The Waterford Mail.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

DISSENTERS.

Mr. SANFORD presented several petitions from parishes in Somersetshire, praying for the removal of the disabilities under which the Dissenters suffered; and especially for an alteration in the mode of paying tithes.

Captain YORKE presented a petition from Wisbeach for the support of the established church, signed by two hundred and seventy householders.

Mr. SHEIL said there was one expression in the petition he wished to notice. The petitioners spoke of the church being supported by the pious endowments of their ancestors. Now this was rather a delicate point, which it would have been more prudent in the petitioners to have let alone; for, as had been said by an elegant writer, it was impossible to go into an English churchyard without recollecting that the ground for six feet deep was made up of the bones and blood of our Roman Catholic ancestors.

IRELAND.

Mr. FINN presented two petitions from parishes in the county of Kilkenny, praying for the total abolition of tithes; and several praying for the repeal of the legislative union. The hon. member declared that he was not to be deterred from doing his duty to his constituents by the cheers nor the sneers of that house. Such conduct did but the more convince him of the necessity there existed for their best exertions on the part of the Irish members.

Colonel VERNER commented upon the expression just let fall by the hon. member relative to the "cheers and sneers" with which it was alleged Irish petitions were treated by that house. He denied that that house had shown itself neglectful of the interests or petitions of the Irish people.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR admitted with pleasure that he observed a very great improvement in the attendance in that house at the morning sittings than heretofore. Hon. members complained that Irish affairs were so frequently brought before them; but were there not yet ample grounds for petitioning, when, often as the subject was talked of, nothing was done for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland? He would read a letter to the house, which he had just received from Skibbereen, showing the misery that prevailed there, caused by the tithe system and the cholera. (The hon. and learned member then read a letter giving details of the distresses of the inhabitants, and stating that, although the warehouses were full of corn for exportation to happy England, the native population were left to starve). He thought such statements should excite some feeling of sympathy in that house (hear), and that some measure of immediate relief was imperatively called for. He did not blame the government, who were not eye-witnesses of all these miserable scenes, but he did blame the heartless landlords, who were revelling in excess in the midst of such distress, yet did not lend the hand of charity to its alleviation.

Mr. CHRISTMAS hoped some definitive measures of relief would be adopted before the conclusion of the session, but did not think any good could be done by repealing the union.

Mr. E. J. STANLEY said it was impossible not to sympathise in the sufferings of the Irish poor, as detailed in the letter just read to the house, and to regret that the Irish landlords should be found so unmindful of the distresses of their dependents. Yet, if a fair character of these individuals had been given to the house, he thought it a very potent argument against the demand for a separate legislature composed of such characters. He thought that the English parliament had been more attentive to the wants of the Irish poor than had their own wealthy countrymen (hear, and laughter.)

Mr. BULLER stated than on the occasion of great distress in Galway, a subscription had been entered into, and with so much alacrity that tenders from England had been at length actually refused, there being more than a sufficiency in hand to meet the demands of the case.

Mr. JEPHSON was surprised that hon. members would condescend to notice the attacks of certain Irish members from that side of the house. The hon. and learned member (Mr. F. O'Connor) certainly sat in that house as the representative of one of the largest counties in Ireland, but he did not sit there for the gentry of that county, who, on the contrary, disavowed him as their representative.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR admitted that he did not represent the gentry, but the poorer classes of the county. His family, however, were amongst the largest landed proprietors in that county, and, with respect to the landlords, he, (Mr. F. O'Connor) had been applied to amongst others to use his influence in different parishes in the county to release the tenants of a certain gentleman from gaol, where they had been sent, he would not say from what motives.

Mr. JEPHSON inquired whether the hon. and learned gentleman intended any personal allusion in those remarks?

Mr. F. O'CONNOR—Since the hon. gentleman asks me the question, I certainly do.

Sir O. MOSLEY rose to order. Gentlemen should not make that house the arena of their private quarrels.

The SPEAKER said that he had watched the hon. members closely lest any such disposition should arise. He did not conceive that any thing had occurred to warrant such an opinion. The hon. gentleman had been called on for an explanation respecting a public matter, and he was proceeding to give it when he was interrupted.

Mr. JEPHSON said his question referred to the landlords about Skibbereen. What he referred to arose out of electioneering business.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, under the control of the Speaker, would give any explanation the hon. member for Mallow might reasonably require. He certainly had no hesitation in stating that he had been applied to, and that subscriptions had been raised in almost every parish in the county to release the tenants of the hon. member for Mallow from gaol, where they had been sent in consequence of being unable to pay claims which were made upon them. He would not take upon himself to say what motives had induced those harsh proceedings.

Mr. RUTHVEN admitted that unjust and cruel landlords were to be found in every country, but he contended that there was to be found as much charitable feeling among Irish landlords as among those in other places.

Mr. FINN said when he heard gentlemen talk of their anxiety for the welfare of Ireland he would rather look to acts. He would look to the conduct of England towards Ireland for the last 700 years, which was always the same (hear, and a laugh.)

THE CHURCH.

Sir J. JOHNSTONE presented a petition from laymen and clergymen in Scarborough, praying for the maintenance of the church establishment.

Sir O. MOSLEY presented a petition from the Dissenters of Judbury, in Staffordshire, praying, as we understood, for the separation of church and state.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSTONE, Mr. MACLEOD, and Mr. COLQUHOUN presented petitions from several places in Scotland against church patronage, and praying that the appointment of clergymen should be vested in the parishioners.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Several petitions were presented against the malt tax.

Lord G. SOMERSET brought in a bill for the formation of a railway between London and Reading, the same being intended as part of a railway contemplated from London to Bristol, to be executed by the Great Western Railway Company.

Colonel G. LANGTON intimated his intention to oppose the measure.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he was sorry to hear such a determination, as the measure would be beneficial to Ireland.

The bill was read a first time.

On the motion of Sir H. PARNELL a copy of certain returns relating to the Holyhead road bill were ordered.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the committee on expiring laws, which was ordered to be printed.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

Sir R. FERGUSON moved the second reading of the Warwick election bill, which had been made one of the orders of the day.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF LIVERPOOL.

The order of the day for the second reading of this bill having been read,

Mr. BENETT stated as briefly as possible the general features and grounds of the bill. The hon. member entered into a numerical statement of the different classes of voters in the borough, but the noise which prevailed in the house prevented us from distinctly hearing it. He was understood, however, to say that those who had received bribes amounted to 2,661, the unbribed to 992; registered householders under the reform act to 8,800, and those who had not registered to 3,627. He had never heard of bribery so gross and so wholesale as that which had taken place at different elections for Liverpool; and he had never heard of a case in which men were so loth to vote without receiving a consideration for their votes as they were at Liverpool (hear, hear.) He called on parliament to restore the constitution and to disfranchise those freemen, because they were corrupt, because they were not independent, and because they were bought and sold like cattle at every election. He referred to the evidence given by John Atkinson to prove this assertion. His evidence proved that he had given a man £50 to vote as he pleased—that the man was reluctant to take it, but that he was induced to take it by his wife, who told him to look at his dear children. The poor man seemed infinitely distressed by this appeal, but at last consented to vote as he was desired. He put on his coat in great agitation, and on going to the hustings to vote, he turned to the witness and asked him for whom he should vote, having forgotten the name of the candidate in whose interest he was brought. He was reminded that it was Mr. Denison; and in consequence he voted for that gentleman. Mr. Denison thanked him, and offered to shake hands with him, but the poor man replied, "No, Sir, though I have given you my vote, I cannot consent to give you my hand" (loud cries of "hear.") He wished to rescue these poor men from this species of corruption. He wished to save them from this sin and misery—for a deep sin it was in those who received the bribe, and a deeper still in those who offered it. Though he was satisfied that no bribery had been offered at the last election with the privity and consent of the noble lord, he was still satisfied that bribery had been committed there. The evidence of the witnesses had established it beyond dispute, and the house, depending upon the veracity of their evidence, had agreed to the second reading of this bill last session. He would not detain the house any longer, but would now move the second reading of the Liverpool disfranchisement bill—a bill which the house was bound to pass, if it intended to follow up the principle of the reform bill.

Mr. R. WASON seconded the motion.

The house divided, when the numbers appeared—

For the second reading	190
Against it	38
Majority	152

After a few words from Mr. HODGSON and Mr. BENETT, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

Mr. ROTCH moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of forfeiture as regarded the personal property of convicted felons, he remarked, that the subject was well deserving the consideration of the legislature.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to highways.

Mr. HUME renewed a motion of which he had given notice last session, calling for returns of the number of places of burial belonging to each parish within the bills of mortality, and of the extent of such places of burial by actual admeasurement. The hon. member maintained that it was the duty of government to put an end to the practice of burying the dead within the walls of cities throughout the whole country. During the time of the cholera visitation a very strong feeling was manifested by the public on this subject, and if his Majesty's ministers had not time to prepare a measure for the adoption of the course he proposed, he should be very happy to take upon himself the trouble of framing such a plan. The practice he recommended was followed by the nations of the continent. If the government did not take up this measure, he hoped the house would.

The SPEAKER informed the hon. member, that as an address had been presented on the subject, it would be informal for him to pursue the plan he recommended.

Mr. HUME was quite satisfied if some measure was in contemplation.

Mr. LALOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to allow parishes in Ireland to assess themselves with a view to provide for poor persons by waste or uncultivated lands. He had that day had a communication with the Secretary for Ireland on the subject, and the right hon. gentleman had stated that he entertained no objection to the bill being brought in. Leave given.

Mr. SPRING RICE gave notice, on the part of his noble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that on Friday he would move for a committee, to whom papers would be referred relating to (as we understood) the number of civil sinecures connected with the revenue, and other departments of the state, and the sums of money paid in compensation for those which had been abolished.

Mr. HUME moved for returns of the election expenses incurred at several places in Ireland at the last general election (as we understood).

Mr. HALCOMB moved for returns of the number of boats and lives lost on the coast of Kent in endeavouring to rescue persons from shipwreck during a specified period (the time mentioned by the hon. member did not reach us); and also of the number of their widows and children left destitute. Returns ordered.

Mr. SPRING RICE brought in a bill for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr SPRING RICE also brought up a bill to regulate the measurement of the tonnage of merchant shipping. Read a first time.

The house then adjourned at ten minutes to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

Several private bills were forwarded a stage.

Mr. HALL DARE presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of 2,400 acres of land in various parishes in the county of Essex, praying that the corn laws might not be repealed; and several similar petitions from various other parishes in the county of Essex.

Mr. FINN begged to observe, in answer to an observation made by an hon. member, that the Irish landlords did not wish to appropriate to themselves the tithes if taken from the church. The tithes belonged to the state.

Col. BUTLER presented petitions for the abolition of tithes from several places in the county of Kilkenny.

Mr. FINCH said that he was not suprised at the outcry and number of petitions against tithes when he recollected the expedients used by interested and designing parties to urge on the people. The first, or one of the very first, who encouraged the passive disobedience to the laws, and applied the torch to the train which caused the explosion in Kilkenny, was the Rev. Mr. Doyle, who was mentioned in the petition from Grange. The people were perfectly under the control of their priests, who swayed them at their pleasure, and for their own purpose (hear). The priests were the parties who got up the petitions, and induced their congregations to affix their signatures to them (hear). The Irish peasantry were much maligned in being represented as the cause of all the disturbances (hear, from the Irish members). If let alone they were most obedient and peaceable poor people. Those who urged them on were the real cause of the disturbances. The priests urged the people to use all kinds of means to abolish tithes, in order that they might gain their share of what the Protestant clergy would be deprived. The owners of land, the occupiers of land, and the priests would gain by the abolition of tithes, while the parsons would lose all (hear, hear).

Colonel BUTLER denied that Mr. Doyle was the originator of resistance to tithes. At a tithe meeting of 200,000 persons he knew Mr. Doyle to advise the people not to violate the law.

Mr. FINN said that though Mr. Doyle was opposed to him (Mr. Finn) at the late election, he should on the present occasion do him justice. When he (Mr. Doyle) was at one time arrested for a tithe debt of about £4 and a large multitude assembled in a high state of excitement, he told the people to offer no resistance.

The petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Colonel CONOLLY wished to know from the right hon. Secretary for Ireland whether the government had any intention to bring forward any measure to alter the grand jury law of last session.

Mr. LITTLETON had no hesitation in saying that the government had no intention to propose any alteration in the grand jury law. The present law was enacted only last session, and he thought every one must feel that a law ought at least to have a trial of a year before an opinion was acted upon as to its amendment or alteration.

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.

Sir W. INGILBY rose to bring forward his motion for the repeal of the duty on malt. He denied that he was actuated by any feeling of hostility; his object was to aid ministers, and he thought he should do so most essentially by showing how they might reduce the malt duty without loss to the revenue. It might appear somewhat ludicrous that he should pretend now to rise up a financier; but by and by he should produce his budget to the house. He trusted it would give some satisfaction to the noble lord, and he was sure it would give more general satisfaction out of doors than had been produced by any budget during the last century (cheers and laughter). He supposed that he need not repeat any of the hundred arguments used this session and last session for the repeal of the malt tax; the continuance of it had spread desolation and destruction throughout the country. It had caused an accumulation of those abominations, the beer-houses, or *kidly-winks*, as they were called in his part of the country (laughter), where the worst characters were collected) and to which, perhaps, the prevailing crime of incendiarism might be attributed. He did not doubt that there were some respectable beer-houses, but where there was one of decent character, he would pledge himself to prove there were 50 or 100 of the worst description (cheers). The repeal of the malt duty would mainly contribute to abate this horrid nuisance, while it would enable the countryman, as in former days, to drink a wholesome beverage, while it would get rid of the terrible and demoralizing habit of gin drinking and dram-drinking. (hear). If he could accomplish this object, he should render the greatest benefit to his country. He did not profess to understand a great deal of what was called argument on the other side, but he had yet to learn why a tax, merely because it was at present in existence, was to be continued to the day of judgment (cheers). The noble lord last year said that the house ought to consider, before it repealed this tax, how the supplies for the service of the state were to be raised. He would show the noble lord. The noble lord and the house should see satisfactorily, not only that he (Sir W. Ingilby) would enable him to take off the malt tax, but would put him in the high road to take off the house and window tax likewise (cheers and laughter). He (Sir W. Ingilby), by his mode of regulating the finances of the country, wanted to restore to the cottager what all had fifty years ago—his barrel of ale. After full and clear thought upon the subject, he was persuaded that he could repeal the malt tax, and yet afford a more than adequate amount of money to make good the deficiency. In dealing with calculations he should not be confined to exact fractions, but would undertake to make every thing clear. The amount produced in the United Kingdom by the duty of 2s 7d per bushel upon malt, was £4,500,000. The objection to the repeal was, that the public exigencies could not part with it; but substitutes might easily have been discovered. He would mention such as had occurred to him, and his first article was a beer bill (hear, hear). He would impose 6s per barrel upon all beer brewed by public brewers, and that would produce, according to his calculation, about one million and a half sterling (hear, hear). His second item was a new duty upon foreign wine (cheers). The foreign wine he meant to tax most heavily was that of rather an expensive description; such as was usually consumed by members of the House of Commons, and not by the moderate part of the community (laughter). He wished to legislate for the benefit of the middling and lower orders, and he saw no reason why members of parliament should look with so jealous an eye upon any tax that touched their own pockets. Yet it was proverbial that they did so, and as he for one did not object to tax himself, he was in favour of an additional impost on Champagne and Claret, and generally upon foreign wines, with the exception of Cape (laughter). The new duties were not to be in exact proportion; on Portuguese and Spanish wines, which were consumed by the middle classes, there would be a small increase of duty. On French, Rhenish, and the nobler wines, the duty was at present, he believed, 5s 6d. Honorable members would, no doubt, think it an awful tax which went to sweep up the duty at once from 5s 6d to 15s 0d—(cheers and laughter). Such was his proposal. Lords and Commons might think it a grievous addition, but it was, at least, more courteous for them to tax themselves than to tax the poor man, and thereby to prevent his obtaining his malt at a cheap rate. That was his apology; and if his plan were adopted, it would relieve the house from the charge of being unwilling to tax itself, and would raise a revenue of £237,000. Another tax he should suggest was certainly well worthy of the attention of the house and of the country—it was upon gin-houses—upon gin—what was called, *par excellence*, "Royal Gin"—that royal and imperial liquor well deserved to be heavily taxed—(hear, hear). Fearful, however, that the noble lord opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would object to a high duty, on the ground that it would promote illicit distillation and increase smuggling, he (Sir W. Ingilby) intended that his new duty should only amount to 2s 6d per gallon. He might have said 5s or 7s, but he refrained for the reasons stated. This new impost upon the splendid gin temples of the metropolis, according to his figures, would yield the almost incredible sum of £2,500,000 (laughter). He had calculated it upon the present consumption of gin; it was the best tax that could be imposed; it hit the happy medium. It would not encourage smuggling or illicit distillation, yet it would increase morality and produce a prodigious sum of money, and enable his Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer to relieve the people from the malt duty. He would now venture to mention a tax of quite a novel nature;—it might excite the risibility of the house, but he did not mind that, but called upon members to weigh well the nature of the proposition. Nobody, either in the house or out of it, could pretend not to be aware of the enormous amount of profligacy in London (cheers and laughter). It was not necessary to walk through the metropolis to discover what was going on in it.—The vice to which he alluded was carried on openly at clubs, and one of them was called the Athenæum. This vice he was about to attack—he would pronounce the awful word at once—he was going to let fly at the Hells of London (continued laughter). If the law could not put them down—if this gross violation of everything decent and respectable could not be stopped, he did not know why they should not be made a source of revenue (cheers). He did not see why a public hoax should be played night after night by two of the greatest scoundrels in Europe, under the farce of a game, by which young men from Eton, from college, and from the city, were inveigled with impunity. Two mountebanks pretended to throw dice for thousands, but it was a mere decoy set up by a couple of villains; and if the law was too weak to put down such pestilential shops, he said again that they ought to be converted into a source of revenue. A den of thieves, of the description to which he alluded, was established, he believed, next door to the house of the Bishop of London (laughter). His proposal was, that every vagabond who kept a house of this kind should pay a small sum for a license, say £1,000. He had estimated that he might thus, at least, raise £50,000 a year. His next customers would be the persons who attended these gambling houses. Gentlemen took out licenses to shoot, and he saw no reason why gentlemen should not take out licenses to go to hell (much laughter and cheering, with some cries of order).

Sir ROBERT INGLIS rose to call the hon. baronet to order (roars of laughter). Really such language as this was not fit for an assembly of Christians (renewed laughter).

Sir WILLIAM INGILBY begged pardon—He should have remembered that the mention of hell was not pleasing to "ears polite" (great laughter). However, he did not want the hon. baronet to take out one of his licenses (laughter). This was but a mere sketch of what he (Sir W. Ingilby) would do; he stood pledged to produce a budget that would far out-rival any brought forward by the notorious, though right honorable, William Pitt (hear, and laughter). He would stand pledged to produce a revenue that would exceed the expenditure by half; by half over and over again! (hear, and laughter). The noble lord opposite, if he followed his (Sir W. Ingilby's) instructions, need no longer be in any doubt or difficulty about the £1,200,000 he talked about the other night; the metropolitan members need no longer be in any fright about the house tax being not taken off, nor be angry about the window taxes—he (Sir W.) would teach them how to raise taxes sufficient for all expenses without making the people pay for light or air, or any other necessary (hear, hear). What he had already said had excited the risibility of some honorable members. He knew he was about to make a *monstrum horrendum* of a proposition, at least some people would think so; but if the house joined with him in bringing it into a law it would have the effect of raising a good deal of money, without in the least pressing upon the people's industry. What he proposed was a tax upon titles and distinctions (hear, and laughter), and he was only surprised that his noble predecessor had not anticipated him in this idea, which appeared to him (Sir William) a capital one. The man who travelled had to pay a tax—the merchant and tradesman who employed a traveller had to pay a tax for him—and why marquises and earls, and so on, who were also travellers in their way, should not pay a tax, he could not conceive; yes, he would have all dukes, and marquises, and earls, and viscounts, and barons, and baronets, and knights, he would have them all taxed—all titles and distinctions should be taxed at an ad valorem rate (shouts of laughter, and cries of hear). This tax was not oppressive; he only charged a duke £50 a year for his title (it ought to be £100)—a marquis or an earl £30, perhaps £50, and so on down to the knight. The tax, moreover, was a courteous one—it exempted the ladies (a laugh); no lady, whether a lady in her own right or in her husband's—whether fortunate rich widows, or otherwise—in short, the "ladies" would be exempted. This item would not only be a very profitable source of revenue, but it would be a fair tax, for it was put upon those who were most competent to pay it, and a great boon would be extended to people who were now oppressed for taxes they could ill pay, if at all. No title bearer would be called upon to pay the tax if he did not choose so to do (a laugh); but there was this condition, that if he did not choose to pay, he should once and for all resign his title, and put an advertisement in the *Gazette* to that effect. He thought, however, that very few peers would refuse to pay so small a tax on such a condition; or if they did, it perhaps would not much matter, for though there were not so many peers here as at Vienna, there were plenty; or they might prefer selling their commissions. He (Sir William Ingilby) could not be considered as invidious in this proposition, as it would apply to him provided he should choose to retain the handle to his name. He dared to say many grave objections would be made to his budget (a laugh)—but he trusted that the larger portion of the house would be with him. He calculated that the produce of this item would be about £120,000 a year. The whole amount of the other taxes he had proposed would be £4,902,000, which, with the title tax, the malt tax being 4,976,000*l.* would leave a balance in hands of 45,000*l.* In all that he (Sir William) had as yet proposed, he had not come to the sinecures and pensions (hear). He was not going to touch the national debt, nor national faith. No such thing. He would now come to another point, which no more touched public credit than the former; he would lay a tax upon the city gambling-house—he would lay a tax upon the transfers between the Bull and the Bear (hear, hear, and a laugh); and he had no apprehension that such a tax would have the effect of frightening the great gamblers from the Stock Exchange. The product of this item would amply relieve the people from what remained of the house and window tax (hear, hear). How is this tax to be raised? was asked by an hon. member. Very easily. The genius of government was at any rate equal to the collection of a tax, or to the invention of taxes much more extraordinary than this. If government were, however, at a loss on this point, he (Sir W. Ingilby) would undertake to raise the tax, which he considered a very proper one, and one which in no way injured public credit. He had now almost discharged his duty; he had summed up as well as he could, inefficiently he was well aware, as he was not much versed in making up budgets, and had only assumed the office on the present occasion at the desire of the noble lord opposite, who had last year intimated that he had no objection to repealing the malt tax, if an eligible substitute could be found. That substitute he (Sir W. Ingilby) had now pointed out, and he trusted the house would approve of his suggestion. He should conclude by moving that "the house do resolve itself into committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reducing, or wholly repealing, the duty on malt" (loud cheers).

The Marquis of CHANDOS seconded the motion. The country was in a state which admitted of no further delay on the part of its representatives (hear, hear). He implored at least this extent of justice in the name of all classes of society, though more particularly in that of the agricultural classes.

The motion was then read from the chair, and, after a considerable pause, no member rising, the question was put.

The ayes having answered the calls put to them from the chair,

Mr. BENETT concurred with the hon. baronet. He approved of a property tax, because it taxed every man according to his means of payment.

Colonel DAVIES insisted that this was a question whether the domestic habits of the humbler classes should be improved and their characters exalted—whether they should get a taste for the enjoyment of home, and those out of door temptations be done away with (hear). Since the reduction of duty on spirits from 11s 8d to 7s, there had been an increase in the consumption in England from 3,400,000 gallons to 3,700,000; in Scotland, from two millions to five; and in Ireland, from two to nine millions. To get rid of this evil was the object of the motion.

Colonel WOOD opposed the motion.

Sir R. PEEL came down to the house under the impression that the object was a proposition for the repeal of the whole of the malt tax, nor was he sure that he knew perfectly the true nature of the alteration; for the honorable baronet admitted that there would be but little relief consequent on a partial repeal. Indeed he argued as if for the whole, and proposed other sources of income. Instead of a total repeal, it now appeared a motion for a committee of the whole house, in which it was to be presumed that the hon. baronet intended to propose his specific measure. In the present state of the revenue he (Sir R. Peel) would not consent to such reduction. Every gentleman present had a few nights since heard the total surplus revenue calculated at £2,600,000. Of this it was to be remembered that £800,000 was appropriated as the interest of the sum of twenty millions for the emancipation of the negroes, to which the honor of the house and of the country was pledged (hear.) There then remained £1,800,000 of which it was proposed that £1,200,000 should be appropriated to the reduction of taxation. The house would not therefore think that, with the other claims and demands which might occur, this sum was too large to meet the remaining account of the country (hear, and cheers.) He did not think the noble lord had overrated the amount of surplus at £1,500,000, derived from the difference between the expenditure and revenue of last year; £500,000 of saving was calculated on the estimates, and £600,000 was reckoned upon by the noble lord as the increased amount of the duty on tea. He did not however think the noble lord could fairly calculate on such an additional amount to be produced from tea. He said so the other night, and subsequent reflection had convinced him that the noble lord had miscalculated in this respect. The noble lord calculated on the sale of 36,000,000 lbs. of tea during the present year. He was inclined to think that the noble lord had made a great mistake as to this duty. The East India Company was not likely to realise in subsequent quarters a sale of 9,000,000lbs. (hear.) The noble lord was bound to offer that tea at certain prices, and was not entitled to promote the sale of tea by reducing the upset prices. If, then, the upset prices were retained, as they must be, he doubted much whether the noble lord could dispose of any thing like the amount of 36,000,000lbs. so as to produce the sum of £600,000 so sanguinely calculated upon. Neither had the noble lord taken into account the necessity for a larger establishment of officers which an increased sale of tea would impose upon the government. There would be some serious reductions to make under this head; for if the duty on tea were to vary according to its quality, they must have an increased establishment of excise officers to determine that quality. He certainly did not think there would be more than £2,600,000 surplus; and this he would, as a sincere friend to the agricultural interest, take upon him to say, that the agricultural interest stood a much greater chance of reducing its burdens by maintaining public credit than by coming to any resolution calculated to injure it (hear, hear.) So far as personal interest could weigh with any man, it certainly was his primary object to support the landed interest; and he declared it to be his fixed and determined opinion, that looking to the present state of the public mind, and the present prospect of diminishing the public burdens by diminishing the interest on the funds, that there was a better chance of supporting public credit by a diminution of interest than by a refusal of taxes to this serious amount. Indeed he was astonished to hear no reference to the four per cents. in the speech of the noble lord opposite. The hon. baronet who brought forward the motion reminded him of an observation which he made last year, that those who came forward to propose a great reduction of taxation were bound to provide a substitute; and that, partially concurring in the truth of that observation, he had thought proper to provide a substitute on the present occasion (a laugh.) Now, the hon. baronet proposed to lay an increased tax upon gin. For his part he had no objection to lay as heavy a tax upon gin as was consistent with its collection; but if, by laying an enormous tax upon gin, they were only giving a direct advantage to the illicit trader, they would neither increase the public revenue nor promote the public morality (hear.) With regard to the appeal of the hon. baronet in favour of the industrious classes and his requisition that articles of luxury should be taxed more heavily, he had no earthly objection, provided the hon. baronet would show that the consumption of those articles would not be diminished in a much greater proportion (hear.) The hon. baronet sitting there would doubtless bring forward what he considered to be the most cogent arguments; but when the hon. baronet came to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would find that, whatever it might be in arithmetic, when dealing with the produce of taxation two and two did not always make four (hear, hear.) But with regard to any increase on that noxious fluid gin, not inconsistent with the interests of the public, he could have no objection. The hon. bart. had proposed many very singular taxes; he might almost as well propose a tax upon mountebanks (laughter.) The hon bart. was doubtless anxious to benefit the agricultural interests of the country, but he had thrown into the consideration of the question a degree of ridicule and jocularity of which, whether he (Sir R. Peel) referred to the importance of the question, or the distressed state of that great interest, he could not but highly disapprove (hear.) The hon. baronet did not object to the imposition of a property tax. Now, if he could concur with the hon. baronet that it was desirable, in the present state of the country, to impose a general property tax, he certainly would have no difficulty in concurring with the honorable baronet in his motion. But he, for one, would certainly deprecate any renewal of that inquisition (hear, hear.) Without the most overwhelming necessity he certainly could not concur in the motives which had induced the hon. member for Wilts to support the motion. The hon. member who spoke last had no objection to a partial repeal of the malt tax, provided there was an equivalent duty reimposed upon beer. He entirely disagreed with that honorable member. It was but a few years since they removed the tax upon beer; and were that duty to be renewed, the vexation of re-establishing it would very much outweigh any possible advantage that might be derived from a partial abolition of the malt tax (hear, hear, hear.) He remembered well that the strongest outcry was raised against the beer tax, because it was said that it fell most heavily upon the poor, who were unable to brew themselves, and were compelled to purchase their beer of the brewers (hear, hear)—and that the repeal of the malt tax would only benefit noblemen and gentlemen, who brewed and consumed their own beer, but would be no relief to the poorer classes whose consumption of beer was much greater than theirs. To reduce the malt tax and restore the beer tax would be merely taxing the same article in another form. He, however, begged it to be distinctly understood that he still maintained his opinion that, when the taxation of the country could be diminished consistently with the maintenance of public credit, the agricultural interest, considering its present re-

duced state, had the very first claim upon the consideration of the noble lord (hear, hear.) The proposition now made was too partial to command his support. But he would say, let a committee be appointed to consider what was the great effect of public taxation and local taxation upon the landed interest, and let the house then viewing the question as a whole, see whether the burdens which they bore were fairly placed upon them (hear, hear, hear.) No one who thought the agricultural interest too much oppressed need object to such an inquiry (hear, hear, hear.) He very much doubted whether the abolition of the malt tax would produce the relief to the landed interest which was generally imagined. The malt tax produced about five millions. The actual poor rates from the land much about the same amount ("no.") He was speaking strictly of the poor rate —of that part of the poor rates which pressed upon the land. Nor, if he were asked this question, whether it would be of greater advantage to the landed interest to get rid of the malt tax of five millions; or to get rid of the poor rates, should he have the slightest hesitation in answering the latter (hear, hear.) Suppose they could apply the produce of the malt tax to the provision of the poor out of the public funds, would there be any hesitation in saying which would prove the most effectual relief to the agriculturists? Certainly, the removal of the poor rate would be an infinitely greater, more general, and more just relief to the landed interest than the mere repeal of the tax upon barley (hear, hear.) In uttering these opinions he did not intend to preclude himself from fully considering whether there might not, with advantage, be a partial remission of the malt tax to the extent of the surplus which the noble lord could afford to bestow. He said afford to bestow, because he believed the noble lord had not above £1,200,000 to give away. He was not prepared at once to say that taking off a fourth of the malt tax would operate as any great relief to agriculture. If only one-fourth were reduced, all the vexation attendant upon the collection of the tax would still continue. He must certainly bear in mind that we were living in a country where there were great quantities of barley grown, but he much doubted whether, by the remission of the barley tax, though he knew the barley growers were suffering, they would give relief to that class of the agriculturists who were most in want of it (hear.) Considering the manner in which the hon. baronet had brought the question forward, and the deep importance of the interests at stake, he certainly hoped that the whole subject would receive the early attention of that house (and certainly none deserved it more), with a view of establishing some permanent system of relief. Though he could not at present concur in the total repeal of the malt tax, and though he thought the advantages of a partial repeal somewhat doubtful, yet he certainly considered that, whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer could, consistently with the state of the public revenue and the maintenance of public credit, make any remission of taxation, the agricultural interest had the very first claim to the benefit of that remission (hear.)

Mr. COBBETT supported the motion.

Mr. A. BARING spoke at great length in favour of a repeal of the malt tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that before he went into the general question before the house he was anxious to refer to an observation that fell from the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) with regard to the tea trade. He (Lord Althorp) would here observe that he concurred with the right hon. gentleman generally in what fell from him, and he was extremely glad to hear many of the observations that fell from him. The right hon. gentleman seemed to think that the new mode of collecting the duty on tea would require a large increase in the number of officers, and also a probable diminution in the amount of the receipts. Now he (Lord Althorp) did not anticipate any such results. At any rate, during the present year, there was no necessity for going into the subject, as the new arrangements did not come into operation. Now what was the motion before the house? It was for a committee of the whole house to inquire whether a reduction could be made in taxation, and, incidentally what practical reductions could be made in the expenditure. Now what were the topics which the house would have to consider? Different suggestions had been made as to the course which ought to be pursued. One suggestion was, that reduction should be made by taking away a portion of the interest of the national debt. Another was how far the expenditure of the country as regarded our establishments could be reduced to effect the object in view. Indeed it would appear the inquiries of the committee would extend to the whole income and expenditure of the country. Again, some questions were to be considered as to the taxes which were to be placed on in commutation of some which it was proposed to take off. His honorable friend the member for Lincolnshire stated what course he would pursue; and he (Lord Althorp) could not help observing on this part of the subject that his hon. friend who spoke last did not take a view of the subject so different from that taken by the hon. baronet as he (Lord Althorp) had expected (hear, hear), and a laugh). His hon. friend the member for Wiltshire had suggested that a property tax should be imposed. Now, he (Lord Althorp) would only say, if the committee was appointed, and took upon itself the imposition of taxes, it would, in point of fact, assume the whole functions of the executive government (hear), and it ought not to be forgotten that the inquiry was to take place before a committee of the whole house (hear). For his (Lord Althorp's) part he did not see how by any possibility such an inquiry could be conducted in such a way (hear, hear). His hon. friend who had spoken last recommended that a tax on beer should be imposed and said that it would not press on the consumer so much as the malt tax. Now he (Lord Althorp) would say without hesitation that that would not be the case as regarded the poorer class of consumers; and, in addition, it would be an unequal tax, and, therefore, must press more unfairly than the tax on malt. The hon. member for Oldham recommended that the house should repeal the whole tax. He (Lord Althorp) agreed with the hon. member that it would be better to get rid of the whole tax than reduce it, for if the whole was not got rid of the expense of collection, and the vexation and difficulty in the way of the trade, would still be retained. He agreed with the hon. member that the full benefit would not be given to agriculture if they did no get rid of the whole tax, and above all, as regarded farmers making their own malt. With respect to the observations that had been made as to the improvement that would take place in the condition of the agricultural peasantry from taking off the malt tax, he had a few observations to make. It had been stated that the agricultural labourers would be induced to brew their own beer, and, however desirable that might appear, he did not believe that a change of that kind would be brought about in the present state of things (hear.) He repeated that he did not believe that a repeal of the malt tax would produce such a state of things; on the contrary, he was satisfied that the labouring classes would find it more worth their while to buy their beer of brewers than to brew it themselves. Indeed it was hardly possible for labourers to make beer as cheap as those persons could afford to sell it who had large capitals (hear, hear.) He (Lord Althorp) was also much afraid that the system was at an end of farm servants living in the houses of their employers, and that it was not very likely to be revived. He did not believe that the repeal of the malt tax would be productive of any such result. With respect to the recommendation that a tax should be imposed on beer in lieu of the malt tax, he wished to observe that he very well recollected the arguments which were urged with reference to the repeal of the beer tax. It was then shown that the regulations necessary in the collection of that tax were most vexatious; and it was also proved to his satisfaction that the consumers of beer would gain much more by getting rid of that tax than by reducing the malt tax. Indeed he was satisfied that any attempt to re-impose that tax or impose a tax of a similar nature on the country, would give rise to the most serious opposition. His hon. friend (Mr. Baring) had suggested that there should be an increase in the duty laid on spirits. He (Lord Althorp) agreed, he believed, with almost every gentlemen in the house that the utmost amount of duty should be raised on spirits that could be collected; but he did not think that it would be possible to increase the duty with any prospect of increasing the revenue. From all that he had heard he was satisfied the adoption of such a course as that suggested would encourage illicit distillation, and which he did not think would tend to increase the morals of the people. In 1830 there was an increase in the duty on spirits Now it was calculated that the increased duty would produce £600,000 to the revenue, whereas, instead of such a result, there was an actual falling off to the amount of £100,000. He had reason to believe that that result had not arisen from a falling off in the consumption of spirits, but in consequence of the increase of illicit distillation. His hon. friend must, on reflection, recollect that the reduction of the malt tax would in some degree operate as a temptation to the smuggler. The smuggler and fair trader would start on equal terms if they at present bought malt, and the smuggler would only save the amount of the duty on spirits. It did not make any difference to the fair trader whether he paid the whole duty on the spirits, or partially on the spirits and partially on the malt. If, however, the duty on the malt was taken off the smuggler would be able to avail himself of the benefit of the reduction, and to make a larger profit by his illicit distillation. It was on this ground, therefore, he was satisfied that the adoption of the course suggested by his hon. friend would be productive of mischief. Seeing, therefore, the subject in that point of view, and feeling that going into the committee would be productive of no good, but that it would only occasion unnecessary alarm, and believing also that it was of the utmost importance in the present state of the finances of the country to maintain confidence in the national faith, he felt called upon to resist the motion.

Mr. HUME hoped that whatever change was effected, nothing would be done which would in any way endanger the public credit (hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL had not many observations to offer to the house, but, coming as he did from a remote part of the empire where great distress prevailed, he felt it to be his particular duty to call the attention of the house to one or two points. In the first place, what was the question which they were called upon to decide? The question was, not that they should pledge themselves to the remission of any tax, but simply that they should grant an inquiry. This he understood to be the object of the hon. baronet's motion. Now the noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the inquiry; but what was the argument he used? Why he said that as the case was not clear inquiry would be fruitless. It was because the case was not clear that inquiry was called for; and he must say that, if they refused this inquiry, the rejection of the motion of the hon. baronet would amount to a declaration that they did not intend to afford any relief to the agricultural interest (cries of no, no.) Hon. gentlemen said "no, no;" but he would ask the house whether it was not on behalf of the agricultural interest that the inquiry was sought? Perhaps the agricultural interest had no claim upon the sympathies of parliament; but if they would look at the agricultural reports of 1831 and 1833, they would find that that interest was labouring under accumulated distress. Indeed if they would only refer to his Majesty's speech they would find the same fact stated, for although in that document the ministers triumphed in the commercial prosperity that obtained, they admitted and regretted the existence of great agricultural distress (hear, hear). The agricultural distress which prevailed in all parts of Ireland was disputed by no one; but still it would appear that his Majesty's government had no intention to propose any measure for the relief of that country (cries of "no, no.") The only tax proposed to be taken off was the house tax; but the remission of that tax would afford no relief to Ireland. The duty on glass and the window tax had been extended to Ireland; but such was the poverty of the country that they were found wholly unproductive, and consequently repealed. He stood there in behalf of the agricultural interest of Ireland (a laugh). Perhaps the naming of any thing connected with Ireland might create a laugh in that house ("no, no)." Well, then, he supposed there was no laugh. But, even supposing the house and window duties were both repealed, he would ask how such a remission could benefit Ireland? The committee, if granted, would not be called upon to decide the amount of relief which should be granted. Their duty would only be to point out how that relief could best be obtained. He had no disposition whatever to lean on one part of the empire more than another. But of this he was convinced that a property tax alone would be of advantage to Ireland. He respectfully supported inquiry on behalf of the agricultural interests of Ireland.

Sir W. INGILBY, in reply, did not think that a single satisfactory objection had been urged against his budget, even by the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth. He sought the total annihilation of the malt tax, and, as he was actuated by no other motive than a desire to alleviate the distresses of the poor, he hoped the result of his motion would be a triumph over his opponents.

The gallery was then cleared of strangers, and the house divided. The numbers were—

For the motion	170
Against it	271
Majority	101

HOUSE DUTY REPEAL.

Immediately after the announcement of the division, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose and gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on houses.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the 55th of Geo. III., c. 80, as prohibits the commissioners of stamps from issuing stamps to printers outlawed, or convicted of seditious or traitorous libels. He apologized to the hon. and learned member for Drogheda for taking the matter out of his (Mr. O'Dwyer's) hands.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that inasmuch as the clause was not compulsory, the slightest intimation upon the part of government would be sufficient to justify the commissioners in not withholding the stamps.

Mr. O'DWYER declared himself grateful to the noble lord for taking the bill into his own hands.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

TITHE COMPOSITION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LITTLETON, a bill to abolish composition of tithes in Ireland, in consideration of a redeemable land-tax, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 14th of April.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at 10 minutes after 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, Feb. 28.

Mr. O'Connell brought in a bill for the establishment of a cemetry in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Read a first time.

An Hon. MEMBER moved for a return of the quantity of leaf tobacco used in England and Ireland.

CHANCERY.

Mr. FINN moved for returns from the court of chancery of the various causes, re-hearings, pleas, demurrers, and exceptions, which have been contested, and the bankrupt petitions which have been contested and heard and decided, by the chancellor in each year during the last three years, with the number of days the chancellor sat, and the number of hours each day. Also similar returns from the courts of Equity, King's Bench, and Common Pleas. The returns were ordered.

Mr. SHEIL gave notice of his intention to move for copies of treaties and communications between this government and the Russian government respecting our commercial relations.

THE DUTIES.

Lord ALTHORP being called, said that he had already given notice of a committee of ways and means, and he now proposed that the amount of duties for the next year should be the same as that for the past. It was not his intention to make any alteration (a great noise in the house, and cries of "order.") He did not think that, in the circumstances of the country, it was either desirable or right to propose any reduction of duties, taking into consideration the question of taxation, or that at the present time it would be proper to make any alteration in the proportion in which these duties were raised. He did not think, that at the present time it would be prudent to interfere with the system of duties. He would, therefore, move a resolution to the effect that they should be continued up to the 5th of July (hear, hear). There were two grounds upon which he thought it advisable that the duties should be continued to the 5th of July rather than to the 5th of April. It was, as he had formerly stated, of great public convenience, that the financial year should be so altered, and he thought it desirable that they should continue to proceed in the same course. If any objections should be made to his proposition, he would reserve to himself the right of making any observations upon them which he thought fit. He would conclude by moving that the several duties upon sugar and molasses, should be continued without any alteration.

After some discussion, in which Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Baring, Dr. Lushington, and Sir James Graham, took part,

The resolution was then agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR moved a resolution, censuring ministers for not attending the morning sittings of the house, but withdrew it on finding that the sense of the house was against it.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply,

Mr. RUTHVEN moved a resolution with a view of getting the house to enter into a consideration of the currency and the national debt, and all the small topics therewith connected; but it was, after a brief discussion, negatived without a division.

Colonel DAVIES moved for a committee to inquire into the military establishments and expenditure of the colonies, but withdrew it.

A committee was appointed to inquire into sinecure offices on the motion of Lord Althorp.

The smuggling act amendment bill went through a committee.

The house sat till two o'clock, though in the early part of the evening sitting, later than ten had been denounced.

THE ARMY.

The Carbineers received an unexpected and sudden route for England, on Saturday morning. They are ordered to proceed from Dundalk to Dublin, there to embark for Liverpool immediately on their arrival. Their ultimate destination is unknown, but will be regulated by further orders which will await their arrival in Liverpool. The first division marched on Monday. It is supposed that this movement is rendered necessary by some expected disturbance in the manufacturing districts.

The 10th Royal Hussars, from Newbridge, will relieve the Carbineers at Dundalk.

Messrs. Armit, Borough, and Co., of Leinster-street, Dublin, have been appointed Irish Regimental Agents to the Depot Companies of the 94th regiment.

Saturday morning the following changes in the household troops took place:—1st battalion Grenadier Guards from Windsor to the Tower; the 2d from the Tower to Portman-street; 3d in Westminster; 1st battalion Coldstream from Portman-street to Windsor; 2d from the Mews to Knightsbridge; 1st battalion Scotch Fusileers from Knightsbridge to the Mews; 2d remain in Dublin.

The 15th Hussars received the route on Saturday. Two Troops left town this morning—one for Gort and the other for Loughrea. The remainder of that distinguished corps will proceed on Wednesday to Ballinrobe, where the head quarters are to be stationed. They are to be replaced at this garrison by the 10th Hussars or 14th Light Dragoons. The latter Regiment is commanded by Colonel Townsend.

We learn that the 70th regiment, at present quartered in Cork barracks, are ordered to embark immediately for Gibraltar. The *Stentor*, *Sylvia*, and *Hope* transports are hourly expected in this harbour to convey them.—*Cork Herald.*

A court-martial is to be held at Chatham barracks in a few days. The charges preferred are against Assistant-Surgeon John Molyneaux, of the 61st Regiment, and are of a serious nature.

TRIM ASSIZES.

On Wednesday last an important ejectment, brought by Lord Shelbourne to recover a large tract of land from Mr. Carew, county of Meath, was tried before Judge Torrens. There had been two special jury verdicts for the defendant previously, which were set aside by the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Darcy, as counsel for Lord Shelbourne, spoke to evidence, and the jury, without hesitation, found for his lordship.

LOUTH ASSIZES—Feb. 26.

Crown Court.—The Hon. Justice Moore, accompanied by E. Donagh, of Newtown, Esq., (High Sheriff), with the usual retinue and a party of police, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning. At half-past eleven his lordship took his seat in this court. The following gentlemen having answered to their names, were sworn on the

Grand Jury—Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., Foreman; Blayney T. Balfour, Esq.; Sir A. E. Bellingham; William Filgate, Thomas Lee Norman, Edward Tipping, Faithful Fortescue, Thomas M'Cann, George Taaffe, Robert Thompson, Henry Chester, G. H. Macartney, James Wolfe M'Neale, Thomas Tisdall, Henry J. Brabazon, John Woolsey, Nathaniel Manning, Michael Chester, James N. Froode, William P. Green, Clarges Ruxton, Edward Singleton, and George M'Gusty, Esqrs.

LIMERICK ASSIZES—March 1.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock this afternoon, Baron Foster arrived in town from Ennis, escorted by a detachment of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and at half-past two o'clock, attended by the City and County Sheriffs, the learned Baron proceeded to open the commission.

Grand Jury.—Hon. Standish O'Grady, M.P., foreman; Lord Viscount Adare, Hon. George E. Massy, Hon. John Massy, Hon. Robert King, Knight of Glin, Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmount, O'Grady, of Kilballyowen, John Croker, John Bolton Massy, Eyre Evans, Wm. Monsell, George Tuthill, Robert Geo. Maunsell, Wm. Gabbett, Thomas M. Wilson, Thomas H. Royse, Gerald Blennerhassett, Henry O'Grady, Robert Jones Stevelly, George Bruce, John Southwell Browne, and Alfred Furlong, Esqrs.

WESTMEATH ASSIZES—Saturday, March 1.

Grand Jury.—Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., foreman; Sir R. Nagle, Bart., M.P.; Montague Lowther Chapman, M.P.; Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.; Richard Handcock, jun., W. D. Pollard, H. N. Tuite, James Gibbons, jun., Edward Briscoe, Thomas Fetherstone, H., Robert Smyth, of Duncree, Robert Smyth, of Gaybrook, T. C. Lyons, Thomas J. Uniache, Dr. Fetherstone, H., Henry Smyth, of Barbaville, Robert F. Batty, Henry David, R. W. Ruguell, F. P. Smyth, T. D. Meares, Cuthbert Fetherstone, H., Robert Morgan Tighe, Esqrs.

In addressing the Grand Jury, Judge Torrens having observed, that it did not appear from the calendar, that the country was not free from insurrectionary outrage, added, that the calendar did not always furnish infallible means of information of the state of a country; and proceeded to say, that he conceived it to be the duty of a judge, not only to speak with reference to actual crime, but also, with a view to the prevention of offence, *to advise against any acts that might tend to excite it.*

LAW KALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 4; Lismore, 7.

County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, March 31; Clonmel, April 7.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, April 1; Thomastown, 7.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, March 13; Wexford, 17; Waterford, 19; Clonmel, 21; Cork, 24; Tralee, 31; Limerick, April 4; Ennis, 7; Galway, 9; Philipstown, 12; Maryborough, 14; Kilkenny, 16; Carlow, 18; Naas, 19.

John Lloyd, Esq., Commissioner.
John Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Register.

It affords us particular pleasure in being able to state, on good authority, that the government have at length taken under their immediate management the completion of the public roads in the Cunnemara district, and an eminent engineer will be despatched in a few days, to make the necessary survey, and report on the probable sum of money requisite.—*Connaught Journal.*

A petition to Parliament from the county Clare is now in progress of signing, for the purpose of procuring a sum of money for the erection of Buoys below Clare, and for erecting a Quay at Clare, with some other improvements that are specifically stated.—*Limerick Star.*

Death.—Dr. Wilson Phillips observes that before death the action of the capillary vessels is the first to fail; of the brain, the sensitive function is the first, the vital is the last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly occupied with the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, and especially with the introduction by M. Barthe of the government project for the suppression of illegal political associations.

We find in the French papers of Thursday, a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Paris by the Prefect of Police, cautioning the respectable portion of them from being led by curiosity or carelessness to mingle in seditious groups who assemble in the streets, so as to run the hazard of being confounded with them in the event of measures being deemed necessary to keep the peace—in other words, to avoid the risks attendant on the Calthorpe-street assemblages of Paris. We gather from the proclamation that it is intended in future to act against this class of disturbers with promptitude and determination.

We have seen several private letters from Lisbon, brought by the *Sun Flower* packet, all of which speak of Don Pedro's cause in a tone of despondency. In some of them it is said that General Saldanha has been obliged to retire from his position before Santarem, fearing an attack from the Miguelites, who have received large reinforcements.—*Standard.*

Hamburg papers to the 21st instant, contain a long article from a Bavarian newspaper on the increase of illegitimate children in Munich: last year the illegitimate exceeded the ligitimate in number.

The Dardanelles.—A Russian brig of war, lately about to pass the strait of the Dardanelles, without being furnished with a firman from the Porte, was stopt by the Commandant of the first fortress, and compelled to veer about. The Turkish Government, wished, it is said, to prove by this act that it did not grant greater privileges to Russia than to the other Powers.—*French Paper.*

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The army estimates were brought forward on Friday night by Mr. Ellice, in a speech which does credit to his ability both in the house and in his official duties.

The effective force of the army is to be reduced about eight thousand men, and the reduction is to be effected in the manner which has been recommended by the committee on the affairs of the army; viz. by abstaining from filling up vacancies as they occur, so that the pension list will not be increased. The whole estimate is the lowest in point of expense that has been presented since the union with Ireland. Mr. Ellice's statement of the reform and economy which is in the course of introduction in the civil departments of the army was most satisfactory.

Mr. Hume, who is determined never to be left behind in the march of economy, proposed a further reduction of 9,000 men of the effective force. In this he did not succeed; but he seems to have succeeded wonderfully in *reducing* his own non-effective followers, for in a house of 320 or 330 members he had a minority of only 46, including Mr. O'Connell's tail, which gratefully adheres to him. Mr. Hume, the other day, in a letter to some body of petitioners against taxes, after declaring his intention to vote for the repeal of all manner of taxes, added in a style for which he is famous, that he did not hope for any success, as "the *strength* of the popular members in the house was too weak" to effect any thing. That they effect so little is not to be attributed solely to the weakness of their strength, but in part to the folly of their reason, to the glaring selfishness of their patriotism, and, in some cases, to the extravagance of their economy. No men could be assembled with a stronger predisposition than the members of the reformed parliament to support rational economy and to effect a reduction of taxation. They have supported it. But if a man vote one day for the repeal of the window tax to please the town, and next day for that of the malt tax to please the country, without any reference to the effect of these measures on the public finances or public credit —if he propose a reduction of 9,000 men because the ministers have proposed to reduce 8,000, and without giving any satisfactory reason why he does not also propose to reduce eight and twenty—independent men must become ashamed of following such a leader.

The effect of a sudden and forced reduction such as Mr. Hume would have was shown by Mr. Stanley from the example of 1822, when a similar reduction entailed on the country a permanent charge for the non-effective force of £100,000 a year.

There was a remarkable instance last night of the manner in which Mr. Hume contrives to expose the folly of his own course of forced reduction. "I was thought a man "fit only for Bedlam, a few years ago, because I proposed a reduction of seven millions of taxes; yet since that "time seven millions of taxes have actually been reduced." That is to say, the reduction of taxes which I proposed to make suddenly, and which every man with a grain of reason saw could not be made suddenly without an entire derangement of the goverament, great suffering to individuals, and a great shock to public credit—all this has been done gradually, and in a very few years, without derangement, without suffering, without discredit, and with a prospect of still further reductions—and *this* I bring as my proof of the wisdom of my own wholesale propositions for reduction of taxes."—*Globe.*

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING.

A bill has been introduced to regulate the admeasurement of tonnage and burthen of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom. The second is the principal clause, it is as follows:—The tonnage of every ship or vessel required by law to be registered, shall, previous to her being registered, be measured and ascertained while her hold is clear, and according to the following rule; that is to say, divide the length of the upper deck between the after-part of the stem and the fore-part of the stern-post into six equal parts. Depths; At the foremost, the middle, and the aftermost of those points of division, measure in feet and decimal parts of a foot the depths from the under side of the upper deck to the ceiling at the limber strake. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretched in a continuation of the deck. Breadths: Divide each of those three depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadths at the following points, videlicet, at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck, of the foremast and aftermost depths; and at two-fifths and four-fifths from the upper deck, of the midship depth. Length; At half the midship depth, measure the length of the vessel from the afterpart of the stem to the forepart of the sternpost; then to twice the midship depth and the foremost and the aftermost depths for the sum of the depths; add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost division, three times the upper breadth, ane the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper and twice the lower breadth at the after division, for the sum of the breadths; then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths, and this product by the length, and divide the final product by 3,500, which will give the number of tons for register. If the vessel have a poop or half-deck, or a break in the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth, and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulkhead; multiply these three measurements together, and dividing the product by 92·4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found. In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake.

Mr. O'Connell is determined not to have done with "the cant of national faith," as he is pleased to call it. He on Friday night gave notice of the following important motion for Monday, the 10th March:—

"On going into a Committee of Supply, to move the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the state of the Currency and of the National Debt, with a view to ascertain whether real property and productive industry be not unjustly oppressed; and also, whether there be any mode, consistent with justice to all interests, by which substantial relief may be given to the people from the burden of taxation."

We doubt whether even Mr. O'Connell, with all his ability, be capable of doing justice to this motion. Certainly one more important to the national interest could not be discussed.—*Albion.*

Rate of Interest.—It is a singular fact that, owing to the amount of unemployed capital confined to the metropolis by the vicious state of the currency, the rate of interest has been for a long time in an inverse ratio to the nature of the security, the discount on bills of exchange being, at this time, little more than half the common mortgage interest.

The Mail.

Waterford, Wednesday, March 5.

THE MINISTRY.

Various surmises have been set afloat by people who have little else to do than guess at changes in the world, respecting a total or a partial change of Administration. Schisms are made in the imaginations of these inventive gentlemen, merely for the pleasure of dovetailing them according to their fancy; and responsible ministers of the crown are turned out, *upon paper*, almost as fast as it would be possible to discharge menial servants from a great man's household.

When the Duke of Wellington was Premier, there was but one *head* in the Cabinet. The *order of the day* came out in the morning; Mr. Holmes, the orderly serjeant, carried it round to all the subalterns, and whoever was returned absent without leave, or insubordinate in the slightest degree, was sent to the right-about forthwith. It was a complete piece of Prussian discipline from top to bottom, and we well remember who they were that called the *generalissimo*, "His *Highness*" and "the *Dictator*;" but all those things are forgotten now.

The mortal sin of Lord Grey's Cabinet is of an opposite kind. He is not sufficiently Dictatorial for these honest gentlemen, but thinks to govern a free state, in a Reformed Parliament, with the assistance of colleagues, who are agreed with him in all the great leading principles of his administration, but have, at the same time, greater respect for themselves, than to surrender their opinions and model their conduct, on every possible case that may arise, at his nod. He does not require this—if he did, the men who form the present Cabinet, would not concede it.

Sir James Graham voted against Mr. Littleton; and he has not been required to go out. The case of the late Mr. Huskisson is altogether at variance with such a ruling principle. Even one of the Under-Secretaries of State presumed to vote according to his own notions of propriety, which were different from those of his colleagues; and, it is, no doubt, marvellous in their eyes, who remember the famous reply to the *Master-General of the Ordnance*, and the result thereof.

The country will decide between these two modes of conducting the affairs of the State, and judge whether of the two Cabinets may be the safest depository of its liberties, and guardian of its interests—that which consists of one man and twelve mutes; or, a council containing as many men as there are persons, all free and independent in themselves, and pledged to exercise their own judgment in accordance with certain fixed and leading principles, on which they are all agreed.

Such men may differ in minor details, and their differences may often weaken their own power and permanence as a ministry; but the national interests are not hazarded by them, for such differences cannot affect any of those great principles which form the basis of their union. They may differ on the point, whether an octogenarian judge shall be ordered to rise at nine in the morning, or permitted to sleep on and take his rest till mid-day; but they will never dispute about the question of a strict and honest distribution of justice. Some may be for reproving, and others for excusing, the promulgation of political metaphysics from the bench; but not one of them all, we are convinced, would ever stand up to defend such a letter as that of Attorney-General Saurin to Lord Norbury. Their differences do not extend to essential matters; and the independence with which they act in support of their individual opinions, is the best guarantee to the country, that its destinies will never—under the present Government—become the sport or spoil of an ambitious minister. For it proves that they are not passive or servile instruments, but straightforward and high-minded men, determined to serve their country according to their conscience.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who has taken very considerable pains since the commencement of the present session to prove the correctness of Mr. O'Connell's description of him, attempted by a genuine *Nisi Prius* trick, on Wednesday last, to fasten the character of a harsh landlord upon one of the most estimable resident proprietors in Ireland—we mean Mr. Jephson. It was fortunate that Mr. Jephson happened to be present to extort an explanation of the calumny. Mr. O'Connor stated broadly that he had been asked for a subscription for the relief of tenants in the county of Cork, intimating at the same time that Mr. Jephson was the landlord. Such an insinuation was designed to leave a very disagreeable impression upon the House, until the hon. and learned young gentleman was obliged to explain that the tenantry were some of the Mallow gentry, who thought proper to insult their landlord by voting against him and for Daniel. Those independent gentry were in arrear, and they were required to pay up. Whether this be all true, we have no means of judging, except from the statement laid before the house. We will suppose, however, that it is quite correct; and then let the reader judge between the fact and the opinion which was in the first instance attempted to be pawned upon the House. It will be seen that the most indiscreet and incessant loquacity is perfectly consistent with the most uncandid suppression of the whole truth. One thing in proof of Mr. O'Connor's wisdom we think it fair to notice. He doe not assert that he complied with the application, or paid any money to relieve the tenantry. He is very liberal to his constituents and the constituents of his neighbours in the currency which is most in vogue with patriots of his school: but for cash—"He give them sixpence?"—there is nothing about it in the Pledges.

BRISTOL RAIL ROAD.

We congratulate our readers on the introduction of a Bill, for this great national work, into the House of Commons. The public utility of the undertaking is so apparent, that we anticipate but little opposition from private interests; nor have we so bad an opinion of the parliament as to suppose that such opposition can be effectual.

STEAM TUGS.

This question, so important to the rural and commercial interests of our district, is again become a topic of general conversation. A practical attempt to substitute this system for the present deficient and dilatory mode of conveying goods up and down the Suir may be speedily expected. The river is ascertained to be almost every where sufficiently deep for the passage of the Tugs. This is the principal advantage; and when a short calculation of the money to be saved and the new advantages to be realised from their introduction is made, we only wonder why the intelligent citizens of Clonmel and Waterford have not united for the establishment of the Steam Tug system several years ago.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

Mr. D'Israeli's treasures of knowledge and entertainment are about to be made accessible to the general reader at a price, which we had never in our fondest moments, anticipated. They are well worth *a Jew's eye*; and yet we are to have the whole of them for *thirty shillings*. In this entire cabinet of choice and delightful information, there may be *curiosities of literature* more *recherchees*, but not any more agreeable than that. Mr. Moxon, of Dover-street, is the publisher of the wonder, which will be completed in six monthly volumes, at 5s each. Who will not be *curious* to possess them?

Waterford Mail.

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

In another part of our paper will be found the address of the Corporation of Waterford to his Majesty, on the question of the union, and his Majesty's gracious reception announced through Lord Melbourne.

We had before occasion to allude to the petition for the continuance of the Union with England, which lay at the Town Hall for signature, and which had been drawn up to give our fellow citizens an opportunity of recording their conviction on this all-important question. We cannot avoid contrasting the host of respectable names, the men of character and property, who signed this petition, impelled by voluntary ideas of its importance, with the signatures that are affixed to petitions on the other side. And from that comparison may be deduced a correct notion of the state of public opinion on this measure in other places. There is not a name to be found attached to the union petition from Waterford that does not represent an individual of respectable connexions, enlightened judgment, and independent station in society. Those who have filled the columns of the repeal petition are in many cases alike unable to think and write, and moreover not possessed of any stake in the world that should guarantee the importance of their opinions. In most cases they have signed from a taste for opposition and insubordination. We find on one side property, intellect, and independence, on the other, poverty, ignorance, and delusion.

We take this opportunity to condole with a large number of our fellow citizens, who had omitted to affix their signatures to the petition, not thinking that it would have been forwarded to parliament so early in the Session. The petition was, as we understand, despatched on Saturday last.

MORE DEFECTIONS.

"—— The little dogs and all ——
Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart—see, they bark at me."

If there be not an incipient war *on the tapis* between the honorable and learned member for Dublin and the honorable and loquacious member for Waterford, we are no true men. They had a *breeze* last week, in which it were infidelity against the approaching equinox not to discern the prognosis of *a gale*. The Dungarvan affair has done this. The disgusting obtrusion of Jacob has given general offence; and if 'twere to do again, possibly even the Dictator would think twice on the choice of a member for that place. There is a vulgar saying about the impolicy of *throwing out dirty water* without being sure of taking in *clean water* in its place, not at all inappropriate to this case.

We should be guilty of injustice, if we did not acknowledge and commend the spirit displayed by Mr. Barron on the occasion to which we allude. His conduct was manly and decided. To accuse Mr. O'Connell of "idly occupying the time of the House," required no small share of nerve even there, and Mr. Barron is entitled to the full credit of declaring that bold truth in a bold and fearless manner. If he had gone farther and charged the same gentleman with habitually wasting the time and energies of the country by his mischievous and impracticable *tricks*, he would have said no more than, we are persuaded, he thinks: for Mr. Barron is no fool. But all in good time: we expect that ere long we shall soon see him with Lambert and the other men—be they honest or otherwise—who are not afraid to call a fig, a fig.

*** We perceive that Mr. Sullivan also has revolted and voted against the *Pilot*. "*Love me, love my Dog.*"—Mr. Sullivan.

THE WHIGS IN IRELAND.

"I've been roaming—I've been roaming," warbled a kind of semi-cockney Kilkenny boy, of my acquaintance, as he descended from the summit level of the Kerry mail-coach and called for a cigar and a stiff north wester.

"And whither did you wander"—said I—"my brave top-gallant?"

"I have travelled"—quoth the youthful Mercury, and he jerked his Cape of Caontehone across the back of a chair—"South and South West; Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick—I have traversed them all; and next summer, if the Union holds till then, I shall take the whole of the West and North West in one fell swoop. That's what I call doing *business*."

"Business? Idleness rather, I should imagine."

"I beg your pardon; busines, *bona fide*. I travel for a London House."

"In what line, may one ask?"

"Oh, the *penny-a-line*, of course: the best trade going. I travel for the newspapers; and the Whig landlords tremble wherever I come. 'Tis my delight to blow up a Whig absentee. *Entre nous*, you get nothing out of these whigs, unless you blow 'em up *sky-high*. Like the eels in Lancashire, they *loikes* to be skinned; and if you don't put the knife well into 'em, ten to one but they'll slip through your fingers."

"Then you ill use them, to make them fond of you."

"Yes—that's the way of the Whigs; and so I've pickled 'em pretty handsome. There's Spring Rice—he can't show his nose on the Repeal after what I have said of him. He gives his labourers but eightpence a day—at least, *I say so*—and as for Lord Lansdowne, I expect he'll resign, sooner than he'll say one word in favour of the Irish poor, smarting as he must still do under my discoveries."

"So then—you have shelved those two ministers, any way."

"Aye faith—just as you say, *any way*. I have made the Marquis a bigger beggarman than Dan O'Connell; for I send his tenants out every season, after they have planted the potatoes, to beg the amount of the Rackrent; and the contents of their wallets I apply to the support of the grand entertainments in Berkeley-square."

"You amaze me. Are the reports untrue, then, which we have read about his great works for the employment of the people in Limerick?"

"Pooh—who thanks him for being liberal in a large town, where the public eye is upon him? and where—where—hem, au—where a man dare not say he is any thing else—for fear of being found out in a lie, you know. But Limerick is not Kerry; Kerry is a self-contained region—a kingdom surrounded by itself. You may write what you please there; for provided it be on the right side, you are always sure of a great man to swear it."

"A great man—whom can you mean?"

"Whom should I mean, my friend, but *the one*. Are there *two men* in Kerry? I reiterate, then, that the Marquis of Lansdowne's tenants are all beggarmen, professionally and practically, *in Kerry*, let them be what they will anywhere else."

"It is scarcely credible that a man would be griping and avaricious in one county and generous, even to profusion, in another. I have heard of men being Whigs in England and Tories in Ireland; but the moral influence of money is always and everywhere the same in the same mind. *Cœlum non animum*."

"Bah—spare your Greek. Next year I'll visit the Queen's County, where he has large possessions; and then 'twill go hard, if we cannot make out something by way of confirmation to his Kerry pranks."

With this spirited resolution he tossed off the last of three tumblers and fell a-roaming as well as he could to bedward; while I determined to *wipe his nose* (as the sportsman's phrase is), and judge of the Queen's County property for myself. Of that, anon.

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

This evening the Hon. Justice Johnston and Chief Baron Joy arrived in town at three; they were expected sooner, but the deep state of the roads probably retarded their arrival. Chief Baron Joy entered the County Court at four o'clock. The Commission having been read, the following Grand Jury were sworn:—

Henry V. Stuart, Lord Lieutenant of the County, Foreman;
W. V. Stuart, Dromana;
Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., Tourin;
J. M. Galwey, M. P., Duckspool;
John Keily, Strancally Castle;
Robert Power, Whitechurch;
John P. O'Shee, Gardenmorris;
J. W. Wall, Coolnamuck;
John Odell, Mount Odell;
Robert Uniacke, Woodhouse;
Pierse G. Barron, Tramore;
Arthur Keily, Ballysaggartmore;
James Power, Ballydine;
Nuttal Greene, Kilmanahan Castle;
Francis Drew, Macollop;
R. P. Ronayne;
John Musgrave, Tourin;
William S. Currey, Lismore Castle;
George Meara, May Park;
Thomas Walsh;
J. N. Barron, Seafield;
Christopher Ussher, Cappagh;
Robert Longan, Dungarvan, Esqrs.

His Lordship then addressed the Jury. In other places he had to congratulate the Grand Jury on the light state of their calendar, but he was sorry to observe that the heavy amount of crime in this should prevent him from having the same pleasure. The list showed crimes of an aggravated nature, principally homicide. But perhaps the apparent weight of the calendar was not even equal to the real state of circumstances, as they could not calculate on the exact extent of the transgressions until great part of the business had been gone through. Homicide was, as he had observed, the prevailing crime, and this generally proceeded from the spirit of faction that so unhappily prevailed in Ireland. Two factions were arrayed against each other with feelings of the most rooted hostility, from no evident cause but a difference in name or title. Every exertion should be made to eradicate this disposition before the country could enjoy the blessings of tranquillity and peace. His Lordship then adverted to the new Jury Bill, which should effect a change in the duties of the Grand Jurors. Its provisions would not come into operation until the first of May next; yet the present Jury had something to do with its administration. They should make out a list of the cess-payers in each barony, which he hoped they would find little difficulty in doing, in order to select those who should assist the magistrates at the Road Sessions. They should also have to appoint the time and place where the Road Sessions were to be held—these must be after the first of May. His Lordship then called their attention to the public charities, and stated that the funds of the Fever Hospital might, in the absence of this disease, be applied to meet the demands of any other epidemic. He would also recommend to their support the House of Industry, which, he was happy to hear, was conducted upon a most beneficial system. Having spoken so far, he should not trouble the gentlemen longer.

Several indictments were then sent up to the Grand Jury.

There was no business of any public importance entered into this evening, and the Court adjourned to the following morning.

CITY COURT.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

The Hon. Judge Johnson took his seat on the bench at a quarter-past four, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

Henry Winston Barron, Esq., M.P., Foreman;

Thomas Carew, Esq.,	John Barden,
Sir Simon Skottowe, Knt.,	John Power,
William Aylward,	Daniel Dunford,
Thomas M'Cheane,	Henry Downes,
William Kearney,	Joseph Nash,
William M. Ardagh,	George Coombe,
William Smith Doyle,	George Symes,
Thomas Esmonde,	Tobias Wilson,
Josiah Williams,	James Larisey,
Edward Hobson,	William Lloyd, and
George Coleman Pope,	Wm. Henry Headen, Esqrs.

His Lordship immediately delivered his charge to the following effect:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—From the very light state of the calendar submitted to me, it will not be necessary for me to take up much of your time on the present occasion. In all cases you will be sure to attend to the evidence brought before you, and in no case to find a bill unless on the best ground, and on such evidence, as, if you were on a petty jury, would warrant you to bring in a verdict of guilty. I have no further observation except to turn your attention to a late act of Parliament, in which there are two points which require your notice: the first that of holding special sessions, in which it shall be the duty of grand juries to appoint the time and place for holding the same; the other that of preparing a list of double the number of Jurors on the ordinary panels, to prevent an undue share of duty to those who are summoned on those duties in future. You will look particularly into the acts which are handed to your foreman for inspection. The local matters to which you are to attend, are the House of Industry, and Fever Hospital. I have formerly visited the former of these institutions and think it well deserving of attention. The Fever Hospital will at this time require your careful consideration, especially as a part of it has been lately applied on a delicate occasion—I mean that of the cholera—which has partially revisited your city, and we do not know how soon other places may be visited with it. Vestries formerly provided on those occasions, but there are now other modes of provision which particularly refer to cases of fever and other contagious diseases. I will not trouble you with any further observations, but will send up such bills as are now ready, so that no delay may occur at the next sitting of this court.

The court then adjourned at half-past five, till half-past nine to-morrow (this day).

Passengers on Sunday by the *City of Bristol*, from Bristol:—Mr. Barron, M.P., Sir N. B. Skottowe, Mr. William Morris Reade, Mr. Webb, Mr. Stephens, Miss Dudley, &c. &c.

Passengers yesterday per the *City of Bristol*, for Bristol: Mr. Carr, of Ross, &c., &c.

Messrs. Galwey, Barron, and Ronayne, M.P.'s arrived in town yesterday. The latter gentleman attends the Assizes in his professional capacity.

MURDER.—A man, named Whalley, killed his child in Dungarvan on Sunday last, with the stroke of a bellows which he was directing at the mother, who had irritated him by refusing money to buy more whiskey. It is thought that Whalley will be convicted of manslaughter.

ACCIDENT.—A poor man in the habit of working in one of the quarries at the Kilkenny side of the river was brought to the Leper Hospital on Sunday night, having his skull severely fractured, from the effects of a premature explosion.

On Monday morning the driver of one of the City bread carts picked up the dead body of a male infant that had been left on the pavement in Cathedral Square the night before, most probably by its unnatural mother. Some humane citizens removed the little corpse to the churchyard of St. Olave's, and had it re-interred. As yet no trace has been found which may lead to the discovery of the perpetrators—but we trust they will not continue long in obscurity.

A man named Carroll, was on Monday committed to our County jail, for attacking a dwelling-house and breaking a starch machine, the property of Mr. Bull, of Tallagh.

Wednesday, William Sweetman, John Lyons, and James Ivers, three of the Police of this City, arrested upon the Quay, the son of a respectable farmer in the County Wexford, the young man having gone off a day or two before with £32 belonging to his father. A little more than £20 was found with the lad. He has been sent off to Ross.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the persons who, on the 2d inst., attacked the house of a man named Keeffe at Knocktopher.

A store for the bonding of excisable articles, to be rented by Government, is being built at New Ross by Mr. Tottenham.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.—John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received the following sums for the above institution:—From Miss Meany, per Mr. Andrew Kirwan, £3; Mrs. D. Connor, Mall, per Mr. T. Wilson, £1; Mr. John Brownrigg's workmen, 6s 6d.

WATERFORD SHIP-OWNERS.

Mr. Christmas, in the House of Commons on Friday, presented a petition from the ship-owners of Waterford, complaining of want of employment, and of certain local charges to which they were subjected for the support of private light-houses, and which were much greater than those for public light-houses, and praying for a revision of the mode of their collection. On the motion of the hon. Member, the petition was referred to the select committee on light-houses.

CORN LAWS.

Friday night an arrangement was made, that there should be a discussion on the Corn Laws on Thursday next. Mr. Hume is to move that the whole house resolve into Committee, to consider the CORN LAWS (9th Geo. IV. c. 60), and of *substituting*, instead of the present graduated scale of duties, a *fixed* and *moderate* DUTY *on the import at all times of foreign corn* into the United Kingdom; and for granting a fixed and equivalent BOUNTY on the *export of corn* from the United Kingdon, with the ultimate view of establishing a free trade in corn. The Ministers, however, have avowed that they will neither propose any measure, nor sanction any proceeding, to disturb the present Corn Laws.

IRISH CORPORATIONS.

Mr. O'Connell has been signally defeated in his attempt to bring in a bill for the premature destruction of the Corporation of Dublin. Indeed Daniel appears to have lost all influence in the house, honorable members have become so tired of his blustering assertions, and impudent falsehoods, that he was absolutely hooted down.—*Evening Mail.*

CARRICKFERGUS.—Great efforts are making by the "Head" and the "Tail" to disfranchise this borough, with a view to the transfer of a representative to some place where Mr. O'Connell could calculate upon the certainty of returning another Member, to add to the number of clamorous demagogues.—*Ibid.*

MURDER OF CAPTAIN SKIRLING.

We have received a letter, announcing the melancholy news of the murder of Captain Skirling, who was engaged under the direction of the board of Hydrography, in surveying the west coast of Africa. Captain Skirling served under Captain Hewitt in the *Fury*, in the survey of the North Seas. He then sailed in Captain P. P. King's expedition round Cape Horn, and succeeded Captain Stokes in the command of the *Beagle*. He was a most charitable and good man, and has left a wife and two young children to deplore his early death.

About eight o'clock on Friday evening, John Quinlan, a Smith, at Clonea, in this County, was attacked in his own house by a party of seven men, who beat him so cruelly that he died on Saturday evening. His wife, and his brother-in-law, Patrick Walsh, were likewise struck and knocked down; the wife had several of her teeth broken, and Walsh would have fared but badly only that, owing to the darkness of the night, he contrived to glide away. Quinlan was a "Gow," and his assailants are understood to be "Poleens."

A confidential clerk in the Provincial Bank of this city, has absconded with £3,000 and upwards, the property of the establishment in which he was engaged.—*Limerick Paper.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—An old lady who died a few days ago, at Wakefield, has left her dog £30 a year for life. What a misfortune it is that the country is in so flourishing a state as to compel the benevolent to seek for such objects for the exercise of their charity."—*Bradford Observer.*

Sir William Horne has at last declared in an official form that he has no intention of vacating his seat. Now, without wishing to say one word derogatory to the worthy ex-Attorney-General, this resolution has greatly disappointed the constituency, as they had equally promised to themselves the pleasure of seeing their member elevated to the Bench, and his place in the House of Commons occupied by one to whom Marylebone is particularly, and the country at large much, indebted for years of active and zealous service. The success of Sir John Hobhouse's friends has been greatly beyond their expectations, sanguine as the strong requisition to him had entitled them to be. Promises of support were coming in from every quarter of the borough, and an active and successful canvass already in progress. They have been, however, suddenly arrested in their pursuit, but it is hoped that the attainments and character of Sir John Hobhouse will not much longer be lost to the country.—*Times.*

We are informed that Captain Ross has placed his petition in the hands of the member for his county, Mr. Cutlar Ferguson, and that the government have intimated to him that they will not oppose a motion for renumeration, but leave it to the option of the house. We trust the Commons will mark the sense of this gallant officer's perilous undertaking by voting him £10,000, a sum little short of what he has expended on the expedition.

"SHOCKING CIRCUMSTANCE!!!"—Under this title a hoax has been this week practised upon nearly all the London and Country newspapers, they having given a detailed and dreadful account of a "Lion and Tiger belonging to Mr. Wombwell's menagerie" having broken loose and devoured women, children, and cattle, at Worksworth, Northamptonshire. Two months ago this same horrible tale was printed verbatim in this town, and sold for 1d to each of the simpletons who bought it.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—Michael Cullerton, of Cappenrush, near Ballyfin, was fired at while in his own yard, on the night of Tuesday last, about the hour of eight o'clock. Some of the shots hit him on the back, but did not enter the flesh; one entered the flesh of his thigh. About twelve months back a similar attempt was made, and no reason can be assigned but his having taken about nine years since, some land in that place.—*Leinster Express.*

The Marquis of Anglesey's beautiful yacht, the *Pearl*, has just been put in a state of thorough repair, and has been considerably lengthened by the bow and stern. The *Pearl* is expected to leave England next month to meet the Noble Marquis at Naples.—*Court Journal.*

COUNTY OF KILDARE.—On Tuesday night, the 18th instant, five men, two of whom were armed, entered the house of Mark Kearney, of Ballymount, within four miles of Kilcullen, and ordered his mother to give up some land and papers of agreement between Kearney and a tenant of his; if their wishes were not complied with they told her they would return again and shoot her and her son. On leaving the house they fired two shots. None of them are known.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

In hospital, 31st Jan.	38	Discharged	26
Admitted by petition	20	Died	3
Do. Casualties	11	Remain in hospital	40
	69		69

The cases that terminated fatally were sent to the hospital in the stage of visceral disease, and in each instance died shortly after their admission.

(Signed) THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Surgeon.
(Examined) MATTHEW POOLE, M.D., Master.

WATERFORD, MARCH 5.—There was a limited supply of all kinds of grain at market from farmers yesterday, with prices for all very dull and without change.

Wheat, 19s 0d to 23s 6d; barley, 10s to 11s 6d; oats, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; for mealmen and horses, 10s 0d to 11s 0d per barrel; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; 2d flour, 28s 0d to 29s; 3ds, 21s to 26s; 4ths, 13s to 15s per bag.

Butter from 70s to 75s 0d per cwt.; inferior lots at lower prices; new ditto from 90s to 95s per ditto.

Weighed on Saturday 42, Monday 2, and yesterday 148 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 23s 0d to 25s 6d; scalded do. 19s to 21s; heads, 14s to 14s 6d; offal, 13s to 13s 6d per cwt.

CORK, MARCH 4.—BUTTER:—To Merchants—Price not opened. To Country—Price closed.

2

THE TEETH.

MR. C. FARLEY has the honor to announce his return from Dublin, with a Splendid Collection of NATURAL, MINERAL, and SEA-HORSE TEETH; and, when fitted according to his method, may defy the closest inspection, at the same time answering all the purposes of Articulation and Mastication.

On the great success that has attended Mr. F.'s method of restoring Carious Teeth with Gold (where actual pain is not existing), he feels it now unnecessary to remark, from the number of persons of first rank who have honored him by their approbation.

"Here the caution of the scientific and honorable practitioner, in not holding out the promise of certain success when he knows the result must be more or less doubtful, will be contrasted with the unhesitating boast of the empiric."—*Bell's Lectures*, p. 142.

AT HOME FROM TEN TILL FIVE.
Bailey's New-street, Feb. 26, 1834.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE on the MALL, in which the late Mr. HALL resided. It is situated in the most eligible part of the City, and is well calculated either for the residence of a private Family, or for Business.

Application to be made to the Widow HALL, on the Premises.

Waterford, 19th Feb., 1834.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
GEORGE'S-STREET,
WATERFORD.

4

THOMAS FORISTALL,

PROPRIETOR,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that having fitted up, at great expense, and on a very large scale, the above

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

he is now prepared to supply them with every Article in the above line.

He earnestly requests the favor of a trial, being fully confident that every article sent from his Establishment will be found equal, if not superior in quality, to any in this City, while his long established system of selling at the most Moderate Profits—his experience in every branch of the Rectifying Trade—and his constant personal attention to every department of his business, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may favor him with their commands, of their interests being attended to.

WATERFORD CORPORATION ADDRESS.

5

THE following is the Address of the Corporation of Waterford to his Majesty:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The dutiful and unanimous Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Assistants of the County of the City of Waterford in Council assembled.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, beg leave, at this important crisis, to approach the Throne with the reiterated assurances of our unshaken fidelity and attachment to your Royal Person, Family, and Government.

"We sincerely sympathize in your Majesty's feelings of deep regret at the continuance of attempts to excite the people of this country to demand a repeal of the Legislative Union; that great bond of our national strength and safety, which excitement must, in its continuance, seriously impede the progressive improvement of Ireland, and, in our opinion, if effected, ultimately lead to total separation of the two Islands, impair the power, security, and glory of the Empire, and plunge this country into irretrievable anarchy, misery, and ruin. And we entreat your Majesty to accept our warmest thanks and gratitude for the patriotic declaration of your determination to maintain this Union inviolate.

"Given under our Seal of Mayoralty, at the Council Chamber in the City of Waterford, the twelfth day of February, 1834."

ANSWER.

The following Reply to the Address of the Corporation of this City to his Majesty, has been received by the Mayor:—

"Whitehall, Feb. 24, 1834.

"Sir,

"I have had the honor to lay before the King, the loyal and dutiful Address of the 'Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Assistants, of the County of the City of Waterford,' unanimously Voted, deprecating the attempts to excite the People of Ireland to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union,—

"And I have the satisfaction to inform you, that his Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient Servant,
"MELBOURNE.

"The Mayor of Waterford."

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

6

SAILING OF THE BRISTOL STEAMERS FOR MARCH.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to Sail the CITY of BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL.
JOHN HYDE, Commander.

From Waterford, Tuesdays.		From Bristol, Saturdays.	
March		March	
4	12 noon	1	9 morning.
11	12 noon	8	4 afternoon
18	10 morning	15	8 morning
25	12 noon	22	3 afternoon
		29	8 morning

NORA CREINA,
JOHN BAILEY, Commander.

From Waterford, Fridays.		From Bristol, Tuesdays.	
March		March	
7	12 noon	4	1 afternoon
14	7 morning	11	7 morning
21	12 noon	18	10 morning
28	7 morning.	25	6 morning

Females attend the Ladies' Cabin. Refreshments may be had on board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford,
or, at the General Steam Packet
Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

CHANCERY.

7

Henry Peard a Minor, by William Connell, his next friend,
Plaintiff;
Charity Jane Peard, widow, and others,
Defendants.

In the matter of said Henry Peard, Elizabeth Peard, and Eleanor Jane Peard, Minors.

PURSUANT to Orders made in this Cause and Matter, bearing date respectively the 30th day of March last, and 18th day of February inst., I will, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, Set up and Let, during the Minority of said HENRY PEARD, from the 25th day of March next, All That and Those, the several Lots or Parts of the Lands of CARRIGEEN, late in the possession and occupation of the late HENRY PEARD, Esq., containing about 360 Acres, English Statute Measure, situate in the Barony of KINNATALOON, and County of CORK, being parts of the Lands in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1834.

THOMAS GOOLD.

These Lands, with the several Farm-houses thereon, will be set up in such Lots as may be found convenient at the time of setting, and the persons declared Tenants will be required to give security by recognizance, with two Sureties in the amount of Two Year's Rent, for the payment of the Rent, and preservation of the Timber on the Lands, and performance of the Covenants in Leases, and immediate possession will be given upon the requisites being complied with.

The Steward at Carrigeen will show the Lands.

*** For particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Exham, the Receiver, No. 65, South Mall, Cork; and to Messrs. Exham and Kift, Solicitors for the Minors, No. 67, Eccles-street, Dublin; and No. 65, South Mall, Cork.

8

TO BE SOLD,
AT
GRANT'S COACH FACTORY,
MALL,

A LONDON-BUILT CHARIOT, with IMPERIALS, nearly New. This beautiful machine is of the most modern description, and is finished in the first style of Workmanship.

Waterford, March 3, 1834.

WINE STORES, LADY-LANE.

ROBERT CURTIS

HAS just imported a Lot of FRENCH WINES, of various kinds.

His Stock of OLD PORTS and SHERRIES, in Wood and Bottle, is as extensive as that of any other house in the Trade.

He has also some OLD E. I. MADEIRA and PAXARETI, of the first quality.

These WINES are of the best description, and cannot be exceeded in quality.

Moderate Prices for Cash.

Waterford, March 3d, 1834.

9

NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS, &c.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN

HAS this day landed, per the *Clonmel*, from London, 20 Sacks of NEW CLOVER and TREFOIL SEEDS, which will be sold at very low prices.

His Wine and Spirit Stores are as usual largely supplied with Prime WINES of every description, FRENCH BRANDY, and CORK WHISKEY, which will be disposed of by Wholesale and Retail at a very small profit.

Quay, 1st March, 1834.

10

AUCTION OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

At the HOUSE of MR. BEAMISH, in Catherine-street.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

Without Reserve,
AT THE HOUSE OF THE PROPRIETOR,
WHO IS ABOUT TO RESIDE IN ENGLAND,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 17TH, AND DAY FOLLOWING,

11

THE entire of the FURNITURE of said HOUSE, which is Modern, and has been but little used, consisting of Drawing Room Chairs, in Crimson Moreen, (these are perfectly new); Window Curtains, with Rings, Arms, and Poles to match; Fawn, Moreen, and Chintz Curtains; Parlour Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Grecian Sofa and Lounger; Circular and Loo Table, on Pillar and Claw; a Fine Set of Dining Tables with Additional Leaves, capable of Dining 30 persons, cost 20 guineas; Venetian and Kidderminster Carpets; Brussels Rugs; Brass Rods and Stair Carpeting; Hall Globe; an Eight Day Clock, by Dillon, quite new; Mahogany Wardrobes and Nobbies; Bedsteads, with Moreen Hangings; Feather Beds, &c.; several Children's Bedsteads; appropriate Bedroom Furniture; Dressing Glasses; Fenders and Fire Furniture; Plated Ware; Glass, Delft, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Sale to commence at TWELVE precisely.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 4, 1834.

WINES, TOBACCOS, PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS, &c.

MATTHEW CARROLL

12

IS this day landing, from on board the *Clonmel*, DAVIS, master, from London, a Superior Assortment of First Quality VIRGINIA TOBACCOS, which, on inspection, will fully prove his determination of importing none but a superior article. He will, as heretofore, dispose of his stock on the most liberal and encouraging terms.

He also daily expects 50 Sacks of
PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS,

These have been selected with particular care, and are well worth the attention of buyers, it being a well-known fact, that most of the Seeds imported into Ireland are old and bad; and which, by a particular process of dying, look so well that many of the best judges are deceived by it. M. CARROLL having purchased none but GENUINE NEW SEEDS, of the best description, will give an engagement with every Parcel he sells, and will dispose of it at the lowest possible profit.

He begs to submit a list of his WINES, as follows:—

Warranted 1st & 2d Growth, 1825.	CLARETS—La Fitte,	SHERRY'S—Pale,	
	La Tour,		1
	Mouton,		2
	St. Julien,		3
	St. Estaphe,		4
	Chat Margx,	Ditto	Golden,
	Leoville,		1 Seagrave,
	Rawson,		2 Caveza,
	Siscours,		3 Pecoes.
	St. Laurent,	Ditto	Brown,
	St. Emelion,	No.	1
	Pichon,		2
	Duluc,		3
	Ducasse.		4
	CHAMPAGNES—Sparkling,	PORT—White,	
	Still,	Red,	
	(Moets' and Ruinearts.)	No. 1	
		bottled in Oporto, 1826.	
	BURGUNDY—Chambertin,	No. 2	
	Cloderoge.	3 years in bottle.	
		No. 3	
	MADEIRAS—	1 year ditto.	
	West India,	No. 4	
	East India Ditto,	New.	
	Do. do. Fine and Old,		
	Do. London Particular; went the rounds twice; 13 year's old.	TENERIFFE—Good,	
		Old & Fine,	
	MOSELLE,	LISBON—Dry,	
	BARSAC,	Rich,	
	VIN DE GRAVE,	MALAGA,	
	HAUT SAUTERNE,	PONTAC,	
	BUCELLAS.	CAPE MADEIRA,	
		GOOD,	
		Do. EAST INDIA.	

With a Large and Superior Stock of
FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY,
SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, and
JAMAICA RUM.

In addition to the above, he is now landing, ex *Emerald*, FLETCHER, master, from Bourdeaux, 10 Hhds. and 30 Cases PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES, very Old and Fine—and ex *Clonmel*, 10 Pipes, 6 Hhds., 4 Quarter Casks HIGH WINES, and 2 Hhds. of SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS.

He confidently submits that his WINES, on trial, will be found very superior to those usually imported to this Country, and of equal quality to any Sold by the first West End London Wine Merchants.

His CLARETS are part of a Lot of 150 Hhds., 1st and 2d Growth, bought in 1827 in Bourdeaux; and he can satisfy his customers, by Custom-house Certificates, that he does not hold a single Hogshead which is not 1825 Wine, and which is now very difficult to procure, no matter at what price.

He highly recommends his SEAGRAVES SHERRIES which he is confident must give satisfaction.

*** A CASE, 193 lbs., of HAVANNAH SIGARS.

Waterford, Custom-house Quay,
March 5, 1834.

MARRIED,

Feb. 24, the Rev. Mr. Pope, (so well known by his able, ardent, and successful controversial discussions,) to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Penralt, Bangor, North Wales.

DIED,

At Dungarvan, Monsieur Rouselle. He was a Captain in Bonaparte's Legion of Honor, but since the battle of Waterloo he had been a professor of languages in this country. He has left a widow and six children.

On Sunday, the 23d ult., at Johnstown, county Kilkenny, Michael, aged 19, and on Monday, the 24th, in Kilkenny, aged 20, Mary, son and daughter of Mr. James Aylward, Postmaster of Johnson.

Aged 84 years, Isabella Hamilton, relict of the late Dr. Hamilton, Lord Bishop of Ossory, and sister of Henry W. Wood, Esq., of Rossmead, county Westmeath.

STAMP DUTIES.

Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer has postponed his resolutions to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers, and to give to all printed works under a certain weight the privilege of transmission through the post at a low rate, from the 8th to the 22d of May.

Waterford Mail.

COAL MINES.

The loss of life and destruction of property in coal mines from the explosion of inflammable air, commonly called fire-damp, during the last eight months, prove that the present system of working coal is defective—that the miner's life is as heretofore exposed to great danger, against which no effectual preventive has yet been found, or, if found, is not invariably in operation. From authenticated accounts it appears that many hundreds industrious workmen have perished within a few years in the Northern and other collieries; but, what is still most remarkable and appalling, more than 100 persons have been destroyed or greatly injured by these occurrences since May last; and in two instances, but for the fortuitous circumstance of the explosions happening late in the day, when the greater part of the men had left their work, more than twice that number would in all probability have been destroyed. It must be borne in mind that the principal mines where the late accidents have occurred are those in which the greatest precautions were used for their prevention; viz., the removal of candles or naked lights where danger was apprehended, and the substitution of safety lamps. Notwithstanding this care these calamitous events were not prevented. Of this fact, unhappily, the following list furnishes evidence that cannot be disputed. In may last, from an explosion of fire-damp at Springwell Colliery, 47 persons were instantly deprived of their life, and many others severely injured. In July, at Lambton Pit, two men were destroyed; the others had, fortunately finished their day's work, or more than one hundred might have perished. In August, at the Pentrex Back Pits, Plymouth Iron Works, three youths (brothers) were severely burnt, two of whom died shortly after; and at about the same time, in an iron-stone pit at Lane-end, Staffordshire, three men were seriously injured by an explosion of the fire-damp. Again, in September, in Oldbury Colliery, near Dudley, 13 men were so dreadfully injured by an explosiou, that when an attempt was made to remove them to their homes the flesh in several cases actually dropped from their limbs; this distressing state is not of singular occurrence. Happily nearly all these unfortunate men were in a short time relieved by death from their sufferings. A few days after this distressing accident, two men (father and son) were dreadfully burnt at the Hirwain Iron Works; and near the end of the same month (last Sept.), 14 men lost their lives, and many were severely injured, by an explosion at Mr. Curwen's colliery, near Workington. It is here seen that within a very short period from the present time a lamentable loss of life has taken place from explosions of fire-damp in some of the best-managed collieries, even when the most enlightened men of our scientific associations believed that science had found a preventive for these destructive accidents. It is not necessary to dwell on the details of these afflicting occurrences to show the necessity of some immediate legislative investigation of this important subject; for it is evident that the miner either does not possess the means of preventing the ignition of the fire-damp, or does not use them, and therefore, until it be proved which is the fact, no effectual remedy for this evil can be obtained.

The mine owner and the working miner are deeply interested in this important question—the property of the one and the life of the other must always be in great danger while the present uncertainty remains. To remove all doubt on this subject an intelligent correspondent, who has furnished us with the particulars of the foregoing statement, adds that the parties in question are preparing a petition to both houses of parliament, praying that an act may pass to appoint a scientific board to examine the lamps now in use, and to report their opinions on their effective or non-effective powers for preventing the ignition of inflammable gases.—*Globe.*

BALTIC TIMBER.—It is stated, upon good authority, that an order in Council has been issued relative to the importation of Baltic timber. It appears that according of the wording of the act of Parliament, timber imported from Canada is liable to such a low rate of duty that for some time past Baltic timbers have been shipped to Canada, and from thence to England, paying only the duty as the produce of Canada. The object of the present order is to obviate that effect, and thus render all Baltic timber liable to the full duty.

It affords us the greatest pleasure to be enabled to state the important, indeed most important fact, that another treaty between Russia and Turkey has been concluded at St. Petersburgh, which was signed by Achmet Pacha on the 29th of last month. The articles have not been announced, though the fact is officially communicated to the courts of France, England, Berlin, &c. The treaty, when ratified, will no doubt be communicated. In the mean time enough has transpired to satisfy the most jealous that its spirit is pacific, and indeed advantageous to the Turkish empire. She is relieved from the pressure of the engagements imposed upon her by the treaty of Adrianople, and we understand that the principalities, with the exception of Silistria, will be shortly evacuated, and the sum exacted by the former treaty reduced one-third. Such relaxations of positive engagements are proofs either of the moderation and good sense of Russia, or of the influence which the union of England and France, and the firm and concerted language of those two powers, have acquired in the councils of St. Petersburgh. Either solution of the problem is favourable to the prospect of peace, and a fair subject of congratulation to our readers.—*Globe.*

Every person in the post-office employment is required to take the oath prescribed by the act of the 9th of Queen Anne, c .10, that he will not open, detain, or delay any letter which shall come into his hands by reason of his employment in the post-office. Whenever it is noticed that a letter has been put into the post-office unfastened, it is invariably sealed with the official seal for security.

One effect of the change in the East India Company's affairs has been an immense fall in the value of private tonnage in their ships now homeward bound. The *Scaleby Castle* brings accounts that it had fallen to £10, being £25 short of what it was sold for last season.

The Spanish war, in 1794, was said to have been occasioned by the late Lord Grenville, then Foreign Secretary, receiving the Spanish ambassador in boots.

A man named David Neal was so severely beaten, on Saturday night, at the fair-place of Ballykett, near Kilrush, that he died in a few hours.—*Limerick Herald.*

NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—The population returns of 1831 prove that the interesting portion of the creation out number in the Emerald Isle, the "lords of creation" by 177,641.

The Education Commissioners have forbidden their teachers to attend political meetings.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—Mary Mahony, a lass well versed in the profession of larceny, who stood her trial fourteen different times for various robberies, and, as we stated in a former number, was acquitted at the last sessions of Cashel, when tried for stealing Capt. Bagwell's poultry, was arrested on Thursday last by Sergeant Moylan, and fully committed to abide her trial for stealing wearing apparel.—*Clonmel Ad.*

On last Tuesday a somewhat singular feat of Pedestrianism was performed on the Mardyke Walk. A young man undertook to walk forty miles in eight hours, and with the rather whimsical stipulation, that he should walk backwards for ten of these miles. The day was remarkably favourable, and notwithstanding some impediment from the dense crowds which assembled to witness this strange performance, he succeeded in finishing his fatiguing task in two minutes within the prescribed time.—*Cork Constitution.*

The *Reverend* Abner Kneeland, an atheist, has been convicted at Boston, U. S., of blasphemy, and sentenced to be imprisoned three months in the common jail, and enter into recognizances in the sum of 500 dollars to keep the peace for two years.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—We are happy to find that the Magistrates of the County Kilkenny are determined to follow the very laudable example set by those of the City, in enforcing a due observance of the Sabbath on the part of the Publicans in their respective districts.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

The following information has been communicated by a gentleman in respectable circumstances, who is personally cognizant of all the facts adduced. He has no other object in view but the instruction and benefit of intended emigrants to Canada.

The writer, after nearly two years' residence, and on a former occasion upwards of 12 months, would advise none to proceed to Upper Canadia, under the erroneous idea of eating the bread of idleness, but those who possess a small capital, Families, particularly those with grown-up sons, young men or women, of sober and industrious habits, could not do better than proceed to that country, where they would receive a full remuneration for their labour.

Distances from Quebec to the under mentioned places, viz.:—

	Miles.
From Quebec to Montreal	180
Montreal to Lachine	9
Lachine to Cascades	24
Cascades to Coteau du Lac	16
Coteau du Lac to Cornwall	41
Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing	12
Dickinson's Landing to Prescott	38
Prescott to Rockville	12
Rockville to Kingston	60
Kingston to Cobourg	120
Cobourg to Port Hope	7
Port Hope to York	63
York to Hamilton	50
Total	632

Rate of Passage from Quebec upwards in First Cabin, Board included, while in Steam-boats only.

From Quebec to Montreal, per steam boat	£1	5	0
Montreal to Lachine, per coach			
Lachine to Cascades per steam-boat			
Cascades to Coteau du Lac, per coach			
Coteau du Lac to Cornwall, per steam-boat	1	15	0
Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing, per coach			
Dickinson's Landing to Prescott, per steam-boat			
Prescott to Kingston, ditto	0	12	6
Kingston to Cobourg, ditto	0	17	6
Cobourg to York, Hamilton, or Niagara, ditto	0	10	0
	£5	0	0

Rate of Passage in Second Cabin, not including Board:—

From Quebec to Montreal	£0	12	6
Montreal to Prescott, at the option of the Emigrant, whether to proceed by coach and steam-boats, Durham boats, or bateau			
Prescott to York, Hamilton, or Niagara	1	0	0
	£1	12	6

Rate of Deck Passages as under:

From Quebec to Montreal	£0	7	6
Montreal to Lachine, by canal			
Lachine to Cascades, towed by steamer			
Cascades to Coteau du Lac, tracked by horses	0	5	0
Coteau du Lac to Cornwall, towed by steamer			
Cornwall to Prescott, tracked by horses			
Prescott to Kingston, per steam boat	0	5	0
Kingston to Cobourg, ditto	0	2	6
Cobourg to York, Hamilton, or Niagara	0	2	6
	£1	2	6

Children under 3 years old conveyed up free of expense; ditto above 3 and up to 12, half price.

No charge made for the conveyance of luggage, except in the Durham boats and bateau, which is charged at from 2s 6d to 3s per cwt. from Montreal to Prescott. No charge in the steamers, if it does not exceed any thing like a reasonable quantity.

Price of provisions in York, Upper Canada, on the 23d October last.

Beef,	£0	0	5	Best Brandy, per gallon,	£0	10	0
Mutton,	0	0	5	Rum,	0	7	0
Lamb,	0	0	5	Hollands,	0	7	0
Veal,	0	0	5	Scotch Whisky, from 6s to	0	12	0
Salt Pork,	0	0	6	Canadian ditto	0	2	0
Fresh ditto,	0	0	6	Flour, per barrel, 196lbs.,	1	2	6
Bacon,	0	0	7½	Potatoes, per bushel	0	1	6
Fowls, per pair,	0	1	6	Oats, ditto,	0	1	6
Salt Butter,	0	0	10	4s 6d to	0	5	0
Fresh ditto,	0	0	10	Peas, ditto,	0	3	9
Eggs,	0	0	10	Indian Corn,	0	3	9
Quartern Loaf,	0	0	6½	Rye,	0	3	0
Good Black Tea,	0	3	9	Hay, per ton,	2	10	0
Best Gunpowder,	0	7	0	Wood, per cord,	0	12	6
Moist Sugar,	0	0	7				
Loaf ditto,	0	0	8				
Coffee,	0	1	2				
Rice,	0	1	0				
Candles,	0	1	0				

Average rate of Land, Servants' Wages, &c. &c.

Land per acre, from 5s uncleared to £1 10s. For clearing and fencing per acre, from £3 to £3 10s. Servant men from £30 per year to £33. Female servants from £12 per year to £15. Masons per week £2 5s. Carpenters ditto, £1 17s 6d. Blacksmiths ditto, £2. Coopers do., £2 14s. Tailors ditto, £2 9s 6d. Shoemakers ditto, £2 8s 6d. Common Labourers, 12s 6d. Horses from £20 to £25. Cows ditto, £5 to £7 10s. Sheep do., 7s 6d to 10s. Yoke of Oxen from £20 to £25.

Average produce per acre:

Wheat from	25	to	30 bushels.
Oats ditto	50	to	60 do.
Indian Corn	30	to	35 do.
Rye	30	to	35 do.
Potatoes	250	to	300 do.
Hay	1½	to	2 tons.

In the above scale the writer begs to be clearly understood to have given the highest prices, also that they are in Halifax currency five shillings to the dollar, equivalent to 4s 6d sterling.

The legal interest for money in the Province is six per cent., but matters generally transacted at eight, and within the knowledge of the writer ten per cent. has been given.

The emigrant on his arrival in York, Upper Canada, or other parts of the province, can make choice of his location wherever there are crown lands or clergy reserves for disposal.

The conditions of the sales for crown lands are as follows:—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down; and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. on each instalment, payable with the instalment. And for clergy reserves, ten per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in nine annual instalments of ten per cent. each, with interest on each instalment, to be paid with the instalment.

The writer feels most anxious to put all on their guard who proceed to Canada, for the purpose of taking land, against the many land sharks who will throw themselves in their way, in order to deceive, as it is their general practice with every stranger to endeavor to take advantage. Being for the most part engaged in the traffic of lands, each of those persons represent their property to be "none such," so that the emigrant be induced to travel about the country from place to may place, and spend more money than would pay the whole purchase of a farm. But let the emigrant repair to the Government offices in York, where they will receive the most polite attention, and every information they require.

The writer is most happy in thus having it in his power to lay before the public, from his own personal experience, the anxiety and unremitting attention on the part of his Excellency, Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, in forwarding the views of every new settler, not only with his most kind advice, but also in going round with strangers to the different public offices, in order to attain their wishes; also the Honorable Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Captain S. P. Hurd, Surveyor-General, and every individual employed in and about the Government offices.

Lands can also be obtained from the Canada Company, at their office in York, or their agents throughout the country.

The first crop, from newly cleared land, pays the whole expense of clearing and fencing. Abundance of cleared, and partly cleared farms, always attainable.

HALF AN HOUR WITH BEAU BRUMMELL.

(FROM UNPUBLISHED REMINISCENSES.)

I had often heard of Mr. Brummell, commonly called Beau Brummell, and like many other men who are curious, but I hope not intrusively so, I sought every opportunity of seeing him, but to little purpose. At last, I had "a letter of introduction" to him at Calais, where he was then living, and the following is the result of half an hour's conversation with that extraordinary and highly-gifted personage:—

On entering his sitting-room, or parlour, on the ground-floor, lighted by, I think, two windows, looking out on a kind of paved court, he quitted the chair, or sofa, on which he was reclining—it may have been an ottoman—and rising toward me, entreated me to take a chair: there was a tact about this that I have seldom seen equalled, and never excelled—there was an emphasis laid on the word "*chair*," that I shall never forget; had it been on the word "*take*," it might have been supposed to have been addressed to some menial who had been sent for to clean or mend it—he won my heart. There was nothing strikingly particular about his dress, of which I had heard so much mention; indeed, he had on a morning-gown which completely enveloped his person, that may in some measure account for it. The collar was not unusually broad; by-the-bye, it was what was called a "stand up collar," a kind of collar that does not turn down, but is only applicable to morning costume; therefore that breadth of fashion may have belonged to his full evening dress, or possibly to some intermediate apparel of the more advanced part of the day—a period at which I have never had the pleasure of seeing him. If I am not mistaken there were some folds and wrinkles about the sleeves, the left one in particular, that I think I never before observed in any other; they caught my eye the moment I saw them. Many singular accounts had reached me respecting his neckloth or cravat, and I really gasped for a sight of this perfection of many failures; but he wore a black silk stock (I am positive it was silk, or a very good imitation), which I remarked was rather white at the sides,—whether from fashion, or wear, I could not determine: perhaps I was wrong in not asking him; perhaps I was right, it might have destroyed the interest of our conversation. He unquestionably had slippers on, rights and lefts, of an obscure hue—possibly some new invented colour, though I think they had been walking-shoes; and, growing aged or discoloured, had been converted into slippers. I think I must be right in this conclusion; indeed, on looking again at the notes I made, I find that I asked the servant, a very good-looking girl, who let me out, and she informed me they were old walking-shoes. He was the first to speak after having again seated himself, by asking me, in the most courteous way, if it rained when I came in. I can only give the subject, not the manner, of his conversation; there was a gentlemanly simplicity about it that made me his slave for ever. I cannot remember my answer; I was confused at the condescension, and I dare say I looked foolish; I am sure that I felt so: I was before the great mirror of fashion, the conqueror at a thousand balls!!! He graciously relieved me by stirring the fire, and taking a pinch of snuff from a screwed-up piece of paper, which lay by him on a table (I think it was a pembroke table), a fashion that is at once convenient and distinguished; there was a kind of *deshabille* about it that bound me to him still more firmly. I have no doubt that he has several grades of snuff-taking in the day, guided and reconciled by his different alteration of dress, and that a box is the wind-up, or accompaniment of his full or evening costume. Could I have arrived at this as a truth, and have been able to have gleaned the exact particulars, oh, what a lesson to mankind! He asked me "Do you snuff?" an expression I have heard made use of before by people by no means so *recherche* as Mr. Brummell: but then his expression, his grace, his elegance—there imitation is immeasurably distanced, and consequently hopeless.

After taking some snuff, which I was Goth enough to think (though I did not say so) was rather dry and tasteless—doubtless my want of perception—I ventured on an observation which I thought would draw him out. I asked him what he considered the best style of toothpick (his teeth were beautifully white, that is those that were left). He looked at me for some time rather earnestly, stirred the fire again, and took another pinch of snuff; he then, with a most ineffable smile—it may have been a laugh, but I do not think it was—replied, "I remember that during the summer, after eating a quantity of most delicious peas, I was much plagued by one that had gotten into a carious tooth; I tried, but in vain, to extricate it in the usual way; at last I took up a steel fork, with which I was eating, and had the rascal out before you could say Jack Robinson." I now took my leave, perfectly convinced that many things that I had heard of Mr. Brummell were perfectly true; whilst many others were distorted to suit a vitiated taste, or to impose upon the public by those who never had the honor of a conversation with that celebrated gentleman.—*Champion.*

MOST WANTON AND OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—Monday, as Dr. Drapes, of New Ross, was returning from visiting a patient in the County Kilkenny, a countryman, in a common car, pursued him near Russelstown, with the intention of running down the gig. The Doctor remonstrated and offered him the lead of the road, which the fellow refused, and exclaimed with an oath he would run him down, which he succeeded in, as the gig was impeded by two carmen on the road, when the ruffian drove his shaft through the body of the gig, and broke one of the carmen's axles. The Doctor, though closely muffled up in a large cloak, made a sudden effort, and succeeded in springing out unhurt. A policeman happening to pass, took the ruffian into custody, but a number of persons collecting, whose appearance and language were hostile, Dr. D. thought it prudent to let the fellow off, though the policeman expressed his determination to bring the fellow to jail at any risk. Such conduct towards a Clergyman or Doctor has seldom been recorded in the most disturbed times, and particularly towards Dr. Drapes, whose charitable and humane disposition have endeared him to the people of Ross and its neighbourhood.—*Mirror.*

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has recently established four scholarships of £10 each, for the encouragement and reward of theological and literary proficiency among the students at Lampeter College, Cardiganshire, founded by his lordship. A legacy of £100 left by Mrs. H. More is to be similarly appropriated. The price of tuiton in the college has lately been reduced.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE.—One of the *unfortunate* Poles, who has been subsisting on the fund raised for the relief of the exiles, was married on Sunday last, at St. James's Church, London, to a young lady with a fortune of £10,000. It is to be hoped that, in his prosperity, he will not forget his brethern in adversity; but we do not perceive his name in the list of subscribers.

His Majesty has appointed Mr. F. Cramer master of the state band.

EXPLOSION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—At her Majesty's drawing room on Monday, the whole company were thrown into a state of alarm by a noise similar to the firing of a large cannon in one of the outer apartments. A number of the nobility rushed to the place from whence the noise proceeded, and found several ladies in great alarm. The account they gave of the circumstances was, that they were standing near the fireplace in one of the ante-rooms near the ambassadors' entrance, when an explosion took place under the fireplace. The hearth was blown out of its place and smashed to pieces. One gentleman was slightly injured in the face, but all the rest escaped unhurt; on examination it was supposed that the explosion took place from an accumulation of foul air ignited in a hollow under the fireplace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Tuesday evening a very angry discussion arose on a motion of Mr. C. O'Dwyer's, relative to the trial of Mr. Barrett. Mr. Stanley and Mr. O'Connell were once more pitted against each other; and, as usual in such rencontres, the agitator came off second best. It was altogether a night of troubles to the hon. and learned member. Several members of the Tail had the hardihood to differ from him. Mr. Barron and Mr. Wallace, in the case of the Dublin Corporation, expressed their intention of voting against him; and in the subsequent discussion, on Mr. Carew O'Dwyer's motion, Mr. Mere O'Ferrall said that had the jury which tried Mr. Barrett been composed solely of Roman Catholics, they could not have found any other verdict than that of guilty, and this only a few minutes after Mr. O'Connell had stated that no jury, unless they violated their oaths, could have come to such a conclusion. I suppose Mr. O'Connell has by this post addressed missives to his trusty and well beloved—the electors of Waterford, Carlow, and Kildare. As for "Balderdash Barron" (that is the title which Mr. O'Connell has conferred upon the member for Waterford), he has already been denounced, and Mr. Sullivan, who actually voted in the majority with Ministers last night, had better bid adieu at once to Kilkenny.—*Correspondent of the Evening Mail.*

The following is a report of the speech of Mr. Barron, extracted from the London papers:—

Mr. BARRON felt convinced that the commission, the appointment of which was recommended, and having at its head a highly gifted and honorable man—he meant Mr. Sergeant Perrin—would present a report to parliament which would be entirely satisfactory to the people of Ireland (hear, hear). With this conviction strong in his mind, and representing as he did a large city, the inhabitants of which were greatly interested in the proceedings of the Corporation Commissioners, he did think, with all due deference to the hon. and learned member for Dublin, that the people of Ireland would be glad to see one general measure of reform introduced, instead of a series of separate bills, applicable exclusively to particular places (hear, hear). If the hon. and learned member were allowed to introduce a bill with reference to Dublin, what reason could be shown why he (Mr. Barron) should not be permitted to propose a bill solely applicable to the city of Waterford (hear, hear)? He really did not understand why the hon. and learned member should attempt to make a difference where no real distinction existed, and thus needlessly occupy the time of the house (hear, hear, from Mr. O'Connell). Such, at any rate, was his sincere opinion, and he would not shrink from avowing it, though it might excite the scoff of the honorable and learned gentleman.

MR. R. SULLIVAN, M. P.

We never were the advocates of this gentleman, and consequently no unworthy motive can be imputed to us, when we express the detestation we feel at the wicked attempts now making to injure him in trade. Surely if his Parliamentary conduct is not conformable to the will of those who placed him in the Honorable House, they might tell him so, and ascertain if he be not willing to resign the trust they have committed to him, for the respectable station he before filled in society, as an honest merchant, and a benevolent citizen. We are greatly mistaken if he be not weary of the thankless office he has undertaken. It appears that Mr. Sullivan has already in this Session ventured to vote on one or two occasions differently from the Great Agitator, and the very party who forced him into the Representation of this City are now loud in their complaints, because he has dared to form an opinion not perfectly in accordance with that of the object of their absurd adulation. Not content, however, with abusing his conduct in Parliament, they have proceeded to the most insidious means of injuring his property, and Placards have been actually posted up calling on the people to refuse drinking the produce of his Brewery!! We sincerely hope the guilty contrivers of this nefarious scheme may meet the punishment which they so eminently deserve.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

ELECTIONEERING.

The committee for conducting the election of Sir J. C. Hobhouse have received a reply to a letter they sent to Sir W. Horne, in which he states that having pledged himself to his constituents not to accept the appointment of a puisne judge, it was his determination *not* to vacate his seat. The committee of Sir J. C. Hobhouse have therefore adjourned *sine die.*

Sir C. C. Pepys vacated his seat for Malton to become Solicitor-General. He has gone down, and has no opponent.

The Dudley election has closed with the return of Mr. Hawkes, who had 322 votes; Sir J. Cambell, 242; majority, 80. There was rioting at the close, and the military were called on.

THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.

(FROM THE NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.)

By the King's order, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Brudenell is to be removed from this corps: but this command does not imply that his lordship is to be expelled the service, nor does it point out what is to be his future position or connection with the army. The authorities at the Horse Guards may find considerable difficulty in appointing an officer so situated to another regiment; and there may be equal difficulty in placing him on half-pay, if the doctrine is good that the allowance is only to be granted as a reward for *long* services, or a retaining fee for the future; and further, Lord Brudenell may not be disposed, and which we believe is the case, to resign the service, or to sell out altogether. These difficulties have delayed the filling up of the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Fifteenth, and although it must be evident that the successor of Lord Brudenell will have any thing but a sinecure, the applications to head quarters for the situation have been more numerous than perhaps for any regimental vacancy since the peace.

Colonel Taylor, who holds an advantageous appointment in the King's Household, and a young nobleman, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Wiltshire, whose noble father also holds an influential appointment at court, are among the candidates. To these names we may add Colonel Badcock (now in Portugal with Lord William Russell), Colonel Elphinstone, Colonel Anson, Colonel Brotherton, and several others of distinguished reputation as Cavalry officers. But it would be idle to hazard a conjecture as to who will succeed, nor does it concern us any further than, as associates of the interests of the army, we naturally expect that the general commanding-in-chief will, in the selection for an appointment to which the attention of the army and the public is most particularly directed, and upon which depend the future harmony and efficiency of a most gallant corps, exercise both firmness and independence. The officer appointed to this regiment should be a man of nerve, talent, and character; one who will harmonize with the corps; and who may take a pride in *continuing* its Lieutenant-Colonel.

We treat as idle the reports that one of the individuals we have named is to be appointed with the view of his selling out at some distant period, in order that the succession may go in the regiment. These are not times for such military jobbing, and Lord Hill, in whom we have faith, is not the man to countenance any measure that would be, more particularly under the present circumstances, disgraceful and detrimental to the service.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Feb. 28.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Hon. C. Powys to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Purdon, who retires.

82d Regiment of Foot—W. Eccles, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gillman, who retires.

93d ditto—Ensign and Adjutant W. Macdonald to have the rank of Lieutenant.

99th ditto—Captain A. G. Fullerton, from the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, to be Captain, vice Murray, who retires.

UNATTACHED.—Ensign J. Hosken, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. J. W. D. Moodie, half-pay 21st Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached commission, he having settled in the colonies.

His Majesty's packet *Pigeon*, arrived at Falmouth, has brought 460,000 dollars on merchants' account.

WEXFORD SPRING ASSIZES, THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

This day the Assizes opened before Chief Baron Joy and the Honorable Justice Johnson. About three o'clock, p.m. the latter entered the Crown Court, when the following gentlemen were sworn of

THE GRAND JURY.—Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., M.P., Foreman, H. K. G. Morgan, Francis Leigh, Robert Doyne, Richard Donovan, C. Tottenham, jun., John Beauman, jun., John Rowe, Anthony Cliffe, John G. Richards, Francis Bruen, P. W. Redmond, Thomas Derinzy, W. F. Pigott, William Bolton, Charles J. Tottenham, James Boyd, Robert W. Phayre, John Glascott, E. R. Cookman, Harry Alcock, John Nunn, and Jacob W. Goff, Esqrs.

After some bills had been sent to the Grand Jury, the Court adjourned till ten o'clock yesterday morning.

FRIDAY SECOND DAY.

The trials and convictions in this Court were as follow:—James Harpur, for stealing money and wearing apparel—Transported for seven years—Lawrence Doyle, Sheep-stealing, transported for life—Thomas Cavanagh, Burglary, transported for life—Henry Luze, stealing wearing apparel, transported for seven years—Judith Murphy, passing base coin, six months imprisonment—Elizabeth Sinnot, charged with concealing the birth, and murdering her illegitimate child, not guilty—John Mithan, uttering base coin, not guilty—Michael Furlong, cow-stealing, transported for life—Anne Everington, stealing money, transported for seven years; thank God, said the prisoner, its not twenty—Daniel Dogharty, uttering base coin, not guilty.

RECORD COURT.

Chief Baron Joy entered the Court at 20 minutes past ten, when the appeal of the Rev. Richard Bevan, Rector of the Parish of Carne, against the valuation of the tithe commissioner appointed by the Lord Lieutenant was called on. The claim of the appellant was £286 and the valuation was but ror £200. After some argument at both sides Mr. Bevan was awarded £280, as his due under the composition act.

The following Jury was then sworn:—

Alexander Napper, Laurence Sweetman, James Gethings, William Taylor, John Thos. Devereux, Thomas Whitney, John Hasler, William Sparrow, Thomas Pounder, Francis Harper, Henry Hatton, and Nicholas Goodall, Esqrs.

FRANCIS LEE *v.* CÆSAR SUTTON.

Mr. Hatchell opened the pleadings. It was an action of trover, brought for a large quantity of timber which had been cut off the lands of Long Graigue, near Rose-Garland in this county. Damages laid at £500.

Mr. Scott, K. C., stated the case.

Mr. Moore, K. C., for defendant, addressed the jury with his usual eloquence and ability.

His Lordship charged the jury and recapitulated the evidence.

Verdict for defendant with 6d costs.

SATURDAY, THIRD DAY.

Martin Brien was found *guilty* of the murder of Walter Breen, at Slade, on the night of the 11th of August. Brien was sentenced to be hanged, but the execution is respited, as certain points are reserved for the consideration of the Twelve Judges. John Sunderland was found guilty of the manslaughter of John Murphy, and was sentenced to transportation.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly of Antigua, and passed the second reading, for the total emancipation of the slaves on the 1st of August next.

THE MARKETS.

CLONMEL, FEB. 28.—Butter, 72s 0d to 74s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 11s 3d; bacon pigs, 23s 0d to 24s 6d; flour, second 30s 0d to —s 0d; household, 28s 0d to —s 0d; thirds, 24s 0d to —s 0d; fourths, 14s 0d to —s 0d; bere, 10s 0d to 11s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to —s 0d; wheat, 1s 1d to 1s 2¾d; oats, 8¾d to 8¾d.

WEXFORD, FEB. 28.—Butter, 66s 0d to —s 0d; ditto, seconds 56s 0d to —s 0d; ditto, thirds —s 0d to —s 0d; flour, fine 32s 0d to —s 0d; ditto, seconds 28s 0d to —s 0d per bag; wheat, 21s 0s to 23s 3d; barley, 10s 0d to 13s 0d; oats, 7s 0d to 9s 6d.

CARLOW, FEB. 28.—Butter, 78s 0d to 80s 0d; ditto, seconds 68s 0d to —s 0d; ditto, thirds 58s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds 31s 0d to —s 0d; wheat, 22s 0d to 26s 6d; oats, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; barley, 10s 0d to 11s 6d; oatmeal, 12s 0d to —s 0d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 28.—There was a scanty supply of all kinds of grain at market to-day, and prime wheat and oats met ready sale at former prices, but no improvement in the demand for secondary qualities. Barley was in better demand than of late, and grinding qualities in some instances 3d per barrel higher.

Wheat, (white) 25s 0d to 26s 6d; ditto, (millers') 23s 0d to 25s 0d; ditto, (inferior) 19s 0d to 21s 6d; barley, (malting) 13s 0d to 13s 6d; ditto, (grinding) 11s 6d to 12s 0d; bere, 1us 6d to 11s 3d; oats, (common) 8s 3d to 9s 3d; ditto, (feeding) 9s 6d to 10s 6d; oatmeal, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; flour (second) 13s 6d to 15s 0d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 28.—Our market this morning exhibited no signs of briskness, but although the supply of most kinds of grain was abundant, Monday's prices were supported.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Sarah Maria, London, 4336 fls bacon, 1310 frks butter, 105 cwt lard, 25 trs 56 brls pork, 8 cwt chops, 12 casks tongues, 8 cwt hams. Friends, Gloucester, 1400 brls wheat. 148 fls bacon, 30 frks butter, 6 cwt lard. Ruby, Shoreham, 873 brls oats, 50 frks butter, 230 fls bacon, 10 cwt lard. Drake, Gloucester, 627 brls wheat, 108 brls oats, 596 cwt flour. Eleanor Liverpool, 1300 cwt flour. Apollo, Liverpool, 900 brls wheat, 1000 cwt flour. Galwey, Southampton, 625 brls oats. Added to outvoice of Mary Elliott, Portsmouth, 50 frks butter. Gipsy, (steamer,) Liverpool, 3794 cwt flour, 56 frks butter. St. Patrick, (steamer), Bristol, 150 fls bacon, 542 pigs, 104 sheep, 3 head of cattle. City of Bristol, (steamer,) Bristol, 20 casks porter, 1 pack whip gut, 14 half brls tongues, 12 fls bacon, 300 pigs, 57 head of cattle. Emma, Portsmouth, &c., 1833 fls bacon, 38 cwt lard, 22 half brls pork, 61 half brls tongues, 45 frks butter, 6 brls oats. Jean, Liverpool, 1010 cwt flour, 350 brls oats. Aim, Liverpool, 1169 cwt flour, 400 brls wheat. Levant Star, Liverpool, 730 brls wheat, 100 brls barley, 1955 cwt flour, 80 kegs lard. Friends, Chichester, &c., 900 brls oats, 200 brls barley, 60 cwt oatmeal. Victoria, Newhaven, 770 brls oats, 109 brls barley.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

March 1st—Sir James Kempt, Ordnance smack, with stores, from Dublin, for Cork. Put back—Duke of Braganza, Contento, Dublin, provisions, for St. Ubes.

2d—City of Bristol, (steamer,) Hyde, Bristol—Gipsy, (steamer,) Owen, Liverpool.

3d—Molly Moore, Henley, Swansea, coals—Lord Nelson, Langhorne, Newport, ditto, for Cork.

4th—Enterprise, Thomas, Swansea, culm—Eliza, Chillcott, Liverpool, salt. Put back—Emma Zoller, Buchanan.

SAILED.

Feb. 28th—Adelaide, Murrow, Cork, coals.

March 1st—None.

2d—Duke de Braganza, Contento; and Margaret, Organ, before mentioned—Sarah Maria, Booth, London, provisions—Emma Zollar, Buchanan, ditto, oats—Drake, Richards; and George, Lowton, Gloucester, grain, &c.—Levant Star, Lowther; and Jane, M'Clune, Liverpool, ditto—Concord, Limbery, Swansea, flour—Endeavour, Johns, Bristol, flour and grain—Ruby, Potter, Shoreham, provisions, &c.—Victoria, Thomas, Newhaven, grain—Jane, Fullarton, Barnstaple, ballast—Sir James Kempt, Ordnance vessel, Cork, stores—Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Arthurstown, ballast, for Swansea—Apollo, Davison, Liverpool, grain, &c—Eleanor, Johns, ditto, flour—Emma, Allen, Portsmouth, butter and bacon—Alert, Symons, Cardiff, ballast—Joseph and Ann, Read, Wexford, provisions, for London—Favorite, Murphy; and Providence, Foran, flags, Cork—Edward, Kirby, empty casks, ditto—Ann, Barry, Youghal, ballast, a coaster—Hopewell, Lewis, Ross, flour, for Cardigan—Friends, Brown, Chichester, grain—Friends, Burnard; and Lord Ebrington, Day, Gloucester, grain—Sultan, Read, London, provisions. Put back—Emma, Alert, Friends, Lord Ebrington, Hopewell, Favorite, and Margaret, above mentioned.

3d—None.

4th—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, gen. cargo—Gipsy, Owen, Liverpool, ditto.—Wind—S.W. to S.

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