness and flourishes upon the misery of the peasantry, it would be like the staff of an army without the rank and file. People would laugh at it, and if it became troublesome the law could extinguish it at a single blow—

"Throw but a stone—the giant dies."

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday night last, a poor tailor, named Maher, was brutally murdered at a place called Errol, in this county; his body was dreadfully lacerated, and his head completely severed from the trunk. The only cause which has been assigned for so atrocious an outrage is, that the brother of the unfortunate man had beaten a notorious ruffian at a fair that morning; and it is suspected that his faction took this barbarous method of reveaging the disgrace.

The poor farmers in this neighbourhood are rejoiced at the passing of the Coercive Bill; having for the last two or three years held their lives and possessions by *sufferance*, and subject to the most fearful and irresistible code that ever existed in any nation. They were in fact the slaves of their own servants, not one of whom they could dare to remove from their employment, although provoked by gross misconduct, or injured by knavery and laziness.

THE LATE JOSEPH LEONARD, ESQ.

The magistrates, Henry Alcock and James Esmonde, Esqrs. are still pursuing with unabated diligence and activity the investigation of the subject of this lamented gentleman's death. We have great pleasure in being able to announce to the public with confidence, that there is no doubt but every one of the murderers will be shortly brought to justice. At the present stage of the investigation we do not feel ourselves at liberty to be more explicit.

CARRICK POLITICAL UNION.

(Abridged from our Correspondent's Report.)

The weekly meeting of this body was held on Wednesday night, when Mr. Tom Walsh, the mason, was called on to preside over its wise deliberations.

After a good deal of discussion on the probable expense of publishing in the newspapers a vote of thanks passed to Archibald Hamilton Rowan, by the *gentlemen* of this body, the following conversation took place:—

Mr. Fowley said—Oh, isn't it a poor case that there is nothing doing for the poor tradesmen at all, at all, by the union? there is a few employers grinding 'em to the very dust.

Mr. John Organ—Arrah what di yi want de unin to do for ye? Begor ye tink dat dey ought to buy wool for de ould weavers ov Carrick to be working; shure ye know dat de unin can't do any ting dat way, whin every one ov ye's stud away, an wudn't give yere tuppence a munth.

Mr. Fowley—Oh, begor Organ is getting a grate arathor lattharly; shure how cud de unin do any gud whin sich plobbeen-dashers as him wud cum dere an be disturbing de proceeding, an wudn't know what de'd be sayin? Shure we all know dat it wus ye dat broke de spirit of de unin.

Mr. D. Meaney—Arrah, gintilmin, do ye's want to cut a figure in de *Mail?*—fait if ye do ye may go on. Begor dere is some able rogue in de room dat takes down every word dat's sed—I oney sed two or tree words here tother night, an dey wor in it as fair as de two eyes in my head—(order, from all parts of the room).

The Chairman—I say yer out ov orther.

The meeting shortly after separated

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A man named William Todd, who had been for some time a porter or messenger at the Chamber of Commerce, in this city, attempted suicide on Wednesday evening by cutting his throat with a razor. The circumstances which led the wretched man to the intention of destroying himself are, as we have been informed, as follow:—On Wednesday there was a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners at the Chamber, and the attendance of Todd being required, he was led in to the room by one of the officers of that establishment, and exhibited in a state of intoxication to the Commissioners, who immediately discharged him. On leaving the Chamber of Commerce he repaired to a public house and drank more ardent spirits; from that he went home and kissed his children, (four in number,) and put a case of razors in his pocket, with which he repaired to Marble-lane, near the Adelphi Terrace, where he cut his throat, but slightly; he was then unloosening his cravat to repeat the act when he was observed by two sailors who ran and wrested the razors from his grasp. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to a surgeon who dressed the wound which is not likely to affect his life. He was then sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where he is confined in a straight jacket to prevent him from injuring himself, as he persists in saying he will still destroy himself.

We are happy to learn that the miscreant who fired at Mr. Richard Barron, of Campile Bridge, county Wexford, and so severely wounded him, which was noticed in the *Mail* at the time of the occurrence, has been brought to justice. It appears that one of his neighbours and a man in comfortable circumstances, hired the assassin to commit the sanguinary act, by the offer of five pounds, if he killed his victim! or thirty shillings if he wounded him. Some misunderstanding in the payment of this diabolical contract, we are informed, has brought the atrocious act to light.

On Tuesday last whilst Capt. Vignolles, C.C. and a party of police were distraining for tithes in the parish of Desart, adjacent to Bandon, county Cork, they were attacked by a large multitude of the peasantry, who assailed them with a shower of stones, and knocked down the driver. After a good deal of forbearance on the part of the police, Capt. Vignolles, after being knocked off his horse by the blow of a stone, ordered his men to fire, when a man named Quinlan was shot dead, and several were wounded. An inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case returned.

Viscountess Beresford (late the Hon. Mrs. Hope) has launched a new equipage with splendid liveries. They are the most conspicuous of the season at present.

Lord Geo. Beresford arrived in Dublin on Monday from Curraghmore, and on Wednesday left that city for Monaghan.

We have received five shillings from L. X. P. for the relief of the widow Henneberry and her seven children. Any future donations for this distressed family will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

The 16th of May is appointed for the consideration of the Clonmel Election Petition.

Surgeon Ardagh has been appointed physician to the House of Industry.

Both the members for the county of Carlow last night handed in the usual declarations, to the effect that it is not their intention to defend their election under their return.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SLIEVEKIELTER COURSING MEETING.

Tuesday, the 12th, being appointed to try the merits of six or seven brace of the best greyhounds which come to Slievekielter Hill—and the day fortunately being very fine—some severe and well-contested courses took place. The dogs were matched as fairly as could be judged, and not drawn as usual. The following matches were run:—

Mr. Penrose's w d Snowball, beat Mr. Beatty's b d Whip.
Mr. Pigott's r d Champion, beat Mr. Sheppard's y b Caroline.
Mr. Penrose's y and w d Pilot, beat Mr. Alcock's r d Snake.
Mr. Alcock's w d Spring, beat Mr. Carr's b u d Major.
Mr. Pigott's b b Varna, beat Mr. Beatty's b u b Zoe.
Mr. Alcock's b and w b Quick, beat Mr Carr's w d Bacchus.
Mr. Redmond's b d Miller, beat Mr. Alcock's r d Jupiter.
Mr. Carr's b u d Major, beat Mr. Alcock's w d Spring, on a second trial—the first being short.
Mr. Goff's r d Lancer, and Mr. Sheppard's Commodore, undecided.

We are confident if our coursing friends, who stay on the hill, would not interfere with Mr. Glascott while managing the beating, they would have much more sport; and those on foot would see the courses.

ENNISKILLEN ASSIZES.

ABDUCTION.—A person named Timony, and two others were arraigned for feloniously carrying off a girl named Maxwell.

It appeared, in evidence, that the girl was only 13 years old, and that she was supposed to be entitled to a fortune of forty pounds, and that her "admirer" had been a servant in the employment of her mother. The only interest excited by this case was that it had been alleged that the prisoner (a Roman Catholic) had been married to the young lady by a Catholic Clergyman, and that the object of the prosecution was to elicit the fact, for the purpose of instituting a prosecution against the Priest, but no such facts appeared on the trial. Two of the prisoners were convicted, and sentenced one to one month, and the other to two months' imprisonment.

ARMAGH ASSIZES—SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

A case of *crim. con.* was proceeded with this day before the Chief Justice Bushe and a most respectable Jury. The parties were Mr. Archibald Johnston, a farmer, residing at Middletown, plaintiff, and Dr. Houston, a physician in extensive practice, belonging to Tynan, defendant. The damages were laid at £1,000. Able and eminent Counsel were engaged, and a number of witnesses examined on both sides. The trial lasted until a qurrter before six, at which time the Jury retired, and, after some little deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, £230 damages, and 6d costs.

MARYBOROUGH ASSIZES.—MARCH, 13.

Mr. Sergeant O'Loghlen presided in the Crown Court in the absence of Chief Baron Joy. Mr. Gibbs read the Commission with his usual audibility. The following Grand Jury were then sworn:—Lord Sydney Osborne, Hon. Thomas Vesey, Sir Walter D. Borrowes. Sir E Walsh, Henry Smith, John Pigot, Anthony Weldon, Horace Rochford, Edward Wilmott, Charles White, Wm. Cooper, George Flood Sharpe, Edw. Staples, Lewis Morgan, Matt. Cassan, Chidley Coote, Sydney Cosby, Fred. Thompson, R. N. White, T. B. Kelly, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. W. Despard, and Geo. Adair, Esqrs.

At Roscommon Assizes the celebrated Mr. Flanigan, of Sligo, was found guilty of posting a notice for an anti-tithe meeting.

The city of Limerick Grand Jury in deference to the representations of Judge Jebb, have presented for £5,500, cholera expenses, to be raised in the city and liberties, payable in six separate instalments; the first not payable for another half year.

At the Mullingar Assizes, on Monday, March 4, Michael Flinn was convicted of, and sentenced to death for maliciously waylaying and violently assaulting Pierse Thomas Goold, Esq., with intent to murder him. His Lordship, among other things, observed to the prisoner, that he could have no hope for mercy, and pronounced sentence of death, concluding in the usual way with, "the Lord have mercy on your soul." The prisoner rejoined—"Amen, O Lord! You are in a worse state than I am."

VICE REGAL FESTIVITIES.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entertained the following at dinner on Tuesday:—The Earl of Meath, Lord Brabazon, Lord James Stuart, Lord George Hill, Hon. Mr. Barnwall, Dr. Radcliffe, the Attorney-General, Sergeant O'Loghlen, Sir Henry Meredyth, Messrs. Armit, Smith, Putland, Finlay, Green, Henchy, Alderman Fleming, Alderman Smith, Gen. Armstrong, Cols. Talbot, Borgoyne, Thornhill, Riddell. Hughes, Broadhead, Cornwall, Mitchell, Booth, Cross, Campbell, Major St. John, Capt Clements, &c. &c.

THE LEVEE.

Wednesday his Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey held his second Levee for the season at the Castle.

The Rev. Robert Connell, Parish Priest of Hospital, county Limerick, was seized with cholera last Sunday, shortly after celebrating mass, and was a corpse before evening. Eleven of his parishioners died same day of the fatal malady, and the mortality since is most appalling. Cholera is spreading with destructive fury about Knockany, Ballingarry, Kilmallock, Bruree, and Fedamore.

Baron Pennefather was engaged in tithe appeals at Tralee on Monday, when his Lordship affirmed all the decrees In one of those cases it was contended that an island in Kenmare river, which the appellants inhabited, was not in the parish where the tithes were claimed, but as it appeared the Skelligs, still further out to sea in that direction, are in the same parish, Baron Pennefather ruled that the former island was also liable to tithe in the disputed district.

The Duke of Devonshire is gradually recovering from his indisposition, arising from a sprain which his grace met with in stepping from the throne in the House of Lords on the day his Majesty opened the present session of parliament.

A demand for gold has been made at the Bank of Ireland and Provincial Bank in Limerick. From the Savings' Bank in that district, £1,300 was withdrawn by depositors on Monday last, and notice has been served for taking away £4,000 on Monday next. The applicants for gold at the Bank are the ordinary class of working people.

BRITISH FLEET IN COVE.—We some time since announced the probability of the arrival of a British fleet in our harbour. From a letter from an officer on board one of Sir Pulteney Malcolm's ships, we have good reason to believe that much time will not elapse before the expectation excited by the announcement will be realized.—*Cork Constitution.*

We understand that the Chief Baron has been obliged to return from Maryborough to town, in consequence of indisposition. Mr. Sergeant O'Loghlen will set off this day to supply his Lordship's place. This will be the first time, we believe, that Mr. O'Loghlen will have presided as a Judge.—*Evening Post of Wednesday.*

The *Red Rover* with 200 female emigrants from Cork has landed them all safe at Sydney, New South Wales; and they have got service in families at £12 to £20 a year, wages for each.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning the 12th inst., at White Church, County Kilkenny, by the Rev. Mr. Hansfield, Alexander Brown, second son of Mr. Thomas Brown, Post-master of Kilmacthomas, to, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James Stackpole, of Creig, in said county.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Dublin, Mr. Edmond Dycer, proprietor of the Horse Bazaar, Stephen's-Green.

At New Ross, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. Peter Walsh, a celebrated character in the annals of temperance.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

12th—John and Edward, Glasgow, m. goods—Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, culm.

13th—Jessie, Lewis, Cardiff, coals.

14th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—Gipsy, Tobin, Liverpool, ditto—St Patrick, Hunt, Cork, herrings—Concord, Smith, ditto, g. cargo for Liverpool—Unity, Jones, London, Flint for ditto.

SAILED,

12th—Peregrine, Samuel, Liverpool, g. cargo—Leda, Tope—Content, Roberts—Malvina, Beer, and Sion Hill, Richards, ditto, wheat and flour—Cato, Jebsly, ditto malt—Wellington, Evans, Cardiff, ballast—Trident, George, Wexford, bricks, from Bridgwater—Active, Hulman, Gloucester, wheat—Favourite, Townsend, Bideford, limestone; William and Sally, Sanders, Swansea, flour.

13th—Valancy, Bellamy, Glasgow, Manganese, from Padstow—Margaretta, Williams, Liverpool, iron from Newport—Pion, Griffiths, Glasgow, grain—Leonidas, Lovering, Bristol, ditto—Lively, Lobbett, Swansea, ballast—Recovery, Simkin, Youghal, ditto.

THE FUNDS—LONDON, TUESDAY.

ONE O'CLOCK.—The Consol market this morning is heavy, and for the Account the price is now 88¼ sellers. Exchequer Bills are rather flat, the premium being now 47s to 48s. The apparently desperate situation of Don Pedro has considerably affected Portuguese Scrip, which has this morning fallen to 6¾ ½. Spanish Stock is rather flat at 18¼ ¼, and the general tenor of the foreign market is for a depression. We have Newfoundland papers to the 20th of February. The House of Assembly was sitting, but nothing of much moment had been discussed. The total amount of the civil establishment to be provided from the 1st of April, 1833, was £10,835 19s 1d.

TWO O'CLOCK.—Consols for account are 88¼.

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF Splendid Musical and Alabaster Clocks, Musical Work Boxes, Superb Rosewood Cabinet Work Boxes and Writing Desks, in great variety; Writing, Dressing, and Travelling Cases, Tea Caddies, Backgammon Boxes, Draft Boards and Men, Chessmen, Leather Hat Cases, Carpet Bags, Note, Card, and Instrument Cases, Walking Canes, Ink Stands, Toilet Bottles, Violins, Guitars, Magic Lanterns, Telescopes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers, Rosslets, Fancy Reticules and Carriage Baskets, Mineral Paint and other Boxes, Ledgers, Blotters, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Quills, Sealing Wax, Cedar Pencils, Watch Stands, Guards, Percussion Caps, Life Protectors, Agate Snuff Boxes, Marchonk Pipes, Cigars and Cigar Cases, Egg Glasses, Lucifer Matches, &c. &c.; about One Hundred Yards of Grecian Carpeting (of a description never before imported into Waterford), Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, and about Two Hundred Volumes of Books.

GEORGE CLARKE

Begs to announce that, in addition to his usual variety, he has received per the *Wharfinger*, Capt. COSENS, an extensive selection of the above description of Goods, which he will submit for Sale

AT THE

WATERFORD AUCTION HALL,

AND

LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

On MONDAY NEXT, the 18th day of MARCH, 1833, and following Days.

Private Contract from TEN to FIVE o'Clock.

AUCTIONS on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, commencing at SEVEN o'Clock precisely.

A few Pieces of Superfine CLOTHS (at a considerable reduction), London-built SADDLES and HARNESS, a large and beautiful CHIMNEY GLASS, a large Pedestal SIDE-BOARD, and Double-Barrel FOWLING-PIECE, on PRIVATE SALE.

G. C. begs leave to inform Executors, Guardians, Solicitors, and all persons who may have occasion to dispose of any property by Auction, that he is enabled from particular circumstances to afford peculiar advantage in the disposal of every description of property, and cash advanced to any amount.

☞ Out Auctions and Valuations effected in a superior manner. Rooms to let for Auctions, private Sales.

The RAFFLE for the MUSICAL WORK BOX will be decided at 3 o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY, the 18th March, inst.

Waterford, March 15, 1833.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

2

Office of Ordnance, Dublin, 1st March, 1833.

THE respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance will receive Proposals from competent Persons desirous of entering into agreements for the performance of the various Works and Repairs for THREE YEARS, from the 1st APRIL next, at the several ORDNANCE and BARRACK STATIONS comprised in the following Engineers' Districts, viz.:—

DUBLIN,
CORK,
ATHLONE,
GALWAY,
CLONMEL,
CHARLEMONT,
ENNISKILLEN,
LIMERICK.

Lists of the several Stations, priced Specifications, Printed Tenders, and instructions as to the mode of proposing, and also for the execution of the Works, which must be strictly adhered to, may be had upon application at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineers in Dublin; from the District Officers of Engineers; or the Barrack Masters at the different Stations.

The Person obtaining the Forms, &c., will be required to deposit the sum of One Pound, which will be repaid him, whether successful or otherwise in his offer, provided he forwards those Papers without being written upon, or in any manner defaced, together with his Tender, signed by himself and his Security, under a sealed Cover, addressed to

The Respective Officers, Office of Ordnance, Dublin,

Endorsed "Tender for Works."

No Tender to be received after TWELVE o'Clock at Noon of SATURDAY, the 23d inst.

By Order,

MATT. WINTER.

MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 16.—The prices of grain are nominally the same as last quotations. Butter (old) on Thursday rated at 65s, and new do. at 80s per cwt.; on yesterday old butter rated at 61s to 65s; there was no new butter at market.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	80 0 @	85 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	31 0 @	32 0
Wheat, ℔ br.	20 0 @	25 0	Pork, scalded,	26 0 @	27 0
Oats, old	7 0 @	8 6	Heads, ditto,	23 0 @	00 0
Barley, old	10 0 @	12 6	Offal, ditto,	17 0 @	00 0
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt.	10 0 @	12 0	Whiskey, ℔ gl.	7 3 @	7 11
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 2 @	0 3
Indian Corn,	00 0 @	00 0	Coals, Newport,	2 7 @	2 8
Meal,	00 0 @	00 0	Swansea,	22 @	2 6

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD.
Two-penny	0 12 0	1 2 2	1 7 4
Four-penny	1 8 2	2 4 3	2 15 0
Six-penny	2 4 3	3 6 5	4 6 4

CLONMEL, MARCH 13.—Butter, 74s to 75s; oatmeal, 11s 6d to 00s; 2d flour, 32s; households, 29s to 30s; thirds, 25s to 26s; fourths, 13s to 15s ℔ bag. Bere, 11s 6d to 12s; barley, 12s 0d to 13s 6d; Wheat, 1s to 1s 1½d per stone; oats, 6d to 6¾d ℔ ditto. Bacon pigs, 28s 0d to 30s per cwt.

WEXFORD, MARCH 13.—Wheat, 24s 0d to 25s 3d; barley, 11s to 14s 6d; oats, 6s to 7s 0d; beans, 13s 0d to 14s. Butter, 70s to —s; seconds, 65s to 66s; thirds, 50s to 55s per cwt.; flour, fine, 32s 0d per bag; seconds, per ditto, 15s 0d to —s.

CORK, MARCH 14.—BUTTER: To the Merchants, first quality, —s; second, 73s; third, 58s; fourth, 48s; fifth, 42s; sixth, 32s; To the Country, first quality, 65s; second, 63s; third, 49s; fourth, 39s; fifth, 33s; sixth, 22s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 12.—To-day's market was again dull; the best wheats were held for late rates, but secondary descriptions were offering rather cheaper. A few parcels of Irish were taken on Birmingham account. Flour must be noted 6d per sack, and oatmeal nearly as much per 240lbs lower, with little inquiry for either. Prices of oats are steady; 2s 4d to 2s 4¾d for West of Ireland, and 2s 5d to 2s 6d per 45lbs for Wicklow and Newry.

Imports from the 5th to the 11th March, inclusive. English wheat, 113 qrs; oats, 3567 qrs; barley, 658 qrs; malt-715 qrs; beans, 214 qrs; oatmeal, 96 loads; flour, 33 sacks. Irish wheat, 7540 qs; oats, 7159 qrs; barley, 180 qrs; beans, 456 qrs; peas, 107 qrs; oatmeal, 5045 loads; flour, 7766 sacks. Foreign peas, 358 qrs.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 11.—There was a fair supply of grain in general last week, but that of this morning was only moderate. Fine wheat met with a good demand to-day, and obtained an advance of 1s per quarter, with a better sale than latterly for the inferior descriptions. Fine malting barley scarce and rather dearer. In grinding sorts no alteration. There was but little doing in the oat trade, and prices continue much the same as last week. Beans and peas but little inquired for, without variation in prices. In other articles no alteration.

PRICES OF ENGLISH CORN.

Wheat, red	48s to 57s	Rye	30s to 34s
——, white	56s — 61s	Beans, new	26s — 29s
Barley, fine	30s — 35s	—— old	30s — 35s
——, grinding	20s — 22s	Peas, white	34s — 36s
Oats, Poland	17s — 20s	——, grey	30s — 34s
——, feed	15s — 18s	Flour	40s — 50s

MARCH 13.—We had but few fresh arrivals of any description of grain this morning; fine wheat was scarce, and held at rather higher prices; every other article was heavy sale, and without any material variation in the currency of Monday. Arrivals: English wheat, 1,990; barley, 3,780; oats, 3,950. Irish oats, 2,070.0 Flour, 1,390.

IRISH STOCKS, MARCH 14.

3 per cent. Consols	87¼ 7	Bank Stock	201
3½ per cent. stock	93¾ 4	G. Canal Debs. 6 ℔ c.	——
Reduced Ditto	93¾ 4	Ditto 4 per cent.	——
Ditto, new, 1830	94¾	Ballast Office Debs.	——
3½ per cent. Debs.	87¾	Royal Canal Stock	——

3

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF NEXT MONTH,

A LOT of GROUND in MARY-STREET, on which is a large STORE and SHEDS, adjoining RICHARD DAVIS's Concern and the Brewery.

Apply to JOSEPH STRANGMAN.

2d month 1st, 1833.

4

TO BE LET,

THE MILL-SITE at Phelan's Bridge, four and a half miles from Waterford, on which there are the Walls of a large Mill; the Water has a fall of Twenty-two Feet, and there can be an extensive Pond. The advantages of the situation are great and numerous. The tenant can be accommodated with a few acres of Land.

Application to be made on the premises.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POETRY, NEW EDITION.

5

UNIFORM WITH THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

On the 1st of May will be Published, Vol. I. of a New Edition of

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SIR W. SCOTT, BART.

TO BE CONTINUED IN MONTHLY VOLUMES,

With Prefaces, Notes, Contemporary Criticism, Various Readings, and other Interesting Matter.

EMBELLISHED WITH

FRONTISPIECES AND VIGNETTE TITLES,

THE DESIGNS TAKEN FROM REAL SCENES BY

J. M. W. TURNER, Esq. R.A.

THE great success which has attended the periodical issue of the WAVERLEY NOVELS from its commencement in 1829, a success unprecedented in the literature of this country, has, along with a very general desire expressed on the part of the public, induced the proprietors to republish in a similar manner the whole of

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS.

In carrying this into effect, it will be their endeavour to render them in every respect worthy of public patronage.

Little more than two years ago, Sir Walter Scott attached to the Editions of his Poetical Works, then on sale, a series of Essays on Ballad Poetry, also Introductions to the Leading Poems, in every way worthy of his great reputation. All these will be given in the New Edition.

The hand of death having removed the distinguished Author from the scene, the Proprietors will now have the melancholy satisfaction of enriching this edition with much curious matter, which, had their illustrious friend lived to superintend the work himself, could not have been presented to the public. This will consist of contemporary criticism—various readings—and correspondence with some of the most eminent persons of the time when the poems first appeared.

In addition to the literary embellishments, the Proprietors have procured the assistance of the unrivalled pencil of

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

Mr. Turner visited Scotland in the autumn of 1831, for the purpose of making Designs from some of the most prominent of the real Scenes described in the various Poems, and expressly for the present Work. These designs are in the course of being engraved in the first style, by John Pye, H. Lekeux, William Miller, E. Goodall, Horsburgh, Willmore, Wallis, Brandard, and other Artists of the first eminence.

With the Minstrelsy will likewise be given the Airs of some of the most popular Ballads, from the MS. collection at Abbotsford, and which were especial favourites of the Author.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

I. The size, paper, and printing to be in every respect uniform with the Waverley Novels, and done up in cloth, price 5s each volume.

II. The work to be comprised in Twelve Volumes, which will include the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, and Sir Tristrem.

III. The publication to commence on the 1st of May next, and to be continued regularly on the first day of each month till the whole is completed.

IV. Each volume to have a Frontispiece and Vignette Title-page from Mr. Turner's Designs; and those comprising the Minstrelsy, will have, in addition, Engravings of some favourite airs.

EXPLANATION OF MR. TURNER'S DESIGNS.

The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border will have Frontispieces from Drawings of Carlisle—Carlaverock Castle, near Dumfries—Jedburgh—and Kelso, where Sir Walter Scott passed some time at School.

The Vignettes to this portion of the work will be Kilnockie, (Johnny Armstrong's Tower,) Lochmaben Castle, Hermitage Castle, and Smallholm Tower—at the Farmhouse near which the Author lived for some time when a few years old.

Sir Tristrem will have for a Frontispiece a View of Dryburgh Abbey, hallowed by being the resting-place of the remains of Sir Walter Scott; and for a Vignette, Bemerside Tower, known as one of the resorts of Thomas the Rhymer.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel will have as a Frontispiece, a View of Melrose. The Vignette, Newark Castle, Selkirkshire.

Marmion—Frontispiece, Edinburgh from Blackford-hill. The Vignette, Ashiestiel, Selkirkshire, the residence of the Author when the poem was written.

The Lady of the Lake—Frontispiece, Lock Katrine and Benvenue. The Vignette, Loch Achray—Benvenue.

Rokeby—Frontispiece, Mortham, junction of the Greta and the Tees. The Vignette, Bowes' Tower.

The Lord of the Isles—Frontispiece, Loch Coriskin, Isle of Skye. The Vignette, Fingal's Cave, Staffa.

Bridal of Triermain—Frontispiece, Skidda, from the Lake. The Vignette, Mayburgh.

Dramas—Frontispiece, Berwick-upon-Tweed. The Vignette, Abbotsford, the residence of Sir Walter Scott from 1810 to 1832, the year of his death, and where the greater number of the Waverley Novels were written.

Printing for ROBERT CADELL, Edinburgh; JOHN CUMMING, 16, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin; and all the Booksellers in Ireland.

*** SPECIMENS of the ILLUSTRATIONS may be seen at the Shop of every respectable Bookseller in Town and Country.

STALLION.

6

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

AT THE WATERFORD VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT,

THAT SUPERIOR SIRE,

EQUATOR,

AT THREE GUINEAS THOROUGH-BRED, AND TWO GUINEAS HALF-BRED MARES,

AND FIVE SHILLINGS TO THE GROOM.

EQUATOR is a very dark Chesnut, standing full Fifteen Hands Three Inches High, of great muscular power, with the largest and best formed Legs that can be imagined, and perfectly free from disease or blemish, a thing so rarely met with in a Sire, especially in one who has run so many races, with some of the best Horses in England. He has proved himself a very prolific Horse, as out of Fifty Mares last Season, not above Two have missed. His stock in Dublin are particularly fine, with immense Bone; and one Colt, now, in Dublin, a Two-Year Old, £200 was offered for and refused. He combines with prodigious powers the most perfect symmetry.

Money to be paid on Service.

28th Feb., 1833.

LAW KALENDAR.

WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS.—March 25.

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

Printed and published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, Old Exchange Place, Quay, on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Subscription, yearly: Country, £2 8s 0d.; Town, £2 5s. 0d, payable half yearly, 25th of March and 29th of September.