The Waterford Mail.

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MORE FACTS—"EVEN HANDED JUSTICE."

(From the Carlow Sentinel.)

The extraordinary conduct of the Irish Government towards a persecuted Protestant named Magee is already known to the public; neither can it be forgotten that he is still in jail, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of a bench of Magistrates to the Lord Lieutenant—a recommendation which was sought for by Government, and which set forth in formal and respectful terms, that the prisoner was entitled to clemency—that he was a much injured and persecuted person, who upheld the laws of the land, when the social fabric was all but dissolved in the Queen's County. Either then the Government were serious in their determination to act on the advice and recommendation of the Magistrates, or they were not. If the former, they would have liberated Magee; if they were not, then were their proceedings a species of official mockery—more becoming the representative of Harlequin and Pantaloon, than the acts of those grave and official personages connected with her Majesty's Government. Magee committed no breach of the peace, nor any violation of law—nor is it asserted that he did so—and surely if he acted from ignorance of law in carrying an unregistered pistol, it was the imperative duty of Government to protect a man who had rendered the state some service by the prosecution and conviction of a party of Whitefeet during the reign of terror in the Queen's County.

We have taken the trouble to examine our files since the period of Lord Mulgrave's arrival in Ireland, and we find so many extraordinary illustrations of his even-handed justice towards Protestants, we deem it expedient to select a few for the instruction of his own organ, the *Dublin Evening Post*. We shall set forth incontrovertible facts, and leave the public to draw their own conclusions. The first instance of the wisdom and "impartiality" of the paternal Government is as follows:—A man named James M'Daniel, of Carlow, was convicted on the 19th of December, 1836, of having an "unregistered pistol" in his possession, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 or be imprisoned for two months.—He surrendered himself on the 29th of the same month—but mark what followed. An application was made to Government for a commutation of M'Daniel's sentence—and without taking the trouble of inquiring officially into the case, or consulting the Magistrates, his Excellency *liberated* M'Daniel on the 12th of January, 1837—that is exactly *fourteen* days after his committal. No person questioned the exercise of his Excellency's prerogative in this instance, although wielded without the knowledge or concurrence of the magistrates. The charge against M'Daniel we have shewn to be similar to that against Magee—the former, a member of the "*ancient*" *faith*, was *liberated!* But Magee is detained in prison, and the recommendation of the Magistrates passed over in silence, if not with contempt; Magee, however, is a Conservative—and the only support of an aged uncle and an orphan sister. Is this justice to Ireland? But this is not all. A man named Myles Young was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for waylaying and committing an aggravated assault on a man named Byrne, who had voted for the Conservative party. He was tried and convicted at the March Assizes, but he was *liberated sans ceremonie* by the Lord Lieutenant, on the 20th of June, after three months' confinement. John Fowler was convicted on the 20th of March last before Chief Justice Doherty, for being one of a riotous mob who attacked Captain Vignolles and Mr. Butler, the sub-sheriff, at the barrack gate on the 5th of August, 1836, upon which occasion the police were cut and wounded with stones, and Brown's cattle rescued in open day, in defiance of a civil and military force, and the exertions of the constituted authorities. This daring outrage on the laws of the land took place on the day after the Priests of Carlow addressed his Excellency at the Court-house. Fowler was the only one of the rioters convicted on the occasion. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. This man was liberated on the 3*d instant by order of his Excellency*, his sentence being commuted to *six months'* imprisonment!!! Michael M'Donnell of this town was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a desperate assault on Parkinson, of the 1st Royals; his imprisonment was commuted to *six months*, and he was liberated by Lord Mulgrave. John Murphy was convicted of an aggravated assault, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in July 1835; this man was *liberated* on the 17th of December following.—Thomas Cummins and Philip Casey committed an assault on a Protestant named Wynne, and attempted to take his life, it having been *reported* that Wynne was concerned in the murder of Priest Walsh; they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but were *liberated*.—There are altogether forty cases connected with this wholesale plan of general jail delivery, in which we could shew where persons guilty of various felonies were let loose on society before the termination of the sentence passed on them by the laws of their country; and with such a list before us, can be it supposed that men should not feel justly indignant at the conduct of Government, who treat the recommendation of the Magistrates with contempt, and refuse to liberate a poor persecuted Protestant, who committed no breach of the peace, who violated no law, and who did not even exhibit his pistol to the mob that attempted to take his life. Again, we ask, is this justice to Ireland? It is now self-evident that the government letter to the Magistrates requesting them to report on Magee's case, was either intended as an insult to the body—a miserable specimen of official impertinence—or it was got up as a farce, to throw dust in the eyes of the public. In either case, the Protestants of this country have reason to thank Providence that they still retain some semblance of constitutional liberty when they witness, amid other strange scenes, the laws set at defiance—the administration of justice brought into contempt—open insubordination in the ranks of the constabulary—and public officers paralysed in the execution of their duty by the mandates of agitators; and lastly, in the case of Magee, they are afforded incontrovertible proof of the manner in which the Irish Government extend evenhanded justice to the Protestants of Ireland. We have latterly witnessed, without surprise, a display of official arrogance in the columns of the *Evening Post* about what the liveried hireling is pleased to term the "slanders of the *Carlow Sentinel* on the Government." Will the Castle organ for once exhibit sufficient honesty to *make inquiry* into the truth of our statements? If he find one assertion of the *Carlow Sentinel* not founded ON FACT, we have no hesitation in acknowledging ourselves guilty of slandering Lord Mulgrave's Administration.

BANKRUPT COURT.

In the matter of Francis Philip Russell, of Limerick, two questions were raised by counsel, which are of considerable interest in a mercantile point of view. They were argued by Mr. Armstrong, for the assignee of the bankrupt, and by Mr. J. H. Blake, Q.C., for the National Bank. It appeared that the bankrupt held fifty shares in the National Bank, and in 1836 he wanted some accommodation from the company. This they declined giving him unless he assigned his shares as a collateral security for the amount, which he agreed to do, and a deed of assignment was accordingly prepared, and signed by some members of the bank, who were not, however, any of the directors. After Mr. Russell's bankruptcy, the assignee claimed the shares, in order that they might be sold for the benefit of the general creditors, but the bank contended that they alone were entitled to them for the advance made by the company.

Mr. Blake contended that the bank were equitable mortgages, and although there might not be what was strictly considered a legal transfer, yet there was an equitable transfer, and the bankrupt had a right to pledge his shares, just as persons deposited leases, as a security for a loan advanced to them.

Mr, Armstrong submitted that there had been no transfer which could divest the assignee of his title to sell the shares, for the Act of Parliament, which regulated all banking companies, required certain preliminaries to be complied with before any legal transfer could be effected—and no such proof had been given in the present instance. The deed of assignment relied upon by the bank had never been registered at the stamp office, and as far as the public was concerned, Mr. Russell had, up to the time of his bankruptcy, the full possession of the shares. It was the policy of the bankrupt laws to prevent any person obtaining a fictitious credit, and that policy would be defeated and evaded, by allowing the bank to gain that property which the public had been induced to believe belonged solely to the bankrupt, and under which impression they might have given him a more extended credit than they would have done under other circumstances.

The second question raised was, whether some policies of insurance, not effected by the bankrupt, but assigned to him, were applicable to the purposes of the general creditors.

Mr. Blake submitted that they were not, and Mr. Armstrong replied to his arguments.

The Commissioners deferred pronouncing their judgment until the next day of meeting.

ROTATORY STEAM-ENGINE.—Mr. Ruthven has now got the rotatory engine upon Avery's principle erected. We shall merely observe at present, that it moves by the reaction of high pressure steam, which rushes through two small orifices at the opposite sides of two hollow arms, and impels them in a circular direction with incredible velocity. The engine has neither piston-cylinder, beam, crank, nor valve. The arms are of two feet six inches radius, and, as they perform about 3000 revolutions in a minute, their extremities must move at the rate of a mile in eight seconds. This very high velocity, or something approaching to it, is essential to the working of the engine. No noise is heard when it is in motion, but only a low humming sound, like that of a boiling kettle. The trial on Wednesday was merely to show its mode of operating; but it is soon to be employed in some heavy work which will test its powers, and we shall then speak of it more at large. If its capabilities correspond to the inventor's description, it will deserve to be considered one of the happiest applications of steam power which has ever been given to the world.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The triennial musical festival at Birmingham, in aid of the funds of the general hospital of that town, commenced on Tuesday morning. The town displayed great bustle and animation. The hall, on entering it, appeared to great advantage.—The walls have been coloured with a light self-colour, and the pipes of the organ silvered to correspond. Although, when empty, the room, from its size and the colour of the walls, has a cold and chilly appearance, when filled it presents a grand and imposing appearance. The great gallery was filled by the first rank and fashion in the neighbourhood; amongst whom were Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, the Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Eastnor, J.S. Pakington, Esq., M. P., W.S. Dugdale, Esq., M. P., and other influential gentry and families of the midland counties. The performance of the morning opened with a new national anthem, the words by Barry Cornwall, and arranged to a German air. It did not, however, appear to produce any very powerful effect upon the company. This was succeeded by Neukomm's new oratorio of *The Ascension*, conducted by the composer in person, and produced for the first time in this country. The principal parts were sung by Vaughan, Machin, Madame Grisi, Madame Albertazzi, and Mrs. Knyvett. The oratorio contains some sweet passages; but the music throughout, particularly the choruses, is peculiarly characteristic of Neukomm's style. It is esteemed by those most competent to judge, much inferior to his *David*. Grisi's "Bright seraphim" afforded this distinguished vocalist an opportunity of displaying her unrivalled powers. Madame Albertazzi appeared for the first time in Birmingham, and gave unmixed delight by the beautiful melody of her voice, and extraordinary execution. The occasional choruses were were chiefly selected from Handel, and were never before heard to such advantage. The morning's performance did not close until nearly four o'clock.

FRIENDSHIP.—Never forgive the first breach of friendship. One traitorous action in a pretended friend is always the prelude to more.—The wise man suffers not himself to be decieved twice,

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF RODEN, LORD CLANBRASSIL.

"*The humble address of the undersigned Protestants residing in Inverness, and vicinity.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

"We, the undesigned, in our own names, and in the name of many hundreds of our fellow-Protestants, beg leave to approach your Lordship with expressions of the high satisfaction with which we have viewed your Lordship's Christian fidelity and zeal, in boldly advocating the great cause of Protestantism on sundry trying occasions when the voice of infidelity, mingled with the hoarser cry of Popery, was furiously raised against that most noble cause, a cause identified, with the glory of God in these lands, as well as with the prosperity and happiness of the people.

"We also beg leave to express to your Lordship the sorrow with which we observed the reception of the petition by the House of Commons, from the great Protestant meeting held in Dublin in the month of January last.

"We lament that common justice was denied in refusing a committee to investigate the appalling facts contained in said petition and complained of by the petitioners; but we trust and believe, that the Great Head of the Curch will arise and plead his own cause, and that 'His enemies shall be scattered.'

"We further beg leave to assure your Lordship, that we sympathize with our fellow-Protestants in Ireland who have, for a considerable time past, grievously suffered from the encroachments of the iron yoke which Popery, abetted by infidelity, now attempts to wreathe around them. We mourn over their trying case, and pray that the Mighty God of Jacob may be their sun and shield in the evil day. Our prayer to God, is that He may be graciously pleased long to spare your lordship, and enabled you, through Divine grace, as hitherto your Lordship has done, to witness for the great cause of truth, so fearfully traduced in our apostate day. It has afforded us much consolation to observe, that the learned and distinguished Lord Lyndhurst, with several other noble Lords, have, with your Lordship rallied round the Protestant standard on many critical occasions in the House of Lords, when assailed by the leading members of the government of the day. May each of your Lordship's experience the consolation which the following precious portion of the Word of God affords to all who are his faithful witness. 'The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath the everlasting arms,' Deut. 33, v. 27. We have much pleasure in informing your Lordship, that many prayer meetings are set up, or are about to be set up for the special purpose of pleading, that God, in His sovereign mercy, would be pleased to counteract the nefarious schemes and machinations of the ill-distinguished or openly professed enemies of our Zion; and that he may be pleased, in infinite mercy, to surround the throne of our young Queen with wise counsellors, and God-fearing men; that her Majesty may be made a nursing mother to the Church of God with in the British dominions, which would prove the cause of unspeakable joy to all true-hearted Protestants, and a matter over which all the arch angels would rejoice; may the God of all grace to whom the kingdom, and the power, and the glory belong; and whose are all the saints of the earth, animate, encourage, and strengthen your Lordship, and that noble phalanx in the House of Lords, who stand up for the honour of His cause, and the glory of his name. May He make you valiant for the truth, and encourage you with the assurance of His Almighty co-operation, that going forth in His strength, and His shield, the covering to your head in the day of battle, you may meet the foes of Zion with the noble challenge, 'If God be for us, who can be against us—Them that honour me I will honour? 1st Sam. 10 13.

"We are, may it please your Lordship, with the utmost respect, your Lordship's faithful and most obedient servants,

"A. M'Kenzie, Minister.	William M'Intosh,
Daniel Clarke, Preacher.	S. Fraser,
G. Poole, Wesleyan Preacher.	D. M'Donald,
John Connor, Wesleyan Minister.	Peter Anderson,
Archibald Cook, Minister.	Daniel M'Cullock,
John Ross,	Thomas Macfarlane,
Ebenezer Davidson,	John M'Rae,
Robert Manford,	James Tullock,
W. Hay,	Andrew Fraser,
Andrew Fraser,	Daniel Walker,
Donald Alves,	Thomas M'Kenzie,
Randal Harvey,	Andrew Belford,
Donald Fraser,	James Fraser,
Alexander Stewart,	Alexander M'Intosh.
Archibald Brenner,	&c. &c. &c.

"Inverness, August 20, 1837."

GREAT STEAM SHIP.—The steam-ship, called the Great Western, has arrived in the river Thames, for the purpose of receiving her engines. She was built at Bristol by Mr. Pattison, and measures about 1,320 tons, old tonnage. When first launched she drew eight feet eight inches water abaft, and seven feet eight inches water forward; with 600 tons of coals on board, she draws 11 feet three inches in the river Thames, or about 11 feet at sea, which shows that the displacement of the first two feet four inches above the light water line is equal to 600 tons, and, as she may safely put down to 15 feet water, the next four feet will displace, at least, 1,200 tons more, making her total displacement 1,800 tons at the least, which may be thus distributed—500 tons for machinery, 800 tons for fuel, and the remaining 500 tons for additional stores, merchandise, and pasengers. She has now the greater part of her stores on board, as cables, anchors, sails, &c., which, of course, leaves nearly the whole 500 tons for merchandise and passengers. She is fitting up in a very commodious manner for the convenience of passengers.—The saloon will be very lofty and airy, and the same rooms (sleeping cabins) are large and convenient. The paddle or main beams are formed of four pieces of timber, each 12 or 13 inches square, confined together at the ends, and separated to the distance of six or seven inches in the middle of their length, on the same principle as the bow beams of Mr. Smart. Her size, when seen by herself, does not appear so great as it really is, and it is only when on board, or seen alongside other vessels whose size is known, that her magnitude is appreciated. She is nearly as long as the large steam-vessel Victoria, now building in the river Thames, but is not so wide nor so deep as that ship.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

(From the Sunday Times.

Of three Queens who have sat on the throne of England—Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne—two were married. Mary, at the age of nearly forty, espoused the bigoted and gloomy Philip the Second of Spain, whose affections she never possessed, and who, finding that he could obtain no power or influence in England, though his name was joined with that of Mary in all public acts, quitted these shores never to return, and left his infatuated Queen to console herself with the fancy that she was "enceinte," amid the fast progressing symptoms of the dropsy, which happily soon closed her life and sanguinary reign! Elizabeth, her half-sister, who succeeded to the sceptre, and held it long in her masculine grasp, delighted in the flattering title of "The Virgin Queen," though her paramours were nearly as numerous as those of Messalina! Leicester's ambition was excited by the hope of obtaining Elizabeth's hand, and she coquetted with Anjou; but in both cases her passions were restrained by her superior love of power and by the sage counsels of Burleigh, and Elizabeth passed to the tomb in a state of single blessedness. The statute 28 Henry VIII., cap. 18, (repealed among other statutes of treasons, by 1 Edward VI., cap. 12, made it high treason for any man to contract marriage with the King's children, or reputed children, his sisters, or aunts, *ex parte paterna*, or the children of his brothers and sisters. A previous statute in Henry VI., which prohibits the marriage of a Queen Dowager, without the consent of the King, assigns this reaon for it—"Because the disparagement of the Queen shall give greater comfort and example to other ladies of estate, who are of the blood royal, more lightly to disparage themselves!" This statute, though not in print, Sir Edward Coke tells us was enacted in Parliament in the sixth year of the reign of the imbecile and unfortunate Henry the sixth; Catharine of France, Queen Dowager of the martial Henry the Fifth, the victor of Agincourt, married, after his death, Owen Tudor a private gentleman of Wales, who was about the court, from whom sprang Henry the Seventh, and the dynasty of Tudor which lasted through five reigns. This marriage was regarded as one beneath the Queen Dowager, and produced the statute to which we have alluded. This enactment, though not in print, is to be found we believe on the Parliament rolls, and never was repealed, and, if so, no Queen Dowager can contract a legal marriage without the consent of the Crown. Anne, the third and last Queen regnant, previous to our present sovereign, was married to Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, all of whom died early; the death of the last, the young Duke of Gloucester, having left Queen Anne without isssue, and caused the transfer of the crown of these realms from the family of Stuart to the descendants of the Princess Sophia and the House of Hanover. Anne was well disposed; she was called "the good Queen Anne, but her capacity, if not weak, was uncultivated by learning; she was scarcely superior to her husband in intellect, her opinions were prejudices—they were received without examination, and retained without suspicion. She was utterly deficient in that vigor of mind by which independence is maintained, and the arts and fetters of flatterers and favourites are evaded. She was, in consequence, ruled by parties and sycophants throughout her reign. The influence exercised over her by Marlborough and his intriguing wife was so absolute, that the Whigs of that day regarded her accession to the throne as that of Marlborough to unlimited power, and they at one time proposed to exclude her altogether by appointing the succession to the House of Hanover immediately upon the death of William. Mrs. Marsham, a bed-chamber woman, supplanted Marlborough and his Duchess in the Queen's graces, and she was the favourite of latter years. Through her influence Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, was raised to office. He had little talent but that of intrigue; but once admitted, through Mrs. Masham's management, to daily conferences with the Queen, his opportunities were not neglected. He entertained her with conversation most adapted to please a woman's ear; now detailing the trifling topics of interest, and the secret gallantries of her Court; now, descanting, in strains of polished adulation, upon the happiness and loyalty of her people. Thus Harley undermined the Whig administration, headed by Godolphin, and raised himself to power.

On the accession of Anne or soon after, Prince George had the office of Lord High Admiral, but no effort was made to associate him in the sovereignty with the Queen; he possessed little public influence, and died during her reign. William of Orange indignantly refused the negative rank of a husband king. During the parliamentary disputes on the subject of the abdication of James, which closed in the vote of both Houses, "That King James had abdicated the government, and thereby the Throne was become vacant," William remained at St. James's, determined on having the Crown as acknowledged sovereign during his life, or to refuse it altogether and leave England. After long silence and reserve, he sent at length for the Marquis of Halifax, the Earls of Danby, Shrewsbury, and some other noblemen, and told them that he had hitherto kept silence that he might not seem to interfere with the freedom of their deliberations. He said he knew that some were inclined for a regency, to which he had no objection; but for his own part he would not undertake the office. Others, he observed, were desirous of raising the Princess Mary, his wife, to the Throne, and that he should reign by her courtesy. He declared his profound esteem for the Princess, but he was not of a humour to hold a Crown dependant upon any woman on earth; nor would he have any share in the government, unless invested with it for life. Nevertheless, if they thought proper to act in another manner, he would give them no opposition, but return to Holland, without meddling in their affairs; but in case they should invest him with the royalty for life, he would agree that the posterity of the Princess Anne should be preferred to that which he might have by a second marriage. When the House of Peers proceeded to deliberate upon filling the vacant throne, Lord Halifax proposed that the Prince of Orange should reign alone, and that the Princesses Mary and Anne succeed in order at his death. The Earl of Danby sent an express from the Upper House to the Princess of Orange, with an assurance that if she chose to reign alone, he had interest enough to carry that point in her favour. She replied that she was the Prince's wife, and would never cherish a separate interest from that of her husband, to whom she transmitted Lord Danby's letter. At last the two houses agreed, each voting apart, that the Prince and Princess of Orange should reign jointly as King and Queen of England, and the administration should be in the hands of the Prince alone. There was no royal marriage law in these days, forbidding the union of any member of the regal blood, male or female, with a subject. The statute of 28th Henry VIII., making any such marriage, within certain degrees of the royal kindred, high treason, was repealed, as we have already stated, by the 1 Edward VI. cap 12. James II., when Duke of York, married in his first wife, Anne Hyde, a daughter of Lord Clarendon, and the two Princesses, Mary and Anne, were the issue of that marriage. It was not until the reign of George III. that any statute was passed, restricting the rights of members of the Royal family to contract marriages at their choice and discretion. The King had then a large and growing family around him; he had, like his grandfather, Geo. II., strong German prejudices, and preferred the union of any of his children with foreign Princes to marriages with Brtish subjects. One member of his family, the former Duke of Cumberland, had contracted, some time before, a May-fair marriage with Mrs. Horton—the sister of the notorious Luttrell, afterwards Lord Carhampton—and to prevent such marriages in future, the act of 12 George III., cap. 11, was passed, which enacts:—

That no descendant of the body of King George II., other than the issue of Princesses married into foreign families shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of the King, signified under the Great Seal; and that any marriage contracted without such consent shall be void—provided that such of the said descendants, as are above the age of twenty-five, may, after a twelvemonth's notice given to the King's Privy Council, contract and solemnise marriage, without the consent of the Crown; unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the said year, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage. And all persons solemnising, assisting, or being present at any such prohibited marriage, shall incur the penalties of the statute of præmunire."

Under this act the marriages of two members of the Royal family with British subjects, became void; the first was that of the late George IV., when Prince of Wales, with Mrs. Fitzherbert; the second, the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray, which was celebrated at Rome. But, as no law of the same kind exists in Hanover, and as the succession there is only through the male descendants of the reigning family, the death of the present King and of his son would give that crown to the Duke of Sussex, from whom it would pass to his legitimate son Sir Augustus D'Este. We see nothing in the statute affecting the descendants of George II., which fetters the reigning Sovereign whether King or Queen; the previous consent, under the great seal, is all that can be required, if even that be necessary; which consent the Queen, if so minded, has it in her own power to give, only requiring the Lord Chancellor to attach the great seal, which he may possibly decline to do; but then the resignation of his office, and the custody of the great seal, into the Queen's hands must follow. The alternative given by the statute, of 12 months' notice to the Privy Council, contemplates the possible refusal of the Royal consent from prejudice, or any other unreasonable cause, and gives the power of contracting marriage to any member of the Royal family above the age of twenty-five, without the consent of the Crown, after the expiration of twelve months' notice to the Privy Council, unless before the close of that period, both Houses of Parliament shall declare their disapprobation of such marriage. This clause clearly does not affect the Sovereign, and was never meant or framed with that view; no such notice is necessary on the part of the Monarch, whether King or Queen, and though both Houses of Parliament should go so far as to express their disapprobation of any possible intended marriage, whether with a foreign Prince or a British subject—though so serious an expression of feeling by both Houses of the Legislature, must naturally call for the calmest and fullest consideration—still if the Sovereign should resolve on contracting and solemnising the marriage, there is not a line or clause in the statute to affect its validity. The penalties of præmunire attached to any Prelate or Clergyman, solemnising such prohibited marriage, and to all persons assisting, or being present, are equally inapplicable to the Sovereign; the clause was directed against the solemnisation of any private marriage by other members of the Royal family, without the consent of the Crown, or compliance with the alternative given by the statute. It is natural to suppose that our young Queen will marry, and she is perfectly unfettered by any law in the exercise of her inclinations and judgment. As to any existing partiality she may have, we regard the rumours in circulation as idle gossip. The fortunate object of her choice whether a foreign Prince or a native-born subject, can have none of the power or prerogatives of royalty; he can only be like Prince George of Denmark, the husband of the Queen. A Queen-Consort has many privileges and minute prerogatives, but we know of none attached to the Queen's husband. His personal and private influence would naturally be great, and the selection, therefore, must be a matter of national interest and concern. But we must reserve such topics for a future article.

STRENGTH OF LIQUORS.—The liquid which contains most of the pure spirit of alcohol in Scotch whiskey, being upwards of 54 per cent. Contrary to what is generally supposed, the proportion of alcohol in rum is greater than that contained in brandy; the former being 53-68, and the latter 53-39. The next liquor in order of strength is gin, which contains about 51½ per cent. of acohol. Port and Madeira contain much about the same quantity, namely, 22 per cent. Cider contains nearly twice as much as London porter, being as 7-54 to 4-20; brown stout and Scotch ale contain each about 6½; while Burton ale can boast of nearly 9 per cent.

MRS. FRAZER AND THE STIRLING CASTLE.

(From the Globe.)

Documents and numerous other apparently authentic confirmations of the truth of Mrs. Frazer's extraordinary narrative continuing to appear from day to day, it may be as well to acquaint the public—more particularly that portion disposed to succour the lady in a pecuniary point of view—that there are circumstances connected with her history calculated to impeach her veracity to an extent likely to awaken suspicions that she has been practising a very artful, and certainly very successful, hoax. That she has visited some of the localities, and perhaps experienced many of the hardships she described, is unquestionable; but there is also reason to believe that she has been drawing extensively on a certain faculty said to be much in request amongst imaginative poets. On her first arrival at Liverpool, from Sydney, she applied to Mr. Dowling, Police Commissioner, for assistance to enable her to proceed to London, where she alleged she had friends who would contribute to her support. At the date of this application (some four or five weeks, we believe, before the narrative of her sufferings appeared in the papers,) she was very indifferently attired, her clothes being, as she said, procured from the parties in Sydney to whom she was indebted for the kindnesses she experienced after her return thither from amongst the savages. Mr. Dowling being satisfied that she was in the distress she represented, acquainted the Mayor and parochial authorities of Liverpool with her case, and arrangements were made for affording her the assistance she solicited. According to appointment she called at the parish office in Fenwick-street, and again recapitulated the details of her shipwreck in the Stirling Castle, and subsequent privations and sufferings, that have since been published under the head of Mansion-house police. In reply to some questions put to her respecting the savages, with whom she professed to have been so long domiciled, she detailed a few particulars, compared with which the marvels witnessed by the renowned Mr. Lemuel Gulliver would seem very common place matters indeed. Among other singularities she said that the barbarians had large tufts of blue hair growing upon their shoulders in the form of epaulets, and that their heads were quite denuded of hair with the exception of the crown, from which streamed a large portion of the same texture and colour as the material forming the shoulder ornaments.

Mr. Dowling's confidence in her veracity immediately underwent a considerable diminution, and, ordering her contemplated relief to be suspended for some time, he sent for the Captain of the vessel in which she arrived from Sydney.—The captain being absent on business, the mate came in his stead, and evinced considerable reluctance to give any information relative to the person calling herself Mrs. Frazer. After a good deal of hesitation, however, he admitted that she was in no distress whatever; that she had abundance of clothes of a very superior description; and, moreover, that she was married to the captain, whose name is Green, and, consequently, could want for nothing any woman in her sphere of life had a right to expect. It will be recollected that this Green was mainly instrumental in corroborating her statements before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house.

Upon being taxed with her imposition in representing herself destitute, and avoiding all mention of her marriage to Green, she said that he treated her with great harshness, and she was desirous of separating from him and going to London. Mr. Dowling then procured the attendance of Green himself, who did not deny the fact of his being married to her, and consented to supply her with the necessary means of prosecuting her journey to the metropolis. Some time after this they were seen repeatedly in Liverpool, promenading the principal streets, and at church, she being dressed very showily, with a white veil, bracelets, &c., indicating a well stocked wardrobe. Nothing further transpired in Liverpool respecting her, and the police authorities then regarded her statement merely in the light of an attempted fraud, of which numerous instances are perpetually falling within their cognizance. However, upon publicity being given to her revelations before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Dowling deemed it his duty to address his Lordship on the subject, acquainting him with the facts just narrated. His Lordship, strange to say, has never taken the slightest notice of Mr. Dowling's letter, not even so far as to acknowledge its receipt; having interested himself warmly in her behalf, he is probably not anxious to admit that his sympathy has been excited by one entitled to t in a less degree than he at first imagined.

SANGUINARY DUEL.—The following account of an "affair of honor," which we extract from the *Brownville Banner*, an American paper, gives no very flattering picture of Trans-Atlantic civilization:—"For some time past a slight misunderstanding had existed between Mr. H. W. Anderson, of Bolivar, and Mr. Richard M. Jones, merchant, of this place. Near the close of the week Anderson came to Brownville, and, according to custom, placed his name on the hotel register. Shortly afterwards he discovered a remark immediately under his name impugning his character, and bearing the signature of R. H. Jones. He then wrote a reply, attaching his proper signature. On Monday morning last, at an early hour, Mr. Jones called at the hotel, and declared that he would have satisfaction. He walked to the door of a store into which Mr. Anderson had just entered, and called to him to come out. He complied, when Mr. Jones demanded of him whether he had written the remark alluded to above or not. Mr. Anderson answered in the affirmative, at which moment each resorted to a pistol, standing about four feet apart; in an instant they fired simultaneously, making but one report. Mr. Jones's ball lodged in the muzzle of his adversary's pistol, and the contents of Mr. Anderson's pistol (three balls) lodged in Mr. Jone's breast, over the right nipple. He expired in two or three hours, leaving a wife and two or three children. Mr. Anderson submitted immediately to the civil authorities, and was discharged. Upon examination it was found that it was a misunderstanding, and if the parties had only conversed together on the subject, no difficulty would have ensued. Thus, by entering precipitately and prematurely into strict measures, have we lost a respectable citizen, and poignant regret has been driven to the heart of another—while a tender wife and infant babes have witnessed the flowing of blood and dying groans of him who was to them most dear on earth."

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The couriers from Madrid of the 16th had not arrived at Bayonne on the 22d, which gave rise to a number of unpleasant suspicions. Espartero had fixed his head-quarters at Carabanchel, close to Madrid. We are left in the dark, even by the Carlist journals, of what the Carlists are doing. At Madrid, at the date of the last intelligence, the public was not better informed than we are, and Espartero had not only failed to defeat Don Carlos, but seem even to have failed to find out where he is. At Aranjuez, on the 13th, the inhabitants displayed some zeal in his favour, and took down the stone of the constitution to make way for the insignia of Carlos. They were brought to a different view of the matter by two battalions of the Christinos. In some other towns of the same neighbourhood, a similar spirit is said to have been displayed, so that the loyal national guards of Madrid wished to go and punish them.

From St. Sebastian we learn that the Englishmen taken at the late battle had, without any exception, been murdered, and that the greater part of the Spaniards had met with a similar fate. General O'Donnell, who is represented as heart broken by his defeat, sent a flag of truce to get information, but none was vouchsafed. We fear that this butchery is too probable, but before we give implicit credit to it we require better authority than a mere report.

Advices from Bayonne of the 19th inst state, that the loss of the British Legion in the affair of Andoain had not been so considerable as it was at first represented, but that the corps was nevertheless reduced to one-half. All parties spoke in high terms of the bravery it displayed in that unfortunate rencontre.—Brigadier O'Connell, its commander, had left Bayonne for Hernani, bringing with him 300,000 reals, which the government had placed at his disposal for the use of the Legion.

Advices have been received from Madrid to the 18th. At that period the Carlists were slowly retreating in the direction of Siguenza, as deliberately followed by Espartero, who was then between Alcala and Guadalaxara. It was presumed to be the intention of the Carlists to form a junction with the troops under Zariategui. Every thing was perfectly quiet at Madrid, where Oraa's corps was every moment expected to arrive.

On the northern coast military matters appears to be at a stand-still since the disastrous affair of Andoain. It was at one time feared that the British prisoners, amounting to nearly 200, who fell into the hands of the Carlists by the cowardice of the same Spanish regiment that ran away so disgracefully at Hernani, would be put to death by virtue of the Durango decree. It now appears that the threat of General O'Donnell to retaliate on the Carlists in his power had had the effect of saving—for a time at least—the lives of our brave but unfortunate countrymen. The men who survived the catrastrophe of Andoain, have declared that they will never again fire a shot in company with Spaniards. The Colonel of the Infante regiment has been put under arrest by General O'Donnell.

PORTUGAL—BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE THRONE.

The only important piece of intelligence brought to day by the foreign mails is the birth of an Heir to the throne of Portugal. This auspicious event took place on the 16th instant, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. According to some accounts, the manifestations of joy exhibited by the inhabitants of Lisbon, were neither general nor brilliant. The Prince is a fine healthy child. He has been baptized, but has not yet formerlly received his name and title (Don Pedro Fernando Duke of Oporto) owing to the absence of the Duke of Terceira, who is the proxy, it would appear, of the Emperor of Brazil, the godfather.

Nothing decisive had taken place between the contending parties in the north up to the 20th, when the last advices left Oporto.

FRANCE.

According to the *Quotidienne*, a *matrimoniomaine* has taken possession of the Thuileries, and negociations have been opened, by the Advice of M. de Talleyrand, for a match which is not likely to disturb the balance of power in Europe. The Bridegroom is his Highness of Nemours and the future Princess C. F. A. Albertina of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen.

Louis Phillip's law officers are busy investigating the alleged Royalist conspiracy, to the detection of which the late arrest of Count Walsh has led.

The *Journal de Paris*, after stating that the Marquess of Clanricarde arrived in Paris, from St. Petersburgh on Friday night, and next day proceeded to London, mentions the report that his Lordship is the bearer of some proposals of the Russian Court to our Government relative to the means of putting an end to the civil war in Spain.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—FATE OF THE WHIG-RADICAL MINISTRY.

(From the Oxford Herald:)

Ministers have, in defiance of decency and duty, postponed the meeting of Parliament rather more than three months after it might have met; and they have done so, plainly, in dependance upon the "chapter of accidents." Hitherto, as we have seen, all the chances have turned up against them; and, to say truth, we can surmise nothing likely to arise in their favor. The hand seems to be completely played out; but still, as they need not retire before the 15th of November, they will, we suppose, hold office in attendance upon some political miracle, such as the death or defalcation of Sir R. Peel, both of which their journals have confidently anticipated, and both of which are, we are happy to say, alike improbable; or they may; look to the failure of the Irish election subscription, or the abandonment of the inquiry into Ribbonism.

Upon the subject of the subscription, we rejoice to read that it is becoming universal throughout Great Britain; and that it has been recommended by Sir F. Burdett, in, probably, the most eloquent passage of the most eloquent speech ever delivered by that gentleman. The passage in question appeared in our report of the speech of Sir Francis.

The Ribbon conspiracy, too, will scarcely be permitted to pass unexamined; it has now become a matter too intimately affecting the interests of Parliament to escape the censure of the House of Commons.

There is a story of Charles II., that once riding by Cheapside, he saw an unfortunate person in the pillory, that formerly frowned upon the eastern *debauché* of Paternoster-row, (a hint, we suppose, to the votaries of the muses,) "What is that poor creature stuck there for?" asked the King. "For a libel upon his Grace of Buckingham," was the reply. "The blockhead," rejoined Charles; "why did he not abuse me? nobody would think of punishing a libel upon the King." It is just so with the Ribbonmen.—While they contemplated only treason and murder, Parliament was too conciliatory to notice them; but, now that they have been blockheads enough to undertake the management of elections, it is beyond the power of the House of Commons to evade an inquiry into their Constitution and designs.

After all, it is by no means impossible that Lord Melbourne may venture to meet Parliament; but that he can retain office three months after meeting it is wholly beyond belief.

We have still to consider one principal element of ruin, that threatens the Administration, namely—the results of its foreign policy; of these, however, in their place.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
3 p Cent. Consols	—	91¼	91¼
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ p Cent. Stock	—	98½	98½
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	98¾	98¾	98¼
3½ p Cent. Debs.	90⅞	91	—
Bank Stock	197¼	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	33¼	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	—	27
Grand C. D. 6 p Cent.	89½	89½	89½
Do. do. 5 p Cent.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 p Cent.	—	—	—
4 p Cent. City Deb.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

3 p Ct. Consols, 91⅞ 2 | Bank Stock, shut
Ditto for Ac, 92⅛ | India Stock, do. 259 60
3 per Cent. Reduced, — | Ex. Bills, 2½d 47 49 pm
3½ per Cent. Red., — | India Bonds, 48 50 pm
3½ per Cent. New, 99¾⅞

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1837.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

"BATTLE OF THE DIAMOND."

We have never met with a number of this work which more fully realizes our notion of a useful and entertaining magazine. The political papers are written in the best and purest spirit of constitutional principle. The author of "the Byeways of Irish History" has already attracted much notice as a writer of great force, temper, and research. The paper from his pen—this one is one of peculiar interest, and treating of a topic which now occupies the minds of most men, and fills the hearts of many with alarm for the personal liberty of the subject, and the sacred immunities of the Briton's Castle, his own House, we cannot do better—even at the risk of losing the opportunity of bestowing our own tediousness on the public—than extract a few passages from this very luminous exposure of this flagrant encroachment on the rights of the subject.

Lord Mulgrave (says the writer) assumes that the appearance of a paragraph in a newspaper authorises him to inquire into the secrets of a private dinner-table. If his Excellency's assumption be correct, there is no longer any privacy in domestic life. Let it be admitted, that a newspaper assertion, respecting a company or an individual, empowers the functionaries of government to propose questions which may be in their form insulting, and in their drift inquisitorial; and the most retiring individuals or families may, all at once, be dragged into a most painful publicity, and harassed by most vexatious interrogatories. The adoption of such a canon of civil government, would, no doubt, be very profitable to the gentlemen of the press. Whenever the humblest subordinate of a newspaper establishment thinks proper to indulge his spleen, or perhaps to prepare for levying tribute, he has no more to do than to insert in a nook of the paper which neither proprietor nor editor ever observe, some false report respecting a dinner which had already been chronicled in the court intelligence; and, instantly, every individual of the company becomes subjected to the rigors of the government inquisition. We will imagine a case which shall render these apprehensions of ours more easily understood. A paragraph appears, let it be supposed, in the *Pilot* or *Freeman*, describing professedly to the credit of Lord C——, or Mr. S—— or Mr. O'C——, the splendor of an entertainment given at the house of one or other of these honourable personages, and adding that a toast such as "the Abolition of Tithes," or "Repeal of the Union," had been given, or a sentiment had been expressed favorable to either of these experiments. In the morning after, such a report is noticed to the Secretary by perhaps the individual who had, for his own vile ends, prepared it—a letter is written according to the formulary of Secretary Drummond—"It appearing in the *Pilot*, &c. &c., I am directed by his Excellency to desire that you will inform him whether it can be possible that you were a party to the approval of a fraudulent or treasonable design which had caused much of the blood of your fellow subjects to be shed, and which had, when attempted to be put in execution, placed large districts of your country at the mercy of an ungovernable mob." We have no doubt, that if his Excellency will direct the files of the Dublin or of any provincial newspapers to be searched, he will discover ample authority for writing such a letter as we have suggested, and this, too, without violating what used to be called the privileges of private society. We wish the advisers of Lord Mulgrave may induce him to adopt our half-insinuated suggestion; it would give us pleasure to comment upon the answers which the new circular would have the effect of eliciting.

But time is too precious to waste upon speculations like these. We must return to our subject. To assume, as Lord Mulgrave does, that a newspaper paragraph authorises him to demand that the secrets of domestic or social life shall be laid open to him, is to assume that he may make such a demand without a newspaper sanction, and to convert the chambers of Dublin Castle, not into whispering galleries, but into the convolutions of a Dyonisian ear, into which the secrets of every saloon in the country shall be poured at his Excellency's bidding. The consequence of such a change, (for surely it is a marvellous change,) in the principle on which our government is to be conducted, will be, if due precautions are not taken, a corresponding alteration in the character of all public functionaries, and a complete separation between the obsequious ministers of the Viceroy's will; and the independent gentlemen with whom various officers under the crown have heretofore associated. Every magistrate will henceforth be regarded as a "feeler" for the Mulgrave dynasty—a secret-sucker for the Dominicians of the Castle—and will be rooted out from any society which his parasitic presence tends to render unwholesome. Men of much influence and indirect purposes will co-operate with the tendency to make this change in our social relations, and will employ themselves (not so openly, but far more seriously than we once knew a lively and agreeable person to be engaged in a search for some body "ugly enough to be a governess," to endeavours to obtain proposals from gentlemen "mean enough to serve as magistrates." *If it be* required of justices of the peace to betray secrets—not at the command of religious principle—not in obedience to the laws—but at the dictation of any viceroy and his informers, or his instruments—there is no longer any freedom of opinion in private life, nor can honor be found compatible with the duties of employment under the Sovereign.

But—to return to the substantial matters of the domiciliary investigation—what will the effect of these things be? How will the circular be followed up? Shall we see Colonel Verner deprived of the commission of the peace? If we do, we see a precedent set up for the removal of any incorruptible and high-spirited magistrate. An epistle comes to him, not "from Caprea," but the Castle, proposing a question to which it is the opinion of every man of honor he should not vouchsafe an answer. He acts as was anticipated from his character; and he is declared unfit to be a magistrate under the government which would make "every Irishman's house" Lord Mulgrave's "castle." So much for the magistracy existent and expected.

There is another point of view in which the Circular and its consequences may be worthy of a brief regard

It is well known that the Irish people are represented as susceptible of no impression stronger than of hatred towards the class of persons whom they call spies and informers. Indeed, so marked is the detestation with which the practices of these obnoxious individuals is regarded, that plans of robbery and assassination have been composedly debated in public rooms, with little apprehension of betrayal. Now, supposing that the magistrates who are deprived of the commission, are those who refuse, as the people would express it, to turn informers against their companions, and that the magisterial bench is henceforth reserved for men whose acceptance of office stamps them as the "stags," (such is one of the rude names given by the poorer classes to the men who betray secrets for gain or from fear,) of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being, it will be interesting to observe, whether, cherishing old prejudices, the people will form new attachments to the gentlemen with whose feelings they sympathise, or, retaining their ancient friendships, will renounce the prejudices which might shake them, and adopt the maxim which convenience recommends, to keep no secret longer than until legitimate authority requires that it be disclosed. Certainly we must do Lord Mulgrave's advisers this justice—it is not their fault if the people of Ireland continue to think an informer odious.

Are we to praise them for this? We shall be ready to award praise freely when we see our various officials not less alert in the endeavour to detect and prevent what the laws of God and the country pronounce crime, than they are in exploring and discountenancing what they themselves regard as unacceptable opinion. We hear of young lawyers looking up to professional advancement, in these days, as they did in evil times at Rome, by practices of public defamation. We hear of some to whom nature has denied capacity for attaining eminence in the more boisterous department of the trade, addicting themselves to less obtrusive practices, and whispering their way to fortune. We cannot praise the system which encourages arts like these, and which would counsel aspirants to qualify for promotion by becoming incapacitated to live in virtuous society. But if, having once set the tide of secret intelligence flowing, and given encouragement to the practice of public accusation, our government will endeavour to give the motion it has produced a new direction, so as that (not innocent though unwelcome opinions, but) crimes and criminal purposes shall be brought in to view, and discouraged, and defeated, we shall be as little niggard of our praise to the present ruler of Ireland, whether he be Lord Mulgrave or Mr. O'Connell, as we should be to Lord Haddington if he were mercifully restored to us.

But as to the "Circular" and its demand. The honorable poverty of our language in terms to denote the varieties of an informer's trade seems to pronounce condemnation upon it. Our opinion is clear. If there had occurred at the Armagh dinner any thing contrary to religion, or to morals, or to law, every guest was bound to decry and denounce it. If the crown or its officers saw ground for instituting a legal inquiry, and thought fit to summon every individual who was present at the dinner as a witness, the summons should be obeyed, and the truth should be fully spoken. If an individual, cognizant of any matter by which law was violated, or the good of society menaced, had been inadvertently left unsummoned, he should feel that duty had a claim upon him, and his testimony too, should be honestly spoken; but if the caprice of a great officer of state, or the pernicious advice of one by whom he is enslaved or duped, dictate a rude question to which no form of law gives authority, and to which no duty constrains to vouchsafe an answer, it is gratifying to have, among our gentry, individuals who can remember that private life has its privileges, and that those who are best qualified for enjoying or improving them, should be the foremost in their own defence.

We shall return to this subject in our next.

A LANDLORD OF THE RIGHT SORT.

Mr. O'Grady has spoken out in the following letter like a man. He will make a few examples, and he is right. He is not about to dispossess his deluded tenantry, because of their conscientious exercise of their franchise, but for their illegal and ruffianly conduct in attacking the tally-room of the Conservatives. A few examples such as that which Mr. O'Grady has resolved on would render great benefit to the deluded dupes of the agitating Priests. By the way, we may ask how did his letter to his friend meet the public eye? Has it been stolen? We pause for a reply. It is copied from the *Limerick Star*:—

"MY DEAR CROSBIE—I would have written to you before, but that Edward Croshie was an eye-witness to what took place. We are to petition, and fifty gentlemen have set down their names to share the expenses between them, be it what it may. The worst that can happen is, that the election will be declared invalid, and the issue of a new writ; this will drive Fitzgibbon from the field, for Standish has now declared against him. If what I read in the papers, or half, be true, and are capable of proof, there will be no doubt of the county Tipperary lads being also unseated.

"Now, my good fellow, my object in now writing to you is, for the purpose of ensuring our success on the next contest. If we, landlords, overlook our tenants' misconduct, surely the Priests will have the game in future to themselves.

"I noticed three of my tenants among the rioters who attacked our tally-room in Limerick, and I have commenced already the war of extermination against them. There were many more of them there, but I have not heard their names mentioned yet; and I would rather not, for I think three quite sufficient to carry my point with the Priest.

"Now, there were several of your tenants, their sons, and servants also. Those were all known, but you might select from the guilty three or four lads, whose removal from your estate would not injure you, and plead ignorance as to your knowledge of any more of those present at the riot. Your doing this—and Lloyd Apjohn will do the same, also Thomas P. Maunsell—will divide the odium, and not have me exposed to the Priests' malediction as usual.

"In this way, and by no other means on earth, can we wrest our tenants from their present bad advisers. And if you and others pocket your insult now, and go to sleep, what chance will we have of contesting this county next turn, which, in any event, will soon come about; for this Parliament, as at present constituted, will not hold long. With love from all here to you and to yours, always affectionately yours,

"D. O'GRADY.

"Linfield, 18th August, 1837.

"Let your tenants say what they may, every one of them would have voted for Fitzgibbon and Smith O'Brien.

"*Maurice Crosbie Moore, Esq., Moorefort, Tipperary.*"

AMERICA—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Roscoe, Captain Delano, which left New York on the 8th, arrived off Cork on the 26th inst. The *New York Sun*, received by that conveyance, contains the message of the President, M. Van Buren, delivered at the opening of Congress on Monday, the 4th. It is a lengthy document, occupying nearly seven columns, and relates chiefly to the commercial embarrassments of the United States.

CIVIC OFFICERS.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were sworn into office for the ensuing year:—

Alderman Matthew Poole—Mayor.
Alderman John Harris—President of the Court of Conscience.
Henry Bolton and John Jones Hughes, Esqrs., Sheriffs.

On Thursday evening last, several fellows attacked a sailor (belonging to the *Commodore*,) in Barronstrand-street, and knocked him down, when he, in his own defence, took out a clasp knife and cut a piece off the ear of one of them, whose name is James Murphy, alias Connolly, and who is generally employed about the Steam Packets. Connolly was removed to the Leper Hospital, and on yesterday morning was pronounced by Dr. Mackesy to be out of danger.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Miss Berkland, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Miss Curry; Messrs. Curry, Marks—per the *Nora Creina* yesterday.

The Marquis of Waterford will leave London in a few days for Curraghmore, county of Waterford.

Mr. Edmond Power, of Garrack-on-Suir is appointed Filacer of the law Exchequer; the salary £800 a-year. He is genuine Radical.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.—We are glad to learn that this Branch will commence business in the course of a few days. *Limerick Star.*

THE HARVEST.

The following extremely gratifying account of the harvest in a great range of country, is given by the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday.

The present week, though it opened with gloomy prospects for the husbandman, has proved one of the most favourable weeks in the year for him and for the country. Immense quantities of corn previously cut, and some of which was in great jeopardy, have been carried and secured. From the banks of the Trent to the northern extremityof Scotland, all has been activity in the corn fields since Wednesday morning; and in Yorkshire, where we had arrived at the crisis of the harvest before the rainy weather came on, we believe the greater part of the grain has now reached the stack yard; most of it in good, and the remainder in a fair condition. The rain of last week, though in some respects unfavourable, has given increased luxuriancy to the already abundant turnip and potato crops, as well as to the after grass in the meadows, and to the herbage of the pastures, which never had a richer hue or a better *bite* at the near approach of Michaelmas. These bright prospects in the fields are chasing away the gloom which so recently overspread trade, manufacturers, and commerce; and both the work-people and their employers may now view the approach of winter not only without dismay, but with cheerful gratitude.

Our own accounts, from all parts of Ireland, are equally cheering.

LOSS OF THE DON JUAN STEAMER.

British Consulate, Cadiz, Sept. 18.

I regret exceedingly to acquaint you that the Don Juan steamer, with the mails on board for England, struck during a dense fog, about four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 15th, on a rock close to Tarifa Light-house, commonly called Tarifa Point, and is now a complete wreck. Providentially no lives were lost. Most of the passengers returned to Gibralter, from whence you will receive further particulars.

P. S. The late commander of the Don Juan has come in since in the Medea, from Gibralter, and, I presume, is going home.

The agent to Lloyd's, at Gibraltar, had sent assistance to the wreck. I communicated the fate of the Don Juan as I learnt it myself, late last evening, to Captain St. John Mildmay, commanding head officer in this bay; and as her Majesty's Ship Trinculo, Captain Coffin, got under weigh this morning at day light, and is gone to the eastward, I presume she has been ordered by Captain Mildmay to Tarifa.

(From the Times of Monday.)

An unusual quantity of foreign corn has been taken out of bond during the last few weeks, but particularly in the last fortnight, which seems to indicate either that grain of the finest quality is wanted; or perhaps a prevalent opinion that on the striking of the next six weeks' averages the price of corn will be found lower, and the scale of duty therefore higher. The quantity so taken out have been:—For the week ending Sept. 5, 18,671 quarters; for the week ending Sept. 12, 25,523 quarters. For several weeks previously, with the exception of one week, which was about 9000 quarters, the quantities cleared varied weekly between 4000 and 5000, and 6000 and 7000 quarters, the rates of duty chargeable ranging from 29s 8d to 32s 8d, whilst latterly they have been at 28s 8d. The facts are remarkable in the latter supposition, as tending to show that the harvest is generally considered to have been nearer an average crop than from appearances a month since it was considered likely to be. The benefit will certainly be felt in the Exchequer, and in that light the event, is no doubt, a very unexpected one.

A BLACK HARE.—Early in the present month the Rev. Mr. Musters shot, in Annesley-park, near Nottingham, a hare which was entirely black. This is considered a remarkable sporting incident Black hares are nearly as scarce as black swans.

PROLIFIC CROP.—At the auction at Rockeby Hall, on Wednesday last, Mr. Charless Bennett, the auctioneer, obtained £20 per acre for 16 acres of superior wheat in stooks. It was sown by Mr. Hackney, the steward, the last week in January. This was considered a remarkably high price for wheat sown so late.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The *John Bull* says that the gentleman on whom the barbarous outrage was lately committed in Carpacia, as mentioned in a letter from Inspruck of the 6th instant, is Mr. Gleig, the well-known author of the "Subaltern."

The accounts from Monmouthshire, says the *Cambrian* of Saturday, state that, in consequence of the sudden and unprecedented demand for iron, this necessary article advanced in a few days from £6 to £7 per ton, and not an order will now be taken in at less than £8. The tin-plate trade is also in a progressive state of improvement both in demand and price, and the works in the neighbourhood of Newport are now fully employed.

The nation will, we hear, have to pay dearly for the support which her Majesty's ministers have obtained from the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Kent. Both these Royal personages are, we believe, very much in debt; and if we mistake not, one of the foremost acts of the ministry will be *to advise* a message from the Crown, to take into consideration the best means of relieving the Royal Duke and Duchess from their embarrassments.—*Age.*

The Bank of Ireland and Branches have reduced the rates of Scotch bills, and extended the time for local bills discounted, to 91 days.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.—ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN IRELAND.—Two persons of respectable appearance, named William Bennet, and Kenneth M'Kenzie, were brought before the Lord Mayor, upon a warrant signed by a magistrate of the city of Cork, charged with having been concerned in a great number of forgeries upon the managers and proprietors of the Southern Bank of Ireland. The Lord Mayor said he had no alternative but to direct that the prisoners be delivered up to the constable who has come over with the warrant. He was not at liberty to enter into the merits of the case. The prisoners were then delivered up by John and Daniel Forrester to the Cork constable.

DIED

On Friday, 22d ult, at her residence, Tenby, S. Wales, Miss Eliza Camilla Edwards, aged 23 years, heiress of Ballyhire estate, county Wexford, and daughter of the lamented Col wallader Edwards, Esq.

Tuesday morning, at his residence in the Irishtown, at a patriarchal age, Thomas Hayden, Esq. an old and respectable merchant of Clonmel.

Sept. 21, in Belfast, aged 82 years, Mr. V. Rennie, the celebrated professor of the Irish harp. He performed before George IV. on his Majesty's visit to Dublin, and was appointed professor of the harp in connection with the Irish Harp Society in Belfast. By his death the national minstrelsy of Ireland has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments.

IRISH REAPERS.

Up to Saturday last about 800 Irish shearers had embarked at Liverpool on their way home, *via* the line of packets, seventeen in number, belonging to the City of Dublin Company. This is the grand route, and in the beginning of last month the Birmingham steamer wafted across the channel, at one trip, 1500 steerage passeggers, which, even at the fare of 4s per head produced a freight of £300 sterling. The above however, is an extraordinary instance, and on inquiring at the office we learnt as follows—that the migratory season lasts, as near as may be, three months—the harvesters will continue crossing for a month to come, and that at least 18,000 shearers travel by the Dublin Company's boats alone. But in addition to these are the St. George.s Company steamers, which carry from six to seven thousand reapers; by way of Drogheda, Dundalk, &c., still greater numbers arrive; and on a moderate computation, from the best data we were able to collect, at least 40,000 persons arrive every autum at Liverpool, to spread themselves over England in quest of employment. Though some may startle at the idea of so many strangers taking the bread, as it were, out of the mouths of our own people, there is one short and simple answer which may be given to all such complaints—*if the Irish were not wanted they would not come.* Autumn is a peculiar period of the year; a single day, or even a few hours, is often of very great importance; the mariner waits not more on the wind than the husbandman does on the weather: his canvass is the labourer's slight: and such as aid him in the hour of need so far from being an evil are a positive good, by averting or lessening the risks inseperable from over-ripening, and what is still more common, broken weather late in the season. The present has been an excellent season for reapers in almost every part of England. Numerous groups of Irishmen may be seen every day in Liverpool, inquiring their way to the different packet offices, and from some of these we larnt that many of their brethren had saved five pounds. Five pounds, or even the half of that sum, is comparative wealth to a poor Irishman, which will secure, on the other side of the channel, many little comforts beyond simply kitchening the potatoes when the hurly-burly days of winter come round.—That all of them make five pounds we do not assert; but taking £4 as the medium, we have £200,000 for future diffusion in cabins situated in many a wild—a sum not only large in itself, but more promotive of human happiness than ten times the amount squandered on the luxuries that concern the great. Whatever the Irish may be at Donnybrook, and the other fairs, they are exceedingly frugal in England and Scotland. In travelling, few of them ever enter a house, unless it be to purchase a loaf, which they eat by the side of some neighbouring well. Their sole object seems to be to *hain* everything for their families at home, and in this respect the Highlanders of Scotland cannot well be,a whit more frugal than the mountaineers of Ireland.—*Dumfries Courier.*

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM BOATS.—A correspondent at Broadstairs informs us, that on Monday last a small steam boat, constructed on an entirely new principle, put into that harbour, on her passage from London to Ramsgate, in consequence of an accident to her boiler. This boat, instead of paddle-wheels placed at the sides of the vessel, is propelled by a kind of a screw fixed to the keel, which works altogether under water. The impelling machine resembles in shape a corkscrew, and it is placed in the keel in the direction from head to stern. The vessel was propelled from London to Broadstairs at the rate of nine miles an hour, and the accident which prevented its completing the passage to Ramsgate, was altogether unconnected with the new mode of propulsion. On Tuesday morning, the repairs being completed, she proceeded to Ramsgate, and the inventor intended proceeding thence on an experimental cruise to Dover and Folkestone. We understand that he has secured his invention by a patent, and that one of the steam-packet companies intend putting the principle into practice on a large scale. The advantage of the invention would be to diminish the swell at present occasioned by steamers in river navigation, and it would also be better adapted for sea voyages than the paddle wheels, which, in rough seas, are often out of the water. The inventor is a farmer; his name our correspondent does not mention.—*Courier.*

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—In consequence of some difference of opinion which took place the other evening at the county of Kerry Club, between some gentlemen on the subject of a toast said to have been proposed by one of them, a message was delivered by Captain——,on the part of Mr. ——,to Mr.——. An arrest of the latter took place, and the former escaped to a neighbouring county, of which intimation has been given to the latter gentleman. The toast proposed was —"*Hell and Damnation to Lord Mulgrave and all the Radicals of his feelings!*"—We are not apprised of the termination of the affair.—*Tralee Mercury.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE TIMBER TRADE.—The commercial prosperity of New Brunswick is wholly dependent on the timber trade, and on the continuance of those protective duties under which it has obtained its present flourishing condition: the capital invested in saw mills and other branches of the trade is very large, and the transit of this staple product of the country gives employment to 300,0000 tons of British shipping, of which about 80,000 tons belong to the merchants and ship-owners of the province. Ship building is also carried on extensively, and at St. John's alone nine or ten large vessels, averaging 600 tons each, may be seen at the same moment on the stocks. Surely a trade of this magnitude and importance will not be lightly sacrificed to forreign interests, or to an interested party at home. It should never be forgotten, that the northern powers may, as they have allready done, combine against us, and that we may again see the ports of the Baltic shut against our ships. To what quarter are we then to look for our supplies of timber? Not to our American colonies, when those who have embarked their capital in the trade shall have been ruined by an alteration in those duties which now enable them to compete with the foreign market, and render Great Britian independent of the rest of the world in an article of the first importance to her as a maritime power.—*United Service Journal.*

Thomas Roberts, Esq, has been appointed Manager of the Branch of the Bank of Ireland, in this town, in the room of Henry Scott, Esq. removed to the Waterford Branch.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

TO BE LET.
From the 29th inst,
THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, at NEW-TOWN, at present occupied by G. P. DUCKETT, Esq. For particulars, apply to S. NEWPORT, Brooklodge, Esq.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On FRIDAY next, 6th Day of OCTOBER,
At TWELVE o'Clock,
(AT SAMUEL WHITE'S STORES, KING STREET,)
Where they have been removed for convenience of Sale,
THE following property distrained for non-payment of Rent:—
About 50 Barrels of OATS.
30 do. of WHEAT.
And 2 Kegs of TAMARANDS.
*** Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay the Auctioneer's Fees.
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, 29th Day of Sept., 1837.

TIMBER, HEMP, TALLOW, &c., &c.
THOMAS SAMUEL GRUBB,
HAS just imported from PETERSBURGH, per the *Rapid*:—
258 Casks, 1st quality, Y. C. TALLOW.
15 Tons Half Clean HEMP.
Also per the *Helene*, from MEMEL:—
500 Tons prime MEMEL TIMBER.
367 Pieces do. do. PLANK.
16 Fathoms do. LATHWOOD,
Which with his stock of Quebec TIMBER, DEALS, &c., he is disposed to sell on reasonable terms at his Timber Yard, next the New Fishmarket, Bolton-street.
Waterford, 9th Month 28th, 1837.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPTEMBER 30.

We had an improved supply of grain this day and yesterday. Wheat sold heavily and at a decline, with but few inquiries oats stationary.

Wheat, white	23s	0d	to 25s 0d
Ditto, red, milless	22s	6d	to 24s 6d
Ditto, shipping	19s	0d	to 21s 6d
Oats, shipping	10s	0d	to 10s 6d
Ditto, heavy	12s	0d	to 14s 0d
Barley, malting	12s	0d	to 13s 0d
Ditto, shipping	9s	0d	to 11s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	14s	0d	to 16s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	41s	0d	to 44s 0d
Thirds, ditto	30s	0d	to 36s 0d
Fourths, ditto	18s	0d	to 22s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	46s	0d	to 48s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s	0d	to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	22s	0d	to 00s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s	0d	to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	24s	0d	to 25s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	21s	0d	to 0?s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	20s	0d	to 00s 0d
New Hay	40s	0d	to 55s 0d

Butter from 93s to 96s per cwt.
Weighed on Wednesday, 286; Thursday, 227; and yesterday, 106 firkins.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD		
	lbs.	ozs.	drs.	lbs.	ozs	drs.	lbs.	ozs.	dr.
Twopenny	0	11	0	1	0	2	1	5	2
Fourpenny	1	5	6	2	0	5	2	10	4
Sixpenny	2	0	5	3	1	0	3	15	4

WEXFORD, SEPT. 26.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to 39s; ditto, seconds, 34s 0d to 36s; wheat, (new) 24s 6d to 26s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 13s 6d; oats, (new,) 10s 0d to 10s 9d.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 26.

Butter, 94s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 13s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 35s to —s; household, 31s to 33s 0d; thirds 27s 0d to 29s; fourths, 18s 0d to 20s; bere, 0s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 11s to 12s 0d; wheat, 13½d to 15¾d per stone: oats new, 8½d to 9¼d per ditto.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 26.

The supply of grain this day was moderate. At the opening of the market an advance was asked, and in some instances obtained, for prime samples of wheat, but towards the close prime samples were sold at the currency of Friday, and inferior rather lower. Oats and barley met a dull sale, and the price of each gave way about 3d to 6d per barrel.

Wheat (white) 28s 0d to 30s 0d; (miller's red) 25s 0d to 28s; inferior, 23s to 25s 0d; rape, 18s to 19s; wheat (new) —s; bere 11s 0d to 12s 0d; barley (malting) 12s 0d to 15s 0d; (grinding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats 10s 0d to 11s 6d; g'd ditto 12s 0d to 14s 0d; (feeding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal 14s 0d to 15s 0d; first flour, —s to —s 0d; 2d, 17s to 18s 0d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s per sack.

CORK, SEPT. 28.

BUTTER—To the Merchants—94s—90s—83s—77s—70s—60s. To the Country—85s—81s—74s—68s—61s—50s—per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 25.

The supply of wheat fresh up for this day's market was only moderate, the quality mostly new, and the condition rather better than last week; it was taken off at about the prices of this day se'nnight. Old wheat barely supported the prices of Monday last, as there is a considerable quantity of foreign offering for sale—duty having been paid on Wednesday last, upon about 25,000 qrs. at 28s 8d per qr., chiefly the Dantaic. Very few samples of new barley have as yet appeared; the demand continues very limited for the old. Beans and white peas fully maintain last week's rates, but hog peas are rather cheaper. We had only a moderate arrival of English and Irish oats last week, but a good supply of foreign, of which several cargoes are on sale at the present duty. We have experienced a fair demand, chiefly to country dealers, at the prices of this day week.

SEPT. 27.—With the exception of Foreign wheat (of which there has been again a large arrival), the supplies of all other kinds of grain fresh up for this day's market were extremely small, which is, perhaps, to be attributed to contrary winds, and as more plentiful supplies are daily expected, there was only a very limited extent of business transacted. In consequence of a large proportion of the free Foreign wheat being pressed upon the market, the trade in that article ruled extremely dull, and sales were with difficulty effected at a reduction of 1s per quarter on Monday's prices. In barley, beans, and peas there was no alteration. Oats sold slowly to necessitous consumers, at about the rate of Monday. The weather continues remarkably fine for the harvest, which we unerstand isd progressing rapidly in the late districts.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 26.

To-day our market was thinly attended, and went off without animation. Prime new red Irish wheat, from its scarcity, supported former prices of 7s 9d to 8s, but inferior samples of it, and of most kinds of old were 2d to 3d cheaper, and some of the duty paid foreign was sold 4d under the prices of this day se'nnight. New and old oats and free foreign brought steady prices, but sales heavy. Old oatmeal was without alteration, but there was a decline of 1s in new and in flour. Grinding barley, from its extreme scarcity, was retailed at rather higher rates, and beans and peas were about 1s cheaper. There was no inquiry for any articles in bond, and prices remain nominally without alteration.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

26th—Swayne, Jenkins, Newport, coals—H. M. Packet, Jasper—Denis Carthy, Conner, Glouster, salt, &c.—Martha, Knox, Newport, coals.

27—Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool, m. g.—Elizabeth, Jones; Clonmel, Davis; and Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, coals—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, gen. cargo—Jane, Harris, Fishguard, slates—H. M. Packet, Monkey—Cordelia, Pascoe, Bury, coals—Lady Adelaide, Thaiwte, Wick, herrings—Pilgwenlly, Lewis, Newport, coals—Pat back, Friends, Owen; Mary Ann, Lewis; Mary, Trick; New Parliament, Brabyn; Friends, Burnard; Betsey, Cooke; Ann, Trick; Drake, Richards; and Britannia, James.

28th—H. M.—Packet, Advice—Princess, Warren, Lough, ballast—Tucker, Lowther, and Friends, Howell, Swansea, coals.

29th—Rojus, Fowler, and Favourite, Trevitt, Cardiff, do.

SAILED,

26th—H. M. Packet, Advice—Gipsy, Clarke, Liverpool, m. g.—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, ditto.

27th—Madras, Dixon, Liverpool, cotton, gum, &c., from Bombay—Friends, Owen, Newport, ballast—Mary Ann, Lewis, Portsmouth, flour, and barley—Harriet, Pettigrew, Penzance, flour—H. M. Packet, Jasper.

28th—Esk, Reid, London, provisions—Ada, Tregarthe, Shoreham, butter, and oats—H. M. Packet, Monkey—H. M. Yacht, Portsmouth, M. Williams, Commander, for Portsmouth.

29th—Nora, Craine, Mortimer, Bristol, gen. cargo—Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool, ditto—Wind, E. to E. S.E.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
CREYWELL CORN STORE,
NOW in the possession of GEORGE HARTRICK & Co. who will show the Premises.
Application to be made to W. H. ROE, 5, Foster-place, Dublin.
New Ross, Aug. 20, 1837.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE CORN STORE, with KILNS, &c., in Queen-street, at the corner of Penrose's-lane, lately occupied by WILLIAM PEET.
Apply to JOSEPH STRANGMAN RICHARDSON.
Waterford, 9th mo., (Sept.,) 15th, 1837.

TO BE LET,
EITHER SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER,
THE large CORN STORE, with three KILNS, in Mary-street, lately occupied by STRANGMAN and SON.
Also the Extensive BACON YARD adjoining, the above with RENDERING HOUSE, &c., complete.
These concerns have an extensive frontage to the River, with an excellent supply of water, and are well worthy the attention of Capitalists, as with a moderate outlay they might be converted into a STEAM-MILL, or other Manufactory; and in Room, Situation, and Convenience, possess advantages seldom equalled.
Apply to JOSEPH STRANGMAN RICHARDSON.
Waterford, 8th mo. 14th, 1837.

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.

COUNTY KILKENNY.
TO BE SOLD,
THE Estate of BROWNSBARN, situate on the South side of the Nore, between Thomastown and Inistioge, eleven miles from Kilkenny, nine from New Ross, and twelve from Waterford.
The House and Demesne contain upwards of ONE HUNDRED Acres of Prime Land, (beautifully wooded) with Orchard, Salmon Weir, &c. The remainder of the Estate, is Let to solvent Tenants.
For particulars, application (if by letter, post-paid), to be made to Benjamin Vicary, Esq., Wexford, and 7 St. Andrew's-street, Dublin; Clifford & Co., Thomastown; or, John W. Nixon, Esq., Brownsbirn, Thomastown.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c.
ON SALE,
At the Waterford Coal Company's Yard,
RED and YELLOW QUEBEC PINE, of very superior quality,
American OAK and ELM Timber,
BLACK BIRCH, fit for Cabinet Makers' use,
MAST PIECES and SPARS,
First Quality SPRUCE and PINE DEALS, and PLANK,
PIPE LOGS,
WHITE and RED OAK, and
ASH Hhd. Staves.
Waterford, 16th August, 1837.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SACKS.
EDWARD LYNCH
NOW offers for Sale—all on Consignments from the First-rate Maunfacturers:—
5,000 Double Twilled ENGLISH SACKS.
3,000 Single Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.
5,000 Plain Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.
5,000 Ditto, SCOTCH SACKS.
Also daily expects 5,000 of extra Heavy, Double Twilled DUNDEE SACKS, all of which he will sell on lower terms than such ever offered before.
E. Lynch is as usual supplied with Grain, Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, &c., &c.
E. L.'s Oil and Colour Shop, opposite the Chamber of Commerce, is supplied with the best Paints, Oil, Colours, Drugs, &c., &c., all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.
General Commission and Agent Office, Hanover-street.
Waterford, September 8, 1837.

COUNTIES OF WEXFORD AND WATERFORD.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

GEORGE HATCHELL, Esq., Administrator of the late JAMES RICHARDS, Deceased,
Plaintiff:
SAMUEL SPARKS, THOS. RICHARDS, Esqrs., and several others,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 7th of February, 1837, I will on Saturday the 11th Day of November next, at the hour of one o'Clock, in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns' Quay, Dublin, set up and sell to the highest and fairest bidder, all that and those, the town and lands of Raheenbeg, in the Barony of Ballaghkeene, and County of Wexford, containing about 65 Acres, late Irish plantation measure, the town and lands of Ballywilliam and Ballylacey, situate in the Barony of Gorey, and said County, containing about 331A. 1R. 25P., like measure; the Town and Lands of Ozier Hill, in the Barony of Shilmalier, and said County, containing about 64A. 1R. 22P., like measure; also, a Rent Charge of £40 a year, of the late Currency, for ever, arising out of the Lands of Cross, otherwise Mountwilkinson, in the Barony of Gaultier, and County of Waterford; also, that part of the Lands of Rosepark, in the Barony of Shilmalier, and said County of Wexford, containing about 9A. 2R. 12P., like measure; and also, the Dwelling-Houses and Premises, situate in Selskar, in the Town of Wexford, now or late in the possession of Laurence Esmond White, Esq., Mrs. Deborah Hawkshaw, James Brunker, Esq., George Nixon, Esq., and Mrs Charlotte Figg. The House and Premises in Meylers-lane, now or late in the possession of Patrick and Martin Murphy, and William West, Esq.; Two Dwelling Houses and Premises adjoining Mr. White's house, in said Town, demised by the Defendant, Samuel Sparks, and his Co-Trustee to John Mason, Architect; and also, a small House in the Suburbs of Wexford, now or late in the possession of Mr. Richard Behan; also, Premises situate in Back-street, in the Town of Wexford, now or late in the possession of Mr. Henry Mullin; also, the interest expectant on the death of Mrs. Margery Porter, otherwise Wilkinson, in a House in Selskar, in said Town, late in the possession of Mrs. Lyster; also, the interest expectant on the death of Mrs. Anne Smith, in a House in Selskar, aforesaid, now or late in the possession of Benjamin Biggs, Esq., M.D., being the Lands and Premises in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 28th Day of June, 1837.

ACHESON LYLE, S.R.

The Lands of Ballywilliam and Ballylacey are held for the life of Thomas Nicholson Frood, Esq.; and produce a clear profit Rent of £235 9s 4½d per annum.

The Lands of Raheenbeg are held in Fee, and are let at the Yearly Rent of £12 18s 5½d per annum for ever.

The Lands of Ozier Hill are held under a Lease for Lives, Two of whom are still in being and produce a clear profit Rent of £99 14s 6d.

The Lands of Rosepark are held under a lease for Lives, Three of whom are in being and produce a profit Rent of £7 17s 11d per annum.

The Premises in Selskar, in the Town of Wexford, are held part in Fee, and the remainder for Lives renewable for ever; those in Meylers-lane, in said Town, for a residue of 990 years; and the Premises in Back-street, for an unexpired term of 93 years, and produce a clear and well paid profit Rent of £98 4s 0d per annum.

The Lands of Cross, in the County of Waterford, which are subject to the Rent Charge of £40 late Currency, per annum, are set to Solvent Tenants, at Rents amounting to about £310 late Currency, per annum.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply (if by letter, post-paid), to Mr. George Armstrong, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29, Holles street, Dublin.

On TUESDAY next, OCTOBER 3,
IN THE MANOR,
At the House of D. O. COOPER, Esq.,
WHO IS LEAVING WATERFORD,
COMPRISING Dining, Breakfast, and other Tables; Mahogany, Cane, and Rush Chairs; Room and Stair Carpeting; a very handsome Sideboard Lamp; Wardobe, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, &c.; Bedsteads and Hangings; Feather Beds and Palliasses; some Glass, Delft and China; Hall and Stair-case Globes; a Clock; some Oil Cloth; Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Sale will commence at TWELVE, and finish same day.
WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.
Waterford, Sept., 29, 1837.

AUCTION OF EXCELLENT FURNITURE, SEVERAL FEATHER BEDS AND HAIR MATTRESSES
OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
PARLOUR and DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS; a Set of Northumberland and Economy Dining Tables; Celeret Sideboards; Bedsteads and Hangings; Scarlet and Green Moreen Window Curtains with Poles and Drapery; Easy Chairs; Sofa and Sofa Bedstead; Carpeting and Oil Cloth; Dressing Tables, Glasses, and a variety of Bedroom Furniture; A Set of Dinner Ware, Tea Sets, &c.; an Eight Day Clock; Nobbies, Glass-Cases; Mahogany Office Desks; Presses and Alphabets, same description, with an excellent range of Bookcases, 8 feet in length, in good order; a choice Double Barrelled French Gun; about 20 dozen of Claret; a Square Pianoforte, with the additional keys.
Also numerous and sundry other effects, removed for convenience of Sale to the Large Rooms of the City Auction Mart, Quay, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d and following Days, commencing at 12 o'Clock.
WM. SHARPE,
Auctioneer.
Waterford, September 27, 1837.

TIMBER BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT CARAH AND GLENACURRANE,
NEAR MITCHELSTOWN,
On the KINGSTOWN Estate.
Notice is hereby given that the next Sale, on this Estate, will take place
On WEDNESDAY next, 4th OCTOBER,
Commencing at TEN o'Clock,
When there will be offered for Sale,
120 Lots of large and small Oak of excellent Quality.
60 Lots of Ash, suitable for Wheelwrights, Farmers, &c.
100 Lots of Fir Pales, of beautiful Strength, and clean growth, and well suited for Roofing, Scaffolding Poles, and Farming purposes.
40 Lots of gross Scotch Fir of good Quality.
50 Lots of gross Beech, worthy the attention of Coopers, &c.
The Timber at Carah and Glenacurrane, are well known for their excellent quality.
ALL of which will be arranged in Lots to suit Purchasers.
To prevent disappointment, no sorts of Timber are specified, but what are actually Lotted.
No accounts can be settled, or Timber delivered on the day of Sale.
Purchasers must be prepared to pay a deposit as usual, and attend at the Office on the day named to pay the balance, else their deposits will become forfeited.
Printed conditions of sale, and all further particulars can be learned on application to JAMES DALRYMPLE, Forester at Mitchelstown, and
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer,
Commercial Auction Mart, Waterford.
September 26, 1837.

S. TYRRELL.
HAS received instructions to Sell by AUCTION on THURSDAY next, October 5th, at the House of the late lamented
Very Rev. THOMAS HEARN, D. D.,
P. P. of Passage East, Crook, County Waterford,
WHICH CONSISTS OF
Household Furniture, Farming Implements, and House Linen. About 300 oz. of Silver, Table Spoons, Desert ditto, Tea ditto, Gravy ditto, Pepper Castors, large Ladle, Silver Forks, Salt Spoons, Funnel, Server, Butter Slice, Sugar Dish, Gold Watch (capped and jewelled), Silver ditto, Bottle Screw, a splendid Gold Snuff Box, 2 pair of large Shoe Buckles, 3 pair Gold Slide Buttons (came from the Indies), 3 very thick Gold Rings, a lot of very curious old silver coins, and a number of very curious old silver Shoe Buckles, with fancy stones, (they may be very valuable), Plated Salts and Plated Candlesticks, one Liqueur Stand; Two sets of Dinner Service; one set Gold Burnished; Lot of Glass and Delft; the Furniture of three Bed Rooms, and two Parlours; Four-post Elliptic and Sofa Bedsteads; Bedsteads and Hangings; Feather Beds and Bedding; Hair Mattresses; Mahogany Wardrobes; Nobbies and Dressing Tables; Dressing Glasses, and other Chamber furniture; Book-case and Secretary; Fenders and Fire furniture; Mahogany Tables and Chairs of the best description; Pier Glass; a fine set of Northumberland Tables; one Chimney Light; Drawing-room, Parlour, and Bedroom Carpetting; Spice Drawers; Rosewood Desk, inlaid with Ivory; an Eight Day Clock; a number of large Deal and Mahogany Presses, and a large Book Case; Tea Store; one Pair of large Globes; two Plate Buckets, (Mahogany), with Brass Handles and Hoop; a great number of Sheets, Table Cloths, and Napkins, Diaper and Damask; Four Telescopes; a great number of Foreign Engravings, from the best Masters; a splendid Crucifixion Representation; Mary Magdelene; Lazarus Rising from the Tomb; the Draft of Fishes; St. Lewis at Prayer; Magdelene and the Saviour; the Presentation; Nativity; the Salutation; St. Francis Borome; Last Supper; Christ driving the money changers from the Temple; Christ taking down from the Cross; St. Paul anointed by Annias; Old Oil Paintings of the Holy Family. Dinner Knives and Forks, Plated Handles; White Handles, Ditto; Breakfast Ditto; Carving Knives; a great number of Pewter Dishes and Plates; Large Kitchen Dresser; two Large Tables; Forms, Toss Pans, Plate Drainer, Brass Skillets, Crocks and Washing Tubs; thirteen Dish-Covers; Copper Coal Box; a Jack and Chain; Fish Kettle; Patent Safe; four Barrels; one Barrow; one Barrel Churn; five large Store Bottles, Dog Cart and Harness; a Gig and Harness in good condition; one pair of Gig Wheels; large House-ladder, adapted for a Painter or an Upholsterer; large Oat Bin; two large Farm yard Ladders; one Potato Sliver; one Machine for cutting Hay and Straw; one Scotch Plough; Four good Milch Cows; Ten fine Sheep; One Horse and one Mare; Twelve Milk Tubs; Two Cream Tubs; One Churn; Two Milk Peals; One Washing Tub; One Butter Tub,
SYLVESTER TYRRELL, Auctioneer,
And General Valuator in Town and Country.
Waterford, Sept. 30, 1837.

INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire, Lives, and Annuities.
BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Fire and Life Insurance Rates Reduced from £20 to £30 per Cent. per Annum. This Company continues to accept Insurances at the following Reduced Rates:—

	s.	d.	
Common Insurance - -	1	0	per Cent.
Hazardous do. - - -	2	0	
Double Hazardous do. -	3	6	
Farming Stock - - -	1	6	

Life Assurances for example: age, 34 years, £2 per Cent.; age, 44, £2 15s.; age, 49, £3 5s. (No intermediate Rates.)
Annuities granted immediately for every £100 sunk with this Company; £8 to £15 per Cent. per Annum will be given.
Family Endowments are granted for future and existing Children, upon equally liberal principles.
No charge will be made for Policies when the sum to be Insured amounts to £300 and upwards.
The usual Commission allowed to Solicitors.
Application for further particulars, must be made to
GEORGE CLARKE,
Agent for Waterford and its District,
Commercial Auction Mart, Quay.
September, 1837.

The subscriptions for the Irish election fund are going on most prosperously throughout England.

EDUCATION,
CAVENDISH HOUSE, SOUTH MALL,
LISMORE.
Under the distinguished patronage of the Honourable the Lady FANNY HOWARD, cousin to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and daughter to Lord George Cavendish.

MRS. WILLIAM FOLEY.
BEGS leave to announce, that she will Board and Educate Twelve YOUNG LADIES for 30 Guineas a year each, in the following Branches:—
English, Italian, and French Languages, Geography, History, Writing, and Arithmetic, Dancing, Piano Forte and Singing, Landscape, Fruit and Flower Painting, Mezzotinto, Poonah and Velvet Painting, Useful and Ornamental Works.
It is almost superfluous in Mrs. F. to advert to the very superior advantages possessed by a private Seminary over a more public one, which, from their numbers preclude that strict attention to the Morals, Accent, Manners, and Address of the Pupils, that in a domestic circle, from constant association with their instructress, must engage her entire care, and form the primary part of their Education; nor could she have selected a more suitable situation than LISMORE, from its retirement, purity of air, and its proximity to Cork and Waterford, by which can be had all the advantages of the best Masters. Parents can likewise enjoy at Lismore the convenience of having their Sons and Daughters educated at the same place, as it possesses an excellent endowed Seminary for Young Gentlemen.
Mrs. Wm Foley has been brought up from infancy to fill this important situation, having received her education from the best Masters, and held for many years a well known Seminary at Kilkenny, with her Mother, Mrs. W. PACK.—She is therefore enabled to facilitate the education of youth in little less than half the time usually employed.
Mrs. Foley begs leave to state as a further inducement to Parents and Guardians, that Dr. Foley, who is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and has obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College, Dublin, resides at the Seminary; which must be considered in both a literary and professional light, of very serious advantage to the pupils.
☞ *Each young Lady to bring a Silver Spoon. Two pair of Sheets, and Six Napkins, to be left in the School.*
EACH HALF YEAR PAID IN ADVANCE.
Washing, Dancing, and Landscape Painting,—Extra-Charges.
*** One Month's vacation in Summer—a Quarter commenced to be paid in full; and a Quarters's notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, that the vacancy may be disposed of.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,
AT THE NORTHERN LINEN-HOUSE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,
On TUESDAY, 3rd of OCTOBER,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
Until the Entire Stock is disposed of.
S. & R. FLETCHER,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, &c.,
BEG leave to inform the Inhabitants of the City and County of Waterford, and the adjoining Counties, that with a view of RETIRING FROM THE LINEN AND SILK TRADE, they will sell their Entire Stock, Without Reserve, by AUCTION. The Stock principally consists of the following Articles, viz.:—
4-4 and 7-8 Linens.
4-4 9-8 5-4 6-4 and 10-4 Sheetings.
Towelling Diapers.
Table Cloths of all sizes.
6-4 7-4 8-4 9-4. and 10-4 Table Linens.
Damask Napkins.
Tickens.
Flannels.
Table Covers.
British and French Merinoes.
Black and Coloured Silks (warranted free from Cotton).
Black Bombazines.
Do. Crapes.
Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, and Gloves.
British and Foreign Shawls.
Black Lace Veils.
Gauze Veils, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.
Muslin Collars, Capes, &c.
Manderines for Cloaks.
Fancy Evening Dresses.
Ladies Boots and Shoes.
Children's do. do.
Printed Calicoes and Muslins.
Furniture Calicoes.
Ginghams.
Grass Bleach Calicoes.
Long Cloths.
White Muslins of all sorts.
Superfine Broad Cloths.
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Cantoons, Drills, Vestings.
Ready made Vests.
Do. do. Trowsers, &c.
Hotel Keepers and Heads of Families are respectfully invited to attend this Sale.
Sale to commence each Day at TWELVE o'Clock.
W. MARSH,
Auctioneer.
P.S. During the Auction orders for the Tailoring Department will be taken in the Ware-Room as usual.
Persons indebted to the Concern are requested to discharge their respective accounts forthwith.
Waterford, Sept. 26, 1837.

BACK STRAND COMPANY.

AT a MEETING held at TRAMORE, on FRIDAY the 22d Inst.,
PATRICK WM. POWER, Esq., of Belleview, in the Chair,
The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Kettlewell—Seconded by Henry Lane, Esq.
That it is advisable to form a Company, to be incorporated by act of parliament, for the purpose of enclosing and reclaiming the Back Strand of Tramore.
Proposed by the Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, P.P.—Seconded by Roger Sweetman, Esq.
That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a provisional committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this meeting.
PIERCE GEORGE BARRON, Esq.
WM. CHRISTMAS, Esq.
PATRICK WM. POWER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. KETTLEWELL.
WM. BALD, Esq.
REV. N. CANTWELL, P.P.
Proposed by John Waters Maher, Esq.—Seconded by Lieut.-Col. Kettlewell.
That the following gentlemen be requested to act in the capacities respectively indicated—
Conducting Agent—George Lewis Smyth, Esq., 6, Bridge-street, Parliament-street, London.
Honorary Secretary—Joseph M. Rivers, Esq., Crobally Lodge, Tramore.
Engineer—Wm. Bald, Esq., F.R.S.
Solicitor—Edward Netterville Barron, Esq., Beresford-street, Waterford.
Bankers—The National Bank of Ireland, Waterford.
Proposed by Captain John Barron, A.D.C.—Seconded by Mr. Patrick Barry,
That the Provisional Committee apply to the Viscount Duneannon to request copies of the surveys which are understood to be in the offices of the Woods and Forests, London, and the Board of Works, Dublin.
Proposed by Henry Lane, Esq.—Seconded by John Congreve Alcock, Esq.
That shares of £20 each be received by the committee, with a deposit of £2 10s per share, and that an act of incorporation be applied for in the ensuing session of Parliament.
PATRICK WM. POWER, Chairman.
ED. NETTERVILLE BARRON, Secretary.
Patrick Wm. Power being left the Chair, P. G. Barron Esq., was moved thereto, and the thanks of the meeting were passed unanimously to Mr. Power for his dignified and impartial conduct.
P. G. BARRON, Chairman.
E. N. BARRON, Secretary.
Tramore, Sept., 23, 1837.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. The granite to be used in the construction of the new houses of Parliament will be obtained from the New-mount quarries in Jersey. Nearly 500 workmen are at present employed in raising it.

TRAMORE STRAND COMPANY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting took place on Friday at the Great Hotel, at Tramore, relative to the embankment and final reclamation of the back strand at Tramore, Mr. Bald, F. R. S., attended for the purpose of explaining his views and opinions on the subject, which he did in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Bald came from Dublin for the sole purpose of taking a view and general survey of the back strand and harbour of Tramore, and explaining the result of his enquiries to the meeting.

At two o'clock, the Chair was taken by Patrick William Power, Esq., on the motion of the Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, P.P., seconded by Colonel Kettlewell. A better selection could not have been made, as Mr. Power is the proprieter of a considerable portion of the town of Tramore, and, therefore, much interested in its improvement and welfare. E. Netterville Barron, Esq., was called on to act as secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Power requested the attention of the meeting for a short time whilst he should detail to them the object for which they had that day met, pursuant to public requisition, which appeard in the journals of the previous week. The present was thought a favourable moment for undertaking a great work, which would at once give employment to a great body of the poor but able-bodied working classes of this neighbourhood, and would also amply remunerate those capitalists who might think proper to embark their money in this undertaking; he meant the enclosing and reclaiming of the back strand of Tramore. He should give this speculation his best exertions, for he sonsidered that, whilst it was a safe one to the monied man, it was a general benefit to the country by giving employment to the poor but industrious inhabitants of this country. It is proposed to obtain an Act of Parliament for the purpose. This would give perfect security in the investment of their capital. He had the pleasure to announce that two gentlemen of considerable eminence in their professions, and of acknowledged talent, would address themselves to the meeting on the subject before them, he meant Mr. Bald, who had come from Dublin for the purpose of giving his aid and advice, and Mr. Lewis Smith. He was happy to inform that meeting that from the enquiries he had made there existed little doubt of the ultimate success of the undertaking, if followed up with industry and perseverance. Three reports had been made by different engineers, which reports now remain in the hands of the Commissioner of Woods and Forests in London, and with the Commissioners of the Board of Works of Dublin, each of which in a greater or less degree had obtained the approval of the commissioners. Three surveys had been made at different periods and by different persons, and it was a satisfactory consideration that all had agreed in the practicability of the undertaking, and that a sufficient return should be had for the outlay of capital, although each might have differed a little in the manner in which the strand should be reclaimed; and it was still more satisfactory to have a gentleman of Mr. Bald's great talent confirm those reports by his testimony. Mr. Power concluded by hoping that the opinions of all parties might be heard, that a fair and impartiel hearing should be had for every one, and if any gentleman had a doubt, now was the time to express it, when that doubt might be cleared up by Mr. Ball's explanation and opinion.

Mr. Bald then spoke as follows—Gentlemen, it appears to me upon examination of the locality, that the back strand of Tramore, which is covered with sea at high water, is composed of a soil easily brought into cultivation if once embanked in; indeed, I have not seen on any part of the shores of Ireland, so large a tract so easily to be embanked from the dominion of the ocean, and at a very moderate expense, because already there exists a complete and nearly perfect backwater, formed by nature, extending from the town of Tramore for three miles across the bay, and completely covering from the run of tha sea the entire of the Back-strand, which is proposed to be taken in, and which amounts to about 1800 acres, consisting of marine exuviæ and alluvial deposits, which would form in a great part, land of a most fertile and productive kind; and, I am further of opinion, that the expense of accomplishing this would not exceed £20,000.—In the Bay of Belfast, I have prepared a plan for embanking in 1640 acres of strand, and for which an act is to be applied for next session; but this will require an embankment of about 40 mile in length, and cost about £45,000 sterling, including the works connected with it. You, however, will be able to enclose near 2000 acres for £20,000. Tramore Strand, is therefore, a very inviting speculation for the investment of capital, as there exists at present a small natural harbour, or deep pool, on the eastern side of the bay called the Rhine Shark, and within the Breakwater, (which covers the Back Strand) of which I have already spoken. The vessels belonging to this small harbour consists of at present five kookers of about 12 to 15 tons each, and which are water-borne at low water in Rhineshark pool, and there are also about 25 small boats here of about three tons each. In any improvements proposed as to the embanking in of the Back Strand it would be of primary importance that everything should be done to preserve this natural harbour, and even to improve it, and every facility should be given to the small boats to sail up the channel into the interior, as hitherto, with sea manure, fish, &c., &c. To the embanked land the small harbour of Rhineshark would be most important and invaluable; it is therefore extremely desirable that all existing rights and conveniences should be preserved as much as possible. I would even recommend the improvement of the seaward bar, by the confinement of the ebb waters by low weirs or rubble stone dykes, if the sands be sufficiently firm and hard to bear them. The bar at present is about fifty yards wide at low water, with a depth of about five feet—this question, of the improvement of the bar, should come under the serious consideration of the company who are to embark in this undertaking (hear hear). The facilities which offer to the embanking in of the Back-strand, and the great capability of improvement are such, that a similar piece of sea land would not be allowed to remain under the dominion of the ocean in Scotland or England, for even one season. The produce of the embanked land would find a ready market in Waterford, or it could be sent seaward to the English market at once. The expenditure of £20,000 amongst the labouring poor in taking in this sea land and its improvements, would confer great benefit in ameliorating the condition of many of the families of the labouring classes. This very feature invests the character of this work with national importance, and claims the attention and co-operation of the executive of the country in forwarding this measure so useful in all its bearings, and so connected with the rising prosperity of the country; it calls for direct attention from the chief statesmen of the realm, because there exists on the shores and deep bays of Ireland, sea lands to an extent of more than two hundred thousand acres,* all capable of being converted into rich fertile ground. The successful achievement of embanking in Tramore Back Strand of 1800 acres, would be an example to awaken and call forth the energies and enterprize of the country to such useful improvements and would offer a most inviting field to fully remunerate the investment of capital. Looking at what the Dutch have achieved in shutting off the ocean—looking at the large tract of their country lying under the level of the sea—looking at the drainage of the low lands so perfectly accomplished by windmill power, and that same power grinding flour, meal, snuffs, and sawing timber, &c., offers to the contemplation of the traveller one of the most successful and useful achievements of improvement which the ingenuity of man has yet accomplished in every part of the world. It has been said that on the embankments, canals harbours, and roads of Holland, there has been expended not less than five hundred millions; but on the other hand let it be borne in mind, that Holland at this present moment draws from England for the articles of butter and cheese alone one million two hundred thousand pounds annually, although on the article of butter there is a duty of twenty pounds per ton; their fishing, their agriculture, their commerce, &c., combined with their perseverance and industry, offers to surrounding nations models worthy of imitation. In 1835, the Dutch were actively engaged in making a sea dyke about six miles long, in the island of the Texel, it was to inclose 4,000 Dutch bunders of land—this work was undertaken by an Amsterdam company, and is one of the largest and most interesting that has been executed in Holland for the last hundred years. The drainage of the Fens and the embankments of England are remarkable, and the embankments of the sea lands and improvements now going on in the Firth in Scotland are very interesting. Why then should Ireland with not less than 200,000 acres of sea land, not make a commencement in this species of improvement so very remunerative, and which would give useful employment to thousands of the labouring classes? The very small portion of embanked sea land at Belfast Lough, of about 70 acres, is now worth about £10 per acre annually (hear, hear). Has not England since 1815, lent to foreign nations 70 millions of money? Has not England expended in the mining concerns of Mexico, in America, ten millions sterling? What an immense field the embanking in of the Irish sea lands would afford to the investment of British capital and enterprise, and the great and extended employment these embankment works would afford to the labouring poor of this kingdom. As these sea lands are of national importance it would be very useful if there was a proper survey made of them, or if they were surveyed and laid down in the general map now making of Ireland, by the ordnance. The embanking in of the sea lands would tend to introduce a better system of drainage, and the climate would be improved by all the marshy parts being improved and converted into good ground. "He that puts seed into the ground reaps forty fold." "He that puts a line into the sea, and pulls out a fish, pulls out a piece of silver." "But he who adds productive acres to the county, that were unproductive before, encreases the wealth and power of the state."—It has been rumoured that if the back strand of Tramore were embanked in, that the front strand would become denuded of sand. I have considered the question attentively, and it appears to me that such will not be the case, nor can I discover any reason why the front strand should become divested of sand by the back strand being converted into dry land. But, in my judgment, there are physical facts to prove, that, so far from the sand moving away from the front strand by the embankment of the inner strand, that the sand on the beach on the front strand will become more permanent and fixed, and increase in quantity rather than decrease, and, consequently, there will be a greater covering of sand on the front beach, by the back strand being embanked in, than there exists at present.

* See my evidence before a Select Committee, House of Commons, 1835, on public works, Ireland.

TRAMORE STRAND COMPANY.

PATRONS AND SUPPORTERS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Donoraile,
The Right Honourable Lord Ebrington,
The Right Honourable Henry Villiers Stuart,
Rowland Alston, Esq, M.P.,
William Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P.,
John Power, Esq., M.P.,
Henry Winston Barron, Esq., M P.,
CAPITAL £20,000, *in Shares of* £20 *Each—Deposit upon Each Share* £2 10 0.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Pierse George Barron, Esq.,
Wm. Christmas, Esq.,
Lieut.-Colonel Kettlewell,
William Hill, Esq.

Conducting-Agent—Geo. Lewis Smyth, Esq., Bridge-street, Parliament-street, London.
Honorary-Secretary—Joseph M. Rivers, Esq, Crobally Lodge, Tramore.
Solicitor—Edward Netterville Barron, Esq., Beresford-street, Waterford.
Bankers—The National Bank of Ireland, Waterford.
Engineer—William Bald, Esq., F R.S.

It is a fact of singular interest and importance, that within the last ten or twenty years, no less than three Plans for Enclosing and Reclaiming the Back Strand of Tramore, have been submitted to the Board of Works, by private individuals. These Plans, it is believed, are preserved in the Office of Woods and Forests, in London, and it is known that they have, each of them, received in a greater or less degree, the approbation of the Commissioners.

No question therefore can be raised as to the perfect practicability of the proposed undertaking. Its advantages appear to be equally certain, and to be attainable with equal facility.—The Land to be enclosed amounts to about 2,000 Acres, and it has been estimated by competent Judges, that when reclaimed it will produce a rental of from one to three years. Now, as the expense of the works would probably be about £20,000; it follows that the Subscribers may rely, at the lowest computation, upon an interest of 10 per cent. upon the Capital invested, with a prospect of its rising to upwards 20 per cent.

The enterprise is not without other attractions. The encouragement given by the present Government to Public Works in Ireland; the large sums voted by Parliament of late years for purposes of this profitable and useful kind—the great weight attached by political economists to every project for stimulating the industry, and bringing out the many available resources of the Country, as so many aids and helps to the contemplated system of Poor Laws for Ireland—all these facts and considerations go to show that the work, if adopted and pursued with an able, judicious, and constant spirit, cannot fail to receive the particular approbation and effective support of the Government and the Legislature.

Such are the more prominent views and circumstances under which it is now proposed to form a Joint Stock Company, to be Incorporated by Act of Parliament, and to be called "The Tramore Strand Company," with a Capital of £20,000, in Shares of £20 each.

The Deposit upon each share will be £2 10s, and no further money will be demanded from the Subscribers until the money shall have been legally incoeporated.

The Act of Parliament will provide 1st. That the Shareholders shall be liable for no sum or penalty whatever beyond the amount of their respective Shares. 2ndly—That no call shall at any time be made by the Directors for a greater sum than £2 10s, per share. 3dly—That an interval of three months at least shall elapse between each call-

It is proposed to give the shareholders a preference in the renting of the land to be reclaimed, so that the subscriber of 10 Shares, wil be entitled to a Lease of 10 Acres; a Subscriber of 20 Shares to a Lease of 20 Acres, and soforth.

Is is further proposed for the purpose of creating a Strong Local Interest, and diffusing the advantages of the undertaking in its very earliest stages amongst those who reside in the immediate neighbourhood, to give Farmers, who take shares a preference for employment in the construction of the Works.

Applications for Shares (in the following form) will be received by the National Bank, Waterford, by Joseph M. Rivers, Esq. Honary Secretary, Crobally Lodge, Tramore; and by E. Netterville Baron, Esq., Solicitor to the Company, Beresford-street, Waterford:—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE TRAMORE STRAND COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

I request to have——the Shares in the Tramore Strand Company allotted to me, and I undertake to pay the required deposit of £2 10s per Share, and to sign the Parliamentary contract, when required so to do.

I am, Gentlemen, &c., A. B.

Mr. E. Netterville Barron, then read the reports upon which it is intended to lay the foundation for an act of Parliament, and also a letter of Mr. Johnston, the County Engineer, highly satisfactory to the parties interested in this undertaking:—

TO P. G. BARRON, P. POWER, J. W. KETTLEWELL, AND J. M. RIVERS, ESQRS.

Dungarvan, Sept. 21st, 1837.

Gentlemen—A few days ago I observed an advertisement in the Waterford newspapers, convening a meeting to consider the propriety of forming a company to enclose and reclaim the back strand of Tramore, and as the matter in question has for some time been considered by me, as not only practicable but also highly desirable, embracing, as the completion of the work would, many important points, it may not be thought intrusive—my offering to lay before you the result of my observations.

Being from home until last night, it was only to-day that I could refer to any notes on the subject in my possession so that I shall throw them together in a very crude manner, being anxious that they should come before you whether worthy of consideration or otherwise.

We are all aware of the great notoriety Tramore Bay has obtained, for danger and shipwrecks, and therefore in a commercial point of view coupled with the shipping interests of the nation, it should be the object of every one to unite, if possible, to deprive that bay of its terrors, situated as it is with reference to the Harbour of Waterford for which it has been frequently mistaken.

These terrors arise from the indraught of the tide through the very narrow gut of Rhineshark, where it flows with tremendous velocity, covering a space about 1000 acres in 3 to 4 hours, several feet deep, and causing thereby a set of tide which it is nearly impossible for a vessel to encounter—this set is felt both east and west of the bay, and is comparatively dangerous during the ebb, as it adds materially to the current along shore that would run, if the Back Strand had not to be unwatered every tide.

The beacon towers on Brownstown and Newtown Heads were built to distinguish that bay from the entrance to Waterford Harbour, but are comparatively useless in hazy weather and completely so at night, as vessels have frequently got into the current before they could observe those towers, and if the original cost of them had been applied to the object now in view, we may safely infer that many vessels would have escaped shipwreck in that bay.

Enclosing permanently the Back Strand would do away with this indraught and counter current altogether, and render the bay safe—after which a small landing quay might be erected at or near the Bar Point on the eastern side of the bay.

The fishery of the Nymph bank could then be made available, as boats of a larger size to those now belonging to the bay might be built.

The peninsula between Tramore and Rhineshark is for a considerable portion of the distance impervious to water, the substrata being turf and retentive clay, which may probably be found to extend to the gut.

While there would be no mountain torrents to contend with, there is a sufficiency of land-water for irrigation with peculiar advantages offering themselves for distribution, and a great facility for any drainage of any surplus portion.

There is evidence on record to prove that the Back Strand is naturally silting up, but so slowly that ages might pass, if left to itself, before the bay would become innocuous.

The plan I would propose for enclosing the Back Strand, is one perfectly simple and safe, both during its execution and afterwards, and permanently free of danger from incursions of the sea such as occurred to a small portion of it in the S. Western corner, which was once reclaimed, but which sometime afterwards was laid waste owing to want of proper precaution.

The whole expense of enclosing the Strand and meliorating the soil to render it fit for cultivation would be considerably under £20,000, but if you succeed in establishing a company it would be safe to provide for any possible contingencies by seeking for an Act of Parliament, (and to which I presume there would be no opposition) to authorise that sum to be raised, and I would beg to suggest an exception to speculations in large nominal shares, and have the capital divided into 2000 shares of £10 each or 4000 of £5 each, by which the industrious, and persons of small capital in the neighbourhood might become shareholders, and the whole capital, or such portion of it as would be required to execute the work, could be paid up by instalments, without resorting to loans or means that might injure the prospects of the company.

The district between Rhineshark and Waterford harbour, would be considerably improved by being connected with Tramore, and the communication from it to Dunmore, would he much shortened and improved by connecting the strand works with a new road to Carbally Chapel, and on which tolls might be payable by the Act, as no person would then go round by the very bad road over Drumcannon hill, either to or from Tramore, and that town would also be considerably benefited by the works.

The return in rents for the capital invested, might be safely calculated 15 per cent, per annum, over a sinking fund of say 1 or 2 per cent, for any future contingencies, which, however, would be very improbable.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WM. JOHNSTON.
Civil Engineer,

To P. G. Barron, P. Power, J. W. Kettlewell, and J. M. Rivers. Esqrs..

The meeting has been adjourned until Wednesday next, in order to have the answer of Lord Duncannon to the fourth resolution, and to take further steps in promoting this undertaking.

PRICE OF GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

We have been favoured with the subjoined copy of a Circular, which has been officially addressed by Colonel Shaw Kennedy to the chief constables and other officers of the police throughout the country; and as the circular shews the price of Government protection, for life and property, we take the liberty of laying the conditions upon which "protection" is to be granted, before our readers, by the publication of this singular manifesto. The circular contains, first, a specified plan of retrenchment which will cause a great saving to the public, we have no doubt, by compelling every poor farmer who may claim the protection of the police from the torch of the midnight incendiary, to pay each policeman "one shilling per night," &c. &c., which sum—mark the economy of the new system—is to be placed to the credit of the county by the paymaster. Secondly, it throws out useful hints, shewing when this "protection" is to be granted—and, lastly, it sets forth that all chief constables are invested with "discretionary power" to construe or comprehend, if they can, the nature, meaning, and obvious bearing of the official terms "urgent necessity."

The following is a copy of the "Circular" to which we have been alluding:—

"CIRCULAR.

"His Excellency has established the rule, that it is only in cases of urgent necessity that protection is to be afforded to individuals, by placing men of the force in their premises.

"When individuals receive such protection, they will, in future, be obliged to provide the men with lodging, bedding, and fuel; and to pay for each man a sum not exceedinding one shilling per night. When men of the force are thus employed for individual protection, or the protection of any private property, it will be the duty of the officers of the force fully to inform me of the whole of the circumstances, in order that the daily allowance for each man employed may be regulated according to the circumstances of the case, and the condition of the parties to whom the aid may be afforded.

"The payments so made will be credited by the paymaster to the public, in the accounts of the county, by deducting it from the charge of extra allowances; and to enable him to do so, Chief Constables are to account to him monthly in their pay bills—should there be any suspension of payment, the Chief Constable is to report to me, through the Sub-Inspector, the cause of it, and his opinion as to the necessity of continuing the protection. The authority for granting the protection and fixing the rate of charge, is to be annexed to the pay list where the deduction for it is made. The constables on such duty, being provided with lodging, bedding, and fuel, are not entitled to any allowance for being absent from their quarters at night.

"It is clearly to be understood by the officers of the force, that these regulations will, in no degree, diminish the strictness of the rule by which his Excellency refuses to place, or to leave, parties for the protection of individuals, or of private property, except in cases of urgent necessity; nor will they increase the discretionary power, by which the officers of the force may now, in every urgent case, afford such protection without reference to me,

(Signed)

"J. S. Kennedy.

"Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
Sept. 7. 1837."

Stag Hunting.—On the 4th instant, some of the party at Flowerdale, consisting of Lords Loftus, Alford, Jocelyn, Mr. Mahon, and Capt. Stephenson, killed two magnificent stags, which, from their uncommon size, had been the wonder of the neighbourhood for the last two years. The one (without head and offal) weighed 18, and the other 17 Dutch stones. The fat near the hind part was 3½ inches deep. The distance between the extreme points of the horns was, of the one 34 inches, of the other 29½ inches. Two such animals, we believe, have not been killed in the Highlands for many years. It is an extraordinary circumstance, which shows the variety of sport on this moor, the property of Sir Francis A. Mackenzie of Goirloch, that on the same day the party killed red deer, game, and ptarmigan—salmon in that splendid river, the Ewe, besides a haul of sea fish.—*Inverness Courier.*

SALE OF THE HAMPTON STUD.

(From the Spectator.)

The late Royal Stud at Hampton Court is to be sold at Tattersall's, on the 25th of next month. We use the word *late* advisedly, because the horses are not the property of the Queen, or any member of the Royal family, but of the Fitzclarences, to whom William the Fourth left them as part of his personal property. It is therefore absurd to blame the Queen, or Lord Melbourne, for selling the stud. Neither will any rational person blame the Fitzclarences. They cannot be expected to keep up the establishment at Hampton Court. They want money, and have taken the right way to get as much of it as they can for the horses. But it was a shabby proceeding of William the Fourth to alienate the Royal stud from the Crown. Although the law recognised his right to consider it as personal property, it was always looked upon as an appendage to the Crown. The beautiful Arabians given to the late King by the Imaum of Muscat, were intended as presents to the Sovereign of England, just as much as the ship of war,* which is now counted in the navy as national property. Yet these Arabians are among the lot to be sold. William the Fourth, indeed, was not punctillious in his mode of raising cash. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that most of the splendid snuff-boxes presented to our late two Kings, were sold or pledged by William to Rundle and Bridge, at whose shop they may now be seen. There are few private persons who, though in very needy circumstances, would have resorted to such means of procuring money; and it is not unusual even in cases of bankruptcy to abstain from seizing and selling articles which are held to be in some sort sacred. But the late Sovereign of England had no such delicacy of feeling, and we are not surprised that he should have left the Royal stud to his illegitimate offspring.

It does not follow that, because the horses are to be so sold, they are to be carried out of the country; neither shall we believe, until the sale is over and the fact proved, that the more valuable of the lot will be allowed to leave the Royal stables. To go at once to the owners and offer a large sum for the entire stud, would no doubt be a very magnificent, but it would be a very extravagant mode of purchase; but we fully expect that the best horses and mares and the most promising colts will be bought for the Queen at Tattersall's. Should that be done, nobody will have a right to complain.

We are not afraid that a deadly blow would be given to horse flesh in England even if the racers of Hampton Court were to leave this country for France or America. It is estimated that there are about two millions of horses in England, worth about twenty-five millions sterling. The total number of horses charged with duty is, in round numbers, 340,000; and the amount of duty £430,000: of this number fewer than 1,000 are blood or race horses; and their contribution to the revenue is only £1,500, or about 1-220th part of the whole. According to a list given in the *Times*, the entire stud at Hampton consists of seventy-seven horses, mares, and colts. On this view of the case, it seems to be a matter of little consequence to the nation what becomes of the Hampton stud. But, then, it must be remembered that the patronage of the Sovereign was a great inducement to improve the breed of horses. A remarkable fine blood-horse was always sure of a purchaser in the King. Besides, we are not among those who would discourage horse racing, or any other popular sport, which to the immense majority is a source of harmless pleasure. There are gamblers and drunkards on every race-course; so there are in every street, and almost every club-house and hotel; but of this we are certain, that the proportion of such to the innocently happy multitude of spectators of a race is infinitely small.—Therefore, we hope the Queen will patronise the turf, and buy all the first-rate quadrupeds at the Hampton stud sale.

(From the Age.)

Why is this appendage to the Crown to be sold? We believe that it is because it was the *private* property of the late King, and is therefore wanted to discharge legacies. Then let the Government purchase the stud; or let it retain the stud, and pay the good old man's legacies. Sir Francis Burdett has, however, more than hinted that Government will do no such thing; and for the most characteristic reason—the breeding a fine race of horses is peculiarly an English interest, as is also the keeping up the efficiency of the navy; therefore as the latter has been neglected by Ministers, so must we expect that the former will be discouraged. But let the Jockey Club set the example, and there will soon be subscriptions enough to purchase the stud—there is not a country gentleman in England but will contribute towards attaching the Royal stud of Hampton permanently to the Crown,

* The Imaum, 74.

Want of Evidence.—There is a pleasant anecdote told of the late revered Judge Peters, who was no less known for the integrity of his legal decisions than for his witticisms. The crew of a vessel brought into his court a complaint, alleging the unwholesomeness of the provisions laid in for the voyage, and claimed damages for this misusage. One of the evidences in support of the charge was an apparently mouldy sea biscuit. The "opening" counsel produced this during his exordium, and it was handed incidentally to the judge. The cause prceeded in due form, and when the defendant's counsel was proceeding with the citation of proofs to sustain his client's cause, the mouldy biscuit was not to be found; great reliance was placed on this; it had, however, unaccountably disappeared. At length one of the jurymen reminded the counsel he had handed it to the judge, who, it appears, little by little, as the cause proceeded, had inadvertently eaten it up; the hearty laugh was irrepressible, and it were needless perhaps to add the complainants were foiled in the prosecution; evidently a spite action against their captain and owners.—*Poulson.*

At a meeting held in Caher on the 18th inst., a Society was formed for the preservation of the Salmon fishery in the Suir. A long series of resolutions were adopted on the occasion, setting forth the necessity of giving the salmon a free passage coming from the sea to the heads of inland rivers to spawn. Subscriptions are called for "to defray the expenses of prosecuting offenders against the laws, and paying inspectors for the purpose of detecting those who may in future attempt illegal practices, and for such other general measures as may be necessary for carrying the objects of the Society into effect."

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