The Waterford Mail.

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THE MINORITY.

"This is a sorry sight."—MACBETH.

The motion of Mr. O'Connell was supported by forty members, including himself and two tellers; which is the exact number predicted in his extraordinary letter, about a fortnight before he brought forward the question. A letter written by the Honorable Member on the third day of the debate, and published in one of the Dublin papers, seemed to anticipate a less overwhelming result. He says

"I never felt more buoyant in spirits, nor so strong in my hopes of repeal, as at this moment. All is not only well, but infinitely better than could have been expected."

His *buoy*, we should imagine, no longer resides on the *crest* of the wave, as when that boast left his pen. For the question is not only desperate, but it is totally expunged and obliterated by the exemplary and glorious triumph achieved, through the junction of all parties in the senate, over the most wicked, and at the same time the most despicable faction that ever disgraced a civilised nation.

The repealers are down, and every honest man in the empire exults and glories in their overthrow. Their hopes of "havoc and spoil and ruin," are blasted. We are more than ever an integral portion of the empire, and the waters of the Atlantic still lash ashore which is neither subject to Mr. O'Connell, nor tributary to General Jackson. Our lives and our possessions, our altars and firesides, have experienced a signal deliverance. England has spoken with one voice; Scotland has sent back the cry; and Ireland, in despite of violence and threats, and uproar, and cajoling and falsehood, has recorded her unequivocal determination to uphold the union. From Carrickfergus to Cape Clear,—from Orkney to Cornwall,—the national standard floats in unconquered majesty, and the universal mind, and will, and strength, and virtue of the empire, devoutly adopts and ratifies its unfading motto—"*Esto Perpetua.*"

Who are they that presume to resist this magnificient combination? Let us review them as briefly as we may; the analysis will be curious, and may be instructive:—

First, "*there are* EIGHT OF US," one-fifth of the whole crew, bound by every tie, public and domestic, to the interests of Mr. O'Connell. Their names are as follow:—Daniel Ipse, Maurice, Morgan, John, Charles, O'Connell; Fitzsimon, Finn, and Baldwin; the last, like Banquo's ghost, holds a mirror in his hand to stretch out the line, and cries, "*There are Eight Millions of us.*"

Next, after the Generalissimo and his Household, must be ranked the gentlemen of the personal staff (*Knights of the short Stick*), Messrs. Ronayne, O'Dwyer, Roe, Ruthven, Grattan, Lalor, and Barron. Is there a single name among all these which could influence the public opinion on a debate about watering or dividing a *parish pound?*—and yet here are eight more of "*Us!*" These make sixteen of the forty; or, in vulgar fractions, two-fifths of the whole strength of repeal.

Next, we take the doubtful and unwilling Conscripts, held by their pledges to vote against their wills, and rejoicing, as sincerely as any, in the failure of their own act. In this *squad* we shall take the liberty of ranking the two Macnamaras, father and son, compelled by hard necessity to keep the word of promise to the ear. Blackney also, if he can be supposed to have any opinion, has evidently done violence to it—and, if it had not been for his speech, we might say as much of Dan Callaghan. Mullins has so often changed, that it would be a venture to fix him to any precise point; but we will, even at the risk of missing his present whereabout, set him down among the champions "*dicturos dubia* pro libertate." Mr. Bellew belies his family if he is sincere; and it is difficult to account for Mr. J. H. Talbot's vote and give him credit for singleness of purpose at the same time.—At the rear of this group, more dead than alive, Sullivan of Kilkenny *saves his bacon* and protects his *beer*; even Dan gives him no credit for his discontented "*aye.*" It is but two short months since the police were fagged to death in escorting the gentleman's drays along the roads, and he was not long in learning that—

"They who brew to please—must please, to brew."

All these gentlemen were the subjects of many a watchful thought and sidelong glance, and they were placed in the centre of the battle lest they should bolt and run away. Mr. Chapman, of Westmeath, like Stanley, at Bosworth Field, found means to elude observation, and side with the victorious party. But the rest of the gentlemen we have mentioned gave their *honest* votes according to *contract*.

Colonel Butler and Sir Richard Nagle were dismissed, in 1832, from the magistracy and Deputy-Lieutenancy of their respective counties; and, therefore, without impeaching the integrity of their motives, it may at least be affirmed that they were not in a condition to form a dispassionate conclusion.

Cornelius O'Brien, it will be remembered, first addressed the county of Clare as a *non-repealer*. A hint, however, was given, that an attorney would not go down without some stronger seasoning, and in one week after that he *amended his pleas*, like a man expert at the profession, and became a conscientious repealer. This gentleman has the merit of adhering to his last declaration; for which, all things considered, he is entitled to the regards of such as feared he would have done otherwise. But, as one of *the forty*, his vote will rank as mere *quarry-weight* with the country.

We have now enumerated twenty-seven of the whole number, and leave it to the reader whether a single name above suspicion, or worthy of unmixed respect and confidence, has yet been mentioned. Our own two members might justly complain, if we de did not bestow a particular notice on them. They are both honest and respectable men in their stations; but whatever may be said by their admirers in commendation of their political independence and purity, few (we fancy) are so enthusiastic as to brag of their qualifications to "render a reason" on subjects of high national concern. On a great constitutional question therefore, if we give them credit for *independence*, we give them as much weight in the scale as their friends can claim for them.

Mr. Sheil, one of the *tellers*, made the most brilliant and least argumentative speech on that side; but it is remarkable that, neither on this, nor on any precedent occasion, did he contend for the absolute necessity of repeal. His *vote*, however, was *unequivocal*, and *no mistake*.

There remain to be accounted for, Messrs. Vigors, Lynch, Blake, Fitzsimon (N.), Fitzgerald, Galwey, Walker, O'Connor, commonly called Don, and O'Connor, commonly called Feargus. The two first, Lynch particularly, are respectable men, as we would fain account Mr. Fitzsimon also, and Messrs. Walker and Fitzgerald. Mr. O'Connell may be proud of them, but they are *no great things* for the country at large to pin its faith upon. They are not remarkable for intellect or talent, but still they are far too eminent, both in worth and wisdom, for those with whom they are associated; and we hope to see them yet in better company, and banded together for more worthy purposes. Mr. Galwey was opposed at Dungarvan to the election of Mr. Jacob, which showed some understanding, and an effort at independence. It was, however, *only an effort*; for he voted for the candidate whose pretensions he had scouted. Possibly he may have been under a similar compulsion with respect to his vote of Tuesday last.

Of Mr. Blake, all that we know is unfavourable to his character for moderation or sound judgment. O'Connor Don is *an aboriginal prince*, and one of the very few persons, possessing property in Ireland, who need not dread the spoliating consequences of such a revolution as he seems to desire; and as to the *adjutant* of the troop—his name is Feargus, and Mr. O'Connell calls him a "feather-head."

And these, reader, these are the legislative brains and sinews of repeal. These are the persons who, with the countenance of a certain Mr. Kennedy, a disappointed placeman, set themselves against the sense and the determination of the most crowded parliament that ever yet was assembled in this realm for any purpose. Is it not high time for the people of Ireland to give up the pursuit of a phantom so miserably defended, and turn to something for their joint and mutual advantage which may have at least possibility to recommend it, and in the prosecution of which men of honor, principle, and good sense, need not be ashamed to concur?—*Limerick Herald.*

REPEAL QUESTION.

DUBLIN, MAY 3.—You will naturally be anxious to learn the impression produced in this country by the recent protracted discussion on Mr. O'Connell's motion in the House of Commons. I have taken pains to ascertain the state of public feeling respecting it, and I shall briefly state the result of my observation.

There are, or rather there were, two parties on this question—Unionists and Repealers—the former consisting of Liberals and Conservatives. There are, as might be expected, many of the anti-unionists who still cling to the cause of domestic legislation;—but amongst all intelligent men of both parties *who have read the debates*, there is now a settled conviction that any further attempt to agitate repeal would be totally unavailing, and even mischievous. One English member only voted for inquiry, and it is now universally believed that if the agitation of the subject continued for half a century, and were discussed in parliament every session during that period, the result would be precisely the same. Upon this point—the entire hopelessness of carrying Repeal in the British House of Commons, or of even creating a favourable feeling regarding it in the minds of half a dozen of its members—I find that Repealers, Conservatives, and Liberals are all agreed. But here their concord ceases.

The Conservatives are in ecstacies at the result, because they anticipate, from the determined tone of the government as to the prevention of repeal agitation, that Mr. O'Connell and his party will be completely put down, and that their own faction will become important by the destruction of its opposite. They hate the repealers much, but they detest the government more, and they delight in the notion that if the popular party were suppressed, they would be able to battle with the ministry single-handed. Although it may appear strange, this is their opinion. The Tory or Conservative faction in Ireland still retain a most exaggerated notion of their consequence, and their journals, in keeping up the delusion, stop at nothing in the way of assertion. What think you of the *Mail*, on Wednesday evening, gravely assuring the public, that in consequence of the remonstrances of a deputation from the Irish Conservative members, who threatened opposition in the event of a denial of their claim, Mr. Spring Rice consented to alter his amendment from its original reading, and to render it *much more strong* than he had at first intended!!! The difficulty of finding the amendment at the close of the speech of the right hon. gentleman, was coupled with the demands of the deputation, and it was quietly insinuated that the delay was intentional, in order to give time to have the resolution altogether remodelled!! It has since come out that such a deputation did wait upon Mr. Spring Rice, but he did not consent to alter a syllable of his amendment.

So far for the Conservatives. The discussion has produced a very powerful effect upon the portion of the population who have been favourable to repeal. They were prepared for an immense majority against the question, but they were much disappointed by the insignificance of the minority. They are perfectly satisfied that their case has been *most ably* put forward by Mr. O'Connell—that all that could be urged in favour of it has been stated; but they perceive and admit that no case *can be* made out to induce the parliament of Great Britain to grant a separate and independent legislature to Ireland. This is perfectly hopeless—this is mere grasping at a shadow; but the phantom has at length disappeared. But whilst they feel that it is a waste of time to agitate repeal—they contend that much remains to be done for Ireland—that many of her worst grievances are yet to be removed; and they complain that although Ireland has advanced in many respects since the union, the representation of her prosperity as given by Mr. Spring Rice was highly exaggerated, much of it proceeding from erroneous information. I find that some of the unionists of the liberal party are in some measure of this opinion. They say that Mr. Rice, although in most essential particulars correct, has gone too far in proving prosperity, particularly as regards the progress of manufactures.

But the liberals altogether—those men whom Lord Brougham designated "the middle party in Ireland"—rejoice at the result of the discussion, because it lays the foundation for political tranquillity and the development of the great natural resources of the country; and above all, because the denunciation of political excitement is accompanied by the solemn declaration of the legislature to devote its attention to "the removal of all just causes of complaint, and to the promotion of all well-considered measures of improvement."—*Correspondent of a London Paper.*

To the Editor of the Cork Evening Herald.

SIR—Mr. Callaghan has given us a list of the numbers of persons employed in the worsted, woollen, cotton, &c., trades, in this city, before the union, and the number now employed, *shewing the falling off in the latter*; but why had not the gentleman the candour, also to give us a list of the persons employed in *breweries, distilleries, founderies, tanneries* and other branches of manufactories (*comparatively* unknown before the union) and the number now employed, which have amply compensated for the loss of the former—may I ask him is the number of new houses now building in and about this city, the quantity of money advertised to be lent, and large sums deposited in the savings' bank, no test of the increasing capital and bettered condition of the citizens? I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ANTI-REPEALER.

SIR A. AGNEW'S BILL.—We have always thought that the most hateful part of the bill was that which was directed against Sunday baking. To feel the odiousness of the attempt it is only necessary to see the poor people carrying home their hot joints, and to think of the treat they bring to many to whom treats are rare, and the cheerfulness of the holiday meal. These little things are great to little men. We happened last Sunday to see a baked pig on its way from a village oven, which argued unutterable things against Sir Andrew Agnew; the bearer was one of the labouring classes; he was conscious of the benignity of his mission; short of any unchristian pride, he was a little elevated in air above those who bore home mutton and beef; there was a manner of greater gratulation, which it was necessary to sober with an effort; he seemed to think that it was not every man who carried pig; he was distinguished by the road side, an object of envy, a man of superior possessions. Who would wish this to be otherwise? But what could have been done with the pig under the regime of Sir Andrew Agnew? The fire for roasting it would cost too much, or it would be spoiled in the roasting through want of skill; and the cares and responsibility of roasting a pig would be cast upon an unpracticed cook, who, reversing the case of Mrs Haller in the travestie of the Smiths, now, thanks to the oven, dresses herself instead of the dinner. Who can see the little comforts of the poor, and not desist the legislation that would sweep them away.—*Examiner.*

LORD ANGLESEY'S LETTER ON IRELAND.

FROM THE WEEKLY TRUE SUN.

Foreseeing that the affairs of Ireland must occupy an important share of the earliest deliberations in a reformed House of Commons, I take the occasion of my colleagues again assembling to impress on their attention the subject of a letter addressed by me to Lord Grey, on the first of August last. That letter was a repetition of the suggestions which I felt it my duty to make at different periods for many months preceding, in reference to some large measures of *justice** towards this country.

Every day's experience during that period, and still more since the date of that letter, strengthens the views which I then submitted, and shows more clearly the necessity of such *concessions*, as well as the danger of their further *delay*. I at once concede to my colleagues the magnitude of the obstructions to their benevolent intentions in respect to Ireland; but while I admit that its state is the chief amongst their difficulties, I maintain that its relief is the first relief of the *government*. For some, though not for all of the essentials in that relief. I beg leave to refer to my letter above mentioned, containing a list of measures I proposed, from which, with the important exception of the processions' bill, little deduction has since been made.

First and foremost in importance, and in its immediate pressure, is the question of a reform in the Protestant Church of Ireland. This establishment, which at *all times far exceeded* the religious wants of the Protestant congregations, has hitherto been upheld by the state mainly on the ground that it served the temporal use of consolidating the connexion of the two countries. But this service it *no longer performs*. Instead of strengthening the *connexion it weakens it*. Any government henceforth pledged to maintain that establishment as it now exists, must be *brought into constant and permanent collision with public opinion, and the prejudices and passions of the Irish people*. However attached myself to the doctrines of the Protestant Church, and however anxious to discountenance any violent changes in its temporal condition, it is *impossible* for me not to see that the prevailing resistance to its legal pecuniary claims is only *symtomatic of a deep rooted and wide spread* conviction in the minds of the Irish community, that the continuance of this establishment in its present extent and splendor *is no longer justified by the condition of this country*, and that the time has arrived for such just and practical reforms in respect of it, as may eventually place at the disposal of the state *a national fund to be applied to necessary national purposes*.

Such I have been *reluctantly* compelled to feel is the general and unchangeable *opinion of the Irish people* upon this subject; and I am *equally impressed* with the apprehension that, unless the parliament *takes the lead* in the work of *sow inevitable innovation*, the recent confederacy against tithes will prove to have been *only the first* of a series of deplorable struggles between the government and the *national antipathies*; that every day during which those struggles are *protracted*, the government will find itself less in a condition of imposing its own terms; and that, sooner or later, the final result must be an *extorted and undignified compliance with demands which we had not the foresight* (or rather, perhaps, the power) *to concede*. I have already submitted to the cabinet the outlines of a plan of such modifications in the church property of Ireland as the exigencies of the times appeared to me to require.

By that plan, to which at present I need only generally refer, the exasperating qualities of tithe, as an impost *exacted* from the Catholic occupant, are avoided, and the fund itself made available for *important national objects*; while, by the suggested improvements in the management of the church lands, the Protestant clergy would be secured in the enjoyment of their existing incomes, subject only to deductions little exceeding the present costs of collection. That plan contemplated no diminution of the numbers of the Protestant hierarchy—and, if offered in time, would, I am perfectly convinced, have satisfied the church and the public. Whether it *still* would satisfy the latter, *I consider to be very doubtful*. This has proved to be one of those questions upon which the public mind, when once powerfully excited, is *never stationary*. The daily discussion of it, both here and in England, have so impressed upon all classes the necessity of extensive changes, and the *reasonableness* and the practicability of rendering those changes beneficial to the public at large, that I begin to question whether it now can be safely insisted upon, under any modification of the Irish church, that its members should be permanently continued in their present *numbers*. On the contrary, a strong impression has been *forced* upon me, that no measure of adjustment, however satisfactory in other respects, will perfectly meet the emergency, which does not *include such a gradual reduction* of superfluous members, as shall finally bring down the numbers of its dignitaries and officiating ministers to a scale commensurate with the religious wants of *the Protestant community*. It is not in a spirit of rash innovation, but because I have fully the fear of events before *my eyes*, that I can bring myself thus early to familiarise my mind to the *expediency of appeasing the national demands* by some such timely provision as, without violating the rights of *existing incumbents*, would ultimately secure by pacific means, a *reduction far from adverse* to the true *interests of religion*, and holding out the prospect, at no distant day, of a separate fund to alleviate the burden of a system of poor laws.

But to whatever extent it may be found wise or possible that a church reform ought to be attempted, I cannot too earnestly impress upon the cabinet as a matter *vitally* affecting the public peace of Ireland, that no permanent *diminution of agitation and discontent* can be expected until it be announced that some reform in the establishment is meditated. I cannot permit myself to be lulled into security by any *partial* abatement of resistance to the payment of tithes. I consider this abatement (such as it is) to be merely temporary, and to be attributable in part to the formidable attitude assumed by the government to *vindicate* the law as it now stands—in part to the prosecutions instituted—in part to the intervening excitement of the coming elections—and perhaps still more than to any other cause, to the *general importation* that the popular warning, so *distinctly* and *loudly* given, will not be *lost upon the Government* and the *Legislature*. The present comparative suspension of violence affords *us breathing time*, and it is for us to profit by it. If we count upon it as lasting, we shall, I fear, too soon discover that we obtained *a truce*, not *a victory*. Among the other measures of relief to Ireland, suggested in the letter already referred to, were

Grand and Petty Jury Bills—Poor Laws—Labour Rates—Processions' Bill—Special Constables' Bill—Constabulary Bill—Arms and Gunpowder Bill—Payment of the Catholic Church.

A detailed consideration of these several topics would far exceed the limits of the present or any single communication, but I cannot even thus incidently refer to the last without observing that a state provision for the Catholic clergy, accompanied by an extensive reform in the establishment at Maynooth, appears to me to rank, perhaps, next in importance to the adjustment of the Protestant church. I shall be prepared at any time to furnish the necessary details upon the subject, and feel assured that they will be found to justify my own conviction that the present dependant state of the Catholic church, and the actual character and temper of its priesthood, resulting from the original defects in the College of Maynooth, are prominent amongst the concurring causes which diffuse through this country a spirit of disquiet and distrust in the authorities; and which, if not removed, *threaten before long to leave the King's government in Ireland without any party but the King's troops*. Whilst I urge thus distinctly upon the ministry the pressing claims of this country to their prompt interposition, they will not mistake the tone of earnestness for that of complaint. I do not forget that it was the chief calamity of the present government to have received Ireland from other hands, suffering and agitated as it has since continued; nor when I advert to the *events of its history*, can I altogether dismiss the impression that some such ordeal of agitation as we have witnessed, and are witnessing, *was inevitable*. The paramount importance of Catholic emancipation had so *absorbed the attention* of the nation, as to leave it little time for exploring its *other grievances*. That great measure at length was passed, but coupled with a fatal admission that it was a surrender to force, *not a concession to justice*. This produced its full deleterious effect in Ireland; and when we came into office we found her popular leaders seeing very clearly that much remained to be redressed, but animated by a seditious confidence in the efficacy of *clamorous demands* and threats of physical force for the attainment of even *justifiable objects*. This spirit was in fierce operation when I arrived, at the close of the year 1830, to resume the Government of Ireland. I found at my command a summary law to repress the abuse of popular privileges, and I unhesitatingly applied it. *The foremost Agitator* of the country was successfully persecuted, and the spell of his influence for the *moment dissolved*. If he ultimately escaped, it was through the accidental expiration of the law to which he had been made amenable. Neither that nor any similiar restrictive law has been renewed; and I cannot regret that ample time should be given to the experiment of governing the country (however difficult the task) by no methods but the enforcement of the ordinary laws. The experiment may prove to be a failure, and new powers be required for the preservation of the peace; but should such be the event, I greatly fear that it will be BECAUSE we shall be found to have OVERLOOKED in the licentious exhibitions of the national discontent, *the proper remedies for the evils from which it springs*; because even now while I write—and the Irish people are calling too *vehemently, I admit*, for healing measures—*I am unable to answer them by any other law* than the Riot Act upon the point of the bayonet.

I have thus laid before my colleagues, in the spirit of confidential sincerity to which they are entitled, an outline of my reviews on the present position of affairs in Ireland. I do so, however, bearing fully in my recollection the nature and extent of the difficulties against which they may have to contend; I see the possibility of an INTRACTABLE House of Commons; I am aware of the *composition* and TEMPER of the House of Lords. I know that the times have PASSED, when the will of the *Minister could determine the acts of the Legislature*; still I cannot refrain from urging upon the attention of my colleagues the claims of this *suffering and too long neglected country* to a participation in the benefit of that enlightened policy, which has already conferred so *much upon other parts of the Empire*.

ANGLESEY.

Phœnix Park, 9th October, 1832.

* The words in italics are not so in the original. They had been marked for reference, we presume; and the printer, not having been instructed to the contrary, has set them up accordingly.—ED. W. T. S.

IRISH FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

The number for the present month contains a vast quantity of useful information, not inferior to any of its predecessors. The following is its Agricultural Calendar for May:—

"Finish planting potatoes, and sow Swedish turnips; buck wheat may also be sown yet; when the potatoes are planted, and the turf cut, let drains and ditches be scoured, and mud drawn; be particular to weed potatoes, corn, and flax, before the weeds ripen their seed, for one year's seeding makes seven year's weeding; weeds mixed with quick lime soon rot, and are fine manure."

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MAY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to sow peas and beans, and top those now coming into flower; it is not usual to top peas, yet it makes them produce fruit earlier, if not more abundant; prick out celery, and plant out a few ridges for early use; if a little seed is now sown, it will come in spring; spinnage and turnips should also be sown; plant out savoy, Brussels sprouts and cabbages; this is the best time to sow brocoli for a full crop; a little cauliflower seed may also be sown.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Wall fruit, which was set too abundantly, will require thinning; superabundant shoots should be rubbed off before they acquire much strength; gooseberry bushes should be treated in the same way; and if raspberry stools were divested of the weakest shoots in the early part of summer, those which remain would be more healthful, as they would have more air and sun; rub off the buds below the grafts which were worked this season; water strawberries; mulch, i. e. spread a coat of rotted dung on the surface of fruit tree borders, and water fruit trees with liquid manure, such as the drainage from dunghills.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Stir the surface of pink and carnation beds, pulverised earth being found to prevent evaporation from the soil; the plants should also be watered with water in which manure had been mixed; remove auriculas from the blow-house, as soon as they have done flowering, to a situation in the open air, where they will not be exposed to the midday sun, the bulbs may be taken up as soon as their leaves turn yellowish, they should be laid on their sides for a few days with a couple of inches of dry earth in a place exposed to the sun, by which means much of the moisture by which they are rotted in the winter will be exhaled; sow annuals for a succession, and propogate perannuals, slips, and cuttings; plants may be removed from the green-house towards the end of the month; evergreens may be planted in moist weather.

ARBORICULTURAL CALENDAR.—Fell oak, save bark, thin coppice, and all other kinds of woods and plantations; sow larch and other fir-seeds; water seedlings, which, unless well watched, birds will not fail to destroy; fence and drain for future plantations, and destroy weeds in the nursery.

THE OATH OF THE UNIONISTS.—I [each party to repeat his name], being in the presence of Almighty God and this assembly, do voluntarily declare that I will persevere in maintaining and supporting a brotherhood know by the name of the United Operative of the Grand National Consolidated Trades' Union of Great Britain and Ireland; and I do further promise that I will, to the utmost of my power, assist them upon all just and lawful occasions to obtain a just remuneration for our labor; nor will I ever knowingly fill the situation of, or finish the work of, any brother who has left his employer in obedience to the ordinances and regulations of the Consolidated Union aforesaid; and I call the Mighty power who made me to witness this my most solemn obligation, by which I bind myself that neither hopes nor fears, rewards nor punishments, or even the law of life itself, shall ever induce me, directly or indirectly, to give information respecting any thing contained in this lodge; and that I will neither write, nor cause to be written, any thing appertaining thereto upon paper, or upon any thing else whatsoever, but for the purposes of the aforesaid Union; and I further promise to keep inviolable all its rules, signs, and secrets. Neither will I ever give consent to have any of its moneys divided or appropriated to any other purposes than to the uses of this lodge, and for the end of the aforesaid Consolidated Union.—And may God keep me steadfast in this my most solemn obligation.

REMUNERATION TO CAPTAIN ROSS.—We are happy to learn that a select committee of the House of Commons has agreed to recommend a vote of £5,000 to the gallant Captain Ross.

LADIES' FASHIONS.

DRESS.—Paille de riz, and pou de soie, are, as we predicted, the favourite materials for the new hats and bonnets; it appears likely that the former will remain so during the summer months. We understand that Italian straw, of the plain kind, will be much in request; and although it is yet early in the season, we have seen several crape hats. Morning bonnets of a very close kind will be generally adopted. We have seen some of white pou de soie made to wear over a small morning cap. They were trimmed with very rich plain ribbons, or with points of gros-de-Naples, which formed the brides. Some had the edge of the brim bordered with a ruche, others were worn with crepe lisse veils. This is a becoming style of morning bonnet, and very appropriate. Hats in half dress have the brims wide, and standing very much out from the forehead, but close at the sides; the crowns are high; the favourite form is the chapeau capote, particularly those of rice straw, trimmed with a wreath a la Ceres, composed of ears of corn intermixed with rich ribbon and straw. Some few rice straw bonnets are trimmed with feathers. The bouquet is composed of either two or three short plumes; it is placed high on the left side of the crown. The brides are always placed outside of the brim, so as to keep it close upon the cheeks; they tie in a full bow under the chin. We may now affirm with certainty that pelisses will be very fashionable in outdoor dress; but we have nothing to add to the observations we made upon them last months.—*Court Magazine.*

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

WALKING-DRESS.—A sky-blue frock, made double-breasted; the collar and breast to roll to the waist; the skirts and breasts are faced with satin, the colour of the cloth, and the collar is velvet of corresponding colour. Waistcoat of brown figured velvet, single-breasted, with a close folding collar. Trowsers of yellow drab elastic kerseymere.

DRESS COAT.—The most fashionable colour is the mulberry of all shades. The dress coat is cut rather longer in the waist, the backside seam more straight; the hip buttons not to spring, but to stand within from 2¼ to 2½ inches apart; the skirts narrow, and the coat rather shorter; lappels rather shorter in front, and by no means to look downwards; the buttons at lappel to stand near the edge, and then gradually thrown back towards the sye. The collars are lower behind, and the whole breast is boldly thrown back, which shows to advantage the breast facing; this is always of satin the colour of the cloth. It must be remembered that the satin breast facing comes to the edge of the lappel facing, consequently on the turn over side there is no cloth seen but the stripe of cloth called the lappel facing. The collar is either of cloth or velvet, same colour. Frocks are fitted up about the breast and facings with satin in the same manner; and the foregoing description of the dress coat is that of the most fashionable frock in every particular. Velvet collars are universal for frocks, and sometimes velvet facings are added, but they seem too heavy for summer, satin is best.—N.B. The skirts must be lined with the same.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

PREVAILING COLOURS FOR MAY.—Pale blue, myrtle green, lilac not too bright, two shades of rose colour, and mauve.

NAVAL HUMOUR.—Of one of our naval humorists, it is said, that when purposely closing to "speak" the stately ship of a pompous peer, whose military hand, to add to the dignity of dinner, and to promote, as it were, taciturnity of table, had, in all the pride and circumstance of martial music, been performing on the poop aloft, he "traced up" to his peek a grunting pig, exclaiming, "How does your Lordship like *my* band."—*Capt. Glascock's Naval Sketch book.*

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.—Having just touched on the subject of patents, I will take the liberty of remarking how exceedingly defective and oppressive appears the present law relating thereto, according to which, an inventor, whatever time and money he may have employed or expended in perfecting his invention, besides paying for a patent for the United Kingdom about 350 guineas, can only procure a right for fourteen years, whilst the writer or publisher of a book or map, however worthless, obtains one without cost (except a few copies of the work when entered at Stationers' Hall) for twenty eight years! Can any thing be more palpably partial, or more glaringly unjust? Is this cherishing and patronising ingenuity and genius?—*Bakewell's Observations.*

SIR JOHN DOYLE AND HIS WHISTLING.—In a pamphlet just published, respecting the war in Portugal, is a curious description of the above gallant officer:—"I found him a very merry, pleasant fellow; ready to promise all that I required, but with very little power to perform. I must at the same time do him the justice to say that I certainly believe he would if he could. I dined with him that day, and frequently afterwards; he has such an extraordinary mania for whistling that he can hardly wait for the removal of the cloth before he addresses you with—'Shall I whistle to you?' Certainly the sounds that he produces are very sweet, and I have often found great pleasure in listening to him."

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A cat belonging to Mr. Haskard, at the Bird-in-hand Sheep-lane, Nottingham, lately kittened a young one with two heads. This capricious production of nature lived a short time. It had two perfect mouths, tongues, and nostrils divided by a membrane; the lower jaw of each mouth had quite distinct articulations.

POPULATION OF ST. PETERSBURG.—The Russian journals give a statement of the present population of St. Petersburg. The number of male inhabitants is 291,290, and of females 153,845; total amount 445,135. In this number, 1,968 are ecclesiastics, 38,994 belong to the nobility, and 47,548 to the army.

POPULATION.—A square mile contains 3,097,600 square yards, and, at the rate of four persons, large and small, to a square yard, 12,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded, without inconvenience, into a square mile, and could be walked round in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, of which the Grecians represent one end at seeing the sun rise, and the other at seeing him at the same instant set, could have been ranged in close order on a field of an hundred acres, and could all have heard the voice of one speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth about nine hundred millions, would not fill a circle of ten miles in diameter; they might, therefore, be ridden round in an hour, by Mr Osbaldiston, and might hear a bell placed in the centre.

Beware, says a modern writer, of those who are homeless by choice. Show me a man who cares no more for one place than another, and I will show you in that same person one who loves nothing but himself.

In consequence of the prior claim of Mr. R. Colborne, we understand that Mr. Montgomery Martin has given up his design to start for Wells.—*Globe.*

NEW POTATOES.—A sample of very fine new potatoes, grown in the open air, was left at our office yesterday. They are much larger than pigeons' eggs, and quite firm, and they do not appear to have been forced.—*Wexford Conservative.*

RIOT AT ROSS.—A riot occurred at the fair of Ross on Saturday last, when some of the Police were attacked and beaten by the country people. An unusual number of persons appeared intoxicated on the fair day of the above town, and as the peasantry seem to be inclined to indulge in the use of ardent spirits, they will soon have an opportunity of gratifying their immortal propensities more abundantly, as an extensive Distillery is about being built in the immediate vicinity of the town. In our next we will notice the impolicy of government having the duty on spirits so low; and continuing that on malt, whereby the lower classes have no encouragement for making or consuming beer in preference to ardent spirits;—the low rate of licence for the sale of spirits, and the want of caution and discrimination on the part of the Magistrates in granting them.—*Wexford Conservative.*

DEATH OF THE MARSHAL OF THE KING'S BENCH PRISON.—Yesterday morning, died at his country-house, at Fulham, William Jones, Esq., aged 84, nearly half of which period he has filled the valuable office which is now vacant. At one period the emoluments arising from the sale of the rules to prisoners was immense, but that source of income has been much diminished since the passing of the last insolvent acts, which precludes residents in the rules from petitioning the court.

Waterford Mail.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday, May 5.

Petitions for the better observance of the Sabbath were presented by the Bishop of London, from 448 shopkeepers of Chelsea; from certain inhabitants of Islington; from Denham, in Essex, and several other places; and by the Bishop of Gloucester, from several places within his diocese.

THE SABBATH.

The Earl of WICKLOW presented a petition from Raphoe on the subject of the Sabbath, complaining of the habitual profanation of that day by all classes of people, and praying for the speedy adoption of some measure calculated to ensure its better observance. The petitioners remarked upon the impropriety of his Majesty's ministers holding cabinet councils and great political dinners upon Sundays (a laugh.) They urged that these practices should be discontinued, and that the gates of the different parks in the metropolis, should be shut upon the Sabbath. The noble earl said he concurred generally in the sentiment of the petition, with the exception, however, of the suggestion respecting the park-gates. To shut up the park, which afforded the means of so much healthful exercise and innocent recreation upon the Sabbath, would, he thought, be an act of cruelty, and especially towards the lower orders (hear, hear.) He thought, however, that the example of cabinet dinners upon the Sabbath might be dispensed with, and that it was most desirable the government should bring forward some measure upon the subject, in order to keep it out of the hands of the canting hypocritical fanatics of the day.

The LORD CHANCELLOR denied that cabinet dinners took place on the Sabbath; but he said it was sometimes impossible to avoid holding meetings of the cabinet on that day. His lordship urged the necessity of careful legislation on this subject, especially as he was of opinion that there was now a much more strict observance of the Sabbath than formerly.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY gave notice, that on Friday he would move the second reading of the Roman Catholic marriages (Scotland) bill, and on Monday the second reading of the Scotch entails bill.

A discussion ensued on the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, for the production of papers relative to the affairs of Oude, which ended in the papers being granted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday, May 5.

The early sitting of the house was first occupied with a discussion upon the recent petition emanating from some young members of the Cambridge University, against the admission of the Dissenters.

Several petitions were next presented from the Dissenters, calling for relief from church rates.

Mr. O'CONNELL contended for the justice and expediency of having a complete separation between church and state.

A petition was presented by Mr. EVANS, M.P. for the county Dublin, against the Kingstown railway. The same member stated that he had a petition complaining of the state of the Irish fisheries, which he postponed presenting until Mr. Littleton should be in his place.

Mr. F. SHAW presented three petitions from places in Ireland, for a better observance of the Sabbath.

A petition was presented by Mr. Young, from Cavan, for a better observance of the Sabbath; one from the county Dublin, by Mr. Buckingham, against any legislation for the better keeping of the Lord's day; the same honourable member presented a petition against the extension of summary power to magistrates in the administration of justice.

Mr. E. TENNENT presented a petition in favour of the Belbridge road bill.

THE PENSION LIST.

Mr. W. HARVEY brought forward his motion on the pension list, which took precedence of the orders of the day. The honorable gentleman commenced by observing, that he was rendered incompetent by illness to do justice to the subject; but, as he was determined to place the question on grounds of public principle, he should not find it necessary to consume much of the time of the house. He remarked upon the happy coincidence that the motion respecting the amendment of the poor laws stood upon the order book for the same evening, because it was similar in design to the proposition he was about to submit. The poor of England were to submit to new regulations, which would check the system of granting allowances where no equivalent was received; but they would have no reason to complain when they should see the same rules applied to the higher classes, and all paupers excluded from the pension list, except those who were entitled on the ground of merit, or actual services rendered. After alluding to the amendment, (said to be contemplated by Mr. Strutt,) of the nature of which he was totally ignorant, the honourable gentleman adverted to the meeting of members convened by Lord Althorp, in Downing-street, on Saturday, and arraigned the conduct of the government in thus endeavouring to prejudice the opinion of a "deliberative assembly," which was bound to hear and decide on the merits of all questions submitted for its consideration. This cant of "deliberative assembly" has been (said the honourable member) the ready answer of both Whigs and Tories against the principle of election pledges; but now when ministers see danger approaching, they have no hesitation in stultifying their own arguments, in order to keep their places. The honourable gentlemen then entered into the details of the pension list, and concluded by submitting his motion, in the shape of an address to the Crown for an inquiry into the consideration of such pensions as were in the list ordered by the House of Commons, in August, 1833, with a view that such persons only should remain in the receipt of the public money as had just claims on the royal beneficence.

The motion was seconded by Mr. O'CONNELL.

Lord ALTHORP opposed the motion, and stated the proposition contained in it was objectionable, as it was his opinion that the persons whose names were on the pension list (though he admitted many of them ought not to be there) had still a legal right to remain during the life of his present Majesty, whose word was pledged for their continuance.

Mr. STRUTT declared it to be his wish to see no improper name on the pension list, and said he believed it was the wish of the public more to prevent improper persons being on the pension list than to abolish the rights of the present pensioners. He moved, as an amendment, for a committee to inquire into the pensions now charged on the civil list, with a view to learn what abuses occurred in granting them.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. ROMILLY.

Lord ALTHORP objected to the amendment, as a mode of proceeding from which there could be no satisfactory result. He knew, he said, the course he was taking in supporting the pension list would expose him to the reproach of his former allies, but he was prepared for the consequences.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Jervis supported the motion, while Mr. Byng opposed both the original motion and the amendment.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, as the leader of the Tories, congratulated the ministers upon the manly tone they assumed in resisting the motion.

Mr. SHEIL spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. ROTCH, in moving a second amendment, remarked that it was an unreformed parliament that had sanctioned the pension list.

In opposing the original motion and amendment,

Mr. STANLEY declared that if the motion for the address were carried, he would not disgrace himself by bringing up such an address to his Sovereign.

He was replied to by Mr. O'Connell.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For Mr. Harvey's motion	148
Against it	330
Majority against the motion ..	242

The house then divided on Mr. Strutt's amendment, when there appeared—

For the amendment	230
Against it	311
Majority against the amendment	81

The second reading of the poor law amendment bill was deferred till Friday.

The resolution of the Committee on the Church Temporalities Bill, to the effect that £1,000,000 be advanced by the Commissioners for the loan of Exchequer Bills to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, &c., was reported, and a Bill to carry it into effect was ordered to be brought in.

The second reading of the house tax repeal bill was fixed for next day.

Mr. FLEETWOOD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to promote the better observance of the Sabbath, which was opposed, and, after a division, the debate was adjourned till Wednesday.

The Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey Regulation) Bill, and the English and Irish Judgments Bill, were read a first time. Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain.—Lorenzo, it is said, has been beaten at Leria, by General Eraso, and Quesado and El Pastor have suffered a second defeat, at a place called Los dos Hermanos, by General Zumalacarregny. In Castile, Merino and other chiefs are in active operation, and every thing announces that a busy campaign is about to commence. We think that General Rodil will not long remain in Portugal.

Portugal.—His Majesty's brig *Savage* arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, bringing advices from Lisbon to the 29th ult. The greatest disorder reigns in the councils of Don Pedro, and his tyrannical conduct is the topic of general complaint. Colonel Bacon has published a letter, explaining the reasons why he resigned the command of the cavalry; he was led to that step from the gross injustice displayed towards his men; while his corps was obedient to orders, "other corps were either in open mutiny or deserting in numbers."

THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.

The following, we have reason to believe, will turn out to be the principal stipulations of the treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal which has given rise to so much speculation during the last ten days:—

1st. Don Pedro binds himself to expel Don Carlos from Portugal and to publish an amnesty in favour of such of the adherents of Don Miguel as may, within a limited time, desert the cause of that sovereign.

2d. The Queen Regent of Spain binds herself to send an army into Portugal to assist in placing Donna Maria upon the throne.

3d His Britannic Majesty binds himself to lend the aid of such a fleet as may be deemed necessary to co-operate with the land forces of his allies in settling the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

4th. The King of the French binds himself to contribute to the objects of the league such aid of every kind, as the other three contracting parties may jointly demand.

The Mail.

Waterford, Saturday, May 10.

Extract from a private letter, dated Paris, April 30th, 1834:—The rows here, had they continued, would not have driven us away. I was rather entertained than otherwise as long as the tumult lasted, to see the military parading the streets and couriers galloping in every direction. There were upwards of 20,000 troops in Paris, all *determined* to act as the event proved. There were at least 400 lives lost, including 150 of the troops. I think it will be some time before another row be attempted. Cornelius and I went to see the scene of action the next morning, we visited one house in which 14 people were killed. From that house the people killed a captain and some of the national guards. All the bye streets in the neighbourhood were barricaded and the paving stones taken to the tops of the houses, which were thrown down on the troops as they passed, and in this manner many of them were killed; but the inhabitants of the houses invariably suffered, as the troops rushed in and killed every individual they found in them. Of course some innocent persons must have perished.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the extent and tendency of the ministerial measure respecting the Irish tithe, the tone adopted by Mr. O'Connell last night, if it is to be regarded as an indication of his disposition to drop agitation, and apply his powerful mind and talents to the practical and attainable amelioration of the social state of his country, will afford a source of satisfaction to all the dispassionate and impartial well-wishers of Ireland. We are the more disposed to hope that such will prove the fact from an unusual sobriety of tone in the Dublin Repeal papers received to-day in advertence to the recent discussion, in respect to which some sensible and able London correspondence is at length supplied. We are sincerely of opinion that for the furtherance of all the most sound and defensible objects of the party headed by Mr. O'Connell, an immediate cessation of mere artificial agitation will be most expedient. It cannot be long concealed, even from the most obtuse of the Irish Repealers, that the question has been settled by an overwhelming expression of opinion; and nothing is at once more petty and more futile on such occasions than a miserable and splenetic perseverance in annoyance to no end. Mr. O'Connell is too acute a man not to feel convinced of this, as well as of the insensible degradation ensured by a long continuance in a course resembling the efforts of a squirrel in a cage. Without any sort of sacrifice of rational consistency he may now forsake the subject of repeal, and exercise his powerful energies both in effecting great good and repressing great evil for his country. His adoption of such a course, let who will hold the reins of government, will always give him great influence in the imperial legislature, and he will then supply in his own person, and by his own example, a proof not only that Irish interests are duly represented, but that when firmly and soberly advocated, should an inclination to neglect them exist, it would be unaccompanied by the power. We confess we look with much interest to the line of conduct the hon. and learned member may be about to adopt at home.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

In the Commons on Tuesday, during the early sitting, Dissenters' petitions to a great number were presented.

An arrangement relative to the presentation of petitions was adopted, to the effect that a select committee of five or seven gentlemen be appointed to sit on Thursday of the preceding week for the purpose of receiving information and arranging the presentation of petitions—to ascertain the number and nature of the petitions, and then to appoint certain days for the distinct classes of petitions, as Monday for agricultural petitions, and if there were a great number, Wednesday also for the same purpose. Petitions received by members on Thursday, of the classes appointed for presentation, to be included in the same day's paper.

In the evening Mr. Robinson stated his intention to bring forward his motion relative to Portugal on the house going into a supply committee on Friday next.

Some motions were postponed to make way for the adjourned debate on the Irish tithe bill. Mr. Ronayne moved an amendment—"that the bill be read that day six months." After a lengthened debate the house divided, when there appeared for the amendment 52, against it 248; majority 196.

Two select committees were appointed relative to the judges' salaries in the Supreme Court of Scotland, and the expediency of putting a fixed duty on teas.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

Mr. Jacob, the *pledged* Repealer has very little chance of being returned for the Borough of Dungarvan. Mr. John O'Connell has said so, and who can doubt him.

Neither Pierse George Barron nor Mr. E. Jacob has yet addressed the electors of Dungarvan, though they are actively canvassing. The election will take place on Monday next.

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

From this city 1,626 emigrants sailed last month for America.

(From our London Correspondent.)

May 7, 1834.

On Monday an address to the Crown, to revise the pension list, was moved by Mr. Whittle Harvey, to which Mr. Strutt moved an amendment, "that an inquiry be made into the charges on the civil list, with a view to ascertain what abuses arise out of such grants and charges against the resolution of the house made in February last." This is the substance of the amendment—I could not catch the exact words. The motion and the amendment were negatived—the former by a majority of 242 out of 538, and the latter by 81 out of 541. It may be more intelligible to state the numbers thus:—

Against the original motion	390
For it	148
Majority.....	242
Against the amendment	311
For it	230
Majority.....	81

The ministers certainly would not have had such decided majorities, were it not the opinion of the house that the government should be strongly supported at a moment when so much insubordination existed out of doors; and Mr. Whittle Harvey has added very little to his importance, by having volunteered his services, in conjunction with the *Liberator*, to the revolutionists. Mr. Harvey is a man of first rate ability, and as a debater stands second to no man in the house. Notwithstanding his defeat in the present instance, the opinions promulgated by him on the civil list, are certainly making considerable way in the country. This gentleman is member for Colchester, and some of the incidents of his life possess considerable interest. You are aware that for some time he has made great exertion to be admitted as a member of the bar without success. The cause of his rejection was, that while practising as an attorney, he purchased an estate, the title of which he was employed to investigate in his professional capacity for another. His defence appears to many honorable persons quite satisfactory. He states that when the estate was purchased by himself, the title was defective, and therefore, he could not recommend another to do what he might feel at liberty to hazard himself. The motion under consideration having excited so much attention, I thought these particulars might prove interesting to your readers.

I was surprised to see Mr. O'Connell in the house. Rumour had it that he set off on Sunday, in company with Ebenezer, the Hebrew candidate for Dungarvan; but Mr. Pierse George Barron having been promised the earnest co-operation of the Duke's friends, I suppose he anticipates the signal defeat of the contemptible minion he would force upon the injured people of that deluded, and, I regret to add, perjured borough. But I understand the Irish Rufus—Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and that sage and enlightened statesman, Master Johnny O'Connell—have gone over with the Wexford serf to perpetuate the impudent humbug which has been hitherto so successfully practised. But the honour of the country, and the character and interests of the conscientious portion of the constituency, forbid their success.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

(From our Dungarvan Correspondent.)

Friday.

I have been just informed that a report was circulated with some industry in Waterford that Mr. Pierse George Barron would not contest this borough with the *courteous* and *independent* stranger whom Mr. O'Connell would force upon us. This conduct is just in character with all the discreditable proceedings of the *respectable* patriots with whom this deluded country is disgraced and infested. I have heard also with regret that persons have been engaged in propagating this false report, who had better attend to the directions of their superiors and the duties of their calling. For the gratification of those men, permit me to inform you that Mr. Barron will stand, and his success is certain, in spite of all the base stratagems and heartless machinations of the contemptible "faction" with whom such *patriots* are identified. No man who wishes to see Dungarvan prosper, or who is desirous to serve the poor, can for a moment encourage the disgraceful and indecent conduct of the disaffected and reckless messengers sent amongst us, not only to outrage the feelings of the respectable inhabitants, but to set the poor people at their best friends and protectors While I deplore this state of things, I can inform you to a certainty that Dungarvan will in a few days take a decided step to redeem itself from the foul stains of ingratitude and perjury with which it stands at present convicted, in selecting Mr. Pierse George Barron as its honoured and truly independent representative.

MR. JACOB AND THE REPEALERS.

On Wednesday evening the repealers assembled to meet Mr. Jacob, one of the candidates for Dungarvan, accompanied by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P. and Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., who arrived here from Bristol, per the *Nora Creina*. After landing, the above gentlemen were accompanied along the Quay, to Mr. Cummins's Hotel, by a number of the poorest persons we have ever beheld in any procession; we did not observe a single gentleman from city or county join in it. On their way near Barronstrand-street, Mr. O'Connor was raised upon the shoulders of some of the people to carry him to the Hotel, but whether from the weight of the Hon. Gentleman, or the awkwardness of the carriers, he was abruptly lowered from his elevated station, and proceeded on foot to the hotel. About an hour afterwards Mr. O'Connor appeared at one of the hotel windows, and addressed his auditory, who, by this time, appeared to have gained an accession of strength, in the appearance of some respectable citizens from curiosity to have a glance at *King* Feargus.

Mr. O'Connor then addressed the repealers. He was sorry to observe the emaciated assemblage, and half-dressed artisans who appeared before him. Nothing, he said, but the Repeal of the Union could ever restore Ireland to its rank among nations, and raise her population from misery, to enjoy the comforts of civilised society, and the products of the land. He had been at all the radical meetings in England, and he hoped that Irishmen would be soon united to them in heart and soul. The repeal question never stood upon a surer foundation than at present, notwithstanding the opposition of the aristocracy and wealth of the country. He asked the unwashed artisans would they not a second time bet out of a successful horse at a race? and of course was responded to. He then recommended the people of Waterford to again return Mr. Jacob for the representation of Dungarvan. He hoped they would not return a member who would take place under *any government*, which he was determined never to do himself; and to return a person who would vote for the extinction of tithes, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and the right of *the people* to choose their own magistrates. He proceeded in this strain for some time, when

Mr. John O'Connell addressed the auditors, and said—"I have heard that you expected my father instead of myself, and I am sorry that he has not come, for *he could make a speech*, which I cannot; but when I will go home, I shall let him know how glad the people of Waterford would be to see him" (cheers, and cries of "so we would, and long life to you.")

Mr. O'Connell being unable to proceed farther, and the multitude being anxious to hear another speaker,

Mr. O'Connor again came forward, and said that Mr. Jacob was making himself *handsome* to appear before them. At length,

Mr. Jacob appeared and said he was come to be again returned by the people of Dungarvan. The House of Commons had brought a charge of bribery against him, but still he depended on the people's exertions to return him as their pledged representative, and said he must not return without an M.P. to his name (cries of "you shall not").

The gentleman being unmitigated in speech-making, though prompted, was compelled to retire abruptly, and the members and would-be member, shortly afterwards set out for Dungarvan, amidst the shouts of a rabble, who quietly dispersed to their places of abode.

GAS LIGHT.

We understand the gas will not be lighted for the ensuing four months. It appears that several of the lamps have been already taken down. Why is this? Is it because the Corporation contract with Mr. Walpole has expired, that the citizens are to indulge in reprehensible listlessness where the protection of their own persons, their families, and properties, are so deeply concerned. There can be no better safeguard than light, and will they continue to subject themselves to the tender mercies of the profligate and drunken vagabonds of both sexes who infest our streets and lanes as soon as the darkness of night sets in. Is it not a shame that such a city as Waterford, containing a population of nearly 30,000 inhabitants, should be in a complete state of darkness for so long a period, without something being done to remedy the defect? The subject is one of great importance, and if our worthy chief magistrate would take the matter up, we have no doubt but the citizens at large would second his efforts to remedy, in this respect, our municipal arrangements. Should the city again be unfortunately visited with the epidemic which is yet taking its rounds through the country—in what situation would the inhabitants be at night? No accommodation or protection for the afflicted, or for medical men, or clergymen, or messengers. Neither have we a regularly established watch. Almost every town of any note in the kingdom is properly provided with these essential requisites, while the citizens of Waterford appear totally to disregard the risque to which their lives and properties are nightly exposed, without any such protection. The police patrol, we admit, are attentive on their walk; but they are too few, and cannot proceed in detached bodies. In the remote parts of the town, and in all places where they happen not to be at the moment, every species of outrage and robbery may be practised by the nocturnal marauder with impunity. We trust we have said enough on this subject to induce the interference of the proper authorities, as well as the respectable and influential portion of the citizens.

Departures per the *Nora Creina* yesterday, for Bristol:—Sir N. and Master Skottowe, Captain Manserh, Miss Styles, Messrs. Moore and Blake.

All the private letters in London on Wednesday, agree in stating that the commercial embarrassment at New York was considerably diminished. Interest had fallen from 18 to 10 per cent, and the exchange on London had risen to 3 premium. The state of New York was about to raise a loan in aid of the banks.

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening as a lighter with five or six men on board was proceeding down that dangerous part of the Suir called the Long Reach, one of the men, named James M'Donnell, fell overboard, when another, William Walsh, jumped out to the assistance of his comrade. We much regret to state that both the men perished in the darkness of the night. They belonged to Gracedieu.

Saturday, in the Court of Exchequer, a verdict of £20 damages and 6d costs was given against Alderman Fleming, a magistrate of College-street police office, for wrongfully imprisoning a gentleman named Moore, who attended as a witness in an assault case.

County of Galway—Opposition to the Payment of Rents.—We lately noticed a daring attack on James Knox Gore, Esq., when attempting to drive for rents on the lands of Barbesfort, within three miles of Tuam. On application, the Government gave an immediate order to police and military to render any assistance he required. Accordingly John Andrew Kirwan of Tuam, Esq., J.P., accompanied by Chief Constable Wright, and a large party of constabulary proceeded to the lands early on Tuesday morning last, the 29th inst., and fully succeeded in reducing the former rescuers to order, and obliged the refractory tenantry to pay up their rent and arrears.—*Galway Advertiser.*

Mr. Kean's villa in the island of Bute was sold on Thursday for a thousand guineas. The upset price was £500. The purchaser was a Glasgow shopkeeper.

An old and eminent provision house in London has failed this week for a large sum.

Two thousand emigrants sailed from the port of Limerick to settle in British America in the last five weeks, and 500 more will have followed for the same destination before another month elapses.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Tooke presented a number of petitions from several English counties for the relief of the Dissenters. Alderman Wood presented petitions from different Dissenting congregations within twelve miles round London. They did not call for a separation of church and state, but only asked to be relieved from contributing to the maintenance of an establishment to which they did not belong. Mr. Wilks took this opportunity of giving his testimony to the dissatisfaction with which the government measure was received by all classes of Dissenters. Lord John Russell said, that if parliament ever were to declare that every man who dissented from the church of England should be exempt from contributing to its support, it would declare that the establishment should no longer be kept up in the land.

In consequence of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, the Wesleyans have sent out eighteen additional missionaries, and we believe we are correct in stating that the act has been put in the hands of many of the missionaries to explain its import to the negroes, and facilitates, instead of impediments, are every where offered to them.—*Western Times.*

Seldom if ever since the termination of the war has the Medway assumed a more bustling appearance than at present. Three line of battle ships lie at Sheerness, in readiness to proceed to sea as soon as manned. The *Hastings*, 74, is only waiting for provisions to enable her to sail to Lisbon, to bear the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, and the *Russell*, 74, has been ordered to be equipped for service with all possible dispatch.

A sergeant of Marines named Stratton, formerly of this, but now of the Portsmouth division, has been declared the heir at law to the titles and estates of the Earldom of Wilton, by the demise of the late Earl, who died about three weeks since. The estates are said to be worth £40,000 a year!—*Devonport Telegraph.*—[There must be some mistake here—Lord Wilton has not died recently.]

We are sorry to announce the death of Lord Craigie, at his house here, yesterday. His Lordship was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1811, and had consequently occupied his seat on the bench for a period of 23 years, and had attained, at the period of his disease, the advanced age, as we believe of nearly 80. It is rumoured that the Solicitor-General will be the new judge.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

As the corn laws in England do not prohibit in express terms the importation of bread, a great number of quartern loaves are made at Calais, and sent to London, where they are sold at 4½d. each.—*Galignani.*

From Canada papers to the 25th March, we learn that his Excellency Lieut.-General Lord Aylmer, had prorogued the Provincial parliament, after referring to the profound tranquillity of both provinces. At Bytown, Montreal, great part of Market-square was destroyed by fire; Lieut. Colman and party, 15th regt., with Lieut. Gordon, Royal Engineers, were successful in checking the spread of the flames. Upper Canada is advancing fast both in population and wealth beyond the lower province. The new church of Saint Patrick, at Quebec, was opened on the 17th March, when the Governor-General attended, and a collection of £80 was made towards finishing the interior. A Mechanics' Institute was formed at Kingston, Upper Canada. The government dock-yard establishments in Canada are broken up, and the officers, men, and stores transferred to England. The city of York has resumed its ancient Indian name of Toronto, by which it is now known. Mr. Papineau, an active agitator of the Lower House of Assembly, Quebec, had sailed for England with 92 resolutions from that body, complaining of local grievances, abuses of government, oppressive power of the crown, and praying a new constitution for the Canadas. On Patrick's day, General Lord Aylmer entertained a large dinner party, and appeared in his uniform of Colonel of the 18th, or Royal Irish regiment. The amateurs of the 24th regt. were pursuing their theatrical performances with great success.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CROOM.

Monday last, the fair day of Croom, when great crowds of country people usually congregate in that village, and seldom separate after profuse libations in public houses, without riot and outrage, more than once eventuating in the loss of human life—a vast concourse of people assembled on this occasion, and as the factions of "two or three years old," are very turbulent in this part of the country, a detachment of police was ordered by James D. Lyons, Esq., to be in readiness for maintaining the public peace. The business of the fair proceeded without interruption, and had nearly terminated when a drunken altercation arose at the door of a public house, and two policemen striving to remove the persons who caused the disturbance, were obstructed by the country people, and struck with stones and sticks. They retreated to the police barrack, where the constabulary were stationed, for protection, but the mob had now collected in formidable masses with every missile, and commenced a most furious attack upon those premises with stones, utterly demolishing every window in the barrack, and with ferocious yells threatening to tear down the roof, and sacrifice all within its walls. To avert this shocking alternative, which was every moment more imminent, the police, several of whom were now severely injured, fired upon their assailants, and as may be conjectured under the circumstances with fatal effect, killing three men and a woman, and wounding seven. Thus closed this second catastrophe in this county within a few days, consequent upon a disposition unhappily too common in the peasantry, to attack the constituted authorities both civil and military, regardless of all consequences to themselves or others.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

INVESTIGATION AT NEWCASTLE.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

Sunday last, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Crampton, arrived in this City from Dublin, and proceeded by orders of the Lord Lieutenant to investigate the circumstances attending the recent conflict between the military, police, and country-people, on tithe duty, in which three lives were lost at Fehoonagh. Monday the inquiry commenced in the Sessions House of Newcastle, the Solicitor-General presided, assisted by Alfred Furlong, Esq. and Major Sullivan, magistrates. It was an open Court, and the investigation perfectly free. Thomas P. Vokes, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police, attended by instructions of Government to give every facility to the Inquiry. The town was full of country-people, and the circumstance of Monday being the fair day of Newcastle, if possible, added to the multitude which crowded the streets, and surrounded the Court. The following witnesses underwent a long examination upon the origin and details of what occurred at Fehoonagh, when the police party and detachment, 85th Regiment, fired upon the peasantry after being assailed with stones, viz.:—James Ahern, Mary Brown, Thomas Russell, John and Denis Flynn, Patrick M'Coy, John M'Eniry, Edward Hurley, Patrick Flyn, Alexander Grant, Esq., Chief Constable of Police, and lastly, Lieutenant Todd, 85th Regiment, whose testimony had not closed when the Court rose to next day.

Our readers will observe that most of those persons were examined by the Coroner on the previous inquest, and one of them, who had charged Mr. Vokes with using his sword against the peasantry, in his second evidence this day changed the weapon to a whip! At the adjournment of the Court on Monday, Mr. Vokes, Mr. Smith, Police Magistrate, with a few of the Constabulary, proceeded towards the hotel, and in passing Bridge-street, where dense masses of country people were collected, a volley of stones was let fly at Mr. Vokes, and his attendants, and continued without intermission until, by the greatest good fortune, he was enabled to gain the hotel, pressed upon in this desperate crisis by a ferocious mob, who surrounded the house, and momentarily threatened to rush in upon their victims, and stone them to death. With great difficulty Mr. Vokes contrived to send a private message to the officer commanding the military force in the town, acquainting him of the danger, and he instantly hastened to the scene, drawing up a company of the 85th on the quay before the hotel, reinforced by an officer and sixteen men of the Seventh Dragoon Guards. Even this military display did not intimidate the riotous assembly, and many stones were thrown at the soldiers, which struck at their caps and frequently at their legs. Showers of missiles were also directed at Mr. Vokes and the police. This audacious outrage was committed with impunity under the eyes of the Solicitor-General, and perhaps it is well he was a witness of it, in a populous town, before magistrates, military and police. The Dragoons were pelted with stones in the streets and from windows. The windows of chief Constable Grant's house were dashed in with stones, and the military were obliged to go there for his protection. Major Sullivan, the magistrate, had his hat knocked off in the streets.

The Solicitor-General repaired with Alfred Furlong, Esq., to the Castle of Newcastle, and resumed the inquiry yesterday morning, when Lieutenant Todd, 85th, was again examined, who proved that the firing at Fehoonagh village commenced with two policemen, and the military, after Mr. Smith, police magistrate, had told him that if driven to that unavoidable necessity by their assailants, he should only fire by a front rank from the section which was strictly adhered to, and he added that the instant the escort had passed the cross road with their seizure and prisoners, Mr. Vokes, at once gave the word to cease firing. The Solicitor-General's investigation terminated on Tuesday evening.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

County Westmeath.—Four Baronies in this county have been placed under the Coercion Bill, viz.:—Farbill, Delvin, Moyashell, and Magheradernon.

County Monaghan.—There is not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Westenra will be returned for this county. The Monaghan Club assembled on Saturday, and unanimously resolved to support him.

Mr. Roe, the member for Cashel, is preparing to resign his seat—so is Mr. O'Connell, the member for Kerry—so is Mr. Lalor, the member for the Queen's County.—*Cork Constitution.*

Witnesses to Bills of Indictment.—A bill has been brought into Parliament, the object of which is to put an end to the delay now occasioned in this country by swearing witnesses to bills of indictment in open court. The new bill enables any grand juror who is a magistrate to administer the proper oath to all witnesses whose names are endorsed on the bill of indictment, and certify, by his initials, that the oath has been administered.

Kilmainham Hospital.—Kilmainham will not be converted into a barrack; and we have authority for stating that Sir Hussey Vivian will be continued in command of the forces for three years longer.—*Evening Mail.*

New Baronet.—The *London Gazette* of Friday announces, that Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, G.C.B., of Killincarrick, in the county of Wicklow, and of Johnstown, in the county of Dublin, has been created a baronet.

A Steamer Sunk.—The American ship *Nile*, which arrived late last night, was in contact with a steamer, on Sunday morning, at two o'clock, off the Skerries. The steamer went down, and all on board are supposed to have perished. The name of the steamer has not been ascertained.—*Liverpool Albion of Monday.*

On Tuesday the detachment of the 43d Light Infantry, stationed here for some time past, under the command of Captain Egerton, marched hence for Waterford, the head-quarters of the regiment. They are replaced by a detachment of the same regiment, under the command of Capt. Fryan. During the stay of Captain Egerton's company here, the gentlemanly deportment of the officers, and regular and soldier-like conduct of the men, secured for them the esteem of the inhabitants generally, and their departure has occasioned much regret.—*Wexford Conservative.*

The number of Admirals deceased since the last promotion, in 1830, being 22 Admirals, at £2 2s per diem; 16 Vice-Admirals, at £1 12s 6d; 10 Rear-Admirals, at £1 5s; and five retired Admirals, at £1 5s: it results that it will lessen the annual half-pay to officers in the sum of £33,196.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE HAGUE—May 2.

The *Journal de la Haye* of this date contains the following article:—

"Important Discovery.—Mr. Thompson, bookseller at Rotterdam, was arrested the evening before yesterday; his presses were put under seal, and all his papers seized. This man has for some time published a French journal called *L'Etandard*, the tendency of which was so evidently hostile to the government and reigning family, that in the sittings of the States General a member did not hesitate to declare, a few days ago, that none but an enemy could be the author of such a production. According to the information we have received from Rotterdam, the officers have discovered a clandestine correspondence between the editor of *L'Etandard* and one of the ministers of Prince Leopold, from which correspondence it is said to result that the paper was established to promote the interest of the house founded on the Belgian insurrection, according to a verbal agreement made six months ago between M. Lebeau and the editor (who is arrested), and supported by the aid of pecuniary assistance sent from Brussels."

The speech of the minister, on closing the session, has revived the hope of a speedy settlement of the differences with Belgium; whether this is a consequence of the dispatches brought by the cabinet messenger Junot, from Vienna, remains to be seen. M. S. Dedel, our Ambassador Extraordinary at London, set out on his return for that city just before the closing of the session. His departure seems to be connected with a political affair; perhaps the negociations at London may be continued.

UNEXAMPLED TUMULT AND COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENT IN NEW YORK.

By the last ship due we have received a file of New York journals to the 12th April. That city, at the time when the packet sailed, and for several previous days, was the scene of almost unexampled tumult, occasioned by a contest for the office of mayor, between the Jacksonian and opposition parties. Some blood has been spilt, and not a little property destroyed; but although a large number of persons have been seriously injured, we are happy to add that no lives have been lost. As far as we can translate the uncouth jargon in which the reports of the contest, and the figures relating thereto are involved, to opposition of Jackson have gained a triumph.

Meanwhile, New York is suffering nearly as much from the distractions of faction and the usurpation of republican dictatorship as Lyons and Paris are suffering from the despotic measures of Louis Phillippe. The failure of more banks is announced, and amongst these is one of the oldest in the States. It is clear that America is on the eve of momentous changes. The fight between the aristocratical and democratical parties—between the rich and the poor—has begun; and as they combat with weapons which cut both ways, the result will be most disastrous.

ADMIRAL PARKER AND THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER AT WAR.

His Majesty's steamer *Salamander*, having passed the forts on the Tagus without sending a boat ashore, Agostinho Freire (Minister at War), sent a note to Lord Howard de Walden to the following effect:—

"Milord,—You go tell your Admiral Barker, that his ship no pass but fire will be made upon her from forts.

"Agostinho Freire, Minister at War.

"A. S. E. Lord Howard de Walden."

To which Admiral Parker thus replied:—

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,—My ships shall pass when I please; and if your forts fire upon them, —— my eyes but I'll raze them to the ground. So God preserve your Excellency,

"C. Parker.

"The Minister at War."

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

		£	s.	d.
Agent for Commissariat Supplies		1,400	3	0
Assistant ditto		700	0	0
4 Clerks, as Heads of Departments, at 28s per diem		2,044	0	0
1 Ditto, ditto		500	0	0
3 Senior Clerks of the First Class, at various salaries, according to the following scale, viz.:— Under 7 years' service £200 per an.				
Above 7 and under 15	250			
— 15 — 20	300			
— 20 —	350	1,850	0	0
Senior Clerks of the Second Class, at various salaries, according to the following scale, viz:— Under 7 years' service £150 per an.				
Above 7 and under 15	200			
— 15 — 20	250			
— 20 —	300	1,500	0	0
13 Junior Clerks, at various salaries, according to the following scale, viz.:— Under 2 years' service £ 90 per an.				
Above 2 and under 5	100			
— 5 — 7	120			
— 7 — 10	140			
— 10 — 15	150			
— 15 —	200	1,996	8	0
1 Office-keeper		91	5	0
Ditto Allowance for housemaids		70	0	0
2 Messengers		140	15	8
		£10,292	8	8

HALF-PAY OF COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1 Commissary Gen. at	4	14	11	per diem	1,732	4	7
1 Ditto - -	2	10	0	—	912	10	0
3 Ditto - -	1	19	3	—	2,148	18	9
13 Ditto - -	1	9	3	—	6,930	11	3
3 Dep. Commis.-Gen.	0	19	0	—	1,040	5	0
51 Ditto - -	0	14	8	—	13,651	0	0
4 Assistant ditto -	0	9	6	—	693	10	0
63 Ditto - -	0	7	4	—	8,431	10	0
54 Deputy Assistant do.	0	4	11	—	4,845	7	6
					£40,394	17	1

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

	Rate per an. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
2 Widows of Commis.-General	120	0	0	240	0	0
13 Ditto Dep. Commis.-General	70	0	0	910	0	0
7 Ditto ditto	60	0	0	420	0	0
22 Ditto Ass.-Commis.-General	50	0	0			
1 Ditto ditto	40	0	0	1,140	0	0
45 Ditto Dep. As. Commis.-Gen.	40	0	0			
1 Ditto ditto	60	0	0	1,860	0	0
				£4,570	0	0

The superannuation and retired allowances amount to £4,897 9s 1d; and the compassionate allowances to £1,256.

Lord Althorp has applied to the Lord Lieutenant for the names of twelve of the most qualified persons employed under the Irish Tithe Bill, in order to their being similarly employed in England.

Mr. Brougham's bill for establishing a register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in England and Wales, is to be extended to Ireland.

Early Oats.—There is now growing, on the lands of Rathmullen, county of Meath, within half a mile of this town, an acre and a half of oats, the greater part of which is nearly shot out. It is produced from self-sown seed in the last harvest.—*Drogheda Journal*

One of the *principal* west-end tailors is again in full employ, having readily found a sufficient number of anti-unionists to supply the places of the rebellious *flints* who had left him.—*London Paper.*

Law Against Unstamped Papers.—It is not generally known that readers of unstamped papers are liable to a fine, or any person having one in his possession. The law declares—"If any person shall knowingly print and publish, or cause to be done, or receive into or keep in his custody any newspaper *or other such paper*, not on paper duly stamped, he shall forfeit for each £20 over and above all other penalties. ss. 18, 19." "*Every* person who shall send or carry, or do any act tending thereto, any unstamped newspaper out of Great Britain, to forfeit £100. s. 20."—*Book of Penalties*

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

The poor of Ireland have been deluded into the idea that Mr. O'Connell is the poor man's friend. It is with this persuasion that "the ragged man contributes his penny, and the starving man his three half-pence," to the Begging-Box. Let "the starving man and the ragged man" now learn the extent of Mr. O'Connell's friendship for them.

Heretofore legal provision was made by means of the parish cess, that every "starved man, and every ragged man," who died without the means of procuring a coffin, should have his remains decently interred in a coffin furnished by the churchwardens at the parish expense. It was also provided by the same means, that infants deserted by their parents should be preserved from dying of cold, hunger, and neglect, at the ditch side.

Now, what does Mr. O'Connell say to these humane provisions? He objects to both, and ridicules the objects of them. In the debate on the 2d May instant, on the Church Temporalities act, he declared that "he objected to parishes being taxed for the *piety* of putting the remains of a person into a coffin, *who had gone naked all his life!* and he considered that *the provision for destitute children* was only another form of the system of foundling hospitals, which had been condemned in Ireland.

This passage ought to be printed on slips, and posted on every post, pillar, market-house, church and chapel door, on all court-houses, petty and quarter session rooms, police-offices, and all other places of publicity; and we would recommend the deluded peasantry, when next the Begging Box goes round, to furnish themselves with copies of the passage printed for the purpose, and just drop them in as their contribution.—*Evening Mail.*

THE TAIL.

Who are Maurice O'Connell, and Morgan O'Connell, and John O'Connell, and Charles O'Connell, and Kit Fitzsimon, and the other Fitzsimon? What gives them a right to vote in Parliament? Could not Mr. O'Connell have sent so many footmen in their places? and would not the footmen be just as independent, and as truly representative of the intellect or the property of Ireland? Suppose, contrary to all conviction, that we yield the propriety of old Ruthven's being M P. for Dublin, what, in the name of all that is absurd—in the name of his own "actual sense"—is the claim of young Ruthven? What, except sheer impudence, brings O'Dwyer, Finn Lalor, Roe, Ronayne into the House? We may allow, that the mercantile position of Dan Calligan gives him a title to represent Cork, and if he talked of pig's heads we suppose he would discourse on such a subject as luminously as if he were himself one of his own subjects—but who is Dr. Baldwin? And though he is the best of the lot, is Farcy O'Connor just the man who ought to be be selected as member for the greatest county of Ireland, whether as leader or wheeler? Farcy may be King of Munster by-and by, perhaps, though we understand that his claim to Milesian descent is particularly small—but, without going through all the list, may we not ask is it not a proof of the utter degradation of the Irish constituency that such landless, penniless, talentless, characterless—no, no, not characterless—men as those whom we have ennumerated, (and we could swell the catalogue without difficulty,) should make their appearance in any assembly pretending to civilization or decency—*Age.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—Dublin, May 5.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Brewster moved for leave to send bills of indictment before the city grand jury, against the *Pilot* newspaper, for a libel on a member of parliament.—Leave given.

It was understood the member alluded to was Mr. Lambert.

PERTHSHIRE ELECTION.

STATE OF THE FIRST DAY'S POLL AT ITS CLOSE.

Sir George Murray -	1348
Mr. Graham - -	1171
Majority for Sir G. Murray -	177

SECOND DAY.

Sir George Murray -	115
Mr. Graham - -	95
Total Majority for Sir G. Murray -	197

Sir George has been declared duly elected.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

6th—Albion, Fudge, Portcole, coals.

7th—Briton, Thomas, Swansea, culm, for Arthurstown—Clonmel, Davies, London, m. goods—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, ditto.

8th—Kingstown, Moriarty, Dublin, m. goods—Active, Hayes, Swansea, culm, for Ross.

SAILED,

7th—None.

8th—George the 4th, Gates, Swansea, ballast—Mary, Fisher, ditto, ditto, from Duncannon—Kingstown, Moriarty, above-mentioned.

9th—Resolution, Knox, Pill, pigs—Mentor, Lewis, Liverpool, bones—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Portsmouth, provisions—Genii, Mace, Cardiff, flour—Union, Howlen, Runcorn, ditto—Liverpool, Meyler, Bristol, grain—Sarah Maria, Booth; and Martha Pope, Jones, London, provisions—Malcolm, Pond; and Ceres, Tyrer, Newport, ballast—Mary, Brewer; Æolus, Fowler; and Edward Jones, Jones, Swansea, ditto—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, g. cargo.—Wind, N.W.

Clonmel Half-Yearly Fair.—The show of horned cattle at our last fair, tho' it was somewhat extensive, did not present any assortment of a fat or superior description—much anxiety appeared for the purchasing of milch cows, but there were not many sales effected. Fat cows sold at from £8 to £12—Milch do. from £7 to £10—Strippers £5 to £7—Sheep from 30s to 50s, and lambs from 8s to 12s. The horse fair was but thinly attended—the cattle of an inferior description exclusively adapted for agricultural purposes—a determination for purchasing was evinced in the early part of the day, but few exchanged owners.

The fair of New Ross, on the 3d inst., was well supplied, but the prices were low and the buyers were few. Pigs rated respectively from 19s. to 22s. 6d.; milch cows from £7 10s. to £9 10s.; few horses exchanged owners.

It is a fact not commonly known that guineas, which have now for nearly 20 years ceased to form part of the circulation, still exist in the hoards of private individuals to a very large amount, as may be inferred from the circumstance that from 300 to 400 are, on the average, daily paid into the Bank, to be exchanged for notes or sovereigns. Most of these guineas are nearly new, or in a very perfect state. The inference is, that they were originally laid by during the distrust and apprehension excited by the Bank restriction, and are now brought out again by a greater degree of confidence in the Government, or perhaps, in some instances (for such distrusts are not easily removed), by the death or testamentary disposition of the individuals concerned. It is estimated by good judges that at the period of the Bank restriction there existed gold in the country to the amount of £30,000,000, nearly all of which disappeared from circulation, so that the tide above described may continue to flow for a very long time to come. The fact is the more worth notice at this time, since it is one of the causes, among many others now in progress, of the great increase of the circulation.—*Morning Paper.*

The Early Spring.—The intermission of winter bids fair to produce visible effects on the animal and vegetable world. At Cashiobury, Herts, the seat of the Earl of Essex, swallows made their appearance on the 15th, and swifts were seen on the 23rd. The cuckoo has been loud since the 23rd, and the nightingale was vocal even before. Chestnuts, thorns, larch, and even some elms and hoy beech are in leaf: cowslips, blue bells, &c., have bloomed long before their usual season. Insects are already numerous: butterflies abound: bees of all kinds have left their *hybernacula*; and several wasps have been observed. Young birds of all sorts are fledged, and the greensward bears the appearance of the middle of May.—*English paper.*

Mendicant Asylum.—John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received from Mrs. Pounder, 10s; and from Mr. John Malcomson's box, 4s 9½d.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

A serious mutiny, in which six persons were murdered, with a view of obtaining possession of the vessel, occurred on board the *Ann*, Captain Allen, bound from Macao to Singapore, in the night of the 21st November. It appears from the *Singapore Chronicle* that the vessel left Macao on the 21st, but about four o'clock in the morning, it being very dark, and when most of the crew were asleep, the Captain was awoke by hearing the chief officer crying out, "I am stabbed to the heart." He instantly jumped up, and was proceeding to discover the cause, when he was met by the officer and the carpenter's mate, who were both bleeding profusely, and followed by the gunner, a Manilla man, armed with a dagger, who aimed a blow at the Captain, which, however, he warded by shutting the cabin door. The wretch proceeded on his horrid work, and stabbed a passenger and two of the Captain's servants. The alarm then became general, but such was the terror inspired by the gunner that all the Lascars, instead of making an effort to secure him, fled up the rigging. In the meantime the Captain reached the poop, and found that the vessel had been turned out of her course, with a fresh wind blowing, and that another Manilla man was at the helm, while the gunner was calling to his companions below to come up, as he had killed nearly all, and that they might soon get possession of the ship. The Captain in vain endeavoured to rally the Lascars, and the only weapon he could procure was an oar, with which he struck a severe blow on the head of the gunner as he was ascending the poop. The crew then got more confidence and rallied, while the Manilla men became alarmed and deserted their leader, who heaped curses on their heads for their cowardice, and the Captain again striking the man to the ground and stunning him, they bound him as well as the rest of the men from Manilla, who were to be conveyed to Bombay for trial. Six persons, however, fell victims on the occasion—the chief officer, the carpenter's mate, a passenger, and three Lascars, besides eight others who were severely wounded.

A COUNTRY REPORTER.

There is, perhaps, no situation more disagreeable than the one alluded to. He is at all times an object of suspicion. In every company where he may have the honour to sojourn for the time being, all eyes are turned towards him; and he meets with more whispering and bad mannerism than any other man. His presence, however, has often one good effect, that of suppressing calumny, from a dread of the retailer being exposed, name and surname. This is so far well. But there is no story, how bad soever, which may find its way into the corner of a newspaper, that it is not at once fathered upon him, if it has reference to his own locality; and it is impossible for him to paint his thoughts ever so glowingly, but some one would-be-wiseacre could have done it better Although a person of the strictest veracity, he may lay his account to be branded frequently with the epithet of liar; and although as honest and independent in principle as rectitude itself, his ear is often offended with the appellatives—cringer—sycophant—hireling. This again is not so well; but he must bear it. If he is a humorous fellow more anecdote is rehearsed in his hearing than the memory of a Cæsar could retain. One good story elicits another; and every person in the company is afraid of being silent, lest his reportership should imagine that he had just issued from the cave of Trophonius, and had been doomed to walk as a mute all the rest of his life. If he is grave and taciturn, he is a dungeon of learning; if he is gay, lively, and sparkling, he is one of the cleverest fellows the world ever bred. Of all men, he is the one who would be ever ready to pocket a bribe; and let him act with the most conscientious integrity, he will never gain the character of being impartial. In politics, while he is the demi-god of one party, he is looked upon as a dangerous person and a demon by another. —*Glasgow Free Press.*

Mr. Littleton has consented to two important alterations in the Irish tithe bill—namely, that the rate of deduction on the land tax should be fixed at 15 per cent. instead of varying, as it was proposed to do, from 10 to 25 per cent.; while the clause enabling the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to charge 10 per cent. upon redemption, "for minuteness and multiplicity" of holdings, has been abandoned.

Liberation of the Newry Protestants.—We have just seen a letter from a gentleman whose authority may be relied on, stating that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to order the liberation of the ten Newry Protestants convicted at April Sessions, 1833, of the riotous proceedings in Market-street, and sentenced to hard labour for sixteen months in the county jail. His Excellency has at the same time directed the release of the five individuals, on the opposite side, who were found guilty of commencing the riot, and similarly punished.—*Newry Telegraph.*

It is not generally known that the Lord Chancellor has expressed his deep regret for the language into which he was betrayed in a moment of excitement, when speaking of Sir Edward Sugden in the House of Lords. This admission was made in person to Sir Edward, as well as by letter to Lord Lyndhurst. The reconciliation has been indeed so complete, that Sir Edward speaks of the Chancellor with all the warmth of cordiality, and expresses his wish to forget that any offensive allusions were ever uttered.—*Sunday Paper.*

Dreadful Explosion.—On Friday afternoon a dreadful shock was experienced, by a sudden explosion at the Rocket Tavern, Little Charles-street, near St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, the landlord of which is a firework-maker. Upwards of 300 weight of powder, and an immense quantity of fireworks, were on the premises. Three houses are completely destroyed, two blown into the air. It is impossible to calculate the probable loss of life; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital without hope of recovery, and two men were found dead. The fire originated by the explosion of some detonating powder, which communicated with a large heap of touch paper. The destruction to property in the neighbourhood is great.

Smuggling Irish Whiskey into Liverpool.—A curious seizure was made at Liverpool on Tuesday, which exposes an ingenious system, that has, doubtless, been going on for some time. Twenty-seven casks of Irish butter were landed from one of the steamers. On examination, the *butter* was discovered to be *whiskey*. Each firkin contained a tin case of about four gallons, the butter only covering the top. The persons concerned are in custody, and, of course, quite out of *spirits*.—*Dublin Paper.*

Character.—I know some young people who choose their friends by the eye—the same as they choose a coat or a vest. I do not disapprove of this altogether; for, there is certainly something in every human countenance less or more attractive, or less or more repulsive; and I would trust more to Lavater than to Spurzheim. But never once form the least estimate of a character until you hear him or her speak. The tones of the voice are the best symptoms in the world whereby to form a true and immediate judgment of a character. They are the chords of the soul; and if you have any ear for music, you may as easily judge of the sterling value of the character as of a violin or an organ. There is not a single feature of a character which is not delineated in the tones of the voice. I have been often taken with the appearance and countenances of young men in public assemblies, and yet the very first time I heard them speak, I found at once that they were consummate blockheads. But whenever I found the countenance and the voice accord in sweetness, I could then form an estimate of the character, which, in all my life, I never had occasion to change. But there is one thing, I think, I may affirm—that in the whole world, among human beings as among sheep, there is not one character, countenance, nor voice, exactly like another; and yet, among this diversity, you will scarcely find two individuals in whom there is not some point of contrast which may render them agreeable and acceptable to each other. We are, indeed, strangely and wonderfully made.—*The Ettrick Shepherd.*

TO BE LET,

FOR such Term as may be agreed upon, and immediate possession given, TWO GOOD HOUSES in Lady Lane, with or without COACH-HOUSES and STABLES.

Apply to Tandy's and Co., Colebeck-street.

NOTTINGHAM HOSIERY HALL AND LINEN DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, MALL, WATERFORD.

JOHN KIRBY has just received his supply of Summer HOSIERY, comprising an extensive assortment of every article in Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Cotton and Silk Hose; Cotton Drawers, Vests, and Night-Caps; Cotton and Silk Gloves, &c. Belfast and Colerain 7-8 and 4-4 Genuine LINEN, warranted free from a mixture of Cotton; Damask Table Cloths, Toilet Covers, and Napkins; Drogheda Sheeting, Diapers, and Towelling; Lawns and French Cambric, colored and bleached; Cotton Shirting, Nankinets, Jeans, Ginghams, and India Nankeen; Worked Collars, Worked Trimmings, a splendid supply of Ribbons, British and India Silk Handkerchiefs; Bobbinets and Quillings; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Leather Gloves, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, and Combs; Haberdashery, &c.

Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE direct from J. M. Farina.

Ready made SHIRTS, Silk STOCKS, every article for Mourning. Funeral Orders supplied on the most equitable terms.

His stock at all times being purchased on such terms as enable him to compete with any establishment in this city, he is determined to sell on terms so advantageous to purchasers as will convince, on comparison, that his system of business will always merit a decided preference.

AUCTION OF SAILS, ROPES, PATENT WINCH, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On SATURDAY, the 17th of MAY instant, AT THE WATERFORD AND BRISTOL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S STORES, ADELPHI,

A GREAT variety of Articles saved from the wreck of the WATER WITCH, consisting of a complete Suit of Sails, nearly as good as new; several Coils of New Rope, Blocks, Patent Lights, Tarpauling, Windsails, a Patent Winch and Windlass; Iron Chains, of various sizes; Leather Hose, with Copper Pipes; Large Ship's Bell, Copper Wire Grating, Cooking Apparatus, Five Casks of Copper, a quantity of Curtains, Sheets, and some articles of Plate, &c. Sale to commence of Twelve.

For particulars of Inventory apply to WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, May 9, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, May 9.

We had small supplies of grain at market from farmers this day, and what appeared supported the following quotations:—

Wheat, shipping 20s 0d to 21s 6d; ditto, millers 22s 0d to 23s 6d; barley, 11s 8d to 12s 3d; oats, shipping 8s 0d to 9s 0d; for mealmen and horses, 9s 6d to 11s 0d per barrel; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 11s 0d to 13s 0d; 2d flour, 28s 0d to 29s; 3ds, 21s to 26s; 4ths, 13s to 16s per bag.

Butter from 84s to 90s per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday 329, Thursday 328, and yesterday 170 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 26s 0d to 28s 0d; scalded do. from 19s 0d to 21s 0d; heads, 14s 0d to 15s; offal, 14s to 18s 0d per cwt.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	Ranged. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	Household. lbs.	ozs.	drs.
Penny....	0	6	4	0	9	6	0	12	4
Twopenny	0	13	0	1	3	4	1	9	0
Fourpenny	1	10	0	2	7	0	3	2	2
Sixpenny..	2	7	0	3	10	4	4	11	3

Cork, May 8.

Butter:—To Merchants—82s—74s—55s—40s—32s—28s. To the Country—72s—64s—45s—30s—22s—18s.

Clonmel, May 6.

Butter, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 11s 3d; bacon pigs, 26s to 26s 9d; flour, seconds 28s 0d; households, 26s 0d; thirds, 23s 0d; fourths, 14s 0d; bere, 10s 0d to 11s; barley, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; wheat, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per stone; oats, 7d to 8d.

Wexford, May 6.

Butter, 80s 0d to — 0d; seconds, 70s 0d to —s 0d; flour, fine 30s 0d to —s 0d; ditto, seconds 26s 0d to —s 0d per bag; oatmeal, 13s 6d to 14s; wheat, 21s 0d to 24s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 0d; oats, 7s 0d to 10s 0d.

Dublin Corn Exchange, May 6.

There was a very scanty supply of all grain at market today, and new red wheat sold freely at prices of last week; white rather dearer. Oats were also in considerable demand at a further improvement of fully 6d per barrel. No change in barley; flour is in good demand, and oatmeal has advanced 6d per cwt.:—

Wheat, (white) 26s 0d to 28s 6d; ditto, (red) 24s 0d to 26s 0d; ditto, (inferior) 20s 0d to 23s 0d; barley, (malting) 13s 6d to 14s 6d; ditto, (grinding) 12s 0d to 13s 0d; bere, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats, (common) 10s 6d to 11s 0d; ditto, (feeding), 11s 6d to 12s 6d; oatmeal, 10s 6d to 12s 0d; flour (second) 13s 0d to 15s 0d.

Liverpool, May 5.

Butter.—Belfast, 60s to 62s; Banbridge, 50s to 60s; Coleraine, 56s to 60s; Carlow, 50s to 66s; Newry, 50s to 52s; Waterford, 90s to 94s; Cork, 88s to —s; Pickled, 2ds 74s to 75s; Dry, 3ds 68s to 70s; Limerick, 90s to 92s; Sligo, 54s to 56s; Derry, 64s to —s per cwt.

Bacon—30s to 32s per cwt.; Hams, dry 40s to 44s per ditto; Beef, 90s to 115s per tierce; Pork, 50s to 55s per barrel; Lard, 42s to 44s in firkins; in bladders, 44s to 49s.

Cattle Market.—We have had a plentiful supply of stock in the market to day; considerable business was done at prices equal to those of last week, viz.:—Beef, 5½d to 6½d; mutton, 6d to 7d, and lamb, 9d per lb. Beasts 624, sheep and lambs 3218.

London Corn Exchange, May 5.

Wheat, Kent & Essex	56s 57s	Grey peas	34s 36s
Suffolk ..	52s 54s	Small beans ..	34s 36s
Norfolk ..	50s 52s	Tick	30s 34s
Barley	24s 30s	Oats, potato ..	21s 23s
Malting ..	—s —s	Poland ..	20s 22s
White peas	38s 40s	Feed ..	18s 20s
White boilers ..	40s 44s	Flour	46s 48s

May 7.

There was scarcely any business transacted on our market this morning, but prices must be quoted as on Monday.

Arrivals—English wheat 4,910 qrs.; barley, 1,260 qrs.; oats, 8,360 qrs. Irish wheat, 400 qrs.; barley, 500 qrs.; oats, 7,840 qrs. Flour, 2,790 sacks.

WATERFORD EXPORTS

Sarah Maria, London, 3362 fls bacon, 107 cwt lard, 1 cask tongues, 15 trs pork, 600 brls oats, 300 cwt flour 112 brls barley, 20 qrs flax seed. Gipsy, (Steamer). Liverpool, 2250 cwt flour, 196 sacks bran, 1136 frks butter, 3 casks grease butter, 5 packs feathers, 6 packs wool, 4 packs cotton, 1 cask merchandize, 12 boxes 9 baskets salmon. Nora Creina, (Steamer), Bristol, 500 fls bacon, 50 cwt lard, 1 bale calico, 22 cwt biscuit, 1 brl pork, 873 pigs. Francis and Charlotte, Portsmouth, &c., 507 brls oats, 312 brls barley, 562 fls bacon, 30 cwt lard, 1 puncheon of whiskey. Union, Liverpool, 2115 cwt flour, 249 cwt bran. Added to Outvoice of Martha Pope, London, 302 fls bacon.

MARRIED,

On the 8th instant, at St. Patrick's church, by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, William Power, Esq., of Woodville, county Cork, to Frances Parsons, only daughter of Wm. Ardagh, Esq., of Mary-street.

At Clifton, C. B. Ponsonby, Esq., son of C. B. Ponsonby, Esq., of Kilcooly Abbey, county Tipperary, and Lady H. Barker, to Mary, daughter of the late Colonel Latouche, many years M. P. for the county of Carlow, and grand-daughter to the Dowager Countess of Miltown.

DIED,

Yesterday, in Queen-street, Joshua, fourth son of Mr. C. Dreaper, of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

IRISH STOCKS—May 8.

Bank Stock	219
Gov. Consols 3 per Cent.	90¼
Debentures, 3½ per cent.	90¼
Stock 3½ per Cent.	97¼
New (1830)	97½ 8 7½
Grand Canal Loan, (Red.) 6 per Cent. ..	89¼
Ditto, 4 per cent.	59½
Dublin Steam Company	99½

English Funds—Wednesday.—Consols for Account 92¼.

TO BE LET,

THE TAN-YARD IN JOHN-STREET, lately occupied by Mr. T. Fogarty.

Proposals in writing to be made to James Knight, Esq., Suir View; and Wm. Christmas, Esq., M.P., 13, Cavendish-square, London.

May 5th, 1834.

TO BE SOLD, FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS, &c.

THE INTEREST in the Lands of LOWER FARNANE (held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever) situate in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, in the County of Waterford, within Nine Miles of Clonmel, Seven of Dungarvan, and Four of the navigable river Blackwater, between Youghal and Cappoquin, now producing a well secured profit rent of £120 per annum, regularly paid.

Part of the Lands will be out of Lease in 18 months, on which may be expected an advance of between £30 and £40 over what it produces at present.

Also the interest in the lands of GURRANE, in the same neighbourhood, producing a profit rent of over £22 per annum, and held also under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever.

The fullest information as to Title, &c. can be had on application to Joseph Lindsey Curtis, Solicitor, 21, South Mall, Cork; or to Mr. John Markham, Youghal.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

BREAD, SWEET AND SOUR MILK, SHOES, AND GLAZING.

THE Regulating Committee will receive Proposals on the 13th of MAY, at ONE o'Clock, for supplying the HOUSE of INDUSTRY with BREAD, Sweet and Sour MILK, SHOES, also for GLAZING, for ONE Year, commencing 25th MAY.

For further particulars apply at the House to William Baird, Superintendent.

WATERFORD SHIP YARD AND 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 rere 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-Builder, 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.

EASTER DUTCH 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 15th day of MAY, 1834.

PRIZES.

GRAND PRIZE.

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 15s 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 Mazeppa, 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 "Dwerrihouse, 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 HARNESS, 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, ditto— 2 2s 0d each.
7 ditto, ditto— 1 10s 0d each.
7 ditto, ditto— 1 5s 0d each.
14 ditto, ditto— 1 0s 0d each.
20 ditto, ditto— 0 15s 0d each.
21 ditto, ditto— 0 10s 0d each.
35 ditto, ditto— 0 7s 6d 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.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

PIERSE NETTERVILLE BARRON, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF WILLIAM BARRON, ESQ. DECEASED, PIERSE GEORGE BARRON, ESQ., AND OTHERS, *Plaintiffs;*

CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, ESQ., AND OTHERS, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 6th day of February last, I hereby require all persons having charges or incumbrances affecting the Lands and Premises in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, prior to the 12th day of May, 1789, being the date of the Deed of Settlement in said Decree mentioned, to come in before me at my Chambers on the INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, on or before the 7th day of June next, and prove their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 2d day of May, 1834.

A. R. BLAKE, C.R.

Tandys and Co., Solicitors for Plaintiffs, Waterford, and 10, Mountjoy-square South, Dublin.

LAW KALENDAR.

Easter Term—Began April 15; Ends May 8.

Waterford City Quarter Sessions—May 19.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, June 20; Dungarvan, 23.

County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, June 24; Cashel, July 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MAY 2.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

Upon the motion of Mr. LITTLETON, the house resolved itself into a committee upon the above bill.

Mr. LITTLETON said that in the operation of the act it had been found that certain amendments would be required for giving effect to its provisions, and therefore that some further legislation was necessary. The committee would remember that by the act the vestry cess in the year 1833 was to be discontinued. At the date of the introduction of the bill it was anticipated that it would receive the royal assent before the Easter vestries should be called upon to vote the cess for that year. From causes which could not be foreseen the passing of the bill was delayed, and ultimately it was passed without a clause giving it a retrospective operation to accomplish the purpose he had named. The consequence was that the vestry cess was voted that year, but continued almost wholly unpaid. It had been determined in this position of the case to extend assistance to the commissioners under the bill by way of advance upon their funds. The amount of their income upon the two past years was not less than £90,000 or £100,000. In the present year the commissioners expected to be possessed of £107,000 upon a loose estimate. He meant, therefore, to propose a resolution that the Treasury be empowered to advance any sum not exceeding £100,000 upon that security. He should not go into the details of the other amendments which were necessary, but only mention one important alteration relating to cases where applications were made for perpetuities, and where the amount of fines was extremely inadequate to the value of lands, owing to the Bishop having (with no fault on his part) let them to relatives or to persons holding them on lease for themselves. It was evidently not just that such arrangements should be binding on their successors. Another alteration would be in the case of appropriations where there was no minister, because there had been no church, but where there might be one provided. He proposed to empower the commissioners to make appropriations of tithes in favour of any such benefice where they might think necessary. Respecting the unions, copies of an order in council had been laid on the table that day, from which the house would find that the recommendation of the commissioners had been attended to with regard to the Deanery of Down, and that the stipends of the curates would be raised from £100 to £406 a year. This deduction from the emoluments of the deanery would reduce them to £1,040 a year. He concluded by moving a resolution that the sum of £100,000 be advanced from the consolidated fund to the ecclesiastical commissioners in Ireland, upon the credit of their funds under the church temporalities act.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought this was the proper opportunity for calling the attention of the committee to the effects of the act of parliament they were now called on to amend. He would undertake to assert that it had given no relief to the people of Ireland, either as Catholics or Dissenters, excepting in the matter of church rates, and that the act of the 7th of George IV., commonly called Goulburn's act, ought to be repealed. By leaving the statute as it was they could only expect to have the civil war about church rates continued. He trusted, therefore, that the right hon. gentleman would either bring in or support a bill with that object. If they did not pass some such measure it was useless to talk about the chapter of Irish grievances that had been done away with. For his own part he saw no evidence of it, except in a few marginal scratches which left the chapter untouched, and in the equitable Billingsgate which had been talked elsewhere.

Upon the motion being put that the £100,000 be advanced,

Mr. O'REILLY said a few words.

And after a few words from Mr. Lefroy, Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. Ruthven, Mr. Walker, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shaw, and several other members,

Mr. HUME asked whether government meant to take steps to prevent the necessity of calling annually on parliament to afford pecuniary assistance to the church of Ireland? and also what was the amount of the funds upon the security of which the present grant was given?

Mr. LITTLETON, in answer, stated the amount of those funds to be more than sufficient to repay the loan.

Mr. HUME proposed that the words "out of the consolidated fund" be omitted, and the words "by the commissioners for the loan and issue of Exchequer bills" be substituted. He did not think the church of Ireland could last long in its present extravagance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not believe there was in the hands of the commissioners for the issue of Exchequer bills an amount undisposed of sufficient for the purpose of the hon. member.

Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LITTLETON, &c., said a few words.

The amended vote was ultimately agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday next.

Mr. H. GRATTAN presented several petitions against the Irish tithe bill.

TITHES (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. LITTLETON moved the second reading of this bill. He observed, there were one or two alterations proposed by government to make in it which he would now take the liberty of hinting at. The house would be aware it had been originally proposed to institute a commission for estimating and settling the rate of composition in various parts throughout the country. It was now his intention to propose when the bill went into committee that a uniform rate of 15 per cent. should be adopted. Another alteration he had to propose was in the case when the amount of commutation was increased in certain districts, as in the county Down, by taking into consideration certain glebe or abbey lands, which, being naturally free from tithe, should also be exempted from the payment of any compensation under this act. It would, however, be the duty of the commissioners to have very strong *prima facie* evidence before them that such grounds of exemption existed before they admitted such claims. He would also propose that the commissioners of woods and forests should be invested with a power of issuing a commission to value the lands. Besides, it was proposed to have a conveyancing office in Dublin, for the purpose of carrying the objects of the bill into effect.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL objected to the bill as not calculated to satisfy the Irish people, or even raise the character of the government. The fund appropriated to the church should be preserved to it; further than that the government should not go. The hon. gentleman then entered into a long and oft-repeated history of the evils of tithes in Ireland—the partial insurrections they produced from 1735—the various measures of amendment proposed, including Mr. Goulburn's act—all of which he said failed in their effect; and then proceeded to show the great inequality of the assessment in the various parts of the country, in some places 5s being assessed on an acre rented at 40s, in other places only 4d on an acre rented at 40s. All the blunders and provisions of other bills were jumbled in the present, which exposed the landlord to the injustice of paying the tax, and the odium of being made its collector.

Mr. R. S. CAREW moved as an amendment the postponement of the motion for a week, to enable the right hon. secretary to reconsider it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, on introducing his English tithe bill, that he would regulate the tithe by an ad valorem estimate of the land. The same principle, he (Mr. Carew) contended, should be extended to Ireland (hear). In a parish in his county (Wexford) the people were of opinion, as they seemed too generally to be, that if they absented themselves from vestry they could not be assessed. The clergyman offered to compound for £450 a-year, but the parishioners kept aloof from the vestry, in the fancy that they would escape the tithe altogether. The clergyman then sent up a notification to the Castle of Dublin; and the government accordingly dispatched a commissioner, who assessed the tithes at £500.

Mr. FINN objected to the motion as a tax on Catholic property to support a Protestant church.

Mr. WARD was willing to entertain the motion so far as its machinery was likely to work well. But it was doubtful whether the provisions of the bill were good for the church or not.

Col. DAVIES said the bill was unjust in principle, and would be inefficient in its operation. The hon. member quoted from the evidence of Mr. Delacour, a Protestant; Dr. Doyle, a Roman Catholic prelate; and a Presbyterian minister, to show that the plan proposed of making the tithes payable out of the rent would be attended with the worst effects. The legislation upon this subject had from the first been preposterous. In proof of that he went through the various measures which had been adopted, and contended that they were all fallacious—that they had added misery to misery. He asked did the government expect this measure to overcome this discontent? If they did they were greatly mistaken. If passed it would lead to an increase of confusion. And for what were all these sacrifices made? To support religion? No, but to support an established church. And what had been their effect with respect to that church? Why, in 130 years the members of that church had only increased in number 600,000, while the persecuted Roman Catholics had increased in the same period 5,700,000. If Ireland was to be a blessing and an assistant to England that country must be treated with justice. He was pleased neither with the original motion nor the amendment, and he would support neither; but at the proper period he would move an amendment to read the bill a second time that day six months. What he would propose was this, not to take one shilling from existing incumbents, but as they fell off to limit the established church to the wants of its flock.

Mr. LITTLETON had listened attentively to the speech of the hon. and gallant member, but had not been able to catch even a glimmering of an idea as to what he would do in order to realize the property, in fact, at issue. It was quite clear if some measure was not adopted to prevent the loss of the property, and the church establishment was to be reduced in the way proposed, the property in a few years would be gone. The member for Kildare had read a series of resolutions which he said he had intended to propose had the rules of the house permitted him. In the first of these resolutions complaint was made of the intricacy of the measure. He (Mr. Littleton) must admit that since he had been in office he had considered two or three plans more simple than that which he had adopted; but on examination he had found their very simplicity the cause of great injustice. In fact the property was in so complicated a state that a simple plan must do injustice, for it could not meet the many peculiarities. The next complaint was fixing the redemption of tithes upon the value of composition. He contended, however, that the course taken was the best. If the bill of his right hon. friend (Mr. Goulburn) for the composition of tithes had been compulsory there would have been a perfect basis for redemption. As it was the bill of his right hon. friend (Mr. Stanley) had done much to cure the defect. It was true that many objections had been made to the adoption of the compositions as value, but he must say they appeared to him invalid. It was true that many objections had been made by the commissioners to the nominal value, but those exceptions had been well founded. The right hon. gent. went through a number of the exceptions, and said that the practical actual result of the proceedings of the commissioners was that the estimated value was below the nominal value in two instances to one in which the nominal value was lower than the estimated value. The member for Kildare had favoured him with a copy of his resolutions. The second appeared founded on a proposition of Lord Althorp's in the English tithe bill; but he would ask his hon. friend whether if there had been a long-established composition in a considerable portion of the country he would have adopted any such system of average? And further, it was the great inequality of tithes in Ireland that rendered an average valuation impracticable, unless great injustice was to be inflicted. The next proposition of his hon. friend was to fix the rent charge at once, not leaving five years open. If the landlords preferred that plan he did not at all know that he should object to it. The 4th proposition he had adopted, and doubtless he drew it from the same source as his hon. friend. The 5th proposition was that the land tax arising out of tithe should be redeemed on ten years' purchase. Now he (Mr. Littleton) had made every effort to procure some data upon that head, but could find none. He could get no returns showing what tithes had sold for during the last ten years. The object of this bill was not the appropriation but the realization of tithes, and if it should receive the sanction of the legislature he had little doubt it would effect its purposes. At all events the government would do its duty firmly and fully; and if those who had the power and the influence to excite oppositon did so they must stand the consequences.

Colonel CONOLLY considered the real question to be the final settlement of tithes in Ireland. It was high time some decision was come to, and that that property, which had been so greatly deteriorated, should be rescued. He approved greatly of the first composition bill, and thought if the right hon. gentleman who had brought it forward had never performed any other public service he still would have ample cause for pride. When the hon. member talked of an average payment of tithes he would ask him to remember the great inequalities and the injustice which must necessarily result from such a measure. He himself paid in one instance 4s. 6d. an acre, and in another 4d. an acre, and yet he thought the 4d. the dearest (a laugh). Of course he meant in proportion to the value of the land (hear). Though he would advocate the present proposition, he would strenuously dissent from any measure which contemplated an appropriation of the church property other than the present. He would impress upon ministers the importance of not being deterred by menaces from their present course. He was certain, if they persevered resolutely, they would be firmly supported by the Irish proprietary.

Lord CLEMENTS said, when the government professed itself determined not to be intimidated from the collection, he also hoped it was resolved not to be intimidated from the appropriation of tithes (cheers). He had his doubts whether the present bill was the best mode which could be adopted for realizing the property of the church (hear). The measure, in his mind, was not only complicated, but the difficulties by which the question was beset were continued by a succession of acts which would be found useless in their application to Ireland. The right hon. secretary had said that he endeavoured to adopt the popular view, but the injustice was but too apparent, and already it was complained of in Ireland. It was said that no increased value of tithes would be made by the bill, but the increased value at present existed by what was called Stanley's bill. It was certain beyond the possibility of doubt that Ireland would not be satisfied with the bill (loud cheers from the Irish members). Of the effects of compulsory composition in Ireland he would state one instance: a parish which voluntarily offered £700 as the rate, but the incumbent required £800. His friends thought the proposition of the parishioners fair and induced him to comply; and yet this parish, under the compulsory commutation act, produced £1009 (hear, hear). Would such an act as this, perpetuated by the bill before the house, be satisfactory to Ireland? (cheers). He was anxious to press this view of the question on the consideration of the house, as the question before them was whether Ireland would be content with a measure which but enforced the old and obnoxious act, changing it only in name? (loud cheers from the Irish members).

Mr. LEFROY was of opinion the house had to consider whether the terms of redemption were fair, not only as regarded the church but also as it affected the lay impropriators, who held their title in this species of property by a tenure as strong as that by which any hon. member who heard him held his estate. The operation of the measure as regarded the redemption would have the effect of reducing £200 per annum to £160. Indeed reduction was so much the principle of the bill that he would resist the second reading if he was not satisfied that the good sense of the house, on the further consideration, would make such modification in its machinery as would tend to obviate the objections which lay to it; and one of the most obvious was the expense of collection. The bill he was aware, would be unpalatable to those who had been so eager in their efforts to dismember the state, and who still wrought with all their energies to sever the church from it. The question of separating the church from the state was no more an open question than the other. They were both guaranteed by the act of union, and he trusted that the same firmness which was exerted in the one case would be exhibited in the other.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR insisted that the proposed measure would have no other effect than that of perpetuating the evils which pressed upon Ireland. He agreed with his hon. friend the member for Kildare that if one farthing of tithes were mixed up with £1 of rent the whole would be tainted in the eyes of the people of Ireland, and that taint would extend the difficulty of collecting from tithe to rent. What was the effect of government proposing to establish a species of land tax in lieu of tithes? Why the effect was this, that in many parishes where tithes had not been claimed for many years claims now obsolete were renewed, and claims were made for other tithes which had never been paid before; and an equivalent in land tax was demanded for what, in point of fact, was worth nothing. The purchasing of land for the clergy was by no means calculated to remove the objection generally taken to this measure. Its effect would be to convert the clergy into small farmers, to withdraw their attention from spiritual to temporal duties. Another thing to which he objected was, his Majesty's government had taken the average of the last seven years, when the prices were very high, whereas those prices were now materially reduced. If ministers imagined that by the adoption of this measure they would overcome the existing difficulties in the collection of tithes in Ireland they were much mistaken. He would promise them they would have to send more troops to collect tithes than they had ever sent before (hear, hear). He was surprised that ministers should persist in such blind legislation towards Ireland. Surely, after what they had seen of the effects of former measures, they ought to have derived some knowledge from experience; surely they ought to take some steps to give Ireland some of those benefits which were promised her as a reward for consenting to the act of union. For his own part, and to that he was sure it must eventually come, he was for the total abolition of tithes (hear). On the total abolition of tithes the people of Ireland had set their minds. No declaration on the part of the imperial parliament could change that determination. No act which the imperial parliament could pass would prevent its accomplishment (hear, hear). He implored the house to reject this measure. He implored the house to abolish the compulsory payment of tithes in Ireland. He implored the house to let this be one of the first acts of grace towards that country. Until that great object was obtained they could not expect to put an end to agitation or faction. He avowed that he belonged to a faction (hear). When members were returned under the old boroughmongering system he was not surprised at the neglect of Irish interests, but under a reformed parliament there was no excuse; and when Ireland found that a reformed parliament did not do her justice, she could have no hope but in the wisdom of a domestic parliament. For his part he was for a total abolition of tithes, and so he might say were the people of Ireland. They had set their faces against the payment of that tax, and, notwithstanding that house might pass measures to enforce it, such measures must prove ineffectual, as the Irish people were determined not to pay tithes (hear, from a few Irish members). He knew it would be said that he was expressing only the sentiments of a faction. Now he was ready to acknowledge that he did belong to a faction (hear). Yes, he admitted that Ireland was all but ruined by faction (hear); and such being the case, it became necessary for some patriotic person to stand between the people and their oppressors, in order that the people might be enabled to obtain their rights. This was the position which the faction to which he belonged occupied (hear, and laughter). It was impossible that any honest or rational man could give his support to a measure which went to rob the clergy and the occupying tenant, for the purpose of enriching the landlord. He trusted it would be rejected, and concluded by saying, "So help me God, I believe if this bill be carried it will produce a revolution in Ireland."

Mr. H. GRATTAN contended that this bill, if adopted, would benefit one set of persons at the expense of another, and therefore it was that he objected to it. It would render lands liable to tithes which had been tithe free before, and, consequently, whether the tax was paid under the name of rent or under that of tithe bill proposed for Ireland from the tithe measure which was intended for England? The fact, however, was that an act of confiscation like this would not be submitted to in this country (hear, hear, from some of the Irish members). Towards Ireland, however, a system of odious tyranny was followed up, and he supposed, because they had the coercion bill in that country, they conceived they would be able to enforce the payment of tithes. But in this they would find themselves most wretchedly mistaken. They were told that Ireland had the full benefit of English laws; but this he denied, and took this bill as an instance that proved the very contrary. The hon. gentleman insisted that £1,700,000 was a much larger revenue than the clergy were entitled to, and referred to the letter of the Marquis of Anglesey, dated the 9th of October, 1832, to show not only that the Irish church establishment was larger than was necessary, but that it was upheld for the mere purpose of consolidating the connection between the two countries. Such were the sentiments of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but how had his opinions been treated? Why, with utter neglect. There could be no doubt that Lord Anglesey had plans in contemplation for the amelioration of Ireland, and that these plans were frustrated by his Majesty's government. But whether that was the case or not he (Mr. Grattan) called upon the house to pause before they passed an act of confiscation like this, which, even in his own case, would lessen his income £300 or £400 a year.

Colonel PERCEVAL said the house should bear in mind that the letter referred to by the hon. gentleman was written by the same noble lord who had recommended Ireland to agitate, agitate, agitate (hear). He, therefore, for one, placed as much value on the one document as he did upon the other. It was quite clear that if his Majesty's government had suffered themselves to be led away by the advice which they received from the Marquis of Anglesey the consequence would have been a revolution in Ireland (hear). He would not follow the hon. gentleman through all his extravagance, but he must deny that the revenue of the church derived from tithes amounted to any such sum as £1,700,000 or to more than £600,000 a-year (hear). That sum would be reduced by the present measure to £480,000, so that in fact the property of the clergy would be confiscated to the extent of 20 per cent. for the benefit of the landlord (hear). If tithes were altogether abolished—if the whole £600,000 were to be done away with—into whose pockets would the remission go? It certainly could not go into the pockets of the working clergy, to whom the tithes belonged, but it would after a very brief space indeed find its way into the pockets of the Irish landlords (hear). The arguments which had been used to show the unreasonableness of the clergy tended only to prove their moderation. It was stated by the noble lord the member for Leitrim, that a clergyman had offered to accept £700 a year for his tithes, which were afterwards ascertained by the commissioners to be worth £1,009. Surely here was a proof of moderation (hear). Much had been said about the unpopularity of obtaining rents if the tithes were paid by the landlord, but to such an objection he attached very little importance, knowing that the system of letting lands tithe free had in many instances proved most satisfactory. By this bill a bonus was given to the landlords, which he supposed was intended to operate as a sop to Cerberus. But to show the fallacy of the arguments to which he alluded he had only to mention that he held two estates in the county he had the honor to represent, one of which paid tithes and the other was tithe free. From the latter he now received a rent equal to that which he could obtain if this bill passed, while he was obliged to make a due allowance out of the rent of the other for the tithe with which it was charged. These arguments were nothing more, therefore, than an *ignus fatuus* intended by those who used them to delude and mislead the people; and by causing a sensation throughout the country to keep up a system of the most baneful underhand agitation (hear, hear). If there were confiscation at all in the measure the whole of the injustice would fall exclusively on the clergy, who were to have 20 per cent. taken from their incomes. Menaces that were not creditable to the parties who used them had been thrown out; but he trusted his Majesty's government would not depart from the course they were pursuing on account of such menaces (hear, hear).

Lord CLEMENTS explained.

Mr. D. BROWNE, much as he approved of a proper system of composition, would never consent to the deterioration of that which he looked upon as the property of the nation, and which ought to be applied to national purposes, such for instance as education. He could not approve of the resolutions of the hon. member for Kildare; but he thought that some portion of the revenues of the church should be appropriated to the maintenance of the Catholic clergy. Hitherto he was aware that all propositions of the kind had been rejected by the priests; but still if a provision were made for them, which could not be looked upon merely as a *regium donum*, he did think it would be acceptable.

Mr. GOULBURN felt it impossible to vote for the second reading of this bill without expressing shortly the reasons which induced him to support a measure of which he could not approve, and which, under ordinary circumstances, he should have felt it his duty to oppose. They were called upon to judge of two propositions which, though unjust in principle, differed in the degree of their injustice. On the one hand the member for Kildare proposed a resolution the effect of which would be destructive to this species of property, while on the other a considerable sacrifice of the rights of property would take place under the provisions of this bill. They had therefore but a choice of evils, and consequently he should vote for that proposition which he conceived least injurious, in the hope that when this bill got into committee it might be so altered and improved as to answer the equity of the case. This bill related to the mode in which one species of property in Ireland was to be dealt with, and he should exemplify the injustice of its provisions by arguing it as if it applied only to lay impropriators. He would show how it would operate in this way, and then put it to the house whether it was in accordance with equity and justice, or could in fact be fairly and impartially executed? But what was the real object which this bill was intended to effect? Its object was in fact to declare that whereas the lay impropriator who purchased tithes as a provision for his family under the sanction of existing laws, believing them to be property, and relying on the legislature to protect his rights, yet still found that his income of £100 a year was to be reduced at least 50 per cent. By the bill tithe was intended to be made a charge upon land. This arrangement was to endure five years, and then it was to be converted into a land tax or rent charge, and in either case a reduction must necessarily take place in amount. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Littleton) stated that he now proposed a decrease of only 15 per cent. in every instance, while it was clear that under the bill as it stood the tithe owner who was entitled to £100 would received only £80; or, according to the right hon. gentleman's alteration, £85. But would this be any relief to the party actually paying? Undoubtedly it would not; for he, under all circumstances, would have to pay the £100 although the government would retain 15 per cent. out of it in their hands, and to be disposed of as they though fit. The principle of this bill was only taking a step towards dealing in the same manner with any other property, whether lay or ecclesiastical he cared not, whenever the popular cry should rise in that direction. Under this representation of the bill, he felt that under ordinary circumstances it would have been his duty to oppose it; but when he was told that he must choose to take this measure or be prepared to adopt the wilder views of those who professed to agree in the principle, but would carry it to still greater extremes, in this situation he had no choice, and had only to console himself with knowing that he had opposed to the best of his power the very first steps in the unjust and most impolitic course in which the government were engaged.

Mr. LAMBERT said he had paid great attention to the subject of tithes, and after the best consideration he could give to the measure he could not support it, because he thought it incapable by an amendment of being made effective. He was sorry for this; but he was satisfied there could be no peace for Ireland until the question of tithes should be entirely and finally settled. His objection to the measure was that it would not be final, but left the country to five more years of struggle and agitation. He had no doubt of the good intentions of the government, for what possible interest could they have in keeping the country in its present miserable condition? But there was something more than good intention wanted; it was necessary that the system of tithe in Ireland should be understood, which, from its being so unlike the tithe in England, was not generally the case with gentlemen in that house. This was the reason why the different measures which had hitherto been applied had failed of their effect; and the same result, for the same reason, would attend the present bill. He had suffered as much as any man from the changes of the law which had effected property in Ireland, but he declared if he had but £50 a year left he would rather take that and let all the rest go, so he could have it in peace. For these reasons he felt bound to oppose the motion for the second reading.

Mr. SHEIL called the attention of the house to the difference of the reception of the hon. member who had just spoken from the acclamation with which his speech was hailed on the ministerial benches but a few nights back. But he was not the only member who usually supported ministers, and yet refused to adopt this measure at their hands. Nay, he would ask, who among the members of any party from Ireland were their supporters? (hear.) Was there one Irish member of any party in that house who would support the bill? There was not one (hear.) Surely the house would attend to that unanimity of opinion? Who had concocted the measure? Had any Irish member been consulted when it was framed? None. The measure had been concocted without the advice or knowledge of an Irishman, and no one acquainted or connected with the interests of Ireland could be found to stand up and say that he supported it (hear.) Did not this, he would ask, bear him out in what he had said upon a recent occasion, when he asked by whom was Ireland governed? Was she to be governed by Irishmen in this matter? With all respect for the right hon. gentleman the chief secretary, whose intentions he believed to be the best that could animate any man's breast, he knew about as much of Ireland and her wants as he (Mr. Sheil) knew of the island of Japan (hear, and a laugh.) And yet he had brought forward and called upon the house to pass this measure upon the great and crying evil which was the source of all the unhappiness of Ireland, and no one acquainted with the country had been asked for an opinion about it. His first objection to the measure was that it increased the patronage of the crown. Another tremendous evil would be that it would perpetuate discord in the country, and lead, as he verily believed, to a frightful shedding of blood. How would the measure work? He would state the points of its operation as briefly as possible. The people had said and still said that they would not pay tithes. The government had tried to make them, and they could not. They tried the bayonet of the soldier and the sabre of the horseman to enforce the payment, and they failed. Having failed then in compelling the people to pay tithes to the clergy, they had now resorted to the expedient of making the King the assignee of tithes, and the unfortunate landlord was to be made to pay them to the King within a certain time, or he must pay six per cent. in addition on their amount. He thought the landlords were a class of gentlemen on whom this six per cent. payment would have some effect. If, after the 1st of November next—let Protestant landlords remember that—they failed to pay the tithe to the King, whether they had received it or not, they were to be charged with this six per cent. upon the amount due. Then came the case of the tenant, and the severity which the landlord would be obliged to practice to make him pay; and again they would have to recur to the old expedient of force and the bayonet, only with the difference that the parties employing it were those who had hitherto been exempt from thus being put in collision with the population who were their neighbours. Did not the house see what a deadly and interminable struggle they were preparing between the landlord and the tenant by such a measure? Then came another question upon which he had heard that his Majesty's ministers were divided in opinion, namely, that of making the appropriation of the church property placed in the hands of the commissioners by this bill. The speech of the King at the opening of parliament recommended that the property of the church should be maintained. But by this bill the money of the church was to be paid into the hands of the commissioners, and he would ask the house whether they did not perceive that here was an appropriation of the property of the church?

Mr. STANLEY rose to answer the points of objection which the hon. and learned gent. had alleged against the measure. And in the outset he must say that, judging from the learned gentleman's speech, he had paid very little attention to the bill itself. His opposition was not directed against the real provisions and character of the measure, but consisted of such general declarations as any one might make from the scraps and pickings up of the former debates upon the subject. The learned gentleman complained that the house was not informed as to whether all the ministers of the crown were agreed as to the mode of appropriating the fund to be paid to the commissioners. For his own part he did not see that this materially affected the question as it stood at present. He would tell the learned gentleman that whether his Majesty's ministers were agreed on the speculative question of the appropriation of this fund when it should have been created or not, they were all most cordially agreed in the necessity of maintaining the property in the possession of its present owners (cheers), whether or not they might hereafter take into their discussion the mode of its appropriation; and that, waiving the consideration of that question to a future period, they were determined not to suffer this property to be forced by violence on the one side, nor frittered away by fraud and chicanery on the other (hear, hear). The honourable and learned gentleman had objected to the patronage the government would gain by the appointment of the receivers of estates. Now, if the hon. and learned gentleman or any of his friends would be good enough to point out a way by which money of this description could be collected without collectors, or to find those who would collect the funds without being paid, the government would be very much obliged to him and be quite ready to forego the patronage. Until then, however, he was afraid they must submit to the infliction with patience. But then, said the hon. and learned gentleman, there was no uniformity in the system proposed. On one side of a hedge the tenant would be paying tithe, and on the other side the landlord. Why, how monstrous then must it be to see one side of a hedge a tithe-free estate, and on the other side land chargeable with tithe (hear). This would be the whole amount of the learned gentleman's objection—that two farms which might happen to adjoin each other did not come under the same rule. The hon. member for Kildare, to whom the learned gentleman had alluded, had said that he would rather throw the charge on the landlord at once. That was not the course taken by the learned gentleman. He had said that there was a resistance to tithe which could never be opposed. What did he mean by that argument? (cheers). Let him speak plainly his sentiments. Did he mean to say that they were to give up the collection of tithe, and leave it to be divided between the landlord and tenant, or else that they must resort to the only other alternative, and collect it by the bayonet? He (Mr. Stanley) believed the government were adopting a better course when they steered between the two, and endeavoured to avoid the evils of either. The hon. and learned gentleman asked that, as the government and the clergy had been unable to collect tithe, how could they expect the landlords to be able to do so? Surely he did not mean to put in comparison the difficulty which either of those parties were under, and those which the landlord would have in recovering his rent. He would say that it would be unjust if it put money into the pockets of the landlords; and that, consequently, it would be a fraud committed upon the clergy. The hon. and learned member wished for a fair commutation, but other honourable members wished it should be a commutation according to the poundage of rent. Hon. gentlemen seemed most inclined to attack this bill before they really understood what it was, or before, like the hon. member for Kildare, they were prepared to offer a substitute. They were very willing to see the question settled, but they could not agree as to how it was to be settled. It was offered to redeem Irish tithes at a sixteen years' purchase, whereas in England they were to be redeemed at a twenty-five years' purchase. He considered, therefore, that Ireland was not unfairly dealt with, and that the accusation of being favourable to English landlords, and unfavourable to Irish landlords must fall to the ground. He hoped the hon. member for Wexford would not press his intention of adjourning the debate. He wished that the bill might be allowed to be read a second time, and that those clauses which seemed objectionable might be discussed in committee.

Mr. BLACKNEY said if this bill was introduced the landlords must be supported by the military, and the insurrection act must be put in force in his oppressed and unhappy country.

Mr. RONAYNE rose to move the adjournment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that for convenience sake the house might sit later that night next day being Saturday.

Mr. WALKER said that Irish members were generally opposed to the bill. He objected to the mode of valuation in Ireland; it was much fairer in the English bill. He was not an advocate of sweeping away all tithes; but he wished their extinction, taking the word in the sense of the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies, namely, doing away with the character that belonged to the old tithe system. There should have been an ad valorem tax upon lands before they were liable to tithes. He hoped the present measure would be postponed for some little time.

Mr. RONAYNE asked the hon. member for Wexford to withdraw his motion, that he might move the adjournment.

Mr. O'REILLY hoped that the hon. member for Wexford would not withdraw his motion (cries of adjourn, and go on).

Mr. CAREW refused to withdraw his motion until he saw whether his friends wished him to do so or persist.

Mr. LITTLETON begged it to be understood that he did not wish to seek for any kind of unfair advantage in pressing forward the question before hon. members had expressed their opinions upon it. But it should be recollected that Monday was fixed for a debate which would probably occupy the attention of the house for the whole night; and all that he now asked was that the house would allow the bill now under consideration to be read a second time, it being an understanding that no hon. member should be considered to have pledged his eventual support to the measure by such a proceeding. If his request were granted he proposed asking that on Monday the bill should be committed pro forma, and on subsequent occasions there would be ample opportunity for the discussion of the details of the measure.

Mr. O'CONNELL felt very sorry that from principle he could not accede to the request of the right hon. Secretary. His (Mr. O'C.'s) opinions upon this measure were so decided that he intended to take every opportunity of ascertaining the sense of the house upon it.

The house divided—

For the amendment	74
Against it	241
Majority	167

The bill was then read a second time.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, May 2.

3d Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. C. J. Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edwards, promoted; Cornet J. G. W. Brydges to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell; H. N. S. Shrapnell, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brydges.

10th Light Dragoons—Cornet D. Heneage to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Norman, who retires; W. Tomline, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Heneage.

1st regiment of Foot Guards—Captain F. V. Harcourt to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Lord Templemore, who retires; Lieut. W. F. J. Lautour to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Harcourt; Hon. A. Gordon to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lautour.

3d Foot—Ensign J. C. Handfield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackay, who retires; A. J. Netterville, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Handfield.

6th—Ensign Lord C. Kerr, from 90th regt., to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Brady, who retires.

19th—F. Seymour, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beamish, who retires.

20th—G. W. Rice, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tripp, who retires.

37th—Lieut. E. Willis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Todd, who retires; Ensign F. A. Cook to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Willis; H. R. Bredin, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cook.

49th—Ensign J. Heatley to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Rundle, promoted; R. A. Seymour, gent. to be Ensign, vice Heatley.

58th—J. H. Lave, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wormington, who retires.

62d—Ensign G. E. Olpherts to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Clark, dec.; Lieut. J. Story, from h.p. Unat., to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Vincent, whose appointment has not taken place; Serjeant-Major W. Guy to be Ensign, vice Olpherts.

63d—Ensign S. Harries to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Montgomery, who retires; P. Gordon, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harries.

90th—D. F. Mackworth, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord C. Kerr, promoted in 6th regt.

Ceylon Regiment—Capt. J. Anderson to be Major, without purchase, vice Bircham, deceased; Lieut. R. Gray to be Captain, vice Anderson; Second Lieut. J. F. Field to be First Lieutenant, vice Gray; Ensign W. P. Clarke, from h.p. 12th regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Field.

Unattached—Capt. R. B. Edwards, from 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.

Brevet—Major W. Wylde, of Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel while employed on a special service in Portugal.

Memoranda—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. Adamson, upon half-pay as Major of Portuguese officers, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached commission, he having settled in the colonies.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry—W. Wilmot, gent. to be Cornet, vice Palmer, resigned.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

Died, on the 18th ultimo, at Albano, near Rome, the Most Rev. Oliver Kelly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam. At an early age, Doctor Kelly was obliged to seek that education in a foreign country which the persecuting spirit of the times denied him in his own. Returning to Ireland, he was placed by the Most Rev. Doctor Dillon as his assistant in the discharge of the duties of the mission in his native town, and was subsequently nominated Parish Priest of Westport, and Vicar Capitular of the Diocese.—In the year 1815 he was consecrated Archbishop of Tuam. In the year 1825 the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam was summoned to give evidence before the committees of parliament, then sitting on the state of Ireland, and his testimony availed much to carry the question of Emancipation. We understand he will be succeeded in the See of Tuam, by Doctor Mac Hale, Bishop of Maronia.—*Freeman's Journal.*

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Generals—Marquis of Breadalbane; Lord Blaney, 89 F.; Hon. Fox Calcraft, E. I. Comp. Serv.

Major-Generals—Sir W. Douglas, late 2 R. Vet. Bn.; Sir J. F. S. Smith, R. Art.

Lieut.-Colonels—Bircham, Ceyl. Rif. Br.; Fullarton, 96 F.; James Stewart, h. p. Unat.; Hon. S. T. Bathurst, ditto.

Major—Semple, 38 F.

Captains—Brockman, 55 F.; Keith, 62 F.; James Turner, late 10 R. Vet. Bn.

Lieutenants—Vincent, 97 F.; Ahmuty, 11 Dr.; M'Pherson, 48 F.; Smithwaite, do.; Coghlan, 83 F.; Barrett, late 10 R. Vet. Bn.; A. Thompson, h. p. 19 Dr.; Leigh, h. p. 62 F.; Joyes, h. p. 95 F.

Ensign—St. Lawrence, h. p. 60 F.

Commissariat Department—Dep. Comm. Gen. Thompson, h. p.

Medical Department—Surgeon Glasco, h. p.

Staff—Surgeon Grupe, h. p. Lt. Inf. Ger. Leg.; Ass.-Surgeon Trimble, h. p. 4 Dr. Gds.; Ass.-Surgeon Edgar, h. p. 3 R. Vet. Bn.

A forest, the property of the (Royal) Orleans family, in the department of the Eure and Loire, was lately discovered to be on fire a few days since. About fifty acres of timber were consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

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