The Waterford Mail.

VOL. X. No. 1007. SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1833. PRICE SIXPENCE.

1

NEW SPRING GOODS.
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

CARROLL, GREAVES, AND CO.,
QUAY, WATERFORD,

RESPECTFULLY announce the return of one of the Firm from London, Manchester, Leeds, and Norwich, with a large and valuable Stock of SPRING GOODS, per Bristol and Liverpool Steamers, consisting of SEVENTEEN CASES AND EIGHT BALES of Foreign Figured Silks, Shawls, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, London Prints, Hosiery, Worked Baby Linen, French Blondes, Perfumery, Work Boxes, Musical Clocks, Laces, Netts, Quillings, White and Coloured Long Cloths, Muslins, and Tuscan Bonnets, with various other New Goods too extensive to enumerate.

The above will be ready for inspection on FRIDAY MORNING, 12th inst.

2

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS will meet at the TOLL-HOUSE on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at ONE o'Clock, to receive Proposals for Letting the Tolls of said Bridge for One Year, commencing the 1st MAY next. Such persons as are desirous to send in proposals will please attend, prepared with sufficient security.

A full attendance of the Proprietors is requested, to take into consideration the propriety of making a wide Boat passage through said Bridge. A Chairman and Committee will then be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may be brought forward.

CHARLES AMBROSE, Chairman.
Waterford, 1st April, 1833.

3

MOSLEY AND DUDDELL'S
JEWELLERY, GENERAL FANCY WAREHOUSE,
(FROM LONDON AND DUBLIN),
Now Quay, Waterford,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Gentry and Public that they are regularly supplied with a fashionable assortment of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, at the lowest Dublin prices—consisting of Fine Gold Earings, Wedding and Ornamental Finger Rings, Lockets, Brooches, Pins, Eye Glasses, Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, London-made Gold Watches, of superior quality, engaged; Mordan's Silver Pencils, Scent and Snuff Boxes, Corals and Bells, Spectacles, Thimbles, Fruit Knives, &c.; Gilt Crosslets, Bracelets, Snaps, Purses, Purse Mounts, Tassels, Runners, Etwees, Glove and Waist Buckles, Toy Watches, Dolls, Penknives, Gilt, Steel, Glass, Seed and other Beads of all sorts, Shirt Buttons, Fire Boxes, Reticule Baskets, Harmonicons, Side and Back Combs, Elastic Garters, best London-made Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Desks, Neplus Ultras, genuine Eau de Cologne, direct from France. Rowland's real Macassor Oil, Kalledor Cerelacium and Odonto, Creswick Playing Cards.

N. B. A liberal allowance made to Shopkeepers, Dealers, &c.

Gold Seal Stones engraved, Arms Crested, Initials, &c.
Jewellery repaired in the best manner.
Old Gold, Silver, and Lace, Light Guineas or Dollars, taken in exchange.
April 4th, 1833.

4

SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LATE PETER GEALE.

MARY GEALE,
ON RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,

RETURNS sincere thanks to her Friends and the Public, for the patronage and support which they have given her since the demise of her late husband; and solicits that a continuance of it may be extended to her sons-in-law, who succeed her in the Trade.

JONES AND DALY,
(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE PETER GEALE,)

BEG to assure the Friends and Supporters of the above Establishment, that it shall be their study to merit a continuance of that patronage which had been heretofore so liberally given it. From the experience which C. JONES (who will conduct the Business) has had, in some of the most extensive houses in the Trade in London, and from J. and D. having formed connexions with the most respectable manufacturers in England, they feel confident that any commands they may be favoured with, will be executed in a superior style of Workmanship, and on moderate terms.

Those who are indebted to the late Establishment are respectfully requested to discharge their accounts when applied to, in order that the affairs of the late Proprietor may be closed.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

5

Francis John Castle, Esq., and others, Plaintiffs;
Peter Anthony, Esq., and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 11th Day of JUNE, 1831, and to a subsequent order made on the 9th Day of FEBRUARY, 1833, I will, on TUESDAY, the 23d Day of APRIL next, at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, Set up and Sell, to the highest and fairest bidder, all That and Those, that part of the Towns and Lands of CARRICKISLANE, otherwise CARRICKCASTLE, called BALLYNABANOGE, otherwise BALLENBANOGY, now or late in the possession of John Linehan, Patrick Linehan, and Patrick Keane, being part of the Lands and Premises in the Pleadings and said Decree mentioned, situate in the Parish of BALLYLANEEN, Barony of UPPERTHIRD, and County of WATERFORD, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1833.

A. R. BLAKE, C.R.

For rental and further particulars apply to Messrs. Nathaniel and Richard Montgomery, Plaintiff's Attornies, 10, Dominick-street, Dublin; Henry Denehy, Esq., the Receiver, Tivoli, Cappoquin, or 21, Dame-street, Dublin; and Theobald Power, Esq., Carrick-on-Suir; or 21, Saint Andrew-street, Dublin.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE,

ARRIVED,

9th—Eliza Jane, M'Carthy and Hibernia, Driscoll, county Cork, potatoes.

10th—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, ballast—Sultan, Read, ditto, m. goods—Mary Elliott, Florence, Arundal, ballast—Hannah and Mary, Cromarty and Vine, St. Margaret, Liverpool, salt, &c., for Dingle—William, Keating, Cork, ballast—Gipsy, Tobin, Liverpool, m. goods.

11th—Emma, Nicholls, Falmouth, ballast—Water Witch, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods.

SAILED,

9th—Pandora, Power, Quebec, passengers—Elizabeth, Richards, Swansea, ballast—William and Sally, Sanders, ditto, flour—Alert, Symons and Wellington, Evans, Cardiff, ballast—New Blessing, Tedball, Bristol, grain—Cygnet, Fairchild, Falmouth, general cargo.

10th—Liverpool, Scallan, Newport, ballast.

11th—Goodintent, Williams, Swansea, ballast, from Ross—Louisa, Tatem, ditto, ditto—Enterprize, Green, Portsmouth, provisions—Wharfinger, Cozens, London, ditto—Brittannia, Rees, Liverpool, grain and flour—Cornwallis, Blackadder, Quebec, ballast.

12th—Gipsy, Tobin, Liverpool, general cargo.—Wind, W. to W. N. W. and N. N. W.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD—April 29, Carrickbeg.
COUNTY KILKENNY—16, Durrow; 18, Johnstown.
COUNTY WEXFORD—15, Taghmon.
COUNTY TIPPERARY—18, Newbirmingham.
COUNTY LIMERICK—15, Ballingarrycramer, Ballymagarrydown; 17, Castletown.
COUNTY CARLOW—22, Tullow.

SICK POOR.

B. Ryland, treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of one pound, being the amount of two donations of ten shillings each, from two friends, per the hands of J. H. Miller; also from a friend to the poor, per Mr. Richard Allen, £1, and from Mrs Knight, £1, for the above institution.

6

EXTENSIVE SALE,
AS THE PROPRIETOR INTENDS TO DISCONTINUE BUSINESS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 29th day of APRIL next, and following Days, till all are disposed of, at the FACTORY of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, Beresford-street, the ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of Inside and Outside JAUNTING CARS, GIGS, New and Second-Hand, a TAX-CART, and FOUR-WHEEL MACHINE. The entire to be Sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

N.B.—Persons wanting the above Articles will find it advantageous to attend this Sale. As they are of the very best description of materials, the Proprietor flatters himself they will give general satisfaction to Purchasers.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, March 30, 1833.

7

TWO DAYS' SALE
OF
Furniture, Feather Beds, Chimney and Pier Glasses, Jaunting Car and Harness, Two Horses and Dray, &c. &c.,
The Property of a Gentleman leaving Waterford.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY NEXT, the 16th day of APRIL, 1833, and following Day,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT
THE WATERFORD AUCTION HALL
AND
LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

A GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONSISTING of a Handsome Set of Dining Tables, on Carved Legs; Breakfast, Card, and Sofa do.; Hair Cloth, Cane, and Rush Chairs; Sofas; Easy Chair; Book Case; Chimney and Pier Glasses; Elliptic, French, and Cradle Bedsteads; Feather Beds and Bedding; Nobbies; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Commodes; Brass Fenders, Guards, and Fire Implements; Brussels Carpet, 8 feet by 4½; Hearth Rugs; Mahogany Plate Bucket; Gardevine Case; Tea Caddy; Portable Desks; Hall Globes; Paintings and Framed Prints; Plated and Bronze Candlesticks; Chimney Ornaments; Window Blinds; Leather Travelling Case; House Gun; Table Lamp; Large Deal Cupboard; Book Shelf; Superb Dinner Service; Glass, China, and Delft; Six-year-old Grey Colt; Jaunting Car and Harness; Horse and Dray; a Poney Saddle, &c. &c.

☞ The Horses and Jaunting Car will be put up at THREE o'Clock on the first day of Sale.

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.

☞ AUCTIONS on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings.

A very extensive variety of SUPERFINE CLOTHS and other Property, selling 30 per cent. under any other House.

Out-Auctions and Valuations effected in a superior manner.

Waterford, 12th April, 1833.

8

AUCTION
OF
BEECH AND ASH TIMBER,
At the BOND YARD adjoining the Arena, Bolton-street.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without reserve, THIS DAY (Saturday, April 13), at the hour of Twelve o'Clock precisely, a large quantity of BEECH, and some ASH TIMBER, adapted for various mechanical and other purposes, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET,
FOR NINETY-ONE YEARS,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH LAST,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, 15th inst., at ONE o'Clock, about 37 Acres of the LANDS of LISMORE, near this City, being that part lately in the possession of the representatives of Roger Cashin, Esq., or his under-tenants. Immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to the Chamberlain.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, April 3, 1833.

FEMALE EDUCATION, DUBLIN.

10

15, UPPER TEMPLE-STREET.

MRS. AND MR. MORGAN, PRINCIPALS.

AS a personal inspection of this Establishment, though respectfully solicited, cannot, in all instances, be expected; it is hoped that a statement of its advantages, in point of accommodation, system, and terms, will not be unworthy of the attention of Parents and Guardians.

The House, from its eligible situation, its numerous, spacious and well-ventilated Apartments, together with an extent of Pleasure-ground, for exercise, not equalled, probably, in Dublin, presents all that is conducive to health or desirable for accommodation.

The system, including instruction in the English, French, and Italian Languages, History, Geography, Chronology, &c., Writing and Arithmetic, the Use of the Globes, and Elements of Astronomy, Music, Dancing, and Drawing, with Useful and Ornamental Needlework, combines the object of perfection in Polite Accomplishments, with the more solid advantages of Mental Cultivation.

The TERMS consist of one general charge,—for Board and Tuition in the whole foregoing course, of 40 Guineas per annum for Pupils under 12 years of age, and 50 Guineas per annum for such as have attained that age; excluding thus all extra charges, with the sole exception of instruction in the Harp and Singing. This arrangement is at once simple and satisfactory, and in an establishment sustaining, as this has done, for nearly twenty years, a character of the first-rate respectability in all its appointments, cannot, with respect to economy, be surpassed.

Pupils above the age of 15, whose previous education has not been conducted under Mrs. MORGAN's superintendence, cannot be received under the Terms of 70 Guineas per annum, for Board and Tuition, as already specified.

Professors of the first character for talents and acquirements are selected,—as the Messrs. CONRAN, in Music; Mr. MONTAGUE, in Dancing; Mr. CONOLLY, in Drawing; &c. Two resident native French Governesses, together with well-qualified English Assistants, are likewise engaged.

N.B. Payments to be made quarterly in advance. No deduction for a quarter commenced. Washing one Guinea per quarter. One Vacation *only* in the year, namely, the month of July.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, APRIL 11.

3½ per cent. Stock	93 17/18
Ditto, new, 1830	94 4/5
3½ per cent. Debs.	87 23/28
G. Canal Debs. 6 ct.	86½

THE FUNDS—LONDON, TUESDAY.

ONE O'CLOCK.—No material business is doing in the Consol Market, and the quotation for the Account is 87⅞ buyers.

Reports are current of some intention on the part of the Colombian government to follow the example of that of Mexico, with respect to the arrears of dividend. This has caused some speculation in the Bonds, and the quotation is 18½ 19. Nothing of moment is doing in any other Stock; Spanish Bonds are 18⅜ ⅝, and Portuguese Scrip 5⅛ ⅜ dis.

TWO O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account remain at 87 7/16.

LAW KALENDAR.

CITY WATERFORD SESSIONS—May 20.
COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS.—Thurles, April 15.
EASTER TERM—Begins April 15; Ends May 8.

Mrs. Eliza Davis is committed to Castlebar jail, for the death of her husband, Mr. Thomas Davis, of Westport, by pushing him into a pan of boiling pickle.

WINES, SPIRITS, PORTER, &c.

11

PATRICK KEANE

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Business in the above Line, in Waterford (store in Henrietta-street), and hopes, by assiduity and unremitting attention to any commands with which he may be favoured, to merit a share, at least, of their kind patronage.

He has now on hands, and will continue to be supplied with Superior Old PORT, SHERRIES, CAPES, and Spanish Red WINES, in Wood and Bottle, best Blackwater CIDER, SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, Old JAMAICA RUM, Superior Old CORK WHISKEY, with Scotch and Irish ALES, and which he confidently offers to the Public at such prices as, he hopes, amidst so many competitors, will ensure his establishment a fair trial.

Henrietta-street, Waterford, April 8, 1833.

LANDS AND HOUSES
TO BE SOLD, AND LET, AND MONEY LENT.

12

TO BE SOLD,

AN Undivided moiety of LANDS near Portlaw, in this County, containing about EIGHTY ACRES, Plantation Measure, held for Lives renewable for ever, at a small Head Rent, and producing a Profit Rent of £64 8s 4d. Also, TWO EXCELLENT DWELLING-HOUSES, in LADY LANE, in this City, one tenanted, and producing £37 a year, Profit Rent—the other untenanted, and both held in Fee Simple.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given, TWO GOOD FAMILY HOUSES, in the best part of STEPHEN-STREET.—Also TWO LARGE CELLARS, in FACTORY-LANE, in this City.

TO BE LENT,

£2,000, and £1,000, on approved security, at 5 per cent.

Apply to HENRY IVIE, Attorney.
Waterford, April 10, 1833.

SURVEY OF WATERFORD HARBOUR, &c.

13

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by virtue of the Act 56, Geo. III., cap. 64, "for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, and for other purposes relating thereto, hereby GIVE NOTICE that they are ready to receive PROPOSALS from persons fully qualified to execute a minutely accurate CHART of the River, Harbour, and adjacent Coast in said Act mentioned.

Proposals to state the rate of charge for each nautical mile of river or coast, according to a scale of ten perches to the inch; also to state the shortest possible period it could be finished, the Commissioners providing boats.

The Chart, when completed and approved, is to be copied for ENGRAVING, agreeably to such reduced scale as the Commissioners may then determine.

Sealed proposals, addressed to said Commissioners, are to be left with the Secretary on or before the 6th of next month (May).

Persons desirous to undertake the above Survey, will be required to give the most satisfactory references as to their competency.

By order
GEORGE BROWNRIGG,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford,
April 11th, 1833.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-PACKETS,

14

ST. PATRICK AND GIPSY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the new and powerful Steam-Packet,
ST. PATRICK,
ALEXANDER KEAY, Commander, will sail from Waterford for Liverpool every TUESDAY; and the well-known, favourite Steam-Packet,
GIPSY,
EDWARD TOBIN, Commander, will continue to sail from Waterford for Liverpool every FRIDAY morning, at EIGHT o'Clock, as usual.

R. POPE AND CO., Agents.
Waterford, April 1, 1833.

EMIGRATION.

15

This Day is Published, in 12mo. Price 7s. 6d.

THE EMIGRANT'S DIRECTORY AND GUIDE to obtain Lands, and effect a Settlement in the Canadas. By FRANCIS A. EVANS, Esq. Late Agent to the Eastern Townships, to the Legislature of Lower Canada.

"To the Emigrant, we safely recommend this as a Manual, an Itinerary, and a Collection of hints eminently useful."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

ALSO LATELY PUBLISHED,

HINTS ON EMIGRATION TO UPPER CANADA, especially addressed to the middle and lower orders in Great Britain and Ireland. By MARTIN DOYLE. With a Map. Second Edition, 12mo. One Shilling Sewed.

"We believe Martin Doyle's little book contains as much information as a man can require who thinks of going to the Canadas, and we strongly recommend its perusal to them as well as to others who are interested in the subject of emigration,"—*London Penny Magazine.*

"Altogether it comprises such a fund of information on the subject, that we know of no treatise to which we could more safely give our recommendation, or with more propriety style "The Emigrant's best Companion."—*Aberdeen Observer.*

Dublin, WILLIAM CURRY Jun. and Co.; Simpkin and Marshall, London; and Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

Sold by S. PHELAN, and R. FARRELL, Waterford.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of the Rev. Langer Carey, of Clonmel, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Coleville, county Waterford, the lady of Thomas Roberts, Esq., of a daughter.

At his house in Cashel, the lady of Capt. Evans, of a son.

April 6, at the barracks in Carlow, the lady of Major Thornton, of a son.

On Wednesday, at Ackworth Park, near Pontefract, the lady of John Gully, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, John Edward Purser, Esq., of D'Olier-street, to Lucinda, relict of the late J. Harding, Esq., of Drogheda.

April 2, at Torquay, the Rev. George Trevelyan, oldest son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan, to Frances Anne, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lumsden, formerly of his Majesty's 55th Regiment.

At the Friends' Meeting House, Falmouth, Miss Elizabeth Fregelles Fox, second daughter of the late Robert Were Fox, Esq. to William Gibbons, Esq. banker, of Gloucester; and Miss Mariana Fox, youngest daughter of the above gentleman, to F. Tuckett, Esq. merchant, Bristol.

DIED,

On Tuesday, in Limerick Andrew Castle, Esq. for many years Surgeon of the Ennis Infirmary.

On her passage to the West Indies, deeply regretted by her numerous relations and friends, Lady Creagh, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Michael Creagh, K.H., 86th Regiment, and daughter of the late Judge Osborne.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of his brother, Major Stuart, Hillingdon Grove, near Uxbridge, James Stuart, Esq., a Director of the East India Company, and formerly, for several Parliaments, the representative of the Borough of Huntingdon.

At Dunmow, Alice Eleanor, daughter of the late T. Beaumont, Esq., of Surrey, and sister of Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart.

KEEPING A LOOK-OUT.—At a trial at the Gloucester Assizes, in which the plaintiff, Captain Pritchett, brought an action against the Sheriff of Gloucester for a false arrest, the Captain's servant stated on her cross-examination, that the Captain, who lived on his estate, kept a watch for bailiffs, by looking out of the upper windows with a long telescope. When it was discovered that a bailiff was on the coast, the provisions were drawn up to the window in a basket.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 13.—The prices of grain remain as last quoted. Butter rated on Thursday at 86s to 88s per cwt., and on yesterday at 86s to 90s; there were a few firkins of *fodder* butter sold yesterday at 75s to 80s.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	86 0 @ 90 0		Bacon pigs, cwt.	29 0 @ 30 0	
Wheat, ℔ br.	20 0 @ 25 6		Pork, scalded,	23 0 @ 25 6	
Oats, old	6 6 @ 8 6		Heads, ditto,	21 0 @ 22 0	
Barley, old	10 0 @ 12 6		Offal, ditto,	00 0 @ 17 0	
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt.	10 0 @ 12 0		Whiskey, ℔ gl.	6 0 @ 6 3	
Flour, ℔ bag,			Beef, ℔ lb.	0 3 @ 0 4	
2ds,	30 0 @ 32 0		Mutton, do.	0 4 @ 0 6	
3ds,	20 0 @ 26 0		Veal, do.	0 4 @ 0 5	
4ths,	14 0 @ 15 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,	2 2 @ 2 6	

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD.
Two-penny	0 12 4	1 2 6	1 8 2
Four-penny	1 9 1	2 5 5	3 0 4
Six-penny	2 5 5	3 8 4	4 8 7

CORK, APRIL 4.—BUTTER: To the Merchants, first quality, 70s; second, 68s; third, 56s; fourth, 46s; fifth, 40s; sixth, 30s; To the Country, first quality, 61s; second, 59s; third, 47s; fourth, 37s; fifth, 31s; sixth, 20s per cwt.

WEXFORD, APRIL 9.—Wheat, 24s 6d to 26s 0d; barley, 13s to 14s 0d; oats, 6s 6d to 8s; beans, 14s to 14s 6d. Butter, 70s to —s; seconds, 60s to —s; thirds, —s to —s per cwt.; flour, fine, 32s to 35s per bag; seconds, per ditto, 15s to 14s

CLONMEL, APRIL 9.—Shipping wheat, 13d to 13½d; milling, dito, 14½d to 15d; oats, 6½d to 7d per stone; bacon pigs, 29s to 30s. In flour and other articles no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 10.—There was again a very limited supply of corn at market to-day, and wheat sold as nearly as possible on the same terms as last week, and the same applies to oats. Of bere and barley the supply was quite trifling, and the little appearing was taken at former prices. Wheat (millers') red, 26s 6d to 28s; wheat (shipping), 24s 6d to 25s 6d; oats (canal), 7s 9d to 8s 3d; oatmeal, 9s to 11s; barley (malting), 14s to 15s 6d; barley (grinding), 13s to 14s; second flour, 13s to 16s; oats (feeding), 8s to 9s 6d.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 9.—There were a few country buyers at this morning's market, but upon the whole the trade was extremely dull. Wheat was fully 2d and oats 1d per bushel lower than on this day se'nnight. The manufactured articles, flour and oatmeal, were also much about 6d per sack cheaper.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 2d to the 8th April, inclusive—Cows 521, calves 0, sheep 953, lambs 166, pigs 5644, horses 6.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 8.—The market was pretty well supplied with wheat, which was cleared off at a reduction of 1s per qr. on the best, and 1s to 2s on the second descriptions. Barley in short supply, but prices much the same, the demand being slack. Oats remain very dull, and though they cannot be quoted lower, yet the sale was extremely limited. No alteration in beans and peas.

Importations last week.—English wheat, 5352; barley, 10811; rye, 5; oats, 3866; beans, 1178; peas 300; flour, 9098. Scotch wheat, 330; oats, 2411; beans, 55; peas, 100; flour, 25. Irish, 4038; rye, 37; oats, 14951; flour, 3620. Foreign wheat, 169.

Arrivals for the quarter ending March 30.—English wheat, 81252; barley, 126213; oats, 51411; rye, 92; beans, 20312; peas, 12378; flour, 100929. Scotch wheat, 3048; barley, 5271; oats, 37902; beans, 1242; peas, 1280; flour, 477. Irish wheat, 6746; oats, 145659; beans, 3; flour, 9162. Foreign wheat, 150; barley, 90; peas, 842.

PRICES OF ENGLISH CORN.

Wheat, red	57s to 60s	Rye	—s to —s
—, white	52s — 56s	Beans, new	27s — 33s
Barley, fine	27s 31s — 33s	—— old	34s — 38s
—, grinding	23s — 25s	Peas, white	37s — 39s
Oats, Poland	20s — 23s	——, grey	30s — 33s
—, feed	15s — 21s	Flour	42s — 50s

APRIL 10.—The market was as dull to-day as it is possible to describe; and so few transactions took place that it is impossible to quote any alteration in prices. Arrivals—English wheat 2,280; barley 5,700, oats 1,730 qrs. Irish wheat 630; oats 2,120 qrs. Foreign—wheat 970 qrs. Flour 5,780 sacks.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 6.—COMBINED SQUADRONS.—DOWNS, APRIL 4.—The *Larne* sloop of war, Commander Sydney Smith, got on shore to-day on the off part of the Goodwin Sands, during thick weather, accompanied with rain, where she still continues. Every assistance has been afforded her from the shore and the boats from the different men of war in the Downs. There is every probability of her getting off again (on flood tide) should the weather continue moderate. The *Larne* was proceeding from the Downs with a Dutch galliot in tow, which she has detained during her cruise. The *Scout* sailed on a cruise on Wednesday. Remains in the Downs the *Talavera* line-of-battle ship; also the French ships *Resolue* and *Juno* frigates, *Creole* corvette, and *Le Jasseur* brig.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

FALMOUTH, Saturday Evening.—Arrived the *Lyra* packet, Lieut. St John, from the Leeward Islands, sailed Feb. 20, and St. Thomas's, March 5, no news. There was a faint hope entertained that she would have brought some tidings of the *Calypso*, but it has been disappointed. There cannot now be any reason to doubt that the latter ship has foundered. Also, H.M. packet *Eclipse*, from Jamaica and Carthagena, sailed from the latter on the 18th, and Jamaica on the 26th Feb. The *Opossum* packet had arrived at Carthagena, all well.—*Cornubian.*

The order received on Thursday for detaining the *Hermes* steamer till Monday, was yesterday countermanded, and she was directed to proceed immediately with the mails for the Mediterranean, with orders to touch off Vigo, Oporto, and Lisbon, to deliver despatches. The purport of these, report states, is to direct a part of the squadron under the command of Admiral Parker to sail with all haste for the Bosphorus.—*Falmouth Packet.*

A Pedroite corvette and schooner were cruizing off Oporto on the 31st. ult.

LONDON—TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

Mehemet Ali has given his answer to the French ambassador. He has indignantly refused to comply with the demands of Admiral Roussin, and sends no instructions to his son to suspend his march towards Constantinople. The French ambassador has therefore found that his guarantee was as useless as it was impertinent. We suppose Ibrahim scarcely delayed his onward march for a day; and as there is neither army nor fortress between him and Scutari, and as it is clear that the population of Anatolia are almost wholly in his favour, the probabilities are that he is on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles before this. So far from the population of Asia being hostile to the invader, deputations flock to him from all quarters, rendering him homage, and entreating him to relieve them from the dominion of the Sultan. In Constantinople it is almost certain that his party is strong—that nothing but the presence of the Russian fleet keeps down an insurrection in his favour.

The *Courrier Francais* contains an article of very great interest in the present posture of European affairs. It is a memorandum explanatory of the views of the French government, with regard to the complicated concerns of the Ottoman empire. To us it appears very plainly upon the face of the document in question, that the whole difficulty is the work of French intrigue. It is scarcely disguised that the French agents were at the very same moment giving encouragement to the Porte and to the revolted Pacha, while, with equal ingenuity and industry, they had excited in both a jealousy of the interference of Austria and Russia, and even of England, at one period; but that, we suppose, was at some moment when there was a fear of England's resuming her ancient character.

We learn from Madrid, under date of the 28th ult. that the ministry of M. Zea Bermudez continues undisturbed, and that none of those popular commotions which had been expected have taken place. The Minister of Police has ordered all the emigrants who are not domiciled in Madrid to quit that city. Count Puno en Rostro has been recalled from exile, which seems to have given satisfaction to all parties, but notwithstanding this act of favour, the party of the Queen seems completely overthrown for the present. The Spanish papers contain an order and a decree upon the subject of military arrangements, fully confirmatory of all that we have been previously led to surmise, as to the unsatisfactory state of the country, and the unpleasant feeling of the army.

The Chamber of Representatives in Brussels voted, on the 4th inst., the war budget *for six months only*, not twelve, as the ministers had proposed. This is generally considered the decision of the fate of the present Belgian administration, and indeed it was reported at Brussels that they had resigned.

The Russian army in Poland is said to amount, at present, to about 84,000 men, but it is asserted that the Emperor Nicholas projects a plan of conciliation, by which he hopes to pacify the Poles more than they can ever be tranquillized by arms.

According to an account from Hamburgh, the several princes of the House of Brunswick, including the members of our own royal family, have agreed to an ordinance by which Duke Charles of Brunswick is deprived of the management of his property, which is to be provisionally placed in the hands of the Duke of Cambridge.

In the London papers the following letter appears; it comes from the Pedroite party, and will, of course, be received with due allowance:—

"Falmouth, April 4.

"His Majesty's cutter *Seaflower* arrived this morning from Lisbon, which place she left on the 29th. On that day Don Carlos and the Princess of Beira arrived in the Tagus from Spain, under salutes from the different ships then in the river; they had not landed prior to the sailing of the cutter, but were making their way for the Palace of Ajuda. The letters by this arrival state that an impress of men for the North continued, and the accounts represent the army of Miguel as in a desperate state—their losses during the late engagements are estimated 4,000 men. The *Seaflower* is without a mail from Oporto—it blowing a heavy gale on the day of her calling off, the 31st, she could not communicate with either of his Majesty's ships; two of Pedro's ships were cruising off Oporto at the time; the Admiral, with the remainder, continued at the Bayonna Islands; the two line-of-battle ships which were off the Douro on the 26th had reached to the southward of the Tagus, and were supposed to be destined for the Archipelago. The frigate was entering the Tagus on the same day."

Serious disturbances broke out in Cephalonia, in the middle of February, but owing to the "activity" of the Lord High Commissioner (Lord Nugent) they were suppressed, and some of the principal instigators sent to Corfu.

The contents of the German papers of the 18th are of no moment. Accounts received in Bavaria from Greece, report every thing as flourishing under the young King Otho. The events now occurring in Constantinople bid fair to compromise his tranquillity. The Frankfort papers of the 18th contain letters from St. Petersburgh, indignantly contradicting the statements of General Lafayette, in the Chamber of Deputies, with respect to the treatment of the Poles; and it is evident enough that the venerable revolutionist has been drawing the long bow very considerably.

We have received a mail from Jamaica, with dates to the 6th of March. The same hostile feeling towards Lord Mulgrave and his measures exists, and the supplies being stopped, and the monies appropriated by the Commissioners of Public Accounts, the Receiver-General had no funds applicable to the payment of the Governor's salary. It was understood that the necessary orders would be given for convening the House of Assembly immediately after the Easter holidays. It appears that the sugar and coffee crops would both be short, sugar fully one-fourth deficient, and coffee not less than one-third compared with last year's. The coffee trees had been injured by the incessant rains of last year, and the growth of the canes had been chilled from the same cause.

THE ARMY.

On Monday last a portion of the troops stationed in this garrison, consisting of detachments from the Artillery, Dragoons, &c., were ordered by forced marches to the county of Kilkenny, where their presence, it is said, was required to stop the outrages of the Whitefeet.

The grand division of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards entered Caher on Easter Monday, amid the acclamations of the populace.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The *Marquis of Huntley*, 500 tons, arrived at Cove, from England, with detachments of various regiments for Barbadoes. Two officers and 80 men of the 36th; 1 officer and 60 men of the 65th; 1 officer and 25 men of the 69th; and 1 officer of the 1st West India Regiment, embark at Cove for the same destination. The following officers will embark with these detachments:—36th Regiment, Captain Ashmore, Ensign Fleury; 65th Regiment, Capt. Smyth; 69th Regiment, Lieut. James.

Lord Thomas Cecil, brother to the Marquis of Exeter, has succeeded to the command of the 10th Hussars, which became vacant by the retirement of Col. Wyndham. His lordship has been Major of the corps since June, 1827. Captain Wallington succeeds to the noble lord's majority, and Lieutenant the Hon. W. H. H. Beresford, son of Lord Decies, gets Capt. W.'s company, all by purchase. Major Wallington is the only officer at present in the regiment who was at the victory of Waterloo.—*Morning Herald.*

The troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards which had been stationed in this city for some months back, marched hence on Monday, under the command of Capt. Beville, through Castlecomer on route to Newbridge. They have been replaced by a troop of the 10th Hussars (commanded by Capt. Wederburne,) which arrived here on Monday. Another troop of the same regiment, under the orders of Capt. Nicholson, arrived here from Mountmellick. Both troops will be under the command of the latter officer. One company of the 47th regiment will march from this city to Gowran; another company to Thomastown, and a third to Kilmaganny on Tuesday. The grenadier company of that regiment, will arrive here on Thursday from Castlecomer, and will be replaced by head-quarters and two companies of the 43d regiment from Dublin. A troop of the 10th Hussars will arrive at Castlecomer, where they are to remain, on Thursday. One company of the 43d is to arrive in Ballyragget on the same day. Two companies of the 2d battalion of the 60th Rifles will arrive in this city on Wednesday from Templemore. Half a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery will arrive here on Tuesday from Clonmel. It will be escorted by half a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards to Callan, where half a troop of the 10th Hussars will meet and accompany it to this city. Major-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney and Sir John Harvey will arrive here immediately.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

On Tuesday the head-quarters of the 14th, or Buckingham Regiment, marched from Limerick to Kilmallock, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Everard, on route to Athlone.

On Saturday the head-quarters division of the 15th (or King's Own) Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell, disembarked at the North Wall, Dublin, from Liverpool, and marched into the Royal Barracks, Dublin. The second division of the 15th Hussars, under the command of Major Sir Walter Scott, will arrive in Dublin this week.

The 85th Light Infantry from Manchester, are to replace the 43d in Dublin.

Forty-four officers, from the half-pay list, are to be immediately commissioned to act as members of the courts-martial, to be held under the coercion bill. They are not to belong to any regiment doing duty in Ireland.

Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, with his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, have arrived in Dublin from London.

The *Voyager*, from Chatham, with a reinforcement for the 72d Highlanders, at the Cape of Good Hope, was nearly shipwrecked off Margate, and was obliged to put in for repairs. She is now at Cork, to embark more reinforcements for the 29th and 99th, at the Mauritius.

Lieut. Swan, 52d Light Infantry, is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Newry; Lieut. Ormsby, 14th regiment, from Brighton to Gloucester; and Lieut. Hutcheon, 75th, to Brighton.

Lieut. Robertson, 96th regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir Lionel Smith at Barbadoes.

Lieut. Dalrymple, Royals, has succeeded Lieut. Wilson, 93d Highlanders, as Fort Adjutant at St. Lucia.

THE FACTORY CHILD'S LAST DAY!

(From *Fraser's Magazine.*)

QUESTION 5,500.—Have you any reason to think that any of the children lose their lives in consequence of this excessive degree of exertion?—I have no doubt in my mind that such has been the case, and I may mention one instance of the kind: four or five months back there was a girl of a poor man's that I was called to visit: it was poorly; it had attended a mill; and I was obliged to relieve the father in the course of my office, in consequence of the bad health of the child; by and by it went back to its work again, and one day he came to me with tears in his eyes. I said "What is the matter, Thomas?" he said "My little girl is dead." I said "When did she die?" he said "In the night; and what breaks my heart is this, she went to the mill in the morning, she was not able to do work, and a little boy said he would assist her if she would give him a halfpenny on Saturday. I said I would give him a penny;" but at night when the child went home, perhaps about a quarter of a mile, in going home it lay down several times on the road through exhaustion, till at length it reached its father's door with difficulty, and it never spoke audibly afterwards; it died in the night—*Minutes of Evidence before the Committee on the Factories Bill.*

"'Twas on a winter's morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning,
The father roused his child;
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried, 'the bell is ringing,
My hapless darling, haste!'"

'Father, I'm up, but weary,
I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way and dreary—
O carry me once more!
To help us we've no mother,
And you have no employ;
They killed my little brother—
Like him I'll work and die!'

Her wasted form seem'd nothing,
The load was at her heart;
The sufferer he kept soothing
Till at the mill they part.
The overlooker met her,
As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of horror
Made up her latest day;
In toil, and pain, and sorrow,
They slowly passed away:
It seemed, as she grew weaker,
The threads they oftener broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended,
But night brought no repose;
Her day began and ended,
As cruel tyrants chose.
At length a little neighbour
Her halfpenny she paid,
To take her last hour's labour,
While by her frame she laid.

At last, the engine ceasing,
The captives homeward rushed;
She thought her strength increasing,
'Twas hope her spirits flushed;
She left, but oft she tarried;
She fell and rose no more,
'Till by her comrades carried,
She reached her father's door.

All night, with tortured feeling,
He watched his speechless child:
While, close beside her kneeling,
She knew not him, nor smiled,
Again the Factory's ringing
Her last perceptions tried;
When, from her straw-bed springing,
'Tis time!' she shrieked, and died.

That night a chariot passed her,
While on the ground she lay;
The daughters of her master
An evening visit pay;
Their tender hearts were sighing
As negro wrongs were told,
While the white slave was dying,
Who gained their father's gold!"

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

OUR LADY POETS.—Mrs. Hemans is still residing in Dublin, occupied in the education of her sons; she will shortly publish a volume of sacred poetry. Hannah More is still alive, but in a state that would render death a blessing: a memoir by a "constant friend," is already prepared. Miss Landon has been staying at Oxford on a visit to her uncle, the Head of Worcester College; a new novel from her pen is nearly finished. Miss Mitford sojourns at Threemile Cross; her tragedies laid by until a more fitting season. Mrs. Howitt, a member of the Society of Friends, who resides at Nottingham, has prepared a series of tragic dramas, with the highest moral tone. Of Mrs. Joanna Baillie, the world hears nothing; she resides at Highgate, in comparative solitude, but enjoying daily intercourse with a few chosen friends. Miss Bowles is unhappily not in good health; she lives at Leamington, in Hampshire. Miss Jewsbury (Mrs. Fletcher) is on the wide sea, with her husband, voyaging to India. Mrs. Norton is deserting the muses, for the *Court Magazine* and a novel, which we believe will appear shortly. Mrs. Opie lately disposed of her house in Norwich, and is now residing in Cornwall. It is worthy of remark, by-the-way, that in the list we have given there is no lady either Irish or Scotch, and but one Welch—Mrs. Hemans.

It is rumoured that the world may shortly expect a rich treat, Miss Edgeworth having prepared a new novel, which, if our information be correct, she will shortly publish.

Miss Martineau is, we understand, shortly to publish a series of essay stories, at the suggestion of the most distinguished and learned Lord of the age.

The Countess of Blessington is occupied in writing a novel, "*The Repealers*," the object of which is, we understand, to depict the present melancholy condition of Ireland—the victim of traitors calling themselves "Repealers."

Moore is occupied in the production of a work rare and curious, "An Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion." His hero, after Catholic Emancipation has passed, and consequently no longer bound by honour to the faith of his forefathers, is supposed to set out upon a search after what religion is best.—*The Town.*

Mr. Thomas Moore has been in town for some days past, with the view, we believe, of superintending the progress through the press, of a new prose work, with notes by "Captain Rock."—*New Court Journal.*

AN ANECDOTE OF CANNING.—It happened while Mr. Canning was prime minister that his youngest son was to undergo his examination for a lieutenancy in the royal navy, and as the period approached which was to prove the competency or otherwise of the youthful aspirant for naval advancement, the parent's mind became completely absorbed by the circumstance, and when apprised of a favourable issue, so little did he trust to his own station, as contributing to the event, he broke forth into expressions of exultation and delight, which could hardly have been produced by the success of a favourite political measure.

BEAUX OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—The Beau of the old school is no more. Lord Llandaff is dead. He departed this life suddenly at Dublin some days ago. He was, without doubt, one of the finest men of his time—of rare beauty, and that elaborate polish which has given place to insipid frigidity. We never could look on the man without thinking of the "*vieille cour.*" He was the very impersonation of a *Marquis* of the age of Louis the Fourteenth. His powder—his *queue*—his long white waistcoat with the broad and ample lappels—his cane—his snuff-box—his broad-brimmed hat—his huge and nicely polished jack boots—all these marked him as a man not of this age, but of the bye-gone time. Then his bow and smile, and that ineffable shrug!—all these are vanished! Farewell, old *Cavalier!*—thou wert a type, if not of a better age, at least of a more urbane one. If thou hadst not as much mind as some of the Lords of the Mechanics' Institutions—or some of those of Cotton (as Cobbett calls them)—thou hadst at least more manners. No rude word ever escaped thy lips—the soft collar of sociality sat easily upon thee—without any infusion of that modern *nonchalance*, the offspring of a hoarded self-importance. To women thou wert deferent—nay, reverential:—to men, thou borest thy faculties meekly, yet dignifiedly. But thou art gone, Abler men may we find in great numbers—but where shall we look for a more agreeable and harmless one?—*New Court Journal.*

There is an immense stir now making about the emancipation *of* the Jews. We know a great many noble lords and hon. gentlemen who would be exceedingly glad to be *emancipated from the Jews.—Whig Dresser.*

The ancient loyal society denominated the Aldermen of Skinners-alley is again revived.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Sir James Macintosh was born Oct. 24, 1765, at Alldowrie, in the county of Inverness. He was a branch of the clan of Mackintoshen, which was, in former times, a numerous and considerable tribe in Scotland, and produced some men of martial and official notoriety. His father, Capt. Mackintosh, being absent on military service during the earlier years of Sir James's life, the care of his education chiefly devolved on Lady Mackintosh, his grandmother. This was commenced at the school of Fortrose, where he evinced such talents as induced the master to recommend his being placed at a university, and he accordingly entered at King's college, Aberdeen. Here his studies were of a somewhat various and desultory character, having no specific relation to either of the professions to which he subsequently attached himself. It was at this time, however, that he formed a connexion which had, as he himself testifies, a most important bearing on his future character.

The time now came at which it was necessary for him to fix upon some profession—a necessity which, it would appear, was very adverse to his tastes and pursuits. The medical profession was chosen; and Edinburgh having, of late years, attended an unrivalled celebrity in this branch of science, he repaired thither. Here he attended the lectures of Dr. Cullen and Professor Black, though he still indulged deeply in those moral and metaphysical studies for which his mental character appeared through life to be especially adapted. In 1787 he graduated in medicine, and retired from Edinburgh. Instead, however, of entering on the practice of his profession, he engaged more deeply in the study of politics, and in 1786 published his first pamphlet on the Regency Question, which harmonized so little with the tone of the times, that it was comparatively unnoticed. In this year he married Miss Stuart, and to the fixed and regular character given by this event to the habits and pursuits of Mr. Mackintosh, we probably owe the extraordinary production which appeared, two years after, from his pen. We mean the *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, in answer to Mr. Burke's letter on the French Revolution. This book though composed amongst continual interruption, and with a careless rapidity, characteristic of its author, evinces such a profound acquaintance with political science, such acuteness in argument, such vigour and variety of illustration, and such overwhelming power of eloquence, as to place it the foundation of his fame, and assign it a most distinguished position in the literature of the age. It would not comport with our necessary limits to attempt extended criticism of this master-piece of political controversy. We may, however, give it as our opinion that the time of its composition may be fixed as dating the zenith of its author's powers. The entire resources of his mighty genius seem to have been mustered for this important and trying occasion, and the result was a work which can only be adequately eulogised by saying, that it was equally worthy of him from whom it emanated, and of the illustrious opponent against whom it was directed.

In 1692 Mr. Mackintosh entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced the study of the law. It was whilst employed in this pursuit that he suffered a severe domestic calamity in the loss of his wife; and the depression of mind which this event occasioned, rendered it more desirable that he should occupy himself in some congenial labours. He, therefore, directed his chief attention to the study of the law of nations, in which he is believed to have much excelled. Having digested the subject, he arranged the plan of a course of lectures upon it, which he delivered at Lincoln's Inn, and which were listened to with admiration by some of the greatest men of the day. The introductory lecture has been published, and exhibits the genius and research of this author in a very advantageous light. This treatise was published in 1799, four years after he had been called to the bar, during which time he had entered into a second marriage with the daughter of J. B. Allen, Esq., of Cressity, in the county of Pembroke.

In 1803, a new scene opened upon him. A prosecution had been set on foot against M. Peltier, a French journalist, resident in London, at the instance of Buonaparte, then First Consul of France, for a libel upon himself. Mr. Percival, afterwards prime minister, and the late Lord Tenderden, (then Mr. Abbott,) conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Mackintosh singly undertook the defence. The verdict was given against M. Peltier; but the extraordinary professional talent displayed by Mr. Macintosh marked him out as a person who might be employed in some official station with great advantage to his country. The recordship of Bombay was accordingly offered to him in the same year, which, after some hesitation, he accepted, and spent nine years in that capacity, at the expiration of which he was obliged to relinquish his arduous and effective services, and return to England. In 1833 he commenced his parliamentary career, as representative of the county of Nairn, in Scotland. In the field of debate he had some serious difficulties to oppose—a harsh voice, and a strong provincial pronunciation. These, however, soon yielded. His firm and consistent support of his principles, and his energetic and impassioned eloquence, soon gained him the respectful attention of the house; and few men have shown more power to compose or to agitate the stormy elements it contained than did Sir James on many memorable occasions. His ardour was chiefly directed to the reformation of the criminal code, a task bequeathed to him by his unfortunate but highly gifted friend, Sir Samuel Romilly. But various other questions received from him much attention.

The last of his literary productions is his History of England, of which a part only has appeared in Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, and the remainder has been found since his death, as we understand, in different degrees of completeness, and in "shreds and patches," very characteristic of the fitful temperament of the author. The general plan and structure of it is highly philosophical; the thought is free and vigorous; and occasionally we meet with the well known bursts of his rampant and impetuous eloquence—the chafing of his genius, impatient of the chastening severity of the historical style. Besides this, we have from his pen Discourses on the Laws of England, published in 1799; and various admirable criticisms in the Edinburgh and Monthly Reviews, are confidently attributed to his pen. In addition to these works, his History of Moral and Metaphysical Science will ever be esteemed umong the most valuable productions of his pen. His character was graced with private and social virtues of a high order, which contributed to the admiration of his talent the rarer addition of personal affection from all who were privileged with his intimacy.—*Times Telescope.*

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—It has been stated by some of our contemporaries, that the President of the United States has refused to ratify the new tariff bill. On the contrary, he has given his assent to it, and the act comes into operation in January, 1834.—*Morning Post.*

MR. WOLFF'S FAREWELL TO HIS INDIAN FRIENDS.

My dear English friends scattered throughout India,—I have only been a short time among you, but long enough for being able to appreciate your generosity, and for having reason to be grateful for your kindness and hospitality. I am now, with God's help, and under the protection of the Lord Jesus Christ, continuing my missionary errands on my way to Malta, *via* Cashmere, Cashgar, Yarkund, Chocgn, Orenburgh, Moscow, Petersburgh, Constantinople, and Malta, with the intention of proclaiming salvation by Jesus Christ and him crucified, who was oppressed and afflicted for our iniquities, and pierced for our sins, and has given himself as a sin-offering for our transgressions; and I traverse those countries with the intention of exclaiming in villages and towns, wherever the Lord opens me the way to the Jews—"Behold your King cometh, He shall come, and will come, and shall not tarry! Every eye shall see Him, and likewise those that pierced Him!" Oh, my dear friends, if you would know the happiness I feel in proclaiming Jesus Christ, you would envy me my situation, and calling, and pursuits. Absent from dear wife and child, and in hunger, thirst, distress, and nakedness, and in bonds and imprisonments, and in slavery among Turcomans, I feel a consolation, rest, and peace, which certainly could not be kindled by fanaticism, of which I am accused by the world, and I am conscious that my beloved wife feels the same consolation during my absence. Though I have been ridiculed by a few of you, I leave this country without feeling the least animosity towards any one, and in perfect peace with all of you. My dear English friends, fare ye well! and ye, who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and love his people Israel, pray for the peace of Jerusalem. "Soon, very soon, the sign of the Son of Man shall be seen in Heaven, and the Captain of the Lord's Host, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, shall appear, and gather his chosen people from one corner of the earth to the other; and he shall reign at Jerusalem one thousand years glorious, and the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Fare ye well!

Your most grateful friend,
JOSEPH WOLFF,
Missionary to the Jews.

Sabatheo, Sept. 12.

FEMALE RIGHTS.—What historians assert with respect to the women, makes greater impression than the harangues of orators; as they appear to advance nothing upon their own authority, their evidence is less suspected; besides, it agrees with people's prior opinion, and they are satisfied in finding that women were formerly in the same situation they now are. But all the influence historians have upon the minds of men, is nothing but the effect of prejudice, so common with respect to antiquity, which is represented under the figure of an old man, who being endowed with great wisdom and experience, is not liable to be imposed upon, nor assert aught that deviates from truth. Nevertheless, the ancients were equally liable to error as the moderns; and there is no more reason for assenting to their opinion now, than there was at the time of their existence. Women were looked upon formerly as they are at present, and with just the same reason; therefore everything the men have said upon this subject should reasonably be suspected, because they are judges in their own cause, and would never decide against themselves. For this reason, when the sentiments of fifty authors are cited against the women, they are to be considered as the tradition of prejudice and error. There are as little faith and rectitude in ancient history as in common relations, wherein it is too well known there are hardly any. Authors seldom, if ever, fail to intersperse in their writings what is dictated by their passions or their interest; and the greater part of them having but very confused notions of virtue and vice, frequently mistake one for the other. Those who read their productions, with the usual prepossession in favour of those whom they esteem, fail not to embrace the same mistake. Prejudiced in their own favour, the virtues and advantages of their sex are every where exaggerated; the merit of the women is depreciated and debased through an opposite interest. When we are apprised of this inequitable proceeding of the men, and take the trouble of examining into past times, it appears most surprising that the women have not been behind hand with the men in every thing, and that the virtue they have demonstrated upon every occasion, is so far beyond any thing the men can site in their favour. They have testified in every situation as great intellectual talents and abilities as the men. Some have governed states and empires with the most exemplary wisdom and moderation; others have administered justice with a degree of integrity that could be equalled only by the Areopagites. Many have, by their prudence and good council, re-established the tranquillity of kingdoms, and replaced their husbands upon their thrones. Have they not commanded armies? Have they not defended ramparts with more than heroic courage, such as we might expect to find in an Alexander, a Themistocles, or a King of Prussia? How many have there been whose chastity was proof against every attack? Neither the most tremendous threats could stagger, nor the most alluring promises seduce them; and if the bigotry and superstitions of those days still prevailed, the torments they suffered for religion would have no small weight in the balance. Have we not seen as much learning in the women as aught the men could ever boast of? All the sciences have been investigated to their greatest depths by females. Have they not penetrated into the most latent parts of nature, or ascended to the very pinnacle of metaphysical reflection? Languages, politics, morality, history, medicine, astronomy, ethics, mathematics, have severally been exhibited in the sex: how then does history corroborate the imbecility of the women?—*Female Rights Vindicated, by a Lady.*

CARLIST SYMPATHY.—The complaints on the unhappy fate of the Duchess de Berry are now loudly expressed by the royalist writers and declaimers. They have, however, no commiseration to spare for the unfortunate families who were plundered, tortured, and massacred by the bandits under her orders. The burning—the carnage of the chateau de la Penicien—the ravaged country—the enemy invited from without by the civil war within—are affairs of no consequence. Nothing touches the feelings of those gentlemen except the putting to some inconvenience a rash woman, an adventuress, who connects civil disorders with the irregularity of private life,—who compromises, loses her character, and who sacrifices with equal indifference the attachment of her friends and the future prospects of her children. They shed tears over the spouse separated from her unknown husband—of the fallen Princess, whose necessary captivity is alleviated by all that the comforts of life, and even the resources of luxury can supply. Accordingly, we have the Gazette bordered with black, within which are inserted various intimations—"Madame is dying"—"her uncle is a barbarian"—"her family have no compassion." All this outcry is made merely because the Duchess is in the same state as other women usually are when the period of her confinement is approaching. The real cause of all the hypocritical lamentation is, the wish to get Madame set at liberty before her accouchement—before that event occurs which will call for a formal explanation respecting the secret marriage. The government will not commit the absurd error of yielding to the frantic cries of its enemies.—*Letter in the Times.*

Peter Ramsey, Esq. of Whetstone, Middlesex, a few days ago, in cutting away the part of a toe-nail that had grown into his toe, broke the skin, and the wound became rather troublesome, yet no serious consequence was expected to result from it. Under this impression he commenced a journey to visit his friends at Steventon-mill, in this county, which he reached on Saturday se'nnight, but found on his arrival considerable inflammation by walking. From this time the toe gradually became worse; on Friday a mortification took place, and on Sunday morning last, Mr. Ramsey expired, before Mrs. Ramsey reached Steventon.—*Oxford Journal.*

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

(From the *Boston (American) Daily Advertiser.*)

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, soon after the lad opened the store of Messrs. Samuel Bradlee and Son, No. 142, Washington-street, he found in the first chamber the bodies of Mr. John B. Carter, aged 23, and Miss Mary Bradlee, aged about 19, suspended by a silk handkerchief from a rope which formerly supported a scale-beam. The bodies were cold, their hands clasped, and their faces and lips in contact. They had stood facing each other, one upon two steps, the other upon a box placed on a chair. Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee were engaged to be married to each other, with the approbation and consent of their several parents.

During the autumn of 1831, Mr. Carter, who had long kept in the store of Mr. Bradlee, went to New Orleans to do business there, and Mr. Bradlee having the misfortune to lose his son, his junior partner, wrote to Mr. Carter, as future son-in-law, that if his prospects were not very good, he would like to have him return to Boston, and assist him in his business. Mr. Carter returned last autumn, and entered the store of Mr. Bradlee accordingly. During the present winter Mr. Bradlee proposed to sell out his stock to Mr. Carter, but no definite arrangement was concluded between them, owing to their not precisely agreeing upon the terms, although no unkind feelings resulted from the transaction.

Mr. Carter remarked to Mr. Bradlee about this time that if he did not purchase the stock he would be married and go to New Orleans to commence business. Mr. Bradlee remonstrated against his doing so, in consequence of the feeble health of his daughter, and expressed the aversion that any father would feel at having his daughter reside so far from home, and in an unhealthy climate, but no interruption of the kindest feelings towards each other was excited. At this time, also, Miss Bradlee acquainted the father of Mr. Carter that they proposed being married and going to New Orleans, when the latter expressed his disapprobation of so doing until his son should be established in business there.

Four letters were left by them, two in Miss Bradlee's dressing-room, one of which was written by herself, and two were in the room where the bodies were found. These letters were submitted to the coroner's jury, but contained nothing which could throw any light upon the transaction, except that the fact was voluntary with both, and deliberately resolved upon. They did not (as, indeed, the case could not justify their so doing) convey the slightest reproach to their parents, but bade them adieu, in terms like those of affectionate children upon their death-bed.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

Very painful and responsible duties, totally at variance with military habits and pursuits, are about to devolve upon the officers of the army. That our comrades will bring to this melancholy task not only zeal, patience, and forbearance, but the utmost kindliness of feeling towards the unhappy victims of unprincipled agitation, we may safely assert; to these they must now add, difficult as it proves for men possessed of a keen sense of honour, a sufficiency of impassability to make them persevere in the straight line of justice, unmoved by the insults and abuse that will be heaped upon him, however well they may perform these new and distressing duties. A consciousness of upright conduct and intention must support them; and enlightened patriots, who know how closely the interest of the country and the services are connected, particularly since all the great nations of the world have grown to maturity, and come within arm's length of each other, must not allow their opinion to be swayed by the fierce attacks that, in spite of our present unmasking of the enemies batteries, will not fail to be directed against our order. Justice, at the hands of the army, will be termed oppression; every act of necessary severity will be magnified into a deed of wanton and profligate cruelty; and the monstrous and outrageous falsehoods circulated after the rebellion in 1798, will be repeated with ample augmentation. In order to ruin the character of the profession, and to sink the service to the miserable state of inefficiency in which it was at the commencement of the late war, every species of invective will be directed against the officers of the enlightened band of statesmen and philosophers, who think hostility to the army a sufficient proof of that patriotism of which they make so loud a boast. There will be the clever sophistries of the *Examiner*—the frothy rant of the agitators—the spouting of popularity-hunting novices, down even to the soporific bathos of the economists.—*United Service Journal.*

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

OSTEND, APRIL 6.—Yesterday a meeting took place between Colonel Lyster and Lieutenant Hoare, R.N., when Lieutenant Hoare was shot through both his thighs; and, the arteries being wounded, it is not expected that he will recover. The meeting took place in consequence of an insult offered to the father of Lieutenant Hoare.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORM.—We perceive that it is "determined, in accordance with the general wish of both officers and men, that the next issue of clothing to the Light Dragoons will be the *same as that of* 1830! viz. dark blue, instead of scarlet, which it appears has not answered the expectations entertained either of its appearance or durability." So, then, George the Fourth was not quite so wrong as some people wished to make him seem, and blue is the handsomest and most serviceable colour for the cavalry. Surely, now that the army are to have back their regimentals of Albuera—of the whole Peninsula, and of Waterloo—the navy will advance their claim to have their old uniform restored to *them*—the uniform which had become national—Howe's uniform—Nelson's uniform—the uniform of the Nile and Trafalgar, instead of the odious Frenchified dress which seems designed to make the sea officers look like heavy-horse parish beadles.—*John Bull.*

REMARKABLE DEATHS.—It has been remarked as a singular fact that the principal heads of the printing establishment of Ballantyne and Co. have died during the last twelve months. First, Sir Walter Scott, who may be said to have created the company, departed. Mr. James Ballantyne shortly followed his illustrious patron; Mr. Hughes, who had superintended the press department for many years, died almost at the same time; and within the last week Mr. M'Corkindale has been carried to the tomb. The last named individual must have been known to all the literary characters who have had occasion to visit the Paul's Work Printing Office during the last twenty years. His funeral, which took place on Thursday last, was attended by upwards of five hundred persons of respectability.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

A HORSE MARINE.—Last week a traveller, proceeding from Arbroath in a gig, to Dundee, had reached the harbour, when the horse became restive, and suddenly made to the shipping. The gentleman seeing his danger, threw himself from the gig, when the horse jumped right into the hold of a brig, and hung suspended by the harness and shafts of the gig. The harness was immediately cut, and tackling fixed to the animal, when he was again landed on terra firma, without the least injury being done to him.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

At the last Haughton meeting, a puppy, who prides himself on his knowledge of coats and running horses, saw his old tutor, Dr. H——, approaching. "Ah, Doctor!" cried he, "How d'ye do? What brings you near a race-course, eh? Do you think, now can you distinguish a horse from a donkey, eh?" "Sir," replied the offended classic, "Sir, I perceived you among all the horses."—*Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion.*

PNEUMONICS;

OR, THE SECRETS OF SECOND SIGHT.

(From the *Atlas.*)

"Our" public may not be aware that a Scotch boy, Gordon M'Kean, has been recently exhibiting to "crowded audiences," the gift of second sight. This gift consists in seeing things that are out of sight. But a great faculty, even like that possessed by the boy Gordon M'Kean, might lie in obscurity, if circumstances did not advertize it, and bring it into notice. Luckily for Gordon M'Kean, his father, having taken a "wee drap" too much on Tuesday se'nnight, came home in a state of mental confusion that induced him to threaten his landlord with extinction: whereupon his landlord, unaccustomed, peradventure, to such language from his tenants, brought Mr. M'Kean before Mr. Halls, at Bow-street, who, after a short hearing, dismissed the case on the delinquent's promise to conduct himself better for the future. When this simple business was dispatched, Mr. Burnaby, the clerk at Bow-street, intimated to Mr. Halls that Mr. M'Kean was the "father of the boy" who possessed the power of describing objects in a room which he could not see. "Mr. Halls," says the reporter, "said he should much like to see the young Gordon M'Kean, *of whom he had heard and read so much.*" Of course, the magistrate's curiosity was immediately gratified, the boy happening to be accidentally present, although what brought him there, unless indeed his second sight enabled him to see the good luck that was in preparation for him, is not stated.

Gordon was placed with his back to the bench, a handkerchief was bound over his eyes, and Mr. Burnaby, who introduced him to the attention of the magistrates, proceeded to interrogate him. We give the language of the report as we find it in a morning paper, by which it will be perceived that the whole scene was enacted between Mr. Burnaby and Gordon M'Kean.

Mr. Burnaby took his watch from his pocket, and said, "What have I got in my hand?" "A watch," was the reply. "What is it made of?" "Gold." "What chain is attached to it?" "None at all," said the boy, "there is a ribbon to it."

Mr. Halls—Can you tell me at what hour the hand stands?

Boy—Yes, at twelve.

Mr. Burnaby—More or less?

Boy—Neither more nor less, but precisely at twelve.

Mr. Burnaby showed his watch, and the hands were at twelve precisely.

Mr. Burnaby then produced his purse from his pocket, and asked the boy the colour of it, and what it contained; and his answers were, without having the least opportunity of turning round towards the bench, that one end of the purse was brown and the other yellow, and that the brown end contained sovereigns and the yellow end silver. Mr. Burnaby admitted the correctness of the description, and, taking some silver from his pocket, asked the boy to describe the different pieces. "What is this?" said Mr. Burnaby, taking a sixpence. "Sixpence," said the boy, "and of the date of 1819." "What is the next?" said Mr. Burnaby. "A shilling, and dated 1816," was the reply; and when the clerk brought forth another coin, and asked a similar question, the boy said, "That is a sixpence, and of the date of 1817;" and all of these guesses proved to be correct.

Mr. Halls expressed his astonishment at the extraordinary faculty possessed by the boy, and the parties retired.

It is very well for Gordon M'Kean and Mr. Halls that we have outlived the superstition that would have consigned them both to death—the one for sorcery, and the other for not expressing due horror at its exhibition. We live in more enlightened times, and a trial of this kind before a magistrate is productive of no more evil consequences than that of advertising, at the smallest possible expense, the "extraordinary faculty" of this sagacious boy. As the opinion, however, of the head police magistrate is likely to have some influence over a portion of the community, Mr. Halls ought to have suspended his amazement until he had put the boy to some more conclusive test. Why did he not ask some questions himself? Why did he leave it all to Mr. Burnaby, who introdnced the boy to his notice?

It is almost a pity to spoil a good joke; but when such a trick as this is sanctioned by magisterial simplicity, and as it is possible many persons might be deceived into a notion that there exists such a faculty as second sight, it is as well to draw the veil from the deception. The deceit is very plausible and amusing and is entirely accomplished, like many similar exercises common to young persons by confederacy. The person who asks the question is in possession of certain verbal signs by which the person interrogated is made at once to understand the answer he is required to give. In fact, the question contains the answer in its own phraseology, the signification of which is previously arranged. We have a table of this system of pneumonics, "which an Egyptian to our mother gave" [for a "consideration"], in which the whole art is revealed. From this table we give at foot the chief heads, by which the secret of seeing things that cannot be seen may be easily traced. Our first column contains the form of the interrogatory, and the other columns the character of the thing to which the question refers.

Question.	*Colour.*	*Coin.*	*No.*	*Letter.*	*Card.*
Tell what	Black	Sovereign	1	A	King.
Declare	Blue	½ sovereign	2	B	Queen.
Tell	Brown	6 shillings	3	C	Knave.
Guess	Green	Crown	4	D	
Pronounce	Drab	¼ crown	5	E	
Communicate	Lead or Slate.	1 shilling	6	F	
Name	Red	6 pence	7	G	
Name particular	Pink	1 penny	8	H	
Describe	Yellow	½ penny	9	I	
Say	White	Farthing	10	J	
Do you know	Duff	Foreign p.	11	K	
Specify	Marble		12	L	
The colour, &c.	Purple		13	M	
I trust	Crimson		14	N	
Can you tell	Nothing, &c.				

By the application of these questions, the plainest comprehension may discover the art of second sight. Such or any similar system may be applied to any description of objects, or to any objects, *ad infinitum.* It only requires correctness, and a good memory on the part of the interrogator and the respondent. *But the questions must be put by a confederate.*

In the instance of Gordon M'Kean, the answers may be seen at once by trying them with this table, thus—

Q. Tell me of what colour, or *describe* of what colours, my purse is composed?
A. Brown and yellow.
Q. Name the value of this coin?
A. Sixpence.
Q. Can you tell what hangs to my watch?
A. Nothing.
Q. Specify at what hour the hand stands?
A. Twelve.

Without multiplying illustrations, these will be sufficient to show the principle. The words in the interrogatories marked in italics are the types of the answers, which will be seen at once on reference to the table.

Now, it is clear that this hoax cannot be carried into effect without the aid of a confederate; and it is equally clear that Mr. Burnaby, the clerk at Bow-street, enacted helper to the conjuror on this occasion. But the reporter was out of his element in the business. Unaware of the importance of the *form* of the interrogatory, he has merely given a loose version of what took place, transferring to paper nothing more than his own vague impression of the miracle he had seen worked. If the reporter had taken down the questions in short hand, we should have been enabled to explain the whole machinery of second sight, as it was exhibited in the head police-office between Gordon M'Kean and Mr. Burnaby, the justice's clerk; as it is, we must be content with a brief glance at the law of the mystery, by which any body, who has leisure and taste for such things, may make a second sight unto himself.

The Earl and Countess of Wicklow are visiting Tunbridge Wells.

LETTER I.
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Far dearer the grave or the prison,
Illum'd by one patriot name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On liberty's ruins to fame!

London, 4th April, 1833.

Fellow-countrymen—This is the first of a series of letters which I intend to publish on the present state and future prospects of our country, including the best suggestions I can give for regulating your conduct in the manner most calculated to mitigate the evils of the one, and to insure the amelioration of the other.

Let it, however, be always recollected, that the entire scope and object of my political life now is, to advance and secure the REPEAL of the LEGISLATIVE UNION between these countries—convinced, as I am, in the deepest recesses of my conscience, that it is impossible—utterly impossible—to do any permanent or valuable service to Ireland, until the restoration of her domestic parliament.

This conviction has long been floating on my mind, but is now fixed unalterably and for ever. The manner in which the Anglesey Algerine bill was received by the British legislature—the foolish, as well as false, allegations by which it was supported—the enormous majorities by which it was ultimately carried—the shouts of domination and triumph by which the advocates of Irish liberty were insulted, and the unsuppressed spirit of national hostility which guided and animated our enemies, have taught me that it is worse than folly to imagine that the affairs of Ireland can be attended to with the requisite knowledge of facts, and cordial sincerity of intention, in any other than in an Irish parliament.

I need not dwell on this point. I cannot describe with any thing like accuracy the extent of the innate hatred of Ireland which I have witnessed in many men since my last return to this country. They hate us—and without avowing it, even to themselves, they fear us. We must have a domestic legislature, or we never can be safe in our properties, our lives, or our liberties.

Nay, more—I am thoroughly persuaded, that the only way to prevent the final separation of the two countries is, to attach Ireland to the connexion, by giving her the protection from insult and injury, of a parliament of her own.

It is, therefore, my sacred duty to exert every faculty of my mind to bring about that state of the public mind in Ireland, in which every good man will be ready to join with me in the repeal of the Union; no matter what may be his party, his religion, his prejudices, or his resentments.

* * * *

Fellow-countrymen—These are now your greatest and most paramount duties—

First—To put down, now and for ever, Whitefeet crimes and outrages.

Second—To reconcile to each other, and to bury in eternal oblivion, the dissensions between Protestants, Catholics, and Orangemen, showing to all that they have a general as well as individual, and an equal interest in the regeneration of our now unhappy, impoverished, and, alas, most grossly insulted and oppressed country.

I now come to the most interesting part of my subject—the mode of continuing, without any violation of the "Anglesey gagging bill," our national exertions to procure the REPEAL.

* * * *

In all other districts, save those contaminated by "Whitefeet," the Algerine bill, as it left the committee of the House of Commons, and was ultimately passed, had these circumstances of mitigation about it:—

First—It gives no power to the magistracy over meetings of any kind. Understand, the magistrates have no authority whatsoever given them under this act. A magistrate cannot prohibit or suppress any meeting under this act. He is just where he was before this law was passed.

It is most important to observe this point, because it leaves all meetings which are not prohibited by an *express* and *notified* proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, precisely as legal as they have been hitherto.

It is indeed comfortable, amidst the gloom and discontent naturally and necessarily created by this most unconstitutional law, to perceive this one gleam of consolation, that all parties in the house disclaimed the Irish magistracy as unfit to be intrusted with any additional powers. Except amongst the extreme Irish Tories this was the universal sentiment of the house. Accordingly, no additional power whatsoever is given to those unlauded animals, the Irish magistrates.

Secondly—No meeting can be rendered illegal under this act until it has been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, and that proclamation notified to the persons so meeting.

There are, therefore, under this act, two ingredients necessary to make a patriotic meeting illegal. The first is a *proclamation* by the Lord Lieutenant; the second is a *notification* of that proclamation to the persons intended to be affected by it.

This is clearly a great improvement in this act over the "Wellington Algerine act," and I must claim the merit—because I believe it to be mine—of suggesting this improvement.

It is to be sure melancholy and heartrending to think, that notwithstanding this amendment, yet the Lord Lieutenant may, under this most unconstitutional law, prohibit and render illegal, by his *notified* proclamation, the most useful, the most necessary, nay, the most charitable meeting of Irishmen.

It is, indeed, deplorable beyond the powers of language to be obliged to confess that a pseudo reformed parliament should have given such a power as this to any Lord Lieutenant—for example, to so unwise a person as Lord Anglesey. It is a power which no lover of liberty would give to the wisest and best of mankind; but the parliament that gave it is, thank Heaven! sufficiently alien from Ireland.

Thirdly—The power of the Lord Lieutenant is confined to rendering a meeting illegal—observe, "*a meeting*." I say it emphatically. For example, the Lord Lieutenant may issue a proclamation to prohibit any meeting of "the Volunteers." After such proclamation, any *meeting* of the Volunteers would be illegal, and none such will take place whilst this gagging bill is law.

But the association of the Volunteers would not, and cannot, thus be rendered illegal. It will be no offence to continue to be a Volunteer; I will continue to be a Volunteer, and so will every other member of that body who does not actually resign. Indeed, I will always boast of being and continuing a Volunteer, until I see that body restored to their pristine honour and dignity by act of parliament, and empowered by law to arm themselves and become the unpaid police of Ireland.

* * * * * *

I proceed to open my plan for the liberation of Ireland from her present thraldom, and for the restoration of her domestic legislature.

The first element, and the LEADING principle of that plan is, THE PROPER USE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

This is my first position. It is absolutely necessary that the people of Ireland should render the elective franchise as available as possible.

The first step in the new agitation is, *to organise the elective franchise in every county, city, town and borough in Ireland.*

This species of agitation has two great recommendations. *First*—It is perfectly safe. *Secondly*—It must be eminently useful.

It may be said that we are only in the beginning of a parliament, and, therefore, the advantages to be derived from the organization of the elective franchise are remote.

This is not so. There never was a parliament so likely to be short as the present.

In the first place, the age of the King, and the precarious state of his health—matters to be spoken of with respect and regret—enter as ingredients in our calculation of the duration of this parliament.

In the second place, the disconnected and heterogeneous materials of which the present ministry are composed, render it next to impossible that they should continue long in office. I anticipate the dissolution of the present ministry, even before the end of the present session.

In the next place, the total abandonment by the present ministry of their old principles; the trampling on foot of all those principles in the Irish despotism bill; their sacrifice of the trial by jury, the palladium of the safety and liberty of Englishmen; the sacrifice of the last resource of the wretched, the right to complain; their sweeping indemnity to the military, and subjecting them to no other punishment, save by courts-martial; these, the leading features of the Irish despotism bill, sink deeply into the minds of the thinking and reasoning part of the British community, and are silently but rapidly producing such sentiments of disgust and abhorrence of the present ministry in the public mind of this country, that it is not possible they should continue long in office.

Add to this, that the ministry has done *nothing* is doing *nothing*—promises *nothing* to the suffering and over-burdened people of England, who were led to expect confidently great relief from the reform bill, and are getting none at all.

But the faults of this ministry are not merely of a negative quality. They have committed actual errors, which the people of England call crimes—they have refused an inquiry into the distresses of the people! !—they have refused an inquiry into the practicability of a plan to relieve productive industry from taxation, by placing taxation upon property alone! ! !—they have determined to continue naval and military sinecures! ! !—and, lastly, they have totally refused to abolish flogging in the army! ! !

These are the doings of a reforming ministry, in the first session of a reformed parliament. Well may the people of England ask, "if these things be done in the green wood, what will be done in the dry?"

Believe me, this ministry cannot stand. They will shrink out of office amidst the shouts of indignation of all parties. This ministry must soon be dissolved.

* * * * * *

I cannot conclude this my first letter to the people of Ireland, enslaved as they are by the first act of a reformed parliament, without making a passing remark on more recent events. It is true that we have got rid of Stanley who was, at least, consistent in his opinions—but, then, we have got Hobhouse, who has been a ferocious patriot, and is now a complaisant placeman. I do not know that Ireland can have gained much by the change. Hobhouse, however, has one consolation, he cannot possibly be worse to Ireland than Stanley.

I am induced to think the less favourably of Hobhouse from his speech at the hustings. It is attributable to him to have been guilty of the inconceivable absurdity of making these two assertions—

First—"*That the Irish people would within three months discover that this bill* (meaning the despotism bill) *was for their good.*"

There is a profound statesman for you—*for our good!!!* to deprive us of the very first principles of the constitution! ! !—FOR OUR GOOD!!! Poor man! what a wretched exhibition of that species of vulgar assumption of the superiority of English over Irish intellect does this assertion exhibit. Poor man!

For our good! ! !—aye, just as the slave-driver in the West Indies uses the lash on the bare back of the expiring negro—*for his good.*

The second assertion was, "*That within the same three months he would so redress Irish grievances as to be the most popular man in that country.*"

See what an adequate idea he has of his own powers on the one hand, and the effects of seven centuries of misgovernment on the other! ! ! What a heaven-born statesman we have got amongst us—within three months, surrounded by Tories, Conservatives, Monopolists, and the Attorney-General; having, in addition, Lord Anglesey to manage, and Lord Plunket to satisfy, he is to work miracles of conciliation and kindness by the light of his sweet and gracious countenance.

Well done, little Cam! ! ! as Cobbett calls him.

Now, I have as good a right to become "Pastorini" as little Cam has, and I venture to prophecy that Ireland will not derive any one benefit, or date any one advantage from the secretaryship of Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

But when the interest of a great nation—its liberties and its prosperity are at stake—when a generous and long oppressed people, instead of relief, are afforded only Algerine acts and gagging bills, it is unpardonable to consume time in commenting on the flies that are whirled round on the wheels of the state machine, although those flies should imagine that it was they that turned the wheel which merely carries them round.

For the present, I conclude with the repetition of my oft given advice to the people—

No riot, no violence, no crime.

But, above all things, no despair. WE ARE EIGHT MILLIONS.

I am, and ever shall be, fellow-countrymen, your devoted faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The Wexford hunters' ball as announced, took place on Tuesday evening, and was well attended.

REMARKABLE TRADITION.—It is related of Lady Dillon, daughter of the Duchess of Tyrconnel, that on the death of her Lord she inhabited Laughlin Castle, in Ireland, a princely edifice, which, with the surrounding estate, was assigned her as her jointure, on condition of her residing in the castle. She fell in love with an Englishman, who could not be kept from retiring to his own country. She determined neither to lose her lover nor her jointure, and having ordered a banquet in the garden, fired the castle, and feasted by the light of the blazing pile; and after supper, while the towers were burning, she set off for England with her lover.

THE FACTORY BILL.

(Abridged from the Morning Herald.)

"Slow torture is worse than speedy death." The evidence taken in the committees of 1818 and 1819 and that taken in the committee of last year, amply proved that it is to a process of slow torture the infant victims of the factory system are exposed—a torture which distorts the body, exhausts the constitutional powers, stunts the growth, and lays the seed of diseases that make life miserable, if it do not terminate in early death. Dr. Ashton, a physician, and Mr. Graham, a surgeon swore before the committee in 1818 that they visited six cotton factories—three of the cleanest and three of the dirtiest in Manchester, and the result of their personal inspection of those manufacturing Bastiles was, that out of the aggregate number of 824 children employed, no less than 641 were positively unhealthy or in a state of delicate health bordering upon exhaustion, or stunted in their growth, or having enlarged ankles and knees, or distorted in the inferior extremities. The lowest temperature in those factories was 58, the highest 85! Only think of the hot-house plants of humanity that grow, or rather wither, in such an atmosphere! Only think of children from the tender age of eight or nine years to 16, inhaling from six in the morning until eight at night, a temperature equal to that of the West Indies, and then suddenly exposed to the chill winds and piercing cold of an English winter or spring! Who can wonder at the prevalence of pulmonary complaints among those children, and other distempers which cause numbers of them to perish untimely?

But those unhappy children have not only to struggle with disease, and bear the afflictions of debility and distortion, many of them suffer positive injuries from the machinery about which they are employed, the marks of which they carry to their graves. Dr. Winstanley, at the examination of the committee to which we have adverted, stated that, out of little more than a hundred factory children whom he had personally examined, *forty-seven* had received considerable bodily injury; three very considerable, and others of a greater or less degree. Some of them, he said, has lost entire fingers—some of them one or more joints of the finger; and all the forty-seven had suffered more or less, excessive lacerations in the upper extremities. This is the system of disease, mutilation, and premature decay among the offspring of the poor which produces what are called cheap manufactures! None but the most heartless of the race of modern political economists could call manufactures "cheap" which are produced at such a cost of human misery.

As to the mental and moral condition of those children who are cooped up for 12, 14, 15 hours out of the 24 in the hot-beds of disease and moral contamination, it is too painful a subject to dwell upon. They have no time for that instruction which might serve to counteract the effects of evil example. Like flowers pressed together in a bundle, the bloom of both health and innocence, on the cheek and in the heart of those little victims of a remorseless cupidity, is soon tainted and decayed, and that which was fair and beautiful to behold becomes offensive to the sense, and at last is flung "like the loathsome weed, away."

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Abstract of an Account of every increase and diminution which has taken place within the year 1832, in the number of persons employed, or in the salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses, in all public offices or departments.

Increase—Number of Persons, 2; salaries, £1,668 15s 9d; emoluments, £23,530 16s 6½d (of which £23,369 6s 1d is in the Customs); retired allowances, £47,578 12s 8¾d; expenses, £69,100 7s 9½d (of which £63,010 14s 3d is in the customs.) Total, £141,878 12s 9¾d.

Diminution—Number of persons, 615; salaries, £106,019 14s 1½d; emoluments, £753 7s 10d; retired allowances, £4,964 11s 7d; expenses, £8,782 7s 11¼d. Total, £120,520 1s 6¾d.

The increase in the customs arises from the expense of the coast blockade (which was transferred from the admiralty in 1831) having been charged upon the revenue for the whole of the year 1832, and from the heavy expenses necessarily incurred in the early part of the year from the quarantine service. The increase on these two items amounts to £104,397 4s 6d, being for the coast blockade, £83,335 15s 11d, and for the quarantine expenses, £16,061 8s 7d. Deducting these sums, the total of this account would be as follows:—

Increase as above	£141,878	12	9¾
Deduct Coast Guard and Quarantine Expenses	104,397	4	6
	£37,481	8	3¾
Diminution as above	£120,520	1	6¾
Deduct increase	37,481	8	3¾
Actual Diminution	£83,038	13	2¾

MALT

A Return of the total quarters of Malt made, and total Duty charged thereon; showing the total of both these in one sum for each Kingdom, with the rates of Duty in each Kingdom, from the 10th October, 1831, to 10th October, 1832; and also showing, in one sum, the total Quarters, and total Duty, for the United Kingdom; and distinguishing the Quantity made in Scotland and Ireland from bere or bigg, with the rate of Duty upon it, and the Acts under which the different rates of Duty are charged.

ENGLAND—For the year ending October 10, 1832, 4,122,590 4-8 qrs. of Malt, at 20s 8d per quarter; amount of duty £4,260,010 3s 8d.

SCOTLAND.—For the year ended October 10, 1832, 370,530 quarters of malt from barley, at 20s 8d per quarter; 93,623 4-8 quarters of malt from bere or bigg, at 16s per quarter.—Total quarters of malt, 464,153 4-8; amount of duty, £457,779 16s.

IRELAND.—For the year ended October 10, 1832, 221,304⅞ quarters of malt from barley, at 20s 8d per quarter; 37,779⅛ quarters of malt from bere or bigg, at 16s per quarter.—Total quarters of malt, 259,084; amount of duty, £258,905 0s 1d.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—For the year ended October 10, 1832, 4,845,828 total quarters of malt, £4,976,694 19s 9d, total amount of duty.

Note.—By Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 58, the duty granted on malt from barley is £1 3s 4d for every 100 gallons, being at the rate of 2s 8d per bushel; but in consequence of a warrant from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, dated 11th May, 1826, a duty of 2s 7d only is charged.

The duty of 2s per bushel on bere or bigg malt in Scotland is charged under the authority of recited Act of 6 Geo. IV. c 58, and in Ireland under the 11 Geo. IV. c. 31.

An Account of the number of Quarters of Malt used in Distillation in each Kingdom, from 10th October, 1831, to 10th October, 1832.

	No. of Quarters.
England	22,561
Scotland	328,329
Ireland	89,866
United Kingdom	440,756

G. H. COTTRELL, 1st Gen. Acc.

Excise Office, London, March 15, 1833.

ARCANA OF KNOWLEDGE.—The *beau sexe* are to be congratulated on a remarkable discovery which has lately been made: the descendants of Eve must look to Sir Alexander Johnstone with gratitude; we envy him the female deputations that will set down at his door. He has sent a drawing to the "Gardener's Magazine" of Eve's apple tree, as it is found in Ceylon, by which it appears, that the said apples do not grow in the ordinary fashion, and that that fair original was probably led by accident into the commission of her crime. From this tree the apples are suspended by a long peduncle, and bob about in the air like bobbing cherries, and carry with them a strong look of "Come eat me," or at any rate, "Come feel me." In passing this tree, it would be impossible for any naturalist (and such surely was Eve—see South's "Sermon on the Employment of Adam in Paradise") to pass this curious production without just turning the vegetable ball as it hangs at the end of the thread, in the hand: but now the thread or peduncle is brittle, Eve handled it, and no doubt the apple *came off* in her fingers long before she had any idea of plucking it: and here was all the mischief. That this is the true Eve's apple is proved by the fact, that each specimen of the fruit appears as if a piece had been bitten out of it, and because it is poisonous: all who eat of it die, as is proved by the military annals of Ceylon, our soldiers having been seriously tempted thereby, and some having perished by a rash consumption of this Eve's apple.—*New Monthly.*

A SENTENTIOUS SCRAP.—We may say of the Irish bill as Dr. Johnson once expressed himself on a similar subject, "Sir, morally, all testimony is for it; but, constitutionally, all argument is against it."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—On the night of the 5th inst., an armed party of Whitefeet attacked and entered the dwelling-house of Robert Langtree, of Castlecasker, in the barony of Gowran, and searched it closely for fire-arms. They did not find any, but took away some bread and eggs, and broke his windows. Several shots were previously fired by the party at Power's Wood, near Langtree's house.

The house of Peter Forrestal, of Castlebangon, in the barony of Knoctopher, was attacked on Friday night by an armed party of men, who broke open the door with a sledge, and demanded fire-arms or ammunition. On Forrestal's telling them he had neither they swore him as to the truth of what he said, and they then commenced a general search in the house. They robbed him of two watches, some money, and a quantity of wearing apparel.

The same party then went to the house of Edward Murphy in the above neighbourhood, broke the windows, and robbed him of £10, a gold ring, and a silk pocket handkerchief.

A mounted policeman, conveying a despatch for Mr. Rowan, C.M. at Carrick-on-Suir, was attacked on Sunday last near Moncoin by a number of people who were collected by some fellows, who commenced shouting and whistling when the policeman was approaching. They pelted him furiously with stones as he passed, and used the most insulting expressions towards the police. The man fortunately escaped with only a few slight bruises.

A threatening notice, with the figure of a coffin traced at the bottom of it, was sent by post on the 7th instant to a man named Denis Corcoran, living on the lands of Dungarvan, near Gowran, ordering him, on pain of death, to comply with directions contained in the notice. Corcoran has been greatly persecuted by the whitefeet for some months back.

About one o'clock, on Monday last an armed party of men entered the house of Michael Hart, of Eirke, in the barony of Gelmoy, and took away an old blunderbuss. They desired Hart not to give employment to a woman of the name of Holohan, as they said she was "the person who got the boys sent away."

TITHES—On Friday last Richard Magan, Esq., C.M., accompanied by chief constables Wilder and Wood with a large body of police, and two officers and thirty men of the 70th Regiment, from Ross, succeeded in arresting 57 tithe defaulters, 50 of whom immediately paid the amount of the respective demands made against them, and the remaining seven promised to pay on the following day.

A farmer was arrested for tithes on Friday near Three Castles, who refused to go along with the police except they provided him with a car. The cholera cart from Ballyragget happening to be passing at the moment was ordered over by the chief constable; upon seeing it the poor farmer instantly paid the amount demanded from him and ran away.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

(From a Correspondent of the *Evening Packet*).

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—On Monday the 1st inst., an armed party went to the house of Mr. Seymour, at Somerset, barony of Longford, and county of Galway, and fired into a room wherein the Rev. Mr. Lalor, of Castlericarde, father-in-law of Mr. Seymour was, who was just stepping into bed. A musket ball entered the window, struck the ceiling, and fell by the bed-side. A notice was posted by the party on the hall door, cautioning Mr. Seymour against executing any of the decrees which he had obtained at Eyrecourt Sessions, upon pain of meeting the death of Toppin. On Thursday night an armed party broke open the house of Hugh Kelly in the same neighbourhood, dragged the poor man, aged sixty, from his bed, placed him on his knees, and swore him not to let land to his nephew Michael Martin. They after visited Martin, beat him most unmercifully, and broke a musket upon him for daring to take land, as they said, from his uncle. Peter Callanan, Esq., of the same place, received a visit from the Whitefeet, in search of arms. An attack was made by two armed men, in the open day, upon the house of Festus Kelly, Esq. at Annacalla, near Belview, while Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were from home. The old man-servant fortunately succeeded in securing the doors and windows against the entrance of the ruffians. On coming home and learning of the attack, Mr. Kelly ordered his furniture to be removed to Tycooly, where he is at present residing. Thomas Shadwell, Esq., of Ballymana, has been served with a Rockite notice, apprising him that no person will be allowed to sow his con-acres; and that if any person shall do so, contrary to the terms of the Jubilee, he will be visited with the worst of deaths.

On Sunday last, a man named Walsh, and on Tuesday, Philip Henderick, John Roach, Owen Nowlan, John Neille, and Patrick Martin, were committed to our prison, being charged with various whitefoot offences; amongst them extorting money—we have heard the above prisoners have been committed as members of a confederacy existing for some time back in this county, and which not only has taken money from the farmers in the way of robbery, but also has compelled them to purchase protections. We are gratified at the early discovery of the acts of this banditti, and think the government are particularly fortunate in possessing a police force, so well organized, and an officer of such activity as Captain Hamilton, who discharges without stipend the part of a resident magistrate, in addition to the onerous duties of sub-inspector of police.—*Wexford Conservative.*

DARING OUTRAGE UPON ONE OF THE 10TH HUSSARS.—Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on Monday evening, as a sergeant belonging to the 10th Hussars was standing at the door of the Bush Hotel, in Rose-in-street, one of a gang of ruffians who were passing by struck him a violent blow on the cheek, saying, "there's martial law for you." The sergeant's cap was knocked off by the blow, and as soon as he had replaced it on his head he was about pursuing the villain down the street, but was prevailed on by the proprietor of the hotel to remain inside, a number of vagabonds having in a moment collected near the door. Shortly after this outrageous and cowardly attack upon an unoffending individual, these ruffians commenced fighting and wrangling amongst each other, and an indescribable scene of rioting and disturbance continued upwards of an hour, to the great terror and annoyance of the inhabitants in that neighbourhood.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

A DISTRESSING CASE.—A few days back, a young man, named Mathew Power, (on whose exertions depended the support of a large family) died at Baldwinstown, in this county, leaving his father, mother, and several young children depending on the charity of their neighbours for their future sustenance. We hope that our provincial contemporaries will insert this paragraph, as by this means, a brother of the deceased, named James Power, who is a tailor, by trade, and working in some part of Ireland, unknown to his friends, may be put in possession of the fact above stated, and thereby induced to return to his afflicted family.—*Wexford Independent.*

DETERMINED COURAGE.—An extraordinary instance of intrepidity was exhibited by Ensign Woolridge, of the British battalion, in the engagment before Oporto, on the 24th ult. Since a wound which he received on the 29th Sept. he had not been able to do duty from the fracture of his leg; he, however, accompanied Major Sadlier's regiment to the field, and when the men broke, while storming the heights, on the fall of their leader, he rushed amongst them, and tore off his uniform, saying, that until then he always felt proud of wearing a red jacket, but that he never would wear one again unless they retrieved their character as Englishmen. They returned to the charge, in which he joined only in his shirt, and carried the height at the point of the bayonet, overthrowing the Miguelites with great slaughter.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Messrs. Beaufort and Kyle, who were clerical delegates from this diocese to the government in England, have returned, after a wise and zealous discharge of the important duty committed to them. As far as we can learn, important benefits are likely to result from the deputations from the Irish dioceses in general.—*Cork Constitution.*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

In our notice of the new arrangements by the Board of Trinity College, concerning Archbishop King's lecturer in Divinity, we fell into a small error. The lecturer is to be a Junior Fellow, and is to resign his office on becoming a Senior.

The *University Review* for the present month, just published, has, at page 398, committed a mistake by calling this an assistant professorship. It is no such thing. It is to continue, as it has been heretofore, a distinct and entire office. Our former paragraph was copied by our Morning Contemporaries "with all its imperfections on its head," and without acknowledgment of the source from whence derived.—*Evening Packet.*

APPALLING RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

In one family in the parish of Kilmeen, in the county of Cork, and on the borders of Kerry, nine persons of the family (that of a poor man named Connor Flyn) died of the fatal malady in the short space of 5 hours. A friend who came to visit the family and a poor woman—in all eleven persons—were seized by the dire distemper, and hurried into eternity. So great was the terror and panic that prevailed in the neighbourhood, that no one could be found to assist in placing the dead bodies in their coffins, and all this melancholy and heart-rending duty devolved upon an only surviving son of poor Flyn's, who had the afflicting task to perform, of placing the mortal remains of a father and mother, two brothers, a widowed sister, and three of that sister's children, one a grown up lad, in their coffins, and carrying them to their graves.—*Tralee Post.*

CHOLERA.—This terrific and insidious pestilence has, during the last week, hurried no less than twelve victims within our parish (St. Michael's) into eternity. In Brunswick-street, in one house alone, four persons have fallen victims to the disease: namely, the servant maid of the house; a child; the brother-in-law of the proprietor, a young man who had arrived in Limerick on Saturday, from Ennis, and who was buried yesterday morning, having, in that short time fallen a victim to the pestilence; and a man who was engaged on the premises. There have been other deaths among us in other parts of the city from cholera—one, a healthy man, whose death is noticed in our obituary to-day, and who was in our streets yesterday.—*Limerick Herald.*

KIDNAPPING AN ELECTOR.—At the late Londonderry assizes, three men were indicted for forcibly carrying away, from Derry to Donegal, an old man named Andrew Hatrick, and keeping him in the latter place until the Derry election was over. It appeared, in the course of the trial, that Hatrick was going to vote for Sir R. Fergusson, when he was induced by some of the friends of the Right Hon. George Dawson, to leave his house, and was brought in the mail-coach by them to Donegal. Acquitted, there being no proof of force.—*Dublin Paper.*

The Hon. Randal Plunkett, high sheriff of Meath, has called a meeting of the high sheriffs of the several counties and cities in Ireland, and the gentry usually serving on grand juries, at Morrison's hotel, for Dublin, for Thursday, the 18th inst., to consider the provisions of the new Irish grand jury bill. The High Sheriffs of the counties of Down, Tipperary, and Cork, decline appending their names to the invitation, upon the grounds that the Grand Juries of those counties had already memorialed or met upon the subject. The High Sheriffs of Armagh and of Waterford have also from other reasons declined.

The costs defending the Longford election petition, which amount to very near £5,000, will fall entirely upon one of the late members, Mr. Rourke. This is paying dear for the whistle.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Forbes Hunter-Blair, late candidate for the representation of Edinburgh. Mr. Blair was a man of integrity and honour, and greatly respected by a large circle of friends.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

On the 2d inst. an important addition was made to Britain's best bulwarks, her wooden walls, by the launch of the *Royal William*, of 120 guns, at the royal dock yard, Pembroke.

ADULT BAPTISM.—Last evening five persons, two men and three females, were publicly baptized by immersion at Salem Chapel, Bond-street, in this town. The building was crowded to excess.—*Brighton Herald.*

ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunderstorm on Sunday last, a flax mill, the property of John Cooper, of Ballycopland, parish of Donaghadee, was set on fire by the lightning and totally burned. Another flax mill, belonging to —— Bailie, at Tullyeavey, near Ballywater, was set on fire at the same time, and also destroyed.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

According to the reports of the police of Paris for 1832, there were arrested during the year 77,543 individuals, of whom 26,653 were women; 25,702 drunkards were placed in confinement, 10,291 of them being women. The magistrates inflicted punishment upon 23,438 women, and committed 3,656 persons to take their trials before the tribunals. In 1832 there were 4,719 persons arrested more than during the preceding year.—*French Paper.*

The members of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, have evinced the sense which they entertain of the character and services of their late president, Dr. Traill, by presenting that gentleman with a service of plate previous to his departure for Edinburgh, to enter upon the duties of his professorship. It consists of a magnificent silver tea service, comprising a tea-pot, coffee-pot, basins, &c. with a suitable inscription. This splendid gift was presented to Dr. Traill on Friday week, by a deputation, consisting of J. B. Yates, Esq., Vice-president of the institution, T. B. Barclay, Esq., Wm. Lawson, Esq, and J. Merritt, Esq. This manifestation of respect does equal honour to all parties.

VACCINATION.—The vesicle from which the supply is taken should be of the seventh or eighth day—full and unbroken, from a healthy child, and not, as is too frequently the case, previously robbed of its contents. With a sharp broad-shouldered lancet, thoroughly embued with the virus, the surgeon should make several punctures of the skin, either in the upper part of the arm, which is usually protected by the dress, or in the inner and upper part of the calf of the leg, always having regard to the thickness of the skin, that he may neither fail of his purpose by too deep or too slight a puncture, nor wound the feelings of the by-standers. The punctures should be oblique, and directed from above downwards, that the lymph may gravitite, as it were, into them, and at the same time be protected from being rubbed away. It is very proper, however, that they should be protected during the whole of their progress by a soft covering to guard them from accidental injuries.—From *A Plain Account of Vaccination.*

WILD CARROT.—Darcus was recommended originally by Boyle, as a remedy for stone and gravel; subsequently by T. Butler, Esq. of Warmington, who says, in a letter to the Lord Bishop of Kildare, that, after the prescriptions of physicians, apothecaries, quacks, and old wives had failed, he was completely cured by the use of the wild carrot. It is, says he, to be gathered in August, dried in the shade, and kept in a tin for use. Use the head or seeds. I put six or seven heads into the tea pot, pouring boiling water upon them, and drink it like common tea, dividing it into draughts. I forbear salt meats, and use the dacus tea with bread, &c. for breakfast and supper. Fletcher, Dean of Kildare, also strongly recommends, from experience, the Dacus tea.

EMIGRATION.

To those who, like ourselves, have turned their attention to the subject of emigration, as one of the most immediate means of relieving the country from the pressure of an unemployed population, the appointment of Mr. Stanley to the colonial office will be welcomed with pleasure. The right hon. gentleman, it is well known, was an active and ardent supporter of Mr. Wilmot Horton in his benevolent efforts to promote the object, and the evidence which Mr. Stanley gave before the committee is certainly among the most important and valuable to be found in the voluminous reports upon the subject. He has it now in his power, and indeed it is his duty to bring those principles into efficient operation. Not only the interests of the empire, but the particular and pressing wants of Ireland demand an immediate attention on his part to these suggestions. It is now admitted on all hands, in point of fact it is in proof, that the condition of the English poor is rapidly deteriorating, principally on account of the tremendous influx of Irish labourers into England. Those flying bridges, the steam boats, will continue to maintain and increase the supply. In truth there will be, and there can be, no stop to the emigration of thousands, for we laugh at the thought of sumptuary laws, of which some Sir Andrew Agnew may dream, to prevent the ingress of the "low Irish" into England. As well might it be attempted to prevent the people of Hereford from going into Worcestershire, or the men of Kent from coming to London. There are at this moment upwards of 40,000 Irish in Manchester, perhaps as many in Glasgow, and from the calculations and inquiries of an eminent statistical friend of our's, the late Alexander Nimmo, we are satisfied that there are as many Irish in London as there are in Dublin. There is not a county in England, from Cumberland to Lizard Point, from the Island of Anglesey to the Downs, in which they are not to be found, and the numbers are every day increasing. Hence, amongst other causes certainly, the great pressure of the poor rates in several districts —a pressure which must continue to augment until measures are devised to turn the stream of emigration into another and more favourable direction.

It must increase, from the excess of population in Ireland, over the capacity we possess at present for employment, and, therefore, even with regard to the interests of England alone, it will become the duty of ministers to devise a remedy for an evil which threatens, at no distant day, to become intolerable. When we reflect that, notwithstanding the number and the great population of the manufacturing towns in England, there is still a larger population, square mile by square mile, in this country, we have said enough to prove that even the Sister Island, with all its wealth, capital, and industry, may be swamped by the overflowing of hungry and destitute people, which, like water, will be sure, in the long run, to find its level.

But, if it be the duty of ministers to England to adopt measures with a view to the prevention of such a calamity, it is their more immediate duty to relieve Ireland, if they can, from the calamity which has already reached her, and which is working such terrible mischiefs in the country—the calamity of an unemployed, and, therefore, of a reckless and desperate population. We shall have peace—an enforced peace—it will be certainly, for some time, in consequence of the coercion bill. Those odious brawlers—those unprincipled terrorists—those denouncing, and at the same time, cowardly miscreants, who set themselves up, under the dictatorship of a talented and morbid madman, will be silenced for a time, and that virulent and beastly press which they used in the furtherance of their inquisitorial despotism, must, perhaps, be muzzled. We shall have, as we said, an enforced, and it is idle to deny it, an unconstitutional peace, for some time at least. We may, such of us as have talent and knowledge, and a turn for such inquiries, pursue them, without being distracted by the eternal clangor, with which, for the last two years, we have been subjected, and which compelled men, circumstanced as we were, to grapple with the agitation, rather than that with subjects such as these. This respite ought now to be seized with avidity by persons anxious to promote the real and practical interests of the country. For ourselves, we rejoice at the opportunity which has been thus afforded. Heaven knows, with what reluctance sometimes, and with what shame frequently, we were obliged to struggle with wretches that are scorned so heartily—but Ireland, a man engaged in a public journal, could neither choose his antagonist nor his subject. O'Connell had turned all the scribblers as well as the spouters into a set of the sorriest and most shameless blackguards, and a man, who was obliged to take a part in the *melee*, was sure to be covered with the dust and dirt of the trades', the Volunteers, and the utensil press. But it would be folly to complain. The Duke of Leinster, or Lord Cloncurry, or George Evans, or Henry Lambert, or any of these men, who maintained their principles, and set, like ourselves, the agitation on one side, and the ascendency on the other, at utter defiance, were treated, with a greater or less degree of virulence, just as it suited the humour of the prime incendiary, in a similar manner. We suffered no more than these and such men—no more, indeed, than every man of respectability in Ireland, who wished for peace, but we had the satisfaction, which they could not always enjoy from their position, that we dealt blows in return, and left many an arrow rankling and festering in the hides of the enemy. However, we are really glad that an armistice has been forced upon the agitation and the ascendancy—glad on our own account, glad on account of the public, and particularly as it will allow men to discuss dispassionately such a subject as this of emigration, and seriously to promote it. In due time the real public opinion of Ireland will be heard, and it will be our duty to re-echo it.

We need not say, that this question closely connects itself with poor laws for Ireland, if indeed it be not rather a branch of that great question itself. By many it is considered as a substitute, and there is scarcely a man, we imagine, even among those who talk so much about unreclaimed land, and the capacity of Ireland to sustain double her present population, who do not admit, that if it could be conducted *on a great scale*, emigration would be a blessing to those that go and those that remain. Some of the topics broached in these lines we shall take an early opportunity of investigating.—*Evening Post.*

JAMAICA.

Extract of a letter, dated Jamaica, Feb. 29, 1833.

"Within the last two weeks Lord Mulgrave has broken out in the most extravagant acts, which have set the country in flames—the parish of St. Ann's in particular, and it is spreading rapidly throughout the island. Cox has resigned all his commissions; Moncrieffe, Brown, and others, followed his example, declaring they 'considered it impossible to act under a system which was calculated to divide the white and coloured classes.' 'Cox's resignation was accepted, but Lord Mulgrave ordered out the Western regiment (Hilton's) and broke Hilton, Brown, and ten magistrates at once of all commissions. From the ground he escaped only by riding; he was pelted, hooted, and insulted in the grossest manner, and fled to St. Ann's Bay, where the *Winchester* lay blockading the town.

"Every one now goes armed. The first pistol fired will, I fear, be the signal for much bloodshed. Lord Mulgrave goes about with a guard of honour; and even takes them into his amateur theatre with fixed bayonets. Hilton's regiment is unofficial, and in a state of disorganization, if not rebellion; the Manchester regiment and people are nearly in the same state; also Vere, Westmoreland, and St. James's; and I apprehend if Lord Mulgrave does not quit the country soon he never will, such is the extraordinary excitement. He has tried indictments and *ex-officio* proceedings against the papers condemning him. The juries have repeatedly acquitted the parties.

"In this state of affairs our parliament cannot be assembled. No writs are out, and amongst the dismissed magistracy are nine or ten old members sure of their re-election, but whom Lord Mulgrave can never intend to meet; so we have no taxes, and no money."

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

SIR RICHARD KEANE.

The attempt to bully Sir Richard Keane into the act of resignation is not likely to succeed. It is a combination, the result of newspaper scurrility, to which Mr. O'Connell's letters, addressed to the Volunteers and the *Pilot*, gave the tone; the actors in it are the chief trading agitators and village-disturbers, who vainly endeavour to stir up the great body of freeholders to condemn a measure, which in their hearts they must approve of, and thank their member for supporting. The Coercive Bill is for the protection of all peaceable and well affected subjects, but it is especially calculated to shield the small farmer from an intolerable system of tyranny and exaction, under which it is impossible for an honest man to discharge his lawful obligations and live. Will the gentlemen-orators of Carrickbeg persuade such persons, that it is anything but a benefit to them to have their servant boys compelled to stay at home at night—to have the servers of illegal notices hindered from pursuing their course of terror—to be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their own industry—to be released from the exactions continually practised upon them—the forced contributions levied to fee lawyers and purchase witnesses—the *regulated* prices of labour and "quarter-ground"—and the fierce and inevitable punishment awarded against all who, in the slightest degree, transgress the "atrocious, Algerine, coercive and despotic laws" of *Captain Rock?* The people of this county know but little of these things by actual experience; but they see what a hideous tyranny is exercised over the honest and industrious inhabitants of the neighbouring counties, and they are conscious of a nascent spirit of insurrection in their own immediate confines, enough to make them prefer any despotism to that of the rabble. With such people the orators of Carrickbeg will *argue* in vain, and they know it. Few of the farmers could be got to attend their meeting, and they are now proceeding by intimidation, to effect what it was idle to expect from sympathy. Copies of their address to Sir Richard Keane are hawked about from door to door for signatures; and a mark set opposite to the name of every individual who refuses to subscribe. In this way the paper will be numerously signed; for who dare withhold his name? The proceeding is decidedly *prædial* in its character, and in order to render the machinery complete, it is only necessary that the copies aforesaid should be placed in the hands of sworn Whitefeet for circulation.

THE TAIL.

"Utor permisso, caudæque pilos ut equinæ
Paulatim vello; et demo unum, demo etiam unum,
Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi."

That magnificent appendage—Mr. O'Connell's tail—is undergoing an awful plucking. The House is laying it bare to the very stump, by a process of gradual extirpation, the cruelty of which may be conceived by all, but can only be felt in its genuine horrors by those proscribed innocents, who are doomed to be the next victims. White has been plucked, and Rourke has been plucked, and Blackney is semi-divelled, Daunt is daunted at the prospect before him, and will not defend Mallow; we may set him down therefore as already detached, for assuredly Mallow will not defend him. Patriotism and pence are different affairs. The stock of patriotism increases by communication, so that our country always has a claim upon it; but a man's money is his own, and if Mr. Daunt won't pay for his own seat in Parliament, nobody else will—ergo he is gone, thoroughly ejected and defunct, for which we are not quite sure that we are quite heartbroken. Mr. Jephson will, of course, walk in, a living memorial of the gratitude, the friendship, the honesty, and the truth of one who extolled him while his praises could not serve, and abused and betrayed him, as soon as ever his foul mouth had the power to injure.

It is quite piteous to read the lamentations of the Press. "The Reform Bill," says one enlightener of mankind, "is a *nullity*, if the people will not defend those returns when a scrutiny is sought for." That is to say, unless they can keep the qualification at a nullity, the franchise, as recently usurped in many places, will turn out a nullity. This is a fact; for to the manœuvre of registering, without legal qualifications, several of the "*Nullifiers*" owe their present unnatural elevation. The scrutiny, therefore, is the thing they have reason to dread; and if that wise law-maker, Henry Grattan, don't contrive to introduce an anti-scrutiny clause among his threatened amendments of the Irish Reform Bill, the pretensions to future senatorial honours entertained by many a tall fellow, who would be better placed at the tail of a plough than in the tail of a Liberator, will turn out a nullity to a dead certainty.

"We hope we don't intrude," but whilst upon this subject cannot refrain, with submission to the *Free Press*, from alluding to the case of Mr. Dominick Ronayne. That *Cock of the South* already

"Hangs his moulting wings."

He droops, and will soon tumble from his roist to soar no longer in an atmosphere too rarified for birds of his feather. The whole strength of the petition against his return rests upon the scrutiny, and the passage we have quoted above seems to have been dictated by a melancholy presage of his particular downfall. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* Thus perishes the splendour of the Tail. One after another its most gorgeous ornaments decline—and in the end will leave our "bald tribune" *sans queu*, as he is already *sans ecu.*

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the week has been exceedingly severe for the season; we have had several heavy showers of hail preceded by loud claps of thunder, and accompanied with harsh and squally winds. The frequent rains during this month have considerably retarded the farmers of the county of Waterford and the neighbouring parts of Wexford and Kikenny, in their field labours. It is feared some of the low lands recently sown with oats, will be much injured.

The Marquis of Waterford sailed from this city on Tuesday, on board the *City of Waterford*, steamer, for Bristol. It is supposed his Lordship will remain a considerable time in England.

John M. Galwey, Esq., M.P., has arrived at Duckspool, from London.

The following persons arrived here on Thursday from England:—Major Manners (35th Regt.) and family; Henry Winston Barron, Esq., M.P., and Edward Hobson, Esq.

The *St. Patrick*, Capt. Hunt, cleared out on Thursday, with about 100 passengers, for Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. The *City of Waterford*, Capt. Grandy, also cleared out the same day, with passengers, destined for Quebec, and not for Newfoundland, as stated in our last number.

The Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation for the Suppression of the Irish Volunteers, was issued from the Castle of Dublin on Wednesday last.

On Saturday morning last, fifty-two tithe defaulters were marched into Ross, by the police and a party of the 70th regt., after a long and harrassing night's march through the county of Kilkenny. Before two o'clock the same day the greater part of them paid their demand and were discharged.

The *Wexford* of Wexford, on Sunday, sailed for Quebec, North America, with only 13 passengers on board.

DUBLIN, APRIL 11TH, 1833.

(From our Correspondent.)

As the season for emigration approaches, the designation of the globe's fourth quarter rises more frequently above the busy hum of conversation, and eager communings among groups of unwashed artificers and others, at the corners of streets, give note of the preparation which is in progress for the approaching desertion of the father land. The desire of getting out was never more strong among the lower classes of this city, owing chiefly, I believe, to the favourable accounts which have been circulated concerning the settlements in Canada. The emigration would be unquestionably much larger than it will actually prove, were all who are willing and even anxious to make the voyage, furnished with the necessary means of doing so. The only regret common to hundreds of decent craftsmen is, that they have them not. A respectable master cabinet-maker (a Protestant), who has carried on business for several years in my neighbourhood, has just broken up his establishment, and goes out by the first ship, with his entire family, and several followers. I have known him some time for an ingenious and well-conducted man, and I have no doubt he will do well. In addition to an extensive assortment of tools, he will take out with him a variety of saws which he has employed himself during the winter in constructing, on plans in a great measure of his own invention. One of these—a circular one—is a powerful instrument; and, though only worked by hand, will do more execution in an hour, than ten of the common kind in a day. Such are the advantages with which we of the present day carry on the war of civilization, against the state of nature, and convert the barren wilderness into an abode of comfort and pleasure! . . . . Notwithstanding the promise of immediate repeal, the vestry taxes, you perceive, have not been permitted to be passed this year, even for form's sake, without a great deal of violent and uselessly offensive opposition. It is pleasant to think that no further opportunity may be afforded to some of the vulgar and bronze-faced spokesmen who appear at these meetings to exhibit their sectarian rancour, and utter coarse and ribbald jests upon the few and unostentatious ceremonials of Protestant worship; but it is somewhat perplexing to observe that the same men are the opponents of every description of impost, even that for the common purposes of charity, and that the demands of unhoused death, and deserted infancy knock equally in vain at their breasts!—This fact too often crumbles the whole fabric of my imaginings concerning the poor laws, and makes me fear, that however advisable in theory, we shall have to postpone their enactment, for the want of fitting hands by which their administration might be effected. . . . . While the parish orators and 'political characters' were crowding to the parish churches on Monday—*not* for the purposes of prayer—the admirers of nick-nackery were amusing themselves at the exhibition of Messrs. Abraham's curious collection at the Arcade. On Monday the whole was thrown open to the public, gratis; and on Tuesday the auction was resumed, the pictures having been disposed of on previous days. There was nothing in all this assemblage of costly rarities that did not bid fair defiance to the *useful*, or that could greatly attract *purchasers*, except such as have a peculiar taste for the antique. No one, however, can deny that the laborious carvings and inlayings in oak, ivory, and ebony, were really wonderful, and such as one could hardly suppose that any price they could bring would repay the time and toil of the artist. The Abrahams, as their name almost implies, are Jews, and regular dealers in these articles. They say they collect on the continent; but I think London is a continent quite wide enough for their purposes. It is *there* those who can best afford to pay liberally for everything are to be found, and to such a mart almost everything vendible will be sure to find its way without looking after. . . . . The religious meetings at the Rotunda are looked forward to this season with considerable interest by the religious world. They will, no doubt, be well attended, as it is conceived to be a point of moment to demonstrate that no attacks which may be made, or injuries inflicted on the temporal concerns of the establishment, will be able to abate the zeal of its members in the dissemination of its doctrines. I am satisfied myself that such attacks will have no such effect; but looking at matters in a cool, practical way, I do apprehend that whatever would materially impair, or deprive the country of any portion of, the services of the regular clergy, would have the effect of seriously abridging a ministration by which that zeal is made to work with the greatest beneficial results. There are some people so excessively religious that they disdain to meddle with any sort of merely temporal concerns; and wrapping themselves up in a species of optimism, persuade themselves that they have no need to interfere with the disposal of ordinary events. On the other hand, there are "reformers," who, while endeavouring to pull down the main pillars of the building, do not fail to assure us, with all the coolness imaginable, that they are only seeking to strengthen and improve it! I do not belong to either of these classes, and feel much confidence that if reform be carried on with such limitations as temperate men have suggested—such as the Protestant Clergy and laity of your city, for instance, have pointed out—neither the zeal nor the efficiency of Ireland's best reformers, will be in the slightest degree impeded by it. But care must be taken to curb the excesses of the pretended friends of the establishment, as well as of the avowed enemies of the Protestant religion. The Protestant laity should not leave the needful defence of the establishment entirely to its ministers, as if *they* had no concern in it. I am really astonished at and ashamed of Protestant laymen acting so cowardly a part. Surely it is vitally and essentially their business; yet with what seeming tameness and indifference do they permit the most dangerous inroads to be made, and the most deadly assaults to be proposed against the Church. The Clergy deprived of their incomes, and driven from their homes, the persecuted victims of a truculent and wide-spread conspiracy, are judged, I suppose, to be in the best possible situation for resisting a new, and not less formidable, species of attack, for attending to their parish duties, the progress of debates in Parliament, and the *general regulation of the entire Protestant Church in Ireland!* It is out of the question that they can do so, and I must say that it is more than they are called upon to do. The fact is, that the Protestant laity of all denominations are not as much awake as they ought to be, to the inestimable advantages which they derive from this grand supporting buttress of the British Constitution in Ireland, and hence a supineness, the folly and misfortune of which I hope they may not have to deplore in a more waking season. . . There is another bill said to be concocting, to which the Protestants ought to pay some attention—I allude to the Corporate reform bill. This is another instance of the inappropriateness, in all cases of British legislation, to Irish actualities. In this city, the Irish electoral reform act virtually threw the choice of our representatives into the hands of a low club, called the Trades' Political Union; the Corporate Reform Bill would necessarily give them complete controul over the entire municipality of the city. Its effect would be pretty much the same in other towns. I need not say what a reversion and perversion this would be of the natural order of society, and how peculiarly repugnant it would be to the feelings of Protestants. . . . The "Volunteers" have *adjourned* their meetings for a fortnight. Mr. O'Connell has commenced a new series of letters of agitation—and no decent person in this city cares a farthing about either.

Thursday evening.

The town has been this day placarded with the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation extinguishing the Volunteers—their *adjournment* is therefore likely to be a little more protracted than it suited their own will and pleasure to propose. Are the Conservatives to be extinguished next for the sake of uniformity?

WATERFORD CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Adam Rogers, Esq., Mayor, W. H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder, and Matthew Poole, Esq., sat on the bench.

GRAND JURY.

Richard Fogarty, foreman; Joseph Nash, John Power, Jacob Scroder, Benjamin Graham, James Glanville, Owen Carrol, Calvin Dreaper, Denis Croker Flynn, John Freeman, Samuel Jones, William Aylward, Henry Downes, John Kirby, Samuel A. Marks, John Waters, John Kearney and Edward Lynch.

Twelve of the grand jury having been sworn as market jurors for the ensuing quarter, the Recorder congratulated the grand jury on the unusual lightness of the calendar, on which there appeared but two or three cases; he also begged to observe that there was not, which was very unusual in Waterford, a single female for trial, from which it was manifest that the fair sex were particularly well behaved since the last sessions.

His Worship next addressed the market jury in the usual way, and said it was suggested to him by the Mayor that it would be much better for the jurors to inspect the markets and provision stores at irregular hours than at stated hours as they do at present; for those who have bad meat and other bad articles for sale are generally on the alert at those times, conceal their improper goods, and thereby escape the punishment they so richly deserve.

In consequence of the non-attendance of jurors, several of them were fined 40s each. This gave rise to a long conversation between the Recorder, the Sheriff, and three or four of the jurors in attendance, during which the latter complained of the hardship of their being obliged to attend on juries so frequently, particularly as they were all persons in trade, and were consequently obliged to neglect their business; whilst others, *who had nothing to do*, were never summoned on juries, and were never found doing the city business, except on the grand juries at assizes, when presentments are to be passed. Mr. Sheriff Kearney disclaimed any intention of acting partially; he had followed the beaten track pursued by his predecessors, and regretted that there should be any complaint; he would, he said, be glad to receive instruction from the Recorder, and if so, he should act on it. The Recorder, who twice filled the office of Sheriff to the great satisfaction of the jurors of the city, said he should feel great pleasure in giving information on the subject to Mr. Kearney, who, he must say, always manifested the greatest anxiety, since he came into office, to act impartially, zealously, and efficiently. He, the Recorder, as well as the other magistrates on the bench, regretted that he was, in consequence of the bad attendance of jurors, obliged to inflict fines on them; but while the public business and public justice were neglected by such non-attendance, he was bound to do so. He trusted that the measures about to be adopted by the Sheriff would prevent a recurrence of any unpleasant feeling on the subject in future.

A petty jury was then sworn, and the following trials entered on:—

Samuel Waters, *Patrick Hearn*, and *James Hagarty*, were put to the bar, and charged with riotous and disorderly conduct in the public streets. Waters and Hearn pleaded guilty, and Hagarty, on being tried, was convicted. The two former were sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment, and the latter, who it appeared from the evidence, was the most prominent character in the riot, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. O'Hara, the constable, who arrested those prisoners, was struck by Hagarty while doing so, and he, O'Hara, deserves great praise for the manner in which he acted. The public streets and quays are every hour of the day scenes of riot, drunkenness, and disorder, and it would be a great benefit to the inhabitants if the constables were a little more active than they have latterly been, in suppressing the riots that so frequently occur, particularly on the coal quay, opposite to the most public promenade in the city, where fellows are to be seen every day in a state of nudity, belabouring each other in the most brutal manner.

Philip Moore, was indicted for rescuing various articles which were distrained for rent by Mr. William Lambert. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and as there were, on inquiry into the case, some mitigating circumstances connected with it, the prisoner was only fined 6d. and discharged. Mr. Lambert also applied to the bench for a mitigation of punishment.

Martin Deegan was charged with stealing on the 11th inst. a jacket and waistcoat, the propety of John Lyons, a sailor, on board the *St. Catherine*, now lying in the river. It appeared from the evidence of Lyons and another sailor boy that the *St. Catherine* is bound for Halifax, and the prisoner went on board on Thursday last and pretended he was going out in the vessel as a passenger; he availed himself of the opportunity of the absence of the sailors from the forecastle where the clothes lay, and stole them therefrom, together with a cap and beaver hat. The jury without hesitation found him guilty, but in consequence of this being his first crime known to the court, and having a wife and three young children, they strongly recommended him to mercy. The recorder sentenced him to four months imprisonment at hard labour, and told him only for the recommendation of the jury, he would be transported for seven years.

After some civil bill processes were disposed of, the court adjourned to Monday, the 20th of May.

CHANGE IN THE DESPATCH OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The hour for despatching the English mail from this city, has been changed. Instead of leaving this at 10 o'clock, p.m., as heretofore, it leaves now at 4 o'clock, a.m., so that the packets from Dunmore must reach Milford in six hours, to be in time for the despatch of the London mail from the latter place, as the mail is despatched thence at 2 o'clock, p.m. We are not so sanguine as to expect that this will often occur, as the packets on the Milford and Dunmore stations are very inefficient, and not at all likely, from previous experience, to accomplish the passage even in eight hours. This will be a great injury to the mercantile traders of Waterford.

HAMLET TO POLONIUS.

"Indeed this Counsellor is now most still, most secret, and most grave, who was in life a foolish prating knave."

* * * * *

"* * Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell, take thy fortune, thou fiudest to be too busy is some danger."—Act 3, Scene 4.

The Volunteers of Ireland have passed a vote of censure on Mr. H. Lambert, M.P., for supporting the Irish pacification bill.

Hon. Mr. Long Wellesley and family are on the point of leaving Calais for Italy; Milan, it is expected, being their point of destination.

A bill has been introduced into parliament to exempt all churches, chapels, and other places of religious worship from the payment of poor and church rates, although they may be used for infant schools for the charitable education of the poor.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—Shortly after the recess ministers intend to bring in a bill for the alteration of the system of deposits in Savings' Banks. All depositors to a certain amount will be required to purchase Government annuities, in order to prevent the holders from making sudden sales in a period of political excitement. Business will be transacted at the Banks only one day in the week, and no Bank will be permitted to employ a receiving agent at a distance from the town in which it is situated.

JOINT STOCK BANK.—Proposals are now circulating for establishing a joint stock banking company at Hull; the capital is to be £800,000, raised in 8000 shares, of £100 each.

The Marchioness of Anglesey and Lady Mary Paget are at present on a visit at Frognall, Kent.

Viscount and Viscountess Beresford have left London for Sussex.

NEWSPAPERS.—By a recent regulation at the General Post-Office, all newspapers sent by post, containing anything written or marked on the margin of the paper, is liable to a heavy postage; the date or initals marked on the outside of the cover also render the paper liable to postage. As a sample of sharp practice in this respect, and of the sharp look-out which the post-office people are keeping just now, we may mention that a newspaper on which a very minute drop of ink had fallen was lately charged 15s. postage.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

The bill enabling prisoners to have counsel gives the prosecutor no right of reply, unless the prisoner calls evidence. It also provides, that any person charged with misdemeanours, felonies, or offences for which justices of the peace have a power to convict summarily or inflict penalties, may claim to make defence in a police office, through the means of counsel, or any attorney or solicitor they choose to appoint. In all trials for felonies or misdemeanours, the prisoner, if unable to pay for a counsel, may call on the judge to assign him a counsel, who is to defend him gratis.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool was held on Monday to petition the house of commons in favour of the introduction of a modified system of poor laws in Ireland. The Mayor, Charles Horsfall, Esq., presided.

MEMS. OF A MEMBER.

(From the *Evening Packet*).

Vacation in the House, and holidays in the town. It is well for those who have homes of their own to go to during this idle time, or even get permission to while away the hours in good company at Brooks'. Few of the last batch of Irish Members possess either of those valuable privileges. Evenings very dull; no accessible amusement; no agreeable society. The *cruiskeen* I brought with me from home—cheap solace of my solitary hours—quite run dry, and no substitute to be had here. Brandy dear; gin heady; ale heavy. Sheil suggests the Theatre. It is easy to talk of the Theatre, but where is *the pass?* Those who marry rich widows may frank themselves in, when they cannot procure orders. I don't say that is Sheil's case, who, I dare say, would go as far for an order as the poorest among us. Mem.—To try and arrange an exchange of orders between the gallery of one house and the boxes of another. Equitable adjustment.

Good Friday.—Dine with Cobbett. Four o'clock and no grace. Pork chops to spite the Jews. Red herring to feast the Christians. Conversation about farming and tithes. Host feeds chawbacons with potatoes three times a week, and actually quoted Shakspeare twice at dinner. Shameful desertion of principles. Morgan there—*entre nous*, ate pork and he *fasting*. Often heard the maxim, "At Rome, do as Rome does," but never knew that the same held good as to London. Mem—To ask Doctor Kirwan.

Burdett asked Hobhouse why Ministers made a choice of him to put the Martial Law in force?"—"Because," replied Cam, "I was *Secretary at War*."

Passed the Scotch Church, and saw Irving going to preach. This fellow was excommunicated for heresy a month ago. Pretty excommunication, and alive yet! They used to manage such things better in the ancient Church, "and no mistake."

Dan main busy writing *a Repealer* for the Easter holidays. Barrett had better look sharp to himself, or he may get into *Lob's pound*. We are all quiet and peaceable just now; but wait till Stanley galls our kibe again. We must void the spleen somewhere, and durst not for our ears let it loose in the House. For why—

Those frightful yells, those frightful yells
A woeful tale our leader tells;
He'll whisper to the hills and dells
The echo of those frightful yells.

When Ruthven, junior, tried to spaik,
I thought my tympanum 'twould break;
In strams would ring from Cork to Kells,
The House flung back his Curragh yells.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Tuesday there was a meeting of the Society of Irish Volunteers held in the Royal Exchange. Peace-officers from the Head-office were in attendance.

Thos. Steele, Esq. was called to the chair amid loud cheers.

Mr. Barrett moved the adjournment of the Volunteers for a fortnight (hear, hear).

Mr. William Patrick O'Connor seconded the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor was then called to the chair, and thanks were returned to Mr. Steele amid cheers. The meeting then adjourned.

The Speaker's warrant has been received by Edward Labarte, Esq. the Clerk of the Peace for this Borough, ordering the attendance of the parties concerned in the Clonmel Petition on the 16th of May next.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

There were about 60 persons registered (chiefly freemen!) for the borough of Clonmel, on Monday, and only 17 for the county: four notices of appeal have been lodged against the decision of the barrister. On Tuesday several tithe cases were disposed of, and decrees granted at the suit of the crown.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

BOROUGH OF MALLOW.—It has been generally rumoured that it is not the intention of Mr. Daunt to oppose the petition against his return for Mallow, which is fixed to be taken into consideration on, we believe, the 23d of this month. In such case, and that the electors did not defend it, Mr. Jephson would, as a matter of course, be returned the sitting member, though not the nominal petitioner.—*Cork Reporter.*

DUNDEE ELECTION.—Sir Henry Parnell arrived here yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded on his way to Dundee. We understand a requisition, signed by 600 of the electors, has been presented to Sir Henry, which leaves no doubt whatever of his election. A meeting of the Council takes place this day, when the freedom of the burgh is to be presented to the right hon. gentleman.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

ORDINATION AT KILMORE.—On Tuesday, the 2d inst., the Rev. Moses Black was ordained, by the Presbytery of Belfast, to the Pasteral Charge of the new Presbyterian Congregation, Kilmore.

Leopold, in order to solace Lord Durham for the loss of his seat in the British Cabinet, has forwarded to him the grand cross of the Order of Leopold. Lord Wm. Russell has been decorated as Commander, and Col. Caradoc as a Companion.

ROYAL IRISH YACHT CLUB.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has accompanied her present of a cup to the Irish Yacht Club this year, similar to that of last year, with an intimation that she will repeat the gift annually. At the request of his Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey, the Dublin regatta has been postponed till the 1st day of July.—*Dublin Paper.*

We understand that the general order prohibiting guards of mail coaches from carrying newspapers otherwise than by the mail bags has been withdrawn. They will, as usual, be allowed to drop newspapers betwixt stages, provided they be given in charge through the Post-office.—*Manchester Guardian.*

By the *Mirror of Parliament* it appears 1776 speeches were made in the House of Commons in the last session. Mr. O'Connell spoke 134 times, Lord Althorp 182, Mr. Cobbett 65, Mr. Hume 79, Mr. Atwood 21, Mr. Fergus O'Connor 19, Mr. Dwyer 20.

Several of his majesty's ministers have been seriously indisposed for the last few days. We have made inquiries at the houses of the invalids, and find them all recovering. Lord Althorp, we believe, quitted town on Saturday, Lord John Russell will go into the country to-morrow, and Lord Palmerston is also much better.—*London Paper.*

We can say from authority that the statement made by the papers in regard to the junction of the stamps and excise, was a misrepresentation of the statement made by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons. His Lordship said, he had given charge of the assessed taxes in England to the commissioners of stamps. The reporters mistook him and said, that the excise and stamp departments were united. No change at present is in contemplation in regard to stamp distributors in Ireland, except as to the consolidation of districts according as they fall vacant.—*London Paper.*

A year or two ago, the experiment of Macadamizing the low lying streets of Demerary was tried, and we hear that it has given so much satisfaction that orders have been given to send out one hundred ton of road metal this season from Greenock. Formerly the vessels sailing from Greenock to Demerary were obliged to take ballast of a useless description on board, but since the introduction of Macadamizing the West Indies, the road metal forms the ballast of the vessels, and the shipowners, instead of paying for ballast, have now freight paid them for taking it out. The quarryman at Gourock is the contractor for supplying the metal. The contract has proved a windfall for the inhabitants of Gourock, as 1s 6d per ton is given by the contractor for breaking and gathering the stones; and some of the little boys, who are expert at the business, can earn 1s 6d per day.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Brevet Major Kitson, 44th regiment, is appointed Major of Brigade on the Madras establishment.

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, 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. Agents: Johnston and Co., Eden-quay, Dublin; Barker, Fleet-street, London.