The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XIV. No. 1418. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1837. Price 4½d.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE MANNER IN WHICH RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS CAN BE MOST ADVANTAGEOUSLY PROMOTED IN IRELAND.

After detailing the different modes adopted by the commissioners with a view to obtaining the necessary information, they proceed thus to

REPORT.

We have also communicated with the principal Railway Companies in England, and it is but justice to the directors and managers of those companies to acknowledge the readiness with which they have answered our inquiries, and the valuable information and many useful suggestions which we have received from them.

In obedience to your Majesty's commands we have entered into the examination of a very important and interesting question—the establishment of steam communication with America from the West or South West coast of Ireland.

In the present state of steam navigation, a voyage to New York from any part of Great Britain has been considered by many to be beyond the range of a steam vessel; whilst others are of opinion that such a voyage, though perhaps impracticable from Great Britain, might be effect from the Western coast of Ireland; and that, so far as regards passengers and the transmission of letters and light goods, such an intercourse might be established and conducted with great advantage. We are aware that steam vessels of a large size are now fitting out at Liverpool and Bristol for the purpose of attempting the direct voyage to New York; and we shall abstain at present from expressing an opinion on the relative advantages of different ports; but shall merely observe, that we have looked at the question as regards Ireland, thus admitting that it is found advantageous to start from a port as far to the Westward as possible—in what direction and to what port should the railway for effecting this object traverse Ireland? In this view of the question, the main consideration would be a rapid and convenient transit to the port of embarkation; and to that object the means which such a line would afford, of increasing internal traffic, must be regarded as altogether subordinate. But on the other hand, reversing the supposition, and regarding the promotion of inland intercourse as the primary, and the establishing a steam navigation with America as a secondary, and perhaps remote object—what line would for such a purpose be deemed the most eligible? If we have succeeded in coming to just conclusions on both these points, we shall be enabled to say whether the two purposes might not be essentially attained through the medium of one common line.

In pursuance of our instructions, we have also considered in what manner the most rapid and certain communication between London and Dublin might be effected. We are not as yet in possession of sufficient information respecting the different projects advanced for accomplishing this object, to venture an opinion on their relative merits. All railway projects in Ireland will, of course, be greatly promoted by the establishment such a communication, but advantageous intercourse with America by steam from the West coast of Ireland cannot be contemplated without it.

Having thus explained the course which we have followed, and to a certain extent, the progress we have made, we proceed to lay before your Majesty some of the general opinions which we have formed during this investigation.

The first and most important conclusion at which we have arrived is, that the intercourse in Ireland is not at present, nor is likely, for many years to come, to be of that constant and active kind which would justify the expectation that railways spread over the country in distinct lines from town to town would remunerative undertakings; in that respect, we fear, they would be total failures, and unless remunerative not only would such undertakings be directly injurious to the community by the amount of capital taken out of productive circulation, but the losses and disappointments of those embarking in them, could scarcely fail to occasion a general want of confidence, which would greatly impede, if it did not prove altogether fatal to the most legitimate and well-founded enterprises.*

Deeply impressed with this conviction, we would humbly but earnestly suggest that the most searching inquiry should be made into the grounds on which these separate companies rest their hopes of success, before they obtain the sanction of the legislature.—We believe that in the greater number of instances the most imporeant public objects, which they all profess, might be accomplished at a much less expenditure of capital, and at a very moderate sacrifice of time and space, as regards individual places, by a well combined and judicious system of railways in which the joint traffic of many places and districts should be made to pass to a great extent over one common line—and where the greatest general accommodation should be attained at the smallest outlay. We shall not say that such a system alone can be profitable, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that looking to the present circumstances of this country, it affords by far the most reasonable hope of a fair return on the capital expended. If economy of expenditure is necessary in England, it is indispensable in Ireland, where capital is less abundant, intercourse more languid, and traffic less active.

There are also circumstances peculiar to railways worked by locomotive steam-engines which impose an additional necessity for circumspection. On railways where animal power is the motive agent, the profit will be nearly proportioned to the traffic; but where steam is employed emall weights are moved at a great and ruinous expenditure of power, and it is not till the traffic becomes very considerable that the use of steam becomes profitable, and it is only when the intercourse is active and abundant that the superiority and economy of steam are fully experienced. We believe that the contemplation of its wonder-working power under such circumstances has caused the disadvantages of using it in less favourable cases to be very much overlooked. Hence the importance and necessity of endeavouring to devise a system that shall combine and concentrate the traffic and intercourse of many places. A small increase of distance adds but little to the expense of conveyance, and when the transit is rapid, still less to the time.

The selection of such great public lines ought not to be left to private parties or companies. There are many interests involved demanding the most impartial consideration; and it is not by selecting a line to some large town, and conferring upon it the imposing title of a grand trunk line that the object for which we are contending is to be accomplished. We are not insensible to the danger of fettering commercial enterprise; but parties who promise benefits, and seek privileges in return, have no reason to complain of their capability of fulfilling their engagements to the public be rigidly scrutinized. And further, if the inquiry be pursued with a view to determine whether the promised advantages may not be obtainable at a less expenditure of the national capital than in the manner which they propose, sufficient is known of the mode in which many railway schemes are got up, to justify the adoption of every precaution to protect the country against those which it may be profitable to speculators to project, but ruinous to shareholders to execute.

The past history of public works in this country is not calculated to excite any very sanguine expectation on the part of the speculative capitalist. Instead of being referred to as encouraging examples of successful enterprise, they can only be pointed out as beacons to warn him against embarking in similar undertakings. It is because an opportunity now offers of removing the injurious impression produced by these failures, and of introducing a system of communication capable of conferring, under due precautions, vast benefit on this country. It is because we are strongly impressed with the conviction that a false step at the commencement might deprive the country for many years to come, of advantages now within its reach; and because in regard to this important matter, we dread the consequence of indulging in extravagant expectations and of rushing into inconsiderate speculations—that we would humbly but most earnestly express a hope that the sanction of the legislature may not be given to any great line of railway in Ireland till the most careful inquiry has shown that the statements of its promoters are grounded on sound views and accurate data, and that of all others it is the best adapted to effect the public objects for which it is proposed, and the most likely to afford a profitable return on the capital expended in its execution.

But whilst we recommend the utmost caution in deciding upon individual projects, we would also humbly represent to your Majesty the necessity of affording peculiar encouragement to the prosecution of public works in Ireland.

The great natural capabilities which the country presents—the little exertion that has yet been made either for public or private sources to develope them, the amount of the population so far exceeding the ordinary demand for labour, and, on that account, exposed to periodical sufferings of the most harrowing and deplorable description—are circumstances fully ascertained and acknowledged. It would appear, therefore, just and reasonable, whether regarded as a question of policy or of duty, that while effective means are taken to check and avoid deceptive speculations, and needless expenditure, every possible aid and facility, consistent with prudence and the interest of the united kingdom, should be extended to public undertakings, the utility of which shall have been clearly established.

Among the obstacles which an enterprise, such as we are immediately considering, must encounter at the very commencement, are, the delay interposed, and the enormous outlay that must take place before even a spade can be put into the ground towards its execution. This delay and expenditure are at present unavoidable; for they arise in a great degree from the provisions of the new standing orders in parliament, which must, in every instance, be strictly and fully complied with.

The legislature has deemed it right to require plans to be lodged, and notices, to a very great extent, to be served; and when these directions have been observed, an interval of twelve months must afterwards elapse before application can be made for leave to bring in a railway bill. The standing orders which relate to these objects were framed chiefly with a view to the protection of the owners and occupiers of property likely to be affected by such undertakings. But there are few establishments in Ireland which could be injured by the operation of such works, whilst property in general, and more especially that in their immediate neighbourhood, far from being deteriorated, would be greatly increased in value. We, therefore, humbly suggest that it may be desirable to examine whether some of those standing orders might not be relaxed, simplified, or dispensed with, as far as regards the introduction of bills for Ireland.

In the progress of this inquiry, our attention has been directed to the manner in which railway bills are prepared, and to the great inconvenience and expense which arise from their length and complexity. It would tend much to remove this objection if all the provisions which are common to every measure of this kind, and, in fact, constitute the general principles on which it is the manifest intention of the legislature uniformly to ground its enactments with regard to railways, were embodied in one general act applicable to every case. If this were done, a bill for particular railway would only be required to set forth its own specific features and provisions, which might be contained within a very small compass; and thus, not only would legislation on these subjects be rendered much more simple, but the preliminary expenses, which now fall so heavily on the projectors, would be greatly reduced.

Having now pointed out the advantages which might naturally be expected to result from the encouragement of well-founded enterprises of this kind in Ireland, it is right that we should advert, on the other hand, to the protection which the public would be entitled to demand against abuse of the power usually conferred on private railway companies.

It is manifest that wherever this superior mode of intercourse shall be established, it will supersede all others, both as a conveyance for passengers and with respect to many other most important purposes. A monopoly will consequently be established, as far as those purposes are concerned; and hence great evils may arise from committing, without controul, the management and regulation of railroads to the power and discretion of individuals or companies, whose chief consideration would be their own private profit and advantage.

Among the most obvious of the evils to be apprehended we may enumerate the following:—

1stly—The charges might be exorbitant.

2dly—The speed might be reduced to a rate not much surpassing that of the ordinary travelling.

3dly—The passengers might be exposed in various ways to inconveniences and irregularities; such as uncertainty as to hours, delays on the road, and vexatious or rude treatment.

4thly—That carriages might be neglected and uncomfortable, and the road kept in an imperfect, or even dangerous condition.

5thly—The interest and accommodation of branch lines might be sacrificed, or at least postponed, to those of the main line.

These evils might not be all present together on any one line; but it is probable that they would, in a greater or less degree, be felt and experienced in all.

Another, and very important, consideration is, that the power given to railway companies places the service of the mails entirely at their discretion. There is nothing to prevent their securing, in their respective lines, a great part of the revenue of the post office—for the letters must be carried by them, and they might exact what terms they pleased in the existing state of the law.

Competition, the usual corrective of such abuses, can, in these cases, be rarely resorted to—and although managers and directors of companies, who took an enlightened view of their duty to the public, or even of their own interests, would not suffer them to exist to any great degree, yet we fear that it would not be safe to trust entirely to such motives for protection; and hence it become important to consider by what means these evils may be guarded against, without imposing injurious restrictions on private enterprise.

In Ireland, where railway communication must, for a length of time, be restricted to a few main lines, such protection would be indispensable. We shall endeavour, in a subsequent report, to offer some suggestions towards effecting this very desirable object.

In concluding these observations, we humbly beg to assure your Majesty that we shall continue to pursue our inquiry with unremitting diligence. We regret that our researches being only in progress, our materials imperfectly collected, and our opinions on many points not sufficiently matured, it has not been possible for us to do more in this preliminary report, than indicate the course of investigation which we are following. We are fully sensible that the subject is one which requires to be treated with great caution and deliberation. Aware of the extensive interests at stake, and of the anxiety with which our final report is looked for by many of the parties engaged in or affected by these speculations, we shall spare no pains to forward our inquiry; and we venture to express a confident hope that we shall be able to contemplate our final report in the month of May. We could have wished that we had been at liberty to devote a much longer period to so important and intricate a subject; and we are deeply sensible of the many defects and omissions inseparable from the rapidity with which our proceedings have necessarily been conducted. We trust, however, that, by the time above-mentioned, we shall be able to lay down the lines which shall appear to be the best adapted to promote the great objects in question, and to furnish the documents which may be necessary to enable those to whom your Majesty may refer the consideration of our report, to judge of the recommendations which we shall venture to make, as well as of the opinions which, in obedience to your Majesty's command, we shall deem it our duty to express on the various projects now before the public.

We humbly submit this, our first report, to your Majesty's consideration.

T. Drummond.
J. F. Burgoyne.
Peter Barlow.
Richard Griffith.

Dublin, 11th March, 1837.

Harry D. Jones, Secretary.

* Short lines, such as that between Dublin and Kingstown, connecting large and populous towns with the adjacent harbours or watering places, will of course be exceptions.

MR. O'CONNELL.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following:—

(From the Kerry Post.)

The last election is fresh in the memory of all our readers. The means resorted to for the purpose of driving the tried servant of thirty years from the representation of Kerry, and setting up in his room a *veluti* representative, are now as it were a matter of history. The public and private denunciations on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy against those who wished to exercise their franchise in favour of the Knight of Kerry, and to stand by the solemn pledges which they had made to men with whom both they and their fathers had stood on terms of friendly relation—these, together with the assassin symbols of death's head and cross-bones, cannot yet be forgotten or unheeded. Should any man among those whom we address yet remain the dupe of the party who perfected so infamous a triumph on that occasion, him we would instruct, him would we warn. An appeal has been made to the Roman Catholic clergy to aid in the collection of that unconstitutional impost, the Justice Rent. Whether, after the spirited resolution adopted at Killorglan upon a late memorable occasion, they will again endeavour to exercise that influence which, in an evil hour for so many, they used at the last election, and again turn that house which should be a house of prayer, into a political arena, remains yet to be seen. Certain it is, however, that with one or two exceptions, they have remained up to the present moment, so far as regards the collection of the "Justice," or rather O'Connell humbug rent, most redeemingly inactive. Should, however, the order from head-quarters, or the gentle influence of Mr. Pacificator Dowling, bring them forward in aid of the great begging-box, we will venture to predict that it will be the last time they will have the hardihood to commit such a folly, for certain it is, that a protest against the abominable nuisance will be got up by a large and influential body of farmers in this country. To those whose eyes have not been opened, and who may hesitate to adopt this manly, sensible, and constitutional course, we would say, let not the *Mercury*—let nobody persuade you that the funds of the revolutionary association are intended for any object which can hold out any benefit prospective or indemnificatory to you or to your families. To justify our assertion, we present you with the following letter addressed to Daniel O'Connell, that most disinterested, charitable, and self-sacrificing patriot (!!!) by the Chamber of Commerce, who had done so much—we do not mean to flatter them for it—for his family and for himself.—At the tail of this you will find his "most gracious reply."

"August 16th, 1836.

"Sir—We the undersigned Clergy and Freeholders of Tralee, most respectfully recommend the bearer, Mr. Wm. Shanahan, to your consideration. The losses that he has sustained in consequence of his vote at the last election compel him to apply to you for aid, or for advice how to procure some remuneration elsewhere. We have, Sir, no hesitation in declaring that, if he had voted for the opposite party, he would have no occasion at present to solicit aid from any person, and we think the refusal of some assistance would be productive of very evil consequences, inasmuch as it may have a bad effect on the next election. His relatives and many other freeholders had been induced by him to vote for the popular candidates, and, if he is allowed to remain in his present misery, many, who now look on him will be deterred from voting honestly, when they know that a similar misfortune awaits themselves, if they vote against the wishes of their landlords. He is truly to be pitied. We are, Sir, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servants and respectful friends,

John G. M'Ennery,	John Casey,
Eugene O'Sullivan, R.C.C.	Patt Hallinan,
Michael O'Sullivan, P.P.	Charles Daly,
R. Leyne,	Edmond Stack,
Edmond Fitzmaurice, R.C.C.	Michael Reidy,
Thomas Bunton,	Daniel Supple, jun.,
Richard Donovan,	Timothy Donovan,
James Poyntz,	Gerald Fitzgibbon,
Francis De La Hunt,	Thomas Stack,
Bryan O'Connor,	Francis Healy,
Francis O'Sullivan,	Denis Hurley.

"To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., &c. &c."

REPLY.

"I should consent to have all my family excluded from parliament, and myself also, sooner than have application made to me for money in this shape.

"Daniel O'Connell."

Here was a poor man who, to use his own words, had been "foolishly and simply led astray by advice to go to law with his landlord," under a solemn assurance that he "would be supported and have all expenses and costs paid" for him! who had not only voted himself, contrary to repeated promises to the Knight of Kerry in person, to his landlord, and several other gentlemen, for Mr. Mullins and Mr. O'Connell, but had induced eight members of his family to adopt an equally culpable line of conduct! Here was a poor man who had done all this, and how has he been treated? Spurned from the Liberator's door, from his dunghill at Darrynane, he has been left by the liberal party ever since to struggle against distress, with the withering conviction of his own infatuation, and the unprincipled ingratitude of those who call themselves patriots. He has been left with a wife and seven children to "bear the pelting of the pitiless storm"—"to work through or starve," in the wretched man's own words. And yet, should another election come, we will see these very men whose names figure in the above letter, extolling O'Connell and his caudal appendages to the stars, and inducing others to follow in the track of the unfortunate Shanahan.

But what was the conduct of the landlord (John Hickson, Esq., of the Grove,) to the man who had acted so unjustifiable a part? In the letter of Shanahan now before us we are told that "with every kind, generous and humane feeling he forgave all costs, charges and expenses attendant on the records," (in which Shanahan had been led to involve his landlord), besides giving him, his father-in-law, and brother-in-law, who were equally involved with himself, their "stock, furniture, &c., by paying only one gale's rent out of a large arrear—by giving him possession of the farm (they) held from him of course."

We cannot better end this article than by quoting the conclusion of Shanahan's letter:—

"It is the duty of the public at large to look forward to a future period when similar circumstances might foolishly involve them, such as I have involved myself. Let them do so, and vote for the liberal side, which I have every reason to call illiberal and ungrateful, and they shall experience misery on one hand, and a cold unfeeling denial on the other, such as I met with from the Liberator, at his own Darrynane Abbey, on the 23d instant, written by himself to the tail of a petition signed by the respectable clergy, and the other respectable gentlemen who lent me their names, placing that confidence in him which he and his friends always, and on every occasion, experienced from the honest and independent freeholders of Tralee. * * * If the people of Ireland were to meet the Liberator's annual rent a little more cool, and were I to be less active and less zealous in collecting this impost of his, perhaps they and I might meet with a better reception at Darrynane. I state nothing in this letter but what I can really and honestly prove."

This letter is dated the 29th August, 1836. So much for Daniel and the "Justice Rent."

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF CARLOW.

We have no inclination to prolong the controversy in respect to Mr. Keogh, or to offer further comment as to his conduct towards the bearer of the King's commission, and we are the more disposed to this course from hearing that the high Sheriff is ashamed of the part he acted, and pleads ignorance of established forms in extenuation of the outrage committed. Public opinion has already pronounced upon the case, and in doing so it has only confirmed that previously expressed by his own Grand Jury, at the table at which he himself presided, and in presence of the assembled county, where, on the proposition of his health, and this immediately after his own account of the occurrence between him and the Chief Justice had been detailed, every gentleman in the room, with one exception, turned down his glass and refused to drink the toast.

In future, therefore, we shall leave Mr. Keogh's case to the advocacy of his friends; and from the description of that advocacy an estimate may be formed of the spirit and feeling of those who are his panegyrists, as well as of the nature of the conduct which calls forth their praise; and as a specimen we subjoin a passage upon the subject from the last number of the *Pilot*:

"We have not yet heard that Mr. Doherty has tendered *his apology* to the high sheriff, or enforced the threatened fine. He must do either, or be irreparably prostrated. Perhaps, however, his *friends* may have to '*take care*' of his apology. But under whatever *influence* he may have acted, every one applauds the conduct of the high sheriff. His walking *over the toes*, to ride in his own carriage was *impressive*—the sight of the *rod*, too, must have been *striking*—the seat beside the judge on the bench, without *condescending to any affable recognition of the functionary*, was true to his *high station and personal character*. We are happy, however, he resisted the momentary *impulse to tweak a certain nose*. Though another acted unlike a gentleman, it became Mr. Keogh to act as he did. He sustained *his* station, and left it to others to do what they *pleased* with their."

It may be necessary again to repeat that no fine was inflicted on the High Sheriff; and we take it that the matter is now at rest.

LONDONDERRY ASSIZES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING THE GATES OF DERRY.

The trial of John Towers who had been in custody since December last, and of the fourteen others who had given bail for their appearance at these assizes, on an indictment for walking with the said John Towers in procession through the city of Derry with fire-arms, &c., was looked forward to with considerable interest, and the court was crowded to excess when the traversers were placed at the bar.

It was arranged that the traversers should make affidavit that they were not ready for their trial, owing to their being deprived of Mr. Doherty's services, and their inability to retain counsel for a further period, also that they should give security, themselves in £10 and one in £5, for their appearance at the next assizes. Samuel Crawford, Esq., agent for the traversers, then presented to the court an affidavit to this effect; but three of the prisoners not being able to give the necessary security, or unwilling to do so, stated their readiness to stand their trial.

Andrew Barr, John Colhoun, and David Fairley were then arraigned for walking in procession on the morning of the 19th December, 1836, with music, fire-arms.

After the evidence had gone through,

Judge Moore, in addressing the jury, was sorry to say that they were generally individuals of good character who were indicted for this offence; but the respectability of the prisoners was no argument in their favor. The counsel of the traversers had fallen into a great mistake in supposing that the absence of acts of violence rendered the offence less amenable to the statute provided against processions. It is no crime to celebrate the event of the shutting of the gates on each anniversary. There are many legal means of doing so. The question is, did the traversers celebrate that event by the illegal method of joining in procession. It is perfectly immaterial on what day the celebration occurred. The statute embraces all illegal processions on any day. The King's birth day is often celebrated on a different day from its anniversary; but no one will say that the King's birth day was not celebrated for that reason. But this procession was attended with the accompaniment of party tunes. Now, what are we to infer from this fact? Why this—that it was not the historical contemplation of the event which produced this manifestation, but the contemplation of insult to a large portion of his Majesty's subjects; for he (Judge Moore) would like to see the man who would tell him that the playing of such tunes as the "Protestant Boys," and the "Boyne Water," was not intended as an insult to the Roman Catholics. It was a demonstration of differences both of a religious and social character. What, then, was the purpose of the traversers and the others who joined in procession with them—whether the celebration of the historical event or insult to their fellow-countrymen?

The jury returned a verdict against Fairly, and of not guilty as to the other two.

The judge, after observing that the verdict to him seemed a discriminating and most proper one, as it was not clear that Colhoun and Barr, though present, took any part in the procession, sentenced the traverser, Fairly, to two months' imprisonment.—*Londonderry Sentinel.*

THE LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Marcus Costello is not Clerk of the Appearances in the King's Bench, nor is "honest Jack Lawless" Clerk of the Writs in the Exchequer. The Solicitor General has, we understand, most laudably interested himself for the very numerous and respectable young family of the late Mr. Mathers, whose eldest son has been appointed in his father's place, *pro. tem.* The salary is about £200 a-year, late Irish currency.—*E. Packet.*

"Mr. Carey, Clerk of Rules in the Court of Exchequer, is seriously ill—his place is worth £500 a-year."—*Freeman's Journal.*

This is not true. It is erroneous in all its parts. Mr. Carey is not Clerk of the Rules, nor is Mr. Carey ill, nor is the salary of the Clerk of the Rules £500 a-year.—*E. Packet.*

THEATRICALS.

Hawkins'-street.—We are grieved to find Miss Shirreff and Mr. Templeton pouring out their enchanting notes last night upon literally empty benches.—They were wasting their sweetness on the desert air. Mr. Templeton, as *Captain Malcolm*, in *The Slave*, and Miss Shirreff, as *Zelinda*, sung melifluously.—Her "Mocking Bird" was exquisite; and his Scotch airs were enchanting. They will probably meet a better fate to-night in the *Somnambula*.—*E. Packet of Saturday.*

State of Dublin.—There are 33 houses now unoccupied in the parish of St. Audeon, which have discontinued business within the last six months, and are now closed—viz., on Merchant's-quay, 10; Usher's-quay, 4; Lower Bridge-street, 5; Upper Bridge-street, 10; Corn-market, 2; and High-street, 2.

DREADFUL HURRICANE AT MADRAS.

The following particulars are extracted from the *Madras Conservative* of November 1:—

On Saturday morning Mr. A. Taylor, the astronomer, from having observed the barometer to be unsteady, apprehended the approach of bad weather, but unwilling to create unnecessary alarm, did not send the warning to the master attendant till the afternoon. At four p.m. the following note was received by the master attendant, and immediately put in circulation among the commanders of ships:—

"My dear Dalrymple—The barometer has been unsteady since yesterday, and has fallen rapidly during the last four hours. I think it very probable that we shall have high wind to-night.

"T. G. Taylor.

"Madras, Oct. 29, 1836."

The first signal to the shipping was hoisted at a quarter past four, p.m.:—

"The weather is suspicious, prepare to cut or slip.

The moment the signal was made, his Majesty's ship Andromache struck topgallant yards and masts. The master attendant having despatched a copy of Mr. Taylor's letter to the first lieutenant, the ship immediately got under weigh, and was just putting to sea as Captain Chads got on board. The other ships in the roads were—French ship Eliza, American ship Star, English ship John William Dare, brig Agar, and the Government schooner Recovery. The schooner and John William Dare got under weigh shortly after the Andromache. At midnight the weather looked very threatening, the surf had risen rapidly, and every indication of a gale. The master attendant made the night signal to cut or slip, accompanied by guns from the fort, fired at short intervals. Shortly after midnight the French ship Eliza and brig Agar slipped, and went to sea. At daylight it was blowing fresh in, squally from the N.N.W., with a heavy sea in the roads. The American ship Star still at anchor.

The signal to slip was hoisted, two guns fired at intervals from daylight to 11 a.m., when the Star slipped, and ran out to sea in a heavy squall from the N.W.—From 11 a.m. all fear for the shipping in the roads had ceased, and the gale continued to increase till 5 p.m., when it blew a hurricane from the northward.

The effects of the hurricane on shore were tremendous. The stoutest trees were torn up root and branch. Not a garden-house that we have heard of escaped damage. The best gardens in Madras are completely destroyed. The young plants of the Horticultural Society, we regret to hear, have sustained irreparable injury. The whole line of beach was rendered impassable for carriages, several panes of glass in the lighthouse were broken, and the light, of course, extinguished during the night. The top-mast of the flag-staff, which for some unaccountable reason was not struck, was snapped short off; the mainmast itself was not injured. Up to last night the superintendant of police had intimation of ten lives having been lost.—We trust this may be the outside of the fatal number. The houses in Black Town suffered greatly, as was to be expected.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS TO THIS DAY APRIL 1, 1837.

(Compiled for the Evening Packet.)

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depots of the regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Hyde-park.
2d Life Guards—Windsor.
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's-p.
1st Dragoon Guards—Manchester
2d ditto—Longford.
3d ditto—Ballincollig.
4th ditto—Dorchester.
5th ditto—Leeds.
6th ditto—Nottingham.
7th ditto—Birmingham.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2d ditto—Dundalk.
3d ditto—Cahir.
4th ditto—Bombay; Maidstone.
6th ditto—Brighton.
7th Hussars—Hounslow.
8th Hussars—Dublin.
9th Lancers—Piershill.
10th Hussars—York.
11th Lt. Dragoons—India; Maidstone.
12th Lancers—Coventry.
13th Lt. Dragoons—India; Maidstone.
14th Light Dragoons—Glasgow.
15th Hussars—Newbridge.
16th Lancers—India; Maidstone.
17th Lancers—Ipswich.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Windsor.
Grenadier Guards, 2nd bat.—St. John's-wood.
Grenadier Guards, 3d bat.—Wellington Barracks.
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Dublin.
Coldstream Guards, 2d bat.—Westminster.
Scots Guards, 1st bat.—Portman-street.
Scots Guards, 2d bat.—Tower.
1st Regiment of Foot, 1st bat.—Limerick.
1st, 2d bat.—Canada; Boyle.
2d—India; Chatham.
3d—India; Chatham.
4th—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
5th—Corfu; Gosport.
6th—Bombay; Chatham.
7th—Bolton.
8th—Jamaica; Castlebar.
9th—Bengal; Chatham.
10th—Mediterranean; Brecon.
11th—Mediterranean; Fermoy.
12th—Athlone.
13th—India; Chatham.
14th—West Indies; Wexford.
15th—Canada; Galway.
16th—India; Chatham.
17th—Bombay; Chatham.
18th—On passage to Ceylon; Galway.
19th—Cork.
20th—India; Tilbury Fort.
21st—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
22d—Jamaica; Buttevant.
23d—Kilkenny.
24th—Kingston, U.C.; Youghal.
25th—Templemore.
26th—India; Chatham.
27th—C. G. Hope; Chatham.
28th—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
29th—Mauritius; Plymouth.
30th—Bermuda; Hull.
31st—India; Chatham.
32d—Canada; Plymouth.
33d—Gibraltar; Birr.
34th—Nova Scotia; Templemore.
35th—Mauritius; Cork.
36th—West Indies; Plymouth.
37th—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th—Weedon.
39th—India; Chatham.
40th—Bombay; Chatham.
41st—Bombay; Chatham.
42d—Edinburgh Castle.
43d—Nova Scotia; Plymouth.
44th—Bengal; Chatham.
45th—Madras; Chatham.
46th—Dublin.
47th—Malta; Portsmouth.
48th—Manchester.
49th—India; Chatham.
50th—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
51st—Belfast.
52d—Malta; Carlisle.
53d—Cephalonia; Spike Island.
54th—India; Chatham.
55th—India; Chatham.
56th—Jamaica; Sunderland.
57th—India; Chatham.
58th—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
59th—Malta; Portsmouth.
60th Rifles, 1st bat.—Mediterranean; Newcastle-on-Tyne.
60th do., 2d bat.—Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st—Ceylon; Fermoy.
62d—India; Chatham.
63d—India; Chatham.
64th—Jamaica; Fort George.
65th—West Indies; Charlesfort.
66th—Canada; Kinsale.
67th—West Indies; Sheerness.
68th—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th—West Indies; Chatham.
70th—Malta; Guernsey.
71st—Dublin.
72d—C. of G. Hope; Limerick.
73d—Mediterranean; Mullingar.
74th—West Indies; Perth.
75th—C. of G. Hope; Naas.
76th—West Indies; Stirling Castle.
77th—Dublin.
78th—Ceylon; Armagh.
79th—Glasgow.
80th—Chatham; for N. S. Wales.
81st—Gibraltar; Clare Castle.
82d—Gibraltar; Templemore.
83d—Nova Scotia; Stockport.
84th—Jamaica; Waterford.
85th—Halifax; Clonmel.
86th—West Indies; Cork.
87th—Mauritius; Nenagh.
88th—Portsmouth.
89th—Trinidad; Omagh.
90th—Ceylon; Tralee.
91st—St. Helena; Drogheda.
92d—Malta; Derry.
93d—Newry.
94th—Birr.
95th—Dublin.
96th—Enniskillen.
97th—Woolwich.
98th—C. of G. Hope; Gosport.
99th—Mauritius; Plymouth.
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Chatham.
Rifle Brigade, 2d bat.—Cephalonia; Dover.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.

County of Galway—Dreadful Murder.—On Saturday morning last, two women—one the widow of a small farmer named Haignesy, who was considered in comfortable circumstances, and resided in the parish of Killoran, near the village of Kiltormer, barony of Longford—the other residing with her in the capacity of servant or companion—were discovered murdered. The house was broken open. On some of the neighboring persons entering, the two unfortunate women were found lying on the floor, a feather bed laid over them, a quantity of fire placed all round the bed, and in contact with the bodies. The body of the widow was burned in several parts, her skull fractured, and the body of her unfortunate companion nearly half consumed. An inquest was held, but very little transpired so as to give any clue to the discovery of the perpetrators of this brutal murder—it was, however, ascertained, that they must have first deprived their victims of life, and then endeavored to consume their bodies, but the fire was not strong enough to effect it. The object of the assassins must have been to burn the house with the bodies of the poor women, so as to make it a matter of doubt whether the inmates might not have lost their lives by the accidental burning of the house, but Providence willed it otherwise.

Portsmouth, March 31.—It is currently reported here that 600 Maries are to be sent to Spain; 150 from Portsmouth, 150 from Plymouth, and the remainder from the squadron at present in the Tagus.

THE LATE MRS. FITZHERBERT.

(From the Brighton Gazette.)

This distinguished lady has occupied too extraordinary a place in the history of the country, for her demise not to demand at our hands some tribute of respect and record.

Those of our readers who will look back to some of the events that marked, in a very peculiar manner, the beginning of the latter half of the reign of George the Third, will remember the very interesting and remarkable position she then occupied in this country.

Having avoided, by every means in her power, the position that afterwards became her lot; united by the forms of the Church to one who for many years had sought her; placed on an eminence whence she could do more injury, public and private, than any one ever before her since the commencement of the last century;—by the effect of her personal charms, and the simplicity and integrity of her character, finding herself at the head of society, she thus, through a long life, succeeded in winning the respect of all those who were, by the circumstances of her situation, brought into contact with her; and when we say this, we mean that we have reason to believe that, from nearly the first moment her name became conspicuous in the annals of this country, she enjoyed the esteem and expressed regard of the very *highest personages* in it.

The influence she possessed was always exercised for the honour of the personage she was, by the forms of her Church, united to. His honour, that of the country, and his position it it, were it is well known, the first objects of her anxiety.

Through an existence prolonged beyond the lot of most people, she made more real friends than almost any one that we are acquainted with. The honour, frankness, and straightforwardness of her disposition, procured her the intimate acquaintance of some of the most eminent of the times in which she lived.

In her more familiar circle she was generous, indulgent, and hospitable. She retained in advanced age the warmth, the enthusiasm, the freshness and disinterested feelings of youth. Her piety was fervent and unostentatious. Her life was one of active benevolence. Her cheerfulness was very remarkable, and evidently the result of the pleasure she was herself afforded by making others happy.

Many are those who have been the objects of her generosity to a very unusual degree. Charity was never asked of her in vain. Very numerous are the persons who for years have existed on her support.

To her more immediate attendants she was at once a friend and a benefactress. She has sunk into the grave full of years.

The late Mrs. Fitzherbert had latterly been subject to an asthmatic oppression on the chest, which increased to an alarming degree by the effects of influenza. Mrs. Fitzherbert, who was Miss Smythe, was first married to the late Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, a brother of Cardinal Weld. To the last she retained traces of her former celebrated beauty of appearance.—It is reported that the interment will take place near Lulworth Castle, and will be attended by members of all the leading Catholic families in this country. The lady of Sir Fredrick Hervey Bathurst, who was a daughter of the late Walter Smythe, Esq., Mrs. Fitzherbert's brother, will, it is said, succeed to a large portion of her property, having been her favourite niece, and living in her house from infancy until her marriage with Sir Fredrick, in 1832.

SEIZURE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP LEVERET, BY A PORTUGUESE FORT.

The Leveret, a ten-gun brig, commanded by Captain Bosanquet, being in the Mozambique channel in the early part of December last, heard that a large slaver had just arrived on the coast, and on the 25th of that month discovered her lying at anchor in a small bay. The slaver having refused to hold communication with the brig, an action commenced. So desperate was the resistance the slaver made, that the Leveret hauled off twice to repair damages, and at length, after having one man killed and five or six wounded, among whom was the master, succeeded in taking possession of her. The exact loss of the slaver, which mounted 20 guns, and carried 70 or 80 men, was not mentioned, but must have been considerable. A large quantity of dollars, intended for the purchase of slaves, was found, and removed to the Leveret, which proceeded to a Portuguese settlement near Mozambique. The governor of this place demanded that the slaver should be given up, which being refused by Captain Bosanquet a large battery, under which the Leveret lay, suddenly opened upon her, and obliged her to haul down her colours. Immediate possession was taken by the Portuguese both of the Leveret and slaver, and the prize dollars removed to the fort. After holding possession of the Leveret eight days she was delivered up, and Captain Bosanquet immediately returned to Simon's Bay. The moment the Thalia arrived (and she was daily expected) Admiral Campbell intended to proceed to the Mozambique with all the squadron he could muster, and little doubt is entertained, by those who know the decided character of the admiral, that ample reprisals will be made for this unprecedented insult on the English flag.—*Madras Herald*, Dec. 28.

OPENING DINNER OF THE UNIVERSITY PEEL CLUB.

The opening dinner of the Glasgow University Peel Club took place last night in the Great Hall of the Black Bull, which was crowded by an assemblage of gentlemen of the highest talent and respectability. Sir Daniel K. Sandford was in the chair, where he was supported on the right and left by Wm. Forbes, Esq., of Callendai, M.P., Doctor Jeffray, Professor of Oriental languages, Wm. Smith, Esq., of Carbeth, &c. Mr. Norman M'Leod and Mr. J. M'Rea officiated as Vice-Chairmen, and Charles Stirling, Esq., of Gargunnock, as Croupier. A large proportion of the company, we are glad to observe, consisted of the most distinguished students of the University.—Among the honorary members, and other gentlemen present, unconnected with the University, we observed Patrick Boyle Mure, Esq., Advocate, George M'Intosh, Esq., younger, of Campsie, Professor Ramsay, W. Leckie Ewing, Esq., James Campbell, Esq., William Campbell, Esq., of Dunoon Castle, Andrew Windgate, Esq., Dr. Marshall, and a number of other influential gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood. Dr. Fleming officiated as Chaplain. The learned Chairman distinguished himself by a number of the most eloquent addresses we ever heard even from him.—Mr. Norman M'Leod, Mr. M'Rea, Mr. Johnstone, and various other gentlemen, also delivered addresses which excited the warmest interest. Altogether the meeting was one of the most intellectual and delightful we ever attended.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

RADICAL FEED IN MEATH.

On Thursday evening Mr. O'Connell and the Tail Members for Meath—my boy Morgan being one—were regaled in the town of Navan at a public dinner, at the expense of the "Independent Club." An entirely new feature was presented by the proceedings of the day, Daniel having acted as guest, chairman, and supreme dictator, upon the occasion. Among the parties present, we are told, were—Titular Cantwell; Priests O'Reilly and Burke, "and several other Rev. Gentlemen." The gentry of the county kept quite aloof, and the talking was, as usual, all with the "Liberator." "Reform of the Lords," or repeal of the Union, was the watchword of the night. The praises of O'Mulgrave were bellowed forth in every variety of key—the approaching fate of the Whigs was lamented in strains of dolorous despair; and the virtues of the Popish hierarchy furnished a theme for the most fulsome eulogy. The Bacchanals separated amid shouts of "hurrah for Ireland," by command of the great Agitator.—*E. Packet.*

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. GANNON, F.T.C.D.

We regret to have to announce the demise of this eminent and exemplary tutor—an event which took place on Thursday, at noon, in his chambers in the College. He had been for some time in a declining state of health. It is singular that a pupil of his, named Allen, also died about the same hour in the College.

OPINIONS OF A DISSENTING MINISTER ON THE ABOLITION OF THE CHURCH-RATE.

(From the Brighton Gazette.)

[The following admirable remarks are the production of a respectable Dissenting Minister at Hastings, by whom they were addressed in a letter to the President of the Constitutional Association at that place:—]

As a Dissenter minister, I am sorry that any Dissenters should desire the abolition of the church-rate, and represent their objection to pay it to be a case of conscience. I believe I am speaking the language of the great body of conscientious Conservative Dissenters throughout the kingdom, when I say we by no means wish the abolition or alteration of the rate; we are heartily willing to continue to pay it, which we can freely do as a case of conscience towards God; nor do we see how any Dissenters, who fear God, can have any conscientious objection to pay the rate. A good conscience in the true religion is influenced by, and in accordance with, the revealed will of Christ. We consider the rate as the law of the land; as a tax ordained and demanded by the "higher powers," to whom we are commanded by the Word of God to be in subjection, which subjection is in obedience to the laws to pay all taxes, rates, tributes, and customs due by the law, not only in submission and obedience to man, but in conscience towards God. For the Apostle Peter saith—"Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King as supreme, or unto Governors as unto them that are sent by him." Also the Apostle Paul saith—"Ye must needs be subject for conscience sake; for this cause pay ye tribute; render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom." This the Apostle wrote in his Epistle to the Christians at Rome, when part of the taxes and rates was expended in building and repairing temples for idolatry. The Lord Jesus himself, in the days of his humiliation, paid tribute to the Heathen Emperor, although the money might be applied for the purposes of Heathen worship. "He hath left us an example that we should follow his steps." The Christians, in the primitive times, did conscientiously obey the will of Christ herein, and paid all the taxes and rates imposed by the law. If, therefore, it is the revealed will of Christ that Christians should pay all customs and dues to Heathen rulers, although it may be applied by them to the building or repairing of the temples of idols, how much more ought we, with a free conscience and cheerful heart, to pay what is by law demanded for upholding and maintaining that Establishment to which the favour of Heaven hath been abundantly manifested, more especially as that Establishment is, under God, the preservation of our excellent constitution; for so long as the Church is part of the State, the Protestant Constitution will be preserved. Therefore, to preserve the Constitution, the preservation of the Establishment in all her strength and privileges should be our chief object. We believe that the abolition of the rate for maintaining the Church would be the first step to the separation of Church and State, although the fabrics were kept in repair by other means; it would be saying, "We have got rid of the fabric from the state, by which we show our disposition to get rid of the tithe, the hierarchy, and Church altogether." If the bill for supplying the place of the rate by a surplus property of the Church were required by the Conservatives, we should not be so much opposed to it; but as it is a combination of Radical Dissenters and Papists, who are clamorous for the abolition of the rate, we are alarmed, because we know they have a further object in view. Such as think the measure will quiet the Radical Dissenters would find their mistake, for there would be an increase of clamour for more concession; their consciences would still be burthened, and they would clamorously express their cases of conscience in the following way:—First, we cannot allow the bishops to be in the House of Lords—their being there is a hurt to our consciences; then, secondly, it would be, "We cannot in conscience pay the tithe any longer;"—then, thirdly, their sore consciences would move them to say, "We cannot allow the church to possess a property we consider to be national property; it ought to be turned over to the state for the benefit of the nation, or be distributed equally between the Church and Dissenters;" then, fourthly, they would exclaim, "We cannot in conscience allow that the churches, which are national property, should be hired by ministers of that establishment only; we have as much right to the churches as they have; the building should belong to the inhabitants of the parishes in which they are, and the inhabitants should choose what minister they please, whether of the Church or a Dissenter." This we believe to be the ultimatum of the claims of the Radical Dissenters; nor will they, by any concessions, rest short of it. This is not concealed, but openly avowed by many of them; and we believe that while the Radical Dissenters would be clamouring for their desired object, the Papists would be actively engaged in taking away every step that the Church could lose, till in the end Papal ascendancy and Papal tyranny would be the calamity of these realms, and most of the Radical Dissenters would be swallowed up in the composition of the Roman beast, and a persecution of such as fear God would be the consequence. The Radical Dissenters are not so strong a body as they are thought to be; but what they cannot do by strength they attempt to do by misrepresentation and clamour. The Conservative Dissenters are firm and steady in their principles; they are loyal to the Protestant Crown; in conscience towards God, it is their concern from principle to uphold and maintain our constitution in Church and State; but though wishing to lead a peaceable and quiet life, perhaps their principles are not enough employed to the end for which Heaven has granted them. Glad should I be if a society could be formed in London, branching through the Kingdom, comprising all the Conservative Dissenters in the realm, which I believe would be a great benefit to the nation. The weakness of the Radical Dissenters would be discovered, and our Conservative statesmen would have a great addition of strength and accession of management against the clamour of the refractory. May the good Lord, the disposer of all hearts, do His righteous pleasure. Amen.

DAVID FENNER.

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

(From the Globe of Friday.)

In reference to our city article of yesterday, we are sorry to announce that the firm therein alluded to was Messrs. Tyre and Lightfoot, who have been very largely engaged in banking and bullion operations with France; they were compelled to suspend payment yesterday, but the injury will not be felt in England, their connexions being all foreign. In addition to this a large failure has occurred in Liverpool, that of Bentley and Co., American merchants; they hold 8,000 to 10,000 bales of cotton, upon which the loss will amount to £60,000 or £70,000. Their engagements are rated to one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand pounds. The cotton market was rather lower, and sales small, in consequence of this, and unfavourable advices from Manchester.

(From the Times of Saturday.)

An arrangement which has been before hinted at between the Bank of England and the Bank of the United States, for establishing a large credit in favour of the latter, for the purpose of drawing bills on England to represent payments made in the United States on English account, is now said to be on the point of being carried into effect. The operation is of a somewhat complex nature, but the effect of it will be that of making the United States Bank indebted to the Bank of England, instead of the houses whose bills have been taken, and to whom advances have been made. All that will be accomplished by it is the affording to those American merchants who are prepared to fulfil their engagements of this country a medium of payment to which no exception can be raised on either side of the water, and which will rid the circulation of paper of a doubtful description. For the present the arrangement does not facilitate any transmission of bullion, but rather prevents; but it has become a most important object, in a commercial point of view, not to force the Americans to send gold. The failure of Messrs. Fry and Lightfoot, the bullion brokers, was made known this morning, and caused much surprise. Besides this failure, a large one at Liverpool, that of Bentley and Co., has been announced.

THE CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Vignoles, first Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, is likely to succeed to the Deanery of Dromore.

The living held by the late Rev. Horace Townsend in the diocese of Cork and Ross, are in the gift of the Lord Bishop and Earl of Shannon.

We understand that Lord Jersey has sold Bay Middleton to a noble lord for 4,000 guineas.

GENERAL ORDER.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—THE LEGION.

Engineers—Brevet Major Humphrey to be Major, with the pay of Major of Infantry.

Artillery—Captain Howe to be Brevet Major, Lieutenant Hamilton to be Brevet Captain.

1st Lancers—Captain Baker to be Brevet Major.

2d Lancers—Cornet Eermatinga, from 1st Lancers, to be Lieut.

1st Regiment of Infantry—Major Ramsay and Major Talbot to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonels; Captain Townley, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Chichester, to be Brevet Major; Lieutenant E. Knight to be Captain.

4th Regiment—Lieut. J. Courtnay, from 10th Regiment, to be Captain; Lieut. O'Sullivan to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Johnson to be brevet Captain; Ensign F. H. Brockuell to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. M'Intosh, from the 10th, to be First Lieutenant.

8th Regiment—Major W. H. Wilson to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut Forbes to be Brevet Captain; Capt. K. Murray, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant General, to be Brevet Major.

Rifles—Captain Sheppard to be Brevet Major.

Royal Irish—Captain and Brevet Major Meade to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. O. Connor to be Brevet Captain.

6th Regiment—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Clarke to be Lieut. Colonel; Captain M'Kellar to be Brevet Major; —— Tinson, gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

4th Regiment—Major Hamilton, from the 8th Regiment, to be Major.

Unattached—Cornet Porzeski, from 1st Lancers, to be Lieutenant of Cavalry, unattached.

Medical Department—Staff Surgeon Watson, M. D., is placed on the retired list; Surgeon Wilkinson, from the 6th Regiment, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Watson, who retires; Assistant Surgeon Bayne, to be Surgeon, 6th Regiment, vice Wilkinson; Assistant Surgeon Plunket, from 10th Regiment, to be Surgeon to the 6th; Assistant Surgeon Decker, from the Rifles, to be Assistant Staff Surgeon; Staff Assistant Surgeon William Scott to be Surgeon, Unattached.

Memorandum—As the number of brevet promotions and others are probably greater than would be the case in a British regular force of similar strength, the additional expense entailed, though comparatively trifling, will, of course, be considered as subject to the approval of the government.

The following officers have been placed on the retired list:—

4th Regiment—Brevet Major H. Lyster, Capt. R. Cook, Captain R. O'Connor, Lieutenant Armstrong, and Lieut. Irwin.

Engineers - Captain Middleton, Lieut. Rae, Quartermaster Burnett, 1st Regiment.

It now but remains for the Lieutenant General to express his warmest thanks to Brigadier Generals Chichester and Fitzgerald, for the distinguished intrepidity, zeal, and skill, which they displayed throughout the whole of the late operations, from the 10th to the 16th inst. To Brigadier General Le Marchant, Adjutant General, and to Col. Jochmus, Deputy Quartermaster General, he is equally indebted, and owes a similar expression of acknowledgments.

In the lamented fall of Colonel Oliver de Lancy, who received a mortal wound at the head of his regiment on the 15th instant, universally esteemed and respected as he was through life, this force has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the British army one of its most promising officers.

To Colonels O'Connell, Claudius Shaw, Malcolm Ross, Cannon, Fortescue, and Wakefield, to Lieutenant Colonels Beckham, Campbell, and Hogg, to Colonel de la Saussaye, Major the Baron de Burgoldt, and Captain Serrano, of the Spanish army, attached to the staff of the Legion, for their gallantry and conduct, the army of her Majesty are much indebted. And the Lieutenant General would commit an injustice, were he to omit expressing on this occasion his high sense of the conspicuous zeal, courage, and activity constantly displayed by the officers of his personal staff, both Spanish and English—Lieutenant-Colonel Don Ricardo Shelly, Lieutenant Colonel Don Rafael Escuderoy Alava, Captain Don Ignacio Gurrea, Lieutenant Colonel Herman, Military Secretary; Lieutenant Colonel Woodridge, Major Meade, and Captain Kent Murray, aides-de-camp."

THE POISONED VALLEY OF JAVA.—The usual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society took place on Saturday se'nnight; the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn in the chair. A paper was read by Colonel Sykes on the poisoned Upas Valley at Betur, in Java, extracted from a letter by Mr. Loudon, containing a description of his visit to the place in July, 1830. According to the statement of Mr. Loudon, this valley is twenty miles in extent, and of a considerable width; it presents a most desolate appearance, the surface being sterile and without vegetation. The valley contains numerous skeletons of mammalia and birds. In one case the skeleton of a human being was seen, with the head resting upon the right hand; according to tradition it is said that the neighbouring tribes were in the habit of driving their criminals into the valley to expiate their crimes. Mr. Loudon tried the experiment of lowering some dogs and fowls into the valley, and in every case animation became quickly suspended, although life was prolonged in some instances for ten minutes. The valley proved to be the crater of an extinguishing volcano, in which carbonic acid gas is generated, like the Grotto del Cane, at Naples. The fabulous influence imputed to the Upas tree is, therefore, without foundation, the mortality caused solely by the deleterious agency of the gas.

THE TABLES TURNED.—At the Donegal assizes the following humorous cross-examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in court: Mr. Doherty—What business do you follow? I am a schoolmaster. Did you turn off your scholars or did they turn you off? I do not wish to answer irrelevent questions (laughter). Are you a great favorite with your people? Aye, troth, am I, a much greater favorite than you are with the public. Where were you, sir, this night? This night, said the witness—there is a learned man—this night is not come yet; I suppose you mean that night (here the witness looked at the judge, and winked his eye as if in triumph).—I presume the "schoolmaster was abroad" that night doing nothing? Define "nothing" said witness.—Mr. Doherty did not, comply; well, said the *learned* schoolmaster, I will define it—it is a footless stocking without a leg (roars of laughter, in which his lordship joined). You may go down, sir. Faith I believe you're tired enough of me; but it is my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, I will answer them.

Letters to the 5th of December from Canton confirm what was previously stated as the refusal of the tea planters to supply the Hong merchants otherwise than at a heavy advance in price, and it appears that several ships bound for Europe were in consequence leaving in ballast for different ports in India, to obtain cargoes. Among them were the Earl Balcarras, the Thames, and the Upton Castle.

PRINCE LOUIS BONAPARTE.—Intelligence has reached us that Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte was landed at Rio Janeiro at the end of January. On the arrival of the frigate which conveyed the young Prince (l'Andromede) at New York the captain received by the steamboat fresh instructions from the French government, in pursuance of which he conveyed the Prince to Brazil. No reason has been assigned for this change in his destination.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BATH.—The above-named nobleman expired at his residence, in Grosvenor-street, on Monday evening, in the 73d year. The late marquis was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Somerset, a Knight of the Garter, D.C.L, and F.S.A. His lordship married, 1794, the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Byng, third daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington, and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Henry Frederick Viscount Weymouth (now Marquis of Bath), who married a daughter of the present Lord Ashburton, by whom he has a numerous family.

The Marquis of Headfort has arrived at Cheltenham, where the Marquis of Waterford, Lords William and Charles Beresford, and a distinguished circle of sporting characters, are expected to assemble during the steeple-chase on Tuesday next.

Commercial accounts from Liverpool, dated on Thursday night, speak in unfavourable terms of the state of trade. The cotton and the share markets were both drooping.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 ℘ Cent. Consols	89¼	98¾	89¾
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ ℘ Cent. Stock	97⅝	97	96¼
Ditto (reduced)	97¼	—	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	97¼ pp.	97¼	97¼ opg.
3½ ℘ Cent. Debs.	90¾	90¾	90¾
Bank Stock	196½	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand C. D. 6 ℘ Cent.	—	87½	—
Do. do. 5 ℘ Cent.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ℘ Cent.	—	59	78
4 ℘ Cent. City Deb.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

3 ℘ Ct. Consols, 90⅝ ⅞	India Stock, shut
Ditto for Ac, 90⅝	Bank Stock, for Ac., shut
3 per Cent. Reduced, Shut	Ex. Bills, 31 33
3½ per Cent. Red., Shut	India Bonds, 32 31 pm
3½ per Cent. New, —	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1837.

WATERFORD CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Monday this Sessions was held before the Worshipful John Harris, Mayor; William H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder; and Alderman Poole.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury:

Josiah Williams, Henry Denny, Eaton Edwards, Joseph J. M. Scott, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stephen Whelan, Samuel Jones, Richard Biddle, George Clarke, John Irwin, Thomas Prosser, William Sharpe, Edmond Walsh, Moses Robinson, James Carroll, Samuel A. Marks, Robert Stotesbury, William Kirby, John Glanville, James Kelly, John Waters, Robert Kehoe, and David Murphy, Esqrs.

The following gentlemen were then sworn on the market jury:—

Henry Denny, Josiah Williams, Eaton Edwards, Thomas Prosser, John Glanville, James Kelly, Richard Biddle, John Irwin, William Kirby, William Sharpe, Samuel A. Marks, and Mr. James Abernathy.

The Recorder, when the grand jury were sworn, said he had to congratulate them on the state of the calendar, for although there were about a dozen cases to come before them, yet from the population of the city, as well as the period since the last Sessions, he did not consider it very heavy. On the gentlemen of the market jury, he wished to impress on their minds the responsibility of their duty; he was sorry to say that some of the last market jury neglected the duties they had to perform, but he hoped that this would not be the case at present; particularly as he considered that this was the season between the old and new year. He should therefore direct their attention to see that none but fair and impartial standard weights and measures should be used; he had also appointed the High Constable, Mr. Abernathy, on the jury; as from his knowledge of the city, as well as his constant attendance at the Mayor's office, he considered that his assistance would be of great use; the clerk of the market should also give his assistance.

A proclamation was then made for any person who had put in claims to obtain spirit licenses to come forward.

His Worship the Recorder then stated to the court, that in these cases he would not allow any person to interfere except professional gentlemen.

After several cases were disposed of, a petty jury was sworn.

John Corcoran was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a piece of timber.

In consequence of an affidavit being handed to the court, stating that the prosecutor was not able to attend through illness, the Recorder said it was not the wish of the court to keep the prisoner in confinement any longer, if he could procure bail to stand his trial at the adjourned Sessions.—The prisoner said he could not procure any bail. His Worship said that the court did not wish to be severe on the prisoner—if he could find security to any reasonable amount, he should leave directions with the Mayor to permit him to stand out on bail.

Bridget Sheehan pleaded guilty for having stolen several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Laurence Whelan.

Mr. Wilson, Attorney on the part of the prisoner, made application to the bench to deal as leniently as possible with her, as she had eight small children, and was likely soon to be mother of another, and also as she promised never to be brought before the court again for any offence whatsoever.

On making inquiry, the Recorder learned that the prisoner had been twice convicted before for robbery, and also pledging several articles which she encouraged her son to steal, whilst in the employment of Mr. Paul Murphy. His Worship then stated that the court was thrown into a very unpleasant situation respecting the prisoner, in consequence of her large family. He did not wish either to transport or imprison her for a long period, but she might be assured that if she was ever convicted before that court again for any offence of this nature, no consideration for her family should save her, as she should certainly be transported.

Robin and *Patrick Power* were then placed at the side bar, charged with having assaulted Patrick Power on the 17th of March. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor and several other persons, that the prosecutor was on his return from Ross to his residence at Killure; that he stopped at a house in Ballytruckle, leaving his horse outside of the door; when he went out he missed the horse, which was brought back by one of the traversers, whom he immediately pulled down and struck; when the second traverser, who is brother to the first, came up, and they then both attacked the prosecutor and beat him severely. They were found guilty and sentenced to pay prosecutor £1 each, or in default of payment to be imprisoned two months and also to give security to keep the peace to the prosecutor for 12 months.

John Scanlan and *James Keating* pleaded guilty on a charge of stealing a piece of timber; they were indicted in a second count, for stealing 40lbs. of lead from the premises of Mr. Ions, but in consequence of one of the witnesses not being able fully to identify the lead as being the same that was stolen from Mr. Ions, they were acquitted on this charge, but for the first offence they were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for six months.

Mary Scanlan was next found guilty for having on the 25th of March stolen a cloak, the property of Patrick Canty. In consequence of this being her first offence, she was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight only.

William Condon, Ellen Condon, Honora Grant, Michael Grant, and *Denis Downey* were next placed at the side bar, charged with having on the 11th of March committed a grievous bodily assault on William Lannan, and in a second count for committing a common assault on him. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor and several witnesses, that on the above evening the prisoners entered Lannan's house and attacked him in a most violent manner, that they were armed with a cooper's adze, a hammer, a bar of iron, a chain and a stool; from the effects of the injuries he received he was obliged to go to the Leper Hospital for a fortnight. They were all found guilty of the common assault; the men were sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, and to pay the prosecutor 10s. each, or in default of payment to be further imprisoned for two months longer. The women were sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

John M'Daniel pleaded guilty for having, on the 20th of March, stolen several articles from John Ryan, a boatman, and also for having assaulted him. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months at hard labour.

Catherine Parker was found guilty for stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Patrick Hennessy. She was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks—the last two to be solitary confinement.

Johanna Griffin was indicted for stealing a pocket-book, with some money in it, the property of Margaret Foy. She was acquitted in consequence of several witnesses proving that the prosecutrix was so drunk as to render her incapable of remembering what she was doing on the night she was robbed.

Elizabeth Walsh was found guilty, and sentenced to one fortnight's solitary confinement, for stealing a piece of corduroy from the shop of Mr. James Delahunty.

Catherine M'Carthy was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months at hard labour, for having, on the 15th of March, stolen 18 fowls, the property of Edmond Power, of Williamstown.

Elizabeth Cressy was found guilty for having, on the 28th of February, stolen a blue cloak, the property of Mary Walsh. She was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months at hard labor.

This having ended the criminal business, the Court adjourned to eleven o'clock next morning, to commence the record business.

City Adjourned Sessions—Friday, 19th of May.

BONDED CORN.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city took place on Friday last, when the important measure lately proposed by Mr. Robinson in Parliament, and, to be again discussed there on the 11th inst., for permission to grind foreign corn in bond for exportation, was brought before the Chamber.

In the course of a lengthened discussion on the merits of this matter, in which the objections that some have advanced against it on the score of an inlet to fraud, &c., were fully stated and replied to amongst the members. The little probability there appeared in reality to exist of such a result under proper regulations, seemed fully to be admitted, and the immense advantage resulting from the attainment of this object was so clearly demonstrated, that it was *unanimously* resolved immediately to petition Parliament in favour of the measure—and a committee of seven members were appointed to prepare and forward the same, as well as to take such other measures as they thought would be most conducive to give effect thereto, also to request the cordial and warm support of our City Members on the discussion in Parliament on the 11th instant.

In the course of these proceedings, the value of the numerous auxiliary branches of manufacture and employment, contingent upon this measure being adopted, was clearly shewn—in fact, the injustice, not to say the impolicy of its being withheld from the competition of our industry and capital, we being actually restrained by law, while foreigners are by law protected—in fine, that under *enactments*, foreigners are legally protected in a most valuable monopoly—of one of which they have not failed most largely to avail themselves.

The great extent of our former annual exports in the article of Biscuit only, was amongst other matters noticed, and truly the contrast with the meagre results of the present day, would of itself form a tolerable reason to influence a paternal Government in yielding a sanction were the measure even attended with some evils, which in reality it seems on examination not at all to be. But when the development of its advantages as regards our shipping interests, our West India and other foreign commerce—and the probability of its bring the means of opening *new* and advantageous channels to our commerce were noticed.—These considerations coupled with the certainty that its adoption may, under the most simple and certain regulations, be rendered perfectly safe, as regards the revenue, and in no shape interfering with the interests of agriculture, created not only an unanimity in the Chamber, but ended in a strong desire to promote the success of the measure.

We heartily congratulate the public on this result, and have no doubt that it will be taken up in other places even within the short space of time which will elapse before the approaching discussion. It has already excited considerable attention both in Liverpool and Dublin, and we are informed that the intelligent and enterprising merchants of the former port mean to support their petition by a deputation to wait on Government upon the subject—an example we think well worthy of our own imitation.—*Mirror.*

FANCY BALL.

When we were going to press yesterday, fashionable visitors were crowding in. The high character and respectability of the Stewards, with the taste that has been lately fostered for entertainments of this description, have contributed to give an *eclat* to this fete, from which we anticipate much pleasure and benefit. The rooms were most tastefully decorated, the walls hung with various devices, and the flooring painted. There was also a frame-work erected to enclose the gay parties who indulged in the tripping mazes of the dance. In our next we shall be able to furnish a suitable description of the characters present, as well as the *tout ensemble.*

THE THEATRE.

Mr. Seymour's benefit, as advertised, will take place this evening. As he deserves it, we wish him success. We know that his brother masons will attend, and that the influence of all the respectable classes of our city will be exerted to give him a bumper. We would have a real dearth of amusement in Waterford only for Mr. Seymour.

The great advantages resulting from the circulation of the *Hue and Cry*, has never been more strongly developed than on a recent occasion at Arthurstown, in the county Wexford.

One of the constabulary having met two men, who he thought answered the description of two advertised therein, entered into conversation with them, and from their answers to his questions, he was confirmed in his suspicions—he therefore continued with them, until he met one of his comrades, when he requested the attendance of the two suspected persons before his officer, John Colburn, Esq., by whom they were examined, and then brought before Jacob W. Goff, of Tiatern Abbey, Esq., a magistrate of the county, who having questioned them separately, and finding their account of themselves not to agree, and from the description of their person, &c. as contained in the *Hue and Cry*, was of opinion that they were the persons therein advertised. He therefore committed them to the Bridewell of New Ross for further examination, and had letters written to the parties to whom reference was made—and the event has proved as he anticipated, that they had fled from justice, a warrant having been issued against them by a magistrate of the King's County. Mr. Goff, therefore, had them transmitted to that County, where they will be brought to trial, as accessories to a felony, at the ensuing assizes, the principal in which was tried and convicted at that just passed.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Goff (who on all occasions has proved himself an excellent and efficient magistrate,) as well as to the constabulary, for the capture and transmission of those persons; and we trust it will prove a stimulus to imitation to others, as we are confident that, if the *Hue and Cry* was made a more general vehicle of conveying the description of persons who have fled from justice, many arrests would be made.

It would be very desirable if some other place were had for shipping pigs than the Parade—they are a decided nuisance to one of the most sightly and respectable parts of the city.

We regard it as very improper to have the Quay taken up constantly with heaps of rubbish and other matters.

We notice several improvements going on at Newtown. Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Sparrow are building new houses, and the Messrs. Courtenay have expended a considerable sum for the same purpose.

A street across from Mr. Carigan's to Hardy's road, and thence to the new Tramore road, would be a feasible project, and tend much to the improvement of the city. A promenade was contemplated in this quarter by the Corporation, but some wiseacres set their face against it.

There is some indication of improvement in the Money Market in England, but not to that extent as to give us sanguine hopes that all our mercantile difficulties are over.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir,—I have often heard it asserted, as one of many reasons why the poorer sort of people object to go into the Fever Hospital, when afflicted with fever, "that they would be neglected therein." I never could be brought to believe that, in any instance, such could be the fact, until I read in your paper of the 29th ult., under the head of "Fever Hospital," the report of the state of that institution for the month of February. It is there mentioned that a patient, not included in the statement, was reported to the physician on the morning of the 11th inst., to have died a few hours after his admission the night previous.—This observation of the physician, I think, justifies me in saying that, in this instance, neglect is to be attributed somewhere. Surely it is not too much to say, that one of the Physicians should have been sent for on the admission of the man, particularly as his case was so serious. If such had been done, the more probability there would have been of recovery; at all events, it would have been better than to allow the patient to remain until 8 or 10 o'clock next morning, when the Doctor's regular visit would of course bring him under notice; besides, it would tend to convince many, when duly remarked on in the monthly report, that there was no neglect, which I assure you would be very desirable after the late expose.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A FRIEND TO THE INSTITUTION.

April 1st, 1837.

FIRE.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday, the store at the rear of the Bristol Steam Packet Office, was discovered to be on fire, which, from the wind blowing very strong at the time, in a few minutes communicated with the office, both of which were shortly destroyed. How this fire originated is at present unknown, but is believed to be purely accidental. We are happy to state that the books and papers were all saved.

IRISH AND BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

There is scarcely a common-place more familiar than this—namely, that Ireland is half a century behind Great Britain in every thing that pertains to husbandry. Touching rotation of crops, and cottage economy, we certainly cannot as yet pretend to rival our countrymen on the other side of the channel. But when work is to be done—when the plough is put to the test, the Irish farmer is certainly not behind his neighbour. In the last page will be found a most gratifying evidence of the superiority of our craft in this regard over the crack farmers of Sussex. We need not say that we join heartily in the commendations bestowed on Mr. Blacker, and other gentlemen, upon the efforts of Mr. Hutchinson.—*E. Post.*

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK.

Pursuant to requisition, a meeting of Shareholders of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank was held this day, at Radley's Commercial Tavern, College-green.

Major Crawford in the Chair.

Mr. Gordon was requested to act as Secretary.

The first resolution, deprecating disunion amongst the proprietary, was moved by Mr. P. Jones, and seconded by Mr. John Yates.

The second, expressing regret at the proceedings which took place at the meeting of the 20th of March, was moved by Arthur Sheane, Esq., in a speech of some length, and seconded by Robert Ball, Esq., who also took occasion to make some observations.

The third resolution to the effect that the board should not be condemned unheard, but that the proprietary should wait for the result of the audit at present going on, was moved by Surgeon White, and seconded by Mr. Jones.

The fourth resolution, which set forth that the deed of settlement contained within itself all the powers necessary for the security of the shareholders, was moved by Mr. Cashel, and seconded by Mr. Partridge.

The seventh related to the appointment of a committee.

The following committee was appointed:—Messrs. White, Sheane, Crawford, Yates, Jones, Ball, Burke, and Denny.

Surgeon White was then called to the chair, and thanks having been voted to Major Crawford, the meeting separated.—*Evening Mail of Monday.*

THEATRE ROYAL.

The *Somnambula* was produced on Wednesday evening, and we say it unaffectedly, we have never enjoyed a treat of a higher or more intellectual description than the performance of Miss Shirreff afforded us. We can with truth aver that this lady combines powers both as an actress and a singer, such as are rarely to be found united in the same person. There could be no stronger test of this than the position in which she was placed this night. In the range of the drama there is not, perhaps, a character more difficult to sustain than that of *Amina;* and certainly with regard to the music, it requires powers of the first order to enable a singer to get through it with effect. To say that we were merely satisfied with the manner in which Miss Shirreff accomplished both, would be cold indeed, and we should be doing an injustice to our own feeling. Her performance was faultless as a whole—it was sustained with untiring energy throughout, and betrayed an acquaintance with the part which must have been the result of long and careful study. Often as we have seen Mrs. Wood perform this character, and much as we are prejudiced in her favor, we unhesitatingly give the palm to her rival; for though inferior in quality of voice, she excels her in judgment, and throws far into the shade her powers as an actress. Perhaps it is unfair to institute a comparison between them. We have briefly to express the pleasure which we derived from the *Elcino* of Templeton. It evinced that knowledge of his profession, and high cultivation, which one would be prepared to expect from the opportunities which he has had.—*E. Mail.*

THE MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Robert Tyndal, of Oaklands, County Wexford, Esq., a Magistrate of said county

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF CARLOW.—Mr. Keogh having publicly declared, in contradiction to our statement in the *Sentinel*, that he received his appointment in the usual manner, without the government's departing from the established usages of the land, in placing him over the heads of the gentlemen duly returned by the judges, we beg to reiterate our statement, namely, that Mr Keogh was not returned by the late High Sheriff, Richard Butler, Esq., on the list presented to the Judges, and consequently the government, for ulterior purposes, placed him on the list, having set aside gentlemen of high character, of education and property, and selected a partisan in the person of their nominee, George R Keogh. On this point our authority may be questioned, but we are happy to set the matter at rest, so far as we are concerned. We therefore take leave to inform the public, that we are fully authorised to make this statement by the especial desire of Thomas H. Watson, Esq., who is ready to prove that neither Sir Thomas Butler nor his son, the late respected High Sheriff, had ever returned Mr. Keogh's name to the judges, as is the usual practice in the appointment of High Sheriffs—consequently, the list returned by the judges was passed over, and George R. Keogh was arbitrarily selected by the government contrary to the usages of centuries, to fill the office of High Sheriff for this county, and if we take Mr O'Connell's description of him as a true criterion of his judgment and knowledge, there never was a 'dog' in office who discharged his duty with more fidelity to the degraded party who *nominated him* than the said George R Keogh was considered a fit and proper person to represent their opinions, and he was appointed accordingly the High (!) Sheriff of this county.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

A lady was arrested in this City, under somewhat mysterious circumstances, on Thursday. She had arrived here last week for the purpose of aiding for a few nights in the musical department of our Theatrical performances. She made her first appearance on Monday night—with what success we do not know. Her second was to have been on Thursday evening, and a tolerably full house awaited her *entree*. Two Bow-street officers, however, had unexpectedly arrived, paid their respects to the lady, lodged her for the night in Bridewell, and yesterday morning handed her on board the steamer, and started with her for Bristol. The *cause* of this proceeding did not transpire, and the officers were too adroit to afford any clue to it. The capture, however, is said to have been at the instance of an hon. member of the House of Commons.—*Cork Constitution.*

REMOVAL OF CONVICTS.—This morning seventy male convicts, from the counties of Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, &c., were removed from our county jail, on board the Herald steamer, on their way to Dublin. They were escorted by an officer and thirty men of the 19th regt, who will return in the Herald on Saturday next. This is Whig economy with a vengeance!!! More of this hereafter.—*Cork Standard.*

The Marquess of Waterford gave a grand dinner at the Clarendon, to a party of members of the Melton Hunt. Colonel Standen, Mr. Macdonald, Lord Wm. Beresford were of the party.

On Monday no fewer than 60 German or Italian broom girls landed at Dover, from Ostend.

LONDON—SATURDAY.

According to the last accounts from St. Sebastian, the parties on both sides of the lines were at a stand. The actions between the 9th and 17th of the month, are supposed to have cost the Carlists so dear that they are unable to improve the advantages gained by them on the 16th. Colonel de Lancy was buried with military honours on the 24th. The projected attack from St. Sebastian on Irun and Fuentarabia is again spoken of, and as if in act.

We learn, through the French papers, that Andriani, Bishop of Pampeluna, having been made prisoner by the Christinos, was executed on the 22d ult.

There is no domestic news of interest in the French journals. The ministerial "crisis" continued.

There is not any announcement from the Lord Chamberlain's office, of a royal fete in honour of the Princess Victoria's birth-day; the Queen's is to be celebrated on the 27th of April, and the King's on the 29th of May. There is to be a Court on the 18th of the last-named month, but no announced celebration of the 24th.

By the *Gazette* of last night, the King permits Lord John Hay, Captain, R.N., to accept and wear the Grand Cross of Charles III.

The same *Gazette* gives the return of William Collins, Esq., as M.P. for Warwick, in the room of the Hon. Charles John, now Viscount Canning.

We regret to learn that the hosiers of Leicester have been compelled, from the stagnation of trade, to discharge some thousands of their hands.

Last night a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lambeth was held in the large room at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of "maintaining the reformed religion of these realms against the alarming encroachments of Popery, and to form a Protestant association for that district." Captain Alsager presided. Captain Gordon, "the Knight of Kerry" (Mr. Fitzgerald), the Rev Mr. Myers, Mr. Francis, Mr. Woolley, and Mr. S. Catley moved the resolutions, sketching out the objects of the association. They were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

(From the Morning Post.)

It was currently reported yesterday, and very generally believed, in well-informed political circles, that an altercation of unusual vivacity had taken place on the preceding day between Lord Palmerston and some other members of the administration. The question which is said to have given rise to a difference of opinion so decided as not to admit of compromise was the propriety and expediency of sending a considerable reinforcement to the British marine corps now engaged in the civil war in Spain. The noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs was at first, we incline to believe, somewhat dogmatical and peremptory; but, finding that he had approached much nearer than he had intended to the brink of that precipice which he has always regarded with discreet and commendable horror, he suddenly drew back, and became at once as accommodating and obsequious to the opinion of others as he had before been absolute in the assertion of his own. The upshot of the matter was understood to be, that the marines do not go out, nor the noble lord either.

(From the Same.)

We recommend to every person, be his politics what they may, to take to heart the following advice, which the *Standard* gave the people of England last night in a short article on Spanish affairs. It is putting the matter in the true point of view, and we will hail the day when the question of our interference in Spain will be treated in Parliament and in the journals in the same spirit in which the extract is written, namely, without reference to Don Carlos or Donna Isabella, or the pretensions of either Royalists or Liberals. We have taken up the Spanish question as warmly as any of our contemporaries, and we are still prepared to reason upon it in all its bearings if we are attacked and compelled to do so; but we would gladly waive all discussion so far as the rights of the belligerents are concerned, and let it rest in future on the wise and simple basis of British interests and British honour. The *Standard* says—

"We exhort our countrymen to require that every British soldier be withdrawn from Spain, or to put an end to the stupid intermeddling government that would keep them there. The Spaniards are 10,000,000; England has already given them money and arms to equip half a million of men. Will any one, then, say, that if the people of Spain wish for the government of Queen Isabella they are not in a condition to establish it, despite of any inconsiderable faction? Can it be doubted that foreign intermeddling must damp and distract the spirit of a people so resolved, while we have dismal proof that it purchases for the meddlers disgrace to their arms, and ingratitude from those upon whom they obtrude their officious assistance?

"The ministers of Queen Isabella doubtless wish to keep a few unhappy Englishmen in their service, because such a connection obviously aids the stock-jobbing, which is the beginning, middle, and end of all their designs. But nothing can be more certain than this, that the presence of the British force is offensive and unwelcome to every Spaniard, except the few who can shelter their own cowardice and misconduct behind calumnies heaped upon the unfortunate strangers."

COLONEL EVANS.—Letters are in town of a very recent date from General Evans, in which he expresses his readiness to obey the wishes of his constituents, by resigning his seat forthwith. At the same time he calls to their recollection the cheerful sanction they gave to his departure, and urges upon them that the cause in which he is engaged is, in fact, the cause of the people, as the defeat of the Queen in Spain would be virtually the triumph of the Tories in England—But, under all circumstances, the gallant general declares his determination to make his appearance in the House of Commons not later than the 10th of June, on which day will expire the royal consent given by proclamation to British officers to enter foreign service, when the command of the Spanish troops now under his orders will devolve upon Spanish officers.—*True Sun.*

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and child; Mrs. Allen, Miss Green; Messrs. J. P. O'Shee, Allies, Strangman, Lunell, Hamilton, Sedmond, Gilmore, &c., &c.—per the *Osprey*, on Sunday.

An inquest was held at the County Infirmary on the body of a man named Patrick Ryan, servant to Mr. Wilson, of Holy Cross, who behaved so well in the late attack on his master's house, when a verdict was returned of wilful murder against some persons unknown.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—All yesterday morning, the neighbourhood of John's-gate, in this city, was thrown into an uproar by a great number of persons parading up and down the street playing upon old drums, fifes, tin-cans, kettles, &c., celebrating the nuptials of a *young* couple, named Patrick Meany and Elizabeth Hegarty, the former being only 70 and the latter 80 years of age. "Sure such a pair was never seen."—*Limerick Star.*

RESPITE.—A notification of a respite was received on Wednesday evening by the city sheriffs, to stay the execution of Michael Cody, who was to have been executed on to-morrow for the murder of his child. Through some mistake the respite was directed to Ennis, but was immediately, on its receipt, sent back by express to Limerick.—The convict, Cody, did not put forward on his trial the excuse he offered on his examination before the mayor—namely, that the child had been smothered in the loose coat in which it was wrapped, while being carried by him from the city to his residence in the country.—*Limerick Star.*

SECOND SIGHT.—The truth of the observation that men in a state of intoxication generally "see double," was proved at the Olympic Theatre on Easter Monday.—Two exquisites of the first water were sitting together in the pit, at the time that Madame Vestris was singing a song, no other performer being on the stage. "I say, my dear fellow," said one of the exquisites to his friend, "I think that lady on the right side of the stage is quite as beautiful as the other; don't you?"

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CORK ASSIZES.—TUESDAY.

A MURDER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO!

Patrick Looney was given in charge for the murder of Timothy Sullivan, by striking him in the head with a stone, at Codrum, on the 3d of May, 1812, by which he languished and died.

John Sheehan, an Irish witness, was examined—Timothy Sullivan is dead; he was struck with a stone in the head, but he is not sure it was the cause of his death; it occurred upwards of 25 years ago, at the pattern of Codrum; saw the Looneys and Purcells fighting there; he saw Sullivan struck with a stone by Looney (identified, the prisoner); he was only a boy then, and was not fighting; thinks the stone hit Sullivan in the side of the head, but did not see him struck by any more blows, though he might get a hundred; prisoner went from home then, but returned about 14 years ago.

Cross-examined—The prisoner was at large through the country; witness never heard a charge or complaint against him since; four more were tried for this crime; they were the principals, and they were only sentenced to a few months imprisonment; it was for the purpose of hurling and dancing they used to meet then at Codrum; heard there was a love match going on at that time between the parties; prisoner was not more than 12 years of age then, and he saw at the time his brother attacked.

Terence Swiney—Was at the pattern and saw them striking each other; saw Patrick Looney strike the deceased with a stone; struck him at the back of the ear; the deceased died in six or seven days.

The Court procured the record of the former trial, which took place in 1812, and the parties were then sentenced to be burned in the hand, and confined six months for a riot.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, accompanying it with a recommendation to mercy.

The Court—Prisoner you have been indicted for murder, but the jury taking your case into their merciful consideration, have returned a verdict of manslaughter; you have also been recommended to the merciful consideration of the court by the jury, and I will therefore sentence you only to be imprisoned to the 28th March, as you have been confined since September.

It is, we believe, unnecessary for us to inform our readers, that the clergy have had recourse of late to the Quarter Sessions courts for recovery of tithe composition, this mode being much less expensive to the tithe payer than seeking recovery in the Superior Courts, and particularly because they were charged with oppression by the government when they sought in the latter way. Finding that the 29th of the last month was the last day for serving processes for this city and liberties, and also finding that such processes should alone be served by the officers of the courts, the clergy wrote to the Castle—made the officials there acquainted with these facts, and urged the propriety of the police and military being ordered to accompany the officers alluded to in serving those processes—the latter having refused to do so unless protected. They begged an early and a timely answer on the subject, and to some of them replies have never been made, while to others replies have come to hand, but when think you, reader, did they come? We will tell you. They came on Wednesday last, the 29th of the last month, and the very last day for serving processes for this city and the liberties thereof. But, what did the replies that have come even then say? They said that if proper affidavits of the difficulties in the way of serving the processes and of the dangers apprehended were forwarded, the——"The police and military would be given," you will naturally say must be the conclusion of the sentence. Not at all:—no, but that then the matter would be taken into consideration. Now, was ever heard such trifling as this? It is in other words saying, they did not believe the assertions and statements of the exemplary clergy of the church establishment, and that without sworn testimony the matter could not be even taken into consideration.—When their answer, thus graciously expressed, reaches the day for serving the forms of law is far advanced: by the time the sworn testimony could be forwarded, the day would be long gone by; and by the time a conclusion would be come to, after their High Mightinesses would take it into consideration, we might find ourselves in the middle of the ensuing year! This is beyond question, of a piece with all the rest—shameful and scandalous in the extreme.—*Limerick Standard*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

1st—Hentry, Rees, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Francis, Davies, Chester, coals—Friends, Howell, Milford, culm, for Ross—Mary, Adams, ditto, ditto, for Ross—Peace, Lowther, ditto, ditto—Turtle Dove, Williams, Cardiff, iron—Liverpool, Mayler, Newport, coals—Aguile, Daniel, Milford, culm, for Ross—Hope, Beer, Swansea, culm—Alert, Richard, Cardiff, iron—St. Day, Harry, Falmouth, ballast—Mary, Williams, Newport, coals—Lord Nelson, Lowden, Glasgow, ditto—Friends, Richards, Swansea, culm.

2d—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol—Grace and Ann, Mullen, Campletown, herrings—Lady Day, James, Moyston, coals—Eliza, Laugharne; and Ruby, Potter, Newport, ditto.

3d—Phœnix, Boutcher, Milford, culm—St. Patrick, Gosson, Liverpool, m. goods.

4th—John O'Gaunt, Robertson, Whampoa (China), tea, silk, &c., for Waterford and Liverpool.

SAILED,

31st March—Aurora, Williams, Milford, ballast.

1st April—Harriet, Pettigrew, Falmouth, oats and flour—John, Doyle, Glasgow, ditto—Adelaide, Griffiths, Dublin, flour—William, Beer, ditto, ditto—Malvina, Beer, London, grain—Vaga, Brown, Falmouth, ditto—Felis Pencamento, Coello, Figuera, ballast—William and Henry, Reigh, Swansea, ditto, for Ross—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Davies, ditto, ditto.

2d—None.

3d—Godfrey, Mullen, Liverpool, grain—Malcolm, Pond, Swansea, flour—Alexander, Nicholls; and Excel, Read, London, provisions.

4th—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, general cargo. Wind, N. W. to N. and E.

SHIP NEWS.

The Phœnix, Boutcher, which arrived in this port on the 3d, got on shore on Duncannon strand, but was got off again yesterday morning.

The John O'Gaunt, John Robertson, master, which arrived in this port, from China, yesterday morning, with a cargo of teas and silk, made the quickest voyage ever known from that country to Europe, having left Whampoa on the 26th of December, and arrived at St. Helena in 57 days, and from thence to Passage in 41, being altogether only 98 days. This is the first vessel that ever arrived direct from China at this port.

Arrived from Waterford—At Swansea, March 28, Margaret, Chambers. At London, 30th, Adelaide, Dunsford; Flora, Pavey; and Commodore, Cosens; 31st, Confidence, Angel; Ocean, Harding; Oriental, Williams; and Aurora, Basset. At Deal, and sailed for London, 29th, Clonmel, Davies.

Arrived from Youghal—At London, 31st, Rebecca, Atwool, and Perfect, Edwards. At Swansea, 29th, John Daniel, Gumlet. At London, 31st, William, Brimmead, and Daphne, Spreague. At Weymouth, 29th, Albion, Williams.

The *Hamilton*, Williams, from Waterford for Dublin, which put into Milford in distress, has been repaired, and has commenced re-shipping her cargo.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—It is with feelings of extreme regret, that we have to inform our readers, that the interior of the splendid new building, designed for the Mechanics' Institution, in Mount-street, was this morning destroyed by fire. Soon after the appearance of the flames the engines arrived, but the men were not able to work them, in consequence of a deficient supply of water. When we reached the spot, we found Mr. Whitty actively engaged in forcing an entrance through the front door. On its being opened a scene of awful sublimity presented itself. The whole of the theatre was in one mass of flame. The cause of this disastrous calamity is at present unknown, though several reports were current as to the origin of it—one was that it arose from the overheating of the flues, while another ascribed it to the negligence of the painters at work in the building, and who, it is asserted, were seen to have been smoking, contrary to the express orders of the Building Committee, who prohibited the practice under pain of instant dismissal.—The damage is estimated at about £4,000.—*Liverpool Standard.*

We are informed that during the performance of "*Lilian*" at the Manchester theatre, on Wednesday evening last, one of the actors, named Cambell, was killed whilst performing *Morris* in that piece—in the last scene, when he is fired at, the ram rod, which unfortunately was left in the gun, entered his heart.

MR. D. SHERWIN, DENTIST,

Brother and Assistant to Mr. Sherwin, of No. 14, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, London,

HAS the honour of informing the Nobility and Gentry, of his intention of remaining Professionally in WATERFORD, until the 15th of APRIL.

Bellord's, Quay, Waterford.

TO BE SOLD, 2

THE INTEREST in the MANSION HOUSE, Offices, and Demesne LANDS of BALLYCANVAN, situate in the Barony of Gaultier, and County of Waterford, containing 64 Acres, Plantation Measure, of Prime LAND, and held for lives Renewable for ever, at the yearly rent of £168 18s. 5d. sterling, and Three Guineas Renewal Fine. Also, 11 Acres, 1 Rood, and 6 Perches of LAND adjoining, held for a Term of Four Years, unexpired, at the Yearly Rent of £1 5s. 0d. per Acre. These Lands will be offered for Sale.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE NEW TOWN-HALL, WATERFORD,

On THURSDAY, the 20th Day of APRIL next,

At 12 o'Clock at Noon,

unless they shall have been previously disposed of by private Contract.

For further particulars apply to Shapland Carew Morris, Esq., Harbour View; the Rev. Richard Ryland, Waterford; or, Tandy's and Co., Waterford, or 8, College Green, Dublin.

Waterford, 27th March, 1837.

TO BE SOLD, 3

Three undivided fourths of the

LANDS OF NEWRATH,

In the County of the City of Waterford.

THESE LANDS produce £215 per annum, subject to a small head rent; they are held under the Corporation for a long term of years, and are very advantageously situated. And also, the Rectorial Tithes of Dunkitt, in the County of Kilkenny, amounting to £365 per annum.

An adequate Annuity for the lives of two old Ladies would be taken in lieu of so much of the purchase money as will not be required to discharge certain Incumbrances.

Application to be made to RICHARD A. WALKER, Esq., 11, Grenville-street, Dublin; or to JOHN STEPHENS, Esq. Springhill, Waterford.

March 14th, 1837.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 5.

The supplies of grain from farmers were limited yesterday: demand heavy, and not much doing.

Wheat, white	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Ditto, red, millers	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Ditto, shipping	19s 0d to 23s 0d
Oats, shipping	9s 0d to 10s 6d
Ditto, heavy	11s 6d to 14s 0d
Barley, chevalier	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, malting	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	9s 0d to 11s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Thirds, ditto	32s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d to 28s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d to 24s 6d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	33s 0d to 34s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Hay	70s 0d to 85s 0d

Butter from 112s to 115s per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 51—Monday, 10—and yesterday, 56 firkins.

CORK, APRIL 3.

BUTTER.—To the Merchants—00s—00s—00s—00s—00s—00s. To the Country—00s—00s—00s—00s—00s—00s per cwt.

CARLOW, APRIL 1.

Butter, 80s 0d to 90s 0d; seconds —s 0d to —s 0d; thirds, —s to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, 25s 0d to 27s 0d; old ditto, —s 0d to —s; barley, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per barrel; oats, 8s 0d to 10s 6d.

CLONMEL, MARCH 31.

Butter, 100s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 36s to —s; household, 34s to —s 0d; thirds 30s 0d to —s; fourths, 18s 0d to —s; bere, 11s 0d to 11s 6d; barley, 12s 6d to 13s; wheat, 15d to 17d per stone; oats new, 8½d to 9d per ditto.

WEXFORD, MARCH 31.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to 39s; ditto, seconds, —s 0d to —s; wheat, (new) 24s 0d to 26s 6d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 6d; oats, (new,) 10s 0d to 11s 0d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 31.

The quantity of prime grain continues extremely limited, notwithstanding the prices of Tuesday were barely maintained; but in middling and inferior qualities there has been a reduction of 6d to 1s on all descriptions, and in many instances no sales effected. Both flour and oatmeal have been in fair request during the week at our quotations.

Wheat (white) 33s 0d to 36s 0d; (miller's red) 30s to 33s 0d; inferior, 25s to 28s; rape, 16s to 26s 0d; wheat (new) —s; bere —s 0d to —s; barley (malting) 16s 0d to 18s 0d; (grinding) 13s 0d to 15s 0d; oats 10s 0d to 12s 0d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) 12s 0d to 15s 0d; oatmeal 12s 0d to 15s 0d; first flour, 19s to 21s 0d; 2d, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior, 14s 0d to 16s 6d; 3ds, 9s 0d to 13s per sack.

MARKET NOTE FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

		From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
104 Wheat, per barrel, 20 stone		30 0	35 0	32 9
00 Bere,	ditto, 16 ditto	00 0	00 0	00 0
248 Barley,	ditto, 16 ditto	12 0	18 0	14 0
164 Oats,	ditto, 14 ditto	10 0	18 0	12 3
14702 Flour per cwt	8 ditto	6 0	23 0	0 0
226 Oatmeal,	ditto, 8 ditto	11 0	17 0	16 0
Sold to Bakers only:—				
12037 Cwt. of Flour ..	....	15 0	23 0	18 7½

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, at 48s 4d per sack of 20 stone.

	Cwts.		s. d.	s. d.
Receipts of Flour	13245	First,	from 19 0	to 23 0
Sales of Flour	14702	Second,	from 15 0	to 18 0
		Third,	from 6 0	to 13 0

Quartern Loaf, 9d.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 31.

The arrivals of most kinds of grain this week have been good; and of flour, the quantity is more than adequate to the present demand. The wheat trade remains in a very dull state and Monday's terms cannot be obtained. Barley sells heavily at last quotations. The oat trade has been dull since Monday at no variation in value. There is little doing in the flour trade.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 31.

TWO O'CLOCK.—There has been very little passing in the trade since Tuesday. The dealers are low in stock, but they buy very sparingly; and in the few retail sales effected it has been difficult to obtain full prices for almost any article in the trade. A cargo of small beans from Leghorn has been sold at 39s per qr., duty paid, and a good many parcels of sweet Baltic flour have been taken for exportation at former rates. 3950 qrs. of wheat and 1330 brls of flour have been entered out to British America since Tuesday.—A great dullness prevails at this morning's market; choice old wheat was held at about former prices, but some parcels of new were retailed at a reduction of 2d per bushel. Oats were offering rather lower. There was very little inquiry for flour and oatmeal. A parcel of fresh Copenhagen flour in bond was sold at 30s per brl, and there was some inquiry for wheat under lock, but no sales were reported.

MARRIED,

March 28, by special license, at Creswell-hall, Staffordshire, John Aysbford Wise, Esq., eldest son of Aysbford Wise, Esq., of Ford-house, Devonshire, to Mary Lovatt, only daughter and heiress of the late Hugh Booth, Esq., of Clayton-hall, Staffordshire.

March 29, in Carlow Church, by the Rev. Joseph Jameson, William Graham, Esq., of Plumbers-hall, Carlow, to Anne, the beautiful and highly accomplished daughter of Major Evans, of Milford. The bride was given away by her uncle, Philip Deighton, Esq., of Baker's-lodge. The newly-married couple started immediately after the ceremony for the Continent.

DIED,

On Monday morning, at his residence, Larkfield, co. Kilkenny, Henry Snow, Esq.

Monday, at Brighton, in her 81st year, Mrs. Fitzherbert. She was Miss Smythe, and Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, was her first husband. She retained traces of her former celebrated beauty of appearance to the last year of her life.

Monday, in London, in his 73d year, the Marquis of Bath, K. G., Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire.

At Arthurstown, on the 2 inst. of apoplexy, after giving birth to a still born child, Hannah, the beloved wife of Richard Long, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

March 26, of influenza, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, the Rev. Horsee Townsend, of Derry, in the county Cork.

In London, George Evans Bruce, Esq., formerly a Banker in Limerick.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD. 4

TO BE LET,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—PARK VIEW, *ARTHURSTOWN.*

To be Let, either by the Year, or for such Term of Years as may be agreed on,

THE House, Out Offices, Garden, and 30 Acres of Land, at PARK VIEW, ARTHURSTOWN. It is most delightfully situated, and commands a view of the beautiful Sceneries of Dunbrody Park, the Waterford Harbour, and the adjoining Coasts of the Counties of Wexford and Waterford.

Proposals (post-paid), to be addressed to DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., Belfast; and after 5th of April, to Arthurstown.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. 5

CAMPHIER COTTAGE,

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

For One Year, from the First of May,

WITH excellent Stabling, Coach House, Offices, Walled-in Fruit, Vegetable and Flower Gardens. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the River Blackwater, Four Miles from Cappoquin, Nine from Youghal, and fit for the immediate reception of a Family. The Tenant can be accommodated with from Five to Twenty Acres of Land. The Steward there will show the Premises.

Application to BARRY DREW, jun., Esq., Flower-hill, Lismore, who has also, 100 Hhds. of CIDER for Sale, at from Two to Four Pounds per Hhd., most of which is of Superior Quality.

Flower-hill, 25th March, 1837.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL. 6

MANAGER'S BENEFIT,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1837.

MR. SEYMOUR with very great respect has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Officers of the Garrison, and Public in general of Waterford and its Vicinity, that from the very serious losses he has sustained since the commencement of the season, he is induced again to become a candidate for public favor, in the way of BENEFIT, which will take place on the above Evening, and hopes he may not be deemed obtrusive by most earnestly soliciting that patronage and support, on the occasion he ever feels happy to acknowledge with gratitude and respect.

The celebrated Persian Brothers, Madamoiselle Chevalier, and Mr. Oustaing's admired and highly talented children, with the full strength of the company, will appear in the New Melo Dramatic, and Operatic Piece of

MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES;

OR,

THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

Which has been in preparation during the recess, and will be produced with every scenic effect, aided by Dresses, Decorations, Machinery, &c.

Masaniello (the Fisherman of Naples).. Mr. Seymour.
Fenella (the Dumb Girl of Portici)..... Mdl. Chevalier.

In Act I, Scene II, a variety of Dancing incidental to the Piece, by Master and Miss Oustaing, and Master Oscar and Miss Georgina Oustaing.

In Act III, Scene I, Master and Miss Oustaing will Dance a Grand Spanish Pas de Deux.

After the Drama, the Three Persian Brothers will Dance the celebrated Morris Dance, in full costume. Mdsl. Chevalier, will for the last time Dance her Medley Dance, entitled the Recollections of Ireland; and the Fourth Persian Brother, will Dance his Wooden Shoe Hornpipe.

The whole to conclude with, by most particular desire, the fashionable afterpiece of the

YOUNG WIDOW;

OR,

A LESSON FOR LOVERS.

Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. And Second Price will be taken at Half-past Nine, to the Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery 6d.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL. 7

Reduced Fares.—Cabin, only £1 17s 6d;

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

ORDER OF SAILING.

OSPREY,

JOHN STACEY, Commander.

From Waterford, 1837 Tuesdays.		From Bristol, Saturdays.	
April.		April.	
4	3 afternoon	1	2 afternoon
11	8 morning	8	7 morning
18	3 afternoon	15	1 afternoon
25	8 morning	22	7 morning
		29	12 noon

NORA CREINA,

FRANCIS MORTIMER, Commander.

From Waterford, Fridays.		From Bristol, Tuesdays.	
April.		April.	
7	7 morning	4	5 afternoon
14	9 morning	11	9 morning
21	6 morning	18	4 afternoon
28	9 morning	25	8 morning

Females attend the Ladies' Cabins. Refreshments may be had on board at moderate rates. Carriages and horses carefully shipped. Berths secured, and every information given at the office of

RICHARD POPE & Co.
Waterford, or, at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

*** The MERMAID Steam-Packet sails from WATERFORD, for LIVERPOOL, every FRIDAY Morning.

STEAM PACKETS 8

SAIL FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS, FROM THE

GENERAL STEAM-PACKET OFFICE,

11, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN,

With or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels.

THE Intended times of Departure in APRIL, 1837, are as under:—

FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

FOR BRISTOL,

(With Letter-bag from the Post-office,)

THE ALBION, Capt. BAILEY,

THE JUNO, Captain MORIARTY,

Tuesday,	4th	April,	at 7	o'Clock, Morning.
Friday,	7th	—	at 9	o'Clock, Morning.
Tuesday,	11th	—	at 11	o'Clock, Morning.
Friday,	14th	—	at 3½	o'Clock, Afternoon.
Tuesday,	18th	—	at 7	o'Clock, Morning.
Friday,	21st	—	at 8	o'Clock, Morning.
Tuesday,	25th	—	at 10½	o'Clock, Morning.
Friday,	28th	—	at 3	o'Clock Afternoon.

Return from Bristol on Tuesday and Saturday.

FOR CORK,

THE HERALD, Captain ROCHE.

Tuesday,	4th	April,	at 8	o'Clock, Morning.
Tuesday,	11th	—	at 12	o'Clock, Noon.
Tuesday,	11th	—	at 8	o'Clock, Morning.
Tuesday,	25th	—	at 11½	o'Clock, Morning.

Return from Cork on Friday.

FOR GREENOCK AND GLASGOW,

(With Letter-bag from the Post-office,)

THE JUPITER, Capt. ELLIS,

Wednesday,	5th	April,	at 10	o'Clock, Morning.
Wednesday,	12th	—	at 2	o'Clock, Afternoon.
Wednesday,	19th	—	at 9	o'Clock, Morning.
Wednesday,	26th	—	at 2	o'Clock, Afternoon.

Returns from Glasgow on Saturday.

FROM KINGSTOWN PIER,

FOR LIVERPOOL,

Every Evening at half-past Five o'Clock,

THE POST OFFICE PACKETS,

ETNA, COMET, DOLPHIN, AND THETIS.

A Train leaves the Railway Station, Westland-row, at half-past 4 o'Clock, to convey Passengers to the Packet.

Carriages, Horses, and Goods intended for Shipment, should be at the Packet an Hour before the time of sailing.

General Steam Packet Office, 11, Eden-quay, Dublin.

*** Any Goods or Parcels addressed to Joseph St. Vas, at this Office, will be forwarded to wherever directed, by Steam Packets, or other eligible conveyance with despatch.

THE SCOTCH IRON PLOUGH BEATS THE SUSSEX TURN-RIST PLOUGH.

(From the Sussex Advertiser.)

PLOUGHING MATCH AT HAILSHAM.

For twenty pounds, to be contended for by ploughs, with not more than two horses abreast, driven with reins:—The match came off on Wednesday last, at Hailsham. The object of which was not to test the skill of the ploughmen, but to try the relative merits of different descriptions of ploughs, and especially to afford a practical demonstration of the advantages possessed by the iron plough, lately sent into this part of the country by Mr. Blacker, of Armagh. The ground selected was a field near the town of Hailsham, belonging to Mr. Lade. The natural peculiarities of the soil, and the state in which it was on this occasion from the incidental effects of the weather, were favourable for the operation of pair-horse ploughs. A great number of persons, including the most influential agriculturists in this part of the country, attended to witness the trial, which commenced at half-past eleven o'clock, under the direction of the stewards, Mr. Putland, of Firle; Mr. W. Rason, of Meads; and Mr. H. Boys, of the Gilbridge farm.

After the land had been ploughed, a party of about forty agriculturists, including the judges and stewards, dined together at the George Inn. Mr. Putland officiated as chairman, and Mr. Boys as deputy. After the cloth had been removed, the chairman proposed the usual routine of toasts.

The Premiums were then awarded as follow:—

First Premium, £10, to Mr. T. Hall, of Heilingly, for an old Sussex turn-rist foot plough, held by John Akers.

Second Premium, £5, to Mr. John Putland, of Firle, for the same description of plough, held by Richard Wood, of Willingdon.

Third Premium, £3, to Lady Webster, for a Suffolk plough, held by Samuel Sinden,

Fourth Premium, £2, to ——, the Armagh plough, held by Mr. Hutchinson (a small farmer from Ireland).

Fifth Premium (Italian rye-grass seed for an acre) to Mr. T. Hurst, of Rodmill, for a Tickel plough.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the judges. Messrs. W. Lamb, of Wellington; T. Pagden, of Arlington; and B. Waters, of Motcombe.

Mr. Pagden said, he thought the mode of competition was hardly fair. Mr. Lade's man (whose ploughing was deservedly commended) had greater difficulties to contend with than Mr. Hall's; since where the land was "slit" it was much less difficult to lay it so that the harrows might get a good hold. Upon future occasions, he trusted the men would all be obliged to work in the same manner.

Mr. Lamb observed that the work done by the last plough in the field (Mr. Lade's) was very superior, and proposed that the ploughman should receive some encouragement for his skill.

[A good sum was immediately subscribed and presented to him.]

Mr. Boys observed, there was great merit due to the Scotch plough, which had done its work better than some of the other ploughs that day; but it certainly was not adapted to all land in Sussex.

Mr. King, of Berwick, said it appeared to him that Lady Webster's plough had done its work well. The workmanship of another person, too, who had ploughed with strange horses, was very creditable to him. Any Sussex farmer would be enabled to decide from experience, on the relative merit of the heavy and light ploughs on their soils. A heavy plough, he contended, was absolutely necessary for heavy lands.

Mr. Hutchinson said his object as a stranger was not to carry off their principal prize; but to endeavour to prove to the Sussex farmers that it was possible for them to work with only two horses, where they now had four. Mr. Blacker, who had done much good for Ireland by improvements, which he had introduced in the general system of cultivation, had sent him here to ascertain if this plough could be adapted to work in this country to advantage;—and he did not see why it should not answer generally;—for they all saw with how little draught his horses ploughed. He did not intend to throw the slightest imputation on the judges, who he was sure had done their duty conscientiously; but if the lots which had been placed before his had been judged in Ireland, they would have been judged to be inferior; because in that country the rule of ploughing is, that the soil should be turned square—as broad as high in the furrow, in order to offer the best facilities for sowing. Mr. H. concluded by expressing his acknowledgments for the honor done him.

Mr. Waters said he thought it was not fully understood w' ether these premiums were intended for the masters or the men.

The Chairman said, although the premiums were originally given to the masters, it was pretty well understood that they would go to the men. He and Mr. Hall had both promised their premiums to the ploughman (applause). However, he thought that £10 was perhaps too large a sum to be given in one premium to a labourer, and he should therefore propose that on any future occasion, if the premiums were to be given to the men, they should be divided into smaller sums—beginning at £6 for instance.

Mr. King said the principle object of their meeting was more for the purpose of testing the different descriptions of ploughs, than for trying the skill of the men.

Mr. Pagden observed that Mr Hutchinson had certainly exhibited some good workmanship; but in his opinion the error was that the furrows had been set right on edge, so that vegetation had not been destroyed in the sod, and the grass would spring up between them

Mr. Hutchinson said his chief object was to get his work as upright as possible, in order to form a good comb to cover the seed when sown. He had laid his land on a proper angle, to prevent the seed from getting through between the furrows.

Mr. Pagden said one-third of the seed would go under the furrow and not come up at all. He would not have his land ploughed with the Scotch plough, even if it were done for nothing.

Mr. King said that opinions of ploughing were doubtless influenced by prejudice as much as on other subjects. He would himself rather have his land ploughed after his own notion, than have it done, even gratuitously, in any other mode. But he must own that Mr. Hutchinson's ploughing was "not so bad." He agreed too with Mr. Hutchinson, that the sharper the angle could be got after the land was turned, the more easily and effectually would the harrow catch it (hear). For his own part, he would certainly sooner sow corn upon the land ploughed by the iron plough that day, than he would upon that done by Lady Webster's. There was 3 to 4 more grit (as we understood) upon the former. This he would willingly allow; but he could not subscribe to the notion that the Sussex farmers had in all cases been keeping four horses where two would have sufficed. Where stony lands and hills occurred, it was impossible that the Scotch plough, or any plough without wheels, would be efficient; in some soils it would not even make a furrow. The land to-day had been favourable to the Scotch plough, and was any thing but a specimen of the difficulties of soil which Sussex farmers had to contend with. If Mr. Hutchinson would come over to his farm, he would entertain him as hospitably as he could, and prove to him, moreover, that there was land which his plough could not touch.

In the course of the evening Mr. Hurst accepted the challenge of Mr. Blacker, to plough with the Armagh plough and two horses, against any other plough and four horses.

Mr. Joseph Elder also challenged any gentleman present to plough an acre of ground, and sow the sames for five pounds. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Thomas Pagden, of Chilver-bridge, and the parties are to plough and sow an acre each upon each farm.

From the account given in the *Agricultural Express*, it appears that a very considerable discussion took place as to the correctness of the principle upon which the premiums were awarded, in which Mr. Hutchinson endeavoured to show the superiority of what is called square ploughing, viz., when the furrow is inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, by which means each succeeding furrow rests one-half on that which precedes it, showing at the surface of each furrow slice, a right angle, resembling the ridge stone of the roof of a house; by this means the one furrow is pressed sufficiently against the other to prevent the seed from falling down between; and a comb, or, as Mr. King expresses it, a sufficient *grit* is provided to roll over upon the seed and cover it effectually; so that the braird ought to come up as if the seed had been sowed by a drilling machine. We give an extract from the account in the *Agricultural Express*, on this part of the discussion:

Mr. Hutchinson said that it was gratifying to him, as a stranger, to have so many expressions of kindness bestowed upon him. His object in visiting this part was more to see the country and its agriculture than with any desire to carry away the prize, and to see if the plough which had been sent there could be made to plough the Sussex land, and he had not been convinced to the contrary. The manner of judging the merits of ploughing in this country differed from that in Ireland; there, the nearer the ridges were left square the better was the ploughing considered.—He should feel obliged to the stewards to inform him where he had failed; he asked this merely for information, for he did not impugn the judgment of the judges, who, he felt satisfied, had decided with great correctness as regards their system of ploughing.

This question was answered by Mr. Pagden, who stated that he objected altogether to Mr. Hutchinson's setting the edge, for if it stands six weeks it will be a complete meadow, and three harrows upon the other lands would do more than five would upon his; he would not have the Scotch plough upon his land if it were worked gratuitously.

Mr. Hutchinson said the object in his country was to throw the ridges up in such a manner that both sides should slope alike.

Mr. Pagden said the grand fault in ploughing was not completely turning the land.

Mr. Hutchinson—On the other hand, does not the square furrow form a cover for the seed?

Mr. Pagden—Certainly, if you turn the land precisely so that the seed cannot get away, but nearly a third of the seed would go down between the furrows and never come up.

Mr. Hutchinson—Not if they are properly turned and close.

Mr. Pagden—But that is not the case.

Mr. King stated that he did not think Mr. Pagden's objection was so great as he stated, for he thought that four of the ploughs used to-day did their work very much worse than the Armagh plough. He (Mr. King) understood Mr. Hutchinson to say that the sharper the angle of the ridge, the more grit was obtained by the harrow; and he (Mr. King) would rather sow sow corn after Mr. Hutchinson's plan, than after land ploughed by Lady Webster's plough.

Mr. Pagden—That is not my opinion.

Mr. King thought that with strong land they could not with the Scotch plough get a furrow at all. There was land which they could not do justice to without the wheel-plough and four horses.

Mr. Hutchinson speaks with the greatest gratitude of the kind treatment he met with, and the attention shown to him during the whole time he stayed; and, never having been from home before, he seems to have conducted himself with great propriety in submitting, with a good grace, to a judgment which he thought, and which we believe, to have been decidedly in opposition to the most fundamental principles of good ploughing; when challenged by Mr. Hurst, he, with very great tact, gave his reason privately, that he thought it useless to accept it where a decision was to be made on such principles. He, however, expressed his readiness to go and plough any where he was required, stating that he had been merely sent by Mr. Blacker to try whether the plough he had recommended would plough the stiff soil of Sussex with a pair of horses. He accordingly accepted Mr. King's invitation and went to his farm. He states, that on going to where Mr. K.'s ploughs were at work, that gentleman said they would pass through the field of stiff clay he had alluded to at the dinner, and when they came into it he asked him if he had a mind to try what he could do with it—the field was encumbered with heaps of stones, collected at different intervals, which left open spaces of only a few perches—upon one of which he made a trial, and found the pair of horses could plough it without difficulty. They then went to where Mr. King's ploughs were going with four horses in each, and Mr. K. desired him to try what kind of a furrow he could make alongside, and he asserts that Mr. King would not then say but his furrow was just as deep and as good as the others in every particular. The machine for trying the draft was then applied, and was attached to his plough, being tied by a string, and he ploughed for some time, the index showing a steady draft of, as near as possible, 4 cwt. But when the machine was tied with the same string to the other plough it broke immediately—and when it was afterwards secured to the plough, the index pointed to 8 cwt., which was the utmost the index was calculated for, or it might perhaps have been more. He, therefore, thinks he has a right to take credit for having shown that the Armagh plough could work in the very stiffest soil shown to him, and that he had made good what Mr. Blacker had conjectured; that a good pair of horses might plough where four horses and two bullocks were employed. He complains much of the crowd which followed him when ploughing for the premiums, as they trampled down and spoiled the look of his work; but it arose from curiosity, and from no wish to injure him.

Good ploughing being the very foundation of all agriculture, we have gone into a more minute account of this than any other subject would have induced us to do, but we have no doubt our readers will not think the pains we have taken to give all the details, to have been ill-bestowed; and we cannot conclude this article without testifying our high respect for the liberality and public spirit of the Sussex landed proprietor, at whose expense this trial has been made. We confidently predict that a few more ploughing matches of the same kind would banish from England the heavy implement which now appears to be such a favourite there. It is but doing justice to say that the plough sent by Mr. Blacker, and which it appears was drawn by a draft of 4 cwt. when the large Sussex plough required 8 cwt., was made by Mr. James Scott, of Lurgybuoy, within about a mile and a half of Markethill. The plan is originally taken form the Scotch model, with Kippy's mould board; but there is some alteration in the latter which makes it run lighter and wear more evenly.

Being much interested for our countryman, Mr. Hutchinson, as an Armagh small farmer, we have applied to Mr. Blacker, who has most readily allowed us to state his entire approbation of his conduct throughout, and that it was likewise very highly approved of by the landed proprietor at whose application he had been sent. He also entirely approved of his refusing to accept of any challenge from Mr. Hurst, when the decision was to be made on Mr. Pagden's principles.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received from Mr. Blacker a letter, addressed by him to Mr. Stephens (Editor of the Highland Society's Periodical, *The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, and who is himself a practical Agriculturist), upon the subject above alluded to, which, together with the answer of that gentleman annexed thereto, we now subjoin.

Mr. Stephens' own opinion would generally be considered decisive of the point at issue, but the authorities he refers to must be considered to set the matter completely at rest, and to establish the principle contended for by our countryman, Mr. Hutchinson, and which is indeed so universally admitted in these counties, that we never heard of the opposition doctrine being contended for until the present occasion. The following is the letter of Mr. Blacker.

"March 10, 1837.

"My Dear Sir—I have a difference of opinion with some agriculturists in the south of England, in regard to the precise angle at which the furrow should be laid over in ploughing out of lea; and I want you to give me your opinion on the subject, and if you can procure me also the opinion of Professor Low, Mr. Smith, of Deanston, or any one whose name is known to the world, and also the reason upon which the decision is formed, you will oblige me much by sending me this, if you can, annexed to this statement.

"Yours, most truly,

WM. BLACKER.

"Henry Stephens, Esq., editor of the Highland Society's Journal, *The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

"Edinburgh, Redbrae Cottage, 18th March, 1837.

"My Dear Sir—The furrow slice should *always* be laid over at an angle of 45 *degrees*, and the mould board of the plough is made expressly for that purpose. This angle is desirable in every state of land, but it is most easily observed in ploughing up lea. There are several reasons for preferring this angle to every other. The furrow slice in lea if laid over at a *higher* angle than 45 would stand *too upright* for one slice to clap close to another, and thereby bury much of the seed between the slices; besides the opening formed by the removal of such a furrow slice would be *too narrow* for the *plough* to pass through without much friction; if laid over at a *smaller* angle than 45, the furrow slices would be *too flat*, and not sufficiently cover each other, so as to afford the harrows enough of soil to cover the seed. Besides flat furrow slices being *too broad*, and too much drawn down the sides of each other, afford unequal resistance to the foot of the horse, which, when dragging the harrow over such ploughing, will walk with labour and inconvenience to himself. The plough, in turning over *too broad* a slice, will leave a portion of the bottom of the furrow to the right hand untouched by the feather of the sock, and hence the ploughing in that case cannot be *clean*. *Too upright* a furrow gives easy access to drought to its bottom; and *too flat* a one retains surface water. The angle of 45 not only avoids *all* these inconveniencies, but *ensures* the opposite properties. Besides, it can be easily demonstrated, mathematically, that *that angle* exposes the *greatest extent of surface to the sun and air*.

"All these properties of ploughing are so well understood in this country, that reference to the opinion of particular individuals is not requisite; nevertheless I may mention that the opinion of Professor Low may be perused in his Elements of Practical Agriculture, in which the demonstration of the problem alluded to above will be found; as also in Brown's Treatise on Rural Affairs, which latter is just the article on agriculture, in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, in a separate form.

"Hoping that what I have stated is comprehensible, I remain your's very truly,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Newry Telegraph.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PROTESTANT EMIGRATION COMMUNITY.

The Commissioners for Emigration to South Australia have transmitted Extracts of Letters from Emigrants to the above Community, and from which we give the following very interesting particulars:—

"Nepeau Bay, Kangaroo Island,

"14th Sept., 1836.

"I am sure you will be glad to hear that we arrived here safely after a long but calm and pleasant passage. We got off the western coast of Kangaroo Island the beginning of last week, after a favorable run from Rio. It appears to me, that no land can present a safer or pleasanter entrance from the sea than does this of my adoption. Three ships of the Company (South Australian, Capital £500,000) for the whale, seal, and common fishery, were here before us, and the manager has made a temporary settlement on the south western shore of Nepeau Bay—the soil is a light black loam, of a rich and productive quality; the land might be cleared with very little difficulty, as the vegetation, though luxuriant, consists generally of flowering shrubs and plants. I went to a place occupied and cultivated by two of the sealers (some of whom have been there these fifteen or eighteen years); the land we passed over was of a rich light loam, and in other parts clay. The spot I alluded to, as cultivated by the sealers, is fine land, with some splendid timbers upon it; they have about five acres under cultivation, and grow potatoes, cabbage, water melons, onions, wheat and barley; the vegetables are all good, their wheat is excellent, although grown five successive years without changing the seed, in the same land weighing 64lbs to the bushel, and they got last year 70 bushels to about 1½ acres.

"Captain returned two days ago from the main land, and reports that Col. Light is about thirty miles up Gulf St. Vincent, the account he gives of the main is most gratifying, and I think he may be depended on, as he is a native of Van Diemen's land, has resided in New South Wales, and possesses land in both.

"The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where we are bivouacking is most excellent; the sealers whom we came to seek have a spot under cultivation, in which there is wheat growing, it looks in the most flourishing condition; there are also all kinds of vegetables."

"22d Sept., 1836, West of Kangaroo-Head, Hog Bay.

"I have been walking the last two hours about the neighbourhood, the land is very beautiful, extending along the sea shore and back to the hills, there is a natural grass upon it, which is very sweet, and would, doubtless, in its present natural shape, feed cattle. From what I have seen of the soil, and from the comparisons which the sealers and Captain Martin (who from his long residence in Australia, is a competent judge) have been able to make, I feel thoroughly assured that we shall find our expectations, in that respect fully realized."

"Backstairs, Passage Schooner,

"John Pirce, 28th September, 1836.

"I have only just returned from the main after a trip of eight days, and have been thirty miles up from Cape Jervis, and am very much pleased with the land; it is as good as man could wish, and I think I may say, as he could have; it is not much wooded except in parts where the blue gum has (a sign of good land) grown in great luxuriance; there are vallies stretching away for miles, and as far as land can make the colony prosper, I have not the slightest doubts."

(FROM ANOTHER.)

"Remember me to ——, who, being a Botanist, would be delighted with the country, the specimens are numerous and beautiful."

CHINA.

EXPULSION OF THE MERCHANTS FROM CANTON.

A most extraordinary edict, dated Taoukwang, Nov. 23, 1836, appears in the papers brought by the *Hellas*, which has arrived at Dublin, ordering the barbarian merchants, Jardine and others, to quit Canton within half a month. We have no room for the document, which is addressed to the Hong merchants; the following extracts will show the cause of offence, and the order for departure:—"The said barbarian merchants, Jardine and others, have many years resided at Canton—and can it be for no purpose? It is made clear (by your statement) that there are receiving ships in the outer seas; that there is a clandestine trade carried on, and treasure is oozing out of the country; that many native vessels go out to sea (to the receiving ships), and that there are also smugglers employed in the trade. Now if the evils are without (the boundaries of the empire), how is it that formerly there have been so many cases detected in this city? You affirm that there are instances of seizure of opium; but that many are without, and few within, our jurisdiction. The orders are the most peremptory; when they reach you, instantly transmit them to the barbarian merchants, Jardine, Innes, Dent, and Turner, and to those come more recently, Framjee, Merwamjee, Dadabhoy, Gordon, and Whiteman, that they may all obey. If their business be very important, half a month will be allowed them to pack up and move out of the provincial city, and embark in one of their own, or some other ships going to sea and return home. They are not to be permitted to loiter and linger. If they have any business that cannot be completed within the half month, they at the expiration of that period, must go to the Macao for a little time, and their accounts be left in your hands; and as soon as all their affairs are settled, they must return to their country. They must not be permitted to stay at Macao as long as they please, in opposition to the existing laws. If they presume to be insolent, and act haughtily, and will not listen to our kind words, and obstinately refuse to go the path we point out, the celestial dynasty will not heed the consequences. The laws will be maintained; and there is reason to fear the said barbarians will find it hard to get back to their country. The houses in the Greek factory and in several other hongs will be taken and sealed up. There must be no failure."

HABITS OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.—The desultory habits of the Irish peasantry are very remarkable. However urgent the demands upon them for exertion—if, as in the present season, their crops are rotting in the fields from excessive wet, and every moment of sunshine should be taken advantage of—still, if there be a market to attend, a fair or a funeral, a horse-race, a fight, or a wedding, all else is neglected or forgotten; they hurrey off in search of the excitements and the whiskey, which abounds on such occasions, and, with a recklessness hardly to be credited, at the moment they are complaining most loudly of distress they take the most certain steps of increasing it. Their fondness for ardent spirits is one cause of this; another, and probably the principal cause, will be found in their general position as part occupiers and part labourers. The work required upon their small holdings is easily performed, and may, as they say, "be done any day." Their work for wages is uncertain; hence arise a total disregard of the value of time, a desultory and sauntering habit, without industry or steadiness of purpose. Under these circumstances, it will not be matter of surprise that the heaviest share of the work falls upon females, who appear to do all the drudgery, and are commonly seen without shoes or stockings, while the men are in general supplied with both. Such is too generally the character, and such the habits of the Irish peasantry at the present day; and it may not be uninstructive to mark the close resemblance which they bear to the English peasantry in the pauperized districts under the abuse of the old Poor Law. Mendicancy and indiscriminate alms-giving seem to have produced the same results in Ireland that indiscriminate relief produced in England;—the same reckless disregard of the future—the same idle and disorderly conduct—the same proneness to outrage and resistance to lawful authority, having there characterized the English pauper which are now so generally characteristic of the Irish peasant. An abuse of a good law caused the evil in one case, and the removal of that abuse is now rapidly effecting a remedy. In the other case the evil appears to have arisen rather from the want than the abuse of a law; but the corrective for both will, it is believed, be found to be essentially the same.—*Nichol's Report on Poor Laws.*

THE PATTERN REPUBLIC.—"THE PEOPLE!"

We extract the following from the *Washington Sun* newspaper of the 18th ult., merely in justification of that profound admiration with which Mr. Hume and his fellow Radicals are continually glorifying that "cheap and happy" land—the United States of America:—

"FLOUR MOB IN NEW YORK.

"New York, Feb. 14, 1837.

"Since I last wrote you, our city has been a scene of riot and disturbance, disgraceful, perhaps, beyond any precedent. The call of the meeting in the Park yesterday, of which I told you in my letter of last evening, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, brought together 2000 or 3000 persons, more than half of whom were foreigners of the very lowest class—poor, idle, degraded, drunken, and helpless. The cold weather, wind, and excitement, and the character of the multitude assembled, prevented all order. The crowd collected in some half dozen groups of 200 or 300 each, and were each addressed by some selected leader. The origin of the mob may be traced to the following placard which has been posted upon all the public places of the city for several week's past:—

BREAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL!

THEIR PRICES MUST COME DOWN!

The Voice of the People shall be heard, and will prevail! The People will meet in the PARK, *Rain or Shine*, at 4 o'clock, on Monday Afternoon,

To inquire into the Cause of the present unexampled Distress, and to devise a suitable Remedy. All friends of Humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend.

Moses Jaques,	Dan'l Gorham,
Paulus Held,	John Windt,
Dan'la. Robertson,	Alex'r' Ming, jun.
Warden Hayward,	Elijah F. Crane.

"To call a populace together at a season like the present, when the whole poor of the city are suffering, on a subject of bread, was well calculated to inflame their passions. The meeting was held, and some two or three thousand assembled. What the proceedings were we have not heard. As soon as the meeting dissolved many of the persons present assembled together, and repaired to Eli Hart and Co.'s store, where they congregated into a formidable mob. It is well known that Mr. Hart, although only an agent, has his large stores filled with several thousand barrels of flour—they soon demolished the doors, and began turning the barrels of flour into the street, breaking in the heads and scattering the contents to the winds.—Some were engaged in rolling it away, others in filling their bags and boxes, and running with it in every direction. Most of it, however, was thrown into the street, and opposite to the store the flour was knee deep.

"A great number of barrels of flour were rolled out of the second story windows and dashed to atoms. The mob had entire possession of the premises until after 7 o'clock. The police officers, to the number of a dozen or two, repaired to the spot, but were driven off with some injury. The mob were, so far as we could observe, the whole of them foreigners. From 50 to 100 were active athletic men, using their utmost exertions to destroy property. They were, however, surrounded by perhaps 500 others not so active, but who rendered every aid and assistance.

"The mob retained entire possession of Hart's store unmolested until they were satisfied. They then raised a shout of 'Meech,' no doubt intended for Messrs. A. B. Meech and Co., flour merchants, on the opposite side of the town—viz. at the corner of Broad and Water-streets. On taking their circuit, however, they came to the store of S. H. Herrick and Co., on the corner of Water-street and Coenties slip, and seeing a sign of flour store, they commenced throwing a volley of brickbats through the second story windows; they then obtained a long ladder, and with the ends broke into the store, and rolled some 30 or 40 barrels of flour into the street. While they were engaged at this point, a sufficient number of citizens had started *en masse* from the hall, with all the aldermen and assistants, and some peace officers at their head, went down to Hart's store, where they put the premises under the care of watchmen.

"The mob at Herrick's store got news of the force of the civil authority, and immediately dispersed. A large number of persons were apprehended in the street, with bags and boxes of flour, and lodged in Bridewell, but none of the ringleaders, or very few, were captured. At about seven o'clock, the military, which the mayor had ordered out, assembled, but before they reached the hall, the citizens had effectually put down the mob. We should judge that at Mr. Hart's store some 200 or 300 barrels had been destroyed. We fear, this, however, was not his worst loss. His counting room was completely riddled—every book and paper that they could lay their hands on was destroyed. We had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the whole mob, and are convinced that five muskets at Mr. Hart's store would have checked the riot—one ball would probably have dispersed the rioters. We have no doubt that the call made at the head of this article has been the whole cause of the disturbance; and we have not any doubt that had our police been as efficient as they ought to have been, it would have been suppressed in a few moments.

"A great force of military and peace officers were on duty during the night, but the city was perfectly quiet.

"Rumours are floating about the city to-day that a second attack will be made this evening upon the large flour establishments of the city. The rioters I hope and am assured will meet with a warm reception."

HAPPINESS ATTAINABLE AT EVERY SEASON.

A very prevalent cause of the unhappiness of so many in mature life exists from our fixing the thought, wish, passion, and pursuit, on something which is not in our possession, and which we cannot command, or which is really unattainable by the individual who cherishes the desire. It is the general misfortune not to be content with what we have; not to see or cultivate the sources of comfort which, in our personal circumstances, may be realized; and not to value what we are enjoying, because we have it, and by the daily use of it becoming indifferent to it, till we learn its importance by its departing from us. If every one would but study to extract pleasure from their means of pleasure, however humble, and to be as happy as it is in their power to make themselves in their situation, without looking at other means of gratification which are not within their reach, all would experience a comfortable manhood, and learn, from their own sensations, that every one may be in this agreeable condition. The apostle presents to us the true and golden rule on this subject—"for I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content." On this principle we shall find, that we may all sing with sincerity the sensible old song—

My mind to me a kingdom is,
Such perfect joy therein I find.

Every class of life may, by this means, be the builders of their own happiness here, in a much greater degree than most believe; and we may all make ourselves as joyous in a cottage as in a palace. How often have travellers verified this possibility! And we should all remember, that we are but sojourners and travellers here. Life is a journey; our habitations in it our inns, and we are all moving with various speed to a permanent home, which will be a paradise to every being, if we will take the trouble, not overburdensome, to make it so to us. But, is every manhood thus happy? Is it not the complaint and the experience, that it is accompanied with disease, trouble and sorrow, anxieties and vicissitudes? Certainly it has these visitants; and we all, in great diversities of degree and mode, have to receive and to endure them. But there are evils, which arise from the actions and conduct of others, by which we are affected, or by our own mismanagement, or by that state of things which, as man has shaped his social world in disregard or opposition to better laws or principles, he has brought upon himself. We are all living and walking in a labyrinth and intanglement of human things, which human errors and follies have been for ages creating and continuing and by which the divine formations and provisions for our benefit, are every day and hour counteracted. The natural is chequered and saddened greatly by the artificial.—*Sharon Turner.*

The frost on Thursday night, was more severe in many places than it had been known to be in the depth of winter within the last ten years.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.—The Editor of the *Boston Gazette* says that the history of James H. Caldwell is somewhat singular and eventful. He was first introduced to this country in the year 1817, by the late Joseph George Holman, then manager of the Charleston (South Carolina) theatre. Prior to his appearance at Charleston he was a leading light comedian at Bath, Bristol, and Manchester, but had not reached London. Mr. Holman made him a conspicuous man at his theatre at Charleston, he became popular with the people, quarrelled with the manager, got up a riot, which resulted in the destruction of the theatre, subsequently wounded Holman in a duel at Sullivan Island, then appealed to the public, and took a triumphant benefit. Immediately after this affair he married a lady of fortune in Fredericksburg, Virginia; became manager of the theatre there, failed, migrated to New Orleans, and took possession of the American theatre in that city; shortly afterwards took a contract to light the city with gas, realised a princely fortune, became a banker, and is now one of the principal lions of the day. He still plays the manager, and occasionally appears on his own stage. His rise and fortune are singularities in the history of the drama.

KILKENNY PIGS.—One night in the early part of the week a farmer, residing in an adjoining village, inconsiderately put a cow, on the eve of calving, into a barton with a lot of hungry pigs, and on going the following morning to look after the hopes of the family, he found the voracious swine had not only eaten up the new born calf, but had finished the cow also, leaving nothing but the horns and the tail. We do not vouch for the whole truth of the story.—*Dorset Chronicle.*—[Further accounts state that on the succeeding morning, when the farmer again visited his pigs, he discovered that they had, during the night, devoured one another; the only vestiges of their having existed being a number of tails and teeth, which had proved too hard for digestion.—*Express Edition.*]

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY.—Among the novelties reported at the last anniversary of the British Association were the following:—The idea of certain astronomers, and among others, of Herschel, that the nebulæ in the milky way are supposed to be a sort of spawn (as a gardener would say) of future planets; that the metals in metallic veins are created by electricity and magnetism; that any temperature may be produced on the surface of the earth by drawing heat from the interior, which is supposed to be a mass of liquid fire; that precious stones of every description may be created by chemical and magnetical influence, &c.; that the cow-fish (*Manita* fluviatilis,) which lives partly on water, and partly on land, "might become the universal food of mankind," and be found a good substitute for turtle, &c.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

SENTRY CATS.—Robert Brook, Esq., of Melton Lodge, near Woodbridge, has four or five cats, each with a collar, and light chain and swivel, about a yard long, with a large iron ring at the end. As soon as the gooseberries, currants, and raspberries begin to ripen, a small stake is driven into the ground, or bed, near the trees to be protected, leaving about a yard and a half of the stake above ground; the ring is slipped over the head of the stake, and the cat, thus tethered in sight of the trees, no birds will approach them. Cherry trees and wall-fruit trees are protected in the same manner as they successively ripen. Each cat, by way of a shed, has one of the largest-sized flower-pots laid on its side within reach of its chain, with a little hay or straw in bad weather, and her food and water placed near her. In confirmation of the above statement it may be added, that a wall of vines, between two hundred and three hundred yards long, in the nursery of Mr. Kirke, at Brompton, the fruit of which, in all previous seasons, had been very much injured by birds, was, in 1831, completely protected in consequence of a cat having voluntarily posted himself sentry to it.—*Trans, Horticultural Society.*

DISTRESS OF THE POOR.—Many families in this town and county are and have long been in a miserable condition, numbers being on the verge of starvation, owing to want of employment and dearness of the commonest food. We are credibly informed that in the small village of Lurganboy, near Manorhamilton, between 15 and 18 families have barely subsisted on one meal a day only—a scanty fare of bad potatoes—since last Christmas; the heads of those starving families used occasionally to earn 8d. per day, but they had no sort of employment last winter. How long will these crying evils resound in the ears of our flinty-hearted rulers, without a remedy being devised! Place, emolument, and patronage, with a recklessness of future events, strikingly illustrate the career of the Whig ministry.—*Sligo Journal.*

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF DUELLING.—The brave Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp, who was a large heavy man, was challenged by a thin active French officer. "We are not upon equal terms with rapiers," said Van Tromp, "but call on me to-morrow morning, and we will adjust the affair better." When the Frenchman called, he found the Dutch Admiral bestriding a barrel of gunpowder. "There is room enough for you," said Van Tromp, "at the other end of the barrel; sit down, there is a match, and as you were the challenger, give fire." The Frenchman was a little thunderstruck at this terrible mode of fighting, but as the Dutch Admiral told him he would fight in no other way, terms of accommodation ensued.—*Gilpin.*

WALKING.—Walking is the best possible exercise; habituate yourself to walk very far. The Europeans value themselves on having subdued the horse to the use of man, but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by the use of this animal. No one has occasioned so much the degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in a day, for a long journey, as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and he will tire the best horses. A little walk of half an hour in the morning, when you first rise, is advisable. It shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.—*Jefferson's Memoirs.*

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BATH.—The above named Nobleman expired at his residence, in Grosvenor-street, on Monday evening, in his 73d year.—His Lordship has been for some time seriously indisposed with dropsy, but his death was rather unexpected.

A Neapolitan journal states that a young Frenchman had thrown himself into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, in consequence of a female dancer of the theatre San Carlos having turned a deaf ear to the passion with which she had inspired him.

An unfortunate man named Robert Fitzgerald, an attorney, went to bed on Wednesday night in his lodgings, Bride-street, Dublin, in a state of intoxication, and was found dead in the morning.

DUKE OF YORK'S MONUMENT.—The long-talked-of monument to the late Duke of York is soon likely to grace our metropolis. The Victoria steamer has brought from London the pedestal for this undertaking. It is of wrought bronze, and measures eight feet in height, with an inscription to the memory of the late Commander-in-Chief. No site being yet fixed upon, the artist has not transmitted the statue, which is now finished, and of the same material, until the Committee procure a suitable situation for it.—The pedestal, which weighs from two to three tons, arrived in Edinburgh on Friday.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

LORD DURHAM.—It appears by the *Tyne Mercury* that its paragraph about Lord Durham was copied from a Leeds paper, which Leeds paper is supposed to have copied it from some London paper, which London paper—we will mention when we hear it. At present it would seem that the Yorkshire wise-acres have been hoaxed by some knowing one who is "farther north." It will be curious if it should turn out that a Cockney has taken in both.—*Times.*

GENTLEMEN.—The only way to be a gentleman is to have the feelings of one—to be gentle in its proper acceptation, to be elevated above others in sentiment rather than situation, and to let the benevolence of the heart be manifested in the general courtesy and affability of the demeanor.—*Horace Smyth.*

PURSUITS OF LIFE.—A man is thirty years old before he has any settled thoughts of his fortune. It is not completed before fifty—he falls a building in his old age, and dies by the time his house is in a condition to be painted and glazed.

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, April 5, 1837.