





REPEAL QUESTION—MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'Connell, after an interval of silence which might well have been suspected to that cause which he has hitherto advocated with so much profit to himself, has addressed the people of Ireland in a letter, which, although it promulgates a continuance of the agitation-traffic, is conclusive against the question of repeal.

We do not pretend clearly to understand the motives by which the learned gentleman is influenced at this critical period of his career. His position is one of considerable difficulty. There would be obvious danger in declining to bring forward the discussion of a subject, by means of which he had contrived to render so large a portion of the Irish constituency equally ludicrous and contemptible. On the other hand, the rapid decrease of local excitement, and his own temporizing procrastination, had taken from his influence any value which it might have apparently possessed as a marketable commodity; and thus, perhaps, the course upon which he has at length resolved is the most prudent that a regard for his personal interests could have suggested. Yet we cannot understand why he should almost unnecessarily contribute, by anticipation, and so liberally as he has done in his last letter, to the defeat of a project which he proposes to preserve as the fruitful materials for permanent agitation. We should desire no better reply to the motion for repeal than the production of Mr. O'Connell's last letter to the people of Ireland. It is not merely that it contains unequivocal admissions, which must be considered conclusive with reference to the feelings of the Irish people; but the writer attempts, or pretends to counteract, the effect of those admissions, by assertions so preposterous, that even his own followers will probably question the sincerity of his present professions. The learned gentleman with apparent bitterness, complains that although he had four months ago distinctly announced that it was absolutely necessary to have one million of signatures at the least, yet he has been able, after the prodigious exertions he made during the last autumn, to procure only 400,000. Here is an admission far more important in effect and impressive in tone than any that he has made in any of his former addresses, and it is in the shape of an argument from an anti-repealer. And now let us see how he affects to account for an excuse this paucity of petitions.

First, the cholera, he says, has spread through Ireland more extensively during the winter than at any former period, and thus diverted attention from all political subjects. Now, the contrary is, we believe, the fact. During the winter that country has been comparatively free from the visitation of cholera, and no man ought to know better than Mr. O'Connell, that "the attention was not diverted from all political subjects," as the collection of the O'Connell tributes during that period can satisfactorily attest. Secondly, and here we really cannot think that the learned gentleman is serious, or, if he be, he must be laboring under some delusion, which has rendered him incausally foolish; "the unanimity of sentiment on the subject of repeal is another cause of the diminished vivacity of petitioning!" It is because all agreeing on the subject of repeal its achievement is anticipated with an unwelcome security. According to this reasoning petitions to parliament in favor of any particular measure will always be numerous in proportion to the difference of opinion which prevails upon the subject of their prayer; and it does appear to us somewhat unreasonable in the learned gentleman to call for what must be evidence of dissent upon a subject, with respect to which he asserts that all agreed. But he soon forgets the reason upon which his novel and ingenious theory is founded, and in the subsequent part of his letter, he enumerates amongst the many reasons for the certain defeat of the repeal, "the fact that so many of the Protestant portion of the population are either neutral, or disinclined to join us as yet." Again, the Learned Agitator asserts that the deficiency of petitions is accounted for by the existence of the coercion bill; and yet in almost the following paragraph, amongst those places in which he says that the repealers have worked well and successfully, he enumerates Kilkenny, which is the only district in which the provisions of the coercion bill have been brought into operation! Such are but a few of the inconsistencies contained in the strange document upon which we have been commenting. We know now how it will be received by the great body of the Irish people—whether it will render them sensible of the gross delusion to which they have so long submitted, or whether they will be again ready to lend beneath the yoke of the same extraordinary system. That a renewal of agitation will be attempted—that the collection of another tribute will be essayed—appear sufficiently expressed in Mr. O'Connell's egotism; but that he feels his position to be insecure, and his influence endangered, is abundantly evident, not only from the general tone of the document, but from the singular fact that it contains a strong panegyric upon a gentleman whose insubordination had not long since given the agitator some anxiety—we allude to Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland met on Monday, and declared the Baronies of Ballyboy, Ballybritt, Eglis, and Garrycastle, in the King's County, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the statute commonly called the Coercion Bill. A proclamation has in consequence been issued, and the inhabitants of these baronies are warned to abstain from all seditious and other unlawful assemblies, processions, confederacies, meetings, and associations, and to be and remain within their respective habitations at all hours between sun-set and sun-rise, from and after Friday the 8th day of April, instant.

Lieutenants Bradshaw and Barry, of the Revenue Police, now stationed in Tipperary, have, within the last few days, seized several private stills and a considerable quantity of potteen. On Tuesday evening last the police stationed at Lowsgrange, when returning from their station at Fethard, where they had been patrolling notices, were fired at about midway by some ruffians, from inside a stone wall; the police returned the fire, but no injury was sustained at either side. On last Thursday morning the Revenue Police escorted into Cashel 3 horses and carts, laden with illicit mail, seized the preceding night.—Clonmel Herald.

APPREHENSION OF A MURDERER.—Yesterday a ferocious-looking Irishman, named Richard Lyman, was brought up at the New Bailey, having been apprehended under the authority of a warrant from Arthur Morrison, Esq., Coroner of Dublin, on a charge of murder. From the statement of Burnie, the head police-officer of Dublin, who had the man in custody, it appears that, on the night of the 25th of July last, the prisoner waylaid a man named Owen Egan, near the North-wall, and beat out his brains with a crow-bar. He then made his escape to this country, and has been in the neighbourhood of Manchester ever since. The Dublin police having received information that he was here, Burnie came over at the beginning of this week, and, in company with a Manchester officer, sought for and found him at Staley-bridge. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but merely asked that the officer should redeem a shirt of his from pawn before he was sent away. This was promised and the Magistrate ordered him to be delivered to Burnie.—Manchester Courier.—(Our readers will recollect that the murderer in which Lyman, or Lyanna, is charged with being a principal, was a committed felon of the poor Commission, and that he emigrated from this country every year to help in the harvest work in England. The murder in this case was most brutal and unprovoked, and excited the strongest feelings of horror at the time it was perpetrated here.)

Radford Roe means to bring an action against the twelve Irish Judges for his long confinement. The English Bench have annulled and declared to be wholly illegal the sentence passed on him. We understand that four of the murderers of police sergeant O'Donnell, who was recently killed on Rahill mountain, have been identified. The name of the prisoner that was rescued is Thomas Barron, of Ballyporeen.—Limerick Star.

John Carmichael, watch-maker, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is committed to prison for three months, for having in his possession the clothes of private John Anderson, 19th Regt.

DINNER IN CORK TO DANIEL MEAGHER, ESQ.

On Monday evening a large party of one hundred and seventy of his fellow-citizens entertained their gentleman at the Chamber of Commerce. Joseph Hayes, Esq. president, and Thomas Lyons, T. S. Copinger, and James Daly, Esqrs., acted as Vice Presidents. The customary toasts of the "King," the "People," and "Old Ireland" having been disposed of, the Chairman proposed the health of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Marquis of Wellesley had passed through an ordeal which proved his fitness to govern the people of Ireland, and he (the Chairman) had no doubt that if that Nobleman should be unobstructed in his career of Government, he would employ those high attributes he possessed for the good of his native country, and the promotion of her best interests (hear, hear)—and if they passed him a vote of credit that evening, he would fully deserve it of them (cheers). The toast was drunk with three times three. The Chairman then called for high bumper and proposed the health of their worthy guest, upon whom he passed a very high eulogium, and concluded with a hit at the Corporation.

Mr. Meagher rose and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I stand before you an humble citizen, and without affectation I say it, greatly overpowered by feelings of gratitude, for your kindness this night. I thought there was no more humble man than myself, but you have made me a proud one. Yes! I am a proud man; and who is there who would not be so in my situation? The position in which I stand, is one which the proud in the land may sigh for—to be thus honored by the people (cheers). Gentlemen, I beg you will pardon any inaccuracy in whatever I may say; for my heart is so overpowered with the weight of the obligation I am under to you, that I cannot give utterance to what I feel (hear, hear). Gentlemen, the intention of doing good, though I was not able to do so, was sufficient to mark me out to you as an object for this kindness. That sentiment I consider as appertaining to no sect or party; and there is no man prouder than I am, when I look around me and see men of all religious persuasions coming forward to pay a mark of respect to so humble an individual as myself. I have endeavoured to support the character of an upright citizen, and an honest citizen, and that is the only claim I can have to such a high distinction. Every man is bound to do all in his power for the good of his fellow man, and I would impress it on the younger members of this great assemblage, to do all the good they can, and as little harm as possible through life. The Commerce and Trade of Cork has always been a darling subject with me, and could I see the mercantile interests flourishing and prosperous, it would afford me the most delightful scene I could wish to contemplate (cheers). A gentleman asked me to day if I had studied a speech for this occasion? I said I had not; that I had not received an education to enable me to make a studied one; that I was brought up to other pursuits in life, and that I always preferred the language of the heart, which was a tongue I would best understand him, and in which I would best address you (cheers). I would say much more to you, gentlemen, were it in my power to speak what I feel; and I know, could I give you a classical speech, it would be only your due; but in plain language you will receive the thanks of an honest heart, and believe me when I assure you, I thank you all from the very bottom of it (loud cheers).

Mr. Meagher again rose and proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk amidst cheers. The Chairman returned thanks.

ADDRESS TO CAPTAIN VIGNOLES.

The nobility and gentry, including the magistrates, of the West Riding of this county, have paid the important tribute of their approbation and grateful thanks to Captain Vignoles, for the efficient and exemplary manner in all respects, in which this meritorious gentleman has performed the arduous duties to which he was appointed at a time of peculiar emergency. The address and the reply of Captain Vignoles refer to facts of great public concern, and to transactions on the part of the police of great value in themselves, which it is not necessary to recapitulate in this place. Upon the services so well set forth in the address, there is but one opinion throughout the county—namely, that the immediate removal of the gallows when they can speak out with safety, confess, that to the talents, activity, and singular prudence of Capt. Vignoles, this county is indebted for the restoration of its tranquillity and good order.—Cork Herald.

DEATH FOR LOVE.—A young woman named Mary Quin, who resided in the Old Town, Limerick, had some years received the attentions of a young man named Shine, to whom she became engaged. Shine, however, had determined to break off the connection, and as the readiest means of doing so, determined to proceed to the new world. He called on his betrothed on Sunday night to state to her for the first time, his determination. The poor girl was almost struck dumb, and could barely ask him whether he purposed sending for her. The inconstant replied, "he could not tell, he could make no promise." The wretched girl was supplied—the rat from the man who had despised her devotedness had reached her room, told her father that her lover was proceeding to America, flung herself on the bed, and before the evening of the next day she was a corpse!

A MAGISTRATE HANGED IN EFFRY.—A disgraceful outrage was perpetrated at Effry, near Rathdowney, on the 20th ult., under the following circumstances:—The lease under which a large tract of land on the Ossory estate, comprising the townland of Effry, was held by a middleman, having lately expired, and Mr. Price, the agent, having found it in the situation in which that class of gentry generally have their "properties" as to tenants—viz: covered with paupers, with a laudable anxiety to discharge his duty towards his employers, as well as to benefit such of the occupiers themselves as should be able to hold farms on the lands, commenced running new lines of fences, and laying out improvements on a comprehensive and extended scale. It being, we are informed, part of that gentleman's plan to form a square at the cross-roads of Effry; to erect a town where there has been heretofore a number of the most miserable huts, and to build a magnificent edifice for the use of the new dispensary there; and in process of time, perhaps, a church, as a chapel of ease to Rathdowney.—These are objects calculated to give extensive employment, and would, one should suppose, meet with the hearty co-operation of the inhabitants of the neighborhood; and it might also have been concluded, that Mr. Price's character for liberality would have secured him from outrage. Not so, however; for the night stated, a gallows was erected close to one of the new fences, from which an unfortunate old gentleman, on whom sentence of death and execution had been passed, was found suspended by the neck; and, lest there should be any misunderstanding as to the cause of his untimely fate, there was a written paper in his bill, intended, of course, to serve as a "last speech and dying declaration" of an unfortunate gander, &c., which set forth that he had been selected as a type, and hung as a warning to all innovators; and that if the proposed works were not discontinued, he would not be the only victim of "Captain Rock."—Leinster Express.

The venerable Earl of Eldon, hobbling down to the House of Peers, encountered a beggar, who, "for the love of Ch—," solicited relief. The Earl, feeling to love if his solitary sixpence was safe in his pocket, replied, "not a penny, good man, not a penny; go live by the work of your hands, as I have done." No occasion for that, you honour," rejoined the mendicant, "when I live by my own means already." The Earl laughed at the beggar's wit, but did not disburse a farthing.—London Paper.

Whenever I see a flock of rocks at work in a turnip field, which in dry weather is often the case, I know that they have not assembled there to eat either the turnips or the tops, but that they are employed in finding out a grub which has already made a lodgment in the turnip.—C. Waterton London's Mag. of Natural History.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 18. The supplies of grain this day from farmers were very limited, and no change in our quotations since last. Wheat, shipping 18s 0d to 21s 0d; ditto, millers 22s 0d to 23s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to 13s 0d; oats, shipping 7s 6d to 8s 6d; for mealmen and horses, 9s 0d to 10s 0d per barrel; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; 2d flour, 28s 0d to 29s; 3d, 21s to 26s; 4th, 13s to 16s per bag. Butter from 8s 5d to 9s per wt. Weighed on Wednesday 107, Thursday 158, and yesterday 114 Arkins. Bacon pigs from 26s 0d to 26s 6d; scalded do from 17s 0d to 20s; heads, 14s to 15s 0d; offal, 20s to 23s 0d per cwt.

Table with 3 columns: WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD. Rows include Penny, Toppenny, Fourpenny, Sixpenny with quantities and prices.

Nothing doing in the butter market this day, country prices closed. WEXFORD, APRIL 15. Butter, 72s 0d to 00 0d; seconds, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; flour, fine 30s 0d to 00 0d; ditto, seconds 20s 0d to 22s 0d per bag; oatmeal, 13s 6d to 14s; wheat, 20s 0d to 25s 0d; barley, 11s 0d to 13s 6d; oats, 8s 0d to 9s 6d.

CLONMEL, APRIL 15. Butter, 76s 0d to 78s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 11s 3d; bacon pigs, 21s 0d to 22s 0d; flour, second 25s 0d; household, 26s 0d; thirds, 23s 0d; fourths, 14s 0d; here, 10s 0d to 11s 0d; ditto, (feeding), 10s 6d to 10s; oatmeal, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; flour (second) 13s 0d to 15s 0d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 15. We had a small supply of all grain at market to-day, with a free sale for wheat at a further improvement of 6d, oats 6d, and grinding barley 6d to 9d per barrel. Oatmeal is also in improved demand, and flour steady at late prices. Wheat, (white) 26s 0d to 28s 0d; ditto, 24s 0d to 26s 0d; ditto, (inferior) 20s 0d to 23s 0d; barley, (qualifying) 13s 6d to 14s 6d; ditto, (grinding) 11s 6d to 12s 6d; here, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats, (common) 9s 6d to 10s 3d; ditto, (feeding), 10s 6d to 10s; oatmeal, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; flour (second) 13s 0d to 15s 0d.

Table with 2 columns: LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 14. Rows include Wheat, Kent & Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Barley, Malting, White peas, White boilers with prices.

The arrivals to our market since Monday have been short, still there appeared sufficient for the demand, for the trade in general continues dull, prices remaining as on Monday. Arrivals—2,320 qrs of English wheat; 1,130 qrs of barley; 1,680 qrs of oats; 2,850 sacks of flour.

WATERFORD EXPORTS. Gipsy, Liverpool, 662 cwt flour, 235 cwt bran, 262 frks butter, 2 casks greaves, 9 boxes salmon, 79 pigs. City of Bristol, Bristol, 100 brls wheat, 250 cwt flour, 116 1/2 casks, 3 casks skins, 1 brl valves, 738 pigs. William Swanson, 250 cwt flour, 1 brl valves, 738 pigs. St. John's, 14 brls pork, 6 brls butter, 12 brls oatmeal, 224 brls pork, 81 brls lard, 100 cwt bread, 31 frks butter. Argyle, Quebec, 415 boxes blue, 1 puncheon whiskey. Ocean, Quebec, 122 boxes blue, 1 puncheon whiskey. Molly Moore, Halifax, 6500 bricks, 4 coils cordage. Pandora, Charlotte Town, 3 hampers shoes, 2 packages calico, 1 case hats, 1 bale cotton goods. King, Halifax, 15 casks glass ware, 72 casks lime, 1 hamper hardware. Martin, St. John's, 94 trcs port, 824 frks butter, 12 brls oatmeal, 224 brls pork, 81 boxes candles, 40 boxes soap, 34 hds 3 casks wine, 5 boxes 2 casks starch. Pictou, St. John's, 160 casks beer, 111 brls pork. Three Sisters, St. Johns, 250 brls pork, 1 pipe 2 hds 3 qrs casks wine, 60 frks butter, 1 box glass, 1 box books and thread. Cabinet, St. John's, 33 tons coals and several lots of hard ware.

Table with 2 columns: IRISH STOCKS—APRIL 16. Rows include Gov. Consols, Stock, New (1839), Debentures, Bank Stock, G. C. Deb., City Debentures, Hibernal Bank with prices.

One of the principal committee-rooms of the House of Commons has, we understand, been occupied for the last 2 months by a committee of the Astronomical Society, for the purpose of comparing the parliamentary standard yard with a new standard measure belonging to that society, of a form and construction totally different from those usually made. Similar standards have also been made for the Danish and Russian governments, and for the Danish and Prussian governments, and for the trigonometrical surveys in England and in India, so that now we have prospect of one uniform measure of comparison for this important purpose. Upwards of 1,000 comparisons have already been made, and the apparatus is now removed to the Tower for the further prosecution of the comparisons. The parliamentary standard which was made in the year 1760, and which was declared, by an act of parliament passed about ten years ago, to be "the only imperial standard," is by no means suited to the present improved state of science. The measure is directed by the act to be taken from the centre of two dots made on the bar, but the dots are so large, and of such an irregular shape, that no two persons agree as to the points intended, and considerable differences consequently arise, which ought not to exist in an affair of this importance.—London Paper.

ACCIDENT ON THE LIVERPOOL RAILWAY.—Friday afternoon an accident occurred on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which was attended with serious consequences. When the second class train, which leaves Manchester at two, reached the bottom of the inclined plane at Hayton, a cart with two horses was coming along the road that intersects the railway at that point. The driver being deaf, did not perceive the approach of the train, and attempted to cross the railway, when the engine came in contact with him and the horses. The driver was thrown with one of his arms under the wheels, and the limb was so much injured as to render amputation necessary. One of the horses was killed on the spot, and the other made its way to its stable, as was the place, and then dropped dead. The engine which moved the train was thrown off the rails and considerably damaged, but no material injury was sustained by any of the passengers.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—It is said to be the intention of the University of Oxford to found a Scholarship to commemorate the election of the Duke of Wellington, which will be presented to the successful candidate for the Newdigate Prize this year. The successful competitor for the honor will be required to write an English composition on a subject hereafter to be named.

Twenty five thousand pounds (quite a Godsend), it is said, has been allotted to a noble Duke by the Commissioners appointed to compensate the proprietors of estates in the West Indies for the gradual emancipation of their slaves. This sum, however, is but "a drop in the ocean."

March 1st Marmont is preparing to set out on a scientific journey to the east. He will be accompanied by an eminent French savant. The Marshal will depart this month, and take the route of Constantinople and Syria to Egypt, in which country he earned his military laurels.

Madame Catalani in her best time was accustomed to chew rhubarb root, which she carried about with her, for the purpose of clearing her voice. THE INUNDATIONS IN CHINA.—The maritime city of Cheuchow was all but swept away by the sudden burst of water through a ravine, at least 18,000 houses were, it is stated in the official papers, destroyed, and many people drowned. In a number of the Sydney Herald, just received, the arrival of thirty moderately young and unmarried females in the colony, from the mother country, in the ship Edward Coulson, is notified with due ceremony, and the names of the ladies recorded at full length.

APOTHECARY BUSINESS.

KEHOE has at present a VACANCY for an APOTHECARY. None but a Person of respectable connections and testimonials need apply. Apply to Mr. DOWNS, Thomas-street; or to THOMAS MURRAY, Esq., Clonmel.

HOUSE TO BE LET.—LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE to be LET, in one of the best situations on the QUAY, in which the late Mr. WASSER carried on the Confectionary and Fruit Trade most extensively. Apply to JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, at his Wine and Spirit Stores. Waterford, April 7, 1834.

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE SPRING SHOW OF FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at the TOWN HALL. The doors will be open at ONE o'Clock.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the St. George Steam-Packet Company's Vessel, the Kingston, will sail with GOODS and PASSENGERS, from DUBLIN for WATERFORD, on TUESDAY next, the 15th inst., and will leave WATERFORD for CORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant. She will leave CORK for WATERFORD, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, and sail from WATERFORD for DUBLIN, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, and continue to ply between those Ports on the above-mentioned days, during the summer months. Cabin Fares - 1s 0d, including Steward's Fees. Deck ditto - 5s 0d. For further particulars apply to JOHN BOGAN, Steam-Packet Office, Adelphi. April 11th, 1834.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DUBLIN, WATERFORD, AND CORK.

THE AUCTION OF FURNITURE, &c. The effects of a Gentleman leaving this City, together with some other Property, removed for convenience to the CITY AUCTION MART, on MONDAY, APRIL 21st, and day following, at TWELVE o'Clock, viz:—MAHOGANY Parlour Chairs; Hall Chairs and Bed Room do; Sofa, Card, and Dining Tables; Bedstead and Leather Beds; Carpet and Rugs; Children's Bedsteads; Presses, Wardrobes, and Nobbies; Fenders and Fire Furniture; several Framed Prints and Paintings; Sash Case Globes, Cut Glass Cruets, Decanters, &c.; Pier and Dressing Glasses; several Sets of Ivory and Bone Handle Knives and Forks; Trays and Salvers in Sets; Dish Mats and Doilies; Plated Ware, &c. &c. And at THREE o'Clock, Ten Dozen of OAK POLES for Paling, a CART and DRAY. WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer. Property of every description received, and immediate Sales effected. Waterford, April 13, 1834.

HOUSE AND DEMESNE TO BE LET. FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE HOUSE AND DEMESNE OF ROANMORE, lately in the possession of Mr. BARRON.

THE HOUSE consists of Drawing and Dining Rooms; Study, Six best Bedchambers, exclusive of Servants' Apartments; Kitchen, Dairies, Cellars, &c. &c.; extensive Stables, Coach House, and every requisite for a respectable family. The Demesne, with a walled-in Garden, contains about Fifteen Acres situated on the land of excellent quality, well sheltered, and divided. It is within a few minutes' walk of the town. Immediate possession can be given. For terms apply to ROBERT F. SARGENT, Esq., Lady-lane, or 14, Leinster-street, Dublin.

ROSS AND FETHARD ROYAL MAIL CAR, NOW IN ITS FOURTH YEAR RUNNING, Starts, as usual, in the following Order: FROM ROSS'S MAIL AND DAY CAR OFFICE, every Morning, about Eight o'Clock, after the arrival of the Thomastown and Waterford Mail Cars; passing through Arthurstown at half-past Ten (at which place the Steamers to Liverpool and Bristol wait for Passengers); Duncannon at Eleven, and Fethard at Twelve, which Town it leaves at half-past One; Duncannon at half-past Two; and Arthurstown at Three o'Clock, and arrives in Ross Twenty Minutes after Five in Winter; and half an hour earlier in starting from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, time for the Royal Mail Car to Thomastown, where it meets the Dublin Mail Coach that night; and for Cars to Wexford, Waterford, Ennisecorthy, Carlow, &c. &c. next morning.

Placed and parcels carefully booked, at the Royal Mail Car Office, Ross; in Wallis's Hotel, Fethard, where every accommodation can be had; at W. Hendrekin's Royal Mail Car Office and Hotel, Arthurstown; and at the Office, Duncannon, April 17, 1834.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE. ARRIVED. 15th—Ann and Eliza, Pleasure Yacht, George Grogan Morgan, Esq., Southampton—Samuel and Ann, Buckingham, Nash, culm a market.

16th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—Kingstown, Moriarty, Dublin, ditto—William Penn, Key, Liverpool, ditto. 17th—Friends, Brown; and Mary, Brewer, Swansea, culm—Surprise, Evans, Gloucester, salt. 16th—Perseverance, Gibson, Savannah, salt, from Liverpool—Shamrock, Condon, Cardigan, ballast, from Fethard—Maria, Meagher; and Venus, Brennan, St. John's, Newfoundland, g. cargo—Three Sisters, Power; and Pictou, Stanton, ditto, passengers—Kingstown, Moriarty, Cork, m. goods—Brothers, Morgan, Dunmore, coals, from Cardiff—Liberator, Angel, Swansea, ballast—Edward, Sweeney, Cork, empty casks. 18th—Elizabeth, Richards, Swansea, ballast—Olive Branch, Peters, A. Samuel and Mary, Dempsey, Newport, ditto from Ross—Hippocampus, Green, Cardiff, ditto—Samuel and Ann, above mentioned, a market—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, g. cargo—William Penn, Key, Liverpool, ditto.—Wind, S.E. to E.S.E. and E.N.E.

MARRIED. In Templebarry church, the Rev. Wm. Young, A.M., of Clare Glebe, to Rebecca, third daughter of the late Wm. Minchin, Esq., of Green-hills, King's County. On Tuesday last, at the parish church of Ardara, Chas. Leslie, Esq., son to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin, to the Hon. Miss Frances King, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Lord Viscount Lorton.

DIED. In the county Wexford, aged 58 years, J. Lowe White, Esq., very generally regretted. On Thursday week at the Monastery at Mount Sion, Brother Robert Joseph McClelland, eldest son of Robert Joseph McClelland, Esq., of Summer-hill, Dublin. In Wexford, on Tuesday, after a short illness, in the 65th year of her age, Eliza Jane, sister of Henry Alcock, Esq., of White, in that county. She was a lady of the most amiable disposition and gentle manners, and was universally and deservedly esteemed by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

On Saturday morning last, at Rose-rock, in the vicinity of Wexford, at the early age of 16, Maria, third daughter of Mr. Patrick Greene. On Wednesday evening, she was taken by the prevailing epidemic, scarletina, which hurried her to a premature grave. On Saturday, the 12th, at Mynnooth, after a protracted and severe illness, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Francis Anglade, fellow and licentiate of Sorbonne, and successively professor of philosophy and moral theology, for many years in the Roman Catholic College.

WATERFORD SHIP YARD

PATENT SLIP. THE PROPRIETOR will let this Valuable Establishment, or Sell the Interest therein. He deems it needless to comment on the superior advantages attached to this well known and prosperous Concern, now at full work; to a competent Person, or Company with a moderate Capital; it would be found a safe and beneficial Investment.

THE SHIP YARD, PATENT SLIP, AND GRAVING BANK. Are all attached and well enclosed. Also, Smith's Forges, Covered Sawpits, Blockmaker's Workshop, Mould and Sail Lofts, all complete, with every necessary appendage for building and repairing Ships on an extensive Scale. The Yard is sufficiently spacious to build Three or Four Vessels at one time, and for an ample supply of Timber, having a front to the River of 700 feet, and extending from front to rear 170 feet, with depth of water to allow large Vessels to float near the Quay.

MORTON'S PATENT SLIP. Is on the best construction, in perfect order, and capable of taking up Vessels of 400 Tons register, Two of which, or Three smaller, can be accommodated at the same time. It is considered that Steam Vessels can be built here to considerable profit; several proposals for Contracts have been made to the Proprietor. The Establishment is under the management of a very skilful and active Ship-Building, who resides on the Premises. His models have been eminently successful, and the Ships built in this Concern maintain a character equal to any in the United Kingdom. Application to be made to STEPHEN SMITH, at the Ship Yard; or, at the Office of WILLIAM WHITE, King-street, Waterford, 4th of 4th month, 1834.

WINES, TOBACCOS, &c. &c.

MATTHEW CARROLL. 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 sorting none but a superior article. He will, as heretofore, dispose of his stock on the most liberal and encouraging terms. He begs to submit a list of his WINES, as follows:—CLARETS—La Fitte, (SHERRY)—Pale, La Tour, Mouton, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chat Margy, Leoville, Rawson, Siscoeur, St. Laurent, St. E. Nelson, Pichon, Duluc, Ducasse.

CHAMPAGNES—Sparkling, (Moets and Rainsart's), BURGUNDY—Chamberlin, MADEIRAS—West India, Do. do. Fine and Old, Do. London Particular, MOSELLE, BARBAC, VIN DE GRAVE, MAUT SAUTERNE, BUCCELLAS.

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, FRENCH Cognac Brandy, from Bourdeaux, 10 Hds. and 30 Cases PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES, very Old and Fine—and ex Clonmel, 10 Pipes, 6 Hds., 4 Quarter Casks HIGH WINES, and 2 Hds. 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 Hds., 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.

EASTER DUTY FAIR, OR, BAZAAR A LA PARIS, Consisting of Three Hundred PRIZES and no Blanks, TO BE DRAWN At the LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, AND PARISIAN SALOON OF ARTS, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD, On THURSDAY, the 1st day of MAY, 1834.

PRIZES. A SPLENDID MUSICAL CLOCK, performing Eight different Tunes, strikes the hours, and self-performs a Tune at each, surmounted with four figures representing the "Tyrolese Minstrels," playing and performing their respective parts on four different instruments, and going through their evolutions. Value—£15 10s 0d. A Magnificent Parisian 14-Day MUSICAL CLOCK, strikes the hours and quarters, performs two favorite airs, stands on Pedestal, supported by four massive Ebony Pillars, and covered with an immense Glass Shade. Value—£10 10s 0d. A Ditto Eight-Day, surmounted with the figure of Ma-zeppe, from the illustration of Lord Byron. Value—£8 8s 0d. A Well-Finished GOLD WATCH, suitable for a Lady or a Gentleman; an Engine-Turned Case, Silver Dial, Horizontal Escapement, Jewelled and Warranted. Value—£7 7s 0d. An Eight-Day CLOCK, in Mahogany Case, inlaid with Buhl, and ornamented by "Dwerhouse, London." Value—£6 6s 0d. A Double-Barrel Percussion FOWLING-PIECE, London-made, and finished in a superior manner. Value—£6 6s 0d. A Pair of Handsome GLOBES, suitable for a Family or Academy, by a first rate modern maker. Value—£5 5s 0d. A Small Double-Barrel Percussion GUN, by "Egg, London," suitable for a Youth. Value—£5 5s 0d. A Set of Superior STANHOPE HORNS, London-built, and finished in the most superior style. Value—£5 5s 0d. A Double-Cased, highly-finished SILVER WATCH, in Engine-Turned Case, hard Enamelled Dial, and Seconds Hand, warranted. Value—£4 4s 0d. From this follow different Prizes of value and utility, with such a diversification as must suit all ages, grade, and sex, according to the following graduated scale:—5 Prizes, value—£3 3s 0d each. 11 ditto, value—£2 2s 0d each. 7 ditto, value—£1 10s 0d each. 7 ditto, value—£1 5s 0d each. 14 ditto, value—£1 0s 0d each. 20 ditto, value—£1 0s 0d each. 21 ditto, value—£1 0s 0d each. 35 ditto, value—£0 7s 0d each.

All of which are more particularly described in Catalogues to be had at the Bazaar, gratis; and Tickets are now on Sale at 10s 6d each, and may be had of GEORGE CLARKE, Proprietor. April, 1834.

EDUCATION—IRELAND.

First Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to administer the funds granted by parliament for the Education of the Poor of Ireland.

To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, General and Governor of Ireland.

We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed to administer the funds granted by parliament for the Education of the Poor of Ireland, beg leave to report to your Excellency as follows:—

We commenced receiving applications for aid towards schools in January 1832, and the total number made to us to the present time amounts to 1548.

We have granted assistance to 789 schools which are now in operation. We made grants to 52 other schools, which have since ceased to be in connexion with us;—in general we deemed it right to discontinue aid to them in consequence of the reports of inspectors. We have promised aid towards the building of 199 schools, which have not as yet been completed.

We have rejected 216 applications, and have 292 now before us for consideration.

The schools which we already have in operation are attended by 107,042 children; and, according to the estimates transmitted to us, those which are to be opened in the houses not yet finished, will be attended by a further number of 36,804; so that the whole of the schools existing and in preparation will afford the benefits of education to 143,846 children.

We have the satisfaction to state, that throughout our correspondence with the patrons of schools, we have found them disposed to act with perfect integrity and candour;—some instances of deviation from our rules have been reported to us, but, on inquiry into the circumstances, we have in general received such explanations as have been satisfactory to us.

An important part of the duty entrusted to us is the preparation of books for the use of the schools and school libraries. We have hitherto directed our attention chiefly to the compilation of books and the printing of them. We have prepared and published four numbers of a series of reading books, to which we propose to add a fifth; the lessons of which these books consist have been so written or selected as that, while they are used as reading exercises, they convey elements of knowledge to the children in regular order. We have also published treatises on arithmetic and book-keeping, and a translation of the catechism in the Irish language, which will require a further revision, but we are enabled to add, that the whole have already met with very general approbation, and we propose so to arrange the prices and mode of sale as to bring them as much as possible into general use.

Besides these works on the ordinary subjects of education, we have compiled and printed two numbers of a series of lessons on the Holy Scriptures, one from the Old, the other from the New Testament; and we propose to go on adding to them until we complete a copious abstract of the narrative parts of the Sacred Volume, interspersed with suitable passages from the poetical and didactic parts of it. We proceed on the undertaking with perfect unanimity, and anticipate, from the general circulation of the work, the best results.

It having been intimated to us, that we intended to substitute these extracts from the Scriptures for the Sacred Volume itself, we deemed it necessary to guard against such misrepresentation by annexing to the first number of them the following preface:—

These selections are offered, not as a substitute for the Sacred Volume itself, but as an introduction to it, in the hope of their leading to a more general and more profitable perusal of the Word of God. The passages introduced have been chosen, not as being of more importance than the rest of the Scriptures, but merely as appearing to be most level to the understandings of children and youth at school, and also best fitted to be read under the direction of teachers not necessarily qualified, and certainly not recognised as teachers of religion; no passage has either been introduced or omitted under the influence of any particular view of Christianity, doctrinal or practical.

It has been further intimated to us, that we denied to children the benefits of religious instruction, and kept the Word of God from them; to guard also against this extraordinary misrepresentation, we have introduced the following notes to our regulations:—

No. 1. "The ordinary school business, during which all the children, of whatever denomination they be, are required to attend, and which is expected to embrace a competent number of hours in each day, is to consist exclusively of instruction in the branches of knowledge which belong to literary and moral education. Such extracts from the Scriptures as are prepared under the sanction of the Board may be used, and are earnestly recommended, but they are to be used during those hours allotted to this ordinary school business.

No. 2. "One day in each week (independently of Sunday) is to be set apart for religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, shall have access to them for that purpose, whether the pastors have signed the original application or not.

No. 3. "The managers of schools are also expected, should the parents or guardians desire it, to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose, either before or after the ordinary school business (as the managers may determine) on the other days of the week.

No. 4. "Any arrangement of this description that may be made, is to be publicly notified in the schools, in order that those children, and those only, may be present at the religious instructions, whose parents or guardians approve of their being so.

No. 5. "The reading of the Scriptures, either in the authorised or Douay version, is regarded as a religious exercise, and, as such, to be confined to those hours which are set apart for religious instruction. The same regulation is to be observed respecting prayer.

No. 6. "A register is to be kept in each school, recording the attendance of the children, and the average attendance in each week, and each quarter, according to a form to be furnished by the Board."

We have thus shown to all who choose to read our rules, with the view of understanding, not perverting them, that, while we desire to bring Christian children of all denominations together, so that they may receive instruction in common in those parts of education which do not clash with any particular religious opinions, we take care that sufficient time be set apart for separate religious instruction, and that the ministers of God's word of all Christian creeds, and those approved of by them, shall have the fullest opportunity of reading and expounding it, and of seeing that the children of their respective denominations do read and understand it, not only weekly, but daily, if they think proper.

The success which has attended our labours, as appears by the progress we have made, abundantly proves that the system of education committed to our charge has been gratefully received and approved of by the public in general; we trust it will continue to spread and prosper so to administer to the wants of the poor, and to the benefit of the whole of the Kingdom.

It shall be, as it ever has been, our constant object to administer to the wants of the poor, and to the benefit of the whole of the Kingdom. We shall be happy to receive any suggestions for the improvement of the system, and to be enabled to make it acceptable and beneficial to the whole of the Kingdom.

WATERFORD, DUBLIN, APRIL 15. TRIAL OF CAPTAIN J. DUMMOND FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MATE, WILLIAM RIDLEY.

Yesterday Sir Henry Meredith, Judge of the Admiralty Court, accompanied by Baron Pennefather, entered the Court-house in Green-street, at a quarter past ten o'clock, and a county Jury, composed of the following gentlemen, was sworn:—

Thomas Figgis, Andrew Casey, William Cowley, Brady Richardson, William White, Peter Walsh, John Bingham, Henry Scott, Fergus Farrell, Archibald Ferguson, H. Hayes, and Thomas Chilton, Esqrs.

John Dummonds was then placed at the bar, charged with having caused the death of William Ridley, his mate, both by refusing him necessary provisions, and putting a rope round his neck, and then ordering said rope to be drawn by some of his crew, until the deceased was thus hanged. The counts in the indictment particularised those several circumstances as having caused the death of Ridley. The prisoner was a low-sized, dark complexioned man, who seemed to be about forty years of age, and had nothing prepossessing in his countenance. He pleaded not guilty.

The Court became densely thronged during the day, and continued so while the trial lasted, from about half-past ten until eleven o'clock in the evening. Mr. Greave, K.C., the Hon Mr. Plunket, and Mr. M'Carthy conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Holmes, Hamilton, and Pigott, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Greave, K.C., stated the case for the prosecution. The prisoner at the bar stood charged with the wilful murder of a man named William Ridley, who came by his death on the 9th of March last, in a vessel called the Martha, of Liverpool, then lying off the coast of Cork. The prisoner had the command of the vessel; the deceased was his mate, and his crew altogether consisted of about eleven persons. The vessel left the port of Laguna, on the coast of Mexico, for Liverpool, towards the latter end of December, 1833, or the beginning of the present year. Before it sailed the crew was instructed with the prisoner at the bar, and stated that they had not a sufficient store of bread for the voyage; he admitted the fact, but he consented to take in provisions on the way homeward, and said that he would call at Campeachy for the purpose. As they were approaching the bay of Campeachy, they descried an American vessel, and the prisoner at the bar said that they would obtain from her the necessary supplies. They accordingly followed in the wake of the vessel, but being a fast sailer unfortunately lost her. They had left Campeachy behind them, and the Captain said that it did not make much difference; that he would call at the Havanna on his way, and would there obtain supplies. They accordingly made for Cuba, and on entering the Gulf of Florida, fell in with another vessel, from which they obtained two barrels of biscuits, which, with the complement they had brought from Laguna, made in all six barrels of biscuit. The usual allowance to sailors, he was instructed, was a pound of bread per day for each person. However, it was deemed necessary to have recourse to the expedient of putting the men on short allowance; and accordingly three quarters of a pound of bread continued to be the allowance of the men after leaving Laguna until a period, namely that at which the death of the deceased was said to have taken place. There were about two months at sea. Considerable ill will was said to have existed between the deceased and the prisoner at the bar up to this time; and on Thursday, the 6th of March, one of the crew was desired by the Captain to see what bread was on board; and, on examination, the man said that he could find nothing in the bread store, with the exception of some maggoty bread, which had been deemed unfit for use. The Captain, on being told this, replied, "that he knew a damned dead better; that there was bread below; that they had set out with six barrels of biscuit, and that only five of them had been used. They were now within sight of the Irish coast, near the Cove of Cork. The Captain was asked to go down, and satisfy himself of the fact, and having done so, he expressed great surprise at not finding the bread. He observed that "Ridley, the great northern bog, must have eaten it." The latter denied it, but acknowledged having taken some of the maggoty bread, when forced to it by hunger. The Captain persevered in his charge, and said that he would take care that he should eat no more; he then ordered him to deliver up his rags, as he termed them, and the deceased did accordingly give up his hammock and clothes to the Captain, who told him that he should on no account go below again. This occurred early in the morning, and about twelve o'clock the Captain ordered the crew, with the exception of the deceased, to whom he refused to allow any of the bread, and he (Mr. Greave) was instructed, this prohibition was continued from that day (Thursday) up to the time of his death, on Sunday morning. On Friday, the second morning, he appeared to be greatly exhausted, not only from want of sustenance, but from constant work at the pumps, which it was necessary to keep constantly going as the vessel was then shipping water. The Captain was applied to let Ridley into the forehold, which he refused to do; but in the prisoner's absence some one advised the deceased to go into it, which he did, and there fell asleep. The Captain heard him snoring, and compelled him to go on deck again in the morning, when the deceased said that he was unable to do more work, and an appeal was again made to the Captain to allow him some food. The prisoner not only refused to do this, but he (Mr. Greave) was sorry to add, beat the unfortunate man severely with a rope, which he procured for the purpose. One of the crew objected to the Captain, that he might surely now allow Ridley something to eat, as they were within sight of land, and there was no danger but that they would all have enough in this application also failed, and he did not resume his obtaining food. He was ordered to resume his work at the pumps, but was totally unable to do so. He then got into the hold where he remained until Sunday morning, when a smart breeze having set in, the Captain ordered the sails to be set, and all hands to get on deck. The deceased told the prisoner that he was totally unable to do so, and now the Jury would come to the principal transaction which, if supported by evidence they could not fail of pronouncing to be one of great barbarity, and the immediate cause of the death of the deceased. On Ridley's stating that he was unable to come upon deck, the Captain procured a rope, and proceeded below. He then fastened it round his neck, the unfortunate man lying on the deck unable, from illness to rise, and ordered the seamen above to haul him up. Accordingly, the persons above, never suspecting that it was fastened round his neck, drew him up to a height of six or seven feet, and he was there actually suspended and hanged, and when brought up on deck, was found to be in a dying state. Several of the crew when they saw where the rope was fastened, ran forward and supported him by the arms, and one of them desired him to cheer up. He said he was unable and lived but fifteen minutes after. Before he breathed his last, the prisoner was applied to give him some warm drink; he refused at first to do so, but at length procured some brandy, which, in administering to him, he could not swallow; he died about ten o'clock, and one of the crew, on being told that Ridley was dead. "If he is so," replied the prisoner, "throw him overboard," and he damned the man, and let him follow old Jack"—this, he should explain, was a seaman who had died during the voyage, and was thrown overboard. Some person suggested the propriety of reading the burial service; and, with much difficulty, the prisoner was prevailed on to read a few prayers over him; and he then, applying a name of great opprobrium to him, ordered him to be thrown overboard. This took place within sight of land, fifteen miles from Kinsale-head; and the crew, thinking that their own security required this precaution, seized the Captain while asleep, and bound him; he, however, subsequently got loose, and was seen on deck armed with a hatchet; he was again seized, and a pilot having arrived on board, the vessel put into Cork harbour, where he was delivered into

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

This great national work is now commenced. The viaduct for carrying the railway across the valley of the Weaver, in Cheshire, which was contracted for a few weeks ago, by Mr. M'Intosh, of London, is now in progress. The foundation stone (as it were) of one of the greatest enterprises which modern times have seen is now laid, and the combined efforts of individuals will now be directed towards the completion of a scheme, the object of which is to connect, by means of a railway, the great metropolis with this important commercial and manufacturing part of the kingdom. It is expected that in three years this portion of the great line of communication between Lancashire and the Metropolis will be completed; and as the works at the other end of the line will probably proceed with equal rapidity, we may hope in about that time to see the trade of the south and centre of England pouring along its new channels, and to be able to reach London from Liverpool in from ten to twelve hours—to leave the former in the morning, and reach the latter in the evening; or even to quit the Exchange in the evening after business, and to wake the following morning amidst the bustle of Cheapside, or the splendour of the West End. To urge the advantage of such a communication would, to those who have witnessed the results of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, be quite superfluous, and we shall content ourselves with laying before our readers a statement of what is doing on the railway in question.

Since the passing of the act the attention of the directors has been turned towards the discovery of the most eligible route to be taken, and it has been ascertained, that in the neighbourhood of Stafford and Birmingham a cheaper and better line can be found, affording facilities of access to several important towns, which the original route did not give. Several deep cuttings and high embankments will be avoided; and although, by the application to parliament in the present session, considerable time will have been lost in proceeding with the works at the Birmingham end, there is nevertheless such a reduction in the amount of work to be done there, as that no ultimate delay will be occasioned in the completion of the whole line.

By far the greatest work on the whole line—and we should probably not err were we to state, in the Kingdom—is the viaduct over the river Weaver, and this is contracted to be done in three years; and we understand it to be the intention of the directors to have the whole of the works completed in that time. The heaviest portions of them are first to be commenced; plans and contracts will be made for those parts requiring the most labour and time, whilst the more easily and cheaply formed will be proceeded with as circumstances may require. There are forty miles of the line which may be completed in twelve months.

The viaduct will consist of twenty arches of sixty feet span, and will be nearly three times as long and one-sixth higher than the stupendous work of the same kind at Newton. The extremities abut against the solid ground, which rises up with considerable steepness on each side of the valley. There will be no artificial embankments at the ends of the viaduct, and the railway will be carried by a series of arches from the high ground on one side to that on the other. Each arch will be sixty feet wide and sixty feet high from the ground. The following statement of the dimensions of the principal bridges in England will, on comparison, give a better idea of the magnitude of this work:—

Table with 3 columns: Name of bridge, Number of arches, and Length in feet.

Waterloo Bridge ... of 9 arches, is 1260 feet length. Vauxhall ditto ... of 9 ... is 920 " " Southwark ditto ... of 5 ... is 700 " " New London ditto ... of 5 ... is 800 " " Chirk Aqueduct ... of 10 ... is 450 " " Pont Cysille ditto ... of 12 ... is 870 " " Sankey Viaduct, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway ... of 9 ... is 350 " "

Weaver Viaduct ... of 20 arches, is 1380 " " The viaduct is to be built of stone, which will be supplied in great abundance in the immediate vicinity, and it is probably owing to this abundance, and to the extreme cheapness with which it can be procured, that this immense edifice has been contracted for on such reasonable terms to the company; the whole sum for building it, we are informed, will not exceed £55,000; and from the acknowledged skill and experience of the contractor, who has, in all probability, executed more public works than any individual in the Kingdom, we may reasonably infer that the terms are equally advantageous to himself. Other works are about to be commenced, the progress of which we purpose, from time to time, to lay before our readers.—Liverpool Times.

SPADE HUSBANDRY.—"In 1831, I determined to ascertain the difference of the expense and produce between trenching land with the spade, and summer fallowing with the plough, in the usual way. I, therefore, trenched 13 acres of my summer fallow break in the months of June and July. I found the soil about 14 inches deep, and I turned it completely over, there by putting up a clean fresh soil in the room of the foul and exhausted mould, which I was careful to put at the bottom of the trench. This operation, I found cost about £4 10s per Scotch acre, paying my labourers with 1s 6d per day; the rest of the field, which consisted of nine acres, I wrought with the plough, in the usual way, giving it six furrows, with the suitable harrowing. I manured the field in August; the trenched got eight cart loads per acre, the ploughed land sixteen; the field was sown in the middle of September; the whole turned out a bulky crop as to straw, particularly the trenched portion, which was very much lodged. On thrashing them out, I found them to stand as under:—

Table with 3 columns: Crop description, Quantity, and Value.

By trenched wheat, per acre, 52 bushels, at 6s 9d ... 0 0 17 11 0 To two years' rent, at £2 10s per acre ... 5 0 0 0 0 Expense of trenching ... 4 10 0 0 0 Seed, 3 bushels, at 6s 9d ... 1 0 3 0 0 Eight cart loads of manure, at 4s 1 12 0 0 0 Expenses of cutting, thrashing, and marketing ... 1 10 0 0 0 Profit ... 3 18 9 0 0 £17 11 0 17 11 0

By ploughed wheat, per acre, 42 bushels, at 6s 9d ... 0 0 14 3 6 To two years' rent, at £2 10s per acre ... 5 0 0 0 0 Six furrows and harrowing, at 10s ... 3 0 0 0 0 Seed, 3 bushels, at 6s 9d ... 1 0 3 0 0 Sixteen cart loads of manure, at 4s ... 3 4 0 0 0 Expenses of cutting, thrashing, and marketing ... 1 10 0 0 0 Profit ... 0 9 3 0 0 £14 3 6 14 3 6

"I now saw, that though it might be profitable to trench over my fallow break, during the summer months, it was by no means making the most of the system, as the operation was not only more expensive, owing to the land being hard and dry during the summer, but that it was a useless waste of time, to take a whole year to perform an operation, that could be as well done in a few weeks, provided labourers could be had; and, as in all agricultural operations, losing time is losing money, as the rent must be paid, whether the land is carrying a crop or not, so that in taking one year to follow the land, and another to grow the crop, at least, there must be charged against the operation, a rent for the year the land was fallowed. As I felt satisfied, that by trenching with the spade, the land would derive all the advantage of a summer fallowing, and avoid all the disadvantages attending it, I determined on trenching thirty-four acres of my fallow break, immediately on the crop being removed from the ground, and had it sown with wheat by the middle of November, 1832. I may here remark, that I did not apply any manure, as I thought the former crop was injured by being too bulky. As it is now thrashed out and disposed of, the crop per acre stands as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Crop description, Quantity, and Value.

A trial of musical skill between the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 83d Regiment, was made on Wednesday and Thursday at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, in the presence of a large company—the judges were Mr. Logier, Mr. Pigott, and Dr. Smith, umpire; the decision was given in favour of the band of the 5th Dragoon Guards, but with all due credit to the 83d for the excellence and ability of their performance. The judges could not agree, Mr. Pigott being of opinion that the band of the 5th Dragoon Guards was the better; to this Mr. Logier would not submit. Mr. Pigott called on the umpire for his opinion, Dr. Smith coincided with him, giving the victory to the 5th Dragoon Guards' band, but with the utmost commendation of their rivals for excellence in their performance.

On Dr. Smith's regret to learn that a noble family in our immediate neighbourhood are likely to be involved in some litigation, which will tend to throw a shade over the name of a noble peer, recently deceased. Certain incidents in the life of his Lordship, which were never intended to be made public, are said to be so immediately connected with the affairs in question, that they must inevitably become a common topic of conversation in the county.—Maldstone Gazette.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The length of time taken to bring out the maps of the first county of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey of Ireland, has been a subject of complaint, and we have joined in that complaint from a conviction that each succeeding county would occupy the same length of time. We find, however, that our calculations have been erroneous. We did not take into consideration the time that was of necessity occupied in preparing the immense machinery of instruments, calculators, engravers, and thousands of other necessary appendages, of which few persons would form an idea. The base line, or initial side of the triangulation for all Ireland, has occupied much time; it has been measured with the greatest accuracy by compensation bars, the invention of Colonel Colby, which he caused to be made expressly for the purpose. As on the accuracy of the general trigonometrical survey must depend that of the survey into the sub-divisions of counties, baronies, parishes, and townlands, too much care could not have been taken with this portion of the work. The publication of the survey of Wexford in so short a period after the commencement of the work, attracted to this subject, and we confess that our surprise is not that so little has been done, but that any portion has yet been published.

We have been examining the Antrim volume, and feel bound to pronounce it a most splendid specimen of map engraving. The scale is the same as London-derry, six inches to the statute mile; the map consists of sixty-eight sheets, and a general index, which, when bound, makes a very handsome volume. Many of the sheets can be had for half a crown, and none exceed five shillings. At such prices the smallest farmer is enabled to procure the sheet in which his holding is situated. The object of the projector of the survey seems to have been to benefit all classes. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the survey of Ireland dwelt particularly on the advantages to be derived from having the various boundaries legally ascertained, as few subjects caused more litigation. Already many disputes have been, as we are informed, amicably settled by those maps.

As Mr. Griffith's valuation of Ireland, which has already made considerable progress, is regulated by this survey, we may look forward to a speedy equalisation of county cess, which heretofore has never been apportioned according to any fixed standard.—E. Packer.

AWFUL AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—EXTENSIVE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

It is our painful duty to announce the destruction of the distillery of Richard M. Lynch, Esq., which took place on Thursday evening by fire. At about half-past five o'clock this afternoon, the concerns were discovered to be on fire, and in the short interval of half an hour, the flames acquired such ascendancy, owing to the inflammable materials in the building, that all attempts to resist with effect, were but utterly hopeless. The preservation of the mill and store adjoining exclusively engrossed the attention of the vast concourse of persons assembled, and by the suffering exertions of the inhabitants, the fire was not suffered to extend to these premises, by which a further loss of property was prevented. We are gratified to learn, that the distillery and the property in it, have been insured to the amount of £9,000. The fire, as we are informed, originated in the campit-room. Happily no lives were lost on this melancholy occasion.—Galway Free Press.

AFFAIR OF HONOR—ATTORNEYS AT LAW!!

We calculated on having to record an occurrence under the above head, with the usual accompaniments of—fatal duels—parties met, and exchanged shots, &c.—together with the names of the seconds, or auxiliaries in those honorable affairs; but, unfortunately for the lovers of duels and duelling, an amicable arrangement, in the shape of a written apology, prevented the dreadful catastrophe—the particulars of which we have heard are as follows:—

Mr. H. B. in canvassing for custom during the Processing season, happened to hear that a small debt was due by Mr. W. V. to a shopkeeper in town, and without receiving any instructions, had his comports served with a Civil bill for the amount. Mr. W. V. called on the plaintiff to discharge his claim—and, on expressing his surprise that such a mode was resorted to, was then informed that no instructions had been given to that effect. Mr. W. V. not approving of the process adopted by his brother of the quill, and considering same any thing but civil, on the first occasion of meeting his adversary regularly entered an appearance between his eyes, to which a demurrer was taken, and a rejoinder and replication filed, and ultimately a letter missive was issued, which ended in a Plea of Confession—namely, an apology—and thus happily terminated an event, which otherwise would have rung the changes through all the newspapers from one end of Ireland to the other.—Clonmel Herald.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—We formerly noticed the encouragement which the Marquis of Downshire was affording to his tenantry, in the cultivation of flax; and we have now the pleasure of mentioning that Lord Mansfieldville has adopted a similar plan, by supplying his tenantry with seeds at first cost, and also allowing a reasonable time for paying it. Measures like these will tend materially to the benefit of small farmers, while they will encourage the general trade of the linen manufacture, which had for some years back greatly declined. The utility of the flax spinning mills, which are erecting in different districts, is now obvious.—Belfast News Letter.

SERIOUS LOSS.—Father Murray, the celebrated buckle-beggar, who has joined many hundreds in the happy bands of matrimony since he was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic church, partook too plentifully of the Eucharist on a few nights ago, and deliberately walking into the sea at Kilmacrenan, was drowned. We learn his friends have resolved on erecting a statue to his memory.—Ballyshannon Herald.

COUNTRY WIFE.—A countryman having left a vicious horse he had been driving standing in the street, the animal made a terrific attempt to bite a gentleman named Hay, who was passing. Mr. H. complained to the driver, but not receiving much sympathy, commenced scolding him for leaving such a dangerous animal without some person to prevent him doing mischief, when the countryman, after having very patiently suffered great abuse, drily said, "arrah master wid you be after taking it aisy, the poor beast only wanted a bite of hay."—Wexford Conservative.

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CASE OF THE ENGLISH DISSENTERS—MEETING IN BELFAST.

On Thursday last, a meeting took place of the Second Presbyterian congregation, Belfast, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of the removal of those grievances, under which the English Dissenters suffer, in consequence of their dissent from the established church. William Johnston, Esq., was called to the chair, and Michael Andrews, Esq., appointed secretary. The greatest unanimity prevailed, respecting the propriety and duty of petitioning in favour of their Presbyterian and other Dissenting brethren, in England; and after a short conversation, in which Messrs. A. M'Clean, Marshall, M. Andrews, Corbett, S. Archer, sen., J. Andrews, and some others, took part, a petition was drawn up, and unanimously adopted. It was agreed, that it should be forwarded to Lord Durham for presentation in the House of Lords, and to Mr. Lyndal for presentation in the House of Commons; and that several members should be written to, who might be thought likely to support its prayer, with a request, that they would do so.—Northern Whig.