21 Richd. Henderson

The Waterford Mail.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Fellow-Countrymen,—Are you ready to submit yourselves the willing dupes of one of the grossest political delusions which ever yet was played off against our unfortunate country?

It is the consummation of the political farce of the appropriation humbug.

People of Ireland,—Hear the words of one who has honestly and faithfully struggled in your cause out of parliament and in parliament.

Be no longer deceived. If your own spirit does not save you, you will be sacrificed to an unworthy compromise between Whigs and Tories—between the landlords and the church—between the aspirants after office, and *the holders of office*—and between British and Irish interests.

Your rights are to be surrendered. The iron grasp of ecclesiastical monopoly is to be riveted on your wrists, under the pretence of a paltry remission of a part of the tithe assessment. I say under *pretence*, for, in *reality*, you, the people of Ireland, will not obtain one farthing of real benefit in return.

I know you will be told you are to have a reduction of 30 per cent. Recollect this 30 per cent. is offered avowedly as a bonus to the landlords. Now, let me ask you this plain question—how can it be a bonus to the landlords, unless it be levied off the tenants? When the tenant comes to make a new bargain, he will find to his cost the truth of my assertion. He will not only have to pay the tithe, but let him rest assured that he will also have to pay to the landlord proctor's fees.

The unfortunate tenants of Ireland may, perhaps, be taught to curse the day when they transferred the tithe to this new task-master, to be the proctor for the established church.

But I come now to other considerations connected with this affair.

How did the present administration put out their opponents? The *appropriation clause.* How have they held office? The *appropriation clause.* Why is it surrendered? Because the surrender would now promote the longer retainment of office. Former professions are then cast to the winds. The rejected amendments of the Lords are to be taken as the foundation of the religious liberty of Ireland.

What was the original proposition? That a *surplus* existed of church property, and that parliament had a right to apply that surplus to national uses.

By Lord Morpeth's bill, in 1835, sinecurism was to be abolished—all benefices not having more than fifty Protestants were to be sequestered for the public benefit. Read Lord Morpeth's words on this subject:—

Lord Morpeth in 1835.

"We must fix some point below which the appointment to the vacant benefice is to be suspended. If we will not do this, we do nothing at all—if we will not do this, we still determine to keep up livings without cures—clergymen without flocks—pay without work—the worst gains of the sinecurist on the worst plea of the bigot."

Such was Lord Morpeth's definition of appropriation in 1835. What does he tell you in 1837? The amendments of the Lords of last year are to be adopted, "almost without variation." No sequestration of benefices—no sinecures abolished—no surplus created by those means, which you were told were essentials to the principle of *appropriation.*

A new arrangement is to take place for the *benefit of the church*, but *not for the benefit of the people.* The superabundance drawn by the sinecurist of the South from a pauperised Catholic population, is to be transferred to pay the minister of the rich Episcopalians of the North.

But read the words of Lord John Russell last year in moving the rejection of the Lords' amendments:—

Extracts from Lord John Russell's speech on moving the rejection of the Lords' amendments to the Irish tithe bill in 1836.

"By this bill, as amended, wherever there are more than 1,000 Protestants in a Parish, power is given to the commissioners to divide the parishes so that the surplus which might be obtained in parishes of few Protestants is to be transferred to places with large Protestant parishes, like those of Belfast or Dublin. Let me ask, then, is this any satisfaction to the persons who now pay tithes in Ireland. * * * According to the bill on the table the parishioners are to derive no benefit from these payments—it tells the poor farmer, impoverished by his contributions to a church to which he does not belong, 'we will take from you and your neighbours £2,000 to £3,000 a year, and we will give it to Belfast or Dublin, where there are clergymen who want an increase of revenue.' I must say that a plan of this kind never can nor ever ought to give satisfaction. A Roman Catholic might reasonably be discontented at having to pay a clergyman resident in the parish to whose faith he does not subscribe, but when you tell him he must pay another clergyman still of a dissimilar faith, who is and can be of no use to him, and who resides in a large town, perhaps 100 miles off, you will scarcely reconcile him to the change. Will that make him pay tithes cheerfully?—will that make him come forward readily and heartily to do that to which he has hitherto made such strong objections, and shown such determined resistance. * * * *

I will not now detain the house by dwelling on the various anomalies with which this plan in the amended bill is fraught. It contains every thing objectionable, every thing contradictory, every thing irritating and vexatious, and omits every thing soothing and conciliatory."

But some mask must be found under the cover of which Irish and English Liberal Members may be called on to sustain this abandonment of principles and professions.—What is it?

You are first to confirm the title of the church to all her possessions, and then you are to take from the clergy a taxation of ten per cent., without any title at all to demand it. You are first to be spoliated yourselves, and then you are to become spoliators in return. The ghost of Henry VIII. is to be called forth to become the protector of the religious liberties of the Catholics of Ireland. This act says, the clergy must be sworn to keep schools to teach the English language;—but, observe, it also says, that the clergy are to take *the accustomed stipend or salary.* How then does it give this new title to taxation?

Now is this the only title parliament can assume to warrant an act of justice to the Irish nation? Is this a *new appropriation* of the revenues of the established church—the *summum bonum* of your wishes—the wedge which was to tear down the establishment?

But was there any doubt of the power of Parliament to appropriate or tax church property? Was it not proclaimed over and over again by this very ministry?

Why then resort to this doubtful title? For the very reason because it is doubtful, and thus to afford an easier pretext for unconditional surrender.

I warn you the plan is *to surrender*—to take from the Lords a corporation bill amended *to their fancy*, a new and irresistible title is to be given to the tithes, and thus your religious and political liberties are to be crushed. You have been called on to proclaim your confidence in government—you have been excited by an artificial alarm, and thus you are to be made the agents in committing a suicidal act upon your own liberties.

And after all, if you had this ten per cent., what would you gain? Nothing. You already get this money from the national funds, and he would get as much more as would be required. England has now to pay a portion of the means to repair the consequences of her own injustice; but hereafter Irish education is to fall upon the resources of her own poverty, extorted in the form of plunder, and then a tithe of the plunder returned as a boon. You would first pay the tribute of the slave, and then get the alms of the beggar or the plunder of a robber in return.

In this cause you have been called on to suffer all the inflictions to which a resistance of the law could subject you. For this object you have been called on for contributions in various shapes and forms; and such is the finale of all your efforts and of all your sacrifices.

The specious pretext is to benefit you; the real objects are—to benefit the church, by securing her revenues—to benefit the landlords, by increasing their power and pretences for extortion—to benefit Britain, by relieving her from the expenses of your education—and to benefit the expectants of office, by holding in a government which must serve them under these views and feelings.

I desired to defend your cause on the occasion of the consideration of the report of the tithe resolution last night—but manœuvres were resorted to in order to stifle discussion. The question was called on after a protracted night's debate on the Scotch church, at nearly one o'clock this morning. I solicited in vain for an adjournment of the debate—it would not be allowed—the house would not hear discussion at that hour. Thus his Majesty's Ministers baffled by finesse the expression of arguments which they had not the courage to contend against. If I wrong them in the opinions I have here expressed, the fault lies at *their* door. I did not shrink from the course which would have given them the opportunity of reply. This being refused, I divided the house against the resolution, in conjunction with five of the representatives of Ireland; and it is my determination to persevere in resisting a measure in my opinion equally injurious and degrading.

Fellow-countrymen—I have respectfully stated the position in which I humbly conceive you are now placed, and I respectfully subscribe myself, your devoted servant.

WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

London, May 6, 1837.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE O'CONNELL COMPENSATION FUND.

London, May, 1837.

Gentlemen—When I look back to the period at which I first took a part in the struggle for our enfranchisement, I own that, although many years have gone by, the feelings with which I then surveyed the debasement of my country, mingle even now with the recollection of her wrongs—and I experience at this distance of time a renewal of the emotions with which, from my boyhood, I witnessed the indignities that were heaped upon us.

It is well to remember what we were, but it is better to consider what we have become.

The transition is astonishing. I pass by details; I avoid a minute enumeration of the various incidents to the great change which we have witnessed, and which is not yet complete. I might point to the bar, to the bench, to the council chamber. I might advert to the striking circumstance, that a session, which will be memorable in the annals of the British empire, has been opened with the speech of the hereditary head of the Roman Catholic aristocracy of Ireland. But I omit every thing else, in order to direct the attention of my countrymen to a single fact. In the House of Commons—in that assembly on which the fortunes of cabinets and the fate of England depend—we not only participate in the functions of legislation with the best and proudest of the land, but we have taken that high position which becomes the men by whom the cause of millions is asserted, and who are conscious, not only of the power of that mighty mass which they represent, but of the authority which is delegated to them.

Do you remember the meetings in a small room in Capel-street, in which we scarcely dared to supplicate for justice? Do you read the debates in the Commons House of Parliament, in which Englishmen are told that justice must be done to Ireland, or that by the results of its denial they must be prepared to abide?

But how has all this come to pass? Through whose instrumentality has this amazing revolution, moral, social, and political taken place?

There appeared amongst us a man, who, to surpassing eloquence, united prodigious energy and indefatigable perseverance: his mind and his temperament were peculiarly adapted to the great task of liberating his country: he possessed, in the most eminent degree, the faculty of inflaming multitudes with the ardent passion by which he was himself kindled and inspired; but while he excited he controlled—he gave a wise and systematic direction to the power which had been created by him—the force which he succeeded in levying in countless masses was not more impetuous than it was disciplined. He had the sagacity to discover and the skill to apply the great art of pacific agitation, and he has accomplished more by the victories of peace than others have achieved by the triumphs of sanguinary warfare.

We cannot estimate in money what renown itself is scarce competent to recompense; but it is no more than common justice that, for pecuniary sacrifices, an equivalent should be given.

He has abandoned his profession; others, to whom but for him the road to official distinction in that profession would have been for ever closed, have been raised to its highest dignities. Independently of his relinquishment of the advantages which were offered by his pre-eminence at the bar, he has incurred, and must continue to incur, a parliamentary expenditure as enormous as his position is unprecedented.

I for one feel convinced that in upholding the man who has not only effected the liberation of his country, but is still engaged in the performance of signal national services, Ireland will consult her best interest, as well as perform an obvious duty. As there is nothing which our enemies desire more strenuously than his ruin, there is nothing for which we ought to feel more solicitous than his sustainment: a great principle is involved in it, and we shall give evidence in its assertion that we are actuated by the unalterable determination to vindicate the rights of which he is the indomitable champion.

I send you, gentlemen, my subscription to the O'Connell Compensation Fund for the present time.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

Sir—A letter addressed to the editor of the *Pilot*, and bearing your signature, has lately appeared in the public prints on the subject of Freemasonry. Whether, as some people here suppose, the article from the *Freemason's Quarterly Review*, on which you found your comment, was written by you, or with your sanction, I do not pretend to know; at all events, you seem to have seized upon it with eagerness, as a pretence for making an attack upon that order, of which you admit yourself to have been a member, and a master of a lodge.

I readily believe that you did, "many, very many years ago, unequivocally renounce Freemasonry," for otherwise, it would have been very difficult to square your conduct, on many occasions, within the last thirty years, with those principles of "love, peace, and harmony," that ought to guide and govern the conduct and actions of every true member of the craft; indeed, when it has been mentioned that you were a Freemason, the announcement excited no other feeling than that of surprise, and certainly did not tend to elevate the order in general estimation.

Whether oaths be or be not taken in Freemasonry, is a matter which I, as a Mason, would not feel myself justified in disclosing; you, no doubt, view the thing in a different light - but I believe that in college, at the bar, the bench, and even in that house of which you are a member, oaths must be taken, which I am surprised have not, before this time, shocked your sensitive mind.

In conclusion, Sir, be assured that you are at attaching to yourself a degree of importance which you do not possess, if you suppose that the influence of your name ever caused a single brother to enter the order, or that your denunciation of it will induce any one to draw back from it; the liberal and enlightened Roman Catholic will not be deterred from joining an institution where his religious feelings can never be outraged or impaired, but on which every good resolve will be strengthened and improved; and while Masonry can boast of the truly illustrious and noble names by which its records are dignified and adorned in both countries—while we have a "Sussex" in England, and a "Leinster" in Ireland, presiding over us, and glorying in the name of "Free and Accepted Mason," we can well afford to be told (if, indeed, such a thing was requisite) that we are no longer to consider Daniel O'Connell as one of the brethren.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

A Freemason.

CARLOW ELECTION COMMITTEE.—Monday.

TERMINATION OF THE INQUIRY.

The committee met this morning at the usual hour. The room was immediately cleared, and the committee proceeded to consider their decision on the points relating to the sheriff. On strangers being re-admitted, the Chairman read several resolutions to the following effect:—

Resolved,—That this committee do not consider there is any ground to report specially on the conduct of the Sheriff.

Resolved,—The committee do not consider the petition presented against the sheriff either frivolous or vexatious; nor the opposition to the petition frivolous or vexatious.

Resolved,—The committee are unanimously of opinion that no charge of criminal partiality, or such as affects his character, as a gentleman, has been proved against the Sheriff.

After another consultation, the committee resolved that Mr. Vigors was duly elected to serve in the present parliament for the county of Carlow, and that the petition against his return, or the opposition to it, were neither frivolous or vexatious.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

May 10th, 1837.

Gentlemen,—I owe to you, as well as to myself, an immediate answer to the article which appeared in the *Southern Reporter* of last evening. I shall be short and simple, and unabusive in my statement:—

On Tuesday, I was walking down the Grand Parade, arm-in-arm with the Rev. William O'Sullivan. I was speaking to him of a report which I considered injurious to me, and in itself inaccurate. I addressed myself to him, and did not mention the name of any individual, or even of the paper in which the report appeared. I had no intention of addressing myself to any other person. Mr. Redmond O'Driscoll and Mr. Joseph Hayes passed us at some distance. One, or both of them I believe, bowed to Mr. O'Sullivan. I turned my head for a second in the direction from which the salutation came, and continued to walk on, addressing my remarks exclusively to the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan. In pursuing my remarks I used these words as I turned my head, without raising my voice, or using any gesture, "it is a false and blackguard report." I never used the word *Reporter.* I neither spoke of Mr. O'Driscoll, nor to Mr. O'Driscoll; but simply of a Report. Mr. O'Driscoll did not speak to me, nor did Mr. Hayes. We passed each other at a short distance. I proceeded down the Parade, and went about the city on my usual business, never expecting to hear from Mr. O'Driscoll in a hostile manner, not having given any provocation for such a proceeding.

In the afternoon again I was walking with Mr. D. F. Leahy, when I met Mr. Henry Burke, walking with two other gentlemen. Mr. Burke said, "Doctor, I wish to speak a few words to you." I consented, without the slightest suspicion of his object. We parted from our companions, and Mr. Burke said, "Redmond O'Driscoll has requested me to wait on you—I called at your house, and you were not there. Mr. O'Driscoll says he met you on the Parade, that you stepped a little out of your way, and called him a false, and blackguard reporter. He feels himself aggrieved, and has directed me to demand a meeting, and what friend do you appoint?" I replied, "take care what you do." Mr. Burke rejoined, "I do, and I demand a meeting." I replied, "Oh then you do deliver a hostile message." Mr. Burke again rejoined—"I do, and whom do you name as your friend." I replied, "I shall consider what I shall do, and shall send to you to let you know." We parted—I went on a few steps, turned back, and asked "Where shall I send to you." Mr. Burke answered, "I shall remain at my office on the Quay till six o'clock."—These were, without the variation of an essential expression, or phrase, the words and the only words that passed between us on the occasion. I did not admit that I called Mr. O'Driscoll a false and blackguard reporter. Mr. Burke did not say "then of course, Doctor, you must retract these words, or give Mr. O'Driscoll a meeting." Mr. Burke did not even ask me before he delivered the message, or after having delivered it, whether I had used the offensive words, and I did not volunteer a false admission against myself. I did not say, "let Mr. O'Driscoll send me a regular message and I shall attend to it then." I resolved from the moment Mr. Burke had stated that he demanded a meeting for words I had not uttered, not to give such a meeting. I would not feel myself justified in firing at any man, or affording any man an opportunity of firing at me, under such circumstances. I should consider myself guilty of intentional, if not of actual murder, if I should consent to such a proceeding. The first friend I met was Mr. Colthurst, he and I went to the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, to inquire if his recollection of the circumstances coincided with mine. We perfectly agreed. I endeavoured to find out my Nephew, to act for me, but I failed. I had met Dr. Berkeley, and after consulting with both gentlemen, requested him to accompany Mr. Colthurst, and give Mr. Burke this answer to his message:—

"Dr. Baldwin, upon due consideration and consultation with his friends, declines to give the hostile meeting demanded by Mr. Henry Burke, on the part of Mr. Redmond O'Driscoll." You will judge now, gentlemen, whether I have deserved the epithets bestowed upon me by the Editor and Proprietor of the *Southern Reporter.* Of the report of the proceedings at the preparatory meeting of the county electors, I shall give my version on a future occasion.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HERBERT BALDWIN.

THE BIG BEGGARMAN AT HIS STAND AGAIN.

An extra edition of the *Morning Register*, published this morning, and filled exclusively with the subject, announces the revival of the National Annuity, and informs us that the Begging-box will begin to take its rounds on Sunday, the 28th instant, and thenceforward as long as there is a penny to be had.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is indeed a very ingenious gentleman; and on this occasion has ransacked imagination itself for the most affecting and effective appeals to the passions and compassions of the public, in behalf of his protege. With this view he has engaged the services of the great *Rhetorical Artificer*, and sent out little Sheil to prepare his own way by his pathos and poetry. But not content with this, he presents us with a portrait, drawn by a French artist, of the Big Beggarman himself, with a capacious and broad-leafed hat in one hand, and *Maurisheen* in the other, begging his way through the purlieux of St. Stephen's He is represented as a sturdy beggar, what in Ireland we call a *bull-beggar*, tall, broad shouldered, and burley, with a bullet head—an insinuating look—a supple voice—at one time supplicating pity, at another menacing violence, and a gesture corresponding with that of the beggarman *a fusil* in *Gil Blas.* The precise attitude is that of a man "*crisping*" his voice, and holding out his broad and extended palm. "It is a pretty picture, *Trim*," said my uncle *Toby*—and very moving withal.

We were ourselves in some distress about Daniel's finances, and frequently complained that his "grog had been stopped" for the last twelvemonth. But our well meant sympathy, it appears, was thrown away; for the great mendicant of the age had not only feathered his nest very comfortably the preceding year, but kept a device in reserve for doubling the amount of his rint at the forthcoming collection. Thus it is announced that he netted for 1835 no less than £20,189 15s 5d, and that the approaching collection is to constitute his fund for two years, viz.—1836 and 1837.

On looking close, however, into the state of our *State Paupers'* affairs, we find our pity was not quite so thrown away as we imagined. It is true he received £20,189 15s 5d for the year '35:—but, addeth Mr. Fitzpatrick—"*This splendid total may be said to have been wholly absorbed in defraying the enormous costs with which* O'Connell *was visited, in connexion with election transactions alone.*"—Well said! Baron. But, not a word about the "splendid total" collected in England for the purpose of defraying the same election expenses; nor a syllable about those which still remain unpaid. Mum!

It was said that in passing the Roman Catholic relief bill a clause was introduced personally excluding Mr. O'Connell from the seat to which he had been elected.—As some compensation, we beg leave to propose that in passing a bill for the relief of the Irish poor, the honourable gentleman be personally included in the station which he has taken up.—*Evening Mail.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Attempt at Assassination.—Major Lidwell, of Blakes-town, left Thurles on Saturday last, on foot, about two o'clock, on his way home. Having proceeded about a mile, four armed ruffians rushed from behind a ditch. The Major turned round quickly, when a stone got under his foot which turned his ancle and he fell; one of the ruffians now rushed on him, presented a gun to his breast, and fired at him; but providentially the Major struck the gun with his hand just as the fellow pulled the trigger; about a dozen grains of the shot entered his side. He then seized the gun with which the fellow attempted to strike him, and got upon one knee, when a second of the party missed fire twice at him; a third threw a stone at him which he warded off with his hand, but was obliged to let go the gun; he then got on his legs and made a rush at the ruffian who fired at him, when the four ran off. The Major pulled out a pistol and missed fire twice at the party, whom, from the pain in his foot, occasioned by the fall, he was unable to pursue further. Information of the outrage having reached Thurles, the police went in pursuit, and succeeded in arresting two of the ruffians, who have been identified and committed. The reason assigned for the attack is the dispossession by the Major of refractory tenants.

"THE TITHE-TRICK TORN TO TATTERS."

The alliterator's vade mecum, in articulo.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has addressed a very bold and inflammatory letter to the people of Ireland, on the subject of Lord Morpeth's new Tithe Bill. We doubt not the honourable gentleman's enmity to the Church; but we question whether this epistle will not more inflame the people against the Cabinet, and the traitors of their own selection who support it, than damage the cause of the Establishment in Ireland.

Mr Crawford very justly informs his countrymen that Ministers have abandoned the appropriation clause of their own Tithe Bill—which with a view to obtain office they represented to be *vital*; and which with a view to retain office they consider quite unimportant. Is it not clear that the *Lichfield House* alliance have made a *cat's paw* of the peasantry of this infatuated country?

He very justly adds that the unfortunate tenantry of Ireland will curse the day—(should it ever arrive), when the tithes shall be transferred from the old to a new master.

He tells the tenantry, likewise, with the utmost truth, that from all the proposed spoliation—whether of 30 per cent. to the landlords, or 10 per cent. to the National Board, they have not to expect one farthing's remission of the original charge of 100 per cent. "If the 30 per cent." says he, "be a *bonus* to the landlords, how *can* it be a bonus unless you pay it?" And of the 10 per cent. for education, he observes—"After all, if you had this 10 per cent. what would you gain? Nothing. You already get this money from the national funds." "You are first," says he, in another paragraph—

"You are first to confirm the title of the church to all her possessions, and then you are to take from the clergy a taxation of ten per cent. without any title at all to demand it. You are first to be spoliated yourselves, and then you are to become spoliators in return."

Mr. Crawford then goes on very pertinently to remind the duped population that in this cause they have been called on to suffer all the inflictions to which a resistance to the law could subject them; that for this object they have been called on *for contributions in various shapes and forms*; and that such is the finale of all their efforts and sacrifices.

It is all very true; and yet it is at this very moment—simultaneously with the transit of this most atrocious humbug through the House of Commons—that Mr. O'Connell has the audacity again to come forward, and demand from the Irish people his two year's income from their mistaken bounty, at the rate, as his organs of beggary recommend it, of £20,000 per annum.

We thank honest Sharman for his clear exposure of this measure. We thank him for the explicit manner in which he reveals the object of the Appropriation Bill, and couples it with the bill for municipal reform. We thank him, in fine, for that very significant question which demands—"Is this a *new appropriation* of the revenues of the Established Church—the *summum bonum* of your wishes—the wedge which was to tear down the establishment?"

Altogether, Sharman does good service. His letter will be found in another page.—*Evening Mail.*

THE IRISH FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' MAGAZINE AND REGISTER FOR RURAL AFFAIRS.

MAY, 1837.

We (*E. Mail*) have so frequently recorded our satisfaction with the progress of this excellent work, that we are happy to be relieved this month of giving our own attestation to its value, by the superiority of an authority in every way more competent and decisive than ours. At the late spring show of the Horticultural Society of Ireland, held on the 21st ult., the highest honours were paid to the utility and services of this invaluable periodical; and at the dinner given on this occasion, we were happy to perceive that the exertions of the spirited proprietor were duly appreciated by the society. The health of "Mr. Hoare" was most appropriately coupled with "success to the *Irish Farmers' and Gardeners' Magazine*;" and a general call, which we consider equally creditable to his talents as a tradesman, and his zeal as a cultivator of agricultural and scientific knowledge, brought him to his legs, and educed the following modest and eloquent return of his gratitude for the patronage with which his exertions have been so justly crowned:—

"Mr. Hoare, and '*The Irish Farmers' and Gardeners' Magazine.*'" (applause).

Mr. Hoare being loudly called upon, said—He fully appreciated the value of the distinguished compliment which had been paid, in coupling his name with that of the periodical alluded to. Not to him alone was due the merit which called forth this compliment. There were gentlemen present whom he should not presume to take the liberty of naming, without having first obtained their permission, and others who were absent, to whom the flattering notice taken of that publication by the numerous and highly influential body of gentlemen whom it was his privilege to address, would more justly apply. It was not for him to speak of any merit it was conceived to possess; but he might be permitted to say thus much, that the high compliment just paid to it, and the extensive patronage bestowed upon it throughout the country, were proud and gratifying attestations of its utility (hear, hear, and applause). It was also gratifying to find, that the countenance and support extended to it by the landed proprietors and gentry of the country would secure the permanent existence of one vehicle, at least, exclusively and solely devoted to the advancement and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of Ireland (much applause). In the name of the conductors and for himself, he would again most respectfully tender his best acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon the publication with which he was connected (applause.)

The best proof that can be given of the appreciation in which this magazine is held, and its great circulation, is the monthly-increasing number of its advertisements, on subjects connected with agricultural and gardening pursuits. Six or seven crowded pages attest its value as a medium of communication between buyers and sellers.

HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION.

The nomination for this borough took place on Friday, and the polling on the following day. At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon the returning officer announced the numbers—

Mr. Ellice, ...	340
Mr. Oastler, ...	290
Majority for Mr. Ellice, ..	50

The following circular was addressed this week to the Clerks of the peace in Ireland, by order of Government:—

"Dublin, May 5, 1837.

"Sir—I have to request you will forward me all copies of Informations for the next sessions, as soon as they reach your office. The Attorney-General has directed that for the future all cases for the sessions should be submitted to him.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"M. BARRINGTON.

"To the Clerk of the Peace for the city of Limerick."

The *Venice Gazette* of April 17, gives details of a second earthquake in Greece, which has had the most deplorable consequences. It happened on the first of April, in the four islands of Hydra, Spezzia, Poros, and Santorino. The shocks continued a week, and it seems that the central point from which they proceeded was the last island, almost the whole of which has disappeared. It is said that above 4,000 persons perished!

Infanticide and Suicide.—On Wednesday Mrs. Bull, of Whitehall, Croxton, the wife of a farmer, deliberately mixed poison in the food of two of her children, one two months, and the other two years old, afterwards taking a dose of poison herself. The three survived only a few hours.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S SPEECH TO THE WESTMINSTER ELECTORS.

On Friday night deputations from the parishes of Westminster had an interview with Sir F. Burdett, at his residence, St. James's-place, for the purpose of hearing the hon. baronet's sentiments on the important political questions which engross the national attention of the day. About 150 gentlemen were present.

Sir George Sinclair, in mentioning the object for which they were assembled, said—I am quite persuaded that every elector of Westminster who is absent, must be as much convinced as the electors who are present, that nothing but physical incapacity could have prevented Sir F. Burdett from presenting himself to his assembled constituents, and addressing them personally, in their respective districts (hear). It requires, I am sure, no ocular demonstration to convince you that one who has always esteemed it his greatest happiness as well as his highest honor to have intercourse with, and to express himself on public measures to, his constituents, on any and every occasion, would have been glad to appear before them at the present critical position of political affairs (hear). It was at my suggestion that this plan was devised, to enable at least a portion of Sir Francis Burdett's constituents to hear his own sentiments, that they might repeat to those whom it would be impossible to accommodate in this small room what are the sentiments of their representative at this most important political crisis, which, as you well know, involves the dearest rights and the time honoured privileges of our honored country (cheers). I shall not detain you at present from listening to one to whose sentiments the highest importance is at this moment attached, not only by ourselves, but by every constituency throughout the empire; and I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that, as Sir Francis Burdett has at all times accounted the representation of Westminster as the highest honor to which he could aspire, so I may be permitted to add, that it has been a great and proud distinction to the electors of Westminster to be represented by one to whom the gentlemen of England look up as their champion and their example (cheers).

Sir Francis Burdett (who did not rise from his chair) then addressed the meeting. We never heard the hon. baronet speak with greater fluency and spirit. He spoke nearly as follows, but the conclusions of several of his sentences were lost in the enthusiastic cheering with which they were anticipated:—My kind friends, Sir George Sinclair, has explained to you the ground on which I have taken the liberty to invite you here, instead of my meeting you in your several districts, which I would certainly have done, at all events, had I thought the present mode of communication would be at all unpleasant to you. At the same time my so doing would have been to me not a matter of little importance, because I was given to understand I might by such a step be so thrown back as to be disabled from appearing on the hustings at the public meeting of Wednesday next. That seemed to be a point that ought to put every other consideration out of the question (hear). But as to being there at the time, I most assuredly will, if I am carried there. If I die on the spot I will be there (enthusiastic cheers). Indeed, gentlemen, I do not know that a man can die much better than at his post (renewed and immense cheering)—and I have been at mine for a considerable time (loud cheers)—though we know that the moment at which a man makes his exit is always unpleasant (hear and laughter). I have the greatest pleasure and satisfaction in hearing of the spirit which it seems is displayed throughout Westminster. It is what I expected, and I took the present step from my firm confidence in the sound sense and true patriotism of the electors of Westminster, and of the impossibility easily to delude, or to make an effect on their minds by misrepresentation of any description. Had I not had this confidence, I should have been a madman to take the step I have taken; but, gentlemen, I had the satisfaction to believe—I had every reason to think, that this would be one of the most glorious victories ever achieved by any set of freemen of any country, in the vindication of their attachment to their real liberties—liberties which the people of England enjoy above any other nation on the face of the earth. I have by many been called an apostate; I have been told that I have forsaken my principles—I deny that I am an apostate, and I deny that I have forsaken my principles (cheers). My principles are, and they always were, those of the English constitution (renewed cheering). I always was the devoted supporter of the constitution of England, from the deepest conviction that there never was a system of government so admirably balanced as it is—so excellently tempered in every part—so harmoniously combining the advantages of every species of government. Many systems of government, it is true, have some particular feature to recommend them, but none of them have that counterbalancing power peculiar to our happy constitution (hear)—they all have some drawback, which renders them inferior to our system of government. Our forefathers, in their prudence, courage, and good sense, erected for us a political fabric of that high degree of perfection which has been considered by the most learned of our philosophers and statesmen as being the perfection of human policy, but which they considered so difficult of attainment as to be looked upon more as an agreeable dream than of national practicability; and which if indeed attainable, could be of no duration. Now, in this great country, not only has such a system of government been carried out, but it has existed among us for 600 years (great cheering). I admit that we had, as our forefathers had, grievances which had grown up, and which required a remedy. We had the grievance of an imperfect representation in the House of Commons; boroughs were in the gift of individuals who trafficked in them. The remedy for this was a great, but still a definite object. It did not involve anything by which all the great and glorious institutions of this country were to be subverted (hear)—but had in view a positive good, and that good within the limits of the Constitution, which, indeed, it had in view to preserve and hand down, in all its excellence, and with all its blessing, to posterity, and (as I could wish) to all eternity (cheers). I was for that reform (cheers). We have attained this great end, and yet there are those who are still crying out for further reform. Their language is still "Reform, reform, reform." What, have we had no reform? Was the measure of which I speak no reform? (hear). It appears to me that every reasonable man would say, "Let us at least have a little respite after this—let us, after the excitement produced in the course of the protracted struggle for reform, have a little breathing time, and have the prudence to see how it may be practically applied to the remedying of the abuses for the correction of which it was introduced" (hear, hear). But instead of this we have bubbles blown through the air, and a parcel of projects to be followed up, one after the other, no one can tell how (hear). And beyond this, we have ministers who have the weakness to take upon themselves the care of these bubbles, and the protection of these projects (immense cheers)—and this for the sake of a momentary popularity, and, perhaps, after all, the popularity will have been displayed in vain by their inability to carry into effect the measures which they proposed, as it is conceived, for the benefit of the country (hear). I know not whether it may be necessary for me to say anything of my political principles; you have them before you, and I shall be happy to satisfy any portion of the electors of Westminster, by giving them, what I have always been most anxious to do, any explanation they may deem necessary for me to make; but I know not what to say, for I have always been of the same principles that I commenced my public life with (hear and cheers). I know that it has been said by a portion of the press that I proposed a plan of parliamentary reform, including universal suffrage and annual

parliaments. True, I did; and I also proposed another plan—one of a different description. But where is the inconsistency of supporting different measures at different times? I have supported all the plans of parliamentary reform; but when the great measure of parliamentary reform was adopted, I understood that it was a compromise; that each party should give up its own particular motives and views, each man give up his particular fancies. To that compromise I have adhered (cheers). In explanation of my feelings on this ground, it is quite unnecessary for me to state that I am for the kingly form of government in preference to the rule of an elective council, or the control of a chief magistrate. The wisest of men have left it to us as the result of their experience, and the history of elective governments confirms it, that it is better for the public tranquillity and the enduring peace of the state, that the highest office of the country should not be the object of periodical contention (hear). This system was pursued by our ancestors, and as the result of it we have now on the throne certainly a King, whom I think no man will deny bears all his honours, like Duncan, so meekly about him that all must feel the greatest affection and personal attachment towards him. And when we reflect upon his benevolence of mind, which is exercised upon every opportunity to promote the honors and happiness of his people, we must acknowledge that he is a monarch entitled to our deepest regard and respect, and that he ought not to be embarrassed by a set of wild persons—persons so wild that they have no hesitation in telling you that they mean to subvert the ancient institutions of the country (immense cheers). I am sorry for myself to say that these insane projects have been countenanced by the present ministers, for I have in the administration friends for whom I have a sincere personal attachment, and, moreover, I believe the present ministers, generally speaking, to be honorable men, that they are actuated by the best of motives, and have the interests of the country at heart; but I am sorry to observe that they have placed themselves in a situation which I think no man with that true pride and dignity of mind which should be belong to every Englishman, would allow himself for even an hour to continue in—that of a ministry receiving support of which they were ashamed (loud cheers). Now, the ministers may say that they had no league with O'Connell, or those persons who are called (though I not why they are called) Radicals)—it is a foolish term; but at any rate applied to persons who I say are hostile to the institutions of the country, and which we know have borne fruit the excellence of which the whole world had admired and envied (cheers) You hear people frequently talk of the liberty of the United States of America; but I say that the people of that country do not possess anything like that freedom and independence of mind, that toleration and freedom of action, which we enjoy in this country. For here there is no man, however bumble he may be, who may not perform any political act not prescribed by the law as prejudicial to his fellow-man (hear). As an example of the excellence of our institutions, and the state of civilization in this country, I would direct your attention to the gentleman who has come forward as the hero of the Radical party, so called, and the advocate of the objects we they have in view, and which they have the effrontery to avow as well—(hear)—whose co operation ministers have received with compliance, and, I might add, with thankfulness (hear). I do not know whether that gentleman's father was the great coach-master, but if he was, he could not have a better hearted man for a father. (An elector observed that the person alluded to was Mr. Leader's grand-father.) His grand father! I have no doubt that the grandson is perfectly well educated, and fit for any station; indeed he has already filled the highest station to which an Englishman can aspire—that of a representative of the people, and the career of a laudable ambition is as open to him as the proudest noble of the country.—This is the advantage of being an Englishman, and living under our much-calumniated system of government; and yet this advantage is what could not happen in any other country; but I am proud to say that instances of this nature happen every day in this free country. One of the greatest men now in England, the leading man in the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel, is another example of what can be effected by great talents, united with activity and perseverance; and when people talk of the aristocracy monopolising all the honours of the country, it is so much stuff and nonsense. When, I ask, did the English aristocracy evince fastidiousness, or disdain, or indeed, when have they refused to associate themselves familiarly with talented and deserving men of humble descent upon such occasions? There is nothing mischievous in the privileges of the aristocracy; if they have privileges, they were instituted for the benefit of the people at large, and they are necessary to, and congenial with, an enlightened, a free, and liberal government. I therefore, maintain that the House of Lords, and their independence and privileges, should be as dear to every friend of England as are freedom of action and impunity in the expression of opinion in the House of Commons; and, for my part, I cannot conceive a system of tyranny more terrible than that which will ensue, if the House of Commons had the power and the will to subvert the privileges of the House of Lords. It has also of late been much the fashion to asperse another venerable institution—that of the National Church of England (hear, hear). Now, I do not believe that so wise, so good, and so liberal a system of religious government, and so free in its results, exists on the face of the earth. (cheers.) Nor is there another set of men in the aggregate—for here and there, as in every other community, bad members will be found—equally numerous, pious, learned, moral, kind, and benevolent, as the Clergy of this country (loud cheers). It is a blessing to the country that so many members of that sacred order are devoted to a country life, for they impart a blessing to the land; not interfering with any, but assisting the poor with the aids of charity and religious consolation, and delighting the rich by refined companionship and good instruction. I do not know a greater blessing in the country than that derived from the present system of the Church of England. (loud cheers). Many persons cast an envious eye on the wealth of the Church. The Church does not appear to me to be over wealthy; but I look upon the wealth of the Clergy as a fund belonging to the people, out of which the son of the poorest peasant in England, if he manifests a peculiar talent for learning, a disposition for liberal acquirements, and an intellect beyond the common run, might derive the best education. This is another advantage attributable to the pious liberality of our forefathers (hear). I can cite many instances in illustration of this fact, shewing how children of the humblest origin have, by good conduct and attainments, raised themselves to the highest stations after having been educated out of the wealthy endowments of the Established Church. I should like to know how much better the people would be if the wealth of the Church were administered by any other body? (hear, hear). A great deal has been said about the self-disinterestedness of the Clergy. But surely the must, as well as other men, take care of their families.—They do not put up for that exuberance of virtue which the Roman Catholic Priests profess (laughter)—but they spend a great part of their income in hospitality and charity,—advancing the progress of science, and encouraging the progress of literature in several ways. There may be abuses in the Church, but whatever the abuses are, they do no harm to the people. If the people think a Clergyman can live upon £200 a year, reading prayers every Sunday, visiting amongst the poor, and dwelling in a cottage, they are much mistaken. A Clergyman is obliged to fill a certain station, which he never could sustain out of that scanty income. I do not see any good that can result out of so-called Church reformation. I do not see what good it has done in Ireland (cheers). If there be any points which I have left untouched, I shall be happy upon inquiry to elucidate them. I am certainly greatly indebted to the electors of Westminster generally—for I belong not to any faction—for I have been the representative of them all. I heed not the distinction of parties into Whigs and Tories (Heaven knows what they mean.) One would think that it was some monster coming to devour us all! I have been, however, always more of a Tory than a Whig—for the former had, like myself, advocated parliamentary reform, as the days of Sir William Wyndham, and other great men, after the Revolution, could testify. I abhor all factious animosity and party distinction, and I consider that a great consequence of the Reform Bill would be a cessation of party animosity amongst Englishmen, and that men of integrity would join for the common good and service of the country. My hopes, however, I am sorry to say, have been Utopian, for I perceive there is now more party rancour than ever. But this does not proceed from the Tories; there is more virulence on the other side than ever. But this does not proceed from the Tories; there is more virulence on the other side than ever. Yet I think that rational men should be more alarmed about ghosts and witches than Whigs and Tories, for there is really more historical evidence to make you fear danger from the former (laughter). I will again observe, that the electors have, by their forbearance, conferred a great obligation upon me, but yet they knew not the condition in which I was. Early in last session I met with a fall from my horse, and my physician peremptorily desired me not to enter the House of Commons. But I recovered from this accident, and five months since I really felt 30 years younger, and indeed intended to make my appearance in the House of Commons, and shew my constituents how I was able to do my duty. My prolonged absence has been the result of necessity. As I was towering in the anticipation of the enjoyment of renewed health, I was once more cruelly cast down, and for nearly the last five months I have been a severe sufferer; for during four of them I have been confined to my bed, not able to move any limb, or even to wash my face. Between the influenza and the gout, I have been reduced to the lowest state of debility. I thank God I am now getting up again, and thank God, I mean to fight your battle once more, and I feel able to do it (cheers). I believe the men of Westminster are as determined to do their duty as I am, and they will come out of the struggle triumphantly (cheers). There must be no allusion made to personal interest in the approaching conflict of principle. I am nothing—Mr. Leader is nothing; we are as but straws—but if the principle which I struggle for should be victorious, you will have achieved a great triumph for the English Constitution, and the glorious institutions of the country—(cheers)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, May 8.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH gave notice that on Thursday he should present a petition from the Rev. Dr. Mulholland, complaining of the system and management of the funds of the College of Mayoooth, and praying for an inquiry.

The Bishop of LONDON presented a petition to the same effect from the President of Sion College, and from watermen of the Severn, in favour of the better observance of the Sabbath-day, and to the same effect from a parish in the city of London, from the coach proprietors of Richmond, and from the inhabitants of Hollywood in the county of Down.

The Dublin Police Bill, after a few observations from Lord DUNCANNON and the Earl of WICKLOW, was postponed to Monday week.

The Earl of RODEN moved that the Poll Book and Sheriff's Panel Book (Carlow) be printed.

Lord BROUGHAM said he would put it to the noble lord whether or no it would be worth while to incur the expense of printing the book?

Earl RODEN said the expense would be very trifling, as the book in which the names were inserted was not filled above two or three pages.

Motion agreed to.

A debate then arose out of Lord RADNOR'S motion for a select committee relative to the statutes of the several colleges and halls of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. In the arguments on either side there was necessarily no novelty. Eventually Lord Radnor consented to withdraw his motion, on the assurance that the Universities themselves were now instituting an inquiry with a view to the introduction of the amendments contemplated by the noble lord's motion.

Lord BROUGHAM trusted, if there should be any laxity in applying an effectual remedy, that his noble friend would revive the subject.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, May 8.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

Sir R. MUSGRAVE brought up the report of the committee on the Waterford County Rates' Bill.

Sir R. BATESON presented a petition from the city of Londonderry, praying that no duty might be imposed on coals imported into Belfast by the Belfast Harbour Bill.

Mr. E. TENNENT presented a petition from several of the shareholders of the Agricultural Bank of Ireland, praying that a bill might be introduced, to amend the Act by which that company was incorporated. The petition was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

CARLOW ELECTION.

Mr. F. BARING appeared at the bar with the report of the Carlow Election Committe. He reported that the committee had decided that N. A. Vigors had been duly elected to serve in the present parliament as knight of the shire for the county of Carlow; that neither the petition nor the opposition to it was frivolous or vexatious; nor was the petition against the Sheriff, or the opposition to it, frivolous or vexatious; and that the committee had altered the poll by striking off the names of certain voters—among others, that of Philip Ryan, who, from the time of being put on the registry, and before the election, had taken the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Colonel PERCEVAL gave notice, that on Thursday next he would move that the evidence taken before the committee be printed.

PORTUGUESE TREATY.

Mr. ROBINSON had given notice of his intention to ask a question of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whom he was happy to see in his place. He begged to ask whether a treaty of commerce had not been entered into between this government and that of Portugal, which was satisfactory to both, but had been put an end to by a power in Portugal which was stronger than the government itself; also, whether in addition to higher duties, additional post dues had not been imposed on our commerce; and lastly, whether under these peculiar circumstances the government was prepared to take any, and what steps, for the protection of the commerce of the country?

Lord PALMERSTON said that negociations had been entered into with the French government upon the subject referred to by the hon. member, but in consequence of repeated changes in that government, no arrangement had as yet been come to. With respect to the other question asked by the hon member, he had only to say that the President of the Board of Trade had already prepared an order in council upon that subject, which would be agreed to the next time the council met.

Captain PECHELL wished to know whether any arrangement had been made, with reference to the fishing on the French and English coasts?

Lord PALMERSTON said that some time ago he had had a communication with the French government upon the subject. The commissioners had been appointed with the view of drawing a more satisfactory line between the fisheries on the French and English coasts; but they had not hitherto made their report.

Mr. T. D'EYNCOURT then brought forward his motion for leave to introduce a Bill for making Parliaments Triennial.

Lord J. RUSSELL was not prepared to adopt the proposition.

Mr. Williams, Sir S. Whalley, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Wakley spoke strongly in favour of the motion, as did also Mr. Roebuck, who declared amidst loud cheers, that "he should propose that Parliament should exist for three years—no more, and no less—and that it should not be dissolvable by the King or by any body else."

On a division the numbers were—

For the motion	86
Against it	97
Lost by a majority of...	9 only!

All the Conservatives having left the house!!

IRISH POOR RELIEF BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into committee upon this bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that the amount of destitution in Ireland had been vastly underrated, and in this respect Mr. Nicholls's report had created very great delusion. He (Mr. O'Connell) had come to deduction, and he was prepared to say the course he should follow. The destitution was so extensive, that if relief were given it would amount to confiscation of all Irish property; and if they refused relief out of doors they would take away all existing provision for the poor, and create the greatest irritation throughout the country. His mind was made up. He was for confiscation. He opposed confining the relief to the work houses, and he should, therefore, move in committee, that out-door relief be given (hear, hear.)

Mr. SHEIL said he took it to be a settled question that they were to have a poor law for Ireland; but he wished to ask the government if they were to have a poor law before the tithe question was settled? The people of that country had for three years successfully resisted the payment of tithes, and until that question was settled there could be no chance for levying a rate for the relief of the poor. He wished that government would adopt the only power they had to enforce the carrying into effect the measures which were now pending for the good of the country (hear, hear.) He was most anxious to know what was to be done in this crisis? (hear, hear.)

Mr. RICHARDS could not conceive that any measure could be proposed more likely to tranquillize Ireland than one establishing a system of relief for the poor.

Mr. SHAW agreed with the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, in feeling a great anxiety to see the tithe question settled. So far, however, from its being the case that four years' tithes would soon be due, it was a fact that tithes were at this moment being tolerably well paid throughout three-fourths of Ireland.—He objected to the proposition of the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny, for out-door relief; he had no doubt that if out door relief were to be given, it would absorb the whole of the landed property, and the entire independent labour of that country. He thought that it would have been much better to have confined the measure to a provision for relief in work-houses, to the sick, lame, and impotent; and perhaps some provision for the relief of the able bodied. The whole of the measure was a fearful experiment on the property of Ireland. The public mind of Ireland was wholly unprepared for it.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD said that the principle of relief in poor houses could never be acted on in Ireland. He did not agree with those who thought that the tithe question ought to be settled first. A provision for the relief of the poor ought to be the first object.

Mr. FRENCH thought that the question was vitally important, and ought to be setiled at once.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not intend to enter generally upon the consideration of the bill before the house, but he thought it right to take notice of a question put by the hon. member for Tipperary, and if it were the wish of the house he would state the course which the government proposed to adopt on the present occasion. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to say what would be the case in certain contingencies; there had been an obscurity—a studied obscurity thrown over the intentions of those opposed to them. The government had introduced bills relating to the municipal corporations, tithes, and poor laws in Ireland—three separate measures, all tending to the tranquillity and improvement of Ireland, and to the more firm establishment of the union between the two countries. On the other side of the house it had been held that these measures were not to be taken as separate measures, but that they were to be taken as measures connected together, and that the one could not be judged of without considering the others. Denying as he did the justice of that opinion, he had still this to say—the government had brought forward those measures, or at least stated their intentions respecting them—they had sent up to the other house of parliament a bill respecting municipal corporations—he now proposed that they should go into committee on the poor law bill; and his noble friend (Lord Morpeth) had stated the other night with great clearness the provisions of a bill which he proposed to introduce respecting tithes. The whole of the plans were before the house, and known to the public in general. It was their opinion that those measures were best calculated for the objects which they were meant to attain. But he had understood the right hon. gentleman opposite, at the close of one of the debates which they had had on the Municipal Corporations Bill, to state that, although he was not decidedly opposed to that measure, except as to the manner in which it was then framed—although he did not deny that there was a *prima facie* case for granting popular municipal corporations to Ireland, yet he was not prepared to state what sort of amendments he would propose, or what kind of municipal bill he would consent to, because the government had not stated the substance of their bill respecting tithes; whereas, if the government had stated their intention respecting the three measures, then he would have been prepared to state his views respecting the whole. If he had misunderstood the right hon. gentleman, the right hon. gentleman could correct him. But what had actually happened? An occurrence, he believed, without precedent in the history of parliament—(cheers from the ministerial side), and, at the same time, one to which it was difficult to affix any definite meaning. His doctrine of the constitution was—and that of the right hon. gentleman did not, he should think, in practice or profession, differ from his—that a measure passed repeatedly by considerable majorities of that house, must, in the end, meet with the concurrence of the other house of parliament. He need not enter into examples corroborating that opinion, but he might say that it seemed to have so far met with the concurrence of the other house of parliament that the bill which they had sent up respecting municipal corporations had been read a second time in that house, and no notice had been given of any instruction similar to that proposed and carried last year in the other house of parliament, and proposed both last year and this year in the House of Commons—namely, an instruction to the effect that there should be a power not to reform and reconstruct, but totally to abolish municipal corporations in Ireland (hear). Judging from these facts, he could therefore say, that the other house of parliament was disposed to what he might call a practice in accordance with the best times of our constitution; and finding the settled and deliberate opinion of the representatives of the people to be in favour of popular and local government in Ireland, was prepared to consider a bill on that subject. It appeared, however, that suddenly, without any notice of any kind, and in such a manner as prevented many of those who intended to have given their support to the bill from having their votes recorded in its favour, a motion had been made, successfully, to postpone the consideration of that bill till the 9th of June. If, putting aside their own original proposition, that each of the bills should be considered separately, the government had thought fit to adopt the view held on the other side of the house, as well as by the House of Lords—namely, that they should be all considered together, he should have then said that, in all fairness, with a view to come to an adjustment of the measures, it would have been right to have stated and propounded, in a formal shape, the amendments which it was intended to make; and then, if it were thought proper, to have adjourned for a week or a fortnight, or even for a longer time, the consideration of these amendments, it would have been in the power of the government to have formed some judgment respecting the measure which their opponents were ready to consent to, as it was in the power of the latter to form an opinion on the measures which the government had proposed to the house. He did not mean to say that the course taken was not one which might have been taken in sincerity, with a view to come to an adjustment; at the same time he must say that it was a course which very much embarrassed the question—which threw obscurity over the intentions of those who had to deal with these bills in the other house of parliament, and made it very difficult for the government to state the course which it was proper, under these circumstances, to pursue; for it might be—and suspicious minds would conclude—that those who, without any notice, proceeded, after the second reading, to postpone the committee on the bill—those who had always spoken against the popular principle contained in it, and who seemed now to be as hostile as ever to that popular principle, were only waiting to be enabled to carry or force a bill on other subjects consonant with their own opinions; and that then the amendments which they had to propose, while they kept up the form and substance of corporations in Ireland, would as effectually shut out the popular principle from them as it was now excluded (hear),—Such, he hoped, however, was not the interpretation to be put on it; and he should, therefore, move in committee, that out-door relief be given (hear, hear.)

Mr. S. RICE—Whenever the right hon. baronet appeared to differ from ministers on any essential principle on which the government of the country, and especially Ireland, was to be carried on, and appealed to the support of Gentlemen on their (the Ministerial) side of the house, he (Mr. S. Rice) always suspected that some fallacy lurked in his argument (hear, hear)—and he thought this remark was never so well exemplified as in the argument of the right hon. gentleman to-night. When he found him propping up his argument by the illustration in the speech of the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, he was convinced he had not placed it on a ground upon which he could rest it (hear, hear)—or which would be supported by those of his own side. He said now, as he had always said, that there should be a perfectly free and independent action between the two houses of Parliament; but, should one seek to overawe the other, it would bring the principles of the Constitution into dangerous action (hear, hear, hear). They (the house) were members of the Legislature; they were a co-ordinate but not a co-equal authority. They had carried on the business which was promised in the speech of the King; they had discharged their functions, and if the House of Lords had recourse to postponement, with a view and an intention of coercing and restraining this House, let them take care how they (the House) stood in the face of the people of England. Assuming that the other house was in the wrong, let them (this house) be in the right. That was the main point; that party which put itself in the wrong in the eyes of the people of England would be the one which would suffer in the conflict (hear, hear). The principle on which the Government would act was, that of creating the largest amount of public improvement, of giving the largest development to the principles on which the Government was founded, and in that course they would regularly persevere.

Mr. O'BRIEN observed that the question of the hon. member for Tipperary remained unanswered.

Mr. A. TREVOR was at a loss to know why there should be so much clamour because the lords wished to see the other measures which were to be sent up to them before they passed the one already before them.

Mr. H. GRATTAN objected to Ireland being hung up by the neck until the 9th of June.

Mr. SHIEL explained. He had heard with unmixed pleasure that his Majesty's government would not resign as long as they were supported by the House of Commons.

The House then resolved itself into committee, Mr. BERNAL in the chair.

On the first clause being read, which goes to give the power of management under the bill to the present English Poor Law Commissioners,

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to move, as an amendment, that three Commissioners should be appointed for Ireland for carrying the measure of poor laws into effect.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN supported the amendment.

Mr. HUME thought no better persons could be appointed for introducing a similar measure into Ireland than the English commissioners.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the commissioners had ample experience upon the subject of the fittest mode of administering relief to the poor.

Mr. WYSE objected to the proposal for putting the system of poor laws for Ireland under the sole control of the English board. A working board should be established in Ireland.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was intended that there should be a board of one commissioner and two assistants sitting in Dublin under the bill.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said it would be much more advisable that there should be a local Irish board, subordinate to the commissioners at Somerset House. In a board of this nature local suggestions could be more easily and effectually made.

The first clause was agreed to, as well as the second.

The third clause being put by the chair,

Mr. O'CONNELL opposed it, as reposing too extensive powers in the commissioners over the whole property of Ireland.

Lord STANLEY was desirous that the extent of the discretion of the commissioners for Ireland should be distinctly defined by an express clause in the bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved the clause should be postponed, which was finally agreed to, on the motion of Lord John Russell.

The CHAIRMAN was then ordered to report progress, and leave to sit again to-morrow was given, at the request of the noble lord.

The Public House Regulation Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that he should move, upon the 19th May, that the duties on policies of insurance, on farming property and manufactories, of 3s per cent., go henceforth cease and determine.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, May 9.

The Bishop of EXETER presented petitions from the diocese of Down and Connor, praying their lordships to take steps to suppress the National Association in Ireland.

The Marquess of DOWNSHIRE presented a petition from a parish in the county of Berks against the abolition of church rates.

Lord GLENELG rose for the purpose of bringing under their Lordships' notice the resolutions relating to Lower Canada, which had been agreed to by the House of Commons. The noble Lord said he trusted their Lordships would give this subject that anxious consideration which its importance demanded.

There was a very thin attendance, and the only speakers were the Earl of Ripon, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Aberdeen.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the house adjourned.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S MOTHER.—Her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess Hohenlohe Langerberg, mother of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and of her Majesty the Queen of England, died at Meiningen, of the grippe, on the 30th ult. She was born on the 11th August, 1763, and is universally regretted. The Court will go into mourning on Thursday next. The King has commanded that the Banquet intended to have been given to the Knights of the Garter, on the 13th instant, the investiture of the Order of the Bath, and the banquet, on the 16th, and also the Banquet to the Knights of the Thistle, and of St. Patrick, on the 20th instant, shall be postponed until further notice.

The report of the auditors of the accounts of the Committee of Butter Merchants in Cork, censures an item of £125 paid to entertain Lord Mulgrave on his visit last year, an object wholly unconnected with the due appropriation of the fund. The gross amount of the scrapings of the casks last year was £611, which should be in the farmers' pockets.

It is a curious fact that the widow of Thomas Lord Lyttleton is now living, in her 95th year. Her ladyship has lived to see six Lords Lyttleton, including the present, since the death of her husband, fifty-eight years ago.—*Worcester Guardian.*

Gambling at the principal clubs is said to have been considerably on the decline ever since the late *expose* which has had the effect of producing general suspicion by showing people what sort of company they keep.

Returns of 108 National schools in the county of Cork have been forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter; total number of Protestant children educated therein Twenty-eight. All the masters, without one exception, in the 108 schools were Roman Catholics.

A dividend of four shillings in the pound has been declared on the estate of Messrs. Forster, the bankers, of Carlisle. The amount of debts already proved is £420,000, and there is a sum of upwards of £20,000 yet to be proved.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

The Frankfort Journal of the 1st instant announces the marriage of the Prince Peter of Oldenburgh with the Princess Theresa Wilhelmina of Nassau, and states that the *fetes* on that occasion commenced at the chateau of Biberich, in the duchy of Nassau, on the 28d, and continued until the 27th. The illustrious couple received the nuptial benediction in the presence of the King of Wirtemberg, the grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, the Foreign Ministers, Prince Mufling, and all the dignitaries of the court of Nassau, who afterwards partook of a splendid banquet.

WATERFORD MAIL.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
3 ℘ Cent. Consols	89⅛	—	89⅜⅝
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ ℘ Cent Stock	97½	97⅝	97⅝
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	98	97⅞	98
3½ ℘ Cent. Debs.	90¾	90⅞	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand C. D 6 ℘ Cent.	88⅛	—	—
Do. do. 5 ℘ Cent.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ℘ Cent.	—	—	59
4 ℘ Cent. City Deb.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

3 ℘ Ct. Consols, 90⅝	India Stock, for Op. 260
Ditto for Ac., 90⅞ 1	Bank Stock, for Op. 206½ 6¾
3 per Cent. Reduced, 89⅝	Ex. Bills, 2½d, 31 33 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red., 97⅞	India Bonds, 30 32 pm.
3½ per Cent. New, 98⅞ 9	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1837.

We have received a considerable mass of letters from the north of Spain, through various channels; the latest came down to the 2d instant, but they really tell nothing worth wasting a line upon.—*Standard*.

Our news from Spain announces the continued preparations at St. Sebastian to make another attack on the Carlists; and Espartero was expected at that place to take the command. A Bayonne letter of the 2d, according to the *Constitutionnel*, confirms the news of the taking of Cantaviega by the Carlists. An order of the day of the 27th April of Don Augustin A'Vogewar declared this fact to the inhabitants of Saragossa, who were deeply affected by it.—*Courier*.

REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES.

The unseemly conflict into which the rate-payers of the County have been brought by a few busy bodies, will soon be at an end. This impudent project appears so monstrous to every man of common sense, that those men of character who permitted themselves to be dragged or cajoled into it, are now ashamed of their conduct. What! for the convenience of a few gentlemen, and to serve the interests of a few labourers and shopkeepers in Dungarvan for one year, to mulct the entire County—the poor and industrious rate-payers—with an expense of upwards of £60 per ploughland, in addition to the ordinary taxation of the County and a heavy debt—shame! A poor law, too, is about to be imposed upon us. A bill has also passed for the equalization of taxes on the County, the expense of which will be heavy; and with such burdens before us, is it not indecent and heartless for a few persons to be pressing their unreasonable views on the Privy Council? But Mr. Owen's opinion, with the good sense and judgment of those in whose hands the decision on the matter rests, we have no doubt but the result will prove favorable to the county, in the immediate rejection of the measure for ever.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

It is now the opinion of North and South that all means of conciliation should have been used before the proprietors resorted to law or Parliament. Much expense has been incurred by such useless warfare, and instead of good having resulted from such hostility, the property of the concern has been depreciated and the character of the concern itself injured. In a national point of view, Ireland stands disgraced too by the conflict; and Belfast, that had been awarded the palm of sovereignty by the rest of Ireland, stands now in the estimation of the empire, a miserable monument and fatal record of the fierce spirit of dissension that always characterised the history of this unfortunate country. Notwithstanding all the untoward differences of which we complain, the country is anxious to see the Bank again in operation, and we have the pleasure to announce that steps are being taken to open as speedily as possible twenty of the most productive branches.

We are concerned, but not surprised, to hear that the funds of our Sick and Indigent Poor Association are very nearly exhausted, and that the resources which (under ordinary circumstances) would have sufficed till January next, will have been completely drained in two or three weeks. It could not be otherwise. The general stagnation under which all branches of trade and manufacture have been now for some time labouring—the unusual severity of the winter, and consequent scarcity and high price of provisions—and, above all, the late severe epidemic, which (though it has desolated many a hearth among the highest and noblest in the land) has fallen with double violence on the poor, have forced very many to apply for relief, who never previously could have contemplated such a necessity. But we entertain no apprehensions for the result. We are informed a deputation has been appointed to solicit from those whom God has blessed with the means, aid in this "labour of love;" and we are confident that they will not ask in vain. We remember with pride and pleasure when, some years since, upwards of a thousand pounds were cheerfully given, under similar circumstances, in a few days; and we are slow to believe that our fellow-citizens have lost, since that period, one whit, either of their ability or willingness, to engage in the sacred duty of Heaven-born charity. We will be happy to acknowledge and forward to the Treasurer (Dr. Harris) any donations which may be left at our office for this benevolent object.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Duncombe's motion to do away with the practice of voting by proxy in the House of Lords, was lost by a majority of 48. The house then resolved itself into committee on the Irish poor laws, when clauses from 3 to 13 were, after a few verbal amendments, agreed to, and the house adjourned.

The mail packets from Hood's Point, are to be conveyed by steamers up to the Adelphi-Terrace, during the summer months; such conveyance will be a very great accommodation to passengers, and it is expected the mails will arrive sooner than they could be conveyed by coach from Dunmore, where the steam packets always stop ed.

Sir Richard Keane, Bart., Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Waterford; John Matthew Galwey, Thomas Welsh, and Andrew Carbery, Esqrs., have arrived at Gresham's Hotel, Dublin, in order to give evidence this day before the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, on the question of the removal of the county Assizes from Waterford city to the town of Dungarvan.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council have postponed till this day, the question of the removal of the County Assizes from Waterford City to the town of Dungarvan.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Lord Carew; Rev. Mr. Darley; Mr. Heath and family; Mr. Ambrose, and Mr. Greer—per the *Nora Creina*, yesterday.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Mr. L. J. Lambert, and Miss Lambert, Mr. and Miss Flavin, Mr. and Mrs. O'Doran, Miss Smith, Mr. O'Donnell—per the *Gipsy*, yesterday.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.—Miss Dart, Captain Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, and family; Messrs. Hurley, and Bessett; Mrs. Smith, and the Misses Smith—per *St. Patrick*, yesterday.

On Wednesday last, Sir F. Burdett was proposed by Mr. Wood, the brewer, and seconded by Mr. Cribb, to represent the city of Westminster; and Mr. Leader was proposed by Mr. Jervis, and seconded by Mr. Simpson. The polling was to take place on Thursday, and to conclude on that day.

Mr. Booth's extensive distillery at Brentford, was destroyed by fire on last Wednesday.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL, 1837.

In hospital 30th April	47	Dismissed	42
Admitted since—		Died	10
Petitioners 39, Casualties 11	50	Remain 30th April	45
Total	97	Total	97

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Surgeon.
ROBERT J. BURKITT, A.M., M.B., Assistant.
Examined, Matthew Poole, Master.

CARLOW FAIR.—Thursday was one of the most crowded fairs we have witnessed for some time; we fear too much so to realise the anticipations of the fair-going-folk. Stock of all descriptions was in great plenty; but the demand little, comparitively speaking, to the supply. Good milch cows brought from £10 to £15; fat cows were few in number, and brought from £20 to £25; sheep, 2 years' old, from 40s to 45s each; hoggetts, a great quantity, but not in demand; pigs, 35s per cwt.; horses, the better order, sold well, and brought good prices.—*Sentinel*.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MAY 13.

Our supplies of grain from farmers continue small; quotations as following, viz.:—

Wheat, white	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Ditto, red, millers	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d to 25s 0d
Oats, shipping	11s 0d to 12s 0d
Ditto, heavy	13s 0d to 14s 0d
Barley, chevalier	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, malting	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	9s 6d to 11s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	38s 0d to 42s 0d
Thirds, ditto	28s 0d to 37s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d to 25s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 6d to 39s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d to 00s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	32s 0d to 33s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	22s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Hay	95s 0d to 105s 0d

There was scarcely any prime butter at market yesterday, the general price was from 100s to 103s per cwt. On Thursday there was a good supply which obtained from 105s to 113s per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 98; Thursday, 366; yesterday, 65 firkins.

CORK, MAY 11.

BUTTER.—To the Merchants—98s—96s—82s—70s—54s—44s. To the Country—90s—80s—74s—62s—46s—33s per cwt.

WEXFORD, MAY 9.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to 38s; ditto, seconds, 34s 0d to 35s; wheat, (new) 24s 0d to 28s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to 14s 0d; oats, (new,) 11s 0d to 12s 0d.

CLONMEL, MAY 9.

Butter, 90s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 34s to —s; household, 32s to 00s 0d; thirds 28s 0d to 30s; fourths, 18s 0d to 20s; bere, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; barley, 10s to 13s 0d; wheat, 12d to 16½d per stone; oats new, 9½d to 10½d per ditto.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 9.

We continue to have a very small supply of wheat, and the little offering was in demand and rather dear. Oats were also a shade higher, but barley remains unaltered.

Wheat (white) 33s 0d to 35s; (miller's red) 30s 0d to 32s 0d; inferior, 24s to 28s; 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 6d to 14s 6d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal 12s 6d to 15s 0d; first flour.—s to —s 0d; 2d, 16s to 18s 0d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s per sack.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 8.

There was a large show of wheat fresh up to-day's market and of barley and beans there was also a liberal supply, but the arrivals of oats were moderate, and the quantity of peas offering extremely small. The weather continues fine, and the reports from most parts of the country of the appearance of the wheats are favourable; consequently millers showed little disposition to purchase wheat to-day, although offered at a reduction of from 2s to 3s per quarter on the rates of this day se'nnight. Flour was very difficult of disposal, and the top price has declined to 50s per sack. The barley trade ruled extremely dull, and where sales were forced a reduction of 1s per quarter must have been submitted to. Malt was also difficult of disposal at previous rates. We experienced a fair steady demand for oats of all descriptions at Friday's prices, being about 6d per quarter above the rates of this day week. Beans were in slow request, and last week's prices were barely supported. Peas being still scarce were quite as dear. We hear of no transactions in bonded corn. There was but little business passing in the seed market, and prices even without alteration.

MAY 10.—There have been but few fresh arrivals of any description of grain since Monday; and in consequence of the weather yesterday and to-day having again assumed a wintry aspect, with heavy showers of hail, the trade to-day was firm for all sorts of grain. Wheat met a fair steady demand at Monday's prices, barley was in slow request at that day's rates. An advance of 6d. per quarter was asked by factors for oats, but the dealers showed little disposition to purchase, and the extent of business transacted was in consequence small; beans and peas were fully as dear.—In other articles there was no alteration.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.

PROVISIONS.—The stock of old butters is now reduced very much; the arrivals of new are light, and as fast as it arrives, meets a ready sale. Waterford, according to quality and brand, brings from 102s to 112s per cwt.; new Cork dry 3ds 92s to 96s. Beef, pork, bacon, and hams, have been in moderate demand.—Belfast butter, 94s to 105s; Banbridge, 84s to 92s; Coleraine, 86s to 90s; Sligo, 88s to 92s; Kilkenny, 100s to 105s; Carlow, 90s to 102s; Waterford 107s to 110s; Cork dry 3ds 76s to 78s; new pickled 2ds, 88s to 90s; prime beef per trce. 75s to 78s; Cork and Sligo, 75s to 78s; Belfast 82s to 82s; bacon per cwt. 48s to 50s; dry hams, 52s to 56s; firkin lard, 52s to 58s; bladdered ditto, 64s to 70s.

TUESDAY.—At this day's market, which was well attended, there was little animation in the trade, but new Irish and English wheats were scarce, and quite as dear as on this day se'nnight; old samples were 1d to 2d cheaper, but all kinds were held with more confidence than on Friday; fine oats were ½d dearer; oatmeal and flour were dull and rather cheaper. In other articles there was a small retail trade at about former rates. Some more sales of foreign wheat, in bond, were reported at 4s to 4s 1d for red Baltic, and 5s for white Dantzig.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

9th—Constantia, Ellis, Newport, coals—Magie, yacht, from Cork to Dublin—Mary, Unsworth, Swansea, culm—Ann and Elizabeth, Evans; and William, Beer, ditto, coals.

10th—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, m. g.—Gipsy, Shute, ditto, ditto—Eliza, Owen, Swansea, culm—William Whitty, Sheil, Glasgow, coals—St. Patrick, Gosson; and Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool, m. goods—Jane, M'Grath, Cardiff, coals.

11th—Diana, Wakeham, Glasgow, oats, &c.—John and Grace, Mesham, Chester, bricks—Edward Jones, Lawlor; Friends, Richards; Gratitude, Jenkins; and Western Star, Williams, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Colombia, Mulcahy, Bonmahon, copper ore, for Swansea.

SAILED,

9th—Alert, Griffiths, Neath, flour—Sultan, Read, London, provisions.

10th—Eliza, Langharne, Newport, ballast—Iago, Melhuish; Cornubia, Hartnell; and Alert, Williams, Swansea, ditto—Phoenix, Budd; and Eleanor, Davies, beforementioned—Sarah, Bailey, Cardiff, flour—Peace, Lowther; Devonshire, Lowther; and United Brothers, Foley, Swansea, ballast—Enterprise, Green, Portsmouth, provisions and oats—Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, oats and flour—Royal Eagle, Allen, ditto, ballast, from London—Mary, Morris, Neath, flour, &c.

11th—Friends, Hill, Cardiff, ballast—Resolution, Steele, Llanelly, ditto—Traveller, Stribly, Falmouth, oats.

12th—Ellen, Murphy, Quebec, passengers—Nora Creina, Mortimer; and Gipsy, Shute, Bristol, general cargo—Clonmel, Pond; and St. Patrick, Gosson, Liverpool, do.—Wind, S. to S.W. and N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Deal, and sailed for London, May 7th, Flora, Pavey. At Falmouth, 5th, Happy Return, Crispin. At Swansea, 4th, Elizabeth, Owen. At Weymouth, 5th, Victoria, Hodge. At Trinidad, March 22d, Eliza Williams, Power; 29th, Velocity, Rowland; and Martha, Rowland.

BIRTH.

Yesterday morning, the lady of Thomas S. Harvey, Esq., of a son.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., in the prime of life, deeply and sincerely regretted, Nora, wife of Mr. John Finigan.

At two o'clock, on Friday morning, aged 59 years, Daniel Dunford, Esq., of George's street, wine merchant. He was upright and punctual in his trade, and most exemplary in all the relations of life—to his excellent family he is an irreparable loss, and to say that he is universally regretted by his fellow-citizens, is only to convey a feint idea of the respect in which his memory is held; he maintained at all times with a stern honesty his political opinions, but such was the benevolence of his disposition and the urbanity of his mind, that he never made for himself a single enemy. Though in public matters we came into collision with him more than once, yet we feel it our duty to pay this tribute of respect to his memory.

CLONMEL MAY FAIR.—The show of horned cattle was by no means as good at our May fair yesterday, as we have seen on former occasions. The business done was not extensive, at the following average prices:—Fat cows, from £10 to £11; milch ditto, from £9 to £10; strippers, from £6 to £7. There were no yearlings at the fair. Fat sheep sold at from 36s to 40s; and lambs from 14s to 15s. The horse fair, with few exceptions, presented a very indifferent show of cattle—some few exchanges took place.—*Advertiser*.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT, of £19 Yearly, renewable for ever, arising out of Land in the vicinity of New Ross, and held by respectable Tenants residing in Ross.

Apply to JAMES BUDD, Shoe-maker, Barronstrand-street, Waterford.

May 12, 1837.

£1,000 & £500

TO BE LENT. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to LIONEL STEPHENS, Attorney, Beresford-street, Waterford.

(On Saturdays only.)

A. PRINCE, OPTICIAN,

At MRS. DENEHY'S, Mall, Waterford,

IN announcing to his Friends and the Public his return for a LIMITED PERIOD to this City, begs to return his thanks for former favours, and to acquaint them that he has brought with him an extensive assortment of his superior SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in every variety of Mounting, and whose qualities are now well enough known to need no further comment from himself. He has also with him TELESCOPES of every description, of great power and clearness. COMPOUND MICROSCOPES of first-rate qualities, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, with every other article in the Optic line as usual. Best London made MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS. Repairs executed.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE Dwelling house, Bacon yard, Cellar, and Concerns situate in the Glen of Ballybricken, in this city; as late in the possession of Mr. MICHAEL ENNETT, deceased.

For particulars, apply to JOHN COWER, Solicitor, Lady-lane, Waterford; or at the premises.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, *OR THE INTEREST SOLD*, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

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

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

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

FLOUR MILLS TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon, and immediate Possession given,

THE KILMANAHAN BRIDGE MILLS, Situate in the County of Waterford, Three Miles from Clonmel, on the Dungarvan Road.

THESE MILLS have a constant supply of Water, and are capable of Manufacturing TEN THOUSAND BARRELS of WHEAT annually. There is extensive Storage and a comfortable Dwelling House attached. The Tenant can be accommodated with a few Acres of good Ground adjoining, if desired.

Proposals to be made to Colonel GREENE, Kilmanahan Castle, Clonmel; or to HUGH GREENE, Esq., Rockshire, Waterford.

Kilmanahan, March 27, 1837.

[To be inserted on Saturdays only.]

SALE OF TEAS AT BRISTOL, AT THE TEA SALE-ROOM, PRINCE'S STREET, BRISTOL,

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th MAY, at TEN o'Clock,

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES TEA, *ex Patriot King, Orestes*, &c., consisting of Congou, Caper, Ning Yong, Pouchong, Hung Muey, Orange and Flowery Pekoe, Ankoi, Campoi, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder in Chests and Half Chests.

To be seen at ACRAMANS' Warehouses, Prince's-street, from WEDNESDAY, the 3d May, (when Catalogues will be delivered) to the day of Sale.—The warrants will be issued on the 26th May.

Samples may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. HULBERT, LAYTON, & Co., Tea-Brokers, 14, Mincing-lane, London, and Prince's-street, Bristol.

ACRAMANS, BUSH, CASTLE, & Co.

FIRST-CLASS SHIPS FOR CALCUTTA, SAILING FROM BRISTOL.

THE Armed Ship, ARABIAN, 401 Tons Register, J. H. BROWN, Commander, daily expected, and will be dispatched immediately.

The Armed Ship CLIFTON, 580 Tons Register, to sail 10th June.

The Armed Ship ST. GEORGE, 604 Tons Register, H. S. THOMSON, Commander, to sail on the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to D. E. & A. ACRAMAN.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

CHANCERY.

Sir JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, Bart., a Minor, by THOMAS JOSEPH FITZGERALD, Esq., his next friend, *Plaintiff*; Dame MARY HUMBLE and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to an Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 26th of April last, I will, on MONDAY, the 22d day of MAY inst., at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inn's Quay, in the City of Dublin, Set Up and Let, for Seven Years, pending this Cause, from the 29th day of September last, ALL THAT and THOSE, that part of the Lands of GARRYNAGERAH, in the County of Waterford, containing 57 Acres or thereabouts, statute measure, as late in the possession of James Morrissey, Patrick Power, and Robert Keily.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1837.

RODERICK CONNOR.

For Particulars, apply to DENIS KEILY, Esq., the Receiver, Lodge, Dungarvan; or to HENRY BAGGE, Solicitor, 23, North Earl-street, Dublin, or Dungarvan.

CHANCERY.

RICHARD HASSARD, Esq., *Plaintiff*; The Reverend JOHN LYMBERRY and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in this Cause, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1837, I hereby require all persons having any Debts, Charges, or Incumbrances, affecting the Lands of DRUMROSK, in the County of Waterford; and the Lands of ARDGILLIBERT, and part of the Lands of LOUGHAMILLIS, commonly called the Mountains of LOUGHAMILLIS, and part of the Lands of BALLYELLIS, in the County of Cork, being the Lands and Premises in the pleadings in this Cause mentioned, to come in before me at my Chambers, on the Inn's Quay, Dublin, and prove the same on or before SATURDAY, the 3d day of JUNE next, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 3d day of May, 1837.

RODERICK CONNOR.

IVIE & CHERRY, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 41, Summer-hill, Dublin; and Henrietta-street, Waterford.

IN CHANCERY.

Sir WM. JACKSON HOMAN, Bart., and others, *Plaintiffs*; ALICIA WALLIS, Rev. JOHN JONES, and SUSANNA, his Wife, and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUSANT to the Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1835, I will, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of MAY inst., at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inn's Quay, Dublin, Set Up and Sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest bidder, ALL THAT piece of Ground on which David Freeman had built a Dwelling House, and formerly in possession of Mathew Parker, and situate on the West side of the Strand in the Town of Youghal, and County of Cork. Also, ALL THAT and THOSE, the Coach House and Stable concerns, Ground and Premises, formerly occupied by Benjamin Murdock Jackson, Esq., M.D., situate in Friar-street, in said Town of Youghal. Also, ALL THAT and THOSE, a Dwelling House, Orchard, two Fields and Garden, and situate near MUCKRIDGE, in the North Liberties of Youghal, aforesaid, commonly known by the name and description of the SWORD BEARER'S CLOSE, held respectively under Leases for Lives, renewable for ever, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1837.

RODERICK CONNOR.

For Rentals, state of Title, and other Particulars, apply to Messrs. M. FRANKS & SON, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs, No. 28, Merrion-square North, Dublin.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLETE, well-bred, Six-year Old HORSE, perfectly sound, and gentle in harness. Price, Thirty-five Guineas. A Dublin built outside JAUNTING CAR and HARNESS can be had, if required.

ALSO,

A six Octave Fine-Toned PIANO-FORTE, by Broadwood; new last October; cost Forty Guineas, to be Sold for Thirty Guineas.

Apply to the Barrack Sergeant, Duncannon Fort, till Wednesday next.

Duncannon Fort, 10th May.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Claim or Demand against the WATERFORD COMMERCIAL COMPANY, are hereby required to furnish the particulars thereof to the Manager of the National Bank of Ireland, in this City, on or before the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, in order that same may be settled; and such Shareholders as have not paid up the FIRST INSTALMENT of £5 per Share, are requested to do so previous to that date, otherwise their names must be returned as defaulters to the General Meeting to be held at an early day, for the purpose of finally winding up the affairs of the Company, of which due Notice will be given.

Waterford, May 12, 1837.

IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST ARRIVED, AND NOW ON SALE, *AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR*, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

The Property of a Stationer retiring from Business, AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES

Of Religious and other Books, including some standard Works, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, neatly and appropriately bound; Albums, Children's Drawing Sheets, Account Books, Ledger, Quills, Ink, &c.; Vocal and Instrumental Music for the Pianoforte.

GEORGE CLARKE

MOST respectfully invites the attention of the Public to view the above Collection, particularly heads of Families, Religious Institutions, Schools, &c., which being ordered for Sale under the circumstances stated, will be found worthy their notice, as the whole must be Sold considerably under the usual trade price, and within a limited time.

An Eight Silver Keyed Flute, (with elastic plugs), and every modern improvement, to be Sold under first cost. Also, a pair of splendid House or Travelling Pistols, by "Fenton."

Waterford, May 12, 1837.

AUCTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Rich Damask Hangings, Brussels and other Carpets; Superior finished Eight-day Clock; Three Pianofortes; fine Paintings, Sporting and other Prints; Day and Night Telescope; Single Barrel Gun; and Outside Jaunting Car and Harness; and several other Vechicles,

Removed for Convenience of Sale,

Under such pecuniary circumstances as preclude the possibility of Reserve, to

THE COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

GEORGE CLARKE, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR, Will submit for Public Competition by AUCTION,

On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 18th, and succeeding days, The above and following variety of EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD EURNITURE,

WHICH comprise four dozen of Mahogany and other Chairs; a set of Dining Tables, 8 by 4; several Dining, Breakfast, and Sofa ditto; a pair of handsome Card Tables, and two very fine Oblong Loo ditto; on Pillar and Claw; a fashionable Pier Cabinet, with folding Doors, festooned with Silk; three Grecian and other Sofas; a set of three rich Damask Hangings, with mountings complete; superior Eight-day Clock; Brussels Carpet, (nearly new), 7½ by 5½; Kidderminster, Venetian, and curious Patchwork ditto; Hearth Rugs to correspond; three Pianofortes, two of which are very superior Instruments by "Butcher," and "Clementi," combining the latest improvements; a large Painting, suitable for a hall or country residence; several fine framed Sporting and other Prints; pair of richly burnished China Flower Vases; Plated Ware; Bronze Lustres; Cut Glass; a Desert set of superior finished Knives and Forks; Bedsteads and Feather Beds; Hair Mattrasses; Mahogany and other Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Toilet Glasses, &c.; Brass Fenders; Fire Implements; Copper Coal Scuttle; Meat Roaster; set of Copper Measures; Day and Night Telescope; Barometer; Water Filterer; Leather Portmanteaus; Saddle and Bridle; a Bronze Four-light Oil Lamp, suitable for a Shop or any public Establishment.

And, at THREE o'Clock on the first day's Sale, an excellent outside Jaunting Car and Harness; inside ditto; London built Gig and Tax Cart. Also, a quantity of old Timber and Lumber, of various descriptions.

Sale each day at TWELVE o'Clock.

Waterford, May 12, 1837.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

MRS. CARROLL has now Vacancies in her Establishment for TWO respectable In-door APPRENTICES. Also, vacancies for TWO Out-door APPRENTICES to the Millinery and Dress-making Business.

_ Applications to be made before Ten o'Clock in the Morning, or after Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

Commercial House, Quay, Waterford.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

PARISIAN MILLINERY, &c., &c., COMMERCIAL HOUSE (QUAY,) CORNER OF LITTLE GEORGE'S-STREET.

JAMES CARROLL, PROPRIETOR,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that his Spring Stock of GOODS and MILLINERY is now ready for inspection, which comprise the latest Fashions introduced in London and Paris. No trouble has been spared on his part to select the best and most novel description of goods, for which his Establishment is so CELEBRATED.

The stock chiefly consists of rich Luxor Dresses, Mousseline de Laine ditto, superb Camayeux Silks, for morning and evening Dresses; figured and plain Silks and Sattins, Watered Pou de Soie; Check Silks and Sattins; Sattin Turcs, Reps, &c.; Bonnets, latest Shapes in Dunstable, Pale de Riz, and Leghorn; Artificial Flowers, &c.

In the SHAWL department will be found some beautiful designs, selected from the first Manufacturers in France and Scotland.

Limerick Worked Robes, Collars, Capes, Lappets, Demi Veils, Laces, &c.; Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Parasols, Perfumery, Haberdashery, Work Boxes, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Jaconets, Mulls, French and British Cambrics, &c., which, with his usual well selected stock, will be found equal, if not superior, to any hitherto imported by similar houses in the trade.

Quay, Waterford, May 12th, 1837.

LOSS OF TEETH.

Mr. JONES has much pleasure in informing his Friends that he purposes remaining at Mr. KIRBY'S, Mall, until SATURDAY (THIS DAY), the 13th inst., during which period he may be consulted on all cases appertaining to Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH fixed upon the most SECURE, PERMANENT, and SCIENTIFIC CONSTRUCTION, without the use of SPRINGS or any VISIBLE ATTACHMENT. TENDER and DECAYED TEETH filled with ANODYNE CEMENT, requiring neither HEAT nor PRESSURE. CHILDREN'S TEETH carefully regulated.

Mall, Waterford, May 8, 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.

62, South Mall, Cork.

DRESS BALL, WATERFORD,

IN HONOR OF THE PRINCESS VICTORIA'S BIRTH-DAY.

THERE will be a DRESS BALL at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 24th of MAY next.

Dancing to commence at half-past NINE o'Clock.

STEWARDS.

The Most Noble the MARQUIS of WATERFORD.
The Right Hon. the EARL of HUNTINGDON.
WILLIAM DENNIS, Esq., High Sheriff.
Sir BENJAMIN MORRIS.
Major MACBEAN, K.H., 84th Regiment.
WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq., Tramore Lodge.
J. P. O'SHEE, Esq., Garden Morris.
Captain FRANKLIN, 84th Regiment.
Hon. Mr. BLACKWOOD, 84th Regiment.
GEORGE MEARA, Esq., May Park.
JOHN JONES, Esq., Mullinabro.
Captain DOYLE, Newtown House.
WILLIAM R. KEARNEY, Esq.
JAMES GALWEY, Esq.

Tickets to be had of the Stewards.
Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s. 6d.—Ladies, 5s.
Refreshments included.

WINE AND SPIRIT STORES, HENRIETTA-STREET.

P. KEANE

BEGS leave most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the kind support which he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes from the selection he now submits, to merit at least a share of the same kind patronage.

He begs to submit the following arrivals direct, both from Oporto and Cadiz, to him, landed from on board the *Royal Adelaide*—

4 Pipes, 8 Hogsheads, and 12 Quarter Casks of } SUPERIOR PORT WINE.

In addition to

7 Hogsheads, and 9 Quarter Casks of } PORT,

Ex *Hunter*, (both from Oporto) all of which he has now in the King's Stores, together with 5 Hogsheads and 10 Quarter Casks of gold and pale colour SHERRIES, direct from Cadiz, ex *Lynx*, Hayman, Master.

In addition to the above he has in bond 3 Hogsheads and 20 Cases of COGNAC BRANDY, with 5 Pipes of superior CAPE, 4 Cases of Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, and One Hogshead of vintage 1825 CLARET, and One Hogshead of the real SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, upwards of four years bonded. Also, 2 Pipes and 4 Hogsheads of Spanish Red WINE. The Quarter Casks he had selected with care, to meet the wishes of persons in the grocery business, to afford them to bottle so small a quantity of good Wines.

P. K. has also at his Stores in Henrietta street, a large stock of CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, East India MADEIRA, PORT, SHERRY, LISBON, CAPE, and BUCELLAS WINES, and a few Cases of BRANDY. He has also Burton-on-Trent superior ALE, Cherry's superior XX ALE, Guinness's PORTER, Purser and Bigg's, of Byme Hill Brewery XX ALE, Strangman's superior ditto, in small and large Bottles. Moore and Jenning's SODA BEVERAGE; Imperial Sherbet and Ærated LEMONADE. Also, Forty Hogsheads of the very best Blackwater CIDER, which he will dispose of either in Wood or Bottle, to meet the wishes of his Customers. Also, a few Casks of Sir T. Burnett's, of London, superior VINEGAR.

P. K. informs the Masters of vessels that he has in bond, for Ships' Stores, BRANDY, RUM, WHISKEY, WINE, and HOLLANDS, and he is always well supplied with the best Cork WHISKEY, off Sherry Wine Casks, which he can highly recommend to Housekeepers. Also, several Boxes of LEMONS, and hourly expects a Cargo of ORANGES, together with a quantity of FIGS, suitable to Housekeepers, in packages weighing about 16lbs. each.

Henrietta-street, Waterford,
April 24, 1837.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.

BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the well-known and favourite Steam Vessels, OSPREY and NORA CREINA, will sail between Waterford and Bristol during the Month of May, as follows:—

OSPREY,

From Waterford, Tuesdays. 1837 May		From Bristol, Saturdays. 1837 May	
2	2 afternoon	6	7 morning
9	8 morning	13	11 morning
16	1 afternoon	20	5 afternoon
23	7 morning	27	11 morning
30	1 afternoon		

NORA CREINA,

From Waterford, Fridays. May		From Bristol, Tuesdays. May	
5	6 morning	2	4 afternoon
12	9 morning	9	8 morning
19	2 afternoon	16	2 afternoon
26	9 morning	23	7 morning
		30	2 afternoon

The superior accommodations of these powerful and fortunate Vessels are well known. The excellent arrangements of their spacious and airy Cabins; the uniform regularity and speed of their passage; and the attention constantly paid to the comforts of the Passengers, have secured to them the decided patronage of the Public. Females attend the Ladies' Cabins. Carriages and Horses are shipped in the most careful manner.

Berths secured at Bristol, and every information given at the

General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.

The splendid, new, and powerful Steamers, *MERMAID AND CLONMEL*, Are to ply regularly between Waterford and Liverpool, as under.

The beautiful and fast sailing Steamer, *Mermaid*, 400 Tons burthen, and 200 Horse Power, will sail from Waterford for Liverpool every TUESDAY, and from Liverpool for Waterford every SATURDAY—and the new and magnificent Steam Vessel *Clonmel*, of 500 Tons burthen, and 240 Horse Power, will sail from Waterford for Liverpool every FRIDAY MORNING at EIGHT o'Clock, and from Liverpool for Waterford every TUESDAY.

For Freight or Passage at Liverpool, apply to

JOSEPH R. PIM,

St. George Steam Packet Company, Clarence Dock, Liverpool.

The advantages offered by the above lines of Packets cannot be surpassed. In addition to the ample and well arranged accommodations they present to Passengers, they are fitted in the most careful and approved manner for the safe and comfortable conveyance of Live Stock, of all descriptions. Every attention shall be paid to the shipping and landing of Stock, as well as Goods of all kinds. Rates of Freight shall be most moderate, and no expense spared to give every satisfaction to the Public.

NEW ROSS AND WATERFORD.

The well established Iron Steam Boat *SHAMROCK*, Propelled by Engines of Eighty Horse Power.

This favourite and beautiful Boat continues to give the greatest satisfaction since her establishment on the line, making her Passage regularly in One Hour and Thirty Minutes. She leaves Ross every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past EIGHT o'Clock; and Waterford every Evening at FOUR o'Clock.

WEXFORD AND WATERFORD.

The new and rapid Iron Steam Boat *DUNCANNON*, Engines Seventy Horse Power,

Will commence plying daily, (Sundays excepted) between the County of Wexford and Waterford on MONDAY, the FIRST of MAY, leaving Duncannon every Morning, at EIGHT o'Clock, and Waterford every Afternoon, at FOUR o'Clock, touching at Ballyhack, and calling off Arthurstown, Passage, and Cheekpoint, to take on board and land Goods and Passengers. It is expected that the certainty thus presented of a safe, steady, and expeditious communication between some of the most important districts of the County Wexford and Waterford, will greatly extend the existing intercourse; and secure to the Merchants of Wexford increased facility and despatch for their imports and shipments by the Steamers trading to the port of Waterford.

Every information respecting Freight and Passage by all the above Vessels, to be had on application to

R. POPE & Co., Agents, Offices, Quay, and Adelphi, Waterford.

1st May, 1837.

WATERFORD MAIL.

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

The April number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on the causes of the existing commercial embarrassments, and the means by which their recurrence may be prevented, which is well worth the consideration of all who feel an interest in that vital subject. The statement of the remedies against the recurrence of those evils is particularly clear and convincing, much more so indeed that the statement respecting their origin, which, though true as far as it goes, appears to us if not to suppress at least to underrate the first great cause of the evil, namely, the violation by the Bank of England in the year 1835, of the rules on which it professes to regulate its issues. It is undeniable that the creation of a multitude of joint stock banks of issue at the end of that year and the commencement of 1836, and the issue of a profusion of their notes, did encourage speculation of all sorts, and tend to throw the trade of the country into confusion, but still the question remains—might not the Bank have checked this evil in the bud, by a firm adherence to the principles on which it professes to act, and was it not its duty to have done so? The Reviewer says—

"The stock of bullion in the bank's coffers at the commencement of the year 1836 was, as already stated, little above *seven* millions; *being about three millions under the proportion*, as compared with her liabilities, which was necessary, according to the evidence of Mr. Horsley Palmer in 1832, to give her adequate security. And while her bullion was thus reduced, all sorts of wild and delusive projects were afloat; every day was giving birth to a new bank in some part of the country; vast quantities of American and other securities were, at the same time, brought for sale into our markets; and in March, one of the principal officers of the Bank of the United States arrived in London for the avowed purpose of negociating a loan, which he effected, on behalf of that establishment!"

If, then, this is a true statement of facts, what right has the Bank of England, after allowing its supply of bullion to become one-third less than was requisite to give it adequate security, or in other words, after allowing its liabilities to become one-third more than it was justified in doing, to turn round and charge others with producing the mischiefs of over-trading?

There is every reason to believe that if the Bank had acted firmly on its own principles in 1835, and had then taken the proper means to increase its supply of bullion, a most powerful check would have been given to over-trading before any serious mischief had been done by joint stock banks, or any other cause, and that the country would have been saved from the madness of 1836, and the misery of 1837. The Bank of England, however, set the example of over-trading in money, the joint stock banks followed it eagerly, and we are now paying the penalty. It appears to us that nothing can be clearer than that if the control of the currency at the commencement of 1835 had been in the hands of a public board, having no interest in the amount of the issues, and therefore no motive to depart from sound principles, the proper proportion between the gold and paper in circulation would have been maintained, and last year's folly and this year's suffering would never been heard of.

Though we therefore concur in the measures recommended in the following passages, it is only on the understanding that the Bank of England itself shall no longer be allowed to tamper with the currency at its pleasure, but that its functions as a controller of the circulation shall be exercised in subordination to the government of the country, and that a rigorous adherence to sound principles, at all times, shall be enforced. Without this the remedy will be nearly as bad as the disease. The Reviewer's plan is the following:—

"We do not know that any measures can be taken for the relief of the actual misery resulting from such a state of things; but certainly the legislature will most strangely neglect its duties, if it allow a system productive of such consequences to continue to spread its roots and scatter its seeds on all sides. So long as any individual or set of individuals, how bankrupt soever in fortune or character, may usurp the royal prerogative, and issue money without let or hindrance, so long will it be issued in excess, in periods when prices are rising and confidence high; and be suddenly and improperly withdrawn when prices are falling and confidence shaken. All the causes of fluctuation inherent in the nature of industry are aggravated a thousand fold by this vicious system, at the same time that it brings many new ones into existence. There is not, in fact, any reason for supposing, had our currency been either metallic, or made to fluctuate exactly as it would have done had it been metallic, that the difficulties in which we have been, and still continue to be involved, would ever have been heard of. The inordinate increase of banks, of money and of the facilities for obtaining money in the spring of last year, led to that increase of prices, to that multitude of wild and absurd projects, and to that excess of confidence which distinguished that period; at the same time that, by bringing on a fall of the exchange and a drain for bullion, they insured that revulsion of which we are now feeling the effects. If it be wished that the country should be kept for ever under an intermittent fever—now suffering from a hot and then from a cold fit, now in an unnatural state of excitement, leading to, and necessarily ending in an unnatural state of depression—the present money system is the best possible. But our readers, we are quite sure, will agree with us in thinking, that a fever of this sort is not more injurious to the animal than to the political body.—So dangerous a disorder is not to be trifled or tampered with. This is not a case in which palliatives and anodynes can be of any real service. If a radical cure be not effected it will paralyze and destroy the patient.

"Now, to accomplish this radical cure, that is, to make sure that the fluctuations of the currency shall not in future exceed those that would occur were it wholly metallic, *it is indispensable that all local notes be suppressed, and the issue of paper confined entirely to one body.* Nothing short of this can be of any material service. The exacting of security, previous to the issue of notes, would not hinder that competition among the issuers that is the bane of the present system; nor prevent their being at one time in excess, and at another time deficient. If we would provide for that unity of action, and that equality of value that is so indispensable, we must make an end of a plurality of issuers. If one body only were entrusted with the issues of notes, it might immediately narrow the currency when bullion began to be exported, and expand it when it began to be imported; and the Legislature might enforce its observance of such regulations as would effectually prevent the fluctuations in the quantity and value of money ever exceeding those that would take place did it consist wholly of the precious metals. But nothing of the sort can be attempted so long as it is supplied by more than one source. Every thing must then be left to the discretion of the parties. And it will certainly happen in time to come, as it has invariably happened in time past, that some of them will be increasing their issues when they ought to be diminishing, and diminishing them when they ought to be increased.

"Mr. Loyd, whose authority on all questions of this sort is so deservedly high, states distinctly that 'an adherence to sound principle would certainly lead to the conclusion that the issues of paper money should be confined to one body, entrusted with full power and control over the issues, and made exclusively responsible for the due regulation of their amount.'—(P. 52.) He is, however, disposed to think that the practice in this country of individuals and associations issuing notes has been so long established, and become so intimately connected with the habits and prejudices of the people, as to leave but little hope of its eradication. We do not, however, think that the difficulties in the way of the suppression of local notes would be found to be nearly so great, were it set seriously about, as Mr. Loyd seems to infer. Were Parliament to enact that all local or provincial notes payable on demand should cease to circulate on the 1st of January, 1840, their withdrawal might, we apprehend, be effected with very little trouble and inconvenience.

"But it may be, and indeed has been said, that though the suppression of local notes might, under other circumstances, be desirable, it would be of no use to attempt it at present, seeing that the power to make unlimited issues would then be engrossed by the Bank of England; and there is no security that she would act so as to preserve the value of the paper on a level with that of gold. We believe, however, that she would so act. An undivided responsibility would then rest with the bank; her action in one direction would no longer be impeded, as at present, by a contrary action in another direction; and she would be directly and individually responsible for every mismanagement that might occur. At the same time we are ready to admit that the engagements of the bank, as a dealer in bills and money, have frequently a strong tendency to make her swerve from the strict line of her duty as an issuer of money; and we have previously endeavoured to show the operation of this disturbing cause since October last. We, therefore, are disposed to think, that in the event of a measure being introduced for the suppression of local notes, SOME SECURITY SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE BANK THAT HER CONDUCT AS AN ISSUER SHOULD BE GOVERNED AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, BY THE STRICTEST ADHERENCE TO PRINCIPLE. Mr. Loyd suggests that for this purpose the business of the issue of money by the Bank should be entirely separated from her other business; that its superintendence should be committed to a committee of currency, chosen from among the directors; and that a representative of the Government should be present at all its deliberations. We see nothing in this that could be justly objected to; and if the Government commissioner had, as he ought to have, a *veto* on all proposals for adding to the issues, the public would have every necessary security for the proper working of the system, and the avoidance of all manner of fluctuations.—At the termination of the Bank charter, measures might be taken either for separating the issue of paper entirely from the Bank, or, if that should be thought inexpedient, for participating in the profits, such as they are, derived from that source.

"We repeat our conviction that there is not really so much as the shadow of a foundation for thinking that any measure which does not involve the suppression of local notes can give equality of value to the currency, and obviate those fluctuations that are so destructive of the public interests. If we will have local notes, we need not flatter ourselves that we shall get rid of the fluctuations inseparable from their issue. The one is the inevitable consequence of the other: they must stand or fall together."

DISASTROUS ACCOUNTS FROM AMERICA.

(From the Liverpool Mail of yesterday.)

The Oxford arrived yesterday from New York, having sailed from that place on the 17th ult. We learn, by papers and letters from that town, that commercial matters remain in a most dreadful situation, the failures in New Orleans alone being estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The last failure announced there was for 800,000 dollars. Several failures had taken place since the last advices, in New York and Philadelphia. The prices of cotton and other southern produce had fallen lower than they ever were remembered to have been. In New York the downward tendency of prices was so great that the last market note declares all transactions in cotton, &c., to have been almost exclusively for shipment. Exchange, on the evening of April 15, at New York was 10¼ to 11½ per cent. on England; francs, 5.17½ to 5.15 on France; 41½ cents on Holland; 36½ cents on Hamburgh, and 82 cents on Bremen.

The latest arrivals from England, at New York, was by the Sheridan, which sailed on March 18. The Columbus, which sailed the same day, had also arrived. The Oxford has brought some specie for Liverpool houses. We have heard the amount variously estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000. It is said that the Republic, which also sailed on the 17th ult., and arrived yesterday, has not brought gold. By the Oxford has arrived a considerable quantity of United States bank bonds, and Morris Canal bonds. The last quotations of these securities and the New York money market are reported, in the *Courier and Enquirer*, to be, "those of the bank of the United States, bearing no interest and payable in London on the 1st April, 1838, to 3 per cent. premium on the par exchange; and those of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in favour of the Bank of America, payable in London in about twelve months with 6 per cent. interest, to 6 per cent. premium on the par of exchange." The *New York Herald* of the 17th ult., says, in a more gloomy vein:—

"The recent operations of the United States Bank in bonds and post notes will not be satisfactory to the English bankers. On Saturday the same impression began to prevail in Wall-street. United States bonds have ceased altogether, and the post notes are offered at 1½ per cent. per month for good paper, being at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.—Those who want to purchase them do so to raise money—so that to get cash for United States Bank post notes, the ultimate borrower has to pay 24 to 30 per cent. per annum. The post notes of every other bank should they issue them, will be worse than those of the United States.

"Under this state of things, stocks on Saturday generally fell. The United States bank holds firm, because it is the only institution probably doing a flourishing business. It is picking up all the best paper in New York for its bonds and post notes, and thus will place the banks of Wall-street entirely in its power.

"From an authentic channel we learn that the aggregate deposits of all our banks amount to 17,500,000 dollars, and their specie to 3,200,000 dollars. They do not permit themselves to increase their discounts, for fear of an abstraction of their specie. We believe them to be perfectly solvent as far as regards their circulation and deposits, but the stocks of several will suffer much by the recent failures—probably out of commercial failures to the gross amount of 50,000,000 dollars, our bank may lose at least 3 to 5,000,000 dollars. This is the cause of depreciation in certain bank stocks.

"Another batch or failures took place on Saturday—several houses in the French dry goods trade, in Pearl-street, and one in the American dry goods commission line. These houses are all reported to have ample assets to meet their liabilities. Yet there begins to exist some doubt whether the statements of surplus assets are based on reasonable values. The revolution of price still continues, and on this point depends the value of assets. On Saturday the house and lot No. 675, Broadway, sold for 19,000 dollars. In December last this property was rated at 30,000. Many of the assets of the broken houses are enumerated at the values of last December—a fallacious statement to go by.

"The accounts from the Eastern states are beginning to be disagreeable. The failures here have already brought down several manufactures in Providence, Taunton, Boston, and Lynn, besides one or two banking institutions. Great apprehensions begin to be entertained of New England.—Even according to their own accounts, the statements of specie are very fallacious. In Rhode Island and Connecticut the Banks make their returns in 'specie funds,' which means sometimes anything but gold and silver. At the period of each return there is generally a contraction of discounts—besides 'funds in Boston'—'funds in New York,' which are always set down as specie. The above statement of the New England banks represents them, therefore, in their best possible condition. If these failures in New York should touch severely their manufacturing system, their banking system cannot altogether escape, especially so prodigiously expanded as it must be when the crisis overtakes them.

"Such is the condition of things. On looking over the whole commercial machine of England and the United States, we begin to come to the conclusion that the terrible crisis has not yet passed. In January, 1836, the specie in the Bank of England was 35,200,000 dollars of our currency—in February, 1837, it was 21,000,000 dollars, yet the circulation was nearly the same—the expansion the same. In the United States, the quantity of specie is overrated—probably we have not more than 25,000,000 dollars of effective specie to act as the basis of our prodigious calculation and extended bank credits. The Western states are at this moment the most plentifully supplied, in consequence of the government measures and the treasury circular."

SOUP.—I am not altogether qualified to give my opinion about soup, for I very rarely touch it—not five times in a year. I consider it the worst possible start over the mahogany—not only relaxing to the stomach, but, with myself, acting as a damper to the appetite, sufficient to destroy half the pleasure arising from a well-cooked dinner. And it would seem that it was always considered a damper. In the celebrated song of "Wheatbury Cocking," the guests are to dine for a groat, but on condition that, before they begin upon the beef, they are to swallow a gallon of broth. This recalls to my recollection a fact that occurred many years back in Cheshire. Two gentlemen, afterwards eminent in their profession—one of them, indeed, became Chief Justice of England—served their clerkship with a very rich but excessively miserly attorney in that county, whose larder was very generally ill supplied. "I know not what we shall do, Sir" (he resided in the country), said his housekeeper to him one day, on finding that two of his clients intended stopping to dine with him; "there will not be dinner enough, I fear." "Have you brothed the clerks?" inquired the lawyer. "I have, Sir," replied the housekeeper. "Then *broth 'em again*," resumed the miser.—*Nimrod in Frazer.*

HAWKINS'-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Rice, the far-famed *Jim Crow*, made his first appearance on our boards last night, and, during his very ludicrous and extravagant performance, kept a very crowded audience in bursts of laughter. It would be a waste of time to describe his exhibition. To be properly appreciated he must be seen and heard. None, however, but lovers of laughter should approach him.—We have seen Charles Mathews, Bannister, Lee, Lewis, Liston, Munden, and all the comic actors of our time, but anything so comical we never before saw.

DISMISSAL OF A MAGISTRATE.—DESPOTIC PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

At the cost of displacing much valuable matter already prepared, we feel it an imperative duty to publish the following correspondence; regretting, most sincerely, that our limits exclude for to-day the indignant commentary which burns in our heart for utterance.

The outrage inflicted on an individual is an insult on the whole bench of the Irish Magistracy, and ought by them to be resented as such; if not, it may be taken that they tamely acquiesce in an act of as atrocious despotism, as ever unbridled tyranny inflicted.

Were not the supercession of Mr. St. George, from the commission of the peace, a matter of such absorbing importance, we should call attention to the contumelious and insulting manner in which the offence is committed, through the *Secretary* of the Lord Chancellor Plunkett! The appeal of St. George (as high minded and honourable a gentleman as any in the kingdom) is addressed to the Lord Lieutenant through the Secretary for Irish affairs; and the answer condescended comes from the pen of R. B. M'Causland, a subordinate clerk in the Court of Chancery!

(Copy) "Headford, April 29th, 1837.

"My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Mr. Crofton, the Stipendiary Magistrate, attended the Headford Petty Sessions on Monday, the 17th, and notified to the bench his having received orders to be present at all our future meetings. As this is the first open step that has been taken by his Majesty's Government, in this part of the country, to supersede the authority of the local magistrates, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the circumstances under which it has occurred. This district has enjoyed, for a long series of years, a state of perfect tranquillity, and even during the periods in which other parts were disturbed, the magistrates here have maintained the supremacy of the law, the people have paid a willing obedience thereto, and have shewn respect to those by whom the laws of their country have been administered; under these circumstances to send down a paid officer of the crown to take upon himself the duties which we, the more constitutional authorities, are fully competent and willing to perform; and that too without even the common and cold courtesy of an official communication, appears in the face of the public to cast a slur on us which I know to be wholly undeserved. I have therefore to request that you will convey to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant my strong remonstrance against this uncalled for, discourteous, and unjust insult to the magistrates and resident gentry of the neighbourhood.

"Having said so much, it is but just to add, that we can have no personal objection to the stipendiary magistrate who has been placed over us, and that as long as I remain in the commission of the peace, I shall endeavour to act in perfect concert with him for the public good; but the moral injury has been done—the sacrifice of the Moloch of agitation has been made, and the remembrance thereof cannot be effaced.

"I have held the commission for twenty-three years, under six Viceroys, all of whom have known how to respect the royal attachment of their fellow-subjects; and my first impulse was to have resigned my office into the hands of him who has now, for the first time, thought fit to consider me unworthy to hold it independently; but as, by so doing, I should carry into effect the views of those who have suggested to the government their present measures, I prefer to await the more distinguished honour of a public dismissal, should I be thought worthy thereof. I have the satisfaction of adding, that however unjust—however insulting and injurious the conduct of the ministers of the crown may have been, and may continue to be, my loyalty and attachment to the person of his sacred Majesty and the British constitution remain, and will for ever remain, unaltered and unabated.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient and very humble servant,

"R. J. Mansergh-St. George.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth,
Chief Secretary, &c.

"Dublin, 4th May, 1837.

"Sir—I am directed to inform you that your letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been laid before the Lord Chancellor, by directions of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and that his Lordship considers that letter to be of such a character as that the writer of it should not be permitted to continue any longer in the commission of the peace, and his Lordship regrets that he has felt himself bound to give directions to supersede you as a magistrate for the county of Galway.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "R. B. M'Causland,
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

"To Richard M. St. George, Esq."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—DUBLIN.

TITHES.

The Rev. —— Moore v. John Doyle.

In this case Mr. Moore, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to the Court that the late Sheriff of Wexford do account with his client for a sum of £23 16s 9d, being the amount marked on a writ of *venditioni exponas* served on him for execution. He also applied for the costs of the present motion. The motion was grounded on several affidavits. The plaintiff obtained a judgment for the tithe composition due by Doyle.—A *fieri facias* issued early in October last, directed to the Sheriff. It appeared by the return to the writ that he had seized property more than sufficient to cover the amount of the execution. The Sheriff, on the 12th of October, en ered on the lands to sell, on which upwards of five thousand persons assembled, for the purpose of intimidating bidders for the cattle. The crowd, it was sworn, appeared armed, and that in consequence of their violent conduct no bidders offered, and there was consequently no sale. Government was then applied to grant a military and police force to protect bidders. The answer to the application was, that the Sheriff had in himself a discretionary power to call out any aid of the kind he might deem requisite—they therefore refused to interfere. Notice was served on the Sheriff on the 22d of October, for the 26th of that month, to proceed to sell, and to provide a sufficient military and police force, the plaintiff undertaking to procure bidders. Accordingly, on the 26th, the cattle were driven to Enniscorthy, and a vast number of people collected on the occasion. The crowd proceeded in a manner that made the thing resemble more a triumphal procession than a Sheriff's sale. The Sheriff did not call in either the military or police, but brought up the rere of the procession himself. It was sworn that ten thousand persons assembled, and that they shouted "down with tithes for ever," with cheers for Mr. Corcoran, the Sub-Sheriff, whom they styled "the Tithe Liberator of Wexford" (a laugh.) The consequence of this was, that though bidders were prepared, and a place provided for the cattle, there was no sale, such was the intimidation; and finally Doyle drove home the cattle. In the beginning of November the plaintiff issued a writ of *venditioni*, which was given to the Sheriff. A sham sale was then had, but the return to the writ was 10s received for a pig. It would appear that from all this there was some collusion between the Sheriff and the other parties, and that he was only trifling with the orders of the Court. There were also two other cases exactly the same. Conditional order.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

(From the Ladies' Pocket Magazine.)

London Walking Dress.—Robe of one of the new Spring muslins, a white ground with yellow stripes; it is finished by an embroidered border. Canizon of clear muslin, made high and close to the shape, with a round fall cape of a very novel form, embroidered round the border. The sleeves, quite tight at the lower part of the arm and on the shoulder, are ornamented in the centre with double bouffants. Hat of very fine Leghorn straw, lined with quadrilled gauze, and trimmed with green figured gauze ribbon, and a sprig of flowers.

London Evening Dress.—White tulle robe over a gros de Naples slip, the corsage is trimmed with a superb blond lace flounce headed by a row of blond lace turning upwards; the effect is very novel. Corsage cut low and square, seamed at the sides and pointed at the bottom; it is trimmed in a novel style with blond lace, and coques of white ribbon round the top, and a row of lace is set on round the bottom of the waist. Three double bias falls, set on with moderate fulness in the volan style, decorate the short sleeve. The hair, arranged in a knot of Apollo behind, and in soft braids at the sides, is decorated with a wreath of wild flowers, a sprig of foliage descending from it droops upon the neck.

MURDER AND HORRIBLE EXECUTION.

The Cape of Good Hope has been so often described, that it is needless here to trouble my readers with a description of the town and its environs. Soon after the arrival of the Rumbly, a circumstance occurred which left an impression on the memory of Fitzjohn that was never afterwards obliterated. The commodore and himself boarded and lodged in the amiable Dutch family of Van B——. The family consisted of the father, mother, one son, three daughters, and a niece. On the return of Sir High Topham and our hero, one evening, they found that the father, mother, one daughter, and the niece, had all been most horribly assassinated by the male Malay servant, who, in one of those fits of religious insanity, common to the Malays, had "run a muck," as it is called. The horror Fitzjohn felt at seeing the four bodies laid out in one of the parlours, with all of whom he had dined a few hours before in perfect health—it is impossible to describe. When the Malays used to "run a muck," after the conquest of the Cape, our sentinels had orders to bayonet or shoot every one they might find bearing drawn and bloody creese; and these Malays have been known, in such cases, to run on the bayonets of our soldiers, to avoid the horrible and dreadful death to which the Dutch laws subjected them. In the present instance, the governor had given immediate orders for the apprehension of the assassin alive, and if possible without injury. This order was duly executed, and the Malay was the second so taken. He was, of course, given up by the governor to the Dutch civil authorities, in order that they might deal with him according to their law. On the ensuing morning, soon after daylight, the assassin was brought, heavily chained and handcuffed, by six of the Dutch police, to view the bodies, that he might then declare his guilt or innocence. As Fitzjohn had determined to witness the whole ceremony of his punishment, he took care to be present. On the question being put to him as to his guilt, the prisoner answered firmly, as he held his right hand above his head,—"*It was this hand that did it!*" The revengeful countenance of the villian was at this moment truly diabolical and flitted before the eyes of those who had seen it for months after it had ceased to possess a more than imaginary existence The cause that urged on the atrocious villian was as follows:—Emmeline, the daughter, had threatened to inform her father, that one of the damask dinner-napkins was missing; and, as the servant had been punished before, by the father, for a trifling transgression of which Emmeline had been the complainant, the blood-thirsty wretch ran up stairs for his creese, and returned with it into the dining room, where Emmeline and her cousin were still remaining. Aiming at her left collar-bone, a blow which cut in a drawing direction, the creese entered a little below the spot intended, and had literally laid the poor girl open from the upper part of the left breast almost down to the right hip. The niece, her cousin, in running out of the room to alarm her uncle, was stabbed behind: the uncle, hearing the cries of his beloved daughter, was hastening into the parlour to her assistance, when the villain stabbed him to the heart: the wife, coming down stairs, received a drawing cut from the left ear across the jugular vein, and fell dead on the landing place. The assassin now ran out of the house into the street, and was thrown down by one of the Dutch police, throwing a stick between his legs whilst running, at which the Dutch are particularly expert: an English guard then secured and disarmed him. On the third day after the capture of the murderer, he was brought to trial, and condemned to be broken on the wheel. The morning after his sentence had been pronounced, was that ordered for carrying it into effect. The spot for execution was opposite to the landing-place. All the Malay servants of the town and its environs were obliged to attend, to the number of three hundred. A wheel of large diameter having been procured, its surrounding edge, or tire, was widened by planks, bolted on, to the breadth of two or three feet. This was then mounted on its axis, so clear of the ground as to allow an intervening space of three feet. The culprit was next lashed upon its circular edge, thus widened as above; his extended hands and feet were secured with cords around the planking, and his arms, thighs and legs, were kept in their places, in a similar manner, by means of rings, which were bolted through the planks. When the unhappy wretch was duly lashed in his place, a priest read some lines to him, which Fitzjohn learned afterwards, that it was doubtful whether he understood; while his grinning revengeful, satyr-like face seemed not to have lost one atom of its ferocity. Around this horrifying scene, and at a distance from the wheel, a line of British soldiers in single, open file, was drawn up. Behind these, were the Malay servants, and without, again, stood a double row of British troops. In the centre of the circle, near to the wheel, stood a pole, or mast, nearly forty feet high, with ropes and tackles attached and depending from the top. The Judge who had condemned the criminal stood forward, conspicuous from his gown and octagonal cap, surrounded by a broad gold band. The wheel was now turned slowly round, and the executioner with a short iron crow-bar, deliberately broke the leg, thigh, and arm-bones of the assassin, but not a cry nor a moan escaped him. This severe punishment having been gone through at some length, the murderer was unlashed, and removed to a large waggon-wheel, to which he was fast bound, and which was placed horizontally on the top of the pole, and there left to all the dreadful agony of the most prolonged and torturing death. Incredible as it may seem that the tenacity of human life should go so far, yet it is a fact, that this Malay was seen to writhe his limbs on the evening of the second day; still, however, the body remained exposed, and, ere a week, was nearly devoured by the birds of prey. His gentle and beloved victims were buried on the eve of his execution, and their funeral was attended by the garrison, as well as by most of the respectable inhabitants.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER-MAKING.—At the recent sitting of the Society of Arts, Mr. E. Cowper addressed the meeting on recent improvements in paper-making. He referred to the origin of paper-making, and to the various plants (drawings of which he exhibited) from which it had been manufactured. Speaking of the strength of writing papers, he produced a sheet of post quarto, the ends of which he had pasted together, and he raised half a hundred weight with it. The same sheet he said had lifted a man off the ground. He then adverted to Mr. Babbage's experiment for ascertaining the color of paper least injurious to the sight, which he stated to be green; though, in printing papers, the type was never more effective than when used on white. He explained the nature of the machinery used in the manufacture of the article, and observed, that, though objections had been urged against it on its introduction, it would now be impossible to produce the required supply by manual labor. He shewed the construction of the frame used for making wove paper, and perfected two sheets in the presence of the Society. In his observations on the length of paper which had been manufactured, he mentioned, that one sheet had been completed which would reach four miles; and that an eminent manufacturer, whose mills were visited by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, had a sheet made to cover the lane they had to pass from the proprietor's residence to the works, three quarters of a mile, and which answered all the purposes of a carpet. He mentioned, that in the early attempts to manufacture the article, a petition had been presented by the proprietors of mills at Rome to the Pope, praying that some means might be devised to turn their stock into more advantageous property, their warehouses being full, while the manufacturers were absolutely in want of the necessaries of life; and, added Mr. Cowper, the amazing stock referred to was equal to the consumption of about three of our *Penny Magazines*. Respecting glossy papers, he observed, if they were too dry, they would crumble into dust; and he particularly eulogised Mr. Dickenson's improvements in paper-making.

FEMALE EQUESTRIAN.—Last week the New Forest stag hounds had several capital runs. On Tuesday they were joined by a lady from Chichester, who, though upwards of sixty years of age, rode in gallant style, keeping up with the hounds to the last.

THE SPRING-TIME—THE SPRING-TIME!

(From Eliza Heywood's Poems.)

The spring-time!—the spring-time! is it not fresh and gay—
When the fairest flowers their offering bring, to deck the wreath of May;
When the skylark from his heather nest, or from the dew-sprent lawn,
Springs lightly with rejoicing voice, roused by the glancing dawn;
When the blackbird plumes his jetty wing, and opes his golden bill,
And tunes to pleasure's merry note his whistle clear and shrill;
The speckled thrush, in softer tone, sings in the woodland dells,
And the purple heath, to hail the morn, unfol s her rustling bells;
When the youthful shepherd counts his flock upon the grassy wold,
Then rests beneath the prickly furze, with its flowers of scented gold;
The snowy lambs, with mimic strife, disport in graceful play,
Or shrink beneath the emerald fern, from the glaring beam of day?
The spring-time!—the spring-time!—is it not warm and bright—
When the noonday sun has robed the earth in gorgeousness and light!
When the grasshopper is singing loud beneath the spreading trees,
And gorged with sweets, with flagging wing, still toil the labouring bees;
When the dragon-fly, with painted skin, floats o'er the sparkling pool,
And the wearied cattle panting stand 'mid the brooklets pure and cool;
Above the gelid waters play the aspen's quivering leaves,
And the twitt'ring swallow forms her nest beneath the cottage eaves;
When the speckled lizard dares to glide beyond the sheltering grass,
While o'er his back the changeful hues in dim succession pass;
And the early rose unfolds her breast to hail the faithless ray
That casts her faded leaves to earth before the close of day?
The spring-time!—the spring-time!—is it not fresh and fair—
When the failing dew in viewless showers perfumes the evening air;
When in the arching forest walks the nightingale is heard,
And the tender leaves by the latest breath of the whispering gale are stirred;
When the fading flowers their sweetest scent give forth before they die
And, mirrored in the dark blue stream, the white sail glideth by;
When, lengthening o'er the meadows wide, the hedge-row shadows fall,
Or 'mid the stems the golden light gleams through the forests tall;
When the flagging breezes guide the flight of the purple clouds no more,
And the ocean half forgets to urge his tides upon the shore;
The azure hills in pink are dyed that skirt the blushing west,
And the sun his wearied courses speeds to the mansion of his rest?

THE WILD FLOWERS.

(From the Dublin University Magazine.)

Flower, whom the desert beareth,
And human folly spareth,
Whose fragrant wreathe
No worldlings breathe,
No tinsel fashion weareth:
Oh, born for nature only,
They err, who call thee lonely,
Where herbs that twine
Those gems of thine
In living green enthrone thee!
The sun-beams woo thee brightly,
The showers fall o'er thee lightly
With silent love
From heaven above
Stars look upon thee nightly.
The elements that bore thee
Expand—refresh—restore thee,
With pearly light

Morn makes thee bright,
Eve's dewy smile gleams o'er thee.
The fire of heaven delaying,
And with their sweetness playing,
Pass from thy dell
With scents that tell
The secret of their straying.
Oh, thou hast many lovers,
Ten myriad airy rovers,
With gay desire
The insect choir
Around thy beauty hovers;
The lark at morn doth press thee,
The loitering bee caress thee;
Sweet lips inhale
The wild sweet gale,
And lovers turn to bless thee.

J. U. U.

MAY MORNING.

(From Bentley's Miscellany.)

Welcome sweet May!
There is not a day
On the wings of the wide year round,
That sheds in its flight
Such heart-felt delight
As thou dost, with even thy sound.
May! May! there is music in May,
From the breath of the mead to the song of the spray.

Welcome fair May!
The first dewy ray
That awaken'd the infant earth,
Descended when thou
(With spring-summer brow)
And beauty we e twins at a birth.
May! May! there's something in May,
That even the lip of thy son could not say.

*Mercury, god of eloquence, son of Jupiter and Maia.

TRICKS ON THE POST-OFFICE.—Coleridge tells a story, which shews how much the Post-office is open to fraud, in consequence of the option which now exists. The story is as follows:—"One day, when I had not a shilling which I could spare, I was passing by a cottage not far from Keswick, where a letter-carrier was demanding a shilling for a letter, which the woman of the house appeared unwilling to pay, and at last declined to take. I paid the postage; and when the man was out of sight, she told me that the letter was from her son, who took that means of letting her know that he was well: the letter was *not to be paid for*. It was then opened, and found to be blank!" The trick is so obvious a one that in all probability it is extensively practised.—*Hill's Post-office Reform.*

ECONOMY IN POSTAGE.—Some years ago, when it was the practice to write the name of a Member of Parliament for the purpose of franking a newspaper, a friend of mine, previous to starting on a tour into Scotland, arranged with his family a plan for informing them of his progress and state of health, without putting them to the expense of postage. It was managed thus:—He carried with him a number of old newspapers, one of which he put into the post-office daily. The post-mark, with the date, shewed his progress; and the state of his health was evinced by the selection of the name, from a list previously agreed upon, with which the newspaper was franked. "Sir Francis Burdett," I recollect, denoted vigorous health.—*Hill's Post-office Reform.*

ANIMAL FOOD.—A most erroneous idea has prevailed regarding the use of animal food, which has been considered as best calculated to render mankind robust and courageous. This is disproved by observation. The miserable and timid inhabitants of Northern Europe and Asia are remarkable for their moral and physical debility, although they chiefly live on fish or raw flesh; whereas the athletic Scotch and Irish are certainly not weaker than their English neighbours, though consuming but little meat. The strength and agility of the negroes are well known, and the South Sea islanders can vie in bodily exercises with our stoutest seamen; and we have reason to believe that, at the most glorious periods of Grecian and Roman power, their armies principally subsisted upon bread, vegetables, and fruit.—*Millingen's Curiosities of Medical Experience.*

THE VIOLIN.—England has produced few great performers on the violin. The uninterrupted succession of great solo players, from Italy, Germany, and France, appears to have prevented our countrymen from cultivating the violin further than as our orchestral instrument. Our only native violinist, of high and established reputation as a concerto-player, is Mori, a pupil of Viotti, and one of the preservers of his pure and admirable school. As an orchestral leader, Francois Cramer has long held the first place; and Weischsell, Mori, and Loder of Bath, are also highly distinguished in this respect. Among our younger violinists, Blagrove has distinguished himself by his talents both as a solo-player and a leader. As a violoncellist, Lindly has, for many years, been unrivalled for richness and beauty of tone, amazing power of execution, and skill and judgment as an orchestral player. In Dragonetti, we possess the greatest master of the double-bass that has ever existed; and in Nicholson, Willman, Cooke, Mackintosh, Harper, Platt, and others, we have a body of performers on wind instruments not to be equalled in Europe.—*Hogarth's Musical History.*

EXTRAORDINARY PLANT.—There is a plant inhabiting the vast prairies in North America, the ends of the leaves being armed with teeth, which have the power of closing upon being irritated by any substance, as, for instance a fly; indeed, these seem to be the natural food of the plant. A French philosopher engaged in the investigation of its properties put many of these plants in situations where they could not get any insects, and they gradually faded. He also fed some of them with beef scrapings, and those plants throve well.

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