15 Richd. Henderson Waterford

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XIII. No. 1300. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1836. PRICE SIXPENCE.

1

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, AND TO LARGE TEA DEALERS.

GEORGE PALMER & CO.

BEG to state that they have just received a large quantity of TEA IN BOND, which they offer at the following prices to the Trade and Captains of Vessels, for ship stores, and for exportation:—

Good BOHEA, from 10d to 11d per lb.
Good CONGOU, from 1s 6d to 2s per lb.

Waterford, February 8, 1836.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF DUNGARVAN AND ITS VICINITY.

BIBBY AND CO.

2 INFORM the Public that they have opened an Establishment in DUNGARVAN for the sale of TEAS and COFFEES in their Pure and Unadulterated State, and are selling them at Prices which defy all competition.

The principles of their Establishment are Ready Money, Extensive Business, and Small Profits; by this system B. and Co. will be enabled to derive through the magnitude and rapidity of Sales effected, ample remuneration for their outlay of time and capital. Those who are but slightly acquainted with Commerce are aware that he who can turn one thousand pounds ten times for another's once can unquestionably sell at a tenth of the profit, and derive equal benefit.

B. and Co. believe that their Establishment is the only one in the County of Waterford, that acts on the plan of Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

As scarcely any Tea has been imported under the "Free Trade system" fit for use, B. and Co. prefer selecting theirs from what remains on hand of the Hon. East India Company's, and receive them direct from their Warehouses in London, thus securing the public against those baneful adulterations so universally complained of.

The Four and Eightpenny and Five Shilling Congou Teas are of a most superior description, and can be recommended with the greatest confidence.

COFFEES—They will be very careful in selecting such as are of the most pure, mellow, and aromatic flavors.

SUGARS (Raw and Refined), SPICES of all kinds, and every article in the Grocery line, they will pay the greatest attention to, particularly as they do not intend blending any other trade with the above, thus will their goods be kept pure from any article coming in contact with them of an injurious tendency, which is unfortunately the case in every Grocery Establishment in this town.

For a further exposition of their principles of Business, see their printed circulars.

BIBBY and Co. feeling confident that upon a perusal of their amazingly low Prices, the discerning Public will see in them a powerful advocate in their favour.

As comparison proveth all things, the Public are requested to compare, taste, and judge for themselves!!

BIBBY and Co., Blackpool, Dungarvan.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON DENTIST

To the Marchioness of Ormonde, and the other respectable Families of the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Tipperary, and the Queen's County,

10, WILLIAM-STREET, KILKENNY.

3 MR. LALOR apprises his Friends and numerous former Patients that he is again in Waterford, (at Mr. Surple's, Glover, Quay,) and shall remain till the First of March.

Very numerous engagements prevented Mr. LALOR visiting Waterford so speedily as he intended; but he trusts the ample time (one Month) which he purposes sojourning in that City, on this occasion, will enable to consult him, the many Persons who were formerly prevented by his then constant engagements.

The exorbitant charges and deceptions of many advertising Dentists, make necessary a statement of Mr. LALOR'S MODERATE FEES which will be found not one-half those usually charged, viz.:—

STOPPING DECAYED and TENDER TEETH with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold Platinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; and

ARTIFICIAL PALATES,
Five Pounds to Forty Pounds.

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums, the correcting of Irregularities in Children's Teeth, the Fastening of Loose Teeth, the Cure of Tooth-Ache generally without Extraction, the making of Artificial Teeth of every substance proper for the purpose, including the celebrated FRENCH COMPOSITION TEETH, which he fixes on the principles of DE LA BARRE, and the most celebrated Parisian Dentists.

Mr. LALOR gratefully acknowledges the kindness heretofore shown him by the Faculty in Waterford, to which, added to the Testimonials underneath, he attributes his extensive practice when last in that City.

TESTIMONIALS.

At Mr. LALOR'S Rooms may be seen Testimonials of his Professional ability, from Drs. Abraham, Colles, Jacob, Henry, Alcock, of Dublin; Drs. Jacob, Armstrong, Croly, &c., of the Queen's County; and Drs. Pack, Purcell, Ryan, Kinshella, Alcock, and Cane, of Kilkenny, from some of which he subjoins the following extracts:—

I have made every inquiry into MR. LALOR'S qualifications and skill to practice as a Dentist, and from such inquiry can bear testimony to his capability, and acquaintance with the various mechanical contrivances adopted for remedying loss and defects of the Teeth.

A. JACOB, M.D., Oculist, &c., &c.
Ely-place, Dublin.

From specimens which I have seen of Mr. LALOR'S workmanship as a Dentist, I can confidently state my opinion that he possesses skill and ability in his profession; and I have no doubt of his attaining a high degree of eminence, as an operative Dentist, from the zeal and industry he has bestowed in the cultivation of that art.

JAMES HENRY, M.D.,
Vice-President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

40, York-street, Dublin.

I have examined specimens of Artificial Teeth, made by Mr. LALOR, and I have also seen some which were placed in the mouth with great care and ingenuity by him. I have not the slightest doubt that the public will reap great benefit from his care, attention, and ingenuity. He seems to be very well informed in that branch of Surgery (Dental) to which he has devoted his attention.

THOMAS PACK, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Kilkenny Infirmary, Fever Hospital, &c.

Patrick-street, Kilkenny.

From my knowledge of Mr. LALOR'S scientific acquirements as a Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that he is fully qualified to practice that branch of Surgery (Dental) with advantage to the public.

I have seen several specimens of his abilities, which reflect the highest credit on his ingenuity, and I am also satisfied, that he is well acquainted with the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums.

P. PHELAN HACKETT, M.D.

Cashel, 4th Oct., 1834.

Of Mr. LALOR'S talents as an Operative and Mechanical Dentist, I can readily bear testimony.

I myself am wearing an artificial incisor which he fitted in for me 14 months back, and it is still firm, and retains its colour. He has, on two occasions, extracted molar Teeth from me, and I have had every reason to feel satisfied that he is a safe and expert operator, and I am certain that his professional skill and work will give a perfect satisfaction to all who consult him.

He has recently adapted an Artificial Palate to a patient of mine who had a deficiency in the soft palate, which made his utterance almost unintelligible; and this defect he has removed in the most satisfactory manner.

ROBERT CANE, M.R.C.S.,
Medical Superintendent of the Kilkenny Cholera Hospital.

William-street, Feb. 8, 1833.

I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. LALOR'S skill in Dental Surgery. I have no hesitation in stating, from the great benefit I have personally derived from his operation on my Teeth, in addition to the knowledge he possesses of the various diseases and defects of the Teeth and Gums, that he is well calculated to practice that branch of Surgery, with much advantage to the public.

HENRY CROLY, M.D.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Mountmellick, April 19, 1834.

CLONMEL FAIR.—The last monthly fair presented a tolerable show of horned cattle; but though many buyers attended, there was little business done. Fat cows sold at from £10 to £11; milch ditto from £8 to £9; and strippers from £5 to £6. Good lots of sheep sold at from £2 to £2 5s each.

PROTECTOR FIRE OFFICE,
38, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, AND 9, CAVENDISH-ROW, DUBLIN.

4 FEBRUARY, 1836.

THE Directors of this Office, feel it right to state, that the PROTECTOR COMPANY continue, as usual, to accept and renew Insurances at their respective Offices in the Old Jewry, Regent-street, and High-street, Borough, and through their Agents in the Country.

By virtue of an Agreement entered into with the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, the Directors are about to call a Meeting of the Proprietors, to consider of the union of their Business and Interests with the Phœnix Company, upon the plan of an Enlargement of the Partnership of the latter Company, by the accession of the Directors and many Shareholders of the Protector Company.

This notification is deemed necessary, in consequence of the unwarrantable steps taken by the Managers of another Office, whose overtures were declined, and who have since commenced a hostile attack upon the interests of the Protector Company.

The Directors of the Protector Company beg, therefore, to caution their Proprietors, Friends, and Insured, on this subject, as no intention is entertained by them of dispersing the respectable connection with which the Public patronage has favored them.

WILMER HARRIS, Secretary.
PATRICK O'BRIEN, Agent,
Cathedral-square, Waterford.

FANCY DRESS BALL, WATERFORD.

5 THE Annual Fancy Dress BALL and SUPPER will take place on MONDAY Evening, the 15th of FEBRUARY next, at the ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, TOWN-HALL.

STEWARDS:

The Right Worshipful the MAYOR and SHERIFFS of Waterford,

W. V. STUART, Esq., M.P.,
H. W. BARRON, Esq., M.P.,
Lieut.-Col. BISHOPP, C.B., 11th Regt.,
Captain BLOOMFIELD, 11th Regt.,
Lieut. KENNEDY, 11th Regt.
P. G. BARRON, Esq., High Sheriff,
J. POWER, jun., Esq., Kilfane,
R. COX, Esq., Castletown,
Captain BUSHE, Glencairn Abbey.
JAMES W. WALL Esq., Coolnamuck Court,
JOHN JONES, Esq., Mullinabro.
CONGREVE FLEMING, Esq., Greenville Park,
Captain DOYLE,
Captain BARRON,
WM. RD. KEARNEY, Esq.,
JAMES GALWEY, Esq.

The Rooms will be opened at Nine o'Clock, and no person will be admissible, except in a Fancy Costume or Uniform.

No admission for Masks.

Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s 6d; Ladies, 7s 6d.

Tickets to be had of the Stewards.

Great inconvenience having arisen last year from the list being re-opened, the Stewards beg leave to state, that it will positively close on the Evening of Saturday, the 13th of February, after which no Tickets will be issued and no Money will be received at the Doors on any account whatsoever.

BEWLEY AND EVANS,
CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
3, *Lower Sackville-street, Dublin,*

6 BEG to inform the Public, that for the convenience of their friends living in the country, they have made arrangements for regularly supplying their Agents throughout Ireland with a selection of the most useful Family Medicines, and other Miscellaneous Articles, which may be thus had at the Dublin price. Amongst them will be found the following, viz.:—

THE APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, and those Complaints arising from a disordered State of the Stomach and Bowels, generally termed BILIOUS or NERVOUS. These Pills have for a long period been extensively used, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for *Bilious Derangement, Indigestion, Habitual Costiveness, Nervous Affections*, and those diseases proceeding from *Dyspepsia*, and commonly attended with Loss of Appetite, sick Head-ache, pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Nausea, Flatulency, Foul and Furred Tongue, Stupor, and other alarming or unpleasant symptoms.

*** They are particularly adapted to persons of *sedentary habits*, whose confinement produces Dyspepsia. They contain no Mercurial preparation, but being purely of *vegetable composition*, may be used without hesitation, and with perfect safety *by either sex*, in ordinary cases of disordered stomach and bowels, and require no confinement; they form a most valuable Family Medicine, and are decidedly preferable to those nauseous and drastic purgatives which are commonly used. Sold in Boxes, 1s—2s—4s; and in large Boxes, equal to 15 small ones, 10s each.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS.—The Proprietors know of no medicine more generally efficacious for the relief of Coughs and Colds than "*The Poor Man's Cough Drops.*" A teaspoonful taken occasionally allays the most troublesome Cough, promotes easy expectoration, removes difficulty of Breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the Chest, which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. It is well adapted for Children, to whom it may be freely given. Price 1s, and in large Bottles, equal to three small ones, 2s 6d each.

Dr. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER, composed of the finest Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, and Aroma of Jamaica Ginger. The Compound Fluid Extract or CORTICAL ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. It is carefully prepared from the Root by a peculiar process, and by dilution with water forms the Compound Decoction, which may be thus conveniently made as required. Sold in Half-pints, 7s—Pints, 14s.

EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.—A tablespoonful mixed according to directions with a half a tumbler of water instantly forms a most grateful and refreshing draught, possessing the properties of Soda Water, combined with Lemon-juice and Sugar. Price 2s 6d.

THE HEARTBURN OR STOMACH LOZENGE, for Acidity, Heartburn, and Weakness of the Stomach. Price 1s.

THE ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—For Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, Flatulence, Spasms, Cramps, &c., &c. (Ten Drops equal to Eight Grains of the Powder.) Price 2s 6d.

THE ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.—This Dentifrice is composed of articles of established excellence in Medical practice, whose qualities have been found most effective for whitening and beautifying the teeth—preventing decay—correcting Fœtor of the Breath—and giving a healthy constitution to the Gums. Price 2s.

THE IMPROVED CORN PLAISTER.—This Plaister has been often experienced to be a most effective application for removing those troublesome excrescences, which occasion so much pain. Price 1s.

ESSENCES OF PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL CINNAMON, &c. THE TOOTH ACHE ESSENCE.—It is recommended as an application for the relief of the Tooth Ache, equal if not superior to any other preparation which has been tried for the purpose. Price 1s 6d.

BEWLEY AND EVANS' COUGH LOZENGE, combining the virues of *Hippo* with other articles of demulcent and expectorating qualities, most esteemed in affections of the Chest. It is considered by many as the most useful and agreeable remedy in this form.

THE APERIENT SEIDLITZ POWDERS. ÆRATED SODA POWDERS for the immediate production of Soda Water. They occupy little space, and suffer no injury by keeping or change of climate. Price 1s 6d.

SUPERIOR LAVENDER WATER, extracted from the choicest flowers, whose fragrant odour is not diminished by the general practice of adding a variety of foreign powerful scents. Price 1s 4d—2s and 3s 6d.

PURE CALCINED MAGNESIA of very superior quality.—Price 1s 6d per Bottle. ACIDULATED CAYENNE LOZENGES.—EXTRACT OF FLOWERS. One of the most delightful and delicate Perfumes which can be obtained from Flowers.—3s 6d. HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AROMATIC VINEGAR. INDELIBLE CHEMICAL MARKING INK. THE BENGAL SMELLING SALTS, distinguished for their Fragrance, Pungency, and Durability.—Price 1s, and 2s 6d. COLD CREAM OF ROSES LIP SALVE. COURT PLAISTER. ESSENTIAL SALT of LEMONS. The TRUE SCOURING DROPS. GENUINE NAPLES SOAP, &c. &c.

AGENTS.

WATERFORD.—W. White and Co., J. Carroll, S. A. Marks. *New Ross*—Everett. *Clonmel*—R. Davis. *Lismore*—Conolly. *Youghal*—Fisher. *Fermoy*—Moase. *Cork*—Drew, Page, &c., &c.

Dublin, 1st mo., 1836.

The fair of Taghmon was held on Monday, and was well attended by purchasers, new milch cows were in good demand, and brought from £7 to £9 10s; springers were also much sought after. There was a scanty supply of store sheep which were freely bought at from 30s to 36s per cwt. There was a large supply of horses of inferior quality. Store pigs were in good demand, bringing from 30s to 33s per cwt.—*Wexford Freeman.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.

The *New York Advertiser* of the 14th of January has the following:—

"FROM WASHINGTON.—Mr. Barton arrived in Washington on Monday, Mr. Livingston had proceeded him thither. There are rumours of cabinet councils and disagreements. The President and Mr. Forsyth, and Amos Kendall, are for a war message. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Dickerson for a mild message. Mr. Van Buren and that portion of the cabinet who agree with him are said to have sought the counsel of 'the Defender of the Constitution' in their emergency. It is also rumoured that the President had been taken counsel of Mr. Webster. The *Alexandria Gazette* of yesterday morning speaks of the divisions in the cabinet, and ranges Mr. Woodbury on the war side of the question. The *Gazette* also confirms the belligerent attitude of the President.

The *Advertiser*, following up the subject, in an article from Washington, dated the 10th of January, says:—

"The report was; last evening, there had been much discussion in the course of the day between the President and some of his friends. The President is for war with France immediately. Mr. Van Buren has sagacity enough to know if the country is involved in a war that his cake is dough. He is for peace. Mr. Polk hangs his hopes on Mr. Van Buren's success. He is for peace, except in the war gendered by party strife; that he wishes to see carried on most vigorously. He has nothing to hope from Tennessee. He cannot be *ruckered* into office there, and his only hope of success hereafter is based on Mr. Van Buren. It is doubtful whether a message will be sent to Congress to-morrow or not."

(From the New York Courier.)

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 14 (9 P.M.)—All the differences in relation to the special message are surmounted by the executive, and that document will be sent in on Tuesday. You will as certainly have it in possession on Wednesday evening. It will probably embody the President's own views on the subject of French affairs, from which his cabinet dare not dissent.

A bill, authorising a loan of six millions of dollars by the corporrtion of New York, on mortgages held by Fire Insurance Companies, disabled by the late fire, passed the House of Assembly unanimously. This will be a matter of great pecuniary relief to those who were insured in some of the companies rendered insolvent by the extent of the late fire.

THE FIRST ACTION OF THE BRITISH LEGION WITH THE CARLISTS.

We (*Liverpool Times*) have been favoured by a gentleman in this town with the following letter from Vittoria, describing the first engagement between Gen. Evans's troops and the Carlists. The writer, an officer of the legion, was personally engaged, and wounded in the early part of the battle. He says—

"Vittoria, 18th January, 1836.

"My dear ——,—Yesterday and the day before severe engagements have taken place between the Queen's troops and those of the Pretender; General Cordova commanding the left of our line towards Villareal, and General Evans the right towards Matanio and Castillo de Guibeira.

"The success has been completely on our side, as at the time I write the enemy is driven out from position to position, and beaten back on an average twelve miles; our right having swept the country, and operated in immediate conjunction with General Cordova.

"I write you from Vittoria, because I came in here on the evening of the 16th, having been wounded on the forehead by a ball, in retaking the village of ——, near Matanio, where I entered with a few men, when it was still occupied by 300 Carlists, who had beaten out of it a company of Spanish Rifles. I had the satisfaction of having actually occupied, with about ten men, the church yard, when a ball, fired from a house, struck me on the forehead, but fortunately in an oblique direction, so as not to enter the brain. I had, however, strength enough to remain on horseback, and to point out to the company that came to support the best mode of lodging itself, but was soon after obliged to go to the rear, my wound becoming cold and painful, when the staff surgeon ordered me into Vittoria. I am happy to say that I had the most extraordinary escape, being fired at at a distance of not more than twenty-five paces, and the fellow having taken a most cool aim from behind a wall. I was the first man wounded of the English, and I can say in a way not discreditable to me. Our men have made some beautiful charges with the bayonet, to the utter astonishment of the Carlists, who usually fight at 5 or 600 paces' distance. They were quite out of their wits when they saw us all at once in the village, with fixed bayonets, while their mode of attack is to disperse in their tirailleuring line. I hear that a great many were slain in the village and in a wood below. I cannot give you further detail of this day, as I left the field at three o'clock, and arrived here rather exhausted, but on my own horse, having lost much blood. My wound though severe, is by no means dangerous; the first bandage has been taken off, the healing began, and I hope in a week more that all will be pretty right. I write you these lines particularly for the purpose that you may not feel uneasy when you see me returned as *wounded* in the papers, there existing the habit of giving the names in the English papers. Our young troops fought like lions."

Extract of a letter received by his family in Limerick from a young Officer of the Munster Light Infantry, dated Vittoria, January 16:—"On our march here from Bribriena we passed through some very handsome towns, Miranda de Ebro, St. Domingo, Burgos, Castle la Riena, &c.; the country scenery splendid beyond description; one mountain we were four days in passing in consequence of the depth of snow; bivouaced on it for two nights, clearing off the snow, cutting down plenty of oak and keeping up good fires; saw flocks of wild goats, some wild bullocks and wolves, all at a distance—over the Puerta Castilia (by which we entered) was placed a tablet with the following inscription: "To the generous English, who so gloriously fight for the liberty of nations." Our force here consists of about 30,000 Spanish, 8,000 French, 7,400 British, and 6,000 Portuguese. The Minister of War and General Cordova reviewed the troops some days since, and were very highly pleased with their manœuvring and appearance. They afterwards held a Levee, at which it was put in orders they would receive the British Officers only, all of whom he complimented highly in the name of the Queen, saying, she would come in person to thank the English but for the severity of the season, and that her Majesty purposed doing so in spring. General Evans asked permission for the British to lead the advance upon Salvatiera and Estella, which was granted, and for which places we hourly expect to march. We have had some typhus fever, but the lines appear more convalescent now; our Regiment has lost no Officer and but eight or ten privates. We are all, thank God, in good health and spirits."

"MONEY MAKES MONEY."—This homely though most true adage, was never more clearly exemplified than in the late great advance in cask butter. The hilly farmers, without capital, were compelled to sell their salt butter in November, and early in December, to meet their Christmas rents. The price then was from 8d to 9d—very little so high as 9d, and some lower than 8d. Within the last three weeks it has advanced to 13d by the cask, and it is retailed at 14d; so that they who have been able to hold their stock, will gain 5d a pound. A hilly farmer, renting £25 to £30 a year, will often sell four casks of butter weighing from 80 to 100lbs.—so that the monied farmer will have an advantage of £7 or £8 over the poor one. The great advantage in this article is not only attributable to the unusually dry summer of 1835, but to the very great heat which occasionally prevailed, at which time no butter could be made at all. We have heard of several large farms where scarcely any butter was made for three weeks successively. At Carmarthen, the beginning of the week, they were shipping butter busily for the English market.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

DEATH OF SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, BART.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, who died on Wednesday, the 3d inst., after a lingering illness of some months' duration. Sir James devoted his time to the pursuits of agriculture, and, residing principally on his estates, set an example to landlords well worthy of imitation. *Glasgow Constitutional.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

(From the Times.)

The different treatment of the amendment proposed by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in the two Houses of Parliament has been universally remarked upon as disgraceful to one or other of the two sections of his Majesty's government—the party which opposed, or the party which accepted, that amendment. Those ministers who were members of the House o Lords received the correction of the Address which the noble duke suggested with a sort of grateful acquiescence, which implied not merely that they were satisfied of its abstract justice, but that they felt themselves relieved from something like embarrassment, by the substitution of a more general for a more specific restraint upon the freedom of their policy hereafter.

The different spirit in which the proposition of Sir R. Peel was listened to, though couched precisely in the same words as that of the Duke of Wellington, is a matter worthy of remark.

The amendment merely objected to a specific pledge. Why should that pledge have been exacted by ministers from parliament? It was one, which, logically speaking, bound the legislature to draw the same conclusions from premises widely apart. It was one, which, politically speaking, prohibited parliament at a future day from considering whether it might be wise or unwise to apply to evils of the same nominal description, remedies of which the nominal and real effect might be as different as light from darkness. The paragraph in the address went to recommend that the "same principle" should be resorted to in Irish reform as in the Scotch and English.

But is the principle practically the same? In England and Scotland it is to extend municipal power. In Ireland, every man who knows the country will admit that it is not to extend municipal power, but to make a transfer of it. In England the rights and privileges of corporations have been communicated to a larger portion of the people who enjoyed them. But the verbal adoption of the "same" principle with regard to Ireland, is in fact an exclusion of those who before possessed the right, and a monopoly in favor of those who were previously debarred from it. It is an absolute exclusion of the Protestant, and a surrender to the Papist of the whole municipal power. Now that revolution in the policy of the empire may or may not be good, and the amendment of Sir R. Peel went no further than to leave the House of Commons an unfettered liberty of judgment upon the question, whether it would or would not be wise to adopt it with regard to Ireland. The Home Secretary would not see it in that light. He wantonly and preposterously affected to take it for granted, in contempt of the declarations of Sir Robert Peel, that the meaning of the right hon. baronet was to fetter the free will of parliament, instead of releasing it from the bonds which had been imposed by the address, and to substitute one pledge for another instead of repudiating all.

But it may not be altogether impossible to guess at the cause and import of this striking dissonance between the views of the Prime Minister in one house, and of the Secretary for the Home Department in another. There is no Daniel O'Connell in the House of Lords to domineer over the understanding and conscience of the King's ministers. Lord Melbourne was left to his own good sense, and acceded at once to the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington. It was different with the Treasury bench in the other house. The master of forty votes was there. Lord John Russell could not be expected to speak but as his master prompted. It was pronounced by the Dictator, that words in Ireland must stand for things; that what he chose to call "municipal reform" should be recognised as municipal reform, although its consequence were no other than a concentration of all authority in his own hands; that "self-government" should be understood to mean the unlimited power of Papists over Protestants; and that a description of municipal franchise which should be exercised by none who were not abject instruments in the hands of the priest was essential to "equal justice" in Ireland. The O'Connell domination over ministers was never shown in a manner more striking than in that night's debate.

Lord Howick made a speech no further worthy of observation than as being eminently foolish. The solemn and shallow lord must needs deliver himself of certain nothings with regard to "liberty" in Ireland. Does Lord Howick know the meaning of that much-abused term—"liberty?" Has he or has he not sagacity to see that liberty means nothing more than protection from injustice? and when he complains that according to Sir R. Peel liberty is "a luxury" which the Irish must not taste of, does he pretend that the merging of all sorts of power throughout Ireland in the hands of demagogues and priests would guarantee freedom to the *people?* The solemn and shallow heir-apparent of Lord Grey thought fit to be smart upon "the vulgar and petty attacks" which anonymous scribblers in newspapers chose to indulge in, respecting "the power of the hon. and learned member for Dublin." Why, does Lord Howick dare to dispute that power? What else has made such an individual as he is a cabinet minister of Great Britain? What else but the preternatural power of the Agitator could have *kept* such an individual in office? If the power does exist, is it a fast to be ridiculed? If the effect be to make superstitious and infuriated Popish paupers, nominal burgesses of the corporate towns of Ireland, but real scourges of the Protestant community in the hands of the priests and of their autocrat O'Connell—is that a circumstance to be treated with ribaldry by such an individual as Lord Howick?

It is a grave and momentous question how to deal with Irish Corporations. We all know they have been corrupt, encroaching, and unprincipled bodies. They were bad because they were exclusive and irresponsible cliques of self-elected functionaries banded together. It is true they were Protestant. Does Lord Howick labour under such a lack of sense or legislative justice as to deny, that if under colour of "removing one species of exclusion, we were only to create and confirm another," we might but encourage a more aggravated wrong? Will Lord Howick, as a cure for exclusive Protestantism, insist on establishing exclusive Popery, in corporations? Yet such would be the infallible result of of a Municipal Reform Bill founded on "the same principle" as that of last year, by the enactment of a low property franchise. We observe that there was thrown out in the House of Commons a suggestion of sweeping away all the existing Irish corporations. It would be a delectable consummation to get rid of most of them; and we do believe that a government of all but the very largest Towns by local magistrates would be an inestimable improvement upon the preceding system. Corporations were chiefly chartered for purposes which would be far better answered by the ministry of independent magistrates than of popular factions.

It is right to state, in reference to our list of voting and absent Irish Members, that Mr. Winston Barron, M.P., has been detained in Dublin by some important trials and other law proceedings, which he got involved in by the absconding of his agent. We are happy to hear that Mr. Barron has succeeded in these affairs, and is enabled to leave town to-morrow for London, where, we have no doubt, he will be an active and steady supporter of the present ministry and reform.—*Pilot of Monday.*

SELLING A WIFE.—The monstrous practice of selling a woman took place at Chinnock during the past week. A man actually led forth and sold the one he had solemnly promised to "love, and to cherish, and to worship" for 6d and a quart of cider, with a new halter round her neck, which cost 5d.—*Sherborne Journal.*

The encrease in the Naval force is calculated, rather hastily we presume, so high as 10,000 men.

EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

Government Emigration-office, Dublin, February 5th, 1836.

Sir,—I consider it to be my duty, as the Government Agent for Emigration here, to draw the attention of the public to the annexed advertisement, which, through the activity of the agent or agents of this scheme, has been widely circulated, and singularly successful, from the fact that there are a number of bills in circulation, drawn on a fictitious firm of Robinson and Co., Bankers, Dublin, one of which I hold [No. 2585], and have searched in vain for the firm in question.

This advertisement also sets forth the intended sailing of a regular line of packets, denominated the "Robinsons' Line of Packets," to sail, during the season, from Liverpool to the Canadas; I can now state, from authority, that the vessels named for that purpose are not to be heard of at that port, or are, I believe, in being in the United Kingdom. Having had complaints during the past year from Lieutenant Low, R. N., the Government Agent at Liverpool, of emigrants having been forwarded there from this country for embarkation finding, on their arrival, the vessel they had paid their passage money for to have been full; in some instances, and in others not to be forthcoming, I therefore, think it proper to mention this as a caution to those intending to emigrate, to be more careful in making their agreements, which always ought to be in writing; and would strongly recommend them to make more use of the Government Agents at the different ports, who would give them such advice and assistance as would prevent a recurrence of those evils and their consequences.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. E. HODDER, LT., R.N.
Government Agent for Emigration.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE CANADAS.

The proprietors, from the able support they have received from their numerous and extended friends, have been induced from frequent application, to put on the line for the coming year, 1836, the following 8 ships, which will depart from Liverpool to Quebec, every 16 days, commencing on the 1st of April, and will be known as "the Robinsons' Line of Packets." This line has been put into operation for the view of obliging extensively, those of our many friends from Great Britain and Ireland, who may be desirous of getting their relatives or connexions from the old country. Great punctuality will be manifested as to the periods of their departure.

Their Commanders have already been selected, and are men of sterling talent.

The company has fixed the price of passage from Liverpool to Quebec at 16 dollars. Every comfort will be afforded consistent to a steerage passage, (under the direction of his Majesty's Emigrant agent.) Pure water and fuel will always be in abundance.

Remittances can be made through the Proprietors, payable in every province and county in Ireland, besides in all the inland ones, as well as in England, Holland and Wales. Their drafts on the Messrs. Robinson and Co., Dublin, answer every purpose of "Bank of Ireland notes."

The vessels comprising this line will be called as follows, and are all 500 tons burthen, or over, viz.:

St. Patrick, England,
Ballinasloe, Ireland,
Repeater Scotland,
Emerald Isle, Wales.

Apply to, or address 246, Pearl-st., New York,
Douglas, Robinson, and Co.
Robinson, Brothers,
Bankers, Liverpool.
Robinsons' and Co.,
Bankers, Dublin.

New York, May 24, 1835.

THE O'CONNELL-RAPHAEL JOB.

We perceive that Mr. Hardy has given notice that he intends on Thursday to move for a committee to inquire into the Carlow affair; and we believe that the agents of Mr. O'Connell are in the meantime moving heaven and earth to effect a reconciliation between that person and Mr. Raphael. Mr. Raphael, however, must know his position too well to submit to any such proposition. He is at present the injured dupe of Mr. O'Connell—let him him be reconciled to his deceiver, and he becomes his guilty accomplice.

The *Morning Post* has told us, in the way of question, what are the contents of the letter which Mr. Raphael offers to publish whenever Mr. O'Connell calls for it. We must say we think Mr. Raphael has no occasion to wait for any such call. That letter is no more a confidential letter than any one of the others which have been published, and, like those, has been deprived of its confidential character by the conduct and proceedings of Mr. O'Connell.

We believe that the *Morning Post* is perfectly correct in its questions, and that the letter of which it speaks contains an offer to Mr. Raphael of a Baronetcy, as a set-off for the two thousand pounds; and we are not sure that it had not been arranged that Mr. Raphael was previously to receive the honour of knighthood, in order *more naturally* to pave the way to the superior dignity.

Now, what Mr. O'Connell, in the execution of his great scheme of deceiving Mr. Raphael, chooses to offer him, is nothing to the public, except as exhibiting the character of the man. That which *is* interesting to the country is to know how far Mr. O'Connell was authorised or justified, by any previous communication with government, in making such a promise or proposition to Mr. Raphael, supposing it to have been made.

Mr. Raphael has now gone so far with his exposure, that any reserve on his part in the present state of affair, would be weakness. Mr. O'Connell has taken his two thousand pounds, and has loaded him with abuse and invective couched in the strongest and coarsest terms, and it is Mr. Raphael's duty to himself to show the public the full extent of the delusions practised upon him—more especially as Mr. O'Connell notoriously pressed *him*, whom he now denounces as one of the most incapable and unworthy of God's creatures, upon the electors of Carlow; and the publication of the letter now referred to will show whether he had not also recommended him to the King's Minister for the highest titular distinction a Commoner can obtain.

We suppose his Majesty's Ministers will not refuse the Committee for which Mr. Hardy intends to move—that spread of their sheltering wings would speak rather more plainly than Lord Melbourne, after his solemn declarations as a peer and a gentleman, might like; but, in case they should make a show of defending him, we would suggest to certain Conservative Irish Members to be in their places *next* Thursday, which *last* Thursday *they were not*—*John Bull.*

AMERICAN MARVELS.—"She be a pretty craft, that little thing of yours," observed old Tom; "how long may she take to make the run?" "How long? I expect in just no time; and she'd go as fast again, only she won't wait for the breeze to come up with her." "Why don't you heave-to for it?" said old Tom. "Lose too much time I guess. I have been chased by an easterly wind all the way from your Land's End to our narrows, and it never could overhaul me." "And I presume the porpusses give it up in despair, don't they?" replied old Tom, with a leer; "and I've seen the creatures playing before the bows of an English frigate at her speed, and laughing at her."—"They never play their tricks with me, old snapper; if they do, I cuts them in halves, and astarn they go, head part floating one side, and tail part on the other."

It is said that Lakeman, the delinquent of the Stock Exchange, who has taken refuge in France, will not be delivered up by the authorities of that country; the French government will not give up any foreigners, except in case of murder.

It is said that the King's answer to the address voted by the Commons, was exceedingly short. His Majesty merely thanked his faithful Commons for their loyal and dutiful address, and assured them that he should at all times be ready to sanction those measures best calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of his people.

Waterford Mail.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Dunsany (the new Irish representative peer,) Lord Erskine, the Duke of Beaufort, and Earl Belhaven, took the oaths, and subscribed the parliamentary roll.

On the motion of Earl SHAFTESBURY, the bill for the abolition of capital punishments in certain cases was read a second time.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord DUNCANNON informed the house that the commissioners had selected four plans from amongst the great number sent in for the new houses of parliament, but as yet it was not finally decided which plan of the four would be finally adopted.

SPAIN.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice of his intention to-morrow to ask certain questions relating to the state of affairs in Spain.

Their lordships then adjourned,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

CARLOW ELECTION.

Colonel BRUEN gave notice that on Thursday, the 11th inst., he should present a petition from Carlow, praying for an investigation into the circumstances attending the late election for that county (hear, hear).

ORANGE LODGES.

Mr. HUME said, seeing the noble lord, the Secretary at War, in his place, he wished to ask if any return had been received of officers who, since the issuing of Lord Hill's order forbidding them to attend Orange lodges, had offended against that order, and if so, if they had been removed from the army.

Lord HOWICK said, the order of the Commander-in-Chief only related to officers in actual service. All officers on full pay were clearly forbidden by that order to belong to any Orange lodge, and if they disobeyed it, they would be reported and tried by a court-martial, (loud cries of hear, hear.) The Duke of Gordon and other distinguished officers immediately after the promulgation of Lord Hill's order ceased to belong to Orange lodges (hear.)

Mr. HUME thought the order ought to extend to officers on half-pay, and he therefore gave notice that, on Friday next, he should move a resolution to the effect that all officers on half-pay who visited Orange lodges should be discharged from the army (hear, hear).

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the agricultural interest. The noble lord, before making any remarks, requested the clerk to read the resolution of the house in 1833, which declared that any tampering with the currency would be injurious to the agriculturists, and to the country at large. This having been done, his lordship shortly alluded to the distress which existed, and quoted the low prices of wheat and other grain, and other causes assigned for that distress, but as a committee was to be appointed, he thought it would be better not to discuss the subject at any length on the present occasion. The noble lord then moved the appointment of a committee.

The Marquis of CHANDOS was most happy to hear that government had at length taken up this most important question, and having done so he should be released from the task. The time had arrived when a full and fair inquiry into the causes of agricultural distress must take place; but as the noble lord said that was his object in moving for a committee he, (the Marquis of Chandos) should not feel it necessary to move an amendment (hear). He hoped, however, the committee would be appointed without any reference to party, or party feeling of any kind (hear). He congratulated the agriculturists on the probability of having their distressed situation inquired into.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD should move an amendment (no, no). His amendment was, that the committee be instructed to inquire into the effects of the bill of 1819, relating to the currency. He meant the bill known as Sir R. Peel's bill (no, no). The hon. member contended at great length that it was absolutely necessary fully to inquire into the state of the currency; and concluded by moving an amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to make such inquiry.

Colonel SIBTHORP hoped the hon. member for Birmingham would not press his amendment, as it was desirable the committee should proceed with their labors unfettered.

The SPEAKER stated that it was not competent for the hon. member to move his amendment till the Committee was appointed.

Colonel SIBTHORP implored the hon. member, whose talents he so much admired, to withdraw his amendment.

Colonel THOMPSON had been, some time back, applied to reduce his rents, and he did so, on the condition that he should be at liberty to raise them, in case an alteration should be made in the existing corn law (hear). The least important part of the agricultural interest were the landlords. That portion, he was willing to admit, were in distress—not from the Government—not from the Law, which favored them more than any other class—but from themselves. The cause of their distress was the habits of expense they had incurred during the time the country was at war; they, therefore, ought not to call upon the house to assist them in difficulties which they had brought upon themselves.

Mr. BENNETT felt himself called upon to defend that class to which he belonged, (the country gentlemen,) against the statements of the hon. and learned member. They had done their duty—they had been loyal to their King—they had done great service to the state—and, in their capacity as Magistrates, they had not been altogether useless.

Mr. CAYLEY.—Unless the Committee was fairly formed, it would give nothing like satisfaction to the agriculturists. There was such a spirit abroad that they would no longer be blinded by such pretexts. It was not for the noble lord, nor for the House, to decide what relief should be given—it was the duty of the country to do that after a fair and impartial inquiry before a fairly chosen Committee.

Mr. HEATHCOTE thought it was very unfair to raise doubts on the subject of the making up of the Committee, before it was known what name it was proposed to put upon it. If they went into the question of the currency the inquiry would never end—they would sit there till August, and then be no nearer a conclusion than they now were.

Mr. ATTWOOD said, that perceiving there was such a strong feeling of unanimity on both sides of the house, he would not press his amendment to an address.

Mr. ROEBUCK felt that they were now forestalling the business of the Committee. He felt obliged to his Majesty's Government and the Noble Lord for having proposed such a Committee, which, he had no doubt, would be a fair one. All he asked for the British people was justice, and he doubted not they should obtain their demand.

Mr. PLUMPTRE was himself in possession of a great extent of land, and he could assure the House of the disposition of the farmers to give a better remuneration for labor if their circumstances permitted.

Sir ROBERT PEEL firmly believed when the committee reported, probably at the close of the Session, after a great deal of inquiry, the result would be the same as 1833, stating the impression on the part of the committee, and he was sure of the house, that legislative interference on the subject could not influence the prosperity of the agricultural community. He was perfectly certain that no good effect could result from the labors of this committee if its object was to ascertain the effect produced upon the agricultural interest by alteration in the currency, and that all inquiries would end in disappointment. As far as the agriculturalists were concerned, their interests would be best promoted by the committee addressing itself to practical remedies. Before they applied any remedy, they must inquire into the various causes that had led to a depression of agricultural produce (hear). He considered that the condition of the labouring classes must form an important element of the inquiry. He felt a strong conviction that the condition of those classes had been materially improved in England, and this counter-vailed in some degree the pain he felt at the prejudice which had been excited against him by the bill of 1819. It is my opinion that, looking to the vast agricultural and commercial interests at stake, the committee will not be able to suggest any great beneficial amendment. I will not say that the present state of the currency is unalterably fixed for the best, but that I am convinced the permanent welfare and prosperity of the country, both in its commercial and agricultural interests, are deeply involved in maintaining a permanent metallic standard (cheers).

After a few words from Sir C. Burrell and Mr. Wodehouse, the motion was agreed to, and the list proposed by Lord J. Russell.

Mr. CAYLEY then moved that Mr. Attwood be added to the Committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the addition was not an advisable one, as Mr. A. was known to entertain peculiar and decided opinions on the subject of the currency; but the proposition, having been made, he did not like to oppose it. If, however, any further additions were moved he should resist them.

Motion agreed to.

The Marquis of CHANDOS proposed that Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Wodehouse and the Earl of Darlington be added to the committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion. The House divided upon it. The numbers were—Ayes, 142—Noes, 149—Majority against the motion and in favor of Ministers, *seven!*

The ATTORNY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in his bill to amend the law regarding the registration of voters.

Mr. HUME, after some conversation, obtained leave to bring in a bill to transfer the management of the light-houses to the Trinity house—Mr. O'Connell protesting against the centralisation system being applied to the Irish light-houses, as they were managed well; and Mr. Shaw declaring it would be very unjust to include Ireland in such a bill, after the Ballast Board had performed its duty so well.

TITHES.

Mr. SHEIL moved for a return of the number of bills filed in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland for the recovery of tithes, and the names of the attorneys who filed such bills.

Mr. SHAW objected to a motion of this nature being made without the usual notice.

Mr. *SHEIL* agreed to let the matter stand over and give notice of his motion. He stated, that amongst other objects he wished to put the House in possession of the fact that as many as 600 bills had been filed by two attorneys.

The House then adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Feb. 9.

CONFERENCE.

A message from the Commons, brought by Mr. Hume and others, requested a conference with their Lordships' upon the subject of more effectual promulgation of the statute law of the realm throughout the United Kingdom.

The Marquis of Cleveland, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Hamilton, the Bishop of Bristol, and Lord Cloncurry were then appointed to hold the conference.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY postponed the notice he gave yesterday of moving on the affairs of Spain till Friday next.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved that a return be made of the name and residences of those gentlemen who had been inserted into the Commission of the Peace, in England and Wales, by the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and without application to the *Custos Rutulorum*, from the 1st Jan., 1835, to the latest period. He had always understood it was customary to consult the Lord Lieutenant upon such appointment, but he had heard that the practice lately had been very different.

Lord MELBOURNE had always thought the appointment of magistrates, simply upon the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, was subject to great abuse, and required alteration (cheers). He had no objection to the production moved for.

The LORD CHANCELLOR entirely dissented from its being supposed it was not perfectly competent for his Majesty's Government, or rather for the Great Seal, to appoint a magistrate for a county without either calling for, or attending to the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The House met at four o'clock.

COMMUTATION OF TITHE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithe in England and Wales. Upon reflection, and communication with his colleagues, they had come to the resolution that the country had a right to expect some measure on the subject. The subject was one of great importance to the agricultural interest, and though many plans have been proposed, for some cause or other, none of those various plans had been proceeded in, or thoroughly discussed, in Parliament. Under all the circumstances he was convinced that the time had come when some legislative measure on the subject must be carried into execution (hear.) The mode of payment to the clergy was at present exposed to very great risks, and there were also various objections which made it incumbent on Parliament to settle the question. One ground was the growing dissatisfaction on the part of the tithe payers, and the feeling against tithes on the part of the agricultural interest themselves on the other hand. The clergy themselves were desirous that some fair mode of commutation should be agreed to. He proposed to use the same machinery as that proposed last session by the honourable member for Tamworth,—viz., the appointment of a Central Board of Commissioners, consisting of three persons, two to be appointed by the crown, and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with power to appoint other persons, for the purpose of arranging the principles upon which commutation should be effected. He was most anxious that the whole system of tithes should undergo a thorough sifting, and that they should adopt the best possible measure. He wished that there should be as little disturbance as possible to existing interests, but at the same time that as uniform a system as possible should be established. The noble lord proceeded to enter into some of the details, and said that he wished on the one hand to relieve the tithe payers, and on the other not to injure the interests of the tithe owners (hear, hear). It was his intention to lay on the table a measure on the subject of redemption of tithes, but he did not wish to encumber the present bill with the details. What he wished to effect at present was to procure a certain income to the clergy, without any of the objections which at present applied to tithes. He proposed that 25 years' purchase of the tithe should be its exemption. His object was that the clergyman should have a fixed income by the payment of a rent-charge, which would do away with all the evils of the present system. At the same time this fixed income should as now be liable to local rates. His lordship concluded by moving for leave to bring in his bill, amid loud cheers.

Sir R. PEEL begged to ask whether the plan of the noble lord would equally apply to lay impropriators and to the ecclesiastical incumbents, and what remedy would the church have in case of non-payment of the rent-charge?

Lord J. RUSSELL said respect to the first question, his plan would equally include lay as well as ecclesiastical tithes. In the first instance, as the tithes would be apportioned, the land owners would have the opportunity of asking for a re-valuation. He proposed that the remedy would be by distress and entry on the lands, such distress not to be made for a longer period than two years.

Mr. GISBORNE inquired whether the Bill comprehended Mineral tithes.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—Yes; all tithes.

The question was then put from the chair.

Sir R. INGLIS then rose and addressed the House, but the noise from the rush of Members to the door was so great, that it was impossible to catch a sentence for the first five minutes. We understood him to complain of the plan of the noble lord, inasmuch as it would at once reduce the incomes of the clergy from 100 per cent. to 75.

Sir. R. PEEL apprehended that then oble lord had made considerable advances towards agreeing with him on the subject of tithes in some important respects. (Loud cheers, and hear). He apprehended that the Noble Lord now felt the objection to taking the estimate of the real value as an average of 7 years. He also felt the force of those objections which were perfectly insuperable to the plan proposed by Lord Althorp, in attempting to establish a certain proportion between rent and tithe, as it appeared to him they were perfectly incommensurate. Tithe was the payment of a national produce—rent was not, the Noble Lord had adopted the whole machinery of the Bill of last session. He did not complain of the plagiarism (a laugh.) He wished that he would adopt the whole Bill (laughter.) The difference between the Noble Lord's proceeding and his (Sir R. Peel's) was, that he (Sir R. Peel) proposed Local Commissioners with a Central board, as he believed that one alone would not be able to carry the measure properly into effect. He (Sir Robert Peel) had also proposed a voluntary commutation, but the Noble Lord had stated that after the expiration of a certain period compulsion should be resorted to.—(Left speaking).

THE DIVISION OF THURSDAY.

(From the Standard.)

The *Morning Post* asserts that 66 Conservative members were absent; but this is short of the truth—76 pledged Conservatives were absent, as will appear when we obey the hard necessity imposed upon us to publish their names. The absence of a great portion of these is, doubtless, to be ascribed to the lying promises held out, that there would be nothing objectionable in the address. But besides the 76, or at least 70, absent Conservatives, 14 or 15 who supported Sir R. Peel's government, last winter, voted in the majority on Thursday. These were gentlemen, as we have ascertained, in most cases, and, as we believe is certain, in all, who, arriving late in town, had not considered the inference from the unusual introduction of a directory clause into the address, and they went into the House of Commons, as every Conservative went in, prepared to avoid an amendment, and they avoided it accordingly, as we think not very wisely, upon the faith of Lord J. Russell's and Lord Palmerston's plea of "not guilty of any meaning."

This is the history of the division; and a history we think, that redounds not very highly to the honour of the ministers. But the question has been asked, why did Sir R. Peel go to a division, when, he must have seen the probability of his being out-voted? We reply to this question by another. Why did Lord J. Russell go to a division, when, in doing so, he must place himself in direct, and almost angry opposition to his colleagues, as well as the in the teeth of his own declaration? The matter lay thus: by dividing the House of Commons, Lord John Russell must desert his colleagues and his party in the House of Lords: by refusing to divide, Sir Robert Peel would be guilty of a like desertion of his party. Policy and patriotism combined to advise throwing the disgraceful part upon his adversary, at whatever present loss, and Sir Robert listened to the advice. The Whig-Radical ministers won the semblance of the victory: but they have sacrificed the substantial fruits of triumph, as men always do, who, for the sake of carrying off a trophy, desert their strong position. Instead of having, as they hoped to have, a House of Lords and a House of Commons firmly pledged to support the application of democratical principles to the reform of the Irish municipalities, they now have both houses—aye, and themselves, too—as strongly as possible pledged against such application. We give them joy of their triumph, and wish them many such.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA

We are authorised to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report which has appeared in some of the Connaught newspapers, that a bay of the county Galway had been selected as the steam-packet station, and that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had given this selection the sanction of his illustrious patronage. On the very contrary, we have reason to believe that the bay mentioned in those newspapers, and every other bay north of the Shannon, are utterly excluded from consideration. Our friend, Mr. Steele, who has devoted such deep attention to this subject, and who was at Valentia this winter during the tremendous weather, has gone so far as to give a solemn warning to Europe and America against the selection of any port north of the Shannon as "the point of scientific contact and intellectual communion between the eastern and western hemispheres—the old world and the new." His reason for this warning is the awfully dangerous nature of the coast of the county Clare, called from this very danger "the Malbay," and the prevalence of west winds through eight or nine months of the year.—*Evening Post.*

IRISH CORPORATE REFORM BILL.

We understand that the Irish Municipal Reform Bill has been altered so as to embrace, as nearly as the different circumstances of the two countries will admit, the amendments introduced by the lords into the measure of last session for England and Wales. The principal difference must necessarily be in the mode of fixing the qualification, as in Ireland there are no rates similar to those by which the qualification is determined in the English and Welsh towns. A close approximation can however be attained, so as that the municipal franchise in Ireland may be extended to a constituency corresponding to that class of citizens to whom the government of their own towns has been confided in Great Britain.—*London Paper.*

We are informed by a correspondent, who fully confirms *the present* distressed circumstances of the late Mr. Ronayne's family, that previously to the deceased gentleman's election for Clonmel he was known to be in an independent, though not in an affluent condition. Professional income, indeed, our correspondent says, he never had any worth speaking of; but he inherited a patrimony of two or three hundred pounds per annum, and his lady brought him a respectable portion. Mr. Ronayne was, proceeds our instructor, a gentleman, amiable and exemplary in his domestic conduct; prudent in the management of his small property; and of habits the very opposite of expensive, yet of the destitute state in which he has left his family there is unfortunately no reason to doubt. The *Morning Chronicle* describes it but too truly. A hideous explanation of this apparent contradiction has been suggested to our correspondent by the Carlow disclosures. Can Mr. Ronayne *have bought the seat* for Clonmel, with the bread that ought now to sustain his bereaved family, from the bloated old spider, who monopolises the boroughmongering trade, and who has given proof that he thinks "none so poor" as not eagerly to lay them under contribution for the support of his gross indulgences, or the supply of his boundless rapacity? The matter, at least, ought to be inquired into.—*Standard.*

The Poles.—(From a Correspondent).—A meeting of members of parliament, of all parties, has taken place on the propriety of moving an amendment to the address, praying his Majesty to maintain the treatise by which the ancient nationality of Poland is guaranteed, and to preserve also the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire. The adherents of government, as well as the opposition members, acknowledge the necessity of treating this question as a national, and not as a party, question. The amendment, if carried, will therefore be merely a declaration of policy, which it is thought must be adopted by the government of England, whatever party may be in office. It will be an appeal to the King to vindicate the honour of the country from the insults of Russia, and to protect her material interests and her commercial relations from the aggressive designs of that power. It is not, however, intended to recommend war, but simply to urge the government to look resolutely at the difficulties which beset it on the side of Russia, and to induce, if possible, men of all parties to insist on a definite and manly course being adopted at once, under the impression that palliatives and delay will only aggravate the evil, which, sooner or later, must be met. The most honourable assurances have been given by all the members who have taken a part in these discussions, that, whatever opinions they entertain on domestic matters and home politics, they will act without any regard to party feeling, the Conservatives declaring that they will not avail themselves of the Polish question as a means of attacking their political opponents, while the friends of government will act in the conviction that they have the sincere, if not the openly proclaimed, approbation of ministers.—*Times.*

APPOINTMENT OF BISHOPS.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE UNITED CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Dear and Rev. Brethren,—I take the liberty, as no one else has done it, of most respectfully directing your attention to a question of the very last importance to the interests of the United Church, and of the Christian religion in Ireland. It is simply this,—whether the time has come in which it is expedient that some change be made in the law, which vests the nomination of our Bishops practically in the Minister of the day? Or whether, under a Reformed Parliament, it may not shortly happen that Bishops will be given to our Church, for the express and even stipulated purpose of betraying it?

Against so momentous an evil I for one am impressed with the necessity of seeking some seasonable protection; and if other clergymen feel as I do, of course our united caution and wisdom, as well as energy, will be required both in averting any impending danger, and in devising amongst all possible safeguards, the one which seems least liable to abuse.

This is not, I confess, a time for suggesting a change in any department of our Church Establishment, unless some danger be clearly imminent, or some exigency be very extreme. I go no farther, therefore, at present, than very humbly to suggest a question, which seems to me worthy of your consideration; and if I should be singular, or if others should not feel so strongly on the subject, no harm will, at least, be done, and the question will still continue to sleep in peace.

I will not add a name which could give no weight to my opinion on a question involving the dearest interests of the Church, and which, of course, must rest entirely on its own merits, but remain, dear and reverend brethren, yours very faithfully.

A Clergyman of the Diocess of Kilmore.

P.S.—If the newspapers in Ireland, which are friendly to the Church, will copy this short letter, the attention of the Clergy generally may be seasonably called to a subject at this time scarcely second to any other in importance.

LORD CLONCURRY'S PROTEST.

PROTEST

AGAINST AGREEING TO THE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

Dissentient,

1st.—Because such amendment will excite in the minds of the majority of the people of Ireland a fear that it is not intended to extend to them the same meed of justice, and the same extent of corporate reform which has been so beneficially afforded to the people of England and of Scotland.

2d.—Because a full measure of corporate reform is, if possible, more necessary in Ireland, than it could have been in England, the majority of corporators in Ireland being not only insolvent peculators; but traders in religious intolerance, insulting to the majority of the people of Ireland.

3d—Because great alarm must be excited in the minds of the friends of Ireland, if an address proposed by the first peer of that country, constantly resident, acquainted with their wants, and dear to their hearts, should be curtailed or emendated at the suggestion of a party whom they believe to be hostile to their interests, and to the general principles of liberty.

4th.—Because in the present state of the public mind in Ireland, it is necessary to prove to the people, that it is the intention of parliament to legislate for that country as an integral part of the empire, which can alone suppress or mitigate their aspirations for a domestic and paternal legislation.

5th.—Because the long continued system of injustice and oppression to which the people of Ireland have been subjected, has engendered a degree of suspicion and distrust in their minds, which can only be overcome by the fulfilment of their hopes, fostered in their minds by a sovereign they revere, a local government they respect, and an administration, who, having done so much for England, must in their good feeling and good sense see the necessity of doing fully as much for Ireland.

CLONCURRY.

Dublin Election Petition.—(From a correspondent). The evidence taken before the commissioners on this petition we hear is to be lodged with the Speaker of the House of Commons this day. It consists of 56 volumes, but the rejected evidence forms the largest portion. The warrant for the re-assembling of the committee will be issued to-day, and will appear in the next *Gazette*. The committee must meet within a month from the issuing of the warrant. It is supposed they will resume their labours on the 1st of March. The inquiry cannot be yet protracted. If the committee decide that the non-payment of taxes invalidates the votes, the petitioners will have a large majority which cannot be pulled down; on the other hand, if the committee decide against this point, the petitioners will find great difficulty in reducing the majority of the sitting members. The charge of bribery against the unsuccessful candidates, upon which the sitting members appear to rely so much, affects, as we are informed, but five or six votes, and in no way has been brought home to Messrs. West and Hamilton or their agents. The manner in which the charges of bribery have been substantiated is rather novel, and an improvement on all previous systems known in parliamentary practice. For instance, Paddy Rooney is brought up, and he informs the commissioners that he knows Tom O'Raferty, and in a conversation he had with him told him that he got £3 10s for voting against his conscience for Hamilton and West; O'Raferty then is brought up, and deposes to the treason of Paddy Rooney in voting against his conscience and his country for the aforesaid sum of £3 10s. The committee, we presume, will know how to appreciate this evidence. The sitting members, however, appear to be quite confident of success.—*Times of Monday.*

Chambers's Bankruptcy.—A case of very considerable importance to the creditors of Messrs. Chambers, who were bankers in New Bond-street, is to be heard in the Court of Common Pleas to-morrow. It is an issue to try whether an act of bankruptcy was committed by Messrs. Chambers, and upon that depends the question of the legality of the commission. It is now upwards of ten years since the fiat was issued; large sums have been received and impounded for distribution among the credits; debts to the amount of £395,000 have been proved; law expenses have been incurred to the amount of £40,000, and still the creditors cannot receive one shilling in consequence of the affairs remaining unsettled. Mr. Chambers, in the early part of the bankruptcy, was committed to Newgate for contempt, for not giving satisfactory answers to the Commissioners of the Bankruptcy Court. Some detainers were then lodged against him by his creditors, upon which he was removed by *habeas corpus* to the Fleet Prison, and there he remained upwards of seven years. The creditors offered Mr. Chambers £25,000 if he would stop the proceedings for superseding the commission and divide the estate. That arrangement, however, could not be effected, in consequence of a relative of Mr. Chambers, who has a great interest in the affair, raising a most decided objection to it, and preferring to try the question as to the legality of the commission. It is expected that the hearing of the cause will occupy three days.—*London Paper.*

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT PRIEST!

The Rev. Mr. Bourke, R.C.C. of Westport, who was lately silenced by Dr. M'Hale, of Tuam, for his attempt to instruct and enlighten his parishioners, bids fair to prove another agent of good to our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. Mr. Bourke possesses an intelligent and cultivated mind; and, while his private life is blameless, his public addresses and appeals from the altar were in a style far raised above the bigotry and superstition of his church. We learn that he was deservedly a favourite among his people, who have expressed the highest indignation of Dr. M'Hale's conduct, and have threatened to erect a chapel for the independent ministry of their respected pastor. Mr. Bourke is at present residing with M. M'Donnell, Esq., brother to E. M'Donnell, Esq., whose late letters have deservedly attracted so much of public attention. Mr. M. M'Donnell's conduct in affording a refuge to the object of Dr. M'Hale's persecution, gives us to understand that good feeling and manly bearing are not confined to the character of his brother.—*Dublin Record.*

Major Alcock and family left Limerick on Saturday for Leniboy, Galway, on return from Cappoquin.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

"A traveller, in passing through a country, may form a judgment of its wealth from the cultivation of its lands, the number of its houses, and the state of its roads; and he may guess at the civilization of its people from their civility."—Chingum Rub.

Sir—Your old correspondent Navigator having requested me to notify to you, that he has taken his departure from Ireland, gives me an opportunity of saying something of myself. Know then, Mr. Editor, excuse the egotism, that I am lineally descended from the Colossus of Rhodes.

My immediate progenitor altered our patronymic from Rhodes to Roads, to please a rich relative, a London banker, who left him his share in the establishment. My father continued a sleeping partner in the bank, till he awoke one fine morning, and found the Saracens had tumbled the whole concern about his ears. My family have always suffered from those barbarians. (See general history for an account of my great ancestors tumble and break up in the year 653.)

We soon found that after loss of fortune comes loss of friends. Therefore, knowing the disinterested nature of Irishmen, I came to this country with the hope of being employed in bestriding one of its beautiful estuaries.

My wishes were soon gratified, but as sinecures are no longer tolerated, I was saddled with the additional duty of watching over the public roads in my vicinity, as well as attending to the watery way over which I presided.

This being a drowsy, hum-drum neighbourhood, my time passed heavily enough at first; but I amused myself by closely observing the peculiarities in the character of the inhabitants. I also attempted to write an essay on Irish hospitality, its cause, and effect; but through some odd fatality or other could never fill up the outline.

As no man can remain bestriding a river for ever, I occasionally make excursions in the adjoining country, but some of the roads are so execrably bad, that a man of my calibre can make but little progress along them. There is one consolation, however, they are all extremely hard when I get to the bottom of them.

It is a pity that country gentlemen cannot devise some effectual plan of mending and shortening their crooked ways, some of which take most fanciful convolutions before arriving at their destined end. But a curve is always more graceful than a straight line.

It is recommended to the proprietors who purpose establishing steamers between Waterford and Duncannon, to expedite their arrangements, as there will be a grand procession on the 1st of April, in honor of the Colossus, when, no doubt, many persons will be anxious to witness the spectacle.

As Navigator requested me to acquaint you of his departure, the whole truth shall be told, now his back is to us. The manner of his flight was thus:—His little bark was lying snug at anchor in a calm creek, close under my sinister limb, waiting for the opening of the "new cut" between Duncannon and Fethard. When finding that that speculation had failed, and that he had raised a hornet's nest about his ears, and also fearing a royal salute from a neighbouring fort, which might possibly send him on a voyage of discovery to another sphere; he, like Danish pirate of old, without even waiting to sing Nunc Dimittis, slipped his cable, and scuttled away to sea in a trice. In his hurry, through some lubberly mismanagement, he gave one of my nether limbs a confounded scrape with his maintop gallant mast head, which had well nigh tumbled me headlong into the flood.

As I am situated in two counties, my dexter foot resting on Waterford and my sinister one on the opposite shore, (Wexford) have I a vote in each, or only in one county. If the latter, in which am I to exercise my franchise?

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

THE COLOSSUS OF ROADS.

P.S.—I hope shortly to furnish you with a plan of the roads in my vicinity, with their different soundings, having invented an instrument called a mud guage, which will ascertain their depths accurately.

ELOPEMENT.

"Oh! 'tis love, 'tis love—
That makes the world go round."

On last Saturday evening a chaise and four was observed wheeling through that part of the good town of Tipperary, denominated Church Well, at a rate which led the gaping inhabitants to form many surmises as to its ultimate destination, and whom it contained—some said it must be the great Dan, on his way to Limerick, to tell the "Boys" to keep up their spirits;—others, that it was an excursion to Gretna, &c.; however, their curiosity was necessarily suspended until morning, when it was discovered that an elopement had taken place the preceding evening. The gay Lothario is a public functionary, holding an official situation under the Courts, where justice is dispensed in a summary way, and one who from being disappointed in his first love, (though not his last, nor his only love,) it was the opinion of the ladies would have died an old bachelor. The ceremony having been performed in Limerick in presence of the brothers of the lady, who followed the bold pair, the parties returned to Tipperary, when Pa and Ma, who were at first inclined to be angry, like sensible people, knowing that "such things *will* happen in the best regulated families," received the fugitives with open arms.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The success of the Protestant Tipperary Orphan Society at Nenagh seems likely to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. The Rev. Mr. Poe, Rev. Mr. Robbins, and the clergy of the neighbourhood generally, and all the resident gentry who have been made acquainted with the objects of the society, fully concur in its necessity, and are determined on giving it their candid support.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

For the first time in the annals of the British army, a company of the Royal Artillery will be sent out to the distant colony of New South Wales, where a branch of the Ordnance force is to be stationed in future, and a company will embark next Summer for Sydney. The great extent of our possessions in that part of the world, and the colonization of new settlements, with a vastly increasing population, warrant such a reinforcement for the protection of British interests. A King's ship will be also permanently attached to that rising station.

Major Sir Walter Scott, 15th Hussars, visited the splendid ruins of the Rock of Cashel on Wednesday last, which ancient pile his father also visited in the summer of 1825. This Major, in going through one of the passages leading to the Tower, met with a mishap, by one of his spurs coming in contact with a stone. He was precipitated from a height of from twelve to fifteen feet, but, we are glad to say, without having received any serious injury. He was slightly bruised and his face much scraped. Dr. Strap, 86th regiment, was shortly in attendance, when Sir Walter was removed to Mrs. Ryal's Hotel.

The bounty for active and intelligent recruits to serve in the Royal Artillery is increased one pound, as there is felt just now a little defficiency in procuring eligible persons suited to this respectable force, where good character with other qualifications is a desideratum.

Novel Abduction.—On Thursday night, about sixty men, armed with fire arms, *alpeens* and *skull crackers*, proceedeed to the dwelling of Mr. Quinlan, in the neighbourhood of Kilcash, and forcibly took away his servant boy, named Pierce Ahern, conveyed him to the house of the Rev. Mr. Halley, P.P. and insisted on his marrying his own step sister, who it is said, already has a "pledge of affection" of his. The captive would not consent to the indissoluble noose, nor would the Rev. Gentleman tie so hard a matrimonial knot, without the free will and consent of the parties most concerned. Constable Treanor of the Kilcash station, on receiving intimation of so large an assemblage at that late hour of the night, set off for the residence of his Reverence, accompanied by two Subs, where he found the unwilling Bridegroom surrounded by his body guard. Treanor gave him the wink, and the affrighted swain gave his friends the slip. Shortly after the whole body walked off and fired several shots passing through Bohermore, and Ahern was taken under the protection of the Police, who conducted him on the following morning to his master, from whom he had been so *unceremoniously* abduced.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1836.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The packet ship St. James, which sailed from New York, on the 20th ult. supplies us with the American President's message to Congress on the subject of the dispute with France. In this message General Jackson recommends the shutting of the ports of the Union against French vessels, and the prohibition of French manufactures. As for any retraction of his former language, which had been required by the French as a salve to their national vanity, before the money in dispute should be paid, the President rejects it with marked scorn.

After saying that he has already officially disavowed all intention of appealing to the fears, rather than to the justice of France, he asks, "Does France want a degrading, servile, repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgment of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic concerns? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the legislature, and the firm resolve of their executive government, forbid it." He denounces as unworthy of a great nation, and insulting to America, the underhand diplomacy of the French government, to obtain an apology by trick—and the transaction is certainly not a creditable one. He alludes to the naval preparations of France, and calls for large and speedy appropriations of revenue for the increase of the navy, and the completion of the coast defences, in case it should happen that these demonstrations should be directed against the States. On the whole, the tone of the Message is that of hostility and defiance. "Come what may," says the President, "the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing at a distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties we owe to our constituents, our national character, and to the world." The mediation of Great Britain will, in all probability, prevent a war which would be contrary to the interest of both parties, and in its origin dishonourable to France. In the present disjointed state of French policy, it is impossible, however, to predict how the language of General Jackson will operate in Paris. It is not improbable that some of the contending factions will endeavour to make it the means of facilitating their road to power, by appealing to the national honour to revenge the insult thus offered by America. We may be certain that any excuse to enable them to escape from the consideration of their domestic difficulties will be eagerly caught at by the leading statesmen of France.

The French ministry is still unsettled. The King has consulted Marshal Soult, Prince Talleyrand, and other statesmen, but nothing is as yet done. There is no chance of the Chamber retracing its steps—on the contrary, the next division will be infinitely larger than the last against the ex-ministers. The hostile Message of the American President could not arrive in Paris at a more inauspicious moment.

We have no intelligence from Madrid, or the seat of war in the north of Spain; but the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* writes from Barcelona, under date of the 28th ult., to say that the atrocious cruelties of Mina have at last excited the rage and horror of the people of Barcelona; and that the blood-stained rabble of that city have hunted their blood-stained governor into the fortress of Mountjouich, where he shuts himself up with his artillery. The mob were besieging the palace—the fort is too powerful to be taken by any such irregular force as they can bring, but the general alarm which the dreadful proceedings of Mina have inspired, may render even Mountjouich an unsafe resting-place for a tyrant so universally detested.

Although Donna Maria has adopted in her speech to the Cortes a different tone from that which was employed by her father towards the Pope, we are informed on the authority of an article dated Vienna, Jan. 25, that the intercourse between Portugal and Rome will not be restored, nor will Austria send an ambassador to Lisbon. The Prince of Saxe Coburg has not contracted his marriage as a subject of the Emperor, but as the son of a sovereign prince of Germany.

TIPPERARY INFIRMARY.

An unusual, and, as far as the facts are before the public, it would appear not quite a fair proceeding, occurred at the last quarterly meeting of governors of the Tipperary Infirmary. The surgeon of that institution, Dr. Vaughan, is, we regret to hear, in a very delicate state of health, and there are already some professional men speculating, if not actually canvassing, for the situation which he holds, in the event of its becoming vacant. The friends of one of those gentlemen, a Dr. Heffernan, who resides in Cashel, aware of the value of that strong point of law, possession, mustered in overpowering force at the quarterly meeting, which was not numerously attended by any distant subscribers, as no business beyond the ordinary routine was expected to come before them; and voted that a second surgeon would be under any circumstances useful, and at present indispensably necessary. If they had stopped there and appointed a future day for the election, it would have been all just and above board, though we believe their vote would still have no warranty in law. But having passed this resolution as a foundation, they proceeded forthwith to fill up the new office they had created but a moment before; and they accordingly appointed Doctor Heffernan to it. This was neither treating the public well nor dealing candidly by the medical profession. Such offices are always open to competition. It is quite proper that they should be so; and we never before heard of any case in which a surprise of this kind was attempted to be practised. We must declare our opinion that it reflects more credit on the dexterity than it does on the manly feeling or straightforwardness of those who planned it. But such a manœuvre cannot stand. It would be most detrimental to the interests of the charity, most unsatisfactory to the public at large, and most injurious to the rights and feelings of the medical profession throughout the country, if it should. Though Dr. Heffernan were another *Munroe* (and he is, we are given to understand, a gentleman of great eminence and personal worth), yet it could not be endured that he should be thus *run*—we borrow the expression from a practice not very dissimilar—upon the institution. The proceedings of this meeting must be cancelled, and two questions be brought regularly before the subscribers, who must first be duly advertised and summoned. The first question is, whether a second surgeon should be appointed at all, and the second, whether Dr. Heffernan alone is worthy to be put in nomination for such an office.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Messrs. Wogan, Blacker, Graydin, Nicholson, Jarvaise, Dr. Lawson, Mrs. Worroll, Miss Strangman—per the *Mermaid*, yesterday.

The town of Wagram, celebrated in the annals of Napoleon's victories, has become a prey to a terrific fire, which reduced the greater part of it to ashes.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

At the public breakfast given to Mr. O'Connell at Birmingham, that gentleman entered pretty largely upon the establishment of national schools in Ireland, with respect to which he stated amongst other things, that "the Protestants and Catholics are allowed to bring their own Catechisms and Bibles to the schools." Mr. O'Connell ought to be a good authority upon such matters. But we know not how to believe this statement. For if it be true that Catechisms and Bibles are permitted to be introduced into the schools, the fundamental rules of the board are broken through. It is strictly forbidden that any Catechism or version of the Scriptures shall be brought into the schools. What the practice may be with respect to certain catechisms, Mr. O'Connell has better means of knowing than we have. But we are quite sure that the Roman Catholic children do not bring *their* Bibles to school with them. Query—Do they even take them to Mass?

AGRICULTURE.

The *Irish Farmer's and Gardener's Magazine* for this month contains more than its average number of instructive articles on practical and familiar subjects. A paper on vegetable manures is extremely interesting, as is also the communication of Agricola on the advantages of cultivating beans.

The following extracts from the former are striking:—

"We are satisfied that there are many cases in which sowing green crops, solely for renovating the land in this manner may be advantageously practised, and these may be thus stated, viz.:—On light or exhausted land, deficient in vegetable matter, on which, although an abundant crop could not be expected, yet a sufficient one could be raised to produce the decomposition of leaves on the surface of the land, and an active fermentation when ploughed in. Winter vetches have been lately selling for 20s a barrel (20 stone), which is sufficient for an acre, even on light land. These sown on stubble in September after one ploughing, will be sufficiently strong to dig in the latter end of May, which, with a light dressing of dung, will give a good crop of potatoes, or if permitted to grow till the middle of July will, by the same cultivation, make the land produce excellent red or white Norfolk turnips. On the same principle rapeseed may be sown on land of moderate quality, with a sprinkling of ashes, and the crop the following spring dug or ploughed in for manure, after which we have seen excellent crops of potatoes without the assistance of any other application whatever."

"The scarlet trefoil is an excellent grass for this purpose, as it vegetates quickly and grows luxuriantly. By sowing it in April the first crop might be cut, and the second ploughed in for manure, thus effecting every object that could be desired."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BANKS.

We have had a letter from *New Ross*, signed a Reformer, complaining in bitter terms of what he calls the "London Irish National Bank." We will make inquiries into the facts detailed by our Correspondent—if true, no prosperity or peace can be expected to exist in a country where such practices are tolerated. Our view is that politics or party should not be known in trade. In this respect we ought to imitate the observances of our English and Scotch neighbours. In those countries we find trade and commerce flourishing, because politics or party are never permitted to appear in the Bank or Counting-house. On the hustings men differ on those points, but the prosperity of the country and the people is, as it ought to be, the first object of every man in trade. Would that this country had a little of the wisdom of our neighbours, then would soon disappear the wretchedness and squalid misery which disgrace and disfigure our people.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The grand romantic opera of *Der Freischutz* was performed on Thursday evening. Mr. Seymour in *Caspar* pourtrayed, with horrible effect, the dread workings of the monster's soul—throughout he was cheered. In the different scenes, he delineated with a master-spirit the true purposes of the author. Mr. Gibney, as usual, was excellent in *Killian*; and Mr. Kirk, if he would pay a little more attention to the manner of treading the boards, and using his arms, he would be a pleasing actor. We would recommend him to stand more erect, with his shoulders back, and his chest raised; he will find by attending to these particulars that his demeanour and attitude will be much more dignified. His *Rodolph* was pretty well. Miss George in *Agnes* sang "Softly sighs" with chaste and delightful effect. The *Comic Pantomime* which followed brought out the Four Buffo Brothers. Such a continued scene of eccentricity and drollery we never before witnessed. Their contortions and evolutions were truly wonderful. The *Pantomime* would just go off as well if Miss Cruise would dispense with imitating the loose limbs of her Buffo acquaintance. This young lady is a most pleasing and interesting actress; but when she *outsteps* the modesty of nature she must not expect our commendation. We only allude to her *classical* attitude where she treads on *Harlequin*.

GRAND FANCY BALL.

We are glad to learn that nearly all the tickets for the ball on Monday next, are disposed of. The arrangements are of the most splendid description. It is hoped, to save much trouble to reporters for the press, and to avoid the mistakes to which they are liable, that the characters may be written on the cards by the ladies and gentlemen who may attend.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—At the recent Term-Examination of the University, Messrs. Jas. Glanville and Frederick Ringwood, former pupils of "the Waterford School," obtained, the former an Honor of the First Rank in Science, the latter an Honor of the First Rank in Classics.

FATAL AFFRAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Sunday evening last, a man of the name of Maurice O'Donnell, who had been drinking in a public house in Carrickbeg with a person named Fitzgerald and some others, was so severely beaten and hit with stones that he died from the effects on Tuesday night. It appears that the circumstances which led to this fatal affray were as follow:—O'Donnell and other men had been employed by Fitzgerald to drain some land at a place called Ballynevin, the property of Mr. Wilson, of Carrick-on-Suir. Fitzgerald, after agreeing with the men, took them to a public house to drink, and after their leaving the house, an altercation took place, which ended as above stated. An inquest was held on Thursday before Mathew Hill, Esq., coroner, when a verdict was returned "that deceased came by his death from inflammation of the brain, from injury received by blows inflicted by —— Daly and John Fitzgerald." The parties are not yet in custody.

THE FUNDS—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, TUESDAY.—The message of the American President has caused considerable excitement among the merchants connected with America, and has advanced the rate of insurance on French bottoms about 30 per cent. It has, however, had no effect on Consols, which for the Account are 91, and for Money 90⅞.

Miss Penelope Smyth, who has eloped from Naples with Prince Charles, brother of the King, is sister to Richard Smyth, of Ballinatray, county Waterford, Esq. They are to be married at Rome.—*Evening Post.*

DEATH OF N. P. LEADER, ESQ.—It is with deep regret we have to record the death of Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq., formerly Member of Parliament for Kilkenny. The melancholy event took place on Sunday last at his seat, Nashville, near Kanturk, county of Cork.

The ship Canton, from London, with female emigrants, arrived safe at Sydney early in September last, after a quick passage.

TITHES—MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin,

"GENERAL ORDER. Feb. 1, 1836.

"In consequence of a communication from Government, the General Orders of the 19th of October, and 17th of November, 1835, are cancelled, and officers commanding corps and detachments are desired to refer all applications for military assistance in the collection of tithes or rent, or in the seving of or executing civil process or decrees in original to the Military Secretary, in order that the Major-General commanding may submit them for the consideration of Government before the aid required is granted; the usual duplicate to be transmitted at the same time to the Major-General of the district. The officer in his application will state his opinion, grounded on his local knowledge and information, as to the extent of force it would be necessary to employ.

"There are, however, two cases in which military assistance may immediately be granted for the above purpose without any previous reference; the one is, when the requisition for aid proceeds from the sheriff or sub-sheriff of the county; the other is, when any competent civil authority calls for military assistance to suppress a riot, which may have arisen in the collection of tithes or rent, or in the serving or executing of civil process or decrees, and which riot is actually going on at the time.

"By command of the Major-General commanding,

"GEORGE D'AGUILAR, Deputy Adj.-General."

WINDOW GLASS.

A Correspondent of the *Cork Constitution*, who signs himself "Civis," and who is anxious to have the attention of the Legislature directed to the duty on Window Glass, with a view to its total repeal, writes—

"The very mode of levying the duty is hard; it is charged by *weight*, while the article itself is sold by measurement; so it lies with the manufacturer to make as many superficial feet out of a given number of pounds as possible, by which means the glass now made is so very thin that it scarcely bears putting in. The price, before the withdrawal of the draw back on its importation into Ireland, was 38s per crib, the price now is 112s. Hence, where the poor formerly could procure a pain of glass for 3d, it is now 12d, so that it is out of their power to procure it.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The system is working, as its projectors intended, for the advancement of Popery. A school has been just opened at Birdhill, county of Tipperary, under the sole management of the priests. The board, we understand, has given Mr. Atkins £150 for the school-house, which is in a field adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel. The school-house in the parish of Clontuskert, diocese of Clonfert, which was erected at an expense of £200 of the money of the board, is ornamented with a capacious stone trough for holy water, fixed in the wall under the roof. In the latter parish there are upwards of 200 Protestant children.—*Evening Packet.*

AN IRISH BRIEF.

The *brief* in Mr. O'Connell's case for the Dublin Election Committe, which is to be sent to London, consists of 22 reams of paper—only 11,000 sheets!!!

NEW HIGH SHERIFFS.

John O'Brien, Esq., of Elmvale, has been sworn in High Sheriff of the County Clare, and Vere Edmond De-Vere, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ossory, High Sheriff of the Queen's County, has appointed Mr. Robert Butler his Sub-Sheriff.

Francis Jessop, Esq., of Mount Jessop, has been sworn High Sheriff of the County of Longford.

Thomas Derinzi, D.L., of Clobemon-hall, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County Wexford.

Hitherto County Sheriffs were sworn in only in the Court of Exchequer: the facility now afforded by the new Grand Jury Act of taking the oaths before a Commissioner in the country is a convenience by which time, trouble, and expense may be saved.

KING'S BENCH—LONDON, FEB. 8.

Lord Longford v. *Barrett.*

This was a crim. con. action, and the noble plaintiff obtained a verdict of *one* shilling.

MR. O'CONNELL HAS NOT, YET, GIVEN ANY NOTICE OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RATHCORMAC AFFAIR. THIS MEMORANDUM WILL BE PERMANENT.—*Standard.*

We are glad to find that Lord Melbourne has, upon a representation of the circumstances in which Mr. Hogg, the poet, has left his family, and without any solicitation on their part, ordered a payment of £150 to be made from the Royal Bounty Fund to Mrs. Hogg, the widow.

MR. BANIM.—A pension of £150 a-year for life has been settled on the writer of the "O'Hara Tales."

There is no truth whatever in the statement which has appeared in some of the newspapers, that the Lord Lieutenant is about to proceed to London. His Excellency, we understand, has at present no such intention.—*Evening Post.*

Lord Brougham, we regret to learn, is still so unwell, that he is not expected to leave Brougham Hall for London for some weeks.—*Liverpool Times.*

MR. O'CONNELL.—A letter from London states that a subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of purchasing a mansion for Mr. O'Connell. The first name on the list is followed by a gift of £500.—*Evening Post.*

The Cheltenham coach, Paul Pry, was dug out of the snow on Tuesday four times previous to reaching Oxford.

Mr. Ball, the candidate for Clonmel, made his public entry there on Sunday, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cuddihy, Roman Catholic Priest, and the proprietor of the *Free Press* newspaper. They were surrounded by a crowd of the lower orders. Mr. Ball pledged himself to the annihilation of tithes, in name and substance! The Rev. Mr. Cuddihy, when introducing his candidate to the populace—said, "We have brought you the man who will give you his best aid and exertions, in exterminating, root and branch, that abominable and dreadful nuisance, the church!!!

The only piquant incident in the Fieschi proceedings was the examination of Nina Lassave, *one of* his mistresses, who is described as what is generally called a pretty girl, plainly dressed in a cotton gown and brown silk bonnet, and who says she took the Infernal Mechanist's handy-work for a *loom*, and that he told her it was *a machine for making silk chord.*

The Attorney and Solicitor General, of England, have given their opinions on the 5th and 6th William IV., (the Act for the Abolition of Unnecessary Oaths), that, under the 18th section, any person by law competent to administer an oath is authorised to receive a declaration in any case he may deem proper.

Friday night last, as the Rev. William Adamson was returning from Limerick to Loughill, near Shanagolden, a ruffian struck him a severe blow of a heavy stone upon the head, which cut the unoffending gentleman through the hat, and left him in a state of insensibility upon the road. He bled profusely from the wound, and was ultimately conveyed to the Rev. G. Vincent's seat at Shanagolden. No cause can be assigned for this atrocious outrage on the Rev. Mr. Adamson, and the perpetrator escaped across the fields under darkness of the night.

By the decease of Benjamin Roche, Esq., his vast property descends to David Roche, Esq., M.P., to whom it has been bequeathed, with the exception of a very small sum—to a near relative of the deceased gentleman.—*Limerick Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.—The passage from the East Indies to Britain by sea is usually four-and-a half to five months. A friend of ours received, on the first instant in Dublin, a letter from his son in Bombay, dated the 16th of November, being little better than two-and-a-half months coming. The letter came by Suez, the uppermost part in the Red Sea, per the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer.

A sail-boat, the property of James Keating of Kildysart, conveying from Limerick several inhabitants of the former neighbourhood with marketing and other articles of considerable value, was upset in a violent squall on Sunday last, opposite Beagh Castle, and immediately went down. Of 15 persons on board, three only were saved by the Shamrock, cutter of Mr. Leslie's, from Tarbert, remainder eleven men and a woman found a watery grave. Report has it that this dreadful loss of human life was caused by the intoxicated state of several of those on board. The body of the female was washed ashore, and an inquest held on Monday. Verdict, "accidentally drowned." Some of the property has been washed ashore, and is in custody of the Police at Pallis Kenry. Several of these who perished have left numerous young families.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 13.

Our supplies of grain at market were not large yesterday, with a good demand for what appeared at the following quotations:

Wheat white, 21s 6d to 22s 0d; ditto red, millers' 20s 0d to 21s 0d; ditto, shipping 16s 0d to 18s 6d; oats, shipping, 9s 6d to 10s 0d; ditto (heavy) mealmen, 10s 6d to 11s 0d; ditto (old) for horses, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, malting, 12s 6d to 13s 0d; ditto, shipping, 11s 6d to 12s 0d per barrel; oatmeal by wholesale and retail, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per cwt; 2d flour, 24s 0d to 26s 0d; 3ds, 17s to 22s 0d; 4ths, 12s to 14s per bag.

Newport coals, 16s per ton; Cardiff do., 15s 6d to 16s per ditto.

There was no prime butter at market since our last, therefore prices are nominal.

Weighed on Wednesday 56, Thursday 31, and yesterday 4 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 33s 6d to 35s per cwt.,; scalded ditto, 28s 0d to 30s 0d; heads, 20s to 21s; offal, 18s to 19s per ditto.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	RANGED. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	HOUSEHOLD lbs.	ozs.	drs.
Penny....	0	7	3	0	11	1	0	14	2
Twopenny	0	14	6	1	6	2	1	12	4
Fourpenny	1	13	5	2	12	4	3	9	0
Sixpenny..	2	12	4	4	2	6	6	5	4

CLONMEL, FEB. 9.

Flour, seconds 26s to —s; households, 24s to —s; thirds, 20s to —s; fourths, 15s to —s; bere, (new) 11s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 13s 0d to —s 0d; wheat, 12d to 13½d per stone; oats, (new) 9d to 9½d per ditto.

WEXFORD, FEB. 9.

Flour, fine 27s 0d to —s; ditto, seconds, 25s 0d to 30s; wheat, (new) 20s 0d to 21s 6d; barley, (new) 12s 6d to 13s 6d; oats, (new) 10s 0d to 11s 0d ₱ barrel.

CORK, FEB. 11.

PRICE OF BUTTER.—In good demand at—Merchants—89s—88s—82s—74s—68s—50s. Country—81s—79s—72s—66s—58s—41s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 8.

There was a small supply of grain of all kinds at market to-day, and wheat met a ready sale at the price of last day, and in some instances, rather dearer; prime feeding oats were also 3d higher, but there was no amendment in secondary qualities. Barley remains without alteration.

Wheat, (white) new 23s 6d to 25s 6d; (red) ditto, 23s 0d to 24s 6d; inferior, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; barley, malting, 16s 0d to 16s 6d; ditto, grinding, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; oats, 9s 9d to 11s 9d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 12s 0d; flour (seconds), 12s 6d to 13s 6d per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 9.

At this morning's market there was a fair business done in wheat, at 1d to 2d per 70lbs. advance since this day week. Fine oats were 1d per 45lbs. higher; west of Ireland sold at 2s 9d to 2s 11d, and Wicklows at 3s 1d per 45lbs. Oatmeal met a heavy sale, and the demand was extremely limited for flour. The imports of butter are 1,806 firkins; the trade dull at a reduction of 2s per cwt. Hams in good demand, and lard much wanted.

COTTON MARKET, TWO O'CLOCK.—There is a fair business doing in our cotton market to-day, and the sales will amount to 2,500 bags.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 8.

The weather continues to affect greatly the arrivals of supplies at the grain market, and these are in consequence exceedingly limited. Wheat of the finest qualities are from 1s 6d to 2s per quarter dearer than on this day week, the consumers being unable longer to defer purchasing, and at this improvement the demand is brisk. The oat trade may also be quoted unaltered from the prices then given, the consumers holding back as much as possible for additional arrivals. The barley trade will scarcely bear any alteration to be quoted, the quotations being in a great measure as on last market day. In beans, peas, and other articles of grain there is nothing to notice.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

9th—Superior, Louttit, Liverpool, coals, for Limerick—Two Brothers, Fielder, Falmouth, ballast—Cambria, Mahony, Liverpool, salt, for Diogle—Bryan Abbs, Gorman, do., gen. cargo, for Limerick.

10th—Mermaid, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Gipsy, Clarke, Liverpool, do.

11th—Integrity, Follin, Newport, coals, for Limerick—Spartan, Finne, Swansea, ditto.

SAILED,

10th—Town of Ross, Chapman, Newport, ballast, from Ross.

11th—Reinvilla, Murphy, London, provisions—Rose Macroom, Evans, Newport, ballast, from Ross.

12th—Mermaid, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Gipsy, Clarke, Liverpool, ditto.—Wind, N.W. to W.

SHIP NEWS.

The brig Cuba of Liverpool which was driven into Rhineshark during the storm in the month of November last, having been got off, has come up to Waterford to refit.

Arrived from Waterford—At Shoreham, Feb. 8, Maria, Bickford. At Deal, and sailed for London—7, Flora, Pavey.

Arrived from Youghal—At Portsmouth, 8, Thomas At Penzance, 4th, William and Mary, Swat; 5, Mary, Moris.

Mahon, Oliver, at Falmouth—6, Providence, Julian.

LINES FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

O blame not thus, with looks austere, ye saints of heavenly mould,
The revels that we nightly here, with wine, love, music, hold;
Nor fear the Judge who justly deals, will ever charge on you,
In that great day of strict account, the deeds that others do.
Scan not our ways, or good or bad; in peace pursue your own;
The harvest each will reap at last, is what himself hath sown.

The object of our love is *one*—all woo the Friend Divine:
Recks it that reason prompts our vows, or fumes of ruby wine?
His equal favor all may share, whose love all strive to gain;
Alike to Him the Moslem's mosque, Jew's temple, heathen fane.
Turn cease to shake my humble hope, in Heaven's grace confiding;
Dare *you* pronounce not fair the face the veil's thick folds are hiding;

Place not your trust in holy deeds—in Heaven's decree repose it:
Who knows the fate that waits on each, till judgment shall disclose it?
Though Paradise is beautiful, with its unfading fields,
Slight not earth's blooming garden-walks, nor the shade the willow yields.

Still Hafiz, drain the sparkling bowl, till ends life's fitful story;
'Twill nerve the pinions of thy soul, and speed its flight to glory!

ZETA.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, John Kirwan, Esq., Whitestown, to Johanna, second daughter of David Coghlan, Esq., South Lodge, County Tipperary.

At New Ross, on the 4th instant, Michael M. Hibbits, of Ballinaleigh Castle, in the county Kilkenny, Esq., to Maria, third daughter of the late Thomas Carr, of New Rose, Esq.

In Limerick, John Andrews, Esq., of Tipperary, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Nathaniel Sadleir, Esq., of same place.

Mr. George Everard of Clogheen, to Anastasia, daughter of James Fennell, Esq., of Kilcarron, Tipperary.

At Taney Church, Dublin, Wm. Allman, Esq., M.D., of Upper-Baggot-street, to Julia, second daughter of the late Henry Houghton, Esq.

In Dublin, Robert Westropp, Esq., of Fortanne, county Clare, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Colclough, Esq., of Clonmel.

DIED,

Saturday, at Clonmel, William Hayes, Esq., formerly of this city.

At his house, Roebuck, Thomas Leland, Esq., Solicitor. Mr. Leland was the son of the celebrated Doctor Leland, a Senior Fellow of the University, and author of the "History of Ireland."

In Limerick, on Saturday afternoon, at Baker-place, Eliza, daughter of Richard Baker, Esq. On the same night, at his residence, Baker-place, Robert Baker, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected fellow-citizens.

The Bishop of Norwich is a singular instance of a Protestant Bishop married to a Roman Catholic lady; and the lady constantly enjoys the privilege of having her confessor resident in the bishop's house.

His Majesty is said to have been very cordial to Mr. O'Connell when he accompanied, as one of the deputation, the mover and seconder of the House of Commons Address on Saturday.—*Globe.*

Since our last there have been two murders in the county of Galway, and various outrages in the county of Longford. Five persons, charged with the murder of Mr. St. George, in the former county, in 1819, have been arrested on their return from America, whither, they had fled.—*Evening Packet.*

Sir H. Jenner, on Thursday, as Judge of the Court of Peculiars, rejected the libel of Lady Winnington in the suit she has instituted for nullity of her marriage, as it contained no fact upon which such a suit could be obtained.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES in LADY-LANE, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS F. CARROLL.

Apply to TANDYS and Co.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne, at Curraghmore. The House is Spacious, with a very fine Garden, and about Thirty Acres of choice ground.

For particulars, apply to ABEL LABERTOUCHE, Esq., Dublin; Mr. PATRICK HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir; or RICHARD POPE, Esq., Waterford.

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THOMAS GOOUCH; consisting of a Newly Erected DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP and DYE-HOUSES, with the Fixtures and Implements thereon, situate at John's Bridge, in the Liberties of Waterford; also a LARGE YARD, STABLE for Two Horses, GARDEN and SMALL FIELD in the rere of the above.

Apply at the Premises, or to WILLIAM GOOUCH, Michael-street.

Waterford, 13th of 2d Month, 1836.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL SECURED PROFIT RENT of £100 per Annum, late currency, for 88 years unexpired, arising out of Premises on the Quay, in this City, and paid by a single Tenant: This will be found to be a very desirable investment.

Apply to TANDYS and Co.

Waterford, Feb. 10, 1836.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY, QUAY.

JONES AND DALY,

(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE PETER GEALE,)

GRATEFUL for the liberal Patronage which has been bestowed on them since they commenced business, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between them has been dissolved by mutual consent, and as the Partnership affairs must be closed before the 25th of March next, as D. DALY is going to leave Ireland, Gentlemen indebted to the Concern are respectfully requested to settle their accounts, and Persons having claims on the Establishment will please furnish their accounts in order that they may be discharged.

CHARLES JONES

Takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the support which he has received while a partner in the above Concern, and respectfully informs the friends of the Establishment that from the 25th of March next, he will continue the business in all its branches, and hopes by assiduity and good workmanship to merit the further favor of those who have already patronized him.

Waterford, Feb. 9, 1836.

FINE ARTS.

MR. LOUIS KING BRADFORD,

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER,

From Dublin,

RESPECTFULLY begs to Inform the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, that he has ARRIVED in this City for a very limited period, during which, he hopes for a share of their Patronage. Specimens, particularly of Portraits in Oil and Minature, may be seen at his Apartments, Mrs. BUDD'S, Bootmaker, Quay, and at the principal Stationers.

Lessons in Drawing and Painting given in a Superior manner, and the most highly respectable references produced.

FANCY BALL.

HAIR DRESSING AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR WARE ROOMS, MALL,

(OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.)

J. PIGOTT, PROPRIETOR,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that from the numerous orders he has been favoured with, for Monday next, (all of which it would be impossible to accomplish out of doors,) and being desirous to accommodate as many of his Customers as possible, has (with the approbation of many Ladies and Gentlemen of distinction, to whom he returns his best thanks,) made the following arrangements.

All out orders attended to and completed by Seven o'Clock, P. M.

Attendance at his Rooms from that Hour until Twelve o'Clock at Night.

N. B.—A Respectable Lad Wanted as an Indoor Apprentice.

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will take place at the CLUB HOUSE, at TWELVE o'Clock, on MONDAY, the 29th Inst., on which day such Gentlemen as may be proposed for admission will be Ballotted for, between the hours of ONE and TWO in the afternoon; same day the usual Monthly DINNER will take place at SEVEN o'Clock.

N. B.—No person can be ballotted for whose name has not been up as a Candidate one week previous to the day of ballotting; a new Committe will be elected on the above-named day.

WM. R. KEARNEY, Secretary.

Club-House, Adelphi, Feb. 11th, 1836.

TEETH.

IN consequence of the numerous engagements and many disappointments occasioned by the visit of Mr. JONES being so very limited, he has consented to extend his Professional visit in this City until THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., during which time he may be consulted upon all cases of Dental Surgery and Mechanism, at his Apartment, at Mr. KIRBY'S, Mall.

MESSRS. JONES,

SURGEON DENTISTS

To their Royal Highnesses Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, and Royal Household; his Majesty Louis Philippe the First, and Royal Family of France; her Serene Highness Princess Esterhazy, the Princesses Rosa and Mary, Prince Nicolas, &c., &c.,

64, *Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square,*

LONDON.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

ON THE UNITED PRINCIPLES OF

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

These Teeth will remain perfectly secure in the head, without any attachment, and answer every purpose of Articulation, Mastication, &c.

IMPROVED COMPOSITION TEETH.

The Composition Teeth are made of every degree of shade, they are incorruptible, and will never wear, or change colour. They immediately restore perfect Articulation, giving to the Voice its natural Tone and Modulation.

DECAYED AND TENDER TEETH

preserved and rendered useful for many years, by Messrs. JONES.

ANODYNE CEMENT.

This invaluable preparation requires neither heat nor pressure; it relieves Tooth Ache, fills the cavity, however large, with a hard and durable Enamel.

CHILDREN'S TEETH regulated during the important period of Dentition, and every operation performed relative to Dental Surgery and Mechanism.

*** It is particularly requested that Persons wishing to consult Mr. JONES will make early application, in consequence of numerous engagements.

†‡† A constant supply of Asiatic Tincture and Dentifrice prepared only by Messrs. JONES, for preserving the Teeth and Gums, may be obtained at Messrs. ARDAGH and MACKESY'S Medical Establishment, Mall, three doors from the Town Hall; also, an assorted collection of Gum-preserving Ivory Tooth Brushes.

Reference can be given to the most distinguished Families and eminent Medical Practitioners in England and Ireland.

IRISH STOCKS—FEBRUARY 11.

3 per Cent. Consols.....	90⅝
3½ per Cent Stock.....	98⅛
3½ Ditto new.....	99¼
3½ per Cent. Debs.....	91½

Waterford Mail.

THE INNOCENCE OF A MAN CONDEMNED TO DIE IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, PROVIDENTIALLY DISCOVERED.

The following case is submitted to the public as furnishing a striking instance of the fallibity of jurors, and as strongly inculcating the justice and mercy of allowing to the convicted "a longer day" that the law at present grants him, before its final *fiat* be carried into execution :—

"At the last assizes a remarkable trial took place in Galway, before Mr. Justice Burton, and a highly respectable jury of the county. The case had created a deep sensation in that part of the country where it occurred, as being one of peculiar atrocity, and attended with circumstances of the most revolting nature. Early in the month of March, 1835, the body of a female was found in a river adjoining the town-land of Dunmore, in the county of Carlow. The head was discovered a few yards from the body, severed apparently by a blunt instrument. It was recognised as the body of Bridget Ryan. Suspicion immediately fell on her husband Michael Ryan, as she was seen in his company the evening before the body was found, and as he had been often heard to express his dislike and hatred towards her, and lived for some time before this sad occurrence separated from her. He was arrested and detained in custody till the issue of the coroner's inquest should be made known. From some hints thrown out by him and others, John Collins was also arrested. A jury of the most respectable inhabitants of Dunmore were sworn, evidence sufficient to justify their bringing in a verdict of wilful murder against Michael Ryan, aided and assisted by John Collins. They were, therefore, immediately committed to the county jail, there to abide their trial. On Friday, July 22, Michael Ryan and John Collins were accordingly arraigned on the charge of the wilful murder of Bridget Ryan. The Court-House of Galway was crowded to excess—every eye was strained to scan the countenances of the two prisoners; in the public mind their doom was already fixed, as from what had transpired at the inquest, there could scarcely remain a doubt on the mind of the most incredulous as to the guilt of both the prisoners. The evidence offered to sustain the prosecution was, as is frequent in such cases, purely circumstantial; but every part of it was so well connected as to constitute a chain of evidence so strong, as perfect, as conclusive, as could be produced in a court of justice. The voluntary statements which Ryan made at the inquest, before the coroner and two magistrates of the county, were confirmed in their most important particulars, and were considered decisive as to the guilty participation of Collins in the foul unnatural deed. Several concurrent circumstances were brought forward, and substantiated by disinterested witnesses, deeply implicating Collins in the perpetration of the murder. It will suffice to add, that a body of strongly-presumptive evidence was, at the trial, brought before the jury, who hesitated not a moment in arriving at a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners. Ryan was silent as the verdict was delivered; but Collins loudly protested his innocence. Both were immediately ordered for execution on the following Monday. But, about two o'clock on the Saturday, a clergyman was seen in earnest conversation with the judge. It was evident, from the impressiveness of his manner, that he was communicating something of painful interest, and of the utmost importance. The judge retired to his chamber, and by his order to the Sheriff, staying the execution for a fortnight. In the meantime some most singular disclosures were made by Ryan. The Mayor and several other magistrates were in attendance. Ryan accounted so clearly for every circumstance that attached suspicion to poor Collins, afforded them such a clue to investigate and to test the truth of his asseverations, that not a shadow of doubt could rest on their minds of the perfect innocence of Collins. The documents, the evidence on the trial, and the result of their subsequent investigation, were laid before the Privy Council at the Castle of Dublin. In the meantime the sentence of Collins was respited; but the law was allowed to take its course in the case of Ryan; he was brought out on the scaffold, and there, a few moments before the fatal rope was adjusted, in the presence of the Sheriff, the Mayor of Galway, and the chaplain of the jail, he again solemnly declared the perfect innocence of Collins—"that he (Collins) had had neither hand, act, or part in the murder;" that he had no knowledge of it. Immediately after he was launched into eternity, there to answer for his crimes. Collins was brought out of the "dead room" (condemned cell), and in less than a month an order came down from the Castle for his unconditional liberation. The poor man had seemed, throughout his trial, insensible to the awfulness of his situation. After his liberation a few pound were collected for him in the town of Galway to enable him to return home, and enter again on that life of industry on which a wife and four children depended for support.

(From the Morning Herald.)

In suggesting improvements in our system of penal justice, we have sometimes taken occasion to observe upon the unreasoning and passionate severity which influenced the legislature when it passed that law which ordains that a person convicted of murder shall be executed within 48 hours from the time of judgement passed unless a Sunday happen to intervene. So well convinced are the superior judges of the cruel precipitancy of this enactment, that when a person accused of murder is to be tried at the assizes they always arrange, if the number of days allotted by the commission permit of it, to fix the trial for the Friday, in order to give to the prisoner, if convicted, the benefit of one additional day, to prepare for the awful transitions from time to eternity. Why should the English law impose upon the English judges the necessity of thus condemding by their humane practice its inhuman and dangerous severity?

If the convict be really guilty of the henious crime of which he stands condemned, is it necessary that moral murder should be added to the sacrifice of life, by sending him, with unrepented guilt upon his soul, into the presence of his Creator? If he be not guilty, though condemned, as from the fallibility of human tribunals sometimes happens, is it necessary for the ends of justice that he should be ignominiously cut off from among the living within so short a time as to prevent the chance of establishing his innocence and correcting the fatal error of an erroneous judgement? It is true that as the law now stands it has sometimes happened that, by a sort of Providential interposition, the proof of innocence has suddenly been made manifest, and the victim already bound for the sacrifice has been snatched from beneath the descending sword of the law and restored to liberty and life. A remarkable instance of such interposition will be found in our columns to-day. But the Legislature in dealing with crime ought not to give way to passion and resentment even against the guiltiest of mankind, or to leave the vindication of innocence, when unjustly condemned, to the chance of a miraculous interference.

To allow a period of some weeks to a person convicted of murder to repent of the crime and to receive the religious instruction necessary to prepare the mind for its awful doom, is not to defraud the stern law of its victim. Nor can the legislator have much regard for justice who, in his precipitancy to punish guilt, neglects altogether the duty of protecting innocence.

The more atrocious the crime with which any person is charged, the more danger there is of a prejudiced decision, in consequence of the popular excitement and passion which such a crime usually produces, and which are but too apt to taint the atmosphere of courts of justice, and disturb and unsettle the judgment even in the jury-box. Cases of murder sometimes occur in which it is difficult for any person charged with the offence, and however innocent, to have a fair trial. In such cases it was very difficult for juries, even when carefully admonished by the judge, to resist the influence of that "pressure from without" which may cause them to confound accusation with proof, and to give to merely suspicious circumstances the force of conclusive evidence of guilt.

Our readers may recollect the case of Mary Wright, who was tried at Norwich not very along ago for murder, and convicted. The trial took place on Friday, and the facts were clearly proved; the defence was insanity, but one of the witnesses who was to prove that the wretched woman was deranged at the time of the commission of the offence did not answer when called. It was afterwrads ascertained that the witness was sick in bed at his home upwards of 20 miles from the Assizes. If there had not been in that case peculiar circumstances, wholly unconnected with the defence of insanity, which enabled the prisoner's counsel to obtain a stay of execution, the prisoner must have been executed on the Monday morning following; but the stay of execution gave time for collecting those proofs of mental derangement which were not forthcoming on the trial, and the life of the convict was eventually saved. A poor prisoner it should never be forgotten, who has not the means of paying the expenses of witnesses on his or her behalf, cannot, as the prosecutor can, compel their attendance. A prisoner so circumstanced, may have a complete answer to the charge, if he had only the means to compel the attendance of witnesses; but hard is the fate of the friendless poor, and, if something like a miracle does not reveal his innocence at the trial, and, if the offence charged be one which causes the forfeiture of life within forty-eight hours, small indeed is the chance of the fatal error being retrieved, which cuts off the innocent from among the living by an ignominious death.

It is a source of sad reflection upon the legislative wisdom of this country that its laws should be more careful to protect the rich man's property than the poor man's life. In suits about property the law has guarded against the injurious consequences of rash or prejudiced decisions by various modes of appealing against the erroneous judgment which it is not necessary now to specify. Even a small matter of property may be tried several times before it can be said to be finally decided, but there is not thrown over human life the protection of any court of criminal revision. If a judge who tries a capital case choose to reserve a point of *law* for the consideration of all the judges he may do so, and the point of law will be fairly and fully considered, but there is no tribunal to which an appeal lies upon the *facts* of the case as there is in France. We do not call the secret and irresponsible authority of the Home Office a Court of Appeal, though it sometimes reviews the decision of a court of criminal law, and occasionally annuls its judgment by reprieving the convict, but its power is capriciously as well as irresponsibly exercised; nor is it ever supposed to interfere without the concurrence of the judge, so that if another Scroggs or Jefferies were to disgrace the ermine, the Home Office would leave the judicial butchers to pursue unrestrained their occupation of legal murder.

Thank Heaven! we have at the present day very different judges from those whom we have named, and upon whose memories history has passed the sentence of irrevocable infamy; but the laws which are intended to punish guilt and protect innocence should have regard not to persons but to principles, for persons change, but principles do not.

The illustration of our argument as to the necessity of repealing the law which ordains that a person convicted of murder shall be executed within forty-eight hours, we publish in another column to-day the case of a man named John Collins, who was convicted at the last assizes at Galway, in Ireland, of murder, and left for execution, but whose innocence was almost miraculously brought to light before the expiration of that short period allotted to one in his situation to prepare for death. As long as human tribunals are liable to error, a reasonable time ought to be given in cases of conviction for murder to repair a mistake whose consequences are so dreadful to a fellow-creature. It might have happened that the innocence of Collins had not been made apparent until a week or more after his conviction, but then he would have been in the grave—a murdered man—murdered by the law—in its rash and passionate precipitancy to avenge the murder of another.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Resignation of the French Ministry.—The anticipations of the French ministerial journals have not been verified, for instead of succeeding in adjourning the question of the five per Cents., they were defeated by a majority of 194 to 122. The ministers immediately resigned; and the political world of Paris is in the utmost confusion.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, during his recent short visit to the Pavilion, is said to have communicated to his august relatives the pleasing intelligence that sanguine expectations are entertained by the faculty at Berlin, that the sight of his son, Prince George, who resides in one of the King of Prussia's palaces (the Duchess being related to the royal family), will ultimately be restored.

The casualties to the shipping from the boisterous weather of late, received at Lloyd's this morning, are less than was anticipated.

More Savage Slaughter.—We are told in a letter from St. Jean de Lux, which appears in the *Gazette de France*, that "on the evening of the 17th, the soldiers of Colonel Evans, returning to Vittoria, drunk and furious at having been beaten, *massacred* 130 Carlists, who had been prisoners for some days. The English officers did their utmost to prevent this cowardly massacre, but their men would not listen to them, and barbarously gave themselves up to the horrible act of assassination." When will this brutal system of carnage be put an end to? Why did not Cordova, who must have been upon the spot when this ferocious massacre took place, interfere? Britons! Blush for your countrymen!

Our advices from Madrid are of the 30th ult. At that period M. Mendizabal was actively occupied in endeavouring to organise his distracted cabinet. The same persons whose names we mentioned in our last as being expected to join his administration, are still spoken of, but they all appear reluctant to take upon themselves any serious responsibility. Count Toreno and his friends were insulted, by what is called a *charivari*, on the evening of the 27th, the persons concerned in which were of the lowest order of the rabble. The financial plan of the minister is, it seems, to be divulged in a Royal Ordnance before the meeting of the Cortes.

Mina has taken the Fort de l'Hort, and, as usual, shot the prisoners, including the Governor. This event diffused much joy among the people of Barcelona, who are well worthy of their "vigorous" chieftain.

It transpired that early in the day the house of William Ward and Co. had stopped payment, and it has caused more general regret than any event of the kind within our recollection. The head of the house, or rather, as we believe, the sole representative of it, has sat in parliament for the City of London, and contested it at the last election, but did not succeed. He at present holds a seat in the Bank Direction, and has long been one of the most active and intelligent members of it. The circumstances with which his failure has been attended are highly honourable to him. His difficulties are said to have been wholly of a private nature, such as he could not possibly have any control over, and the step is understood to have been voluntarily taken on his part in order to protect those who have had transactions with him as a merchant as much as possible from the consequences of those private embarrassments. It is well known that Mr. Ward was a short time ago next in the order of succession to the deputy-chair of the Bank Direction, but it is not so generally known that it was through his own act that he was not placed in that very important post. He was then aware that the difficulties to which allusion has before been made might prove greater than he had power to surmount, and he would not risk injury to others from that artificial credit which naturally attaches to any man filling so important an office. It is said, and there can be no doubt of the fact, that he could have had assistance to any extent that he could have desired, but he knew that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would be unavailing, and it was of course declined. Altogether a man more respected or sympathised with on account of this misfortune has never pursued the honourable and useful calling of a British merchant. The failure, commercially speaking, is believed to be of small amount, but nothing certain is yet known in that respect. The controversy at the Stock-Exchange respecting the liabilities of the members in the transactions with Lakeman is carried on with unabated vehemence. The seven dissentient members of the committee are believed to have resigned, but the fact has not in any way been announced as yet to the members at large.—*Times*.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE PLOT.

TRIAL OF FIESCHI AND HIS ASSOCIATES FOR CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH ON THE 28TH OF JULY.

This long expected investigation commenced on Saturday, the 20th ult., in the Court of Peers, and has been continued each succeeding day, not excepting Sunday. Fieschi is a man of short stature, stout, and broad-shouldered, but somewhat altered by his long illness. He looks 50 years of age, although only 41. The prisoner Morey was helped into Court. He appeared in a very feeble state. Pepin walked quietly to his seat, but he seemed much dejected. He is a remarkably tall man, with dark hair, and rather a fierce expression of countenance. The prisoner Boireau is a young man about five-and-twenty. He sat down with a careless air, and looked about to examine the arrangements of the Court. The prisoner Bescher had nothing particular in his appearance.

Fieschi is a Corsican—the four others are Frenchmen. They had all retained counsel. The infernal machine was exhibited on the floor of the court. Nina Lasave, who is to give evidence against the prisoners, was in court, most showily attired; she is only 18 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. After the act of accusation was read, the names of the witnesses (155 in number) was called over. Fieschi appeared to treat the proceedings with the most perfect indifference. When called up for interrogation by the President, he answered with firmness. He admits it was under his instructions the machine had been prepared—the object was to take away the life of the King. He said—There were 24 gun-barrels mounted on the frame; each barrel was charged with two bullets, four small balls, and one bullet cut in four pieces; in one of the barrels there were, in addition to to the above, two screws about an inch long. The train of gunpowder was placed along the transverse iron bar, and so arranged as to communicate with the touchholes of each barrel. It was by means of this train, and of the firebrand found ignited in my chamber, that I set fire to the machine. It was I myself who applied the fire in the middle of the train. Some of the gun-barrels burst, and it was in that way I received the severe wounds in my hand and head. They however, did not prevent me from trying to escape by means of a rope suspended from the window. When apprehended in the inner yard of the house I was taken by the police to the guard-room at the Chateau d'Eau, on the Boulevard, where I was searched. They took from me a martinet armed with three leather thongs and leaden bullets, a knife with several blades, and a small quantity of gunpowder. Subsequently they found a poinard at the same guard-house; it belonged to me, and I had sufficient cause to make use of it upon that occasion, for whilst in the guard-room one of the National Guards came behind me and gave me a blow with his fist. I was enraged at this treatment, not being accustomed to suffer blows of that description. I recollected that I had a poniard; however, fearing to make use of it under such provocation, I flung it from me upon a camp bed. I previously never went without that poniard. President—You know the number and the names of the persons who fell a sacrifice to your attempt; tell us, was it not your intention that the King, whose forehead a ball grazed, should, with the other members of his family around him, be the principal victims? Fieschi—I have already told you the truth as to that, and I will tell it again. I say, then, yes: the attempt had been prepared by me and my accomplices, with the view of taking the life of the King and of his sons. President—What could have been your motives for so atrocious an act? Fieschi—Mr. President, I am but indifferently acquainted with the French language, but I will do my best to make myself understood. I am a Corsican, and I was formerly a soldier. I was condemned, in 1815, along with Murat, but my sentence was afterwards commuted, and ultimately declared innocent by the Court of Draguignan. I was prevented from re-entering the army, and after the revolution of July I offered my services to the new government, and received a portion of the money set aside for political victims of the restoration. I am neither Carlist nor Republican. I was incorporated with the veterans and was happy, when, at an ill-fated hour, I formed a connection with a female, which reduced me to my last shirt. I have been in the service of M. Caunes and of M. Lavocat. M. Baude, the Prefect of Police at the time, also employed me. I feel very grateful for their kindness. On the 23d of April, 1834, I was accused of having falsely represented myself a political sufferer under the restoration. The fear of consequences compelled me to lead a life which drove me to extreme distress. I could not procure myself wherewith to dine, not even a couple of sous to get shaved. It was then that the man whom you know opened his house to me, and that the plot about this unfortunate machine was entered upon. My accomplices, Sir, were men beneath me; they were not equal to my worth. I have only committed one misdeed in the course of my life, and that one will lead me to the scaffold. I regret that so many should have suffered from my deed. I am truly sorry for it, but the thing is done. I have never belonged to any political society; but I was acquainted with four members of one, who often came to dine at the house of the woman with whom I kept company. They professed contempt for me, because they looked upon me as a Bonapartist. He persisted in impeaching Pepin, one of his associates, as described in the act of accusation. He declared that he never belonged to the Society of the Rights of Man, who, said Fieschi, "have a mode of conspiracy entirely their own, not mine." He might, he said, be considered a great criminal, but he was not an assassin. He would call that man an assassin who murders another to get at his purse. He denied that he acted with the Republican party. Pepin had told him that an insurrection was on the point of breaking out. It was at the instance of Pepin and Morey that he had taken the house on the Boulevard du Temple, after the plot against the King's life had been matured. Nothing of further import was elicited the first day.

The Court re-assembled on Sunday at noon, when Fieschi's examination was resumed. He admitted his intimacy with the three females referred to in the act of accusation. Nina Lasave was his only mistress at that time; in fact, he thought that one wife was half too much (laughter). When he engaged in the plot, Morey and Pepin promised to provide for Nina in case anything happened to him; they violated that engagement, and it was then he resolved to make disclosures against them. He had often heard Boireau (one of the accused) threaten the life of the King. Had never told Nina of the conspiracy. Was not in the habit of talking politics with women. There was no oath taken when he entered into the engagement with Pepin and Morey—they merely gave each other their words, as if they were talking of love in common conversation. Unfortunately vanity was one of his greatest faults, and it was that which made him not give way at the last moment. The assassination had been planned for the 1st of May, but it was put off till the 28th of July. In alluding to the escape of the prisoners confined in St. Pelagie, he said that his opinion was that Pepin had made known the attempt he was preparing even to those in the dungeons. He said that if he had had any money he should have returned Morey and Pepin what they had advanced, and abandoned them as cowards. He declared that he had never communicated any of his projects to Boireau, who must have learned them from Morey and Pepin. Fieschi then affirmed that Morey had said to him that, in the event of the attempt succeeding, they were to break the telegraphs, set the barns in the Banlieu on fire, and throw all into an uproar; but he (Fieschi) replied that he would not meddle in such affairs. If he had had money he would have gone abroad. Morey told him he should be rewarded, to which he replied, "Don't make yourself uneasy." Speaking of the event of the King's being killed, he (Fieschi) said to them, "Do you think the King's partizans are to be shut up in a snuff-box? There will be fighting; I shall not meddle with your proclamations; put me at the head of 100 or 200 men." Mr. President, I have ever loved glory; there are officers who can tell you how I served the great Napoleon. When asked if he still persisted in his avowals, as concerned himself and his fellow prisoners, he replied with much solemnity—"I do, and I will swear to it on the tomb of my fathers." This concluded Fieschi's examination.

The President then proceeded with that of Morey. He had formerly been a soldier, and lately carried on trade as a collar-maker. Became acquainted with Fieschi in 1834. He met Nina Lasave at Fieschi's house. Denied that Fieschi had ever recommended her to him. He affirmed that Fieschi had never shew him a model of a small machine. That statement, and the assertion that he (Morey) had said "it might do for Louis Philippe," was a pure invention of Fieschi's. All that had been said relating to the conspiracy was a tissue of falsehood. (Here Fieschi emphatically declared that he had stated the facts—the Court might believe him or not.) Morey also denied all knowledge of Pepin. He admitted having assisted Nina Lasave, but only through motives of humanity.

The examination of Pepin commenced on Monday. He admitted that he was a member of the Society of the Rights of Man, and had visited the prisoners confined in St. Pelagie, to whose relief he had contributed. He did so because they were in misfortune. He had dined with Morey several times in the month of June. [Morey denied any acquaintance with Pepin.] Being asked whether he had not said to Fieschi, "that it was strange that a man could not be found to kill Louis Philippe for 1,000 francs?" Pepin replied, "No—such an idea was always contrary to my principles." Fieschi persisted in his previous statement, though confronted with Pepin. A long series of questions of no interest was then addressed to the prisoner; he persisted in most positively denying the statements made by Fieschi. Towards the end of the sitting, Pepin said that he had turned Fieschi out of his house for the evil designs he entertained against the Government, and that he had mentioned this to a lady. But, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Court, he could tell neither the name, nor the abode, nor the profession of this lady. At length he said that he was tired, and that he should have a better memory next day.

At the sitting of Tuesday, Boireau was interrogated. He denied all knowledge of, or participation in, the conspiracy. The examination of Bescher presented no feature of interest.

On Wednesday the Court proceeded with the examination of the witnesses, amongst whom was Nina Lasave, Fieschi's mistress, who detailed various particulars calculated to establish the truth of his voluntary confession. The investigation was expected to occupy several days more. There appears to be little doubt of the conviction of Morey and Pepin—Fieschi has been his own accuser, but the evidence against him would be sufficient, independent of his confession.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

One of the most lawless and pagan habits of the Irish peasantry in the remote districts is the attempt at enforced marriages by running away with rural heiresses. The late Chief Baron, Lord Guillamore, used to say this was the way your Irishman made love, when he could not speak English. An attempt of this kind was made on the 31st ult. in the parish of Maher Ross, County Monaghan. The heroine in this case, however, was not an unmarried damsel, but a respectable and substantial widow, by name Mary Gartland. Two persons rushed into the house, and ordered her to put down a child which she held in her lap, and immediately dragged her towards the door.

Two servant girls, who were present—and their names ought to be recorded to the honor of the sex—Catherine Reilly and Catherine Malone, assisted by a little boy, immediately bolted the door, and attacked the rascals *ri et armis*. So vigorous was the assault, that the fellows were overpowered, and the victory would have been decisive, had not the abettors of the party within broken the door, and forcibly carried the enchanting widow some perches from her home. But our Amazons, assisted by their trusty page, the little boy, raised a shout which rung through the parish, and brought the neighbours to the rescue. In the meantime a rapid courier was dispatched for the police.

Mrs. Gartland, we rejoice to say, was rescued after a desperate struggle, and Charles Eccles, the principal, was badly wounded, captured, and lies dangerously ill. The police, who appear to have conducted themselves with great alacrity and judgment, arrived promptly at the spot, and secured four other offenders, who are now resting from their romantic adventure quietly in jail. The police leader was Constable Moffatt, "a good man and true." We should add, that the people of the barony of Farney are quite indignant at this disgrace offered to the country, and anxious for the punishment of the evil-doers.

There is one circumstance which we record with great satisfaction. The Lord Lieutenant has ordered £5 to be paid to each of the sturdy girls, and £2 to the gallant little boy.—*Evening Post*.

SHIP NEWS.

Extraordinary Shipwrecks.—It is in the recollection of our readers that a few weeks since a Jersey schooner the *Anley*, was wrecked at Kilmore, and the crew with some difficulty saved themselves in one of their boats. They went hence for Liverpool where they embarked on board the *Experiment* cutter bound for their native isle, and this vessel foundered at sea, the two crews were, however, saved by an English vessel, and landed on the British coast; after a short delay the crew of the *Anley* got berths for Jersey on board the *Castor* schooner; but strange to say she was totally lost on a rock near the Corsewell Light House, and the poor Jersey men narrowly escaped drowning. Thus almost unprecedentedly suffering three shipwrecks in *six weeks*.—*Wexford Freeman*.

Important to Bakers.—A mechanical kneading trough has lately been invented by a baker of the name of M. Foutaine, at Paris, for which he has obtained a patent from the French Government. The chief advantages derived from this new invention are, that from 30 to 800 pounds of dough can be kneaded in the small space of time of 15 minutes, with the labour of only one man, and that without the least fatigue. It also causes the dough to be much better kneaded, consequently the bread is much better made than by the process usually adopted. This invention is the fruit of long experience.

Apprentices to Merchant Ships.—By the Act 5th and 6th Wm. 4, cap. 19, passed 30th July last, it is enacted by sec. 31, that the master of every ship belonging to the United Kingdom, of the burthen of 80 tons and under 200, shall at the time of clearing out have one apprentice at the least; and every ship 200 tons and under 400 tons, two apprentices at the least, and so on; all of whom at the period of their being bound shall be under 17 years of age, and bound for four years at the least; any master neglecting to have on board his ship the number of apprentices above required, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds. The indentures are required to be registered by the Registrar in London, or the Collectors and Comptrollers at the other ports, and are exempt from stamp duty. And by the 32d section of the said Act, *no* apprentice, bound or assigned in pursuance of *this Act*, shall be liable to the payment of any contribution towards the support of any *Hospital* or *Institution*.—It may be observed, that masters cannot legally claim *exemption* from the payment of one shilling per month towards the Merchant Seamen's Fund for *more apprentices* than they are *required to carry* by the 5th and 6th Wm. 4; nor are apprentices considered *exempt* from the payment towards the said Fund, who were bound *prior* to the passing of the said Act.

By the decease of the venerable Lord Stowell without male issue, his estates, together with his large personal property, devolve on his only surviving child, Viscountess Sidmouth, who, before her marriage with his Lordship in 1823, was relict of Joseph Townshend, Esq., of Honington, in the county of Warwick.

Deplorable and Fatal Occurrence.—Yesterday (Sunday) morning, a turf boat, in ballast, from this City, on her way to Beigh Castle, was upset in a squall, and awful to relate, thirteen persons perished in the wreck! The owner of the boat, and his son and daughter, were among the sufferers!—*Limerick Times*.

THE QUEEN AND THE QUAKERESS.

In the autumn of 1818, her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, visited Bath, accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth. The waters soon effected such a respite from pain in the Royal patient, that she proposed an excursion to a park of some celebrity in the neighbourhood, then the estate of a rich widow, belonging to the Society of Friends. Notice was given of the Queen's intention, and a message returned that she should be welcome. Our illustrious traveller had, perhaps, never before held any personal intercourse with a member of rhe persuasion whose votaries never voluntary paid taxes to "the man George, called King by the vain ones." The lady and gentleman who were to attend the august visitants had but feeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It was supposed that the Quaker would, at least, say—*thy* Majesty, *thy* Highness, or Madam. The Royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual to the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made, no hostess nor domestics stood ready to greet the guests. The porter's bell was rung; he stepped forth, deliberately, with his broad-brimmed beaver on; and unbendingly accosted the lord in waiting, with—"What's thy will, friend?"

This was almost unanswerable. "Surely," said the nobleman, "your lady is aware that her Majesty—Go to your mistress, and say the Queen is here."—"No. truly," answered the man, "it needeth not; I have no mistress nor lady; but friend Bachael Mills expecteth *thine*; walk in!"

The Queen and Princess were handed out, and walked up the avenue. At the door of the house stood the plainly-attired Rachael, who, without even a curtsey, but with a ceeerful nod, said—"How's thee do, friend? I am glad to see thee and thy daughter. I wish thee well! Rest and refresh thee and thy people, before I show thee my grounds." What could be said to such a person? Some condescensions were attempted, implying that her Majesty came, not only to view the park, but to testify her esteem for the Society to which Mistress Mills belonged. Cool and unawed, she answered—"Yea, thou art right there. The Friends are well thought of by most folks; but they heed not the praise of the world; for the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place; and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore I shall do the like by thee, friend Charlott! moreover, I thiuk well of thee, as a most dutiful wife and mother. Thou hast had thy trials, and so had thy goo partner. I wish thy grandchild well through hers."—(She alluded to the Princess Charlott.) It was so evident that the Friend meant kindly, nay respectfully, that offence could not be taken. She escorted her guests through her estate. The Princess Elizabeth noticed, in the hen-house, a breed of poultry, hitherto unknown to her; and expressed a wish to possess some of these rare fowls, imagining that Mrs. Mills would regard *her* wish as a law: but the Quakeress merely remarked, with characteristic evasion, "They *are* rare, as thou sayest; but if any are to be purchased, in this land, or in other countries, I know few women likelier than thyself to procure them with ease." Her Royal Highness more plainly expressed her desire to purchase some of these she now beheld. "I do not buy and sell," answered Rachael Mills. "Perhaps you will *give* me a pair?" persevered the Princess, with a conciliating smile. "Nay, verily," replied Rachael, "I have refused many friends; and that which I have denied to mine own kinswoman, Martha Ash, it becometh me not to grant to any. We have long had it to say that these birds belonged only to our house; and I can make no exception in favor of thine."

This is a fact *Some* Friends, indeed, are less stiffly starched; but old Quaker families still exist who pique themselves on their independent indifference to rank, and respect their fellow mortals only in proportion to the good they have done in their generation. —*Court Journal*.

COURT OF REQUESTS, London, Feb. 2.

MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.

Messrs. Roberts, and Co. of Wardour-street, Soho, blacking manufacturers to the King of Oude by special appointment, were summoned by a printer in the same neighbourhood for payment of a bill amounting to 9s. for printing 1000 bills, giving a description to the public of the unparalleled qualities of their blacking, and announcing the distinguished patronage by which it was honoured.

The defendants did not deny that the work was done, or rather *undone*—for the confusion of upper and lower case letters was so great, and the transpositions so extraordinary, Messrs. Roberts and Co. were persuaded that if they had allowed the bills to be put into circulation, no gentleman or lady would venture to buy a pot of their blacking.

Here a parcel of the bills were handed in, and the ludicrous phraseology occasioned by the misprints, excited considerable merriment. Instead of "Manufacturers by appointment to the King of Oude," the bill made the gentleman "Hat-facturers to the King of Houdes." "Japan varnish," was turned into "japan garnish?" and instead of assuring the reader that, as usual in all similar compositions of high merit, "it would not soil the finest linen," it astonished him by stating that "it would not *boil* the finest linen." By these and other inaccuracies in orthography, but particularly in punctuation, the objects of the impartial writer to recommend it as "the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld," and prove that it would "retain its virtues in any climate," were completely defeated, and his selection of elegant expressions turned into mere burlesque. The defendants further stated that instead of the classical border devised by them, the plaintiff had merely struck up two stupid lines of lead by the sides of their address, and, further, that the ink used was of any colour but that expected in a bill about blacking.

The Commissioners having examined the bills, thought his Majesty's blacking-manufacturer had ample reason to grumble, and the printer was therefore nonsuited.

Leap Year.—As this is bissextile or leap year it seems proper, for the benefit of the ladies, to say somewhat of the privileges they possess at this period. It is not long since we became aware that this privilege was sanctioned by law. "In an old volume," says Halkerston in his Digest on the Law of Scotland relating to Marriage, "printed in 1606, we find under the title 'Courtship, Love, and Matrimonie,' the following authority. 'Albeit, it is now become a part of the *common lawe*, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladys have the *sole privilege*, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may do either by words or looks, as unto them seemeth proper; and moreover, no man shall be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely." As an inducement to ladies to avail themselves of their prerogative, Dr. Halkerston states, "that not long ago, in a bissextile year, in a company where the privilege of the ladies was introduced, a lady present observed, that she had no objections to enter into the social relation of life, provided that she could with propriety propose the question, and with success. A gentleman present, a clergyman, said, she might write a letter to the object of her affections, the form of which he gave her, and next day she addressed it to *himself*, which soon terminated in their happy union." A word to the wise is enough.

The *London Gazette* of Friday announces the issue of silver fourpenny pieces. On the reverse side they have a figure of Britannia, holding the trident with one hand, and having the other placed on a shield, bearing the Union Cross, with the words "Four Pence" round the figure.

Longevity.—A woman named Mary Moore died a few days ago at Ballinacarrig, county of Kildare, who had attained the advanced age of 106 years. Up to the period of her death she retained all her faculties.

Waterford:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday. Subscription payable half-yearly: Country, £1 1s 0d; Town, £1 2s 6d.