5 Richard Henderson Lurgoyne

The Waterford Mail.

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MOST EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE.

THE COUNTESS OF HARRINGTON'S CHILDREN.

(From the New York News.)

There was a singular assault and battery case before Justice Lowndes on the 19th October.—Mr. G. W. Kelly, a carpenter, residing at 176, William-street, was brought up by a girl of fifteen, calling herself Emelia Maria Theresa Segrave. It appeared that the young girl had been a *portege* of Mr. Kelly's wife, and, before then, of his wife's mother, in a pet she had forsaken their roof; and, on being met at a strangers and remonstrated with by Mr. Kelly for her imprudent absence from her home, he was so answered as to be excited to give her a blow with some muslin in his hand, for which she brought him before the magistrate. The charge was dismissed on hearing the facts of the case, which have been sworn to as follows:—

Mr. Kelly had married the daughter of a Mrs. Dorothy M'Dermott, a native of Ireland, and the wife of Patrick M'Dermott, a tailor, formerly residing at No. 30, Denmark-street, Dublin, where he died on the 20th of May, 1817.—M'Dermott left his widow with two children, one of them the present Mrs. Kelly, and the other a son. She supported both of them by her earnings as a seamstress. In November, 1823, Miss Maria Foote, the present Countess of Harrington, was performing at the Theatre Royal, Hawkins'-street, Dublin. Miss Foote sent to Mrs. M'Dermott, desiring a call from her at Dunn's lodging-house, on the quay, at the Northwall, in Dublin, where Miss Foote lodged. Mrs. M'Dermott went. Miss Foote showed her two children—one of them a boy, the other the girl, now calling herself Emelia Maria Theresa Segrave. The boy was about five weeks old; the girl fourteen months, having been born, as Miss Foote stated, on the 12th of September, 1822.—Mrs. M'Dermott was told by Miss Foote that these children were hers; and that she had them by an officer who was old enough to be her father. Mrs. M'Dermott understood this officer to be Colonel Berkeley. Miss Foot said the father of the children was endeavouring to get them from her into his possession. She proposed to Mrs. M'Dermott that she should take charge of them, and privately bring them up.—The affair was to be managed secretly, and she should be liberally paid. Mrs. M'Dermott then resided at 26, Sackville-street, Dublin. Thither the children were conveyed in a coach. Miss Foote visited them three times before her departure on the Tuesday following. As the girl's mother, she directed her to be called "Emelia Tyrrell," observing that "what the child's name might yet be, was more than she could say."

On the Tuesday following the delivering up of the children Miss Foote left Dublin privately in the King's packet for England. After this Mrs. M'Dermott had many letters from Miss Foote, written as mother of the children; one especially, from London, in 1825, which makea very marked admission of the fact; and another, which was franked by George Max, M.P.; but Mrs. M'Dermott all this time was left entirely unpaid. The letter franked Max was shown in 1827, by Mrs. Wilson, of 37, Sackville-street, a friend of Mrs. M'Dermott, to Mr. Gregory, son of one of the government secretaries, who lodged in her house, and who knew Mr. Max. Mr. Gregory promised if he could be permitted to retain the letter, that he would endeavour to learn something more satisfactory from Mr. Max; but Mrs. M'Dermott never heard a syllable more upon the subject, either from Messrs. Max or Gregory, or Mrs. Wilson. The letters of Mrs. M'Dermott were addressed, by Miss Foote's desire. "Maria Tyrrell, post-office, London, to be kept till called for." In Miss Foote's last letter to Mrs. M'Dermott, Miss Foote stated that one of the letters addressed "Maria Tyrrell" had been taken from the office and detained for more than a month; that she feared her secret had been found out; she therefore caused the superscription of the future ones to be changed to Mrs. Wilkins.

Miss Foote, after this, visited Dublin. Mrs. M'Dermott now addressed her by the name of Maria Foote. Her father, Captain Foote, went forthwith to Mrs. M'Dermott on the subject, with the last letter open in his hand. Mrs. M'Dermott next took the infant, one morning at eleven, in her arms to the theatre door, and here recognised Miss Foote, as she got out of Gresham's coach and four to go to rehersal, attended by Mr. Calcraft, the manager, and an officer in uniform. On seeing Mrs. M'Dermott and the child, Miss Foote turned pale and appeared greatly moved and disconcerted. There were many officers and attendants present in Hawkin's-street at the time, who were acquainted with the object of the visit, and noticed its effect. Miss Foote was said to be unable to go on with her part in the play that night, and presently after left Dublin. Since then Mrs. M'Dermott has never either seen or heard from her. About five years ago Mrs. M'Dermott came to this country.—Just before her quitting Dublin, the son of Miss Foot died of the measles. His resemblance to his mother was remarked by every one. The girl was brought by Mrs. M'Dermott to America, and was also the companion and had the same attention with her own daughter, the present Mrs. Kelly. Mrs. M'Dermott's son, who was also brought up with Miss Foot's children, and was witness to most of these facts, remained in Dublin, where he still pursued the profession of an attorney, with Mr. Balls, of No. 79, Dawson-street.

Mr. J. D. De Lacy, the counsellor, took a great interest in this affair, and addressed Lord Segrave on the subject. It was his intention to have gone to England with the child, and to have established her claims to her paternity, when the illness came on which terminated in his death.—Not long ago Mrs. M'Dermott also died, leaving the papers to establish the young girl's birthright and claims in the hands of Mr. Kelly the husband of her daughter. Mrs. Kelly has continued the protection always afforded to the forsaken girl by Mrs. M'Dermott; her means have been humble, but they have been shared with her as a sister. On Monday week Mrs. Kelly, being confined to her bed by illness, desired Emelia, about one o'clock, to purchase something for her at a store. She remained out till near six, and, when questioned, desired Mrs. Kelly not to speak of her delay, for she had forgotten her errand, and been to Greenwich-street. Some remarks offended her, and she threatened finally to quit the house, and the same evening she actually disappeared. She was sought for anxiously till Thursday, when she was found at the house of a Mr. Roberts, corner of Elizabeth and Spring-streets. In the excitement of a remonstrance at her impudence and ingratitude, Mr. Kelly struck her with some muslin he held, and false advisers instigated her to the silly complaint before the police, which was so promptly dismissed.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

(From the Standard.)

Mr. O'Connell has addressed to the *Morning Chronicle* a letter, exculpatory of the Archbishop of Cologne. We must be excueed from placing any reliance upon unsupported facts, alleged by a person, of whom his warmest admirers admit that he is "accustomed to postpone "the truth to the purpose of the moment." As far, therefore, as Mr. O'Connell appears in the character of a witness, we reject him altogether; and in the absence of all credible evidence in the case, we must, if we form a judgment at all, form that judgment from probabilities.

A great deal has been said within the last twenty years of the tolerance of the Continental Sovereigns in matters of religion. The motive of this religious tolerance, as it is called, has appeared to us always equivocal, inasmuch as we found it every where flourishing in the inverse ratio of respect for civil liberty.

We could not escape the conclusion that men who made so much boast of religious indifference, while exercising a rigid political despotism, were imitating our James II., who, it will be remembered, began his career of tyranny with a profession of boundless respect for religious liberty. We therefore, concede to Mr. O'Conuell, or any one else, that the northern potentates would be as intolerant as, it is said, they have been tolerant, should intolerance hold out the best promise of insuring their despotism. But, we defy any man to point out the least ground for supposing that the King of Prussia has any political interest in wantonly embroiling himself with the Roman Catholics of his Rhenish provinces. On the other hand, it is plain that every interested motive would operate to the encouragement of a form of faith, generally, so favourable to despotism where adverse church interests do not intrude.

Now let us look to the Archbishop of Cologne. Cologne is not very far from Belgium. The Archbishop cannot be ignorant of the success of his Belgium brethren in dismembering the kingdom of the Netherlands. The expected dismembering the kingdom of the Netherlands. The expected dismemberment of the British empire, through a similar agency, is looked upon as near at hand, throughout Popish Europe, and prayed for by the bigots of the Romish church at home and abroad. May not the Archbishop of Cologne have a disposition to bear his part in this new crusade? We, who know something of the arts of popish bishops, will be excused if we suspect him. No matter what the pretext, we are told by the *Temps* the effect has been to cause the streets of Cologne to run in blood, shed in tumultuous broils between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Then Mr. O'Connell recurs to the old cant that the Archbishop acted upon his religious convictions, which, of course, are to be respected. Doubtless, religious convictions, and all other convictions, are entitled to forbearance, so long as they rest in speculation, which is rather longer than they are tolerated by Mr. O'Connell's church. But when religious convictions, or moral convictions, or political convictions, manifest themselves in actions subversive of the authority of law, and injurious to the peace of society, it is the duty of the magistrate to resist, and, if need be, to punish the transgressor, not for his convictions, but for the offences to which these convictions prompt him.

The folllowing is the article from the *Temps*. We borrow it from the *Morning Chronicle*, which replies to Mr. O'Connell in a very sensible article:—

"The moderation of the Prussian government is well known; those who consider themselves, in their quality of friends of liberty, as in some sort its necessary enemies, do justice to the wise spirit which in general presides over its councils; the equity which constantly animates its resolutions in religious matters more especially is well known. Under these circumstances, we are naturally disposed to believe the State in the right, and the Church in the wrong. The examination of the facts which have already transpired seem to justify this prepossession. What, in fact, is the matter in dispute? An archbishop issues to his clergy a prohibition to consecrate mixed marriages in all cases in which the parties will not undertake to cause their children to be brought up exclusively in the Catholic religion; such a pretension appears intolerable to the government; it foresees that amidst a population of both persuasions, in which the philosopbical doubts of latter times have hardly penetrated, this obstacle to the unions between individuals of different Christian communions must be attended with the most serious inconvenience; events soon confirm its apprehensions; disturbances break out between Catholics and Protestants; blood flows in the streets; the prelate, the instigator of these disturbances, is seized in his palace, and conducted out of the town amidst crowds of people violently agitated. It would seem as if we had suddenly retrograded three centuries; that we were transported to the period of the Reformation, signalised by so many crimes and calamities. Several Belgian journals and our own excellent Catholic press, which only espouses the cause of despotic kings in so far as they are intolerant, will exclaim of course against the measure adopted against the Archbishop of Cologne, and see in it a frightful persecution, a bold attempt at Protestant proselytism. Calm and impartial men will, on the other hand, applaud the firmness with which the Prussian government has deemed it advisable to repress the encroaching and intermeddling spirit which too often characterises the conduct of the Catholic clergy."

For the present, we suspend our judgment on this case, without, however, concealing the impression that the *prima facie* view of it is favourable to the King of Prussia, who can have no possible motive for disturbing the faith of his subjects, except he finds that the tendency of that faith is to render them incorrigible traitors; in which case he is as much entitled as were our Edward VI., and our Elizabeth, to resort to strong measures in order to bring them to a more loyal and less anti-social creed.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 25.

One of the principal topics of discussion of late in the Edinburgh journals is the enormous price to which coals have risen within the last 18 months or two years; the rise being little short of double what it was in former years in Edinburgh and the surrounding districts.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants held lately, the cause of this extraordinary rise was taken into consideration, and evidence was advanced to prove that the dearth was artificial, and that it arose from a combination of the coalowners.—In order to effect a permanent reduction in this article, a committee was appointed to receive tenders of English coals from the coalowners of Newcastle (one ton of which is allowed to be worth a ton and a-half of Scotch coal), and also from such coalowners in Scotland as have no connection with the existing combination. The committee has been in active operation; and they are now in readiness to meet the numerous orders which have been sent to them, and to deliver to the inhabitants both English and Scoteh coal at a considerably reduced price. The effect of the contra combination, on the part of the inhabitants, must, in due time, produce the anticipated result. The great mass of the inhabitants, now purchase coal only through the medium of the committe; and there is little doubt but henceforth there will be a large and continued demand for Newcastle coal, which from its reasonableness in price, and superiority over the best Scotch coal, is sure to keep the market. The coalowners deny the alleged combination, and maintain that the increased demand for coal is the cause of the rise in price; but it has been shown that the increase is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the advance in price. There is no combination among the coal miners, and there is a superabundant supply of its material to last for thousands of years to come. The traffic in coals to the north of Scotland was no inconsiderable item in the coal trade of Edinburgh and its adjoining districts; but since the rise in price, English coals are now generally ordered, and are likely to continue to be so, a result which will tell materially on the pockets of our coal proprietors.

A most invaluable and important discovery, to which the nation is indebted to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, is likely to go far to reduce the demand for coal, and permanently to keep it at an ordinary price. This is the compression of peat or turf (a sample of which was lately sent to the Highland Society), so as to render it nearly equal in hardness, and little inferior, if anything, in quality, to coal. He has invented a simple, cheap, and efficient machine, which has been in effective operation, by which, in a few seconds, a labourer can convert the wet and rugged turf into a shapely piece of fuel, hard and nearly dry and in a short time, and with little labour, to supply himself with abundance of fuel throughout the year. The vast importance of this invention, capable of such immense effects, cannot possibly be calculated. Throughout the northern and western districts of Scotland especially, there are large tracts of country covered with moss and bogs; and where there is no other fuel than the peat, which costs the cottager months of labour to prepare to supply, and even that scantily, firing for the winter. The quality of the fuel produced by the machine is such that it can be applied to every agricultural and manufacturing purpose; and there is nothing visionary in the complation of factories and works, with their furnaces and engines, starting up in the barren wildernesses of our country. What an inestimable blessing may not this discovery prove to Ireland?

The leading radicals in Edinburgh are by no means satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Wakley and Sir W. Molesworth, in exciting discord by moving the amendment on the address. They seem to be afraid of the consequences that may, and are likely to attend, the uncalled-for opposition of this party. But notwithstanding, a requisition has been sent to the lord provost to call a public meeting to petition in favour of the ballot, and, by agreement, to confine the discussion merely to this question, keeping out of view its collateral branches. With the result of the radical meeting in Leith before their eyes, for the same object, it might be supposed they would be doubtful of effecting their object. The radical meeting in Leith was broken in upon by the ultra party, who refused to go in favour of the ballot, unless household suffrage was conjoined with it. The rads in Edinburgh are, however, sanguine that they will carry everything their own way. *Nous verrons.*

The trial of the cotton-spinners for conspiracy and murder has been again delayed by the crown. It is said that a new train of evidence has been brought to light; and it is rumoured also that the indictment, against the relevancy of which strong objections had been urged by the prisoners' counsel, is to be amended.

THE CORN MARKETS—THE WHEAT CROP.

(From the Irish Farmer's and Gardener's Magazine.)

Our respected contemporary, the *Mark-lane Express*, in its view of the Corn Trade for the week ending 20th ult., mentions the prevalence of reports on the other side of the water in reference to the productiveness of our wheat harvest here, which, if allowed to go uncontroverted, must operate injuriously both upon the interest of the farmer and the purchaser. Our contempory says:—

"We are surprised to hear reports current that the wheat crop in Ireland, instead of turning out abundant, will prove barely equivalent to the consumption, leaving therefore, no surplus for export; that in some counties it is *four barrels* per acre below an average, and in few beyond an average, with less land sown than previously calculated. The produce of oats and potatoes still, however, continues favourably reported. We give these rumours as we hear them—rumours, however, which have strengthened into positive assertions; but where the variance is so great, it requires a little longer time to lead to implicit confidence in the gloomier predictions."

Now, although we are at all times disposed to defer to the opinions put forward in the *Mark-lane Express*, for its facilities for arriving at correct information in England, we cannot omit observing, that in the present instance we conceive erroneous statements as regards Ireland have reached our intelligent contemporary. We have made the most minute inquiries into the state of the wheat harvest throughout this country, and, from the best and most authentic sources, we are enabled to assert, *that there is not only a sufficiency of wheat for home consumption, but a considerable surplus for export.*

Rumours of this description are too often promulgated by individuals interested in raising prices, temporarily, above their natural standard: and we cannot too strongly impress upon the farmer the impropriety of suffering himself to be misled by them. Similar practices were resorted to last year, and were but too successful in leading to a state of things which many farmers had subsequently to deplore. In fact, the agricultural interest will never find its advantage in an inflated and fluctuating market. A wholesome and steady demand, with moderate but remunerating prices, should at all times be objects of preference to the sober judgment of the intelligent farmer. Should the farmer, from a false estimate of the yield of the harvest, and in the expectation of an advanced scale of prices, be induced to withhold his grain from the market, he will be directly ministering to the views of those designing persons who, having a supply of foreign corn on hands, are anxious, by whatever means it is effected, to realise high prices for their stock—well knowing that a corresponding depression must follow as a natural consequence, and that the Irish farmer will be thus deprived of an opportunity of bringing his corn to market with any chance of a remunerating price.

From Dublin northwards along the coast, and generally through the counties of Meath and Louth, there has, we understand, been a considerable deficiency in the wheat crop this year, as compared with the last, which was in those districts very productive; and the deficit has been estimated at from one-fourth to one-third.—In the county of Cork and in part of the county Waterford there has also been a deficiency this year. But, on the other hand, in Clare, Limerick, Galway, and Tipperary, the crop, in produce as well as in quality, has been unusually good. As to the districts which we have not particularly enumerated, we believe that, on the whole, the acreable produce is equal to that of last year, and that the grain has been found generally good and sound—whereas, that of last year was so much the reverse, as to require the aid of old Irish wheats and of English wheat to make a good loaf.

We have not before us the *exact* quantity of English wheat which was imported into Ireland in the interval between the harvest of 1836 and 1837; but it will, we believe, be found that 20,000 qrs. were imported into Belfast alone; and that, altogether, between 40 and 50,000 quarters of English wheat were imported into Ireland. Soon after the harvest of 1836 it was manifest that an extraordinary proportion of old wheat was necessary to make good flour; and, when the supply of Irish began to fail, English was resorted to. We have not heard any complaints of the quality of Irish flour this year. So far from it, even at this early season, old wheat can be altogether dispensed with. It was with no small surprise we find the opinion hazarded that Ireland has not wheat to spare *this year*—and we shall, in refutation of such an opinion, simply point to the latest intelligence Liverpool, whereby it appears that the imports into that port from Ireland were—from 1st September to 13th November, 1837, wheat, 42,797 qrs.; flour 57,770 sacks. Whereas, the entire quantity imported for the same period last year from Irish and British ports and Isle of Man was but 33,788 quarters, and 53,233 sacks of flour.

It is scarcely necessary that we should remark, that the oat and the potato crops have been generally good this season—a circumstance which goes far to remove all apprehensions of scarcity, and to check any material advance in other articles of human food; and the very fine season for getting in wheat with which we have been favoured, may afford, under auspicious circumstances, reasonable hopes of an early harvest—an event which would make the next crop availably earlier than the last.

Lines on the death of the late much-lamented MISS ANNE LANPHIER.

The bowl at the cistern is broke,
The sweet chord of silver gave away;
How sudden and awful the stroke!
Loud warning to serious and gay!

Enshrin'd in a shroud is that form,
On which we oft gaz'd with delight,
Companion and food of the worm,
Sepulchre'd away from our sight.

The napkin of sloth she confin'd
Those talents which heav'n bestow'd,
But the sanctified use as design'd,
She wholly devoted to God.

We children who stood at her knee,
Imbibe the sweet lessons of grace,
The transcript of which you could see,
Portray'd in her heavenly face.

To your juvenile minds when you met,
She pointed the path to pursue,
Be grateful,—and never forget,
She devoted her talents to you.

Those precepts of which you're bereft,
Harmoniously dropt from her tongue;
Her example however is left,
May it influence aged and young.

With the warmth of affection she sought,
In the ardor of piety strove,
To inculcate the truths which she taught,
And allure to that glory above.

In her meek and pacific grace,
Reflected by light from above,
We, the beauty of holiness trace,
That religion, whose nature is love.

Incessant in labors employ'd
When the wants of the poor were her care,
No listless, or indolent void,
Was found in the path of her sphere!

Her talents were varied and shone,
With a lustre uncommon and rare;
Not the widow, and orphan alone,
Partook of her money and care.

Wherever affliction was found,
In the spirit of heavenly love,
She was prompt, so impart the glad sound,
And point to that comfort above.

But no more shall that liberal hand,
And feeling, and generous heart,
To mourning affliction extend,
That relief she was wont to impart.

While we grieve o'er her premature fate,
As solemn, and silent she lies,
How transcendantly happy her state,
To those ministers of bliss in the skies.

When we shall the summons receive,
If protracted,—or sudden 'tis giv'n,
May we meet—beyond the cold grave,
Her beautiful spirit in heav'n.

THE CANADAS.

We understand that Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne the Commander of the Forces in the Canadas, has written to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting to know what troops can be spared from the upper province, should their services be required below; to which his Excellency is understood to have replied, all. Relying on the well-tried loyalty of the militia, and inhabitants generally of Upper Canada, Sir Francis Head is willing to trust the tranquility and safety of the commonwealth; as well as the dignity of the Crown, and the prerogative of our gracious Queen, in their hands, and sure we are, that they cannot be left in more faithful, devoted, and honourable keeping.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)—TORONTO, OCT. 24, —I send you a little scrap or fact from the *Patriot*, Upper Canada newspaper, of the 20th inst., by which you will perceive, that while the conciliatory policy of our government is requiring every bayonet in the Canadas for its support, the opposite course of yielding nothing to the Republicans has so completely tranquillised this province, that it has enabled it to lend its troops to the lower province.

I am happy to be able to tell you, that every bank in Upper Canada, excepting two, is continuing to redeem its notes in specie.

It was declared, that unless we followed the unprincipled example of the neighbouring republic, we should be completely ruined; but, on the contrary, we have prospered. They have suffered most severely, and are now making every exertion to return to the position we occupy; in short, the prophecies which have been made against the course adopted by Sir Francis Head have proved erroneous.

IRISH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(From the Standard.)

The proceedings in the House of Commons last night were not very important; one incident of considerable moment, however, occurred; which we mention the more particularly, because it appears to have escaped the observation of most of the reporters.

After the division respecting the bishopric of Man, Serjeant Jackson asked of Lord Morpeth, whether it is intended to renew the committee upon Irish education this session? Lord Morpeth replied in the negative. Now, considering that the report of last session concludes with an expression of regret at the incompleteness of the committee's labours, it is very plain, that some motive, different from satisfaction with the disclosures made and expected, has determined ministers to close the investigation.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the report referred to; and let it be remembered, that that report was drawn up by a committee containing a ministerial majority:—

"Although your committee have made such small progress as compared with the extensive inquiry which was sketched out in this course, yet, having attended with the utmost care to the examination of some members of the board, and of the witnesses who appeared before them, objecting to its system or practice, they think the evidence they now present to the house a valuable preparatory document for further inquiry. At the same time, with a view to guard against the possibility of its leading the house to a premature conclusion, they have accompanied it by this brief exposition of the partial nature of the evidence, limited as it is by the abrupt conclusion of the session."

(From the Morning Herald.)

The following letter has been addressed by Sir Francis Burdett to Mr. Spottiswoode, whom, as our readers may recollect, O'Connell threatened with the vengeance of the Attorney-General, for daring to head "a gang of conspirators," whose nefarious object it was to oppose the scull-and-cross-bones system—defeat usurpation and fraud—restore the freedom of election, and obtain "justice for Ireland." In this letter the honourable baronet throws down the gauntlet to the Attorney-General—and "no mistake." Will the latter take it up? We think not.

TO A. SPOTTISWOODE, ESQ.

Sir,—It was my intention to have announced myself this day in the House of Commons as one of your "gang;" but I find the motion that relates to it is deferred until the 6th of next month, and I think it very possible that it may be put off altogether, and that, although Mr. O'Connell has pledged himself to prosecute the subject, he may also drop it, as I cannot have the same confidence in his work that the Prince of Denmark had in that of the *Ghost*, although poor Mr. Raphael took it for double the amount. I now, therefore, in order to secure to myself the honour of being one of the "gang" for seeing justice done both to Ireland and England, by subscribing to a fund intended to defray the necessary expenses for that purpose, and, in order to make my wish as public as possible, take the liberty thus to address you, and to request the editor of the *Times*, to transmit to you my subscription of £20.—I remain, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

F. BURDETT.

St. James's-place, Nov. 29.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

Two gentlemen of the medical profession met on Tuesday week, upon Woodhouse Moor, to settle their differences by a duel. The gentleman who sent the challenge is Joshua B—ll—nd, Esq., nephew of a chief Baron of the Exchequer; and the quarrel arose out of some calumnies said to have been circulated by the other gentleman (A. F. M—c—l—y, Esq., relative to a late M.P. for this town), tending to damage Mr. B. in a love affair. The parties met, but after all was in readiness for the word "fire," Mr. M. made an apology, and so the matter exploded.—*Clare Journal.*

Two young men, cousins, and the only sons of two wealthy merchants in Paris, went out on Tuesday last to practice pistol-shooting at the country house of the father of one of them, near Ivey. After having repeatedly hit the mark at which they were firing, one of them undertook to fire at the button on his friend's cap. The offer was accepted, and at the first shot the too confiding youth was stretched lifeless on the ground. It appears that they had been breakfasting together, and had both drunk freely before proceeding on their expedition.

The Lieut.-Colonel of a regiment for 15 years on the India establishment, has declined a premium of 7,600 guineas to retire in favour of another officer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Tuesday.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA moved for various returns of the murders, homicides, &c., committed in Ireland since 1827; which were ordered.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented a petition for the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the legislature. His Grace strongly supported the petition, expressing his conviction that the oath prescribed for the Roman Catholics was not adequately regarded by them.

Lord LORTON also earnestly supported the petition, maintaining that the political power conceded by the Emancipation Act was wholly wielded by the Roman Catholic clergy, who were almost to a man the inveterate enemies of whatever was Protestant and English.

Lord MELBOURNE said he could not admit that Roman Catholic members had shown any disregard of the oath taken by them, and regretted that any proposition should be made to unsettle a measure so recently enacted.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA observed that as the Roman Catholics were so assiduously exerting themselves to disturb and weaken the Protestant institutions, meddling where it was expected they would not interfere, if any measure were brought forward to exclude Roman Catholics from the legislature, it should have his support.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his regret at hearing the remarks that had been made in support of this petition, and eulogised the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act as a beneficial measure.

The petition was laid upon the table.

House of Commons—Tuesday.

Several petitions were presented. Among them was one for a measure to prevent railroads being used until their safety had been established.

Petitions complaining of undue returns were presented from Kingston-upon-Hull and from Tralee.

Lord J. RUSSELL presented a further report from the Commissioners on Charities.

Lord G. SOMERSET moved the revival of the Select Committee to inquire how far the intentions of the Reform Bill are defeated by creating and registering fictitious and improper votes in Ireland.

The motion was agreed to, but the nomination of the committee deferred at the request of Lord J. RUSSELL.

Sir H. VERNEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to relieve the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England and Wales from the duty of laying before her Majesty in Council a scheme for uniting the sees of Carlisle and Sodor and Man.

Lord J. RUSSELL, &c. opposed the motion.

The house divided on it, and it was negatived, there being—

Ayes	54
Noes	159

Mr. PRYME moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish grand juries in England and Wales.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL resisted the motion.

There was a division on it, and it was negatived; the numbers were—

Ayes	25
Noes	130

Some motions for leave to bring in a bill were disposed of, and some Post-office returns ordered.

The Commissioners of the Peace Bill (a measure to continue existing commissions) was, on the motion of the Solicitor General, on account of its urgency, carried through all its stages, up to the third reading.

House of Lords—Wednesday, Nov. 29.

The House of Lords did not sit to-day.

House of Commons—Wednesday, Nov. 29.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

MANOR COURTS—(IRELAND).

On the motion of Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, the order of the day for the nomination of a select committee of inquiry into the manor courts in Ireland was read, and a committee appointed. Amongst the names were those of the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, Mr. Fitzstephen French, Lord Hillsborough, &c.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the reading of the order of the day for the house going into a committee of supply.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the postponement of the committee to Friday.—Agreed to.

FICTITIOUS VOTES (IRELAND).

On the motion of Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET, the order of the day for the nomination of a select committee to inquire respecting the practice of creating fictitious votes in Ireland was read, and the committee appointed.

DANISH CLAIMS.

Mr. WARBURTON presented a petition from Baring, Brothers, and other parties, praying to be allowed to participate in the remuneration given to parties with respect to the Danish claims. He would only now present the petition, giving notice that he should move that it be taken into consideration on Monday.

Mr. M'KINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of patent.

Adjourned.

House of Lords—Thursday.

The Duke of RICHMOND psesented a petition from the merchants, shopkeepers, &c., of Elgin, complaining of the high rate of postage, and praying for the adoption of a uniform rate, according to the suggestion of Mr. Rowland Hill's pamphlet. His Grace was of opinion that the plan alluded to was, in the present circumstances of the country, impracticable, because it would effect a reduction of revenue which could not conveniently be borne. The present charge of postage, however, especially with regard to distant places, might, he thought be reduced with advantage. His Grace concluded by denying, in emphatic terms, the statement that plunder to a vast extent had been practised in the Post-office.

The Earl of LICHFIELD expressed himself anxious to disabuse the public mind on the subject of the mischievous statements put forth by an individual. As to Mr. Hill's plan, which was that a penny postage should be charged upon each letter, no matter for the distance, this, instead of producing a revenue, would be a burden on the government. His lordship then proceeded to the statements, which he denounced as scandalous and malicious libels. The loss of money sent by letter had been grossly exaggerated. If it were anything like what had been stated, the public confidence would have been shaken. As for the charge of opening letters, or breaking seals, he gave it the most unqualified contradiction. It was a libel on the establishment to say otherwise.

Lord BROUGHAM said he had a similar petition from London, adding that nothing he had yet heard proved to him the impracticability of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan. His lordship afterwards gave notice that he should renew his National Education Bills; one for the advancement of general education, and the other for the better management of charities.

House of Commons—Thursday.

After the presentation of petitions from Cheltenham, &c., and some notices of motions.

Mr. SLANEY brought forward his motion on the moral and physical condition of the poorer classes in large and densely-peopled towns, with a view to their education and improvement. The hon. gentlemnn entered into a variety of details to show the immense increase of the population, especially in manufacturing towns, and the absolute necessity of adopting a better system of education amongst the poorer classes. He contended that this subject could no longer be neglected with safety. His motion was for a select committee to inquire into the facts, for the purpose of applying a remedy to the evil. The hon. gentleman concluded by imploring the house "to consider well this subject, and calling upon the house and the country immediately to remedy the existing evil. He had, however, no hope of success, unless her Majesty's government would take the matter up with sincerity, and for once he hoped that all party considerations and feelings would be waived."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL complimented his hon. friend for the industry with which he had collected his materials, and concurring in the great importance of the subject, he would not object to the committee. It was much to be regretted that there still existed a lamentable degree of ignorance in this country. A noble friend of his, whose name was identified with education (Lord Brougham) had directed his mind to the subject, and therefore while he (Lord J. Russell) consented to the present motion, "he did not commit himself to any particular plan on the subject, but he should keep his attention steadily fixed upon it, as one of the most important and interesting to the great masses of the people of the country, of any subjects which could be discussed by parliament.

The motion was ultimately agreed to.

Colonel PERCEVAL moved for a copy of the court-martial upon Lieutenant Blake of the 65th regiment, &c. Also, for a return of the names of the chief constables, if any, who were promoted under the New Police Bill.

After much discussion, for which we refer to our parliamentary report, both motions were negatived.

The Municipal Officers Declaration Bill was read a second time.

Mr. PATTISON gave notice that in the committee he should move to extend the provisions of the bill to persons who were of the Jewish persuasion.

House of Lords—Friday.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented the Manchester petition for the adoption of a system that would extend education to all classes.—He availed himself of the opportunity to state that the government, however desirous it might be to promote general education, could not sanction any compulsory plan.

The Bishop of LONDON complained that those who were promoting this general system, particularly the Educational Society, advocated education wholly apart from religious instruction. He admitted that the system of general education was very deficient in this country; but he considered that the greatest credit was due to the exertions made by the Lancasterian and national schools. Assistance ought to be rendered by grants to such societies as endeavoured to promote education upon sound principles; but there ought to be no interference of a more direct character.

Lord DENMAN defended the Educational Society from the charge of having advocated purely secular education, and declared that it had maintained the necessity of connecting it with religion.

Lord BROUGHAM presented his two bills on the subject of general education, and the better management of charities, observing that the object of his measure would be, not to force, but to help—not to supplant, but to aid—not control, but co-operate. He addressed the house at considerable length, and with great force of language; but we are relieved from the necessity of describing his lordship's plan, as it was in all respects the same as that proposed in the bill of last session. He concluded by moving that the bills be read a first time.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA expressed great satisfaction at finding that religion was positively included in the plan of the noble lord, but he feared that it was too complicated to be capable of adoption.

The bills were then read each a first time.

House of Commons—Friday.

Mr. BANNERMAN presented a petition from Edinburgh, in favour of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of postage reform.

Mr. WARD presented three petitions on the subject of the representation of Bridgewater.—The third complained of an undue return at the last election.

Mr. COURTENAY objected to the first and second petitions, as only calculated to prejudge the third petition, and to prejudice the minds of those who would have to try the election petition.

Mr. WARD, after some discussion, consented to withdraw the first and second petitions, giving notice that, after the election petition was decided, he should then present the first petition, and move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the truth of its allegations.

Mr. LEADER said that whenever the committee should be moved for, he would propose that the mode of exercising the elective franchise in certain other large places be also investigated, not deeming it fair that Bridgewater should be held up as "peculiar."

There were then laid upon the table petitions complaining of undue elactions for Bridgewater, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Newry, London, Poole, Tamworth, Kinsale, Worcester, and Portarlington.

Mr. LEADER asked whether troops had been sent or were about to proceed to Canada agreeable to the request of Lord GOSFORD, and when the noble lord intended to bring forward the Canada question.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL answered that the government undoubtedly would deem it a duty to support Lord GOSFORD, should he require aid. He could not say when he should bring forward any measure regarding Canada.

Mr. WALLACE, in reply to what had been said in the House of Lords on Thursday night, "threw back with disdain" the insinuation that he sent the letters carelessly sealed on purpose to found a complaint thereon.

Lord J. RUSLELL again brought forward the question of poor-laws for Ireland, supporting his motion in a speech of considerable length, and concluding with moving for leave to bring in the bill.

The motion was eventually agreed to, the bill brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time Dec. 11.

Mr. WALLACE withdrew his motion regarding the loss of money, bank-notes, and bills intrusted to the care of the post-offices in England and Wales, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stating that a remedy would be proposed.

House of Lords—Saturday.

The house met to-day shortly before four o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Bishop of Hereford.

On the motion of Earl SHAFTESBURY, the Commissioners of the Peace Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The house adjourned at four o'clock until ten o'clock on Monday. There were only five peers present.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	92¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	99⅛
3½ ditto new (1830)	99⅛
3½ do. Debentures	—
G. C. Deb. 6 per Cent.	91

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

3 p. Ct. Consols, shut	Bank Stock, 204½
Consols for Ac., 93¾	India Stock, 268
India Bonds, 25	Ex. Bills, £1000 46

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1837.

THE CANADAS.

(From the Standard.)

We collect the following important articles respecting Canada from the Morning Papers. "The Irishmen" mentioned, were, we have no doubt, some of "the vile Grange faction" denounced as traitors by Messrs. Hume, Roebuck, and O'Connell:—

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CANADA.

Commercial letters received yesterday from the Canadas, by the way of New York, mention that the French faction in the Lower Province, headed by M. Papineau, and the well-affected colonists had at length come to blows.

On the 7th of November, the "Sons of Liberty," in pursuance of their notice, marched through Montreal with tri-coloured flags, &c., to the number of between 200 and 300, in defiance of the warning of the magistrates. They were met by some of the constitutional party and some Irishmen—about sixty in number—when a grand affray took place, in which the "Sons of Liberty" were defeated, with many broken heads and limbs, but no lives were lost.—The constitutional party and their adherents then proceeded to the office of the *Vindicator* newspaper, and completely gutted the premises, destroying the presses, types, &c.; afterwards they broke the windows of Mr. Papineau's residence, and then dispersed to their homes. The military were called out, but did not act."

A letter from Montreal of the 6th says—"A row has taken place; 'the Sons of Liberty' paraded the streets with a tri coloured flag, The Montreal youths fronted them with St. George's banner and gave three cheers, The Papineauists then rushed on them, and the magistrates hurried to the scene of action. For the result of the conflict you must wait till next packet. Papineau's windows are demolished."

According to the journals of the same date, the ossociations of the *Fils de la Liberte* were issuing placards at Montreal for meetings on the Place d'Armes. The motto of these worthies was the same as that of the revolutionary heroes of Paris—*En avant*. By advices from Toronto, Upper Canada, the greater part of the troops in garrison at that place had left for Kingston in the Coburg, on their way to Montreal. A deputation from the citizens of Toronto had waited on Sir Francis Head with an address volunteering the services of the two regiments of the City Militia to serve in garrison in place of the troops. The volunteer rifle corps had made the same request, but the Lieutenant Governor declined both, declaring that he had no occasion for any force beyond what the civil power could at any time command for the preservation of the public peace.

POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.

We have already pointed out the disadvantages and the waste resulting from the present immethodical manner of supplying to the poor the deficiencies of remunerating employment. Let us now turn our attention to the benefits, both moral and pecuniary, which may be expected from a good administration of the funds, legally set apart, by a judicious system of poor laws, for the same purpose.

The reader must keep in mind, that throughout this argument we take for granted, that employment and profitable labour are the basis upon which any relief should be founded—(save strictly in the case of the impotent—such as the aged, the lame, and the blind, sick persons, idiots, and infants—); and that the capital now expend d in the sustenance of the distressed would more than suffice, under proper management, for all the objects contemplated by Poor Laws.

The advantages, then, of a legal enactment which would provide work for the able-bodied, and support for the impotent, may be enumerated (embracing also many minor considerations of no mean importance) under the following paramount heads:—viz.

1. Vagrant beggary would thereby be effectually repressed and gradually extinguished; and the poor would thence derive an opportunity for acquiring and maintaining a character for independence, integrity, and good morals.

2. The labour of all able-bodied paupers—men, women, and children, would be rendered available to their own independent support—and leave a surplus to the credit of the public.

3. This surplus may be conceived as accruing to the public at large from the general results of labour; or as employed by the labourers themselves in supporting—without recurrence to the poor rates—the decrepit, the infirm, the idiotic—or the aged of their own families—and this—whether we consider the saving to the country, or the comfort and natural feelings of individuals or families,—must be acknowledged to be a blessing on all hands.

4. The amount of capital, whether in money or provisions, now lavished in sustaining and encouraging mendicancy with all its evil and profligate habits, would be applied in establishing and supporting habits of industry, independence and domestic comfort, and would, as we have said before, abundantly suffice (—without any *real additional* charge on the community, nay, we maintain, with a considerable saving on the charge—) to provide the pauper population with all that a legal national provision is required to provide them withal;—namely, a supply of the deficiency in the necessaries of life arising out of the present distribution of property—and the want of sufficient remunerating wages in the existing state of things.

5. The burden of supporting the poor which now lies on the resident and benevolent of the wealthier class, on the class but one or two degrees elevated above the condition of mendicants, would be distributed fairly and in due proportions over the entire surface of property, so as to make all who can and ought to contribute, pay their full quota; and to except those whose circumstances can ill afford the bounty which their hearts would yield. The burden will thus be considerably elevated on that humane portion of society on which at present it exclusively falls; and the absentee and the uncharitable will be forced to bear that share which they have hitherto successfully evaded.

6 The moral check which the superintendence of parish or district committees (enforced, as it will be, by their discretionary power over the distribution of relief) is not amongst the least of the social benefits to be derived from a poor law. Impostors cannot make a prey of the charity of public bodies, as they do of individual benevolence. Idlers, sturdy beggars, thieves, immodest women and others, who spend their time and money in drunkenness and vicious courses, will be soon known and universally discouraged. In short, as a system of moral police, a system of poor laws, judiciously and humanely administered, will be found to work effects far more important and salutary than any constabulary force or *gens d'armerie* in the world.

7. The rapid propagation of fever and other infectious distempers must, in a great measure, cease with the suppression of mendicancy. Famine and its accustomed evils will be either unknown or amply provided against; and lastly,

8. Health—competence earned by honest industry—the cheerfulness arising from profitable employment—orderly conduct, enforced by the vigilance of the public eye—and recommended by its rewards—respect for the general body of the laws, requisite for the safety of the *Poor man's law*—kindliness of feeling between all classes, resulting from the beneficent intercourse between them—improvement of property and increase of capital, all these, we say will be the effect—gradual but not tardy—of that legislative provision for the poor of Ireland, of which we are the humble, the sincere, and, we trust, not the ineffective, Advocates.

SACRILEGIOUS INTERRUPTION OF DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF WATERFORD.

The public mind is in a state of such excitement respecting the late outrage on Protestant worship in the Cathedral of this city, that we shall not venture on a comment, which, breathing the burning words that a just indignation suggests, would aggravate the flame, without in the least hastening its extinction. The Protestants of Waterford have received a deep insult—an offence, not to be vindicated by the impatient sallies of passion, but by the wisdom and energy of good counsel, and a solemn appeal to the laws and the authorities of the land. If an evil Government so favour the excesses of the popular party—if it would give dominion to the intolerance—because intolerance is the creed of the multitude—there lies a redress in the bosom of the constitution which cannot, if judiciously had recourse to, fail of doing justice to the injured—and repressing the insolence of the evil-doers. Parliament is fortunately sitting: the public mind of England is awake to the dangers which beset the Protestant cause from the wretched policy of an O'Connell-ridden cabinet. Ministers themselves, alarmed for their places, take note of the signs of the times—and affect at least a regard for the Established Church. Now, therefore, is the favourable time for the Protestants of Waterford to lay their wrongs and persecutions before the assembled legislature: now is the time for them to petition and demand of parliament whether the worship of the Protestants is to be suppressed, interrupted, or persecuted, in any portion of the British empire. Were we allowed to recommend the most effectual course to be taken, we should say that the petition of our fellow-citizens to the Commons should be forwarded for presentation to the *two city members*. They are both Roman Catholics. We presume they *cannot approve* of the proceedings of their Roman Catholic brethren. If they do, the Protestant constituency will have the advantage of exposing the misrepresentation under which they labour; if they do not, their recommendation of the petition to the notice of the House will carry with it a double weight; both as exposing an unparalleled outrage—and pronouncing its condemnation out of the lips of Roman Catholics. If this be done, it will be at once easy and proper to request some Protestant member to support the prayer of the petition; so that in any case, the statement of Protestant wrongs will have due attention and just weight. We will trust ourselves with no more at present, only to say, in the way of what should be sufficient rebuke, that the *Waterford Chronicle* shamefully undertakes to laud and to justify the sacrilegious outrage!

The expenses of the mess of the officers of the life and foot guards, on duty at St. James's, have have been reduced from £6,000 to £4,000 per annum; the mess at St.. James's and that at Dublin Castle, are supported at the expense of government.

SMUGGLING TRIALS.

On Monday last, a Special Petty Sessions was held before Simon Newport, Esq., Alderman Carew, and Dr. Jones.

The first case brought forward was that of William Black, master of the ship *John Bell*, bound from Quebec to New Ross, in which ship a quantity of tobacco was found concealed within the fixtures of a pantry off the cabin.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Sling, of the coast guards, stationed at Dunmore, that on the 20th of November he saw on taking an observation, the *John Bell* hovering about the coast two miles and a half from Dunmore; on boarding the vessel he proceeded to search if there was any contraband goods on board: on going into the pantry at the larboard side of the cabin he found on sounding the pannel at the side, that it appeared to be hollow, but on boring the lower part of it with a gimblet he found it smelled of tobacco; he then found on knocking down the pannel a quarter bale of leaf tobacco, seven pounds of leaf, and eighteen pounds of negrohead, all of which he seized in the Queen's name.

Counsellor Walsh, for the defence—stated to the court that the vessel had arrived as far as the bar near Duncannon, but that the pilot on board was afraid to bring her over in consequence of the tide being low and that she then had to put to sea; that on the vessel arriving at Ross the second mate and steward got into the boat and made away from the ship, and he thought an innocent man would not do so, that therefore the tobacco was concealed without the captain's knowledge.

Counsellor Harris, for the prosecution—contended that the law was that every person found on board of any ship or vessel with contraband goods on board, were liable to be tried for the offence.

The court found Captain Black *guilty*. In consequence of the offence being detected on her Majesty's high seas, he was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for six months at hard labour in the house of correction.

John Black, first mate of the same vessel, was also convicted, and received the same sentence; in his defence he stated that as he was considered to be a good judge of timber he had often to be a shore five miles from Quebec while the vessel was loading, and that he had no knowledge of the tobacco having been concealed on board.

Henry Davies, master of the brig *Cornwallis*, was next convicted for having 35 pounds of tobacco, some rum, gin, and whiskey, concealed in his ship on her arrival in this port, on the 23d of November; he was sentenced to be imprisoned six months, or pay £100 to the Queen.

An apprentice belonging to the same vessel, named Chambers, was acquitted in consequence of it being proved that he was under sixteen years of age.

Petitions were signed by the Magistrates to be forwarded to Government on behalf of the persons convicted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has refused to make any promise of an advance of money to a most respectable deputation who waited on him, on Friday for that purpose, to facilitate the conveyance of the mails between the south of Ireland and Milford, and to improve or purchase proper steam packets in place of the very inefficient packets at present employed. Why do the mercantile body of the south of Ireland exhibit such apathy to their own interests? Their mutual co-operation would soon have the grievance remedied.

PACKET STATION AT MILFORD.—An alteration has just been made in the arrangement of the Packet Station at Milford, the orders for which arrived on Sunday last. It is, that there shall be always one of the steamers lying at Waterford to convey the mail, in case the vessel which goes across from the former port should not reach her destination in due time. The Adder. Mr. Hammond master, went over for the purpose on the 29th ult. A fire occurred on board the Prospero steam-packet on Saturday last, but was extinguished before any damage occurred. By the present system of detaining those vessels so late in Waterford many mails lose their regular transmission, as the coach often leaves before the steamer arrives at Hobb's Point.—*United Service Gazette.*

Captain Sterne has favoured us with a sight of the wrist and neck buttons worn by Charles I. on the morning of his execution. They are large agates, set in a solid mounting of plain gold, connected by short bars of the same. The neck buttons are about an inch and a-half in circumference, of a beautiful polish. They were given by the unfortunate monarch when he bared his neck for execution on the scaffold, to Richard Sterne, then chaplain to the King, afterwards Archpishop of York. They have since descended as an heir-loom through the family.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

The American house of Grant, Bell, and Co., are about to resume business. A dividend of 10s in the pound will be paid almost immediately.—The accounts received this morning from Quebec mention a very heavy failure in that City—the house of Le Mesurier and Co. They were closely connected with the house of George Wildes and Co., of London, to which they are largely indebted.—*Times.*

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—Roche, the man sworn to as being the murderer of Quigley, of Dohorro, some months ago, has been arrested near Portroe.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

MORE PROOFS OF THE DECREASE OF CRIME.—The police of the Barony of Clanwilliam have received an augmentation of twenty-five to their number.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Yesterday morning at an early hour a post chaise with four bay horses were seen by some men going to work, on the road to Eltham, Kent, they (the men) had proceeded but a very short distance, before they met a young lady, beautiful in person, and elegantly attired, who inquired anxiously, if they had passed a post chaise, and on being answered in the affirmative, she pulled out a purse and gave them a sovereign; in a few seconds she was met by a well-dressed man, and both having entered the chaise, the postboys went off at railway speed. The young lady is the only daughter of a rich widow, living not a hundred miles from the Regent's-park (she was on a visit at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood of Eltham), and the lucky husband (that is to be) is the butler to the gentleman above alluded to. The surprise of the gentleman and his family on finding his visiter and butler both gone, may be easily imagined. Several young gentlemen of considerable property have been for some time past paying their addresses to her.—*Morning Herald.*

POOR LAWS (IRELAND.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

J. RUSSELL rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for providing for the relief of the poor of Ireland. It appeared to him that an unfortunate delusion prevailed with respect to the tendency of the measure which he was about to submit to the consideration of the house. It seemed to be generally considered that there was some royal road by which the prosperity of a country could be insured by means of legislation on this subject. The views which he took of a poor law rested on an entirely different principle. He maintained that the general comfort of the poor—that general prosperity—that the maintenance of due wages, by which the labouring classes would be enabled to live, depended, indeed, on general legislation, but not on particular laws which were framed for that purpose alone. For instance, the general principle on which the prosperity of the labouring classes depended was, that there should be security for life and property—freedom of choice with respect to occupation—that the roads to distinction should be open to all, and finally, that there should be no monopoly either of sect, or class, or race, which would forbid any persons to expect to receive the due reward of meritorious exertions. He thought, however, that it had been but too generally supposed—and he was not speaking now solely with respect to Ireland—that by some law specially directed to that end the comfort of the labouring classes would be secured, and sufficient wages provided for every individual in the community. It was owing to the adoption of opinions of that nature, that the abuses of the poor laws in England had mainly risen. It was owing to mistaken views of this kind that in different countries, from time to time, various schemes had under one name or another been adopted, which pretended to provide, by means of the state and legislation, for the due support of every member of the community as an independent member of that community. He wished it, therefore, to be understood, at the commencement, that the measure which he would propose would have no such object in view. The example of England might be referred to. Admitting, as he did, the benefit which England had derived from her poor laws, yet he by no means admitted that it was to those poor laws, however well-contrived and properly directed, that the prosperity of this country was owing. That prosperity was owing to the general administration of the government—to the security for life and property which that government afforded—to the freedom which enabled every one to look for the due reward of his exertions—to the absence of political and religious monopoly, which allowed every man to exert himself with the prospect of being able to rise to the highest condition in society, not only as regarded wealth, but rank and station. It was to causes like these it was necessary to look as the main sources of the prosperity, of this country. There still remained another question—one affecting deeply the tranquillity of the country—affecting the condition of the labouring classes, but affecting them differently from the main questions of government to which he had just adverted. In any country which was removing from a state of misery—from a state of comparative social want to one of increased prosperity, there must always be a vast number of persons in a state of utter destitution. The question, then, was, what provision should be made for those persons. If parliament declared that it was totally irreconcileable with principle to make any provision for them, then he thought (as he had stated on a former occasion) that they could not in justice deny to such persons the right which belonged to them by natnre, of begging from their neighbours the food necessary for their existence. But in such a state of things an important part of the police system would be neglected. Those who commenced with being beggars would end with becoming plunderers. He wished to avoid all allusion to controverted questions, but at the same time it was necessary he should state that before the end of the last century there did not exist in Ireland that communication of constitutional privileges, that enjoyment of political rights which those in England possessed, and it had been consequently stated that Ireland had been for centuries misgoverned. He did not wish to enter on that question one way or the other, but he might safely say the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, was not as improved as the condition of the people of England had been since the time of Elizabeth; but that, on the contrary, a large mass of the people of Ireland was at the present day in a state of great destitution. He intended with respect to the physical condition of the people of Ireland, to lay before the house the highest authority on that subject. The first authority he would quote was Sir William Petty, who stated that in 1677 the number of inhabitants then in Ireland amounted to 1,100,000 one-fourth of whom were Scotch Presbyterians and English Protestants; 75,000 of the inhabitants were above the necessity of working for sustenance. The labouring men who tilled the soil amounted to 750,000. Of these 500,000 lived in hovels without chimneys or windows. Such was the account Sir William Petty gave of the state and condition of Ireland in his time. There were not any accurate accounts of the population for a considerable period after that. In 1712, the population of Ireland was 2,099,000; and, in 1726, it was 2,309,106. At the last period, the podulation was not much more than a fourth of its present amount; but it was at that time a grazing country. The increase of the population does not seem to have been very great during the reign of the two first princes of the house of Hanover. The population was calculated—in 1754, 2,372,000; in 1767, 2,544,000; in 1777, 2,690,000 in 1785, 2,845,000. Such being the condition of the people of Ireland; it seems reasonable to supose that had proper laws been introduced into the country, and had the people been united, there could be little doubt but that the moral and social condition of the people would have gone hand in hand with their increase: but several causes had arisen to produce a rapid increase of population without an equal improvement in their social state. One cause of this was, the encouragement given by the farmers of Ireland to the cultivation of arable land, and certain provisions adopted by the Irish parliament in refereuce to the exportion of wheat. Another cause was, the conversion of pasture land into tillage. This had the effect of dividing the property of landowners, and thus, by subletting, small pieces of land were given to persons of small means, and the result was an increase in the population of the country without an equal increase in the comforts of the people. Another cause was the political power given by the Irish parliament to the forty-shilling freeholders, by which they were enabled to vote for members of parliament. One would have thought that the better course to pursue would have been to have given privileges to the higher classes of Roman Catholics and then have allowed those privileges to descend until they embraced the whole people. The gift of the right of voting, did not, however, change, the relations formerly subsisting between the Roman Catholic and Protestant population. The consequence, therefore, was, as was stated to the house about the year 1795, that it became a custom for the proprietors to have a great number of voters of the poorer classes upon their properties, whom they brought up to poll, and used their franchise for the accomplishment of their own purposes, and not for the advancement of the interests of the community at large. This was one cause which, in his opinion, tended to produce an increase of the population in Ireland; and a cause which did not tend to produce a corresponding increase of comfort and civilization in that country.

(To be continued.)

Trains to convey Irish pigs on the railway from Liverpool leave every Tuesday, Monday, and Thursday, for Birmingham.

The Corporate Magistrates of Leeds have ordered their new police to apprehend and lodge in jail all persons found smoking in the streets!

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

LONDON, THURSDAY.

LORD EDWARD THYNNE'S CASE.

The Hon. Edward Thynne, known as Lord Edward Thynne, applied on his petition from the Queen's Bench prison, praying to be discharged under the act.

The schedule filed by his lordship for public inspection is of a lengthened description, containing no less than 67 sheets of parchment.—The debts in the aggregate are stated at £221,059 4s 5d, of which sum £155,538 3s 8d are without consideration. Those debts more than once entered are £27,900 thereby leaving the *bona fide* debts £37,621 0s 5d. The credits which are stated to be "bad" are £1,750. The earliest debt in the schedule, from which period the general balance sheet is dated is December, 1829. The cause of insolvency is set forth in the following words: "I attribute my insolvency to having been disappointed in my expectations of money, and to having been misled and induced to enter into bill and annuity transactions." The creditors number in the schedule 198, and there are three debtors. Among the former Mr. Thos. S. Duncombe, M.P., is entered in several places for various amounts, arising on bill transactions. It is stated, opposite to the first claim of Mr. Duncombe, that the sum was inserted as he had made a claim to the amount (£8,200), alleging that he had paid bills of exchange to the amount discounted, for which he (Mr. Duncombe) stated he had not received any value. He denied the allegation, and on the contrary alleged that he had received the proceeds; the said bills were now in his possession or controul. There were further statements arising out of the transactions between the parties. The schedule showed that Lord Edward Thynne had been left by his father, the late Marquis of Bath, £300 a year, payable at the option of the trustees; there was a long statement of the marriage settlement executed on the marriage of his lordship with one of the daughters of the late Mr. Mellish, and every information afforded to the creditors. Among the innumerable items in the balance-sheet was one of a curious character, of gifts presented to a "female friend," amounting to £15,000 and property presented to the same party to the value of £1,800. The description was very long, the residences were many, and his lordship had assumed, for short periods, various names. His lordship had been imprisoned some time; and in his affidavit to petition stated that his wife and others had refused to render him assistance.

After a discussion, Mr. Mortimer, of the firm of Storr and Mortimer, and two other creditors, named Jackson and Burrell, were appointed assignees.

The Learned Chief Commissioner, on discharging the insolvent, informed him that he had bound his future property by the warrant of attorney he had executed; he was, however, free as far as his person was concerned, but, until his debts were satisfied, whatever property he inherited would be available for his creditors. He declared him entitled to the benefit of the act, and ordered him to be discharged forthwith,

The court sat to a late hour.

SINGULAR OPERATION ON A SAILOR OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

We have read in the *Lancet* of this day a report of a most singular operation, just performed by Dr. David Burnes, of Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, and which is the second performed by the same gentlemen on his patient, Robert Syms, a sailor on board of her Majesty's ship President, now at Portsmouth. The first operation was performed in August, 1831, while the Doctor and his patient were serving in the Belvidera frivate at Malta, at which time a large steel fork, wanting about an inch of one of its prongs, was cut out from the right side of the back, close to the shoulder-blade, and which had been curiously concealed in this posititon for many months, perhaps years, without the man's knowing how it had been introduced. The case was published in the *Lancet* of the 4th of February, 1832, and was copied by the *Times*, *Herald*, and other journals of the 6th of February, and was borne testimony to by the Hon. Capt. Dundas and Dr. Tweeddale, and Mr. Geddes, surgeons of the navy, and other officers of the Mediterranean fleet.

After an interval of six years and three months served in the Belvidera and Blonde frigates, Dr. Burnes, now residing in London, having watched the movements of his patien', obtained information through Sir W. Burnett, the Physician General of the navy, a few weeks ago, of his patient being well and on board the Blonde, just arrived from South America, but that he now felt a hard substance on the left side of the neck, but which gave him no pain. The result was that he came to London, to show himself to his former surgeon, when Dr. B. proposed to extract the body, which had the shape and feel of being the part of the broken prong. Dr. B. submitted his patient, to Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Wm. Burnett, Sir Stephen Hammick, Mr. Liston, and other eminent gentlemen, who corroborated his opinion, and on the following day extracted the prong. Its position was just behind the left external juglar vein. The sailor left town two days after, and has joined her Majesty's ship President. He still persists in his former story that he knows nothing of the introduction of the fork, and allowed himself to be cross-examined by all the gentlemen who saw him with great good-nature. Dr. Burnes bears testimony to his good character, and says his *steel-hacked* friend will do credit to the service, being a thorough sailor. This case is published at great length in the *Lancet*, with an excellent engraving of the fork, which had thus found its way from the right side of the back, without even giving him pain. Indeed, he discovered it only while washing his neck about eighteen months before.—*Standard.*

LEPER HOSPITAL.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOV. 1837.

In Hospital 31st Oct.	44	Dismissed	45
Admitted since—		Died	4
Petitioners ... 30	48	Remain 30th inst.	43
Casualties ... 18			
Total....	92	Total....	92

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Surgeon.
R. J. BURKITT, A.M., M.B. Assisiant.
Examined,
MATTHEW POOLE,
Master.

In the Sheriff's Court, London, on Tuesday, a verdict, with 20*l.* damages, was given against Mr. Villiers, his wife having mutilated some volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which had been lent her by a friend, by taking out several plates.

FALL IN BANK STOCK.

Late on Wednesday afternoon, towards the close of business, on a sudden, Bank Stock fell 5 per cent—from 212 to 207, which produced a considerable sensation among the jobbers and brokers, as the real cause for this decline in the above stock had not transpired; but the prevailing opinion now is, that the Bank directors will find it necessary, in consequence of the falling off of their discounts, and the reduction in their profits, owing to their large investments in bullion and specie, to have recourse to the reserved fund, or to make an alteration in their dividend for the half-year ending in March next, from 8 to 6 per cent.—*Sun.*

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England issued their usual notice, that they will make advances upon approved Bills of Exchange not having more than six months to run until the 16th of January. and to be for sums of not less than £2,000. The rate of interest to be charged is 4 per cent.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

2d—Rose, Bruce, Wick, herrings—Earl of Caithness; Grierson, ditto, ditto, for Cork—Gipsey, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool—William Penn, (steamer) Hodge, Liverpool.

3d—Talbot, Rowe, Newport, coals—Osprey, (steamer) Stacey, Bristol—Happy Return, Hitchings, Newport, coals—Rose Macroom, Evans, ditto, ditto, for Ross—Kate, Rees, Cardiff, coals—Tamar, Angel, Gloucestor, salt—H. M. Packet Advice—Marshall, Harvey; Mercury, Power; William and Henry, Morgan; Betsey, Stephings; Three Sisters, Miller; Fame, Shaxon; Recovery Gorley; Rose, Foran; Martha, Morgan; and Culloden, Davies, Newport, coals—Elizabeth and Nancy, Thomas, ditto, ditto, for Cork—Lark, Bowen; Letitia, Challacombe; Pilgrim, Duggan; and Pheasant, Fisher, Cardiff, ditto.

4th—Emmelina, Trick; and Industry, Davies, Cardiff, coals—Friends, Brown; Bensley, Mozley; and Trio, Neville, Newport, ditto—Primrose, Peters, Plymouth, ballast—Harriet and Phœbe, Davies, Bury, coals—Ranger, Evans, Llanelly, ditto—Mary, Morris, Swansea, ditto and iron—Elizabeth Dunning, Exeter, ballast—Ann, Farrell, Portcawl, coals—H. M. Packet Jasper—Royal Eagle, Allen, Cardiff, coals—Cordelia, Hooper, Newport, ditto—Swift, Rogers; Mary, Williams; Resolution, Steele; Sarah, Condon; and Wellington, Evans, Cardiff, coals—Joseph and Fanny, Jones, Newport, ditto.

5th—Concordia, Reid, London, m. goods—Hirdscott, Bury, Newport, coals—James, Reily; and Daisy, Rowland, Cardiff, ditto.

SAILED,

1st—Clonmel, (steamer) Pond, Liverpool—Benevolent, Hooper, Ilfracombe, ballast—Jane, Rose, Swansea, flour—Reform, Jenkins, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Lovely, Thomas, Llanelly, grain.

2d—Jane and Mary, Rumson, before mentioned—Harriet, Pettigrew, Cardiff, grain, from Ross—St. Patrick, (steamer), Shute, Liverpool.

3d—Earl of Caitheness, Grierson, Cork, herrings, from Wick—H. M. Packet Jasper—Mermaid, Hearn, Liverpool, gen. cargo.

4th—H. M. Packet Advice—Ceres, Shea; and Isabella, M'Carthy, Cork, ballast—Olive, Field, ditto, coals, from Cardiff—Joseph, Welman, Bannow, slates.

5th—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo.—Wind S.S.E.

Doctor Sadlier is, we believe, if not already actually appointed, sure of his nomination to the Provostship. Doctor Stock, as the "reward of merit," is to be the Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Doctor Dickinson, to be the echo of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, at the Board of National Education.—*Evening Mail.*

There is an awful rumour just transpired from the recesses of one of the Royal Palaces, and though I really shudder to allude even remotely to the subject, still I fear there is some truth in the tale of mystery, which has covered of late years deeds of the grossest darkness, in a certain great household. If the revolting details are unmasked to the execration of the world, the character and station of one of the oldest and most confidantial servants of a late distinguished personage, are irretrievably gone, while the high fame of another equally exalted individual must suffer beyond recovery, by the disclosure of mutual guilt.—*London Correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle.*

CLARE AND LIMERICK.—In addition to the long catalogue of murders and outrages which appear elsewhere, and which serve to indicate in an indubitable manner the appalling state of this country at the present serious crisis, we have some particulars to communicate, with respect to our own county, and one with respect to the county of Clare, which speaks of anything but peace, tranquillity, or repose. In truth, if matters go on much longer as they appear to be progressing just now, the coercion or some such other act must be put in force to quell the insurrectionary and lawless practices of our sanguinary and ferocious peasantry; otherwise blood in torrents must flow throughout the land. On Thursday night, a party of men, twelve in number, attacked the house of a farmer named Toole, situated at Raheen, and destroyed all the furniture and other articles of value they coutd discover. Toole, who was concealed in a loft, continued to espy their movements unobserved, and will be able, we understand, to identify some of them. They made dilligent but fruitless search for him, and swore if they could find him that they would tear him limb from limb. The same party afterwards went to the house of a man named Casey, where, after demanding and procuring a gun they decamped. Subsequently, on the same evening, they visited three other farmer's houses, from one of which, Patrick Loe's, they took a pistol and gun. The fellows were all well armed and used no disguise. On the following evening, Friday, five athletic Ribbonmen entered the house of Michael Shea, of Raheen, and robbed him of £10 in notes. This party are thought to be of a distinct gang from those on the preceding night, inasmuch as the former neither demanded nor took any money. On Sunday last during Divine service, a large party went to the house of a farmer named John Hartigan, near Ballynanty, where they procured a quantity of fire arms and decamped. Upwards of one hundred men have been seen under arms in the neighbourhood of Manister, recently, where no police force is stationed, going through the sword exercise. The police at Fedamore heard a volley fired a few nights since, and are night after night for some time past, hearing signal shots fired at intervals. The neighbouring parties of police, owing to the representations made to head quarters, have been recently much strengthened, and it is rumoured that military are to be stationed in Bruff, and the villages and towns bordering on the county Tipperary. A convert to Protestantism while travelling along the road leading to Scariff, in the county of Clare, a few days since, was accosted by a party of fellows who were working in a field. After threatening him several times they at length suffered him to pass, saying, "if ever you dare to come this way again, you bloody Sassenagh rascal, we'll blow your brains out." Signal fires were observed blazing in the neighbourhood of Cratloe, on Wednesday night, and in about five minutes after the first fire was lighted, they could be distinctly seen all along the line of country for a distance of ten miles and upwards.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

WANTED,

FROM £1000 TO £3000,

TO be secured by a Mortgage, upon premises situate within Three miles and a half of this City, upon which, between Three and Four thousand Pounds have been expended within the last year and ten months. Premises are insured; also stock to full amount and Lessees life; there is no lien affecting the premises. Also, £150, to be secured by a Mortgage on lands, situate within two miles of this City, which have been purchased within the last twelve months for £1000; there is no lien affecting the premises. Also, £100, to be secured by a mortgage upon several Houses and valuable tenements in this City: there is no lien affecting the premises.

Apply to JOHN FITZPATRICK, Solicitor, High-street, Waterford.

November 28, 1837.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, DECEMBER 6.

No supplies of any amount at market from farmers this day, chiefly in consequence of their attention being at present taken up at their farming occupations.

Wheat, white	26s 0d	to 27s 6d
Ditto, red, millers	25s 0d	to 27s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d	to 24s 0d
Oats, shipping	9s 6d	to 10s 0d
Ditto, heavy	10s 6d	to 11s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d	to 14s 6d
Ditto, shipping	9s 6d	to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	12s 0d	to 14s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	40s 0d	to 42s 0d
Thirds, ditto	32s 0d	to 36s 0d
Fourths, ditto	18s 0d	to 22s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	34s 0d	to 36s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s 0d	to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	20s 0d	to 23s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d	to 23s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	28s 0d	to 28s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d	to 20s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d	to 19s 0d
New Hay	53s 0d	to 5 s 0d

Butter from 92s to 96s per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 114; Monday, 16; and yesterday, 56 firkins.

WEXFORD, DEC. 1.

Flour, fine 36s 0d to —s; ditto, seconds, —s 0d to —s; wheat, (new) 23s 0d to 28s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 9d; oats, (new,) 8s 6d to 10s 0d.

CLONMEL, DEC. 1.

Butter, 91s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 13s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 33s to —s; household, 29s to 31s 0d; thirds 24s 0d to 26s; fourths, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; bere, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d; wheat, 13d to 16d per stone; oats new, 7½d to 8½d per ditto.

CARLOW, DEC. 2.

Butter, 92s 0d to 93s 0d; seconds —s 0d to —s 0d; thirds, —s to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, 24s 0d to 27s 6d; old ditto, —s 0d to —s; barley, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per barrel; oats, 8s 0d to 10s 0d.

CORK, NOV. 4.

BUTTER—To the Merchants—90s—87s—80s—72s—64s—56s. To the Country—81s—78s—71s—63s—55s—47s per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, DEC. 1.

We had the largest supply of wheat which appeared for some time, which met a brisk demand, without any advance on the price of Tuesday. Of oats, barley, and bere, there was a moderate supply, and the demand dull at our quotations. Rape, beans, &c., were in fair request. Of both flour and oatmeal there has been a large receipt, but the demand has been heavy for either article, and except to immediate consumers, the sales were but trifling.

Wheat (white) 30s 0d to 32s 6d; (miller's red) 27s 6d to 30s; inferior, 22s to 26s 6d; rape, 14s 0d to 17s; wheat (new) —s; bere 11s 6d to 12s 6d; barley (malting) 13s 0d to 15s 0d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 9s 6d to 11s 0d; old ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal 19s 0d to 12s; first flour, —s to —s 0d; 2d, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s per sack.

MARKET NOTE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

	From	To	Aver.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
300 Wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	25 0	33 0	29 0
33 Bere, ditto, 16 ditto	12 3	0 0	0 0
243 Barley, ditto, 16 ditto	12 0	15 0	13 11
396 Oats, ditto, 14 ditto	9 0	14 0	10 4
11630 Flour per cwt 8 ditto	5 0	20 0	0 0
129 Oatmeal, ditto, 8 ditto	11 0	12 0	11 6
Sold to Bakers only:—			
9392 Cwt. of Flour	15 0	20 0	17 0
Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, at	43s 4d	per sack of 20 stone.	

	Cwts.		s. d.	s. d.
Receipts of Flour	15811	First, from	19 0	to 20 0
Sales of Flour	11630	Second, from	15 0	to 18 0
		Third, from	5 6	to 10 0

Quartern Loaf, 8½d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, DEC. 1,

The Butter trade is in the same quiet state which has been noted for the last two or three weeks; there is nothing doing worthy of notice, and prices nominal. Bacon lower, and but little doing. For Hams and Lard there is more demand, but nothing on hand. In Beef and Pork there is nothing doing—Belfast Butter 96s to 98s; Banbridge 87s to 88s; Ballymony 91s; Sligo 90s; Derry 90s Carrick 0s; Kilkenny 96s; Carlow 91s to 93s; Waterford 0s to 0s; Cork New Pickled 2ds 89s to 91s; Prime Beef, per tierce, 95s to 100s; Prime Pork, per brl. 70s to 76s; Bacon, per cwt. 48s to 50s; Dry Hams 60s to 62s! Firkin Lard 60s to 64s; Bladdered 68s to 70s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, NOV. 29.

The supply of wheat since Monday has been very small, and although the trade has been far from brisk, prices have been firmly maintained. Of barley, the arrivals have been rather abundant, and sales could only be effected at a trifling reduction; this, however, the factors refused to submit to, consequently very little business took place. The quantity of oats on sale was moderate, good corn readily found buyers at fully the prices of Monday last, many of the sellers even demanded an advance on the currency of that day, which rather checked business. Beans and peas steady and unaltered in value.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Confidence, London, 2460 fls bacon, 123 cwt lard, 18 half brls tongues, 1700 frks butter, 27 casks pig skins, 50 casks porter.

Saran, Bristol, 510 brls oats, 300 brls wheat, 238 brls barley.

Three Sisters, Bristol, 851 brls wheat.

Margaret Marshall, Drogheda, 1650 brls barley.

Cordelia, Falmouth, 875 cwt flour.

Gannell, Falmouth, 875 cwt flour, 80 brls oats.

Globe, Penryn, 1400 cwt flour, 450 brls oats.

Margaret, Penzance, 1375 cwt flour, 200 brls oats.

Perseverance, Penzance, 1050 cwt flour.

Sir John Newport, London, 2045 frks butter, 3657 fls bacon, 144 cwt lard, 3 brls tongues.

Ellen, London, 3183 brls oats; 30 cwt lard.

Gipsy (steamer), Liverpool, 1530 cwt flour, 14 bales 1 box calico, 135 sacks bran, 325 cwt oatmeal, 200 brls oats, 113 brls wheat, 342 frks butter, 3 casks graves, 159 kegs lard, 12 fls bacon, 240 pigs.

Osprey (steamer), Bristol, 625 cwt flour, 200 brls oats, 187 brls barley, 365 brls wheat, 160 fls bacon, 394 pigs.

Rachael, Portsmouth, 900 brls oats, 350 brls barley, 60 frks butter.

Liberty, Portsmouth, 1000 brls oats.

Ann and Mary, Cardiff, 550 brls oats, 1670 cwt flour.

Jane, Swansea, 150 brls wheat, 340 brls barley, 1517 cwt flour.

Reformer, Liverpool, 1100 cwt flour, 384 brls wheat, 20 brls barley.

Lovely, Llannelly, 270 brls wheat, 150 brls barley, 50 cwt flour.

Emma, London, 2646 brls oats.

Clonmel (Steamer) Liverpool, 2527 cwt flour, 417 frks butter, 309 kegs lard, 22 fls bacon, 6 bales, 11 boxes calico, 54 brls wheat, 76 cows, 25 sheep,

St. Patrick (steamer), Liverpool, 2437 cwt flour, 279 brls wheat, 249 frks butter, 30 kegs, 10 cwt lard, 56 fls bacon, 4 casks lead, 2 bales 3 bxs merchandise, 240 pigs.

Nora Creina (steamer), Bristol, 125 cwt flour, 410 brls wheat, 60 brls oats, 31 casks greaves, 146 fls bacon, 630 pigs.

Friends, Gloucester, 1207 brls wheat, 497 cwt flour, 10 brls 20 half brls porter, 20 fls bacon, 5 cwt lard.

Margaret, Newport, 1850 brls oats, 100 cwt flour, 52 brls wheat, 49 fls bacon, 5 frks butter, 5 cwt chops.

Nautilus, Hayle, 125 cwt flour, 240 brls oats.

Albion, Portcawl, 250 cwt flour, 100 brls oats, 50 brls barley, 600 pipe staves, 12 frks butter, 30 firkins ale, 15 brls malt.

Added to outvoice of Ann and Mary, Cardiff, 250 cwt flour, 20 fls bacon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 7th DECEMBER next,

AT THE HOUR OF ONE O'CLOCK,

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

WATERFORD,

(If not sooner disposed of by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given.)

THE Schooner *Phœnix*, of Waterford, 45 Tons register, O. M.—is 6 Years old, in good repair, well found, and may be sent to Sea without expense. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. THOMAS BARNES, Quay, Waterford; or to Mr. R. BIDDLE, Newtown.

G. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

HENRY WINSTON BARRON, ESQ.,
PLAINTIFF;
WILLIAM NEWPORT BARRON, ESQ.,
AND OTHERS,
DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to the Decree of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing date the 8th Day of FEBRUARY, 1836, I will on MONDAY, the 15th Day of JANUARY, 1838, 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 Williamstown, containing 144 Acres; Rathnasillogue, containing 104 Acres; Ballyvoneybeg, containing 74 Acres; Drumlohan, containing 102 Acres; the North East part of Carreganaha, containing 103 Acres; and Robertstown, containing 140 Acres; late Irish plantation measure, situate in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the purpose in said Decree mentioned.

Dated the 7th day of Nov., 1837.

ACHESON LYLE, D.R.

For rental and further particulars, apply (if by letter post paid) to Messrs. Tandy's and Co., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 8, College-green, Dublin, and Colebeck-street, Waterford.

INSURANCES.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN EXETER, 1807.

CAPITAL—£600,000.

CHARLES LEWIS, Esq., Secretary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus at the end of 1837.

THE Directors beg to announce that the Company have recently determined to adopt the following system of LIFE INSURANCE, which they confidently expect will be productive of considerable advantage to the Insured.

In addition to the present reduced scale of Premiums, persons effecting Insurance for £100, or upwards, for the whole duration of life, will be entitled to participate in the disposable surplus Premiums, to be ascertained at the end of every 5th year, from Christmas, 1827, without liability of Partnership.

The surplus allotted to each Policy may be applied in either of the following ways:—By adding the same as a Bonus to the sum Insured, to be payable at the death of the life by which the amount to be received by a Policy-holder may be considerably increased, or the surplus may be applied in reduction of the Annual Premiums.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The disposable surplus Premiums derived from FIRE INSURANCE will be ascertained at the end of every Fifth Year, and persons then insured to the extent of £300, and upwards, and whose Policies shall have been in force the Two preceding Years, will be entitled to participate in a moiety of such surplus without liability of Partnership.

The above advantages being combined with the recent reduction of Premiums, will give the Terms offered to the Public by this Institution a manifest superiority, and entitle it to a preference.

Farming Stock, comprising Hay, Corn, and all Live and Dead Stock, may be insured without Specification and free of duty.

Persons insuring for Seven Years at once, are allowed an abatement of One Year's charge, both of premium and duty.

Insurances may be transferred to this Office, free of expense.

Annuities granted and purchased, and Endowments of Children may be effected.

A liberal commission to Solicitors, effecting Life Insurance.

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and every information may be obtained, on application to

THOMAS S. HARVEY, Agent,
at Waterford.

N. B. Fire Policies expiring the 29th inst., may be renewed within 15 days. Receipts for which are now ready. Waterford, 12th mo., 4th, 1837.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.

LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD.

ORDER of Sailing of STEAM PACKETS on the above lines:—

LONDON AND WATERFORD.
WILLIAM PENN.

From Waterford,	From London,
Friday, Dec. 1.	Friday, Dec. 8.
—— —— 15.	—— —— 22.

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD.
OSPREY,

From Waterford, Tuesdays.	From Bristol, Saturdays.
Dec. 5.. 9 morning	Dec. 2.. 8 morning
—— 12.. 6 morning	—— 9.. 3 afternoon
—— 19.. 8 morning	—— 16.. 8 morning
—— 26.. 2 afternoon	—— 23.. 2 afternoon
	—— 30.. 8 morning

NORA CREINA

From Waterford, Fridays.	From Bristol, Tuesdays.
Dec. 1.. 7 morning	Dec. 5..11 morning
—— 8.. 1 afternoon	—— 12.. 7 morning
—— 15.. 7 morning	—— 19.. 9 morning
—— 22.. 12 noon	Wednesday 27, 6 morning
—— 29.. 6 morning	

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.
MERMAID, CLONMEL, ST. PATRICK, AND GIPSY.

From Waterford,	From Liverpool,
Friday, Dec. 1	Saturday, Dec. .. 2
Tuesday, ... 5	Tuesday, ... 5
Friday, ... 8	Saturday, ... 9
Tuesday, ... 12	Tuesday, ... 12
Friday, ... 15	Saturday, ... 16
Tuesday, ... 19	Tuesday, ... 19
Friday, ... 22	Saturday, ... 23
Tuesday, ... 26	Tuesday, ... 26
Friday, ... 29	Friday, ... 30

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JEFFERY SMITH & SONS,
Hibernia Wharf, London.

GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,
1, Quay, Bristol.
JOSEPH R. PIM,
St. George Steam Packet,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.

MARRIED,

On Saturday, in the Cathedral Church, by the Rev. A. Sargent, Mr. William Bennett, mariner, to Miss Sarah Mills, daughter of Mr. George Mills, deputy governor of the City jail.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received from Miss Meany, per the hands of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, £2 for the Mendicant Asylumn; £2 for the Fever Hospital; and £2 for the Roman Catholic School, being her subscription for this year.

QUERIES FOR APOTHECARIES.

GENTLEMEN—Your violent manifesto, headed "Society of Apothecaries," in *Saunders* of 22d, makes people ask, why the simple "Royal College of Surgeon's advertisement" of the 9th made you so lose your temper all at once? Did not it fairly give mere "notice" to the public, that they will "petition" parliament "for the removal of the abuses and imperfections of the existing laws for regulating the business of an Apothecary?" And did it not solicit yours, and others, and all help, to do so wisely, by adding —"informations and suggestions calculated to forward these objects shall receive every attention?"

Are you wroth that we should "petition" the legislature "to remove abuses and imperfections," not leaving it to you alone; who have, by letting real powers lie dormant, while too busily engaged in overstepping your rights, left them uncorrected since your charter in 1791, and yearly augmenting, until intolerable? Would not you for ever so let them lie, lest in stirring them parliamentary attention be called to your silent usurpations? Or does our candid honourable promise of due "attention" to every body's "information and suggestions" for best attaining these objects, make you fear that others will assist us to discover, expose, and correct them all, contrary both to your wish to prevent the public thinking of them, and to your partial fancied interests?

Perhaps, however, you are alarmed lest, while remedying defects and errors of legislation as to your business, parliament should also ferret out, manifest, and remedy "abuses" and "imperfections" of your practice of it; whether short-coming, or beyond, or contrary to its laws, which established you only as "compounding apothecaries," by act of 1791, and solely to make up our prescriptions. Instead of which, do not many "apothecaries," neglecting alike and transgressing its enactments, often leave their shops to mere apprentices, to compound our orders, while masters gad about, calling in the dusk of evening, in our absence, on our patients, under pretence of inquiring the effects of medicines ordered by us, and sent by them, but really to introduce themselves surreptitiously in our place? Gentlemen, is not that prescription, and that inquiry as to their effects, our business, not yours by charter alike by ours and yours?—And have not injurious and fatal mistakes often arisen to our patients, from your apprentices' and shopboy's ignorance? You know they have, and we can prove them manifold.

Are there, indeed, no "*imperfections*" in these "*laws*?" If so, what caused the violent opposition of yourselves (now forming the *Society of Apothecaries*), but a few years since, to the chartered "*governors and council*" of "*Apothecaries' Hall?*" What else produced that mighty contention and ferment among you about its privileges and your demands? Who are you, but the old opponents and censurers of your own Hall and charter—now for a time joing them in a hollow truce to injure us, and promote your own selfish objects—not the general good?

Possibly, however, you had preferred, that instead of fair, honest "notice" to the public, of intentions and reasons, we had privately appealed to you to enable both of us by union to fleece them. We will not unite in any such attempt. But had we so appealed would not you have continued to prevent exposure of "abuses," always as much out of your will, as now put by yourselves out of your power, to abate or correct? Did we not for years unsuccessfully thus suggest their correction privately and seek a remedy, while you were pursuing underhand systematic steps to injure us, perpetuate them, betray the interests of the public, degrade the profession, and put yourselves, without qualification by law, in our shoes? What! should we, indeed, still, like fools, intrust our interests to individuals, who presumed clandestinely as rivals, and not even as fair ones, to try to supplant us without sanction of acts of charters, custom or usage, in order that you might doubly tax the public for your recipes and drugs?

What are you? yourselves have told; first, by your advertisement's heading, on "Apothecaries' Society." Is it incorporated like their Hall and its governing body? or is it even recognised by their council? Are you now the Hall's friends or enemies? We wish well to the "Apothecaries' Hall," we wish its "charter" improved and confirmed. To help to protect you all against druggists and chemists now beginning as in England, to usurp your rights, we are willing to lend our aid. I admit you "apothecaries;" but why did you not get apothecaries, as such, to defend their own peculiar rights? Have they none? Again, your signatures say you are "M.D.," and "M.R.C.S." Apothecaries, shame upon you! Why put forward doctors and surgeons as your vanguard? Wherefore, gentlemen, did you not also put forward the university or college of which you are graduates or members? I acknowledge you such without your telling. But tell us candidly what right has any one to put, as you did, "M. R. C. S." only, that is, "member of the Royal College of Surgeons" after his name; thus of course, implying "of Ireland;" and to suit the additional "L," which would truly indicate "in London," I admit you without inquiry, as I said, doctors and members of some university or college, of medecine or surgery; but not of "the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland," as "M. R. C. S." would imply. I am a member of both, and know that the London course of study and nature of examination are very inferior to those in Dublin. But again, the public ask, why shrunk the Apothecaries into the rere of their own battle, behind your names of power? I will tell; because they desire always to fight under false colours, not as apothecaries; and they wish not to abide by their own charter alone. Thus has not each of you professed to be doctor, surgeon, and apothecary, all together in one person; "*tria juncta in uno*," like the three legs in the Manx arms, your motto, like its, being "*quocumque jaceris stabit*." Why have you not "Accoucheur," or "General Practitioner," "Chiropodist" or "Dentist," or all together, also after your name, some of which we see over your doors, or on your gilt-lettered panes? In any case, is not the reason obvious, why you want to prevent our correcting abuses and imperfections of law and practice, and "preparing a bill to enable all persons, legally authorised to practise medicine and surgery—to dispense medecines to their own patients," if they so please? The public see well enough that you wish to usurp and keep a monopoly. What is your object, as they well know, but to concentrate every thing in your own tills and coffers, if you can without law? Come, speak truth, honestly; do not many of you, as apothecaries, dispense medicines to whomsoever they persuade, under a vain hope of cheapness, to transfer themselves from us, chartered surgeons and physicians, educated in the best possible manner, and at vast expense, to your medico-chirurgico-pharmaceutical selves, because by the convenient arrangement of not paying at once, but running up a bill, as long as March snipe's? Are you so vexed for nothing? Is not this its cause, namely that we are determined, at last, to stop your mole-like, under-ground aggression, simply by enabling our licentiates and members, if they wish, to fight you openly on your own ground, but not with your weapons: This it is that roused you. We do not want to make ourselves apothecaries for the public at large. We will do no injury to opothecaries—their Hall or Charter. Such as neglect its powers, we will compel to awaken them; such as exceed, to step back into their rear ranks. But, gentlemen, I much mistake, if what makes you so sore, be not found to be, not anything to which I have as yet atluded, but this, that we intend to make this bill so stringent, as "to prevent ourselves" (mark that,) "or any other person," (mark that more,) "who practises medicine or surgery, from compounding the prescriptions of other practitioners." You wish us to consent, that you shall not only gradually worm in yourselves insidiously, to prescribe, as doctors and surgeons, for all persons that you can get foolishly to fee an apothecary, and then yourselves to make up, as we are willing to consent fully to your doing, if legally authorised, to prescribe your own costly formalas, and thus mulct your sick doubly, for your ter-quotidial visits, your drugs and draughts—six or twelve in a day; but that you may still also have a monopoly of making up all our prescriptions for all such richer and more ratioual patients, as will always have sense enough to prefer our educated services to yours; which, though apparently cheap, are really multifold dearer, by your fees for attendance; needlessly often; your multitudinous doses for your shops' benefit, and your extra charges for apprentice's enema visits, to compensate for bad debts. No gentlemen, our eyes and those of the public are open now; and we will not let you undermine us, or waste their money farther. Our members and licentiates shall contend with you openly, on even terms, in the face of the public, and we know the result. You foreknow it, too, and this so angers you. You know, that half the medcines sent to patients are useless, except to swell a bill. Our graduates will give only what is necssary, and from their own pharmacies.

You accuse the "proceedings of the College of Surgeons as tending to monopoly." Let the nation judge, by the above, if all the attempts at monopoly be not yours. Do we seek to tie you or any one up with any restrictions, except those we ask to be enforced on our members of licentiates, if they choose to supply their own patients with medicines? I seek no such power for myself, but for our junior members and licentiates. Your advertisment is wholly an attempt at mystification. But the public you cannot long delude. They will read our simple, intelligible "notice," and not take its meaning from your perversion of its sense, and substitution of words, at your "specially convened meeting." Our notice spoke evil of the "existing laws" only. We censured merely "acts" of the legislature, as to your profession. We accused their "imperfections" and "abuses." You speak evil of ourselves, misrepresent our recent conduct, and malign our future intentions, and refute our arguments by an attack on persons. Come forward, gentlemen (the public demand it, and we invite you) and shew in our "notice," or in any other act of our College, any proof whatever that a "jealous and intolerant spirit exists, on the part of the College of Surgeons, towards the apothecaries of Ireland?" Who are apothecaries? This is the real question. Have you read this act of incorporation, 31st George III. chap. xxxiv., on or about 24th June, 1791? Are they not to be (section 1st) merely "persons well skilled in the art and mystery," as the phrase is, of an apothecary," pledge to "supply medecines of the purest quality," or forfeit their character: "judicious apothecaries, well skilled in the preparing and compounding of medicines," to prevent the "ignorance and unskilfulness of persons pretending to that art and mystery," from causing the "disappointment of the physician?" &c. &c. Can you shew the public one word in the act, intimating that its apothecaries were, to the neglect of their own business, to placard "physician," "man-midwife," "surgeon," "dentist," "oculist," "aurist," along with "chemist" and "druggist," over their doors, and to be absent themselves from the counter, cajoling our patients, and sending English prescriptions to their own shops, as double grist for their own mill; and at the same time assuming still a right to force us also to send all our prescriptions to their shops, to multiply their profits, and help them to jostle us on our own walks? The legisture never did, nor will sanction such absurdity.

You misrepresent us wholly. The person we highly approve of, and wish to benefit, as much as ourselves, is the "apothecary," truly named, and truly so, as created by that act. Of them we never had, or have, any "jealousy;" towards you even no "intolerant spirit," for we included our wish to unite all persons "legally authorised to practise medecine and surgery," and you advertise yourselves such and more. But, gentlemen, understand plain English, as well as a Latin recipe. We will not allow "Apothecaries" to attempt clandestinely to monopolize four professions at once, and to receive the profits of all; nor will we allow any such men—not even our own members and licentiates, to make up other men's presrriptions and their own, at the same time; nor will we, on your present system, put any longer money in your pockets to enable you more effectually to exceed your charter. It is the right of the apothecary, by it, to make up our prescriptions. Keep to that business and you shall have them—attempt more and you shall not have them at all; for we will send them to mere "chemist" or "medical halls," or "joint-stock apothecaries' shops," founded by ourselves and our money, and placed under one of your licentiates at a fixed salary.

And now gentlemen, let all unprejudiced men judge whether the actual "abuses and imperfections of the existing laws" as to your "profession," are not found to be "mischievous and dangerous to the public, and oppressive, injurious, and degrading to the medical profession,"

As to the "public," is it not notorious that in consequence of the constant absence, to an ignorant apprentice, injurious and even fatal mistakes are often made in our prescriptions? Of this we can tell many cases. Again, as an example of another source of mistakes, was not a dangerous horse medecine sent to a patient now under my care, instead of a necessary draught; because some "apothecaries" are "druggists," too, and "horse-medecine sellers," also, as well as legal human "apothecaries."

As to the effects on the medico-chirurgical profession, is there not really a "compact alliance" between some apothecaries and some senior physicians, and senior surgeons, that they will play into each others hands?—the former giving a "*quid pro quo*," in recommendations and callings in, just ere the fatal close of a case, as a return for multifarious prescriptions of single doses of mixtures, in separate phials, of silvered pills, and of dozens of powders, that cannot be exhausted by the greatest "Helluo" of drugs, are the next feed visits supersedes the whole vast remnant, by a new prescription of as many draughts, in as many bottles.

Are these the men whom you call "the most eminent and respectable members of the College," whether of Surgeons or Physicians? I suppose that the contrary behaviour of those who only just prescribe enough to cure the patient, in plain pills, and cheap mixtures, to be taken by spoonfuls, by which apothecaries make but little profit, deserves well to be called by you an "inconsiderate and indelicate act" towards them. Know this: we will not overdose the public with your drugs, to please or [illegible]

Is this no abuse, that we should be compelled to instruct apothecaries, by our prescriptions, how to practise medecine or surgery, while they are attempting to quit their chartered character, as mere compounding pharmaceutpalists and to intrude themselves without any law, and alike against their and our incorporations, into competition?

Is this no imperfection, that when after dosing their sick with costly draughts, apothecaries, failing of course to cure, call us in as physicians or surgeons (to share and exonerate, if possible, their faults and failures, a little before the undertaker, who covers all), we should be obliged to send our prescriptions still to the same man; who has, therefore, a direct interest in making them up so incorrectly, as to render our practice inefficient, at least for a time, and to protract their convalescence, in order to cover the blame of the patients' continued maladies under his treatment, or their subsequent death!

Is this no "abuse," that it is notorious that you pretend to the public that so very large a proportion of the examination of apothecaries—observe, before the Hall, unsanctioned altogether by your charter, and contrary to its 22d section—professes to consist now of questions about physiology, pathology, therapeutics, and other hard names, "*de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*"—(where did your old apothecaries and your "lawyers" on your court and on your court of appeal learn these things, except by name?)—that young lads preparing for your examination are so fearful of its taking this strange turn, that they neglect their proper study of pharmacy or materia medica, and its necessary manipulations, with chemistry, and botany, which are its legitimate adjuvants, and thus remain ignorant and incompetent as to the very purposes of your charter; as it says (section 1), "to the injury of the fair trader, the disappointment of the physician, and the imminent hazard of the lives of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects" in Ireland.

You say our notice is a "threat to apply to parliament for an act of usurpation." Is it not merely a legal means to counteract openly your attempts at sly usurpation? You say we wish to become Apothecaries." Nay, but we wish to make you so, as your charter does. We never meant to become apothecaries, as that craft is defined in your charter. Does not your assumption, in addition to apothecaries by your charter of rank as would be "M.D.'s," "Chirurgeons," Obstetricians," and "Cuticulars," &c., coupled with your attempt at the hall to establish a school where renegades from the sworn interests and honour of our surgical and medical professions and colleges, are to give lectures, which apothecaries did not know how to give, on anatomy, medicine, midwifery, and surgery, &c. &c., and followed by flaming advertisements that you have examined Mr. Giles Jollop's apprentice, from Clyster-town, in anatomy, physiology, and pathology, theory and practice of medicine, (and by and by, why not, surgery too?) pharmacy, botany, chemistry, the obstetrical art, &c., and find him duly qualified, to practice all, and to receive your "diploma," while your charter only authorises you to examine and give a "certificate" of "fitness to open shop." Does not all this, I say, together, prove your grasping object and monopolising spirit, and, according to your subsequent sentence, with a mere change of name, "subject (the 'College of Surgeons,' but read, 'Apothecaries' Hall,' and 'Society of Apothecaries,') to the suspicion of a very strong desire to possess exclusively the medical business of this kingdom, and to be invested with the privileges which the other members of the profession cannot tolerate, and with which it would be most inconvenient and dangerous to the community that it should be invested."

But, gentlemen, you say you have "been assured that many of the most eminent and respectable members of the college entirely disapprove of this measure;" and you "denounce it as the inconsiderate and indelicate act of a disappointed and headstrong party, which exists in it." You are doubly deceived, if any one ever told you so at all. It was considered, on due "notice," given at a previous meeting, and printed and circulated beforehand. It was passed in an unusually large meeting, without a division; and it may be said, unanimously, as there were only two notes, and those of junior men, against it, and their objections had no analogy to yours.

Be, however, "assured" of this, gentlemen, we have no enmity to the *bona fide* apothecaries. Are they not a necessary branch of our own profession? We have no wish to annul their charter. We think it imperfect, defective, inadequate. There are faults, too, in our own. Should you then, hastily oppose our taking measures for correcting both? It is in vain for you to do so. The committee appointed by the college for this purpose are unanimous. The college itself are nearly so. We have all but one interest. You are divided. Your quarrels are but ill patched up, even yet. The interest of those of you who have medical or surgical degrees of any kind never can be the same as that of those of you who still remain legitimate apothecaries, and never prescribe. You profess now to agree with the Hall, which you once abused. You will fall out by the way, ere long, and split thus.

Does not our advertisement include the former class, that is, legally authorised practitioners of medicine and surgery, as well as our licentiates and members? Do we not seek the interest of the latter, by saying, that they alone shall get all the prescriptions of all physicians and surgeons, who do not wish or intend to make use of the power to dispense medicine to their own patients—a large class—I am one of them.

You do not understand our station and objects and wholly mistake us; for you say, that "if not timely repressed, they will go on to degrade the College of Surgeons from the station, which the apothecaries, (as a branch of the medical profession), in unison with the public, have been at all times willing that it should enjoy." We thank you for preventing our degradation. We are deeply in your debt for letting us enjoy our rank as a college. Unless in unison with you, forsooth, the public would never have been willing to respect us!

As a corporation and a college we defy inquiry. There is not a purer in the kingdom. We have never spent one shilling of our funds on ourselves. Has your chartered hall done so? Is it not a joint stock company for a mutual benefit, with a sharpe eye to increasing dividends? Look at our buildings and schools; our various museums of natural history, human and comparative, healthy and morbid anatomy, our library and scientific meetings. What have you done for the public with your money? Have you even a collection of specimen of all medical plants—mineral and vegetable medicines, simple or compound? Did you ever make or buy even a "*hortus seicus?*" Are your hall medicines better than those of the medical halls and druggists? Were they formerly as good? Do you all deal for medicines with the hall, as supplying cheaper, or purer, or neater? You know that you do not. Thos tacitly acknowledging that that hall is either needless, or has not fulfilled the ends of its incorporation.

But you talk of "the apothecaries of Ireland." Have you even got a list of them? Do you know who are, or who are not licensed? Are there not men in Dublin, now practising before your eyes as apothecaries, in defiance of you, who never served a year as apprentice or shopboy, drudge or pestle-man? Does not your act direct you to repress such? Why do you not do it? Let the public know whether it be not that the expense would diminish the yearly dividend of your 60 corporators.

And now, gentlemen, take my friendly advice, know your friends, the surgeons and physicians, from your enemies, the druggists, chemists, medical-hall keepers and unlicensed apothecaries. In future keep your temper, and do not with haste "pledge your society to oppose the proceedings of the College by the most strenuous means;" and wait until we really have "attempted to cast any aspersions on your profession," before you bluster about "repelling them with indignation."

I have turned your charge of the "ambition of the college"—you see into a proof of your own balls; take care not further to manifest your own "indiscretion."

Gentlemen, what we want is, an equitable general law to regulate the whole profession with the education and practical duties of physicians, of surgeons and of apothecaries; to make mutual inroads impossible—to make pharmaciens, druggists, and medical halls keep their proper sphere.

What funds have you? Volunteer subscriptions you say, if necessary. Have not we the same?—and have not we besides a wealthy college, that never wastes its money. Have you at your hall saved twenty pounds for any such purpose? Take the advice of the barrister (who happens, by some wonderful law, to be one of your court of appeal, for examining your rejected apothecaries) as to the insufficiency of your own charter. Be wise in time, and think more of making friends than rousing opponents.

Allow me, with all due personal respect, of course, for you as individuals, to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY, OF DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, AND LONDON.

28th November, 1837.

P.S.—I have just seen the advertisment of the 24th, by the "Council of the Hall." It is more temperate than yours. Let the physicians look to it, as it deeply concerns their safety. If I have leisure, I may, perhaps, sift it too. In the meantime, let me advise the Apothecaries' Hall to read the act, usually called "Lucas's Act," and their own "charter," and all their advertisements for years past, as to examinations.

THE ARMY.

The 93d Highlanders are about to leave Belfast for Cork, where they will re-embark on board the *Maitland* and *Hotspur* transports, for Gibraltar.

The expenses of the mess of the officers of the Life and Foot Guards, on duty at St. Jame's have been reduced from £6,000 to £4,000 per aunum.

Great mortality prevails in the 90th regiment at Fermoy. There were seven burials during last week. It is said that the cause is attributable to a change from the last climate of India to our moist and variable atmosphere.

The command of the Galway Militia is vacant by the unexpected death of the Earl of Clancarty, and it is thought the Marquis of Clanrickarde will succeed him in the command of the regiment.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The *Vulture* steamer, not having arrived until this morning, the embarkation of the right wing of the 93 Highlanders has been unavoidably postponed until ten o'clock to morrow morning, when they will proceed to Cork; but we understand their destination is now changed, and that, instead of proceeding to Gibraltar, they are to embark for Halifax, and proceed to Canada when the weather will permit. The companies which form the depot marched out of town this morning, *en route* for Armagh, where it is to be stationed.—*Ulster Times of Thursday.*

FEMALE OURANG OUTANG.—Information was conveyed to the Zoological Society in the latter part of last week, that a living specimen of the female orang outang, or wild man of the woods, had been landed at Portsmouth, and immediate steps were taken to secure so valuable a prize for the gardens. The ourang reached London on Saturday, and a bargain having been struck with the sailor who had been so fortunate as to succeed in keeping her alive on the voyage from Borneo, she was in a few hours transferred to safe quarters in the Regent's-park. Notwithstanding the confinement and fatigue of a five months' voyage, the creature appears in good health and spirits, and will probably prove as great a source of attraction as the chimpanzee.

THE PENSION LIST.—No. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—So much misconception exists on this subject, and so much false expectation exists concerning the probable results of the promised Whig committee, that I am induced to trouble you with an attempt to show, first, the real extent of the grievances or corruption of which so much has been said, and secondly, that the Whigs are the parties principally called upon to defend themselves in the matter.

Without any further preface I proceed to this task. In 1820, after a long and expensive war, in which many claims had arisen for pensions and other rewards, the pension list amounted to £203,058. In the course of the next ten years it was reduced by the much-abused Tories to £180,844, and now it nominally approaches £150,000, being £149,802. In truth, however, many deducations must be made from this sum; for instance, the former receipts of the following pensions are either dead or have resigned their claims.

	£	s.	d.
The Earl of Chatham	£3000	0	0
The Earl of Cavan	266	0	0
Lady De Ros	200	0	0
Lady Auckland (two pensions)	1437	10	11
Lord Elphinstone (two pensions)	276	0	0
Hampden Erskine	50	0	0
Lady Mansfield	1000	0	0
Lord Farnborough	1500	0	0

These amount together to £7689 10s 11d, and, as many more such instances doubtless exist, I may conclude that in fairness the £149,802 charged as the amount of the pension list should be reduced to £140,000.

The number of pensioners receiving this sum is upwards of 1000 (1060), so that the average amount paid in this manner is less than £140 per annum! To this very contemptible average there could of course be little objection, and still less to the Tories, who are charged with being its originators (though that charge applies more to their opponents), if the persons chosen as pensioners were in distress, or were deserving.—This, then, is the chief point to be considered.

In looking over the list I find that nearly every single individual who receives a large pension is rewarded for eminent services by himself or his ancestry, and that, generally, such large pensions have been either granted on parliamentary applications, or have received repeated parliamentary sanctions. I allude to the following cases, and I have marked those who are Whigs in the return, in order to show that liberality in reward has not been confided to one side or party:—

	£	s.	d.
Lord Abercromby (Whig.) for his father's great services	2000	0	0
Earl Amherst, for his father's American services	3000	0	0
J. C. and E. Anstruther, for their father's services as General Anstruther, in the Peninsula	276	0	0
The Earl of Athlone, for the services of his ancestors in Ireland	1846	3	4
Lord Aylmer and family, for his eminent military services	909	17	0
Lady Harriett Blackwood, for the services of her husband at Trafalgar	206	0	0
Lord Bloomfield, for services, and in lieu of a diplomatic pension, to which he is entitled	636	0	0
The Earl of Camperdown (Whig), for his father's services as Lord Duncan	2000	0	0
Lord Canning, for his father's services	3000	0	0
Hon. Jane Car, as widow, of Spencer Perceval	2000	0	0
Lady Cathcart, for her husband's well-known military services	389	0	0
Mrs. Burke, the widow of the celebrated Edmund Burke	2500	0	0
Lord Colchester, for his father's services as Speaker of the House of Commons	3000	0	0
Hon. Sarah Collingwood (a Whig family), as daughter of the late Lord Collingwood	500	0	0
Lady Congreve, the late Sir William's widow	311	0	0
Earl Cowper (Whig,) pension as the descendant of the celebrated chancellor	1500	0	0
Lord de Saumarez (Whig), as son of the late celebrated naval commander	900	0	0
Lady Dorchester (Whig), for the services of Lord Dorchester, as General Carleton, in America	250	0	0
The Hon. Thos. Carleton, do.	750	0	0
The children of Lord Erskine, the famous orator (Whig)	238	0	0
Viscount Exmouth, for the great services of his celebrated father	2000	0	0
Elizabeth Fox (Whig), as widow of Charles James Fox	936	0	0
Lord Gifford and Family, children of the late Master of the Rolls	1200	0	0
Sir Robert Gordon (Whig pension) for diplomatic services for a long period in Turkey	400	0	0
Grattans (Whig), children of the famous Irish orator	126	0	0
Lord Hood (Whig,) for the great naval services of the first peer	1875	0	0
Lord Lake (Whig,) for the military services of the celebrated Indian general, his father	2000	0	0
The Duke of Marlborough (Whig), the well-earned hereditary pension of his illustrious ancestor	3125	0	0
Lord Nelson's family (Whigs)	5000	0	0
Lady Radstock, for the services of her husband as Admiral Waldegrave	389	0	0
The Rodney family, for the eminent services of the great Lord Rodney	3427	1	4
The children of the late distinguished General Sir Denis Pack	430	0	0
Spencer Perceval, as the son of the assassinated Prime Minister	2700	0	0
Lord St. Vincent's, for the service of the great naval commander	3000	0	0
The Sheridans (Whigs), as grandchildren of the dramatist and orator	265	0	0
Lady Hester Stanhope, as the niece of Pitt, and the grandchild of the great Lord Chatham	900	0	0
The descendants of the celebrated Duke of Schomberg, killed at the Battle of the Boyne	2900	0	0
Mrs. Tierney (Whig), widow of the late Parliamentary leader	400	0	0
The Misses Yoe, children of the well-known naval Captain	100	0	0

The total amount of these pensions is about £59,000. I believe I may safely assert that no committee or party whatever would abolish or reduce a single pound in the whole of them; consequently, the balance of the pension list which I have to examine is only £80,553, and even this amount includes, as I shall show, a large sum paid to royal persons, and eminent literary or scientific persons. The real list of questionable pensions to be explained, and which is chiefly composed of Whigs, is comparatively trifling, and certainly (though there may be some objectionable grants) afford no justification for all the clamour the Radicals have made about it. Deferring these topics to my next letter,

I am your obedient servant,

M. W.

Mr. Charles Kean is performing in Dublin.

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