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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Monday, April 17.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Sir H. HARDINGE rose and directed the attention of the house to the motion of which he had given notice, for an address to his Majesty, praying that the order in council granting royal license to British subjects to enlist into the service of the Queen of Spain, might not be renewed after expiring on the 10th of June next; and further, that the marine forces of his Majesty may not be employed in the civil contest now prevailing in Spain, otherwise than in that naval co-operation stipulated for under the treaty. The right honorable baronet commenced by saying that he would not trouble the house by many lengthened remarks, as the motion required no apology on his part; nor would he at all enter into any discussion respecting the merits of the quadruple treaty, because the honorable member for Hertford (Lord Mahon) had anticipated him there, and because the noble lord opposite (Lord Palmerston) himself had never justified any order in council; indeed had never yet assumed that the treaty alluded to had grown out of an order in council. The observations he (Sir H. Hardinge) had to make related to a mere question of policy, which he considered had placed the character of the country at stake, that it became a matter of much more importance than any other. The system upon which the warfare in Spain was carried on appeared to him most unsatisfactory, for by it the noble lord (the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) had very much implicated the national character; and the more so by allowing 10,000 men, British subjects, to enter into the service of the Queen of Spain for pay—a circumstance which he was sorry to think had much tarnished the military glory and character of the country (hear). The noble lord may disclaim all connexion with either success or failure, but it was impossible for him to do so upon fair grounds (hear, hear). Although all the troops in the service of the Queen of Spain wore a Spanish uniform, and fought under Spanish colours, it was impossible for Englishmen not to know that the larger portion of them were British subjects, and knowing that to sympathise with them. He was aware that the noble lord opposite, and those who acted with him, deeply deplored the sin of shedding the blood of other men in a war like that now carrying on in Spain; that the noble lord, and others on his side of the house, deplored the atrocities which were daily taking place in consequence of that war, he (Sir H. Hardinge) did not doubt; but still those atrocities were continued, the war was carried on as it had been begun, without a rational excuse (hear, hear). The independence of Spain was not at all affected in the first instance, nor was it now, by these proceedings; in short, the war in Spain appeared more as if arising from the individual act of the noble lord (hear, hear). With whom, he would ask, were we now making war? for it was necessary to ask that question (hear, hear). He (Sir H. Hardinge) had lived two months in the north of Spain, where the cause which provoked the present war was said to have originated; a more quiet, orderly, or loyal people he never met or lived amongst (hear, hear). Therefore the war could not have originated on their account; but he would not let the house rest satisfied with his own individual opinion of the good character of the people of the North of Spain—he would refer the house to what had been said and written of them by John Adams, the late President of the United States. He said of the people of the Basque Provinces, that in all Europe there was no people who had greater claims to the sympathies of a free nation; that they, amidst the strife, the rise and fall of other states, had preserved their genius, their laws, language, religion, and manners; they were brave and hardy, and for two thousand years had maintained the best reputation for soldiers and sailors; and, continued President Adams, addressing the Americans, "in travelling through their territory, you fancy yourself in the little province of Connecticut" (hear). General Evans himself, in holding out in the first instance promises of pardon and so forth to the same people, said in his orders, that all Spain was anxious to possess the same liberty that the Basque Provinces enjoyed (hear). The authorities he had quoted proved that the noble lord's policy, instead of humanizing the war, had brutalized it, and that he should prove from General Evans himself. In that officer's first *reconnoissance* in front of Hernani, at the end of August, 1835, where the enemy was driven to the very walls of Hernani; in that retreat, what is called the Fernando regiment lost eight men, and the Carlists fourteen; these were taken as prisoners, but in both cases their lives were for a time spared; but, in the end, such was the exasperation raised in the minds of the Carlist soldiers, on seeing 10,000 foreigners, British subjects, hired to fight against them, that the soldiers taken prisoners were shot (hear). He could prove also, from the work of Major Richardson, one of the liberal party, as it was called, and an officer, be it remarked, who had served under General Evans, and was of course favorable to the cause he espoused; that officer—he meant Major Richardson—gave a particular account of the shooting of the above men, induced by the feeling to which he had just made allusion, namely, the presence of British soldiers fighting in a mercenary warfare; this was amply testified by the evidence of Captain Henningsen, who, in fact, recapitulated the observations of Major Richardson. The noble lord might argue that the present aspect of affairs in Spain was the effect of the Durango decree. He (Sir H. Hardinge) denied it was so; he detested that decree as much as it was possible for the noble lord or any hon. member on his side of that house (hear, hear). By that decree moral obligations had been violated to an extent which ought to incapacitate any sovereign from wearing a crown (hear, hear). He would repeat that the presence of British troops in Spain at the present juncture had been attended with the worst effects. The British soldiers themselves had been contaminated in a greater degree than had ever been known in the history of the country. Lured by example, they had been guilty of the greatest excesses.—But this was not all. In Vittoria seven hundred had perished in consequence chiefly of the non-fulfilment of the pledges and promises of the Spanish government. It was clear from the testimonies of all parties who had any opportunity of learning all the details of the melancholy subject, that these seven hundred men fell victims to the cruel want of faith on the part of the government of Spain—(hear). Major Richardson had given the loss at seven hundred men and forty officers. Captain Hall corroborated this assertion, imputing it to the bad season, want of proper food and clothing, and that, too, in the face of repeated applications on the part of General Evans; for he (Sir H. Hardinge) was willing to give that officer credit for the best feelings towards the troops under him (hear). He (Sir H. Hardinge) could not deprecate in language sufficiently strong the bad policy of permitting 10,000 British subjects to enlist in a foreign service, without the means of obtaining redress (hear). If the noble lord (Palmerston) chose to lower the character of this country by allowing British subjects to enlist in a foreign service, such as that of the Queen of Spain, like the Hessians and Swiss, it was his duty at least to obtain a capitulation as extensive and sure as the Swiss. Had he (Sir H. Hardinge) been placed under the same circumstances as General Evans had, although he did not mean to cast blame on that hon. and gallant officer, he would have brought them back.—Still, after the assurances conveyed to him by Col. Wylde and Colonel M'Dougal, subsequently to their return from Madrid, he could not blame General Evans. Why, what had been the fact? During the time the Legion had been in the neighbourhood of Vittoria, it had lost 700 men, and this had generally occurred in consequence of the want of every necessary. In the year 1813, with a loss of little more than half the number, a glorious victory had been achieved under the Duke of Wellington. He did not attribute these disasters to a want of courage in his countrymen; but the men had by ill-treatment lost the use of their limbs, and had became dispirited and afflicted for want of necessary clothing and rations. When he had the honour of serving his Majesty in Spain, a number of men had been stationed at Vittoria for upwards of two months, and they did not lose a single man. All this difference he certainly attributed to the treatment which they had received. There was further evidence of their ill-treatment, for when they returned to St. Sebastian they received no pay for three, four, or five months; this conduct on the part of the authorities in Spain had led the men into mutiny, and frequently insubordination day after day. Nothing could show more strongly the impolicy of bringing a large body of men together when they had not the means of properly feeding, clothing, and paying them; for it was well known that if they could not give a soldier what he called his rights, then a system of disobedience and disorganization commenced, which was sure to be followed by a want of confidence in their officers, and ultimate mutiny (hear).—Nor was this all. A difference of opinion had existed respecting the period of service for which the men had been engaged, and one regiment had in consequence been called upon to coerce another by threatening to fire on them.—The men of the Scotch regiment had contended that they were only engaged for one year, and upon insisting on their discharge, the 10th, or Irish Regiment, voluntarily offered to fire upon them, and the Scotch Regiment were forced on board ship at the point of the bayonet, and in this insulting and degrading manner had they been forced between two lines of Spanish troops on board. The men nevertheless insisted that they had only been engaged for one year, and that their time had expired; but the authorities at St. Sebastian contended that the men were enlisted for two years. The gallant general here read extracts from the work of Major Richardson, who had been very particular on this point; and he says, "that the general understanding was, that the men were engaged for one year only." Taking this to be the fact—and he had no reason whatever to doubt it—there was a violation committed on them by the Lieutenant-General. At length the 6th and 8th Regiments had become so refractory, that it was deemed advisable to get rid of them;—and the Lieutenant-General had applied for three hundred of them to be sent home, and three hundred others had been violently placed on board ship, when these disorders progressed, as they naturally would do under the treatment which the legion received; the 10th Regiment, which had subsequently offered to fire upon the Scotch regiment, held out a threat that if they were not settled with they would go over to Don Carlos (hear, hear). He (Sir Henry Hardinge) would not then offer an opinion whether the men had or had not a right to their discharge, but he would state that Major Richardson, who had been in his Majesty's service, and bore an excellent character, and who, it should be observed, was a staff officer in the legion, and had opportunities of knowing the fact, had said they had a right of retiring at the expiration of one year, and this would be borne out by the fact that the officers who had engaged at the same time were allowed to retire without being deemed or considered deserters. Under these circumstances he thought the conduct pursued towards these men had been most monstrous, and that a body of men should be raised by any government without the proper means of pay, clothing, and rations, was, to say the least of it, very discreditable. Then it might be recollected that 200 men had deserted from St. Sebastian under the impression on their minds that their time of service had expired; these poor fellows had been marched through France in detachments of thirty or forty as paupers, amidst the derision of the populace, marching through these roads which had borne along the victorious army of Britain on a former occasion. Was not this, he would ask, degrading to the country? Colonel Churchill, a brave and able officer, had also given his reason for quitting the Christino service. He stated that they had an empty chest, they had no rations, and the officers had lost the necessary control over the men, and consequently no subordination could be expected from men who were thus treated. He sympathised with the brave men he had commanded; but as he could see no reason to believe that these matters could be creditably settled, under all the circumstances, he was determined to relinquish the service he was in. In these sentiments he (Sir H. H.) most fully concurred with the gallant officer who had expressed them. These misfortunes were not ended here. The mutiny and demoralization of the troops at St. Sebastian were to such an extent as to be quite horrible, and the legion had in consequence become so brutalised that it was high time that the house interfered to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings. He regretted that he was obliged to mention these disagreeable circumstances; but it was absolutely necessary. He agreed with his right hon. friend the member for Tamworth, and the noble Lord Aberdeen in another place, when they said that this was a war of exasperation, and that exasperation had been increased by the British government allowing thousands of British troops to be employed in Spain. A very strong and humane appeal had been made to Lord Melbourne in the other house, relative to the continuance of this unholy war, when his lordship had said (so we understood) that the troops which had gone out would receive much about the same kind of education which other soldiers had received. He (Sir H. Hardinge) had been a long time in his Majesty's service, and he could not see the advantage such a warfare could be to the British army. It had been stated by a writer of a pamphlet, but he could not say who the writer was, although he might then be in the house (a laugh), that crosses and ribands, and other distinctive honors, might be distributed amongst the officers who embarked in this service; and it asks in continuation, why should the lower classes, if they think proper, be prevented from gaining an honest livelihood (ironical cheers)? In cases of cruelty the Spaniards had not been deficient. The case of Espartero in ordering ten Chapelgories to be shot, was one of that class of lessons he should regret to see followed by officers of our army (hear, hear, hear). To such demoralization and exasperation were the officers and men reduced in the Legion, the officers participating in the ill-feeling created by their disappointments and ill-treatment, that they had the night previous to the action of the 5th of May, according to the *Monthly Repository*—and he would not for the life of him make use of that or any other publication without being satisfied from inquiries that he had not been misled—after making various inquiries respecting the statement which had appeared in the *Monthly Repository*, he received an intimation from his hon. friend the member for Oxford that an officer was in town who had been in that action, and had requested an interview with him. This officer belonged to the Rifles, and had fully borne out the article to which he had alluded—that several commanding officers had, at twelve o'clock the night previous to the action of the 5th of May, addressed their men to the effect that they were going into action on the following morning, and they requested their men to skewer all the men in the Carlist service they could, and not to give pity or quarter even to the wounded, but to skewer them at all events. This order had been given in cold blood, and he had not the slightest doubt that the previous acts of the Christinos had been carried into effect and fully obeyed (hear, hear, hear). The gallant general then stated that Major Richardson, in his pamphlet, said that a heavy fire was kept up on the morning of the 5th of May, and the fourth and fifth regiments coming up unexpectedly, the Carlists being thunder-struck attempted to escape, but they were overtaken, and those who were not shot were bayoneted, and seventy officers and several hundred men were killed or wounded. Such conduct as this after all the experience he had in the service he had never witnessed, and he would say that he should not have brought it forward had not his Majesty's government obstinately refused to listen to the numerous demands upon them. Up to the 5th of May last year, General Evans, he would admit, had done everything that he could to humanise the war in Spain, still some of the general orders which had been issued by that officer subsequently he could not agree with. He (Sir Henry Hardinge) thought that he had shown sufficiently that the system which had been pursued ought to be put a stop to. The gallant general next alluded to what had fallen from Colonel Burchell, who had stated that this was not a war of honor, but a war of butchery, carried on against a free people, as free and independent a people, if not more so, than themselves. He called upon the noble lord to retrace his steps and revoke the order in council which had caused so much mischief. He had thus shown the progress of the mutiny which had occurred in consequence of the ill-treatment these victims had received in the British Legion; the want of pay, food, and clothing, and which had ultimately left them no confidence in their officers (hear). They might deny it as they would the British soldiers had been defeated and more disgraced than had occurred for the last 500 or 600 years (hear). He would not trouble them further respecting the Legion; but the British government had sent men of the royal artillery to the scene of action on the 16th of March, and the royal marines, to the number of 400, had been employed on the occasion. It had been stated, and which he believed to be a fact, that notwithstanding the Christino forces had been on that memorable day stationed within three miles of their magazine, they had no rations given to them except a ration of rum; and he verily believed that half the legion were intoxicated. This was of itself a most discreditable circumstance, and showed that there was a necessity, for our own credit, that the legion should be recalled, and be guaranteed to be properly treated by the noble lord until their return. If this conduct, was exemplification of the education which the noble lord intended to convey to the officers of the British army, the sooner it was put a stop to the better. Now look to the conduct of the legion on the 16th of March as contrasted with that of his Majesty's royal marines. The royal marines, under the judicious command of Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, had maintained the honor of the British service, they had nobly done their duty, and the royal artillery, amidst the panic which had taken place in the legion, although they were few in number, had given the greatest satisfaction (hear, hear). He did not for one moment doubt the valour of the officers and men of the legion; but the difference between the regular troops and the legion was, that the former were well treated, and consequently, had confidence in their officers, whilst the latter were ill-treated, and did not place confidence in their officers. Although he admitted the good conduct of his Majesty's troops, he contended that according to the quadruple treaty they had no right to be engaged as they had been. He would agree with the noble lord, that vessels of war had a right to anchorage off Passages, and that it might be desirable to hold some fort or battery by the marines for the purpose of protecting that anchorage ground, but there still was no pretence to say that 400 marines and 80 artillerymen in his Majesty's service, should be allowed to go into the interior seven miles. He could prove that the Royal Artillery, not the Marine Artillery, but the Royal Foot Artillery, under the command of Col. Colquhoun, were engaged in throwing shells into Hernani on March 16th, and which he contended was not according to the articles of the quadruple treaty (hear). The honorable and gallant general here read some of the articles of the quadruple alliance, to show that the French government had acted in strict accordance with the treaty, and that this country, on the contrary, had, by permitting our Royal Artillery to advance into Spain, and that they having, with four guns, taken up a position on the flank of the line, and thrown shot and shells into Hernani, that treaty had been violated. General Evans dispatched an order to the officer commanding the marines, but it came too late to carry the operation into effect, and his Majesty's forces were obliged to participate in the retreat, but without sharing in the panic. He had thus shown that his Majesty's land force was taken seven miles from its position into the country, to act with an army without any support from the naval force, and that they were ruled as if they were a part of the auxiliary force.—The noble lord (Lord Palmerston), however, had defined a naval force to be that which acted under the command of a naval officer (a laugh), and which relied on ships as their chief support, and that their nature was to be engaged in operations where ships were the chief feature. This definition was given before this battle had taken place, and he should like to know what definition the noble lord had now to give; or he should wish to know whether the chief feature in these operations was the navy (a laugh). Did his Majesty's force retire upon their ships? No; but upon San Sebastian. The noble lord had further said, that he adopted naval co-operation because thereby there was no interference in the internal affairs of the country. But he asked whether marching troops seven miles into the interior of a country was not internal intervention? He believed they had been employed under such circumstances that they were nearly captured. It was only the weary legs of the Carlists who had marched ten or twelve leagues before the battle, that prevented them from such a pursuit as to capture or destroy the whole force, whether the marines or the British auxiliaries. When Gomez, in his march through Spain, came to the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, and encamped there, the officers of the English garrison came out and visited the camp of Gomez, and on the same day an English ship in the bay of Algesiras fired upon Gomez's force, and killed an unfortunate officer. He saw a great anomaly in this (hear). When Lord Exmouth was in pursuit of a French vessel, and was firing upon her for the purpose of capturing her, and when he saw she had got so far into the port as that he could not take her, he cried out, with the true feeling of a British sailor, "Avast firing;" and he said that he would not occasion a useless loss of life when he could not realize any purpose (cheers). He considered that the house should insist upon a non-renewal of the order in council, and that the marines and navy should not be employed in such an unholy war (loud cheers). It was a most unholy and unchristian warfare. He would say nothing as to the military arrangements, or as to the capacity displayed by General Evans. That was not the place for military discussions. It was clear General Evans had behaved gallantly. He had only to deal with one point, namely, the mode in which the marines were employed. He implored them to check the noble lord (Palmerston) and the ministers in their reckless career (hear, hear). He called upon them to limit the assistance afforded to the treaty which his Majesty had been unfortunately induced to contract (loud and long-continued cheers). The right hon. and gallant baronet then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased not to renew the order in council of the 10th of June, 1835, granting his Majesty's royal licence to British subjects to enlist into the service of the Queen of Spain; which order in council will expire on the 10th of June next; and praying also that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the marine forces of his Majesty shall not be employed in the civil contest now prevailing in Spain, otherwise than in that naval co-operation which his Majesty has engaged to afford, if necessary, under the stipulations of the treaty" (cheers)

Sir S. CANNING seconded the motion.

Lord LEVESON said, the marines having been made available in the land service was supported by precedents, both under Lord Nelson and Sir Sidney Smith, and he believed that in the present instance the reason of their being so used was for want of proper succour. It was no proper policy for a country at peace not to be prepared for war—(loud cheers from the opposition.) He hoped the house would shew they were not indifferent to the contest, when that contest was one in which absolutism was struggling against constitutional government, and fanaticism against religion (cheers.)

Mr. WOOD felt convinced that the object of the right honorable gentleman's motion was meant for the purpose of strengthening the cause of Don Carlos, and supporting absolute monarchy. Honorable gentlemen ought to recollect that the foreign enlistment bill was passed for a temporary purpose, to protect Spain in the supply of men and arms; and this being the case, it could not be wondered now that it should be used for that purpose for the benefit of Spain. How could it be doubted the amount of naval co-operation which Spain had a right to receive? Most of the statesmen in Spain, and of the officers in the service of Spain, knew of the mode of co-operation which England had adopted in former periods, and had been eye-witnesses of it, standing side by side with the soldiers of Britain, and her seamen and marines acting then as they did now against the common enemy (hear, hear.) He would feel ashamed that any government of a naval country should restrict the opportunity for the display of our naval forces, which, after the stipulations that had been made would be a deeep stain upon the honor of the country. Such was the co-operation contemplated by the framers of the quadruple treaty; and under these circumstances he considered he had no other course to pursue than to resist the motion of the hon. and gallant officer (cheers.)

Lord F. EGERTON contended that the operations sanctioned by the present government were inconsistent with the policy advocated heretofore by those connected with the hon. gentleman opposite. He would say, that the bayonets were directed not against the foes of Spain, but against Spanish bosoms (hear, hear.) He would say also that it was impossible to obtain from the noble lord opposite the information, whether in the employment of our marines this country was at war or peace? (hear.) He thought that the whole circumstances were a cheat upon the country, and arose from a forced construction of the articles of the treaty and an undue interpretation of what was the meaning of naval co-operation (hear, hear.) What he would inquire, was the due complement of marines which should have been employed on board the vessels on the coast of Spain? The complement of the two steamers might be 30 to 40 marines—and how came it, then, that 400 marines were employed there? If this course were justified, he would ask why had not a battalion of the foot guards been employed? As for the artillery, they had not been accounted for at all (hear, hear.) Everything served to show the complicated nature of the transaction (hear.) In reference to the state of affairs between this country and Spain, he would say there was no more dangerous position than one of practical war and the preaching of neutrality (hear.) He wished that this country would do all in its power to procure a stable and strong government for Spain; but he would say that the present situation of Spain was that which existed in 1821, and which France interposed to put down (hear.) The inhabitants of the Basque provinces were firmly attached to their institutions, and he believed that even if they succeeded for a time in defeating them, they would rally round the root of the tree round which their ancestors had been assembled in council, and would greet with curses those who had endeavoured to crush them (hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—The noble lord, in allusion to a certain transaction, designates it as a cheat. But there were political cheats also (loud cheering from the opposition).—Yes, he would repeat it—there were also political cheats. Honorable gentlemen bring forward their motions under the pretence of consulting the national honor but in reality to promote the interests of that men, of whom, however, they had not either the candor or the hardihood to avow themselves the advocates (cheers.) That was what he called political cheating. Don Carlos would have been put down long since but for the assistance and supplies he received from the French frontiers. The contest in Spain was identical with the contest here—in Spain between freedom of conscience as yet scarcely developed, and tyranny, that in its infancy would strangle and crush it; and in this country between the same conflicting principles—between the despotism, mitigated as it may be and deprived of the barshness and hideousness of its aspect, and liberty that was growing more powerful. It was with this view he looked on the events now passing in Spain, and whenever he heard despotic principles advocated he would feel it his duty to stand forward to oppose them.

On the motion of Mr. Brotherton the debate was adjourned to next day.

ADJOURNED DEBATE—TUESDAY.

The adjourned debate on the Spanish question was then resumed.

Mr. MACLEAN first spoke. The character of the hon. and learned member's speech will, perhaps best be described, in the subsequent admission of Mr. Ward, that he not only possessed the most extensive knowledge on the affairs of Spain, but used on this, as on former occasions, in the most able and effective manner.

Mr. HENRY BULWER showed that he had yet much to learn as a diplomatist. The hon. member in the course of his observations, contrived to coin a word, which, which for aught we know, may be very good, but which did not apply to himself; he talked of something being *impressionable*.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS addressed the house at no great length, but in his usual sensible manner; and

Mr. HENRY GEORGE WARD was kind enough to say that he cast no imputation on the Duke of Wellington for his conduct during the Peninsular war.

Lord MAHON must have satisfied the house that in the selection of civil *employes* also no imputation could attach to the noble Duke.

Mr. GROVE PRICE, the old and zealous advocate of freedom of opinion for the people of Spain, sustained his well deserved character.

Mr. SHEIL, in his ordinary theatrical style, carefully avoided all reference to any thing in the shape of facts, but abounded in blunders. He unluckily stated for instance, that the mission of "the legion" was intended to secure the pacification of Spain. How well the experiment had succeeded, however, was proved by

Sir JOHN ELLEY, who showed that the mercinaries still occupied no more ground than on their arrival; notwithstanding the loss of some thousands of lives and the expenditure of more than half a million of British money.

The debate was then again adjourned, on the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON.

ADJOURNED DEBATE—WEDNESDAY.

Mr O'CAVE commenced the adjourned debate upon the subject of the contest in Spain. The hon. member commented upon the terms of he motion, which, he said, would have no other result than to excite mutiny and disobedience among the troops of General Evans, and injure that general's reputation. The political writers of the Tory Press had made every effort to seduce the soldiers from their duty, and he would contend that there was no foundation for the charges made against the general. The hon member then read several documents in defence of the British Legion in Spain, and argued strongly against the motion. That house had been styled an assembly of gentlemen, and he called upon it to prevent an unjust stigma from being cast upon Englishmen who were serving in support of liberal and constitutional principles. The hon. gentleman then said that before General Evans went out to Spain he had been offered £10,000; but he had refused to accept the sum which had been freely proposed to him (much cheering). The charges made against him were both frivolous and unjust—and, what was more, they were untrue (hear.) He admitted that the Legion had suffered a severe reverse; but let their successes be placed in the balance. Out of eight actions they had succeed in seven, and if they had lost a battle, he hoped, at least they had not lost their honour. General Harispe had given his opinion that the honour of the British Legion was unsullied. He deeply regretted that they were forced to go to France for an advocate of British soldiers, and he trusted the House of Commons would not agree to a motion which would throw a slur upon them. Let them not by their vote to-night aggravate their sufferings. He then alluded to Don Carlos, and expressed a hope that he would die a felon's death.

Sir H. HARDINGE rose to explain.

Mr. BARRON rose to order. The hon. and gallant officer was not confining himself merely to explanation, but was making a speech; and this was at least the tenth speech which he had made on the present question (hear, hear, and cries of chair.)

The SPEAKER observed that anything which the right honourable and gallant officer had himself said he was justified in explaining; but with respect to the conduct and character of Major Richardson, he apprehended that other persons were just as competent to speak to it as the right hon. and gallant officer.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE had not the slightest objection to submit to the correction of the chair; at the same time he thought the house would see that when the authority which he had quoted was called in question, it was very natural that he should rise (cries of no, order.)

Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE rose to order. He wished to ask the speaker what were the regulations of the house. He thought he had heard the speaker lay down the rule a few days ago, that it was not competent for an hon. member who had introduced a motion to speak more than once in the course of the debate, except in reply. He (Sir T. Troubridge) wished the speaker to say whether that was the rule or not? In asking this question he meant no disrespect to the hon and gallant officer.

Sir H. HARDINGE was sure that the house must be perfectly aware that as he had made his motion by way of amendment, he had no right to a reply. If he had had that right he should not have risen at the present moment. In answer, then, to the hon. member opposite (order.)

Mr. BARRON said it was quite obvious, from what the right hon. and gallant officer had himself stated, that he was taking an opportunity to make a reply which the house did not justify (order, order, chair, chair) He rose to order, and would appeal to the chair whether the right hon. and gallant officer was in order?

The SPEAKER repeated that the rule of the house was that if anything which the right hon. and gallant officer had himself stated was misrepresented by any hon. member, then he would be entitled to give an explanation as to that point; but the rule would not permit him to make additional remarks to his own former statement (hear).

Sir H. HARDINGE said that it was not usual for an honorable member to read a letter in reply to any speech which had been made by another honourable member, but he had made no objection to that course being taken by the honorable member for Tipperary; on the contrary, he thought it was only an act of justice to General Evans that it should be done, and instead of objecting to its being done, he was rather pleased, because it afforded him (Sir Henry Hardinge) an opportunity to explain; and he certainly was surprised that any honorable member should be so presumptuous as to ——(hear, hear order, order.)

Mr. BARRON—I presume to do my duty in this house, and I conceive it excessive impertinence on the part of the gallant officer (loud cries of order). I appeal to the house whether (order, chair) ——.

The SPEAKER was sure that the honorable member must feel that he had used an expression, which, on reflection, he would not have used towards any honorable member.

Mr. BARRON—If the gallant officer stands up and says that he does not mean that it was presumptuous in me to speak to order, I shall be satisfied; otherwise I shall be bound to take notice of it (hear, hear). It is not the first time I have seen this kind of conduct in this house on the part of the gallant officer.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE—I admit that it was possible to take offence at a persons manner as well as words; but I appeal to the house whether my manner was calculated to give offence? (hear, hear). I desire the house that it is farthest from my intention to offer anything in the shape of insult to any individual. At the same time, if I am guided by what was said (order, order). As to the expressions which have been used by the honorable member, for the present moment, I entirely pass them by (hear, hear, hear). The right hon and gallant officer then proceeded with his explanation of the observations he had made on General Evan's conduct.

Captain CURTEIS rose to order. He really thought that the gallant officer ought to give some explanation as to the word "presumptuous," which he had applied to an hon. member of that house (hear).

Sir CHARLES BURRELL was sure, after what the honorable and gallant officer had said, as to his not intending to give an honorable member offence, must be perfectly satisfactory to the hon. member (Mr. Barron) and to the house also (hear).

Major BEAUCLERK quite agreed with the honourable baronet, and was sure that the hon. member for Rye must feel satisfied with the explanation which the right hon. and gallant officer had made.

Lord PALMERSTON would not have risen but for some words which fell from the right hon. and gallant officer, when he declared that he should pass by the expressions of the hon. member for Waterford (hear). The right hon. and gallant officer, in making that statement, used the words, "at present." He would appeal to the right hon. and gallant officer, and to his honorable friend, whether, in the warmth of assertion which arose incidentally, both of them had not used, one towards the other, words which they would not probably, on cooler reflection, have used. The expression of the right hon. and gallant officer was certainly offensive in its nature; though he (Lord Palmerston) had no doubt that the right hon. and gallant officer did not mean it to be so. The words retorted by his hon. friend were also offensive, though he (Lord Palmerston) was equally sure that his hon. friend would not, knowingly, use any terms of provocation, or words that were offensive. He would, therefore, submit to the consideration of the house whether both the hon. members would not feel, upon consideration, that those words were what ought not to be used.

The SPEAKER said, that after what had occurred he should have been quite satisfied if the matter had been suffered to drop, had it not been for the expression used by the gallant officer, which had been alluded to by the noble lord.

Sir H. HARDINGE knew from experience how futile it was to waste the time of the house upon this kind of what he supposed he must call a point of honor. He hoped it was not necessary at his time of life to say much upon this subject (hear). But he could not help observing that before he made use of the expression presumptuous" a word which was not, be admitted, strictly parliamentary, the hon. member's manner towards him was not that which one member ought to use towards another. It was, however, useless to pursue the matter farther, and as far as he was concerned, having used the word "presumptuous," he should not found any proceedings on the expressions of the hon. member.

Mr. BARRON said that as he understood the gallant officer had withdrawn the expression which was the sole cause of the observations he (Mr. Barron) had made, he felt of course bound to withdraw the words which had been used by him in reply.

Sir H. HARDINGE said it was perfectly useless to continue the matter. Now, with regard to——

Lord PALMERSTON appealed to the Speaker, whether the right hon. and gallant officer was at liberty to proceed. He did not confine himself to explanation; but was replying to the speech of the hon. member for Tipperary. He should be the last man to prevent the right hon. and gallant officer stating any thing useful for the purpose of explanation; but he submitted that, for the sake of the regularity of their proceedings, the gallant officer ought not to pursue his present course.

Sir H. HARDINGE would merely say, that he did in his opening speech, state that the British legion had on several occasions signalised themselves by acts of bravery; and that it was only when they had degenerated into a system of insubordination and mutiny that their services were rendered nugatory. Perhaps the hon. gentleman would recollect that he (Sir H. Hardinge) did make use of those expressions; consequently he would hold him (Sir H. Hardinge) free from any desire to throw any unnecessary obloquy upon the troops.

Captain BOLDERO said it was his intention last night to have stated that Major Richardson had been most wantonly, outrageously and wickedly calumniated by the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny.

Mr. MORGAN O'CONNELL rose to order. He wished to know whether it was orderly for any hon. member to say that any person had been wickedly calumniated by another member.

The SPEAKER said that the hon. member had unquestionably used an expression which he ought not to have used.

Captain BOLDERO said if he had used any expression that was offensive, and contrary to the rule of debate, he most cheerfully retracted it. The gallant member spoke in support of the motion, at the same time he admitted the valour of the legion. The gallant captain vindicated Captain Richardson from the charges which had been brought against him by Mr. O'Connell, who had asserted that that officer had been excluded from the officers' mess of the regiment to which he belonged, and had been dismissed the service. Both these assertions he (Captain Boldero) denied.

Mr. ROEBUCK said he was quite surprised at the appeal which had been made to him by the honorable and gallant general opposite. If the hon. and gallant general thought thereby to catch a vote he would find himself exceedingly disappointed. As to this question of intervention, as it was called, the hon. and gallant general must by this time be well aware that his (Mr. Roebuck's) opinion was decided against any interference on our part in the affairs of foreign countries (hear, hear, from the opposition benches).

Mr. C. FERGUSON opposed the motion.

Mr. B. BARING spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. VILLIERS advocated the government policy, and reproved Mr. Roebuck for his desertion of the liberal cause.

Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT in an excellent speech supported the motion; he said he had no interest or sympathy in the contest now going on in Spain, but he had an interest and sympathy in the welfare of the people of England (cheers), and in preventing if possible, the further wanton effusion of the blood of his countrymen; and in withdrawing them from the brutal and demoralizing contest in which they were unlawfully engaged (cheers). Further than that he must be allowed to say, that he thought all must feel an interest that the land which hitherto was connected with our history only by the proudest and most glorious recollections, should no longer remain the scene of the misfortune, the disgrace, and dishonor of the British name (continued cheering).

Viscount PALMERSTON rose amidst cheers from the opposition, which were continued for several minutes.—When silence was restored, he said he would proceed to the great question, with respect to which he would say that, in his opinion, if the motion were carried, it would have the effect of placing one foot of Don Carlos on the throne (hear, hear). He considered that we were bound to maintain the interests of Donna Isabella, both by ties of treaties and considerations of public policy; and for the house to agree to the motion would amount to a base abandonment of that princess and her interests. On the death of Ferdinand of Spain, in September, 1833, France and England seemed to run a race to be the first to congratulate the Queen on what they called her succession to the throne and to offer her aid and assistance to maintain her rights. France appeared to be quite jealous lest she should be shut out from sharing the credit of maintaining that princess on the throne. The quadruple treaty and the order in council founded on it, must be considered as having been made in favour of an ally and confederate. Don Carlos, before the death of Ferdinand, raised the standard of revolt in the Basque provinces. On the 24th of October, 1833, a proclamation came forth from him, and on that very day an insurrection broke out in Alava, one of the Basque provinces. It was complained that the Basque people had had distress heaped upon them, and he must admit that they had, but it was Don Carlos whom they must thank for it, for having excited them to revolt. It was impossible for the Queen not to make war on that quarter of her dominions where alone her sovereignty was disputed. With respect to the part taken by this country, he would say that we had made war against the Basques (hear, hear, hear); we had made war against Don Carlos, whom we found in the country of the Basques. He believed it was the feeling and wish of every Englishman to spare the Bas-

que people if possible; and he was not without hope that their privileges and liberties might still be spared to them if they were considered valuable. If we were justified in making war—and he contended that we were—we had no choice but to adopt the course we had taken. It was incumbent on us, when the throne of the Queen was in danger, to show her that we intended more than words when we offered to assist in maintaining her on her throne. He did not wish to turn this case on a quibble raised upon the treaty, but if it were not clearly expressed, and there was a doubt as to its meaning, were we not bound as a generous nation (hear, hear). How should we have been justified if we had deserted our ally under a special pleading construction of the words of the treaty, which France, which all Europe must tell us, bound us to protection? No one could read the Quadruple Treaty without seeing that Spain was a particular object of the care of those by whom the Treaty was framed. It was a mistake to suppose that only the interests of Portugal were completed in it—the Spanish Monarchy was specially named. It set forth that it was the anxious desire of the Quadruple Alliance to establish peace in the Peninsula, as well as in every other part of Europe (hear); and in his opinion, the peace of Europe depended on the security of the Spanish Monarchy. He would contend that the common-sense interpretation of the treaty was that it undertook to provide a naval force, acting in co-operation and conjunction with the army on land. That was the spirit of the treaty. A noble lord opposite (Lord Mahon) had quoted from a speech delivered in this house by Viscount Melbourne when Mr. Lamb, to show that he had expressed himself strongly against the repeal of the foreign enlistment act. He admitted that the noble lord had done so; but he opposed the repeal of that act on the ground that it was always in the power of the crown to suspend its operation when necessary. Was there, he would ask, any prophetic spirit dictating this motion (cheers). Did coming events cast their shadows before? (cheers), and did the right hon. gentlemen opposite wish to have the sanction of parliament for abandoning a treaty when they shall occupy seats at this side of the house? (cheers). The right hon. bart. a few nights since taunted the government with the present condition of Europe, and notwithstanding the present aspect of affairs, he announced the intention of his readiness to take the tables and win the game with the pieces as they stand (loud cheers). The noble lord then proceeded to compare the state of Europe in 1830, with its present state, and said at that period a friend and supporter of the right hon. bart. stated to him (Lord Palmerston) that if an angel from heaven should come down and write the despatches, it would be impossible to preserve peace for six months (cheers). We took office, said the noble lord, upon the pledge of maintaining peace, and peace we have preserved (cheers). The noble lord then proceeded at great length to contrast the state of Europe at present with its state in 1830, and concluded by stating that the question to be decided that night was one of the greatest importance not only to England, but of the greatest importance to Europe (cheers). The effect of the vote would not merely be to determine whether General Evans and Lord John Hay were to return, but the effect of the vote would be to announce to Europe the opinion of the House of Commons upon a question involving that principle of liberty upon which the happiness and welfare of mankind so mainly depended (loud cheering from the ministerial benches, amidst which the noble lord, after having occupied the attention of the house for three hours, resumed his seat.)

Sir R. PEEL then rose and was received with loud cheers. He said before he proceeded to state what was in his opinion, the real question in issue, he must refer to that part of the noble lord's speech, which was meant as a reply to a speech delivered by him (Sir R. Peel) ten days since.—The noble lord might have spared the house the infliction of those ponderous levities which he inflicted upon the house, inasmuch as he might have discharged them at the time, as he was in his place when his policy had been arraigned.—The reason why he (Sir R. Peel) made that declaration was that the town was full of reports that the government was about to abandon their posts—the very day was named (cheers). He (Sir R. Peel) stated then what he repeated now, and what he still believed, that the government, seeing the embarrassments with which they were surrounded, were anxious to escape from them—(cheers)—that they would be too glad to find a pretext for abandoning the vessel—(cheers)—and he did hold out to them the friendly warning that their resignations might not be a sham—(cheers)—and he told them the spirit and energy of England would find a compensation for their loss (cheers). He pointed out at that time to them the state of public business, and he will now tell them that they touched all public matters with a palsied hand, and settled nothing (cheers). The question at present was not whether you shall maintain existing engagements—but whether you shall, by armed intervention, force upon the people of Spain a government which they dislike. He cautioned the country against being betrayed, step by step, into becoming principals in the contest (cheers). He cautioned the house against inflicting the ravages of war upon Spain; and he contended that the subjects of no nation were justified in destroying the lives of another. There were various clauses on which the different parties in the house and the country might combine in deprecating an armed intervention in the affairs of Spain. There was a signal proof of the failure of the experiment. There was proof that the interference was defeating the objects it was sought to advance. The public anxiety was rising at the continuance of such scenes (cheers).

Lord J. RUSSELL said that at that late hour of the morning it was not his intention to trespass long on the house. The question had been frequently asked during the progress of the debate, why it was that the motion was brought forward at this particular moment (cheers). But no answer had been given to it. The noble lord proceeded to read the extract from the King's speech at the opening of the session, which referred to Spain, and contended that the present motion, if brought forward at all, should have been submitted to the house on the first night of the session. The right hon. baronet spoke on a former night of the impossibility of ministers facing the embarrassments with which they were surrounded, and of their intention of abandoning the vessel of the state. Whatever course government may take—whether they remain in office or not, they will have the satisfaction of knowing, that the present state of affairs, foreign and domestic, are much more secure than when the right hon. baronet left office (cheers). The noble lord then adverted to the state of Europe in 1830 and at the present moment; and reverting to the state of domestic policy said, that when a battalion of the guards were ordered to Woolwich to replace the marines sent to Spain he had written to Lord Mulgrave to know whether any regiments could be spared from Ireland, and on consulting with the Commander of the Forces in that country, Lord Mulgrave informed him that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry could be well spared (cheers). Now, without referring to the state of England in 1830, he would leave it to the discretion of the future ministers, whom the right hon. baronet represented—(cheers)—whether they, relying on the increased attachment and confidence of the people of that country in their administration—whether they, when in office could venture to withdraw such a force? (hear, hear, and cheers)—and he would further add, that if it should be the pleasure of his Majesty to visit Guild-hall, there was not that species of discontent in the metropolis as would warrant his Majesty in refusing to venture (cheers).

On the division the numbers were—

For the motion	242
Against it	278
Majority for Ministers	—36

The house then adjourned to four o'clock on Friday.

House of Lords—Friday, April 21.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Mutiny and Marine Mutiny, the Mint, the Vagrant's, the Licensed Victuallers, and many other bills. Several railway and other bills were brought up. Many petitions were presented for and aginst church rates, and the Oxford and Great Western Junction Railway Bill was, after some objections, read a second time.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Lord ALVANLEY moved for a copy of Lord John Hay's despatch on the affair at Hernani. He had no wish to exaggerate the defeat of our unfortunate countrymen, or to detract from their character for valour; his censure fell on the policy which exposed them to defeat and disgrace. He had always objected to the treaty, not because its objects—the establishment of a constitutional government and securing the throne to Isabella II. was blameable—but because it was not calculated to secure that object. In like manner, the sending out of an auxiliary legion had advanced the interests of Don Carlos, had unnecessarily removed six ministries at Madrid, and that which now governed was raised to power by the inroad of military ruffians into the palace; besides, the northern powers were waiting to see Portugal and Spain settle their quarrels, but when England interfered, and a treaty was framed avowedly hostile to those powers, they were forced in self-defence to interfere also. The noble lord gave a sketch of the affairs of Bilboa and Hernani, and asked if such an event as the latter had occurred to a general holding his Majesty's commission, whether he would not have been called on to prove before a court martial that he had taken every precaution to prevent the disgraceful and disastrous defeat he had sustained?

Lord MELBOURNE said if the policy of government in Spain were detrimental and disgraceful to the country, noble lords opposite were *participes criminis*, for they had never till it was too late objected to or opposed that course. It was not his fault that Spain had often changed her government. Their policy was founded on a desire to preserve the peace of Europe (hear from the Duke of Wellington). He understood the noble duke to mean that that policy would rather endanger peace. That was a question between them. The objects of the government was to secure the peace of Europe, to put an end to civil war, and secure the throne of the Queen. It was strange to hear noble lords opposite defend the cause of a Pretender against a legitimate sovereign (hear). With regard to military interference, nothing had been or could be done in the dark, and if Parliament refused to sanction the measure, it would of course be abandoned. As to the word "mercenaries," the noble lord had himself commanded men who had no tie in the country but their pay—all soldiers were mercenaries. The question was, will you still permit the marines and artillery of his Majesty to remain in co-operation with the army of Spain? "My lords, I answer most distinctly that I will. I will take on myself that responsibility, but not the responsibility of withdrawing aid from the Queen in a moment of defeat and disaster" (cheers). He had confident hopes of ultimate success. He would not copy the creeping policy of those who lowered and disgraced the influence of their country. He saw nothing in the state of affairs at home or abroad, to compel one set of men to retire from office, or to prevent another set of men from taking office, if they thought it advisable in other respects to do so (loud and long-continued cheering).

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he had frequently objected to the policy pursued in Spain by the noble viscount, and he had only refused to bring the question formally before the House because he saw constitutional objections to making that House the arbiter in such a case between a minister and the country (hear). A noble friend of his (Londonderry) not now present, had often drawn attention to the subject. The quadruple treaty did not refer to Europe; it respected only Spain and Portugal; we were bound to aid our old ally, but not to interfere in a quarrel between two princes of the House of Braganza, or of Bourbon. The additional articles differed essentially from the original treaty. In 1834 he (the Duke of Wellington) was called on to carry out that treaty, but he did not feel it necessary to construe its tenor, or as affecting other powers than Spain, or as requiring his interference by arms in that country (cheers). Let the noble lord produce his (the Duke of Wellington's) dispatch to our ambassador in Spain (loud cries of "hear, hear.") He remonstrated against the Queen of Spain's blockade of her own coasts as untenable, and it was abandoned (hear, hear). The British ships interfered no further than in removing troops. Now, he called on the noble lord to say whether he, when in office, had not carried that treaty strictly and honourably into execution? The naval force could not act, for the Queen's enemy had not a cock boat at sea nor a village on the coast in his possession. He (the duke) had interfered to numanize the war and to prevent execution in cold blood, and he succeeded. Neither the military nor financial affairs of Spain, nor our peace nor the peace of Europe, had been at all improved by the noble lord's interference, or by his deviation from the example of the former government. There was a party in England who were unhappily involved in the finances of Spain; it was their interest to see red coats in that country. A body of 10,000 Englishmen landed in Spain and marched up to Hernani, over the very ground from which they had just retired. Up to their appearance the Elliot convention had been observed. Since that period the war had been one of cruelty; and after the expenditure of blood and treasure, the affairs of the Queen were in a worse condition now than they were two years ago. He repeated his conviction that the military affairs of her Majesty were in a worse condition now than they were when the British troops were sent to her assistance (loud cries of "hear, hear.") The operations had not been conducted for military purposes, the English aid had not been increased for military purposes, but every movement was made in a financial crisis, and for the sake of its effect on the Stock Exchange (hear, hear). The relief of St. Sebastian was operated by the sixty-eight pounders of Lord J. Hay, and that day—the monstrous affair of the 6th of May—as it was called all over Europe, had only the effect of removing the blockade from one point to another.—From the 6th of May, 1836, he defied the noble lord to point out a single advantage that he had gained (hear). St. Sebastian was a fortified town of the second order in Europe; its communications with the sea were not to be prevented; it needed no garrison, and the Carlist blockade had no worse effect than preventing ladies and gentlemen from taking an evening walk (hear). There could be no co-operation between Gen. Evans and the Spanish chiefs, and the co-operation between him and the English fleet was for stock jobbing purposes. He strongly blamed the conduct of government in suffering the ships, while apparently neutral, to take part in the battle, and he warned the noble lord, on his experience as a soldier, not to suffer the marines to co-operate with Spanish forces at a distance from the sea (hear, hear). The honour of England was wrapt up in those 400 or 500 marines. The corps of General Evans was not, he must say, in such a state of discipline as to warrant the co-operation of his Majesty's forces.—If the noble viscount hoped to see Spain pay for her own pacification, he must take the expenses of her government into his own hands, and administer her finances himself. He did not greatly approve of discussions of this description, but he would beg the noble viscount opposite to turn his mind to the state of affairs, and to endeavour to regain that position in which we were placed before the order in council was issued (cheers).

Lord HOLLAND dwelt at great length, and in an eloquent manner, on the precedents for military intervention, and in justification of the treaty of the quadruple alliance and the policy of government. His lordship was so seriously indisposed as to be compelled to pause for some time in his speech.

The Earl of ABERDEEN would not touch on the question or right in the succession to the throne of Spain. But while the treaty said naval assistance, and while the complement of marines was about fifty to the squadron sent out, he would call it a fraud on the people of England to have raised that number to four hundred (cries of hear, hear). We had invited France to an occupation of a port of Spain—(hear)—and we must recollect that if such a step were taken there would be no hope of internal peace during the minority of the Queen. If it were necessary to contend against powers with which we were in close alliance, let it not be by dastardly and secret means.—These powers looked with contempt on the English force now employed; but increase it or send regular troops, or invite France to "translimitation," and their views would change. The war, as conducted in Spain, was against "him who maketh war."

Lord MINTO said the artillery and marines were commanded by Lord John Hay, and in no wise under the authority of any Spanish General. He denied that our ships in the Bilboa river had ever assumed neutrality. They were at war; they fortified the convent and manned the batteries from our ships, and as to the number of marines it was proportioned to the number of ships under Lord J. Hay, and to the nature of the service.

Lord MELBOURNE said there had been no interference with the government of Spain. The marines were safe in the hands of Lord J. Hay, and the national honour was committed to that gallant officer. He begged to ask if the noble duke means to imply that his Majesty's government trafficked on the Stock Exchange.

The Duke of WELLINGTON had no idea of imputing any such motive to the noble lord or his colleagues.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday, April 21.

The Scarborough Harbour Bill was thrown out by 90 votes to 86: majority, 4. The Trinity, North Leith, Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed.

PRIVILEGE.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reference to Mr. D. W. Harvey's avowal repecting the *True Sun*, and the evidence before the poor law committee, said that as the hon. member appeared anxious to bring the whole subject before the House, he (Lord J. Russell) would frame the resolution in the widest base, and to the following effect. With these observations, he begged to move the following resolution:—"That according to the undoubted privileges of this House, and for the due protection of the public interests, the evidence taken by any select committee of this House, and documents presented to such committee, and which have not been reported to this House, ought not to be published by any member of such committee, or any other person." This resolution was necessary, as it was the undoubted privilege of the House to prevent such publications; for if they were allowed, it could hardly be expected that such men as the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Rothschild would say all they might before a committee (hear, hear, hear).

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said, if such were the undoubted privilege of the house, what was the use of this resolution? If the law was violated, there was a penalty, and he was ready to bear it. The suppression of evidence could not be at the same time the privilege of the house and for the advantage of the public. If the committee were a secret one, the arguments of the noble lord would apply; but the fact was, the interests of the poor were concerned in the committee, and therefore it was to be close. He regretted to find a liberal government act thus. No proof whatever had been given that the publication was in any way injurious or detrimental to any body (hear). He contended that the evidence should be published at a cheap rate, and disseminated generally. He concluded by moving—"That the select committee appointed to inquire into the administration of relief to the poor, under the orders and regulations of the commissioners appointed under the provisions of the poor law amendment act, be instructed to report the evidence taken before them from day to day to the house."

Mr. WAKLEY seconded, and Mr. O'BRIEN supported the resolution, and Mr. O'CONNELL the amendment.

Sir J. GRAHAM, who said truth was better than courtesy, disapproved of the course taken by the hon. member for Southwark, and would vote for the resolution of the noble lord.

Mr. HUME was accustomed to look upon the privileges of that House as being framed for a wise and salutary purpose, and for the public benefit. It was not so with the sessional orders, respecting the publication of their proceedings; but if ever there should be an exemption as to the general rule respecting the publication of evidence, it should be in this case.

Mr. WYNN said the house could not do otherwise than affirm their undoubted privileges, by adopting the motion of the noble lord; but he saw no objection to the resolution of the hon. member, if put forth substantively.

Mr. WARBURTON agreed with the last speaker.

Mr. WAKLEY said it had been justly observed that there might be cases in which the publication of proceedings before a committee was desirable. It appeared to him that if ever there was a case in which a deviation from the practice of the house was admissable it was that now in question. Whose interests were attacked in this committee? Whose interests had to be defended? In both cases those of the poor, the needy, and the helpless (hear, hear, hear). And what would the poor say to the concealment of the evidence?

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, and Mr. ROEBUCK seconded, the adjournment of the debate for six months.

The SPEAKER, on the appeal of Lord J. RUSSELL, decided that the evidence before a select committee ought not to be printed except for the exclusive use of the members.

The house divided on the motion for adjournment which was lost by 131 to 88; majority, 43.

Mr. HARVEY's motion was then withdrawn until Monday, and Lord J. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to without a division.

CANADA.

Mr. LEADER, on the motion for proceeding with the Canada resolutions, said that he and his friends, though generally supporting ministers, opposed these resolutions; and he would move as an amendment that they be postponed till that day six months.

Mr. HUME seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY said that government had carefully considered its responsibility in submitting these resolutions, and would not recede.

Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. WASON supported, and Mr. M. STEWART opposed the amendment of Mr. LEADER.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the resolutions might pass, the people be excited, and the salaries of government officers be paid for a year, but at the end of that year the question would be where it was now. If coercion were necessary the resolutions did not go far enough, for they did not coerce but insult. At the sight of these resolutions the Canadians would declare war.—The noble lord was advised by the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel), as to Canada—would he take his advice as to Ireland?

Sir R. PEEL still thought the plan suggested by the hon. member for the government of Canada was absurd. He was too irritable for a constitution maker.

Mr. GROTE would vote for the amendment.

The house then divided—

For the resolution	182
Against it	29
Majority	—153

On the 6th resolution, Mr. ROEBUCK moved an amendment to the effect that an inquiry should take place into the Canadian Land Company.

Lord STANLEY and Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON defended the Canadian Land Company, and

Mr. LEADER, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. HUME, Mr. WARD, and Mr. GROTE, supported the amendment, which was negatived on a division by 166 to 6—majority 160.

The house then adjourned till Monday.

ADVANTAGES OF CURVED LEECHES TO TOPSAILS.—An interesting experiment was lately made in Portsmouth yard, before the Commander-in-Chief, Sir P. H. Durham, Sir F. Maitland, and other officers, to ascertain the comparative advantages of straight and curved leeches to topsails. Our naval readers are all aware that the curved-leeched sail was in general use until of late years when it was superseded by the straight-leeched sail. A line of battle ship's main topsail of each sort was bent to a topsail yard, and placed across a dock; tackles were then hooked on the clew of each sail, and bowsed as tight as when the sail is sheeted home. This being done, the quantity each sail bagged was measured, and it was found the bag of the straight-leeched sail was double that of the curved-leeched sail, thus manifesting the superiority of the old over the new plan, and confirming the suspicions of one or two of the members of the Admiralty. Indeed, the effect of the experiment might have easily been predicted; for, in hauling on the clew of the curved-leeched sail, the bolt-rope naturally becomes less curved, and hence there is a tendency to flatten the sail; whereas, in the straight-leeched sail, there is no such tendency, because the bolt-rope is already a straight line. We suppose this trial will lead to an alteration of the sails of most of our ships, because their weatherly qualities must greatly depend on having the sails as flat as possible.—*United Service Gazette.*

The *Albion* steam vessel from Dublin to Bristol, struck upon a rock on her passage on Tuesday, and immediately filled. The passengers and crew, among whom was Mr. Sergeant Jackson, were saved.

GREENACRE.

Yesterday Sir James Duke, the Sheriff, went to the room in which Greenacre is confined, for the purpose of mentioning to him that a man named Wood, who is employed as the Camberwell and London carrier, had called at the prison to let the Sheriffs know that a statement which had been made in the newspapers had been extremely prejudicial to his (Wood's) business in the neighbourhood of Camberwell and Peckham. The statement mentioned that Wood, the Camberwell carrier, was the person in whose cart Greenacre had laid the body of Mrs. Brown on the Monday after Christmas-day, and that Greenacre and Wood were well acquainted.

Greenacre declared that he knew nothing at all of the man, but that, to the best of his recollection, when he was at the turnpike, a man cried out as a cart and horse were going by, "Wood, Wood!" and that led him to suppose that the cart belonged to the Camberwell carrier. He regretted, he said, that any person should suffer injury from the mention of a name from the lips of so unfortunate a being as he was, but he could not help it; and he wished that he could make any reparation to society for the revolting circumstances to which he had been instrumental. A man and a boy were, he said, with the cart. He had never seen them before, but he gave them 3d. for the lift they gave what he was carrying.

Sir J. Duke said he would take care that the impression should be removed. He knew that the press would be glad to correct any misrepresentations, by whatever party uttered.

Greenacre.—It is attributed to me that I am an Atheist. Some, I understand are content with calling me a Deist. I am far from being either—but I must expect to be set down as not only capable, but guilty, of every baseness and villainy that can be committed.

Sir J. Duke said, that there was a circumstance connected with the finding of the sack with the body in it, which led many to suspect that the woman was not killed in the place where the prisoner said all along the death took place. The towel which was found round the sack was marked "G.B.C.," and a servant girl of an engineer had sworn that she had marked it with those initials.

Greenacre said, that a greater mistake could not have been made. The towel belonged to a man of the name of Bowen, who had lived in the house before he went there. They quarrelled about rent, as Bowen was by no means punctual, and that person, on leaving the premises, left the towel behind him.—"I felt no small degree of alarm," said Greenacre, "when I thought of the towel, and saw by the newspapers that Bowen's initials were marked on it, for I apprehended that he would have come forward and owned it."

Sir J. Duke said, that the Rev. Mr. Judkins, of Highgate, who had come to the prison on Monday last to administer religious consolation to Greenacre, would attend again, as his instruction seemed to suit the prisoner's views.

Greenacre said, he felt much indebted to Mr. Judkins, but would not give him further trouble, being perfectly satisfied with the communications which the ordinary was in the habit of making to him.

The prisoner after this conversation became silent. He has been during the last three or four days in the constant habit of referring to religious works with which the sheriffs and aldermen have furnished him. He particularly attends to the book of Common Prayer, and has read the whole of the published sermons of the Rev. Mr. Melvill, the popular preacher of Camden chapel, Peckham.

It has been reported that he is kept upon bread and water. There is no foundation for that assertion.—A dietary is appointed by act of parliament, and Greenacre is treated in that respect as the other convicts are treated, and whatever Mr. M'Murdo, the surgeon of the prison, thinks proper to order, independently of that allowance, is at once provided in every case without distinction.

The Rev. Mr. Cotton frequently visits Greenacre, and states that the prisoner and he have had many conversations on the atonement, and that the result satisfied the ordinary that the wretched man is a believer in the truths of Christianity.

BILL FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

A Bill has been brought in by the Marquess of Clanricarde, calculated to confer advantages on Ireland. We lay before our readers the clauses it contains, which will be found in the following summary:

The bill enables the Lord Lieutenant to appoint the Commissioners of Public Works, or any two of them, commissioners under the bill, and imposes an oath of impartiality, &c. Their duty is to be—to report upon the following matters of public concern when brought before them:—

1. Works for connecting rivers and lakes with each other and with the sea.
2. The rendering rivers and lakes navigable.
3. Cleansing and scouring of streams.
4. Draining of districts.
5. Preserving lands from inundations.

Together with the expenses of executing such works—the proportion which each individual interested should contribute—whether any and how much land should be purchased or taken as an allotment for such expenses—whether any and how much land may be damaged, &c.

It further directs that copies of the plans and estimates of such works shall be deposited in the district for public inspection—that objections may be raised to such plans and estimates, which objections shall be examined into by the commissioners.

They are to report from time to time to the Lord Lieutenant, and these reports are to be laid before parliament.

They are further to report whether it is expedient that any and what bogs should be drained, at what expense, and what equivalent by allotment should be made.

Powers are given to examine works, enter upon land, &c; to examine upon oath and to appoint assistant commissioners.

TRANQUILLITY OF IRELAND.

In the speech made by Lord John Russell in the late debate, he boasted that such was the the tranquil state of Ireland, arising out of the admirable measures of the "paternal Government," that upon a recent occasion on the removal of certain regiments to India, Lord Mulgrave undertook to supply their places by troops from this country without any danger to its peace, or any apprehension of the consequences. To this monstrous assertion, the *United Service Gazette* gives the following simple statement of facts:—"Lord John Russell, in his speech in the debate on Spanish affairs, asserted that, on application to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that nobleman has replied that he can dispense with the services of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in consequence of the confidence reposed in his government. In the teeth of this assertion, may we presume to ask whether Sir Edward Blakney has not, within the last fortnight, applied for another cavalry regiment, to supply the place of the 3d Light Dragoons, ordered to India, and if so, what was the reply?"

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.

On Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., a hostile meeting took place near Coventry, between Lieutenant Colonel M'Alpine and Lieutenant St. George H. Stock, of the 2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, attended by their respective friends. At the second shot Lieutenant Stock's pistol missed fire, after which that gentleman having expressed himself satisfied, the affair terminated.

A hostile meeting took place on the North Strand, on yesterday, between Carew O'Grady, Esq., nephew of Lord Guillamore, and Denis O'Flaherty, Esq., M.D., when, after an exchange of shots, the friends of the parties interfered, and a reconciliation took place. The dispute arose out of the steeple chase, at Newmarket, on Thursday.—*Limerick Star.*

THE REPORTED SHOOTING OF TWO ENGLISHMEN BY THE CARLISTS.

(From the Times.)

The *Courier* of last night has the following:—

"The following communication may not, therefore, be true; we hope it is not; but it is of so much importance that we consider it our duty, withholding the names, to lay it before the public:—

"'Sir,—I avail myself of a boat just starting to Socoa to communicate to you the following melancholy intelligence. A parley was held to-day at the advanced posts; the correspondent of the —— and the ——, in their anxiety and zeal to procure information, unfortunately advanced too far, and were immediately seized as spies, conducted to Hernani, and barbarously shot two hours afterwards. All the particulars that I can learn of this atrocious violation of every principal of humanity and international law is, that the correspondent of the ——, who was a Catholic, was allowed, previous to his execution, the aid of a confessor.

"'In great haste, I remain, &c.'

"We make no comments on this statement, except to repeat that we hope it may not be true—a hope which is strengthened by the fact, that nothing whatever of the occurrence has been heard of at the public offices. The letter bears the ordinary post-marks of 'St. Sebastian' and 'St. Jean de Luz.'"

We have, through the courtesy of our contemporary, this letter in our possession, but we have ourselves received no intelligence of the kind. The correspondents alluded to are those of this journal and of the *Morning Herald*. We need hardly say that we earnestly hope the correspondent of the *Courier* may be mistaken, and if we make no observation on the alleged atrocity now, it is because the commission of so wanton and barbarous a murder is a crime too serious to be spoken of hypothetically. We have waited with much anxiety for our Paris express, by which we generally receive our letters from St. Sebastian, but it brings us none, nor was there any rumour of this horrible transaction in Paris on Wednesday, though the *Gazette de France* professes to have a letter dated "St. Sebastian, April 14, ten o'clock at night."

(From the Morning Herald.)

Upon the subject of the above, in which we of course take a great interest, we have much pleasure in stating that there is not a word in the foreign papers or letters received last night by express, which give it the slightest countenance. The Paris papers, which are of Thursday, are silent respecting any such occurrence, and we have a letter from our own correspondent at Bayonne, dated the 16th, two days later than that quoted by the *Courier*, which is of the afternoon of the 14th, which makes no allusion to it; but on the contrary states that all was tranquil. Now Bayonne is about twenty-five miles from Hernani by the high road, and the news of such a transaction, though all communication is barred by that route, may be supposed to have travelled so far in nearly two days. There is also a frequent intercourse by sea between Bayonne and St. Sebastian, behind which Hernani lies, and no intelligence confirmatory of the rumour has transpired that way. We therefore surrender ourselves with considerable assurance to the hope that the whole report as indeed our contemporary himself does, is without foundation.

(From a Correspondent.)

We understand that no intelligence has been received at the Foreign-office, respectingng the report of two of the correspondents of the morning papers being shot by order of Don Carlos. No reliance is placed on the account.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new drama, by Mr. Sheridan Knowles, called *Brian Boroimhe*, was produced on Thursday night.—The plot, which is not very intricate, is as follows: *Erina* (Miss H. Faucit), daughter of *Brian Boroimhe*, (Knowles), King of Ireland, is carried off by *Tormagnus* (G. Bennett), a Danish Chief; *O'Donohu* (J. Webster), her betrothed, goes to her rescue, which he effects, but is himself taken by the enemy, and his life is with difficulty preserved by *Vortimer* (Vandenhoff,) a discontented Danish veteran. This is the subject of the first act. In the second we find *Erina*, disguised as a minstrel-boy, gaining admission into the Danish camp, that she may effect her lover's rescue. *Elgitha* (Mrs. West), a Danish Semiramis, has herself cast an eye on the Irish warrior, and has determined to set him at liberty and fly with him; she allows the boy to enter the prison, but discovering her to be a woman by the softness of her hand, betrays her to *Tormagnus*, who forthwith decides on sacrificing the gentleman to *Odin* and the lady to himself. In the third act the martyrdom of poor *O'Donohu* is just about to take place, when *Brian Boroimhe* marches in with his faithful Irishmen, vanquishes the Danes, and the piece ends. This is a very short plot to describe, but brevity is by no means the characteristic of the piece; on the contrary, it occupies nearly three hours in representation. To effect this elongation there were harping minstrels, and single combats, and double combats, and Irishmen skirmishing with Danes; and last, not least, three or four scenes of prodigious length, and strongly resembling those which used to relieve melo-dramas some twenty years ago, wherein Webster, Tilbury, and Miss Vincent tried hard to draw down shouts of laughter, but unfortunately elicited sounds of a less pleasing description. It is said that this is one of Mr. Knowles' earliest compositions, and it is, we think, to be regretted that it was brought before the public, as it is a work by no means worthy of an author even of inferior standing. Here and there are passages of great poetical beauty—a fine speech, for instance, is put into the mouth of Mr. Vandenhoff, when he describes the horrors of marauding, and brings forth as an example a picture of a peasant expiring amid the ruins of his cottage. The proud address of the Irish King to the Danish Ambassador, when the latter comes to demand *Erina's* hand for *Tormagnus*, is highly characteristic, while a dialogue between *Erina* and *Elgitha*, when the Irish maiden, after endeavouring to work on the feelings of the female warrior, at length bursts into an ecstacy of joy at seeing a teardrop in her eye, is written with great pathos. In this scene Miss Faucit acquitted herself very well. Indeed, all the passages capable of being rendered effective were well delivered by this young lady. On the whole, the beauties of the drama were by no means sufficient to balance its defects. There was much applause at the fall of the curtain, and Mr. Knowles was called for, but the hisses were too loud and too many for the piece to be called decidedly successful.

STATE OF TRADE IN NEW YORK.

The *St. Andrew*, which arrived here on Thursday evening, brought New York papers to the 26th ult.—They represent the state of things as most deplorable, worse even than they were in 1826, when the panic extended from the heart of England to the shores of America. They announce that several extensive failures had taken place in New Orleans; that the price of cotton had materially fallen; that other produce was unsaleable, except at ruinously low prices, and that there was every prospect of an increase of these difficulties. On the 16th of March it became known at New York that the New Orleans houses of Hermann and Briggs, and Thomas Barrett and Co had stopped payment. To use the words of the *Evening Star*, "the news carried terror through Wall-street." The consequence was, that Messrs. Josephs, of New York, deeply involved with Messrs. Hermanns and others of New Orleans, were compelled to suspend payment.—On the faith of hopes that the banks would assist the Hermanns, the New York house was inclined to resume payments on the 18th ult., but they thought it wiser, on deliberation, to wait until their hopes were realized. This resolution was a prudent one, for a New York paper of the 24th ult. states that the New Orleans defaulters had not, at the latest advices, been able to resume payment. We should wonder if they were able, for their liabilities are stated at from ten to twelve millions of dollars, or, in round numbers, at from two to two and a half millions sterling! Nor is this all. The contingent liabilities are rated at another million sterling. Other failures at New Orleans has taken place, and we may safely calculate the failured at New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans to involve an amount of not less than from four to five millions sterling.—*Liverpool Mail.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat
3 ℔ Cent. Consols	89⅜	—	89⅜
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ ℔ Cent. Stock	96⅞½⅜	96¾	96⅝
Ditto (reduced)	96½	—	96½
Ditto (new, 1830)	97¼	97⅝½	97⅝½⅜
3½ ℔ Cent. Debs.	90¼	90¼	90¼
Bank Stock	—	198	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	27⅞	—	—
Grand C. D 6 ℔ Cent	88 8½	88½ 8	88⅛
Do. do. 5 ℔ Cent	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ℔ Cent	—	—	—
4 ℔ Cent. City Deb	78	78½	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

3 ℔ Ct. Consols, 90⅝⅞	India Stock, 259
Ditto for Ac., 90¾	Bank Stock,
3 per Cent. Reduced,	Ex. Bills, 44 40
3½ per Cent. Red.,	India Bonds, 42 40
3½ per Cent. New,	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1837.

The ministerial journals boast that the majority upon Sir H. Hardinge's motion numbered sixteen more than was calculated by the Conservatives. We do not know where our contemporaries have found this calculation of a majority of only twenty. A majority of thirty-six in such a house, these thirty-six not exceeding either the number of placemen, who had every thing to save, by voting as they did, or the number of expectant Irish paupers who had their hopes to save by the vote, and who have nothing to lose by national calamity—a majority of thirty-six so composed supplies but a slender authority for involving the country in a war of immeasureable peril and of incalculable duration. It was well observed by Lord Mahon on Tuesday night, that the principle upon which the Whig-Radical Cabinet has taken its stand must compel it to persevere in the war, though it be protracted for twenty years, and though it cost annually twenty millons. This proclamation to the nations of Europe, that there is but one mode of getting rid of the firebrand Whig-Radical Cabinet of England—and that, that is the rendering of the Spanish war oppressive and vexatious to this country—is, of all the services rendered to Don Carlos by Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, and they have rendered many, by far the most important. They who most abhor the character of the man will still desire to support him, as the lever by which the workshop of revolution for all Europe, is to be upheaved. Yes, when the Whigs have taught that to aid Don Carlos, is to oppose them in the most effectual manner, they have enlisted all who respect order throughout Europe in his favour.—*Standard.*

We have to record to-day another Conservative victory, and to confirm our anticipation of the Protestant triumph in Ross-shire. Mr. Easthope has been defeated at Lewes by his competitor, Mr. Fitzroy. Thus, upon the three elections of the week, the Conservatives have gained two; which, as the vacancies were created by the death, or resignation of two Radicals and one Conservative, leaves a gain of one to the Conservative cause upon the whole.—*Ibid.*

Accounts from Lisbon of the 2d instant state that the discussions in the Cortes during the preceding week had been confined to the consideration of the insecurity of the provinces. Baron de Sabrazo confessed that the daily posts were bringing him letters from all parts, intimating the probability of a counter-revolution. Senhor Fortunato and Alberto Carlos spoke to the same effect. M. Passos, the Minister of Finance, replied that all necessary steps had been taken to prevent the spread of an insurrectionary spirit, and that he cared not for the few scattered bands of Miguelites.

Hamburgh papers of the 18th inst. speak of great falls of snow, which had drifted to the depth of ten, fifteen, and twenty feet. In some places the tops of the houses were entirely hidden from view, and access to them was only to be obtained by means of shafts made through the snow with great labour, as in a mine. Many of the occupants of the one story houses were obliged to come out by the chimney.

ADDRESS OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND TO THE KING.

The address to the King from the Protestants of Ireland was presented yesterday to his Majesty at the levee, by the Marquis of Downshire, the Earls of Roden, Bandon, Glengall, Donoughmore, Hillsborough, Viscount Cole, &c., and was most graciously received. This important document, embodying the loyal and constitutional feelings of the Protestants of Ireland, had above 160,000 signatures, and proved the rank, influence, wealth, and respectability of the firm supporters of British connection who assembled in Dublin in January last, and who had subsequently affixed their names and residences to the address which has been presented to our most gracious Sovereign.—*London Standard of Thursday.*

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, APRIL 24.—On Sunday, the 23d instant, a meeting was held in the news room of this town, Thomas Edmond Lalor, of Cregg House, Esq., in the chair. The object of the meeting was to enter into resolutions to re-elect the present sitting members, Robt. Otway Cave and Richard L. Sheil, Esqrs., free of expense, at the approaching general election. A subscription, amounting, we understand, to the sum of sixty pounds, was subscribed before the meeting broke up, as one of these worthies declared some time ago that he would not expend one shilling from his own funds, even to represent the fine pisantry of the County Tipperary. Similar meetings, we hear, are to be held in the several other towns and parishes of this county; but, notwithstanding all this formidable note of preparation, it is the opinion of the best informed persons that one Conservative member will be returned for this important county.

PREJUDICES.—Every country has particular prejudices with regard to accelerating personal improvements; but, with a few barbarian exceptions, a set of fine Teeth is an object of general solicitude. The present age abounds in useful and elegant discoveries (says an eminent member of the faculty), but all yield in beauty and utility to ROWLAND'S ODONTO; which as an embellisher and preserver of the TEETH, and consequent promoter of comfort and attraction, is certainly the first Dentifrice of the present age.—*M. S. Memoranda of Modern Science.* [See Rowland's Advertisement in another column.]

We have been requested to direct the attention of our local authorities to several nuisances which are in Patrick-street, every Sunday. Last Sunday a large cart covered over with canvass, resembling a tent, had cheese exhibited for sale in one part of the street; and at another part, a car with a quantity of linen. On the same day a cart of vegetables was exhibited for sale in Peter-street. Those nuisances are particularly annoying, as many of our fellow-citizens have to pass through those streets to divine service. At the last City Quarter Sessions, the grand jury entered a rule on their book, requesting the Magistrates to remove from the public pathways all obstructions to foot passengers—such as apple-stands, &c.; the rule was confirmed by the Court.

The Military Guard which was heretofore stationed on the Custom-house, was removed last week by order of Government. The Water Guards take charge of it at present, at night.

A new steamer called the *Clonmel*, belonging to the Waterford and London Steam Navigation Company, arrived in our river on Sunday last.

Committed to the county jail on Friday last, by Matthew Singleton, Esq., *Honoria Farrell*, of Carrickbeg, charged with having stolen a bundle of wearing apparel, the property of Patrick Hearn, of Lower Crahana.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Rev. Mr. O'Shea, Messrs. Norris, Bell, Jacob, Fulton, Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Gumbleton, family and suite, the Messrs. Connolly.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—As the Schooner *Union* of this port, Captain Howlin, was going down our river on Thursday last, we regret to say that one of his men named John Parle, in the act of hawling the boat along side, she made a yaw from the vessel, and the man endeavouring to hold on, overreached himself and fell over. Captain Howlin instantly had an oar and part of the gangway thrown to him, on which he continued for about a quarter of an hour, but in consequence of the vessel being under great way, and having lost her boat, no further relief could be fforded and the poor man was drowned; he has left a wife and one child.—*Wexford Freeman.*

The following letter has appeared in a contemporary:—

Edinburgh, April 12, 1837.

DEAR SIR—I deeply deplore the calamity that has befallen you, and trust sincerely my town's-people will not be behind hand in giving you every assistance in their power to extricate you from the difficulties such a loss must have occasioned you.

For my part I am willing to play in a barn, if you will fit it up, and may depend on my commencing my tour with you early in June, but the precise date I cannot at present name, but in a fortnight I will arrange everything with you definitively. Cork, I think, would be the best town for the opening. In Waterford I shall be most happy to afford you my gratuitous services for a benefit, and in the hope that you will be enabled to fit up the Town Hall, and that circumstances will not turn out so badly as you anticipate,

Believe me yours truly,

CHARLES KEAN.

F. Seymour, Esq., &c. &c., Waterford.

London, Saturday.

Circulars have been this day issued by the Duke of Wellington, calling a meeting of the Conservative Peers at Apsley House, for Monday next, to discuss the mode of proceeding with the municipal bill on Tuesday. The Duke of Wellington had a long interview to-day with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon. baronet's residence, in Privy-gardens.

The subject for discussion will be confined merely to the adoption of one of two courses—the throwing out of the Irish Municipal Reform bill on Tuesday night, or the permitting it to be read a second time, and postponing the committee until the other measures relating to Ireland shall be brought up. It is supposed that in either event the ministers will tender their resignations.

The Longford case is still going on, or rather remaining stationary—yesterday they decided nothing, and to-day one vote was allowed. One of the witnesses yesterday in White's interest swore that £20 laid out in building a house would bring £10 a year rent. A good country to build in. The committee unfortunately differed from the witness, and struck off the vote. They came to a very favourable decision this evening, making the serving of a notice upon any person in the house to produce the lease good service.

I am sorry to say that the Queen still continues ill; but her Majesty is by no means in the dangerous or alarming state that the government and Radical papers would represent.—*Correspondent of Evening Mail.*

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.

The radicals of Westminster, like their neighbours of Marylebone, have split. Mr. Leader has been brought forward by one party, and condemned by the other party. At a meeting of these worthies Friday night at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, it was stated that some of the committee had been canvassing for signatures to the requisition to Mr. Leader, without the sanction and approval of the other members of that body, which conduct was deemed highly censurable.

Mr. Abbott stated that he was not willing to prolong this unpleasant discussion, as it would tend to create a division among the Reformers of Westminster, who were already too much divided (hear, hear.)

Mr. Walker expressed a similar opinion.

A Gentleman.—The Reformers of Westminster are like the Dissenters (laughter).

A Voice.—Of whom there are sixty sects (renewed laughter, and hear, hear).

This sort of debate continued for a long time, after which the meeting separated, without approaching, in the least degree, to a reconciliation of the political differences.

ROSS-SHIRE ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL AT ITS CLOSE.

For Applecross,	307
Muirton,	196
Majority for Applecross,	111

ROCHDALE ELECTION.

The Rochdale election has terminated in the return of Mr. Fenton, the Radical candidate, by a majority of 44.

Our (*Limerick Chronicle*) latest advices from the North of Spain report that no movement, combined or otherwise, had been made to the 8th instant, or scarcely spoken about at St. Sebastian—every preparation was about the Legion's quiet removal home, part of which were to be sent to Santander for embarkation.—General Evans was expected to take his departure for London, where that brave and honourable minded officer will explain to government those unlooked for and unforeseen causes touching the affair of the 16th.—Lieutenant Driscoll, a native of this city, died of his wounds on the 6th inst. and was buried on the 7th; this is the second officer of the 8th Regiment who suffered from the affair of the 16th; the other officer, Captain Coyle, of Derry, was buried on the field. It is curious that those who were the only married officers in the regiment, both having left wives in St. Sebastian. Few or no promotions are taking place in the Legion, on account of the late reduction and consolidation of regiments, and the short period remaining of the service (10th of June). Mr. Scully, son of E. Scully, Esq. of Bloomfield, near Newport, has joined the Legion, having been appointed to a commission in the 6th, by General Evans, Gen. Le Merchant, Col. Cruise, Lieut.-Cols. Beckham, 7th, and Thomson, 1st, Major Lyster, 4th, and Major Galway, 10th, or Royal Irish, had gone on the retired and invalid lists; a pretty considerable number of the crosses of St. Ferdinand had been daily expected to appear in orders, for the actions of the 15th and 16th of March. Amongst the aspirants for this favor the Lieutenants Gubbins of this city, and Assistant Surgeon O'Connell, of Kilmallock, having both been highly recommended before, independent of the present occasion, by Colonel O'Connell. The officers who have died of their wounds since the 16th are Col. De Laney, h. p. 60th Rifles; Captain Fielding, Lieuts. Mostyn, Irwin and Drysdale; Col. Campbell, h. p. and late of the 43d, was rather slowly recovering a severe wound; and Lieutenant Warburton of the Royal British Artillery, was so far recovered as to be able to go out. A considerable portion of the Carlist army remain in front, for the purpose of watching any other advance that may be attempted from St. Sebastian; they are distributed in the different villages on the line from Irun to Hernani. The Royal Marines occupy their old barracks at Passages, detaching about 100 men to hold the eastern Heights, who remain with a sufficient portion of the Royal and Marine Artillery, in the garrison of Lord John's fort, under Captain Stephens, R. M. the Commandante. H. M. S. Tweed had sailed from Passages for Santander, where she is to be stationed till further orders; and the North Star had taken up her moorings in Passages harbour. Captain Wade of the Legion Artillery, and late of the Royal Navy, has been appointed First Mate of the North Star, by Lord John Hay, for his active services in the auxiliary Legion.

O'CONNELL AND RAPHAEL.—These two names are likely soon to appear again in company before the gentlemen of the long robe; an action is brought (we presume for a libel) by Mr. Raphael against Mr. O'Connell, and the latter has retained Mr. Sergeant Wilde.

THE ROYAL IRISH YACHT CLUB have fixed Tuesday, the 20th June, and following days, for the Dublin Bay Regatta.

Mr. Luke Howard's premises in Youghal were totally destroyed by incendiaries a few nights ago, with property to large amount.

Forty firkins of new grass butter appeared at market this day. Opening price for the season, 100s and 6s per cwt. over in some instances.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A PROPOS DES BOTTES.—In the wardrobe of the late Mr. Vaughan, of Manchester-square, there were discovered forty-five pair of boots.

On Monday, Miss Keating, daughter of John Keating, Esq., of Currantstown, was received a member of the Presentation Convent of Cashel.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

Mrs. Graham intends to make her first balloon ascent, since her late accident, from the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Thursday next.

Tuesday's *Gazette* presented the heaviest list of bankruptcies which has appeared for a great length of time, the number being not less than 26.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 26.

There are little or no supplies of grain coming to market from farmers; wheat and oats on the advance, and inquired for.

Wheat, white	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Ditto, red, millers	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d to 25s 0d
Oats, shipping	10s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto, heavy	13s 0d to 14s 0d
Barley, chevalier	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, malting	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	38s 0d to 42s 0d
Thirds, ditto	28s 0d to 36s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d to 25s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 0d to 38s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 6d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 23s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	33s 0d to 34s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay	90s 0d to100s 0d

N.B. No coals at market, except at the Coal Company's yard.

Butter from 102s to 105s per cwt.; in some instances 108s was paid; a few lots went as low as 100s per ditto.

Weighed on Saturday 73, Monday 44, and yesterday 67 firkins.

CORK, APRIL 24.

BUTTER.—To the Merchants—100s—96s—90s—74s—52s—40s. To the Country—88s—84s—78s—62s—42s—31s per cwt.

WEXFORD, APRIL 21.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to 38s; ditto, seconds, 34s 0d to 35s; wheat, (new) 23s 0d to 25s 6d; barley, 11s 6d to 14s 0d; oats, (new,) 10s 0d to 11s 0d.

CLONMEL, APRIL 21.

Butter, 100s 0d to 0s 0d; oatmeal, 14s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 34s to —s; household, 32s to 00s 0d; thirds 30s 0d to —s; fourths, 20s 0d to —s; bere, 10s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 11s to 12s 0d; wheat, 14d to 15d per stone; oats new, 9½d to 10d per ditto.

CARLOW, APRIL 22.

Butter, 86s 0d to 90s 0d; seconds —s 0d to —s 0d; thirds, —s to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, 28s 0d to 30s 0d; old ditto, —s 0d to —s; barley, 11s 0d to 14s 0d per barrel; oats, 11s 0d to 13s 0d.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 21.

The supply of grain at market to-day was very small.—Wheat sold freely at an advance of 6d per barrel. Oats were also from 6d to 9d, and barley from 9d to 1s per barrel dearer, with a good demand.

Wheat (white) 33s 0d to 36s 0d; (miller's red) 30s to 32s 6d; inferior, 24s to 29s; rape, 16s to 26s 0d; wheat (new) —s; bere —s 0d to —s; barley (malting) 14s 0d to 18s 0d; (grinding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats 10s 0d to 14s 0d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal 12s 0d to 15s 0d; first flour, —s to —s 0d; 2d, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s per sack.

MARKET NOTE FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
498 Wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	24 0	34 0	29 11
00 Bere, ditto, 16 ditto	00 0	00 0	00 0
302 Barley, ditto, 16 ditto	13 0	25 0	16 6
1766 Oats, ditto, 14 ditto	9 0	16 0	12 6
21085 Flour per cwt 8 ditto	6 0	22 0	0 0
935 Oatmeal, ditto, 8 ditto	10 0	16 0	14 7
Sold to Bakers only:—			
19136 Cwt. of Flour	14 6	21 0	17 9¾

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, at 45s 0d per sack of 20 stone.

	Cwts.		s. d.	s. d.
Receipts of Flour	12459	First, from	17 6	to 22 0
Sales of Flour	21085	Second, from	14 6	to 17 0
		Third, from	6 0	to 12 0

Quartern Loaf, 8½d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 21.

The wind having changed to the west yesterday, a few cargoes of oats from Ireland, as well as from our own coast, have been received; but of all other kinds of grain the fresh arrivals are again small, and our market to-day was but thinly attended, and although the trade generally was firm, there was only a very trifling extent of business transacted. The few samples of wheat offering fully supported the rates of Monday, and flour was also in fair demand at former prices. Although there is rather more inquiry for barley, we can report no improvement in its value. The malting season being nearly over, and malt being difficult of disposal, the demand is chiefly for grinding and distilling qualities. There was moderate sale for oats to consumers, at an advance of 6d per quarter on Monday's prices. Beans and peas met with little inquiry, and Monday's advance was with difficulty supported. The seed market was dull, and prices a shade lower.

LIVERPOOL APRIL 21.

PROVISIONS—Prime Butters are scarce this week and in good request; a few lots of new Waterford have been disposed of at 103s to 108s, the quality rather indifferent.—Cork pickled 2ds have been in moderate request; Beef and Pork in steady demand; and there is very little to report in Bacon, Hams, or Lard. We quote Belfast Butter, 96s to 103s; Banbridge, 84s to 92s; Coleraine, 0s to 0s; Sligo, 88s to 92s; Derry 82s to 92s; Limerick, 0s to 0s; Carlow, 86s to 102s; Waterford 86s to 102s; Newry, 84s to 88s; Cork dry 3ds 78s to 79s; New Pickled 2ds, 88s to 90s; Clean Grease, 50s to 54s; Prime Beef per trce. 100s to 112s; Ditto Pork, per brl. 75s to 80s; Bacon per cwt. 46s to 50s; Dry Hams, 52s to 56s; Firkin Lard 52s to 58s; Bladdered ditto, 64s to 68s.

SATURDAY.—Although there was but little business done to-day in the Farmers' market, the trade appears more lively, and prices are rather higher than last Saturday.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

22d—Lady Emma, King, Liverpool, salt—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Prosperous, Long, Llanelly, coals.

23d—Eliza, Owen, Ayr, coals—Ellen, Murphy, Trinidad, sugar, &c.—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol—St. Patrick, Gosson, Liverpool—Ida, Owen, Ayr, coals—Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool.—Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Glasgow, coals—Helen, Gray, Ayr, ditto—Liberty, Blanchard, Llanelly, culm—Traveller, Stribley, Swansea, ditto—John George Elphinstone, Allison, Neath, ditto.

24th—Three Brothers, Jones, Carnarvon, slates—James Dunn, Furse, Liverpool, salt.

25th—Shepherd, Hughes, Cardigan, slates—George the Fourth, Gates, Llanelly, culm.

SAILED,

21st—David Walter, Symons, Cardiff, ballast—Sally, Shaw, Ayr, ditto—Liverpool, Meyler, Chichester, grain, &c.—Lord Ebrington, Day, Swansea, ballast—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Davies, ditto, ditto—Fame, Shaxon, Bury, ditto.

22d—Honour, Huay, Newport, ballast, from Ross—Ann and Mary, Bellord, St. John's, N.B., passengers, &c.—Martha Pope, Jones, London, provisions—Lady Day, James, ditto, oats—Samuel and Mary, Dempsey, Newport, ballast, from Ross—Henry, Bishop, Swansea, ditto, ditto—Edward, Kirby, Cork, empty casks—Grace and Ann, M'Mullen, Belfast, flour—Mary, Williams, Cardiff, oats and flour.

23d—Pacific, Ellis, Bideford—William, Beer, Swansea, ballast—Mary, Ellison, Portsmouth, grain and flour—William, Harries, Cardigan, flour—Harriet and Jane, Richards, Swansea, ballast—Aurora, Williams, Newport, ditto—Ceres, M'Carthy, Cork, coals.

24th—Tucker, Lowther, Swansea, flour.

25th—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo. Wind—N.N.W. to S.S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Swansea, 16th, Hope, Beer; and Jane, Rowe; 17th, Devonshire, Lowther; Power, Lowther; and Three Sisters, Miller; 18th, Wm. and Sally, Jenkins. At Llanelly, 16th, Elizabeth, Flaherty; Liberty, Blanchard; and Alert, Williams.

Arrived from Ross—At Llanelly, April 16th, Prosperity, Long.

The Ellen, Captain Murphy, arrived here from Trinidad, spoke the following vessels:—Emma Zollar, of Poole, for Quebec, lat. 47 8, lon. 36 10, out nineteen days; Demerara, of London, from Demerara, for Cork, in lat. 50 37, lon. 29 29, out forty-two days; and the American brig Pactolus, of Portland, from Mobile, for Liverpool, lat 53 42, lon. 17 30, out forty-two days.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—The power of the provincial journalists is immense. Experience enables us to assert confidently, that twenty thousand addresses, printed separately, and circulated with the most energetic diligence, would not produce the effect of one advertisement.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

SUGAR.

JOHN BARDEN

IS now landing, and offers for Sale, the CARGO of the Brig *Ellen*, from Trinidad, consisting of

352 Hhds.
34 Trs.
75 Barls. } SUGAR,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Waterford, 24th April, 1837.

TIMBER AND STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On MONDAY next, the 1st of MAY,

THE Cargo of the CORNWALLIS, as imported from Quebec in November last, and now lying on the Quay of the Waterford Coal Company, Waterpark, consisting of about 100 TONS of RED, and 250 TONS of YELLOW PINE, both of superior quality. At same time will be Sold 2 M. Quebec Stand. PIPE LOGS, 5½ Feet long; 10 M. ASH HOGSHEAD STAVES, and 2 M. W. I. WHITE OAK HOGSHEAD STAVES.

Approved Bills at Four Months will be taken.

Waterford, 24th April, 1837.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE LATE ROBERT THOMAS,

On the 3d Day of (5th Month) MAY next,

AT THE HOUR OF ONE O'CLOCK,

Opposite the Custom House, where she now lies discharging a Cargo of Sugar from Trinidad,

ONE-SIXTEENTH of the Brig ELLEN, of this Port, British Built, Coppered, and Copper-fastened.—Burthen, per Register, 229 Tons.

Waterford, (4th month) 25th April, 1837.

*** Terms at Sale, and further particulars known of THOMAS BARNES, and

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF FARMING STOCK

AT BALLYCANVIN,

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE RICHARD MORRISS, ESQ

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without any reserve, on THURSDAY next, APRIL 27th, on the Grounds, several Cows, about one Hundred and Thirty Sheep and Lambs; some working Horses, with Carts, Ploughs and Farming Implements of every description, &c. &c.

Sale at TWELVE o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, April 21st, 1837.

CHEAP LONDON GENUINE SEED WAREHOUSE,

WILLIAM-STREET.

T. O'CONNOR

MOST respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry and the Public, that he expects shortly from London a further supply of prime Red and White Clovers; true American Cow Grass, Trefoil, &c.; the same genuine samples that has been purchased by numerous customers for the last ten days. He has for Sale at present, prime Cocksfoot, Timothy, and English Ray Grass; Lucerne and Grass Seeds adapted for pleasure Grounds; Cobbett's improved Mangell Worzell; selected Swedish Turnip, Yellow Scotch, Dale's Hybrid, Red and White Norfolk Stone, Globe and Stuttle, Six Weeks and Green Dutch Turnips; Dutch broad-leaved Rape for feeding; Trifolium, Incarnatum, and every variety of Garden Seeds, engaged fresh and genuine. His collection of Flower Seeds cannot be surpassed, sixty selected sorts for Five Shillings.

☞ Gentlemen that has favoured (with their custom for Garden and Farm Seeds), the London Seed Warehouse for the year 1836, are respectfully requested to pay their Accounts due to the First of January last, to T. O'CONNOR, at his Seed Establishment, William-street.

62, SOUTH MALL,
Cork, April 24th, 1837.

MESSRS. JONES

HAVE much pleasure in informing their Friends, the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, that the extensive patronage and decided preference they have professionally been favoured with in the South of Ireland, have induced them to form a permanent residence in Cork, for which purpose they have taken the House No. 62, South Mall. This arrangement will admit their visiting Waterford at regular and stated periods. The advantages Messrs. JONES enjoy from their intimate connection with the most eminent and scientific in their profession, enable them to command every Metropolitan and Continental improvement in the Mechanical construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which department is conducted under their immediate inspection and superintendence. Their present improved mode of operating has claimed the admiration and interest of the most eminent Medical Practitioners, to whom they can refer.

Messrs. JONES beg to inform their Patrons, that one of the Firm will visit Waterford, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of MAY, and attend Professionally at Mr. KIRBY'S, Mall, until TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th. Early application is essential in consequence of numerous engagements.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

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. April.		From Bristol, Saturdays. 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. April.		From Bristol, Tuesdays. 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.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., at Rathaspeck Church, John Rowe, Esq., of Ballycross, county Wexford, to Margaret Barbara, daughter of the late Gabriel Rice Redmond, Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, Esq

DIED,

Sunday morning, at his residence on the Quay, Mr. Charles Parr, an old and respectable citizen of Waterford.

In Patrick-street, yesterday morning, Mr. William Noble, at the advanced age of 76 years.

A WINDFALL.—A gentleman named Fitchett, residing at Crewkerne, Somersetshire, has had a considerable sum of money and valuable lands left to him by a gentleman of the same name, lately residing at Hull, who was personally unknown to him. The property was left merely on account of the name being similar to that of the deceased.

Mr. Charles Kean, when last in London, was attacked by severe indisposition, which ultimately proved to be small-pox. After being confined to his room for three weeks, his engagements requiring his his presence, he proceeded to Edinburgh as soon as his attendant physician had pronounced all infection to be over; and he has gained the applause of our northern neighbours, while suffering under the weakness which follows this dreadful malady.—*Morning Herald.*

HOUSEKEEPER AT KENSINGTON PALACE.—It is rumoured that another of his Majesty's daughters is to hold this appointment, vacant by the regretted death of Lady De Lisle. The emolument is about £700 per annum, besides apartments in Kensington palace.

We regret to hear that Vicountess Falkland is much indisposed; her ladyship has suffered severely by the shock of her sister's melancholy decease at Kensington.

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Spring Show of FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, will be held at the TOWN-HALL, MALL, on Wednesday, (THIS DAY) the 26th inst.

To open at ONE o'Clock.

Admission to non-Subscribers, 1s.

Tickets to be had at the Mirror Office.

In the Matter of ROBERT DOWER, a Bankrupt.

THE Commissioner of Bankrupt, will Set, at the Court of Bankruptcy, at the Royal Exchange, in the City of Dublin, on the 8th day of MAY next, at the hour of TWELVE o'Clock at noon, to choose Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate in this Matter, when and where the Creditors of the Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioner shall appoint, but give notice to HENRY BAGGE, Agent to the Commission, No. 23, North Earl-street, Dublin, or Dungarvan.

Dated 20th of April, 1837.

BARRY COLLINS, Register.

THE CALEDONIAN INCORPORATION,

ESTABLISHED IN 1805,

AND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

For Assurance on Lives and Survivorships—purchasing, and granting immediate, deferred, and progressive Annuities—making advances on Mortgage and other Securities, and

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR MISFORTUNE BY FIRE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,

13, *Bank-street, Edinburgh*; *and*, No. 51, *Dame-street, Dublin.*

Manager and General Superintendant of the Company's Business in Ireland,

CHRISTOPHER EIFFE, ESQ.

FROM the GREAT INCREASE in the Business of the Company, the directors feel bound to express their gratitude to the public for the confidence reposed in them; they are most anxious, by a LIBERALITY, REGULARITY, and PROMPTNESS of Conduct in the Official Management, to secure in this country the same estimation they have obtained in Great Britain, and they are proud to record the unparalleled support given them by all classes since they commenced business in Ireland.

The CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY offers to the Public the SECURITY OF AN AMPLE CAPITAL as a guarantee Fund, together with all the advantages resulting from a PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS on the MUTUAL Assurance plan WITHOUT RISK.

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

presents every possible advantage to the Assured. On the regular scale there are TWO modes of Assurance—by the one the public participates in the profits, while the other admits of no participation, but the Policy Holders by it pay according to a VERY LOW RATE OF PREMIUM.

ASCENDING, OR PROGRESSIVE SCALE.

By this plan, which is novel and accommodating, a REDUCED PREMIUM is charged for the first seven years, a SMALL INCREASE on the second seven years, and continued then for the remainder of life at a modified and permanent rate. PUBLIC ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THIS MODE, BEING SO FAVOURABLE TO PERSONS WHOSE MEANS ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE WITH THEIR YEARS.

CALEDONIAN ALTERNATIVE PLAN.

This scheme has been found of great advantage, enabling parties raising money on securities, and to assure for large amounts, as the Office on this plan accepts TWO-THIRDS of the Annual Premium in payment, and places the remaining ONE-THIRD to the debit of the principal sum insured.

☞ A Medical Officer attends daily to facilitate Insurances; 21 days are allowed for renewal of Policies, and the Public may make their payments IN ANY WAY that best suits their own convenience. IN TRUTH THERE IS NO ADVANTAGE OFFERED OR PROFESSED BY ANY OTHER INSTITUTION THAT THE CALEDONIAN COMPANY WILL NOT AFFORD TO THOSE WHO KINDLY GIVE THEM A PREFERENCE.

FIRE BRANCH.

The Office Insures Corn, Cotton, Flax, and Woollen Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Malt Houses, Kilns, Furniture, Houses, (LOSS OF RENT WHILE REINSTATING BUILDINGS), Farming Stock and Agricultural produce (FREE OF DUTY), Shipping in Port and Dock, and in process of building; Boats and their Contents in the Harbors and Docks of the Royal and Grand Canals, or IN TRANSITU thereon; Stock in Bonded Stores, Public Cranes, Premises in course of erection, &c., &c., ALL FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

Application for INSURANCES in every Branch, as for Annuities, Endowments, Advances or Mortgages, &c., may be made to the Company's Agent at Waterford,

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN,
Office, Quay.

Dr. POOLE, Medical Referee.

14th April, 1837.

Patronized by their MAJESTIES and the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Majesties the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSSIA, and the EMPERORS of AUSTRIA and CHINA.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION,

THE only article that produces and restores Hair; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, EYE-BROWS, &c.; prevents *Hair* from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original COLOUR—frees it from *scurf*, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the *curl*, uninjured by *damp weather*, *crowded rooms*, the *dance*, or in the exercise of *riding*. To *Children*, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a Beautiful Head of HAIR.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe their NAME and ADDRESS, in *Red*, on the Wrapper, thus

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN,
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

The *lowest* price is 3s 6d—the next price is 7s—10s 6d and 21s per bottle.

Impostors call their trash the "*GENUINE*," and omit the "&" in the Signature, offering it for sale under the lure of being cheap.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

Prepared from Beautiful Exotics; a thorough cleanser of the Skin, by mild yet powerful and imperceptible influence, it completely eradicates Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, removing dark and sallow complexion, rendering the skin delicately clear and soft, irradiating with transparent whiteness the neck, hands, and arms, and producing *a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.*

GENTLEMEN, whose faces are tender after Shaving, will find it allay the irritability and smarting pain, and render the Skin smooth and pleasant.

It removes every unsightly coarseness and tenderness of the SKIN, whether occasioned by COLD WINDS, the SUN, or other accidental cause.

Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per Bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The mildest and most efficacious Dentifrice ever discovered, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of Ingredients the most pure and rare; it completely eradicates the Tartar from the Teeth, secures the fine Enamel from sustaining injury, and prevents premature decay; firmly fixing the Teeth in their sockets, and ultimately realizing

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH!

It operates on the Gums as an *Anti-Scorbutic*, totally eradicating the Scurvy, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy Red, also imparts *a delightful fragrance to the breath.*

Price 2s 9d per box, duty included.

CAUTION—The two latter Articles have the Name and Address of the Proprietors,

A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,

engraved on the Government Stamp which is pasted on each, also printed in *red*, on the Wrapper in which each article is enclosed.

Impostors imitating them call their trash the "GENUINE," and sign *A. Rowlandson*, leaving out the "&."

Be sure to Ask for "ROWLAND'S."

Sold by them, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL.—Miss Sutton; Messrs. Crane, Johns, Ridgway, Page, Manalis, Newton, Statton, Achmuty, Gilmore, &c., &c.—per the *Osprey*, on Sunday.

FRACAS AT THE AGRICULTURAL BANK.

COLLEGE-STREET POLICE OFFICE—THURSDAY.—At one o'clock yesterday the Board room in College-street Office was crowded with gentlemen connected with the Agricultural Bank, in consequence of a *fracas* which had occurred the day before at the Banking-house in Fleet-street. Messrs. Dwyer, Jones, Saunders, Alderman Watson, and Mr. Hely (one of the bank clerks), appeared to answer the complaint of Messrs. Collum and Sadler, two of the Northern shareholders, for an assault.

Mr. Wallace (Solicitor for the Bank) wished the case postponed, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor, who was a most material witness.

Mr. Dwyer was willing to go on without his Lordship.

Mr. Barry appeared as counsel for the complainants. He would (he said) if his worship permitted make the case intelligible, by a brief statement of the occurrences which led to the assault complained of.—He appeared there as counsel for Messrs. Collum, of Enniskillen, and Sadler, of Belfast, to complain of a very serious and gross assault committed on them yesterday. They complained of Mr. James Dwyer, a member of the bar, who appeared, from the instructions he had received, to have acted in a very imprudent, illegal manner, to establish what he considered the rights of the directors of the Agricultural Bank. It was a matter of public notoriety that differences had arisen amongst the shareholders about the direction of the affairs. These differences had gone to such an extent, that they deemed it necessary to apply to Mr. Mahony, the Solicitor, to advise as to what course they should take for the protection of the company.—Mr. Barry was proceeding to recapitulate the course adopted from the meeting of the 20th down to the time of the assault complained of, when—

Mr. Dwyer objected that this had nothing to do with the assault.

Mr. Gabbet ruled that Mr. Barry should proceed.

Mr. Barry proceeded to read the clauses in the deed of settlement (under which his clients had proceeded) to shew that they had been assaulted in the performance of a legal act. Under one of these clauses the shareholders had appointed a committee of twenty-one, and a meeting of that committee had taken place yesterday, and a deputation was appointed to proceed to the banking house, and request admission, for the purpose of commencing the duties. Fourteen of the committee went; when they arrived, Mr. Thorpe, one of the number, sent his name into the board-room, requesting an interview with Mr. Gresham. Mr. Sadler, one of the committee, and his client, tapped at the board-room door, which was then opened. When Mr. Sadler went into the room, he saw Mr. Dwyer brandishing a rule, and attempting to strike Mr. Collum, his other client, who had gone in along with Mr. Sadler. Mr. Sadler saw such a frightful scene of confusion in the board-room, that he retreated immediately. Several members of the board rushed to the fire-irons, Mr. Saunders to a pistol-case, and armed himself; and it would be proved, deliberately declared he would shoot any man who entered. Mr. Barry said he should now proceed to prove the assault on Mr. Sadler by Mr. Hely, and on Mr. Collum by Mr. Dwyer.

Mr. Benjamin Sadler, jun., being sworn, deposed to the facts stated by Mr. Barry; on going to the banking-house, tapped at the board-room door, which was opened immediately; saw Mr. Dwyer attempting to strike Mr. Collum with a lignum vitæ rule; saw other weapons; heard something about shooting; there was a frightful scene of confusion inside; as soon as the door opened the attack commenced; on returning to the clerk's office, Mr. Hely seized him by the collar, turned him round and pushed him. In answer to a question from the magistrate, said that he believed it was Mr. Dwyer's intention to commit an assault.

Mr. Barry submitted that there was sufficient legal proof.

Mr. Dwyer, as one of the parties accused, begged permission to ask a few questions, and examined Mr. Sadler at considerable length on matters occurring previous to the assault; among the rest, as to whether he had not brought a cargo of shareholders to Dublin, and whether he had not boasted that he brought 300 as good men as ever handled a musket?

Mr. Sadler admitted that he had made use of a jocular expression to that effect.

Mr. Gabbet wished to know if they came armed with muskets? if not, the expression was harmless; he did not see any use in this sort of examination. The shareholders were perfectly justified in coming to look after their affairs. He asked Mr. Dwyer if it was intended as a kind of set-off to the charge against him?

Mr. Dwyer said he would come to that presently, and continued examining Mr. Sadler as to the occurrences of the 17th. He said his object was to prove that the committee which had demanded entrance in Fleet-street was not legally appointed. He then asked Mr. Sadler if his friends ever entertained a proposition to take possession of the Bank by force?

Mr. Gabbet—That's very material.

Mr. Barry—So is the answer.

Mr. Sadler—On my oath, I never heard of such a proposition.

Mr. Dwyer—You say you saw me with a lignum vitæ rule.—Yes, it was levelled at me. On your oath, how many feet was it from your head?—Not many inches.

Mr. Barry—Thank you for that, Mr. Dwyer.

The cross examination ended without eliciting anything differing from the direct examination.

Mr. Smith (an English shareholder) was examined, and made a long statement, the object of which was, to prove that the resolution appointing a committee of 21 at the late meeting, had not been legally put and carried. Mr. Sadler was again called.

Magistrate—On your oath, Mr. Sadler, was that committee legally appointed?

Mr. Sadler—I read the names twice, and Mr. Pim was in the chair.

Mr. Smith resumed his statement—He was present when the circumstance complained of took place.—Messrs. Collum and Sadler never got into the room—they were pushed back.

Mr. Gabbet said, he did not think it necessary to press this any further. The evidence of Mr. Smith was diametrically opposed to that of Mr. Sadler, but that was a question for a jury, and the examination had gone quite far enough for that court.

Mr. Dwyer said he would shorten the case by admitting that, seeing the door opened, and believing force was intended, he did approach the door with a lignum vitæ rule, and Dr. Collum's was the first head that appeared; he did raise his hand, but the board had been, previous to their coming, in a state of great excitement in consequence of a speech made by Mr. Gresham the day before. Messrs. Collum and Sadler appeared in the middle of this excitement, and he (Mr. Dwyer) imagining that a *coup de main* was intended, and being the lesees of the house, did take up the rule to resist them. Mr. D. also expressed his regret that any thing should have induced him to raise his hand to any individual.

Mr. Saunders (another of the parties) said that when he saw a rush he put his foot against the door.

Alderman Watson said his name had been mixed up with this, and that all his anxiety had been to preserve the peace.

Mr. Jones said he merely placed himself under the direction of the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Saunders—What he said was, that he would shoot any one if the Lord Mayor desired him (a laugh).

Mr. Gabbet—That would be a very bad plan, shooting the shareholders. Mr. Gabbet thought that the dispute might be referred to arbitration.

Mr. Mahony said that in the suggestion of the bench, he, on the part of his clients, would most cheerfully concur; let the whole matter be referred to arbitration, and he pledged himself the turmoil would end.

Mr. Dwyer said Mr. Mahony had too often alluded to that topic.

Mr. Mahony—Then I will take Mr. Dwyer's reply as a positive refusal.

Mr. Dwyer—I beg you will not.

Mr. Mahony—I will leave that to the public to judge.

Mr. Barry thought it his duty to press the information.

Mr. Gresham came forward and said, that as his name had been introduced by Mr. Dwyer, he thought it necessary to say that his speech had been correctly reported, but that the remark he made was applied to the general management of the company, and not to any individual member of the board. Two of the circumstances he thought wrong were explained to him, but he still deprecated their gambling with the funds of the company in royal bank, or any other stock. He (Mr. Gresham) had that morning, without any solicitation, put a paragraph in the *Post* to that effect. Mr. Gresham was then sworn and examined—Was in the board room when Mr. Sadler knocked; every one jumped from the table; saw Mr. Dwyer take up a rule; saw Mr. Saunders running to prevent Mr. Dwyer getting the pistols; Mr. Dwyer ran to get the pistols; Mr. Saunders did as much as he could to get them; saw others seize the fire irons; if it had not been for the Lord Mayor, was sure there would have been murder.

Mr. Gabbet asked Mr. Gresham if he believed that Mr. Dwyer had acted under the impression that the complainants came to take forcible possession? Mr. Gresham said he believed Mr. Dwyer would not have acted as he had done, except under that impression.

Mr. Gabbet—Were you under that impression yourself? Mr. Gresham—I was not.

Alderman Watson stated he felt himself very much aggrieved by this summons. He was merely assisting the Lord Mayor as a pacificator.

Mr. Barry said there was not the slightest intention of imputing anything to Alderman Watson.

Mr. Mahony requested that Mr. Emerson should be examined.

Mr. Arbuthnot Emerson sworn—Is a member of the consulting committee; was in the board-room yesterday; saw Messrs. Sadler and Collum come into the room; saw Mr. Dwyer approach the door to prevent them; saw pistols in Mr. Saunders's hand; Mr. Dwyer used very strong language; he said that if any man dared to enter that room he should not leave it alive; said that any person who came into the room to demand the suspension of the board, should not leave it alive; witness was at the meeting of the 17th; heard the resolutions for a committee of twenty-one read and put; heard Mr. Pim, the Chairman, state that they were passed by a majority; heard the names read out by Mr. Sadler, while Mr. Pim was in the chair.

Mr. Dwyer said he would most distinctly deny having applied resistance to a demand of the nature mentioned by Mr. Emerson; all he intended to resist was persons illegally forcing themselves into the room.—He was under considerable excitement at the time; he might have said it, but he had not the slightest recollection of it.

The Magistrates decided that Alderman Watson and Mr. Saunders were completely exculpated, and adjourned the further hearing of the case until twelve o'clock to-day.

FRIDAY.

At one o'clock this day the parties re-appeared for the further consideration of the case. After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Dwyer expressed his regret at having threatened Messrs. Collum and Sadler, having done so under the impression that they came to take forcible possession. The Lord Mayor then gave an explanation of the occurrence, declaring at the same time that he never had any suspicion of an attempt at forcible possession; and Mr. Mahony, on behalf of the complainants, withdrew the informations.

THE BRIGAND SCHUBRI.

The famous brigand Schubri, whom the German papers killed and revived so often lately, passed through the town of Perigueux, probably on his route to Bordeaux, from whence it is said that he intended going to Don Carlos, and offering his services as a partizan.—It appears, according to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, that about ten days since, in the little hamlet of St. Laurent, about two leagues from Perigueux, a travelling carriage, handsomely mounted, stopped at the best inn. Three persons descended from it. The first young, of an interesting figure; but he appeared a little pale and suffering, and his left arm was carried in a sling. The second was a vigorous dark person, of 40 or 45 years of age, with a vulgar look, a nose ill-formed, wearing moustachios, and not at all resembling a physician, as he said he was. The pretty landlady of St. Laurent hastened to give her assistance, when the third who looked like a servant, cook, valet, and courier, informed her that the count, his master, would not require her services; that she had only to provide good wine, and that he would be responsible for the rest. By an accident of the most strange kind, the cure of the parish, a well-informed man, was attending a dying person in the apartment close to that where the travellers were located, and he heard, the partition being very thin, a conversation in German, by which he found out that the persons in question were no other than brigands. The youngest voice among them boasted of his ingenuity in having caused a report of his death to be circulated and believed, by his having slipped a letter, held prepared for the purpose, into the pockets of his Lieutenant, killed at his post in a late action. After a handsome dinner, well paid for, the count had replaced in the carriage three portmanteaus, of which he seemed never to lose sight, and which it is now said contained ingots of gold.—While the preparations were going on, the Cure heard the name Schubri often pronounced, and he could, through a chink, see two cases of pistols on the table splendidly mounted. The same evening the brigands stopped at Perigneux, and after a long conversation with a Spanish ecclesiastic, to whom he made himself understood by speaking Italian, he gave him a handsome ring, and bade him wear it in remembrance of Schubri, the Hungarian. The following morning the ecclesiastic mentioned the names of his acquaintance, and instantly the authorities were on the alert; but Schubri and his companions had set out fourteen hours in advance, and it is probable that he has ere this passed through Bordeaux, and found his way over the Pyrenees. It is said that tired of *brigandage*, he would wish to enter the service of either the Queen of Spain or Don Carlos, and he considers that his qualities as a partisan would secure him distinction in either army.

On looking at him it is difficult to give credit to all the stories that are told of his audacity. His countenance is charming; he is fair; his blue eyes are expressive of goodness; but the expression of his mouth shaded by a slight moustache, has something sardonic and disgusting in it.

DERRY WALLS.—It gives us much pleasure to see that the suggestions of the Hon. the Irish Society's Deputation have been attended to in some respect, with regard to the preservation and improvement of the bastions on the north side of the city wall. The royal bastion has been handsomely railed in—the parapet repaired—the inclosed space prettily laid out in flower-knots, and planted with ever-greens, and several of the pieces of ordnance, presented by the London Companies, are properly mounted and placed at the ports; many of these are very old, and, from their services at the ever-memorable siege, may be fairly ranked among the "precious metals." A few days ago, the famous "Roaring Meg" was removed from her former station, in the Court-house yard, and placed in this bastion, where she holds a distinguished place among her younger sisters, one of whom, by the way, bears on her breech the date 1540. The bastion on which Walker's testimonial stands has been flagged over, rather shabbily, we must say—the coping of the parapet cleansed—the cannon rather plainly mounted, and a flag-staff erected there; the inscription has not yet been placed on the tympanum of the pedestal. There is much yet to be done to render the Walls of Derry as interesting from their neatness and cleanliness as they are from their history; and we would hope that the next Deputation of the Hon. the Irish Society, when it is seen how much has been done, and at so little expense, will not fail to recommend that the other bastions be inclosed and planted in a similar manner as the royal bastion.—*Derry Standard.*

THE LADY'S GLOVE.

ONE OF LIFE'S REALITIES.

Pedestrians in St. James's-street may still recollect one amongst them who, on the afternoon of the 15th of June, 1836, hurried along with pale and anxious countenance, and hat closely drawn over his eyes.—He gained a crossing in Piccadilly, darted through the line of carriages with a light step, and pursued his way regardless of interruptions, until he stopped at a large house in Piccadilly and knocked.

'Lady St. Bryde at home?' 'No, sir, but Miss St. Bryde is.'

'I'll announce myself;' and Tempest ushered himself into the presence of his betrothed, Blanche St. Byrde.

'Blanche?' 'William?' 'Have you been told?' 'I have heard nothing? what is the matter?'

Tempest threw himself into a seat and passed his hand across his eyes.

'Do speak!' cried Miss St. Bryde, 'for mercy's sake, tell me what has happened?' 'I have lost a friend!—my earliest, my best, my last!' 'Who—is—dead?' hesitated Blanche. 'Spencer!' exclaimed Tempest, starting up, 'Ravenal Spencer is gone!—for ever!'

'Poor, poor Ravenal!' said Miss St. Bryde, 'he was young to die; but still, he has been long ill; his death is a release.'

'Blanche, Blanche! how cold that formal phrase sounds, that customary sentence of comfort!—well, good bye.'

'Going so soon?' said Miss St. Bryde, her voice trembling with agitation, 'why is this?'

'I am off to Putney to see the last of him; it was his earnest request I should open his papers.'

'But why, dear William? it will be so painful to you; could no other friend—must you yourself?'

'The task though painful is a duty, Blanche; why are you so pale,—why do you tremble so?'

'I cannot tell; only do not go and see him, I implore you—for my sake—not to see him—*dead?*'

'In death even dearer than in life!' exclaimed the impetuous Tempest, and in ten minutes he was on his way to Putney. He stopped his cab at the gate of a small but beatiful villa. He glanced at the windows, usually all open now all closed *save one*—all, all, told that death was in that house; the neglected flowers, dying on the window-seats, and drooping in the parterres, the silent house-dog sleeping in his kennel

Tempest leant against the door of a room in that villa absorded in silent anguish. He turned the grating key, and entered the chamber—the cold, still chamber of the dead.

'Leave me,' was all he said to the old and faithful valet, who, after placing a letter before Tempest, silently obeyed. On the letter was written, 'Seat yourself beside me when I am no more, dear Tempest, and read the enclosed.'

'It shall be done,' murmured the young executor, and he approached the couch and drew aside the pure white drapery. There, in all his calm, chiselled, statute-like beauty, lay the brave, the gifted, the courted Ravenal Spencer. The cause of his death was unknown; he had sunk rapidly into hopeless melancholy, and faded from the brilliant circle of which he was an admired member, in the full pride of his career.—Some time elapsed before Tempest could command his feelings enough and summon courage sufficient to open the papers in his hand, and when he did so, the first thing he saw was a small, white kid lady's glove. It had been worn, apparently, one evening, and still retained a faint perfume of otto of roses. He opened the letter and read as follows:—

In no spirit of jealously, or anger, or worldly feeling, do I now address you, my early friend; for weak and trifling seem all these passions when the world of the future is opening to us! In simple justice to my memory I implore you patiently to peruse these pages, but I would not for one moment that they should alter your sentiments with regard to her whom you have so long wooed, and at last won. May you be happy.

I remember that it was on the sultry summer evening of July 27th, 1834, that, in passing up Regent-street, I first caught a glimpse of the fair, pensive, yet brilliant face, of Blanche St. Bryde. She was sitting alone in a carriage, at the door of a house of call for fashion, and twice I returned to gaze upon her.—The pure freshness, the loveliness of her life, was in her face. Even at this period, when every evening star of London was dimming from late hours and a long season, she seemed in the early spring of brightness—she was pensive but not languid—oh! Tempest, you know what she was! * * * *

It was the last ball of the season, and I stood amongst a glittering number of lively girls, whose laughter made me shrink. Suddenly a calm, low voice struck my ear—I turned—there *she* stood! The next moment I had solicited an introduction, and in the course of the evening she became my partner. You were in the room, that night, Tempest, but I knew not then that you even knew her. It was strange, but her manner was flattering beyond expression to me, at least I thought so, Lady L——, so famed for peculiarity, determined to give a ball at three days' notice, in the month of September, and prided herself on the numbers whom she detained in, or recalled to town, to attend their *reunion*. It was crowded, but it had not the tone of other balls; it seemed more like a public meeting of intimates, so completely were we all at our ease. I had made good use of my time with Miss St. Bryde, if I might judge from her conduct between this ball and 'the last of the season,' and on this particular evening, when I entered the rooms, I found her sitting quietly in her *chaperon*, with that expression of perfect tranquility which had first attracted me.

'You are not dancing?' I said. 'No,' she replied, 'I have not danced yet.' 'And have you no bouquet?' 'I forgot mine and left it at home.'

At this moment, Tempest, you came up and asked her if she was engaged; her reply you must remember it, was "Yes," and you of course concluded I was the fortunate one. But no; I had not then asked her, but I did the next moment, and she accepted me. This was one of those *ruses* so often practised in ball-rooms; and flattered, dazzled by her preference, I thought not at the moment that one who could deceive in trifling things might also stoop to greater acts of *fair* duplicity. In the course of that evening I offered her a simple sprig of heath and a bud of geranium which I had brought from Putney, and she placed it between the folds of her dress. At the close of the evening you robbed the conservatory of a moss rose. Tempest! that rose was given to a young companion immediately after, whilst *my* humble offering was preserved! Time sped on, and I followed Lady St. Bryde's party into Wales, where I still thought my chance of a favourable hearing, were I to speak, was fair enough; and I felt each day that Blanche St. Bryde was the only woman in the world to make me happy. Alas! I little thought *any* woman could have made me so hopelessly miserable! But to continue—I loved her! and the evening of your joining us at Aberystwith I proposed to Blanche herself. How beautiful she looked, standing on the terrace of the house, the pale moonlight beaming on her forehead, and the rich crimson blood trembling in her cheek!—She gave no positive answer; she laughed whenever I again ventured the subject. She tortured me with suspense, yet chained me to her side. She forbade my addressing her mother, and said "Wait only until we meet in town."

In the spring of 1835 we met again, and being then much with my regiment, I saw little of her until one evening at the Opera, when I caught her hand as she passed me in the crush-room.

'Blanche! when are you at home?' I whispered, 'when may I speak to you?'

'Whenever you like,' was her answer. 'Mamma never goes out hardly in the day, nor I either—how ill you look, Colonel Spencer.'

'I have been ill,—may I call to-morrow?' 'Certainly, if you like; why should you not?' 'And you will see me yourself?' 'To be sure, if I am not out.' 'But promise you will stay at home one little hour?' 'I never make promises.' 'Be this glove the pledge,' said I, and I drew from her hand the enclosed glove, and then I went home the happiest mortal in existence!

It *was* the pledge, but of what? not of faith, no, but of falsehood, deceit, cruelty!

I called in Piccadilly the next day; Blanche was alone, and I poured my whole soul into her ear.

'I know not,' she began, 'how I can have ever led you to this extremity; it is not in my power to return *one* of those feelings in the expression of which you have honoured me, but not pleased me.' I was thunderstruck!

'Indeed, Colonel Spencer, I can never sufficiently regret your blindness, for it is painful to me beyond measure to explain to you, that since that evening in Wales, which perhaps, has not escaped your ——'

'Blanche! Blanche!—but what—what can you mean?' 'My hand has been promised to ——' 'Whom! in Heaven's name, whom?' 'To Mr. Tempest.' 'To Tempest!' At that moment, the blow was struck! When I could articulate I said—'And what excuse can you offer for having listened to me that night?' 'Did I listen?' 'What reparation can you make for having buoyed up my fondest hopes, but to crush them thus?' Did I buoy them up?'—'Ask your heart; why did you not tell me the truth?' 'Because, Colonel Spencer—yes, you shall know the truth since you thus provoke it—because I was determined to bring Tempest to his senses, and you were my medium,' and her eyes flashed indignantly.

These were her words, Tempest, and this is the game played by every girl *one season old!* yet you may never find another thus to acknowledge it!

No torture should have tempted me to disclose this did I not feel the cold hand upon me.

She asked me to restore her glove 'No,' I replied; 'when that glove is restored, he who won it in a moment of triumph shall be sleeping in his grave.'

* * * * *

Tempest crushed the papers in his hand, and clenched it on his brow.

This accounted for Miss St. Bryde's agitation—for all her conduct.

Tempest remained three days at Putney; during that time he received three notes from Blanche, but he answered none. On the fourth morning he stood before her with, in his out-stretched hand, a Lady's Glove!

'You of course know why I am here?' he said.

Miss St. Bryde was mute, but alarmed.

'That glove, Blanche, explains all—Farewell, for ever.'

He was leaving the room but her stifled voice recalled him.

'William! hear me—say—forgive!' 'Never! never!' 'Do not leave me—do not desert me!'—'How did you treat *him?*' 'But I—Tempest!—I am so different;—I have no one to take my part—no friend—no father.'

'Blanche, it is in vain.'

'If I have erred, it was for *your* sake—you know it.'

Tempest wavered, but at that moment a gust of wind blew the glove from the table to his feet; it decided him—'Farewell,' he exclaimed, 'and may you be happy, but far from me!'

Miss St. Bryde looked after him with a glance of mingled grief, anger, and contempt; she dashed her tears away.

'Happy!' she exclaimed, 'as if I ever loved him!'

Tempest was still in hearing! the close of that season saw him abroad—her the listless and neglected wife—of one who never loved.—*Court Journal.*

THE EMPRESS CATHERINE.

Catherine is believed to have been the natural daughter of a Livonian peasant girl; at the time of the capture of Marienburg she was living with a clergyman as nursery maid; and had been either the very day, or a few days before, married to a Swedish dragoon, quartered in the garrison. The Russian General, pleased with her appearance and manners, took her to live with him, it is generally supposed as his mistress. There she was seen by Mentschikof, to whom she was transferred, and with whom she lived, till she captivated Peter, and became first his mistress, and then his wife. The crowning took place in 1724, "in acknowledgment," says the published ordinance, "for all her services and fatigues, * * * * not in war alone, but in other expeditions, in which she voluntarily accompanied us, serving us with her counsel." The ceremony is briefly but well described, in the last published History of Russia:—"In order to testify to the world the gratitude he felt to the Empress for the various services she had rendered to Russia and to himself, he walked on foot before her on this occasion as captain of a new company, which he had created under the name of the Knights of the Empress; and, when they arrived at the cathedral, he placed the crown upon her head with his own hands. The Empress was so much affected that she sunk at his feet, which she attempted to embrace; but Peter re-assured her confidence, and the procession returned as it came, the globe and sceptre being, by his special order, carried before her. All the accounts that are given by contemporary writers of this august ceremony represent it to have been splendid and costly in the last degree. The Prince Menzikof followed in the train of the Empress, habited in the most magnificent attire, and supported by two officers of state, carrying rich purses filled with gold and silver medals. A retrospective glance upon the few years that had elapsed since Martha, the soldier's widow, and captive, of Marienburgh, had occupied a place in the household of Menzikoff, and since Menzikoff himself had filled the meanest office in the kitchen of the palace, must have rendered that gorgeous spectacle, to at least two of the persons who participated in it, almost too dazzling for belief." The reign of Catherine was short, but tranquil and beneficial. She carried out the projected measures of her husband—she it was who established the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh, which she liberally endowed, conferring pensions on the distinguished members, among whom were the two de Lisles, the two Bernoullis, Bayer, and Wolf; and it was under her patronage that Behring sailed on the voyage of discovery, when he gave his name to the strait which divides Asia from America.—*Van Raumer's Contributions to History.*

AMERICAN STATESMEN.

Opinions of celebrated American Statesmen as to the stability and goodness of their own form of Government.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—"I do believe," says Jefferson, "that General Washington had not a firm confidence in the durability of our government. I was ever persuaded that a belief that we must at length end in something like a British Constitution had some weight in his adoption of the ceremonies calculated to prepare us gradually for a change which he believed possible, and to let it come on with as little shock as might be to the public mind."

BUTLER.—"A Republican builds governments in the air, and shapes them with his fancy, as men do figures in the clouds. He is a great lover of his own imagination, which he calls his country; and is very much for obedience to his own sense, but no further. He is a faithful and loyal subject to national government, but an obstinate rebel to the real. While he is modelling of governments he forgets that no government was ever made by model; for they are not built as houses are, but grow as trees do—some best in one soil, some in another."

JOHN ADAMS.—"No Republic can ever be of any duration without a Senate, and a Senate deeply and strongly rooted—strong enough to bear up against all popular storms and passions. Hitherto our Senate have done well, *but probably they will be forced to give way in time.*"

GENERAL HAMILTON.—"I own it is my opinion, that the present government of the United States is not that which will answer the ends of society, by giving stability and protection to its rights, and that it will probably be found expedient to go into the British form, the most perfect model of government which has ever been devised by the art of man."

Cattle are dying rapidly in the County of Clare *for* want of fodder.

STEEPLE CHASE EXTRAORDINARY, AND CAPTURE OF A RUFFIAN.

We feel much pleasure in announcing the capture of Hogan, the individual by whom it is supposed the late attack on Mr. Brereton's house was planned. This ungrateful scoundrel had been in Mr. Brereton's employment, and absconded immediately after the attack, and up to this period eluded the vigilance of the police, who used every exertion to arrest him, but without effect.

A few days ago, Mr. Brereton having received informations of Hogan being in the neighbourhood, with that promptitude and decision of character, so peculiarly his own, made immediate arrangements for his speedy apprehension.

Mr. Brereton first went to Nenagh, and having procured a party of police in coloured clothes, he appointed to meet them convenient to the house where Hogan was concealed, precisely at twelve o'clock at noon, and then proceeded to Beechwood, where he procured four additional policemen, and as it was well known that Hogan had emissaries in every quarter to give the earliest intimation of any appearance of police, Mr. Brereton took the very necessary precaution of disguising them in female attire. Mr. B. being also disguised, they drove off on a car, and the arrangements were so complete that both parties met at the appointed hour without any alarm being given, or suspicion excited. Mr. Brereton, however, was speedily recognised by a person on the watch, who shouted to Hogan, and he instantly sprang from a back window with the rapidity of lightning. The game being up, all joined in the pursuit, but Hogan rapidly outstripped his pursuers, and would unquestionably have blinked them, had not a servant of Mr. B.'s come up with a spirited horse on which Mr. B. mounted and set off at full speed in the direction Hogan had taken; a few sporting leaps brought him within a short distance of him, when he doubled down a narrow lane, at the lower extremity of which was a large iron gate securely locked. Hogan cleared it a bound, and Mr B. closely after him, dashed forward and went over in first rate style. Hogan had by this time cleared a large double ditch, (a regular rasper) and believing it to be an unsurmountable barrier to his determined pursuer, he ventured to stop and look round, but he mistook his man, and had the mortification of seeing the little bay and his spirited rider literally fly over and land within a few lengths of him; in a second he was comfortably settled in Mr. Brereton's grasp, who held him until the police came up and handcuffed him. A quantity of ammunition was found on his person, and he has been fully committed to stand his trial at the next assizes.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.

One of the most appalling spectacles ever presented to human sight, was witnessed yesterday morning at an early hour of the day near Cashel. The guard of the Cork coach being alarmed by the appearance of a murdered body, and still more so by the groanings which he heard, gave intelligence of the occurrence to Mr. Charter, agent of the mail coach. Mr. C. soon after communicated what he had heard to the police, with whom he sent a horse and car to bring in the unfortunate victim. They accordingly proceeded along the Caher road, and had not gone a quarter of a mile out of the town, when they found the murdered body of a poor man; large stones were found about him stained with human gore, one of which with the utmost precision and exactness, filled a large cavity around the murdered's eye. The murdered man was one Timothy Crowe. It appears he had been in the company of Robert and Bridget Sadlier the preceding night, at the house of George Wood, a publican in Cashel; that he treated Sadlier and his sister to punch and food; previous to his leaving the house, Wood asked him how much money he had about him, in presence of his family; he said he had £1 2s 6d exactly; bid him good night, and next day heard of his being murdered. Suspicion being conceived against Sadlier and his companion, that active and efficient Police Constable, Sergeant Stack, with one of his men and two of the 25th regiment, lost no time in arresting Sadlier, whose clothes they found smeared with blood; his hands much scraped and torn; in his possession £1 2s 6d, also a snuff box, which Wood identified to them as the one he that night saw with Crowe; they then led the prisoner to the fatal spot, where he openly acknowledged his guilt.—He has been accordingly committed for trial. The Coroner's inquest will be held on the body to-day.

This is the state of the blood-stained country, and such are the wholesome effects of Mulgrave clemency, that three capital and enormous crimes, house burning, highway robbery, and lastly murder, are committed, one after another, in the same week, and they all three not a quarter of a mile from a town, in which there is a strong detachment of military and police.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

NEWSPAPAR BLUNDERS.

In a late Clonmel paper the following appeared—

The Prince of Solms Brainfels died, in the *twentieth* year of his age, and *fifty fourth* of his reign. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick William (born in 1807.")

In a late number of the *Sun* the following appeared, under the head of "Births:"—

"On the 4th inst., in Bernard-street, Russell-square, R. B. Dowling, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a *daughter.*"

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.—A comparison of the temperature of twenty-four days, ending the 11th of April in the present year, with the corresponding days in successive years during the preceding quarter of a century:—

	Average minimum temperature.	No. of frosty nights.
1812 ..	34.21—24ths ..	.. 7
1813 ..	40.11 ..	.. 3
1814 ..	40.14 ..	.. 5
1815 ..	44.9 ..	.. 0
1816 ..	32.23 ..	.. 13
1817 ..	34. 3 ..	.. 10
1818 ..	34.17 ..	.. 9
1819 ..	40.23 ..	.. 2
1820 ..	37. 3 ..	.. 3
1821 ..	38. ..	.. 4
1822 ..	38.13 ..	.. 3
1823 ..	36.18 ..	.. 5
1824 ..	31.22 ..	.. 13
1825 ..	register lost.	
1826 ..	..	.. 1
1827 ..	36. 1—24th ..	.. 8
1828 ..	30.14 ..	.. 18
1829 ..	..	.. 3
1830 ..	..	.. 5
1831 ..	..	.. 2
1832 ..	..	.. 2
1833 ..	..	.. 11
1834 ..	..	.. 10
1835 ..	..	.. 5
1836 ..	..	.. 12
1837 ..	25. 5—24ths ..	.. 24

A glance at the above columns will show how very much below the average temperature of the corresponding period in a series of preceding years, is that of the twenty-four days ending the 11th instant; and it is further remarkable that *there has been frost every night* of this latter period, a circumstance unprecedented in the long series of years included within our calculations.—*York Chronicle.*

A Chinese Tea party, as given by a Hong Merchant, is thus described by Mr. Davis, in his work on China:—"We adjourned to the next room, to take our tea, the indispensable commencement and close of all visits and ceremonies among the Chinese. According to custom they presented it in porcelain cups, each of which was covered with a sauce top, which confines and prevents the aroma from evaporating. "The infusion," Mr. Davis adds, "exhaled a delicious fragrant odour, of which the best Teas carried to Europe can scarcely give an idea." The mode of picking up the article is given by an eye witness, Kaufman, the celebrated traveller, in his work on China Japan. He says—"Before collecting the tea they (the gatherers) abstain from every kind of gross food for some weeks, that their breath and perspiration may not in the least injure the leaves, which they do not touch but with very fine gloves."

The death of Baron Pennefather's daughter, Mrs. Jessop, in her confinement, has plunged their families in the most poignant grief.

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