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The Waterford Mail.

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PREPARATIONS FOR HISTORY.

(From the Spectator.)

The commonest, and, if not the greatest, yet one of the greatest flaws in the character of any Minister, is what may be called *self-reference*—that is, the shaping of all actions and proceedings with a certain reference to individual position, whereby the best present construction may be given to the idealities of consistency and political principle, and a certain plausible future character be *got ready* for history. This is a blemish from which only the most magnanimous of public men can be expected to be free—men who are content to march right on to great objects without looking to the right or left for encouragement or applause, or for any other incentive than their own plain conviction of the expediency of the course taken—men who, postponing themselves to the public interest, will rather incur the taunts and reproaches of the time, if necessary, the pain of an unjust suspicion, or the inquiry of misapprehension, than be deterred from the prosecution of any measure they know to be right. This is that supreme test of greatness which places a man in the foremost rank, not of statesmen alone, but of mankind. It is a certain portion of this virtue, among other conspiring causes, which has given to the Duke of Wellington the extraordinary moral weight which he possesses in the country. It may best be estimated by reflecting how many great men we have numbered as Ministers who have yet fallen short of this high mark. With rare exceptions, one description will apply to every Minister of State. Throughout his whole political life he is employed in dressing up a certain picture of himself, which he means to present, at his death, to the gallery of history. Never for a moment is his eye away from the looking-glass, never for a moment is the paint-brush out of his hand. Every thing he does or says has reference to present applause and future effect; and the affairs of the nation and the acts of Government are regarded solely as *colors*, to be combined in a certain manner—to be wrought into the great portrait. If this species of selfishness is disgusting in any Minister, how especially so in one whose real character affords no sort of excuse for nourishing and cockering? When a high ground of principle is taken from the first, and we find that any reasonable endeavor is made to maintain it with consistency, we can allow something for human vanity; we can admit that the selfishness which is set on the preservation and aggrandisement of personal reputation—though this, perhaps, should be of the most conventional and hollow description—has at least some respectability about it; that it is a bar to enormous apostacy—in proportion to the difficulty of successful prevarication in the reconcilement of opposite courses of conduct; and that it even makes good no small part of that claim to the dignity of public virtue which it sets up. Some such a claim was Lord Grey's. This nobleman—the last of the line of Whig Ministers who kept up any credit for his party—had realised in later life that moral and intellectual *inoffensiveness*, which may be considered as the *ne plus ultra* and natural climax of "pure" Whig greatness. But he, too, belonged to this school of historical portrait-painting—a most assiduous dauber of himself—a most self-referring, glass-consulting, attitude studying, posthumous, admiration-providing Minister. It always came first to the lips—'*How* will the Lord Grey of history look for this?' —"how will this affect my Lord Grey hereafter?" It was second in thought—"What will the country profit or suffer by this policy?" Nevertheless, as we have already acknowledged, this sort of self-reference—this *littleness in greatness*—was pardonable, if in any man, in Lord Grey, for the reason that there was a certain portion of real nobility in his character, which offered some plea and foundation for it. And if he chose to invest this in personal pride, instead of spending it worthily on the national welfare, by some bold and manly course of policy suited to the conjuncture he was placed in, we must regret the false economy, but the punishment is his, who now, despite of all his preparations for a handsome descent to posterity, will, assuredly, take very secondary honours in history.

Justice must be done even to Whigs. However much the Minister we have mentioned may be reproached for his short-comings or backslidings, let it never be forgotten—*he resigned*.

There is now no Whig statesman left who has even a right to abuse the custody of his character on the ground of having any. A man who has decent clothes on his back may play the coxcomb, and still we endure him; but what should we say if we saw a beggar, with scarce a rag to cover his nakedness, lolling exquisitely before a dressing table, and jauntily arranging two or three filthy tatters in a mirror? Could any sight be at once so laughable and so humiliating? Yes!—Johnny Russell patching up his "consistency," (in the *Mirror of Parliament*,) and poor old Melbourne talking of "principles."

MORE PALACE MYSTERIES.

(From the Argus.)

It is said that a noble Marquis consulted a General Officer on the propriety of seeking reparation from the husband, for an alleged defamation of his sister's character by the wife of another Marquis, and that it was determined to apply to the latter to know if he had any cognizance of the report in question, and if he had, "whether *he* authorised, adopted, or defended them"—to all of which the noble lord in question replied in the negative leaving the offensive matter to rest on the responsibility of the lady. Of course, under such circumstances there could be *no message*. We shall be anxious to observe *what follows*, and whether the lady *retains* her present position.

The dislike taken by the Queen to Sir John Conroy is said to have originated in a series of very trivial matters arising out of his situation as Comptroller of the Household of the Duchess of Kent. One of the Kensington reports on this subject was, that Sir John had deemed it necessary to sell a pair of favourite ponies presented to the Princess Victoria by George the Fourth, they having, from their great age, become unsafe. The Princess is reported to have remonstrated against their being disposed of, but was overruled by her illustrious mother and Sir John Conroy.

On another occasion, Sir John is said to have committed a most serious offence by discharging a boy groom, a smart lad, who attended upon the Princess Victoria, and who had been recommended to her service by the late Lord Sefton; he being the son of his lordship's coachman. This lad had, it appears, been guilty of some trifling irregularity in his hours of attendance, and being reported to Sir John, he discharged him, without having previously communicated the circumstance to his Royal Mistress; who, on missing him, inquired the cause of his dismissal, and finding that it was not for any serious neglect, insisted upon his restoration to his former station. This last even is said to have occurred but a very short time before her Majesty's accession to the throne, and the recollection of it would appear to have produced that indifference which Sir John Conroy is reported to have since experienced. We give those *on dits* as we have heard them, neither vouching for their correctness, nor altogether discrediting their accuracy.

INCONTROVERTIBLE PROOF OF IRISH TRANQUILLITY.

The *Leinster Independent*, the organ of the Priests, states, with becoming exultation, as evidence of the tranquil state of Ireland, that Judge Torrens, while on Circuit, last week, mustered sufficient courage to proceed on foot some distance on his way from Mullingar to Tullamore, and, *mirabile dictu*, was not murdered! Such, we assure our readers is the boast of the Priests' newspaper!—may we not well exclaim, on this auspicious announcement—PRODIGIOUS!—*D. E. Packet.*

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB A PRIEST OF THE O'CONNELL RENT.

"Truth is more strange than fiction."

A few nights ago a woman, apparently in great distress made application for lodgings at the Castle of Lackeen, the residence of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien P.P., of the parishes of Lorrah and Durrow. The Rev. Gentleman gave her a half-crown, and desired her to get lodgings at the adjoining hamlet. She took the money and departed. After the lapse of an hour the woman returned, and said no person would let her in. She then became importunate, and stated her wretchedness in such a pitiful manner, the inclemency of the weather, and especially her sex, that the Clergyman gave orders to have her taken to his kitchen and provided with a bed.

After some time the "Priest's boy" broke in on his master, who was quietly engaged in reading his breviary, and exclaimed "Oh! your Reverence, we have a whiteboy in the house in place of a poor woman." The priest remonstrated with him on the absurdity of his assertion: but the boy persevered, saying that he saw a man's beard on her, and that worse than all, he saw something peeping out of her bosom very like the but end of a horseman's pistol. Being desired to again go to the kitchen in order to make himself correctly acquainted with the calling and appearance of their guest, as far as he could do so without exciting suspicion, he again returned, but to corroborate his first statement.

It was then concerted between master and man, that the former should go to the kitchen, and that in a few minutes after the latter, was to follow him, and sternly enquire if his boots were clean, to which he was to give a provoking and impudent answer, sufficient to cause the priest to strike him; the boy was then to return the insult with a torrent of vituperation, and to conclude by his making for the door, telling his Reverence that he might go to the devil, and procure himself a more suiting servant. When the boy passed the threshold he was to run to the next station, which was Rathcavan, a distance of about two English miles and alarm the police, and return with them to the Castle in hot haste.

This part of the drama being performed punctually and with much dexterity, the priest retired as if to bed, leaving the servant girl and his singular, and suspicious looking guest in the undisturbed enjoyment of a good blazing fire in the kitchen.

There was about twenty minutes of breathless quiet. The supposed woman then told the girl that she had an "occasion" to go outside the door for a moment. She accordingly did so. A long, loud and shrilling whistle was immediately heard disturbing the stilly midnight, and seven men then entered the house armed to the throat, headed by the miscreant in woman's attire. There was a clatter of arms in the hall and on the stairs, which was accompanied with peals of rude merriment. The maid servant being secured, the sanctity of the priest's bed-chamber was next violated by seven ferocious looking fellows who *sans ceremonie* demanded his Reverence's money. On his denying he had any, one of them wondered that a priest would tell a lie, for hadn't he to his own knowledge the rent he collected for O'Connell at the chapel gate on last Sunday.

"Is it my life you want boys" said the worthy Clergyman, "God forbid," they exclaimed, but we want the money, and the money we will have whether you like it or not" "Well, I will give it to you boys, so you keep your temper," returned the priest.

A sum to the amount of four hundred pounds was now laid on the table, and the robbers chuckled with undisguised delight.

"Boys" said the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, allow me to divide the money fairly amongst you, in order to prevent you hereafter from adding the crime of murder to the sin of robbery.

To this motion there was general assent, and his Reverence leisurely apportioned the money into eight parts. This being done, still there was no sign of the police. His Reverence in order to gain time proposed to brew them a jug of punch, and the proposition was unanimously responded to. Each man having emptied his bumper, the priest listened, in vain, for the sound of coming footsteps. The character in "Blue Beard," that ever and anon exclaimed, "Sister Anne, dost thou see any one coming?" was not more on the tenterhooks of expectation than his Reverence.

The party made a movement to depart, and the Rev. Gentleman, as a "forlorn hope," proposed to brew them one bumper more. To this there was a general dissent; but one of the ruffians, who seemed to have some authority over the rest, "swore blazes to him, but they should oblige his honor, as he behaved so mighty decent all through."

The jug of punch was brewed. Burns's "Willey" never brewed a finer peck o'maut; nor did Rob and Allen enjoy the festive "spree" with greater hilarity, than did this joyous group of midnight legislators, under the auspices of the worthy incumbent of the united parishes of Lorrow and Darrow. The gang now bandied about many rude jests, as to what might O'Connell say when he'd hear they made free with the "Rent." One of them considered that Peter Purcell would be of opinion that it would be just as safe in their possession, as if lodged in the Tralee Bank.

Waxing merry from the effects of the whiskey punch, they were preparing to compel his Reverence to give them absolution for the robbery, when in popped the police on them, and in a twinkling presented their carabines at the gang. The first cry of the priest was for the money, this the robbers were obliged to put out, before the instruments of death were unpresented. The money being paid down, the gang said they'd submit quietly. The police prepared then to handcuff them; but at this juncture one of the fellows gave a wild yell, and jumped at one of the police, and quenched the candles. Resistance became general, availing themselves of the darkness, every one of the eight succeeded in making their escape. It is said that some of them were badly wounded.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

CANADA.

Extract of a letter from a young married lady, who settled with her husband, father-in-law, and other members of the family, in the State of New York about four years ago, and removed last summer to Toronto, in Upper Canada:—

"We have been in great commotion here, every hour expecting an invasion from our sympathising Yankee neighbours; we are quiet now, or rather, they are quieted from fear—but about two months back papa and James both slept with their muskets ready to load at a moment's notice, and when we went to rest at night it was with a feeling that, before morning, we might be in the midst of the horrors of war. The Americans certainly are infatuated; they keep coming across in small parties to the frontier villages, burn and destroy as much as they can, turn the people even women and children, naked into the bitter frost and snow, and, in short, commit all manner of atrocities, and then pretend they are trying to liberate Canada! My father and every one else here says, if you had anything but a parcel of fools at the head of the government at home, they would at once declare war against America, and put an end to the harrassing state the people here are kept in. It is firmly believed that the United States government is at the bottom of it all, and a national war, all agree, would be infinitely preferable to being open to the assaults of pirates and banditti, who call themselves American citizens. James entered a volunteer company to avoid being called out in the militia, and one day the Governor reviewed them; he told them he ascertained the Americans' grand object was to annihilate the British, and spare neither women nor children—plans were found on the persons of many of the prisoners to this effect. Had they succeeded in their invasion at Prescott, they were to have to come on to Toronto; they would have met with a warm reception; the Governor had well prepared for them. I am thankful we are well out of the States, and regret that we had not come to Canada at first; we should all have been more happy and contented, everything here is more like Home, and the people are a different set of beings from the Yankees.

"We have met with a great loss in the destruction by fire of our beautiful church here; but we have service in a large room, and also the chapel belonging to the college."

OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

In North America.—Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland; containing an area of 435,000 square miles, or 279,400,000 acres, with a population of 1,500,000 of white colonists.

In South America.—Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Honduras, and the Falkland Islands; containing an area of 165,000 square miles, or 105,500,000 acres, with a population of 120,000.

In the West Indies.—Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Montserrat Nevis, St. Kitts, Arguilla, Tortola, and the Virgin Isles, New Providence, and the Bahama Island, and St. George's and the Bermuda Islands; containing an area of 13,000 square miles, or 7,720,000 acres, with a population of 1,000,000.

In Africa.—The Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius Mahe, and the Seychelle Islands, St. Helena, Ascension, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Accra, Cape Coast, &c.; containing an area of 250,000 square miles, or 160,000,000 acres, with a population of 350,000.

In Australia.—New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, King George's Sound, South Australia, Norfolk Island, &c.; containing an area of 500, 000 square miles, or 320,000,000 acres, with a population of 120,000.

In Asia.—Ceylon; containing an area of 24,644 square miles, or 11,771,136 acres, with a population of 1,000,000.

In Europe.—Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante Maiia, Ithaca, Paxo, Cerigo, &c., and Heligoland; containing an area of 1,500 square miles or 1,000,000 acres, with a population of 400,000.

Total.—1,750,000 square miles, or 1,120,000,000 acres, with a population of 4,490,000 of "British subjects."

Independently of the foregoing, we have to add the following territories, which are are "under the management and influence by the government of the East India Company and the Board of Control in Cannon-row:"—

British Territories in Hindostan—Containing an area of 432,423 square miles, with a population of 80,636,371.

Tributary Teritories in Hindostan.—Containing an area of 563,610 square miles, with a population of 54,271,092.

British Territories beyond Hindostan.—Containing an area of 50,117 square miles, with a population of 297,054.

Tributary Territories beyond Hindostan.—Containing an area of 50,000 square miles, with a population of 408,000.

Total.—1,096,210 square miles, with a population of 145,612,517.

SHERIFF'S CHAMBERS, GLASGOW, MARCH 13.

Allen and Others v. the West Middlesex Insurance Company.

It having been represented by Mr. Archibald Livingstone, writer, and agent in Glasgow for the so-called Independent and West Middlesex Insurance Company, that Mr. Hole, the London secretary, would be in Glasgow early this week to give every explanation and satisfaction about it, a number of persons who had transacted business with them were on the alert in consequence. Mr. Hole himself did not arrive, but it was given out on Tuesday that a gentleman of the name of Mr. George Williams, the attorney in London of the company, and one of its "Managers," had arrived, bringing with him £20,000 to settle all demands in Glasgow, &c. Early on Wednesday morning Mr. George Williams was apprehended on a warrant, *meditatione fugæ*, granted by the sheriff at the instance of Messrs. Allen and others, who had claims for loss on the Middlesex to the extent of upwards of £1,300. Mr. Williams was brought up before the sheriff for examination. He was interrogated "whether the said Assurance Company is a corporate body established and empowered by any acts of parliament, as set forth in their advertisements and prospectus to the public." But Mr. George Williams, although he was said to have come to Glasgow expressly for the purpose of giving the fullest satisfaction, *declined*, when convened before the sheriff, to answer the above or any other question about the company. He did not produce £20,000 or anything like it, but he said he had sent off since his arrival in Glasgow, a *cheque* he had procured from Mr. Secretary Hole, before he left London, on the bank of England for £1,000, which would be advised this day (Saturday). The sheriff granted warrant to commit Mr. Williams till he found caution to appear and answer in terms of the law of Scotland. Mr. Archibald Livingstone and his brother-in-law, Mr. William Bain, sisted themselves as cautioners for his appearance; and we learn that Mr. Williams will probably again appear in the sheriff's chambers this day (Saturday). We are watching the proceedings.—*Scotch Reformer's Gazette.*

FOUR PERSONS POISONED—TWO LIVES LOST.—The village of Hempnall, near Long Stratton, has this week been thrown into a state of great alarm, by a woman, her two children, and a neighbour who was washing for her, being all poisoned. It seems that a carpenter named Daynes, living in the same village, who goes out to work for the farmers in their own yards, got up at the usual time on Monday morning last to go to his work, but before he went from the house he filled the kettle with water, as was supposed ready for breakfast—a thing with him very unusual. The wife was in bed when he went away, but soon afterwards got up, kindled a fire, and boiled his kettle, containing the same water the husband had left. She had sent for an old woman named Betty Mills, who had formerly lodged with them, to come and help her to wash. Mills attended, and the two women, and two young children of Mrs. Daynes' sat down to breakfast. The women made tea from the kettle, and the children had sop from the same water. They had scarcely finished breakfast before every one of them was taken ill. Mrs. Daynes was violently sick and vomited very copiously, as did also one child. Their illness was so alarming that it was necessary to call in medical aid, and the husband also was sent for from his work. He came home, and as soon as he arrived, was observed to take the kettle to a beck standing at the back door, and rinse it very carefully, and would have put the child's sop that still remained out of the way, but was prevented. Messrs. Utton and Burton, surgeons, attended; to whom it became evident that the people had been poisoned. The youngest child about two years and a half old, died in a few hours, and the poor old woman (Mills) ceased to exist at about half-past three o'clock; the others, from the effect of the sickness, though considered in a very precarious state, are likely to recover. The man Daynes was taken into custody; and on Wednesday a jury was summoned to hold an inquest on the bodies, before Mr. Pilgrim, county coroner. It appeared that the man Daynes had formed an acquaintance with a woman named Gook, in the neighbouring village of Tasburgh; but being somewhat crossed in this amour, had at different times threatened to put an end to his own existence, and for this purpose had kept a razor under his pillow, or got ropes to hang himself, so that the parties lived but very uncomfortably. It was also shown, that during the previous week he went to Mr. Brown's, a chemist, at Long Stratton, for six-pennyworth of arsenic; but Mr. Brown refusing to supply it, he went away, refusing to have "so much trouble." Report says that the woman Gook purchased it for him, but that we cannot assert for truth. The inquest on the bodies has been adjourned, in order to procure time for the analisation of the contents of the stomach, which have been sent to Norwich for that purpose.—*Ipswich Journal.*

A cabriolet and a one horse chaise, containing two men and two females, stopped at the King's Head Inn, Chelmsford, on Wednesday, when the party alighted and called for wine; they then sent for the crier, and gave him instructions to give notice that a wife would be sold at two o'clock in the market place. At the appointed time the brutal husband appeared, leading his wife by a halter round her neck, and sold her to his equally brutal companion for 14s.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.

On the 11th January, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Martinique, Trinidad, Grenada, and Berbice had been visited by an earthquake, which in St. Lucia and Martinique had produced the most disastrous consequences. The shock was sensibly felt on board the Princess Victoria, three hundred miles N. E. of Barbadoes. It commenced about six o'clock in the morning, and was simultaneous in each of the colonies above mentioned.

(From the St. Lucia Palladium, Jan. 12.)

It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to visit us with one of those dreadful phenomena, which, whilst it surpasses the scope of human imagination to conceive, bespeak in an awful manner, the omnipotence of the Creator.

Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, a shock of earthquake was felt, of so severe and appalling a nature as to baffle all description. It was unaccompanied by those premonitory rumbling sounds which generally usher in such convulsions. In a moment —ere the most vivid presence of mind could have dictated any means of self-preservation to the numbers who at that early hour had not stirred from their domiciles or their beds—the roofs and walls of our habitations seemed ready to fall and crush all below them. Our senses were bewildered by the impetuous tossing motion of the buildings, as if they would be shaken up from their very foundations, accompanied by the creaking of roofs and rafters, and the crush of falling walls; and we had no hopes of afterwards beholding one house standing in Castries! But the kind hand of the same Providence, from whose mightiness proceeded the inexplicable phenomenon, was extended also to our preservation, in arresting the duration of the shock ere its effect had been the destruction of the whole island. It lasted about 85 seconds; one second more, this town must have been a heap of ruins! In a moment the streets were thickly studded with persons of all ages—the helpless infant in arms, and the adult—numbers kneeling in all directions, fervently supplicating for mercy.

The damage done, as far as we have been able to ascertain, though extensive, we thank God is considerably less than our fears led us to expect. The Catholic Church of Castries, a fine new and substantial edifice, has been much shaken and rent in different places. Those extensive premises of Mr. Muter, comprising the council chambers, court-house, and all the public offices, are most dreadfully split, and rendered unsafe. There is not a stone-built house in the town that has not suffered more or less.

On Morne Fortune, the hurricane proof iron barracks are split in several places.

From Pigeon Island the accounts are most dreadful. The two wings of the barracks are destroyed; and the officers' quarters rendered quite uninhabitable; the inmates having narrowly escaped the crush. We regret to learn that a wound was received by the lady of Major Harold, before she could leave her chamber. The rocks were sundered, and their fragments strewed over the island.

The works of several estates are much crippled. On the Corinth, the boiling-house is unroofed, and clarifiers broken by the falling of a lofty chimney. Six feet of chimney, at the Union estate, have fallen on the tiled roof of the boiling-house, and caused much damage. Madame Aquarl's estate, the Requite, also had its boiling house chimney shattered. The Roseau and Pearl estates, belonging to Mr. Muter, have also suffered loss of chimneys; key stones of all the principle buildings loosened, and copper-holes destroyed.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, which gives the following particulars.

"I have hardly a few minutes to mention to you the melancholy and dreadful effects of an earthquake, at five minutes to six o'clock this morning—one continual tremendous shake of about one minute and a half's duration, demolishing some few houses here, killing and wounding some seven or eight persons, and so much injuring about 200 respectable houses, as to oblige them to be rebuilt. At Fort Royal, the hospital, the treasury, and most of the houses crushed! burying about 500 unfortunate beings, of whom many dead, and many dreadfully wounded, have been disinterred. On those plantations of which we have already heard, the earthquake has demolished all the works. The main church here is shut up, as the steeple menaces momently a crush."

It is verbally reported that General Bertrand was amongst the wounded at Fort Royal, and that he has since died.

On Saturday the Marquis of Sligo was waited on by a deputation at his residence Mansfield-street, London, and presented with a piece of plate, consisting of a magnificent candelabrum, in the form of the Arica Palm (the tree of West India liberty), from whose graceful and feathery top spring light and elegant branches for seven lights. At the foot of the palm tree is a group of West Indian negroes. The base is triangular, and richly ornamented with the sugar cane and Indian corn. On two sides of the base are the armorial bearings and crest of the Marquis of Sligo, with the collar of St. Patrick in bold relief; and on the third side is the following inscription:—"Presented to the most noble Howard Peter, Marquis of Sligo, by the negroes of Jamaica, in testimony of the grateful remembrance they entertain for his unremitting efforts to alleviate their sufferings and to redress their wrongs, during his just and enlightened administration of the government of the island, and of the respect and gratitude they feel towards his excellent Lady and family, for the kindness and sympathy displayed towards them.—1837." The total height of the candelabrum is 3 ft. 6 inches.

A young gentleman named Joseph Alsop, about eighteen years of age, was mortally stabbed by a fellow-student (F. H. Medhurst), on Saturday, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Sturmer, at Hayes, near Uxbridge. Evidence having been adduced before the magistrates at Uxbridge, the prisoner, who is about twenty-one years of age, was remanded for further examination till Monday, when the inquest was resumed. A verdict of—Wilful Murder was then recorded, and the coroner, Mr. Wakley, immediately issued his warrant for the committal of Mr. Medhurst to Newgate.

O'CONNELL AND THE CORN LAWS.—Within this day or two Mr. O'Connell was asked why he supported the repeal of the corn laws? His reply was characteristic—"I am aware that the repeal of the corn laws would injure Ireland, but I also know it would be a heavy blow upon the aristocracy."—*Age.*

The *trousseaux* of the bride elect of the Marquis of Douro, the Lady Elizabeth Hay, is likely to be one of the most splendid that has added value to the dowry of modern *belles*. We hear that his Grace the Duke of Wellington having found in his cabinets quantities of diamonds which he had forgotten, or never thought of till now, has declared that the bride shall have them all. Amongst them is an order given to his Grace by Louis XVIII, worth £50,000. The Lady Elizabeth is in her 19th year.—*Morning Herald.*

The working men of the Thames Tunnell were on Saturday evening regaled by the directors of the company with a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding in the interior of the works, in consequence of having perfected 860 feet of the tunnel. Between 200 and 300 individuals sat down to dinner.

The reduction in the interest upon English Bank Stock has, as had been anticipated, not led to any considerable sales of this security. The price for the opening advanced on Saturday to 200½, being 1½ per cent. above the lowest value at which sales were actually made immediately after the meeting of the proprietors broke up on Thursday week.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

MURDER.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held by James Carroll, Esq., Coroner, assisted by J. Wetherall, Esq., J.P., and Chief Constable Bracken, on view of the body of James Cahill, of Ballylough, in the parish of Eglish, in this county, who came by his death in consequence of a beating he received on the 22d of December last, of which he lingered until Friday, the 16th inst. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

THREATENING NOTICE.—A few nights ago, a threatening notice was served on Mr. Short, of Ballinamurra, near this town, which was to the effect that if an application was made by that gentleman for compensation for the burning of his haggard which took place in last October, that he might be certain he would meet with the fate of the keeper Kennedy. The burning alluded to was the produce of eight acres of land, which was maliciously set on fire and consumed to ashes, on account of Mr. S. being suspected of having given information that led to the apprehension of that notorious offender, the deserter Flynn, who is to be tried at the coming assizes for breaking out of the jail of this town. The horrible murder of poor Kennedy of Curraghaneddy, is still so fresh in the memories of our readers as to render any comment on that part of the notice unnecessary.

Shots were again fired into the house of Mr. Going's man on Monday night. Shots were also fired into the house of a man in the employment of Mr. Brindley, of Happy Grove on Monday night. This is the second attack of this nature on the same person within the last ten days. There was a gun taken from the house of a man of Mr. Brereton's, of Raththurles, a few evenings since, by a party who walked into his house, and deliberately took it down from the chimney-piece, in the presence of his wife.

On the evening of the 12th, as Joseph and Robert Rivington, father and son, were returning from Nenagh to Shinrone, they were waylaid by a number of ruffians who furiously attacked these respectable and inoffensive persons, within quarter of a mile of Shinrone, knocked them down, and when down beat them most brutally. When they had satisfied themselves, they, without any concern, went into a public house convenient. The father has since been confined to his bed from the effects of the wounds given evidently with a murderous intention. No reason can be assigned for the commission of this outrage.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS OF HANLY.—Mr. Carroll, Sub-Inspector, Chief Constable Jennings, and the Nenagh police, succeeded in capturing eight men on Monday night, talking over the very deed that they had committed. Three of them are identified beyond doubt as the murderers of Hanly.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

COUNTY CORK.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM IN THE TOWN OF FERMOY.—On Friday night head constable Andrew White, of the Fermoy station, discovered flames issuing from the roof of a thatched store belonging to Mr. Murphy, Old Market-place. He proceeded at once with his men, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire; but immediately after flames issued simultaneously from five different parts of the building, which required great exertion to get them down. The head constable on examination, found two balls made up of dry tow, with a live coal in each, which left no doubt of its being the act of an incendiary. Had the attempt succeeded, a large store belonging to Mr. Hackett, the distiller, of Midleton, with much property, would have been consumed, as it is only a few yards from the store which was fired.—*Cork Constitution.*

COUNTY LONGFORD.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—On Monday evening last, about three o'clock, as a young man named William Quigley, a servant of the Rev. Mr. Brittain, was returning to his master's residence, near Kenagh, from this town, when about a quarter of a mile on the road he was met by three men, one of whom laid hold on the reins of the horse which was under the jaunting car he was driving, whilst the other two struck at him with large bludgeons. For some they were unsuccessful in their assault, until the man at the horse's head backed him and the car into a large bog gripe which was on the side of the road, by which means they got more within reach of Quigley, when they laid on him most unmercifully for some time, and were only prevented from murdering him by the appearance of two men riding up in the same direction. Quigley received two severe cuts in the back of his head, a desperate blow on his right temple, and his arms and body were much abused. The only cause that can be assigned is, that Quigley is a Protestant.—*Longford Journal.*

THE ARMY.

Lord Howick has it in contemplation to establish libraries for the soldiery at the various barracks throughout the country. This excellent arrangement will tend materially to diminish crime, by giving the men rational employment for their many leisure hours, now too often devoted to intemperance, the bane of the British soldier.

The regimental depots in England and Ireland will shortly change quarters. The following are already under orders:—The 27th, from Dover to Cork; the 90th, from Chatham to Dover; the 43d, from Dover to Dublin; 60th Rifles and 67th, from Portsmouth to Cork; the 11th, from Chatham to Portsmouth; the 82d, from Sheerness to Portsmouth; and 58th, from Cashel to Portsmouth.

James Bailie Guthrie, late Lieutenant in the 21st Fusiliers, was discharged by the London Insolvent Debtors' Court last week, after being two years a prisoner.

Colonel Warde, R.E., who commanded the Engineering department in Limerick garrison, is ordered to Upper Canada, and will be succeeded at Newcastle by Major Cole from Galway. First Lieut. Burgemann, Royal Engineers, is ordered from Plymouth to this country.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Charles Wm. Thompson, an Ensign in the 81st Regiment, and late a Captain in the Spanish service, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the cross of the first class of the National and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, which the Queen Regent of Spain had been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of her Catholic Majesty's royal approbation of his services in the action before San Sebastian, on the 5th of May, 1836; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that her Majesty's said license and permission doth not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence or privilege appertaining unto a knight bachelor of these realms; and also to command, that the said concession and especial mark of her royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in her Majesty's College of Arms.

Capt. Grant and Lieutenant Prisulx, 4th Light Dragoons, Captain Denshire, 4th, Lieut. Shaw, 5th, Captain Jocelyn, 30th, Lieut. Wilson, 40th, Lieut. Goodrich, 83d, and Capt. King, 89th Regt. sold out of the service last week.

Accounts from Barbadoes state that the 69th Regiment had embarked the first division at Barbadoes, on board H. M. ship 'Crocodile,' for Halifax. The head quarters embarked for Halifax on the 16th January, on board the 'Numa' transport, which had arrived from Portsmouth with drafts for the 57th and 89th. The 69th are in a very efficient state, considering their long sojourn. Capt. Blackbourne embarked in command of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Monins having gone home on leave of absence. Major Brookes, who sailed from Cork, will take command of the 69th, on reaching Halifax. The 14th from Antigua, had landed at Barbadoes.

Two companies of the 69th Regiment landed at Halifax from Barbadoes on the 6th of February, in the Crocodile.

Major Thomas Fitzgerald, Town Major of Kingston, formerly of the Glengarry Light Infantry, died there last month.

Presbyterian Chaplains will, it is expected, be appointed to the 25th, 26th, 42d, 71st, 72d, 69th, 91st, and 93d Scotch Regiments.

The Serjeant Major of the 26th is promoted to an Ensigncy in that Regt.

THE MILITIA.

Notice has been received that one third of the available force of the Militia will be called out for twelve months' permanent duty, to be succeeded by the other portions in rotation, and the whole body to be called out for 28 days' training yearly.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

The details of the projected alterations in the constitution and discipline of this admirable force have not as yet transpired. It is, however, understood that it will for the future be officered from the half-pay of the line; and that encouragements will be held out to such as are disposed to volunteer from the militia to the line.—*United Service Gazette.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, March 18.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH wished to call the attention of the noble marquis opposite to the fact that on the last occasion on which he (the Marquis of Westmeath) drew the attention of the house to Irish affairs, that he stated the noble marquis had liberated a criminal from the jail of Westmeath, without requiring bail from him, and that the noble marquis had on that occasion roundly contradicted him. He had since written to Ireland under an impression that his original information was true, requesting to be furnished with the best information on the subject, and he now had received confirmatory evidence, namely, a copy of the letter of Mr. Drummond, secretary to the noble marquis, in which he communicated his Excellency's commands to the jailer to liberate Thomas Cook, confined in the jail of Mullingar, from custody, with bail. He could not now help expressing his astonishment at the noble marquis's contradiction, and of stating that in his opinion such a course of proceeding was not calculated to facilitate public business.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said he did not see any thing so extraordinary in the step he had taken. On the occasion to which the noble marquis referred he spoke from a memorandum in his own hand-writing, which he then held in his hand, expressive both of his intention and of what he did, which was, that if the man should behave himself well for two months, that he should then be discharged upon giving security. He did behave well, and in a petition presented to him at the expiration of that period, he stated that he was prepared to give security, himself in £20, and two others in £10 each. Such securities were requested to be taken, and the man ordered to be liberated. He (the noble marquis) had never known an instance in which such an order to take security had not been attended to, although, as the noble marquis seemed so certain that there had been an omission there, he could not take upon himself to say there really had not been.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH wished to know from the noble marquis if he knew when it would be convenient for the Irish office to produce papers which he had moved for respecting the transactions at Mullingar?

The Marquis of NORMANBY could only say that he had sent for the papers.

The Earl of ABERDEEN wished to know if all the papers respecting the war in the East would be laid on the table?

Lord MELBOURNE answered in the affirmative.

Earl RIPON put a question to the same effect.

Lord MELBOURNE replied, that the papers to be laid before the house would contain a full statement of all the circumstances of the case, and of all that had taken place.

In answer to a question from the Marquis of NORMANBY,

Earl RODEN said, the object of the motion which he intended to make on Thursday was to procure a committee of inquiry into the state of crime in Ireland, and the causes of that crime.

Lord DUNCANNON stated, in answer to the Earl of Mountcashel, that the Irish poor law amendment act which had just received the royal assent, would remove the doubts which existed as to the right of parties whose property extended into more than one electoral district, to vote for the two districts.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL presented a petition from Cork, against the repeal of the corn laws.—Adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, March 18.

Mr. LUCAS presented a petition from Ulster, praying that Presbyterian soldiers might have an opportunity of attending chapels of their own persuasion.

Mr. G. EVANS presented petitions from Limerick, against any alteration of the corn laws. Also, a petition from Dublin, in favour of the vote by ballot.

Mr. BLENNERHASSETT presented a petition from the county of Kerry, in favour of the existing corn laws.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN presented two petitions from Limerick praying for the full benefits of the union.

Colonel PERCEVAL presented petitions from Roscommon against any grant for national education in Ireland. Also petitions from different parts of Ireland in favour of the promotion of railroads in that country.

Mr. F. FRENCH presented a petition from certain landowners of Connaught, praying that the benefit of railway communication might be extended to that province.

In answer to a question from Lord ASHLEY,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he proposed to take the army estimates on Friday next, and also the army and navy estimates the Monday following; therefore, no one of these bills, to which the noble lord alluded, would be brought forward before the Easter holidays. With respect to the factory bill, he proposed to take it on Friday, the 12th of April, and the ecclesiastical duties and revenues bill, on Monday, the 15th of April.

Sir R. PEEL wished to impress upon the attention of her Majesty's government the necessity of legislating with respect to Canada during the present session.

In answer to a question put by Sir JAMES GRAHAM,

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. M'Neile had applied for leave to come home in the course of last year, and he intended to do so whenever the state of the public service would enable him. When the state of the discussion with the government led him to retire from the Persian territory, he left on the frontiers a Charge d'Affaires, who was instructed to remain there, to await any communications which he might receive from the Persian government, and transmit them to the English government. Therefore the Charge d'Affaires was in a position in which he would be enabled to carry on any communications with the Persian Government, with a view to the adjustment of the differences which existed.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE, in answer to a question by Sir J. Graham, said that it was not intended to lay on the table before Easter certain documents relative to the Governor-General of India.

In answer to a question from Mr. LUCAS,

Mr. F. FRENCH said he could not consent to postpone his motion respecting Irish railways till after Easter.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply,

Mr. ATTWOOD rose and proceeded to contend that the navy was in a state of inefficiency. The hon. member concluded by moving—"That it be an instruction to the committee to reconsider the vote of 34,165 men for the navy, and say whether it was right to increase the number under the present circumstances of the country."

Sir JOHN TYRRELL, after an inquiry from the Speaker, said he would second the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought it incompetent for any but a member of the government to propose an increase.

Mr. HUME and Sir R. PELL expressed themselves of the same opinion.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the house went into a committee of supply.

Lord HOWICK took a vote on account for the land forces.

Mr. C. WOOD took some votes for pensions on account of the navy estimates.

CORN LAWS—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the corn laws was then resumed.

It was commenced by Mr. FIELDEN, who, in an almost inaudible voice, contended for a repeal.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN was desirous of a fixed duty, which he wished to settle at twelve shillings per quarter.

Sir J. TYRRELL condemned the statement made at an Irish meeting by Mr. O'Connell, that these laws were the eye-teeth of the aristocracy, which ought to be drawn. There had been, in Sir John's judgment, no censure on the Reform Bill so severe as the proposal of the manufacturers that counsel might be heard at the bar to provide arguments which they themselves, the members elected under the reform act, were unable to furnish. They too who so loudly condemned the monopoly of the landlords, had themselves established, with the surplus of their capital, the most grinding monopoly ever beheld—the railroads, which were now cutting up the face of every county.

Mr. BENETT considered the question to be one of wages; the reduction of wages was the object of the proposal. It was a reduction which would sacrifice the labourers by hundreds of thousands. Gentlemen must not suppose it a light matter to throw what they call poor lands out of cultivation; were they aware that these are the lands which employ the greatest number of labourers?

Mr. O'CONNELL said, he had never used the phrase imputed to him by Sir John Tyrell. Eye-teeth were symbols of wisdom: he never thought of extracting these from the landed aristocracy. That aristocracy were only seeking profit for themselves at the expense of the working classes. He wished for free trade, not only in corn, but in all commodities. The "wisdom of our ancestors" was the monopoly principle—that of robbing one another to make the nation rich. Look at Italy. The Roman government had tried monopoly with infinite injury. Tuscany, on the other hand, had adopted the principle of free trade, and greatly thriven by it. Much profession had been made of friendship to Ireland; but no man ought to be so much her friend as himself, who was her hired servant, the only man ever paid by a nation; not, he would say, by a government, but by the people themselves (Not the only man; as much may be said of every ranter who preaches from a tub, and of every mummer who takes a benefit.) There could be no alteration of the law which would make the condition of the Irish labourers worse, but their condition might be bettered if manufacturers were introduced into their country. Even now manufactures were the great resource of her population, who left their homes, and came to the great towns of England by thousands to work in the fabric of goods. Unless this repeal were granted, there would soon be a movement in England. It was averted for the present, only by the insanity and wickedness of the Chartists.

Lord SANDON animadverted upon the various protections given to the manufacturing interests which they would hardly be willing to resign. Mr. O'Connell, he thought was making a strange sacrifice of Ireland—that great agricultural country, to whom the market of England must surely be a benefit, if it would be a benefit to Russia and Poland. No case had been made for withdrawing protection from agriculture: and the ministers who asked the house to go into committee were unprepared with any plan to be there discussed.

Mr. HARVEY said, that the motion ought to have been for inquiry, not merely into the state of these laws, but into the state of the nation, of which the real grievance, he said, was taxation. Free trade in his opinion, would little improve the condition either of the manufacturing or of the agricultural labourers. The motion did but propagate and foster a delusion; for in the present state of our finances we could not run the race of manufacture against foreigners.

After this extraordinary conclusion of a very long speech, Mr. HINDLEY, Mr. DENNISTOUN, Mr. SANFORD, and Mr. JAMES, addressed each a few sentences to the House, who endured, rather than listened to them, judging it better, at any price, to finish the debate that night, than to permit another adjournment. Mr. Villiers replied, and the house at length divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 147, the numbers being 342 and 195.

The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, March 19.

Several petitions for and against the corn laws, the beer bill, and church extension in Scotland, were presented.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Earl ABERDEEN put some questions with respect to the war in the east. He thought the affairs of Persia did not wear an auspicious aspect. He wished to know the causes which had led to the war in Affghanistan, for at present they were quite in the dark about it. He thought the statement of the Governor-General upon the subject required explanation. The noble lord then moved for some papers on the subject.

Lord MELBOURNE said there was nothing with respect to the state of Persia which did not warrant the hope of an amicable adjustment. As to the latter questions, he hoped that the noble lord would furnish him with the list of papers he wanted, that he might consult with the proper department. He therefore hoped the noble lord would not press his motion at present; he deprecated such motions for mere party purposes.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had a right to have full information on the subject.

The Duke of WELLINGTON wished to know if it was the intention of the government to lay on the table the instructions given to Mr. Ellis.

Lord MELBOURNE answered in the affirmative.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH also wished to have some further information on the subject.

A desultory conversation then took place relative to the proclamation of the Governor-General of India, and the conversation then dropped, the notice for papers not being pressed.

The house adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, March 19.

Sir T. FREMANTLE presented a petition against the return of Mr. Ewart for the borough of Wigan.

An Hon. MEMBER inquired whether the militia had been called out.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the militia had not been called out.

Colonel PERCEVAL begged to ask the noble lord the Secretary for the Home Departments why, in the renewed commission for the formation of railways in Ireland, certain provisions had been left out which enabled persons to invest private property in such undertakings?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was not right to enter into the question on the first commission, and it was therefore omitted in the second.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. J. GRATTAN brought forward his motion for returns respecting the national board of education in Ireland.

Mr. F. FRENCH seconded the motion.

Lord MORPETH did not object to the motion.

After a long discussion, the returns were ordered.

FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

A debate which lasted for some hours, then arose on Lord Sandon's motion for various papers relating to the French blockade of the Mexican ports. The subject was introduced in a speech by his lordship, who dwelt upon the futility and injustice of the French demands, both as to Buenos Ayres and as to Mexico. Ministers took no step with the French government till August; and it was not till December that any ship of war arrived for the protection of British commerce. In favour of the Americans who had armed vessels the blockade had been relaxed, both inward and outward. It seemed to have been instituted not merely for its ostensible objects, but in order, as in the case of Algiers, to found a permanent settlement for France. The noble lord concluded by moving for the correspondence of ministers with the merchants and with the French government.

Lord PALMERSTON had no objection to produce the correspondence with the merchants, but declined to give the negociations with France, which it might be detrimental to the very object of them to publish. He agreed in the general principles stated by Lord Sandon; on the individual application of them he had consulted the legal advisers of the crown throughout the whole of these transactions. Practically, he considered that a state of hostility existed; the warning of the Admiral, that unless certain conditions were complied with, his squadron must interfere, was a declaration of war. No minister had been more anxious than himself for the protection of commerce; he deemed it no duty of his to aid or to vindicate France. But he thought it inexpedient in general to censure foreign governments in parliament: it produced irritation, and injured the interests of England—though he was willing to admit that in the present case the British interests, involved in the act of France, made the right of comment by members of the British Parliament a very fair one (hear, hear.) There was no intention, however, on the part of France to accomplish a permanent settlement on the soil of Mexico. Of this he had full and satisfactory assurances. The noble mover had blamed the government for not having had a larger force, and for not having taken a higher tone. Could we have gone to war for the prevention of this blockade? If not, the large force and the high tone would come to nothing. We had now, indeed, despatched a large force; but it was designed only to give moral weight to our efforts.

Dr. LUSHINGTON considered the demands and pretences of France unjustifiable—above all, the demand to compel a commercial treaty, which every nation is free to concede or to refuse at its pleasure. The grounds of the blockade were untenable. France, if she wished to distress the commerce of Great Britain, might at this rate blockade the coasts of the whole civilized world. It was fit, undoubtedly, that ministers should make the strongest representations to France on the subject; and to infer that they had not done so was an injustice, when the public interest prevented them from producing their negotiations in their own vindication.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON read a letter from a merchant at Vera Cruz, lamenting the deserted state of the British interests there. The Americans had three ships of war there stationed; the British not one—only a miserable packet to represent this country.

Lord ELLIOT trusted that this motion, and the opinions now publicly expressed, would strengthen ministers in their discussion with the French government.

Sir R. PEEL said Lord Palmerston's argument against sending a competent force and taking a dignified tone, went to show that there was no use either in a navy or in an ambassador. We had 180 pendants, which he had thought were for the protection of British commerce. It was pleaded that the Commodore might have sent a detachment, but that was a delicate discretion for an officer to assume; one would like to know what were his instructions from the Admiralty. When the bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa began, the British in Vera Cruz were induced, in that alarm, to quit their homes (hear, hear). Here was a case in which British ships might have rendered great assistance if British ships had been off the town and this without giving any possible umbrage to the blockading force. If ships were of no use then why had they been sent now?

After some further discussion,

Lord SANDON expressed his willingness to agree to the suggestion of the noble lord, and withdrew his motion.

The resolutions of the committee of supply of yesterday were brought up and agreed to.

Lord MORPETH brought up the report of the tithe compositions (Ireland) arrears bill, which was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

CARLOW—TUESDAY.

Shortly after three o'clock this day the commission was opened here by Chief Justice Doherty, when the following grand jury were re-sworn:—

Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., foreman; Henry Bruen, Thos. Bunbury, John Dawson Ducket, George R. Keogh, W. R. Stewart, Walter Blackney, Philip Bagnel, J. Butler, Robert Clayton Browne, John Alexander, Henry Faulkner, John Whelan, R. Eustace, Thomas Tench Vigors, Horace Rochfort, Wm. Ducket, Wm. Garrett, John Watson, J. H. Eustace, Harmond H. Cowper, Thomas H. Watson, and Pilsworth Whelan, Esqrs.; William F. Tighe, Esq., high sheriff.

There are thirty persons for trial altogether, but eleven of that number are charged with homicide. The other offences are of a trivial and ordinary character.

Judith Murphy was indicted for passing a bad shilling.

The jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty.

The unfortunate woman exclaimed, when she heard the verdict, "Oh! your lordship will consider that I have four small children, without a father."

His lordship said he would also have to consider that she had been twice before convicted of a similar offence.

IRISH OUTRAGES—GOVERNMENT REWARDS.

From December 1, 1837, to February 20, 1839, the enormous sum of THIRTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY POUNDS!!! was offered as rewards by Government for the discovery and apprehension of 186 murders, homicides, &c., &c. Of these, the official returns produced before Parliament state, that only *eight* rewards *were claimed and paid, and one hundred and seventy-eight*, of course, remained UNCLAIMED!—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.

The Tullamore correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post* writes:—

"There is a man at present giving some information respecting the murder. The consequence is, that there are great numbers arrested, and who, I am told, are fully committed. One of Odlum's drivers, a man formerly in Mr. Scully's employment, has this day been arrested when leaving the hotel with the boat, and I am told is just now committed. I believe there is every chance of the whole affair soon coming to light."

MARRIAGE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT AND LORD MELBOURNE.

The preliminaries of the marriage of Lord Melbourne and the Duchess Kent are, it is said, finally settled! The union is expected to take place in June. The Duchess of Kent will be 53 on the 17th of next August—Lord Melbourne was 60 on the 15th instant.—*Globe.*

A fire broke out on Tuesday night, in the rere of Mr. Michl. Whites, in Castle-street, Nenagh. The out-houses being thatched were speedily consumed. Little further damage occurred than the destruction of one or two thatched offices.

The substitution of a fixed salary of £135 a-year for mail-coach-guards in lieu of all fees and perquisites from passengers, is now extended generally to this country, and a departure from the regulation by accepting any present or gratuity whatever, will subject the party to dismissal. On the Limerick and Cork road, guards Whelan and Dean are placed under the new allowance, and on the Limerick and Galway line, coach-guards, Toole and Webb.

The contract for conveying H. M. mails from this country to North America is taken by the "Mining Association" for seven years, at £55,000 per annum. The steamers are to start once a fortnight. Contract to commence on the 1st of May.

Mrs. Catherine Coyle, wife of a respectable citizen in Cork, was tried at the Assizes for firing a pistol at Bridget M'Carthy, and wounding her in the neck. This woman had been intimate with the husband before his marriage with the prisoner, and had borne him children. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

The County Cork Grand Jury passed a resolution requiring all barony constables and deputies to give three day's notice before they proceed to distrain.

John Kearney tried at Cork assizes for the murder of his wife in Mallow by stabbing her with a chisel in the side, was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Jeremiah Donnelly, for the murder of his wife was also acquitted.

William H. Handcock, Esq. is reported a candidate for Galway, in the event of a vacancy.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	19[illegible]
3 per Cent Consols	92½
3½ per Cent. Stock	99¾
3½ ditto new (1830)	100
3½ do. Debentures	92½

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839.

IMPORTANT FROM AMERICA—MILITARY PREPARATIONS ON THE BORDERS OF CANADA—MESSAGE EXTRAORDINARY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the packet ship *England*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, we have New York papers to the 1st instant inclusive. The contents are highly important. The lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick still asserts his claim to extensive jurisdiction over the whole disputed territory, while the Governor of Maine as firmly asserts his right. Though no hostile rencounter has yet taken place, the preparations on either side are quite warlike. Governor Fairfield had at the latest advice 800 men with several pieces of artillery encamped on the Aroostook, and 1000 more were on their march to join them from Bagnor, while an order had been issued for a supply of 1000 more to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. Sir John Harvey on the other hand was also concentring his forces, having sent 200 men towards the disputed territory, who were to be reinforced by 1000 more. The land agent of the State of Maine, Mr. M'Intyre, and the British Warden, Mr. M'Loughlin have both been liberated.

The most important matter, however is the President's message—its tone it will be seen is most conciliatory; but what of that—supposing that Van Buren were sincere in his amicable intentions, his influence in opposition to the people, were they bent on the conquest of the Canadas, would be of no avail; the tame milk-and-water verbiage of the message is, however, more calculated to encourage an armed resistance than to repress it. A short time must settle the matter at rest one way or the other. A few days will throw considerable light on the subject, and as the Liverpool steamer was to have left New York on the 9th inst. she may be expected momentarily as the bearer of intelligence of the greatest moment.

The discussion in the Senate previous to the delivery of the President's message was conducted by some of the representatives with considerable warmth, it being the opinion of several that a war between the United States and Great Britain was the best way of arranging all matters in dispute.

We cannot concur in the opinion of some of our cotemporaries that a collision between the two countries is averted. With the present imbeciles in power at this side of the Atlantic, and a grasping democracy at the other, things wear anything but a favourable appearance; let us have an effective, honest, and vigorous crew on board the vessel of the state, and Britain may laugh to scorn the banded world! but till then we can be certain of nothing but ruin and disgrace at home and abroad. Proceed we now to the document on which such stress is laid, and let the country judge whether amidst all the honied accents of the President, there does not in his maintaining the undisputed right of the States to the territory in question, lurk something more than meets the eye:—

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I lay before Congress dispatches from his Excellency the Governor of Maine, with enclosures, communicating certain proceedings of the legislature of that state, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

[Here the President recapitulates the events which had taken place in respect to the disputed territory, and the steps taken in consequence by the authorities of Maine and New Brunswick. Mr. Van Buren then proceeds:]

The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recal of the land agent and his party from the disputed territory and the British minister, in making a similar demand upom the government of the United States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interest of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction.

The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note will show the ground taken by the government of the United States upon this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two governments upon this subject has already been communicated to congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have been accidentally overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented.

Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries that correspondence disproves the existance of any such agreement. It shows that the two governments have differed, not in regard to the main question of title to the territory in dispute, but with difference also to the right of jurisdiction, and the fact of the actual exercise of it in different portions thereof. Always aiming at an amicable adjustment of the dispute, both parties have entertained and repeatedly urged upon each other a desire that each should exercise its rights, whatever it considered them to be, in such a manner as to avoid collision, and allay, to the greatest practicable extent the excitement likely to grow out of controversy. It was in pursuance of such an understanding that Maine and Massachusetts, upon the remonstrance of Great Britain, desisted from making sales of lands, and general government from the construction of a projected military road in a portion of the territory of which they claimed to have enjoyed the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain, on her part, in deference to a similar remonstrance from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the territory in controversy, and also the survey and location of a railroad through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous governments, during the pendency of negociations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so hereafter if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of conciliation and forbearance. If it shall be found, as there is now reason to apprehend, that there is in the modes of constructing that understanding by the two governments a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that state of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negociation between the two governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the state, as to the duties of the general government. In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the first of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the federal government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the governor of that state of the views of the federal executive, in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the federal government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognised, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire in the nature of an arbitration, and that in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain, to refer the decision of the question to a third power.

These are still my views upon the subject, and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the settlement of the controversy, or to cause the military power of the federal government to be brought in aid of the State of Maine, in any attempt to effect that object by a resort to force.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided by the constitution as having occurred, on the happening of which a state has the right to call for the aid of the federal government to repel invasion.

I have expressed to the British minister near this government a confident expectation that the agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released, and to the Governor of Maine that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the province of New Brunswick. I have also recommended, that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine from an apprehension of a collision with the government or people of the British province, will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.

I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be seasonably realised. The parties more immediately interested cannot but perceive that an appeal to arms, under existing circumstances, will not only prove fatal to their present interests, but would postpone, if not defeat, the attainment of the main objects which they have in view. The very incidents which have recently occurred will necessarily awaken the governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute, by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the two nations is daily and imminently endangered. This expectation is further warranted by the general forbearance which has hitherto characterised the conduct of the government and people from both sides of the line. In the uniform patriotism of Maine, her attachment to the union, her respect for the wishes of the people of her sister states, of whose interest in her welfare she cannot be unconscious, and in the solicitude felt by the country at large for the preservation of peace with our neighbours, we have a strong guarantee that she will not disregard the request that has been made of her.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the legislature should be drawn to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and to invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 26th February, 1839.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that on the 27th ult., the President sent to the House of Representatives copies of several other documents which he had received from the Governor of Maine. Accompanying these was an important memorandum from Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, and Mr. H. J. Fox, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. This document sets forth, that the British authorities considered that it had been understood and agreed between the two governments, that the territory in dispute should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction till the final settlement of the boundary question. The United States Government not having so understood it, a complete understanding, say the subscribers, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the two governments. The memorandum contains an agreement that her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel, by force, the armed party on the Aroostook river, but that the Governor of Maine shall withdraw his force beyond the bounds of the disputed territory; if future necessity arise for dispersing or punishing trespassers &c. &c., or protecting public property, the operations shall be conducted in concert between the two governments. The document contains some further stipulations of but minor importance as regards the immediate peace of the two states, but indispensable as regard ulterior measures. The President communicated to the house that, as the British minister acted without specific authority from his Government, it would be observed, that this memorandum had but the force of a recommendation to the provincial authorities and to the Government of the State.

CORN LAWS—TRIUMPH FOR IRELAND.

We refer with pleasure to the result of Monday night's debate in the Commons, when Mr. Villiers's motion on the Corn Laws was thrown out by a majority of 147.

The ball and supper given by the officers belonging to the depot of the 68th Light Infantry was, we understand, marked by elegance of design, and splendor of arrangement. Its being, as regards the press, entirely exclusive, we are unable to enter further into detail, than merely to say that report speaks highly of the urbane demeanour and polite attention of the hosts.

At the Petty Sessions, yesterday, the case of "Reddy v. Thompson" was postponed to Thursday next.

Alexander Richard Pope, Esq., has, by royal authority, been appointed a public notary for the city of Waterford.

Rule of Court, Spring Assizes, 1839, for South Riding, Tipperary.

To be executed, 2; to be transported for life, 2; ditto for 14 years, 2; ditto for 10 years, 1; ditto for 7 years, 6; to be imprisoned for two years, 4; ditto for 18 months, 1; ditto for 16 months, 1; ditto for one year, 10; ditto for nine months, 1; ditto for eight months, 1; ditto for six months, 8; ditto for three months, 1; ditto for one week, 1. Total 42. To remain to abide their trial at next Assizes, 15.

KILKENNY ASSIZES,—TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

CITY COURT.

At 9 o'clock this morning Judge Crampton took his seat on the Bench, and immediately proceeded with the appeals lying over from the previous evening, which occupied the Court till 1 o'clock, when *John Martin* was placed at the bar charged with forging and uttering a certain paper, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Patrick Martin of Jerpoint Abbey, in the county of Kilkenny.

It appeared in evidence that the deceased died on the 31st of March, 1834, in the jail of Kilkenny, where he had been confined for debt for three years: That immediately after his death the prisoner, John Martin, who was his illegitimate son, proceeded to Jerpoint with some others and attempted forcibly to expel his wife, Mary Martin, from the house and lands, for which offence some of them were afterwards tried and convicted and suffered imprisonment. The deceased had given 18 acres of the land to his son, the prisoner, previous to his imprisonment, and was in possession at the time of his father's death. He did not pay up the head rent, and the widow brought an ejectment against him for the recovery of possession of these lands. In 1838 the prisoner went to the Registry Office of the diocese of Ossory, and swore to his Will, which purported to be made on the 8th of March, 1834, and took out letters of Administration, and, armed with this authority, proceeded to Jerpoint, and attempted to take possession of the house and property; The deceased had no children by his widow.

Four witnesses swore positively that the signature, Pat. Martin, was not written by the deceased, and had no resemblance to his hand writing, and the water mark on the Will bore date 1837, and therefore could not be written and signed in 1834.

For the prisoner a witness was called, who swore he was in jail for debt for twelve months of the time Patrick Martin was there and that he told him he had made his Will; that he left the jail six months previous to Mr. Martin's death; that he knew a person in the jail named Flinn, who was one of the three witnesses to the Will, and that a person whose name he could not tell, told him at a fair in the Co. Kilkenny that Flinn was dead.

Neither of the other two persons whose names were subscribed as witnesses to the Will were accounted for.

Judge Crampton shortly charged the jury, who, without leaving the box, or the least hesitation, found the prisoner *Guilty.*

He was immediately sentenced to seven years' transportation.

COUNTY COURT.

John Shore and *Thomas Willoughby*, were charged with the murder of Mr. Henry O'Reilly, on the night of the 9th of October last, near Castlecomer. Willoughby was acquitted, and Shore found Guilty of Manslaughter, but recommended to mercy by the jury. The account of the melancholy transaction, which we published at the time, was fully borne out on the trial.

A sale of the estates and life policies in the matter of R. Delacour, late banker, Mallow, will take place next month.

Lord Cosmo Russell, who is a Lieutenant in the 93d Highlanders, stationed in Dublin, is appointed one of Lord Ebrington's Aides-de-Camp.

Baron Fortescue will hold his first levee as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the Castle during the Easter holidays.

The Thurles races commence on Wednesday, the 3d of April.

Lord and Lady Leitrim are about returning from Italy to Ireland. Orders have been received to prepare their residence at Killadoon, county of Kildare, for their reception.

The Earl of Devon and his third son, the Hon. Charles Courtenay, are at present at the Courtenay estates, Newcastle, having arrived there on Tuesday last, on a visit to their Irish estates in the county Limerick.

The revised Pension List has made its appearance, and the entire sum to be annually provided for out of the Civil List amounts to £130,635.

The Athboy mills were totally consumed by fire on Saturday morning.

A Loan Fund Society is about being established at Mountrath; the sum of £1,500 has been already subscribed for that purpose.

The Bishop of Cashel is gone to Dublin. At his final departure from his late diocese, the venerable prelate made a distribution of potatoes to the poor of Killaloe, to the amount of £100; at this season of the year no present could be more acceptable to their families.

Mr. Wyse, M.P., has paired off with Lord Dungannon till after the recess.

Both houses of parliament will adjourn from Wednesday, the 27th instant, to Monday, the 8th of April.

In consequence of several members of the Limerick Club having been too late to subscribe to the ball about to take place in that city, they intend giving a splendid Masquerade and fancy ball shortly after the former one comes off.

Mr. William P. Newsom's store in Robert-street, Limerick, was robbed of several cases of tin on Friday night.

A great many of the sons of St. Patrick were locked up in the Nenagh Bridewell on Sunday evening, for rioting—they attacked the keeper, beat him most unmercifully, deprived him of his pistols, and but for the prompt interference of the police they would have rescued the prisoners from jail.

On Sunday a thatched out-office belonging to Mr. Philip Walshe, malster and brewer, of Wexford, took fire; the roof and thatch were consumed, but no other part of his property was injured—unfortunately, however, the fire communicated to some houses adjacent, and which were destroyed. They belonged to very poor persons; a subscription has been entered into for the sufferers.

The St. Patrick's fair, Wexford, on Monday, was indifferently attended. The sale was rather dull throughout, though tolerably high prices were held up. Few pig buyers or purchasers of other stock attended, but this may be accounted for, from the number of other fairs held in the county on the same day, viz., at Taghmon, Ramsgrange, New Ross, Monamolin, and Kilteely.

A servant of Mr. Matthew Gilbert's, Castle Lake, county Tipperary, was so dreadfully beaten on Sunday night by three men that his life is in danger.

Lord Donoughmore will take the chair at the annual meeting of the Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society in Clonmel, the 4th of April.

On Saturday last, as a young man, named Ryan, a road contractor, and another person, a quarry-man, were engaged in blasting a large rock on the road side in the neighbourhood of Windgap, county Tipperary, and while in the act of ramming down the charge, the iron instrument used for that purpose unfortunately caused the powder to ignite—an immediate explosion took place, and, melancholy to relate, both men were killed on the spot; their bodies were dreadfully mangled.

On the evening of Saturday, the remainder of the prisoners that are to take trial at Nenagh, were brought from Clonmel under an escort of the 88th Regiment. On giving them up to the authorities at Nenagh, two of the principal delinquents were missing, and no one could tell any thing about them farther than that they surely had been marched into the town. They were most daring characters, brothers named Murphy; the most notorious of the two was fortunately re-captured by the police.

A stevadore was murdered on one of the quays at Limerick last Saturday.

A few days back, the Rev. Mr. Costelloe, P.P., of Abington, near Limerick, was attacked by a portion of the "finest peasantry" on his way home from the county assizes, and narrowly escaped being made a subject for the coroner's meditations; the reverend gentleman having received on the occasion some striking proofs of the tranquillity of the county, which he had stated, as a witness before the court in a criminal case, to be in a most happy state, and so civilized and christianized that there was no danger of molestation in it either by day or night! The *schoolmaster* was abroad however to convince him of his *ignorance?* respecting the criminal statistics of his flock.

On Monday and Tuesday, 1500 guineas were distributed at the Court-house, in Longford, to a large number of poor labourers, principally Protestants, at the rate of six guineas each, under the will of the late Mr. Thomas Charleton, by Thomas Auchmuty, Esq., of Newpark, near Rathdown, the Agent.

At the sale of some household goods of the late Mr. Wyse, of Cork, a few days since, an egg stand was knocked off for 30s, which all present supposed to be plated. Next day, on closer examination, while cleaning up the article for use, the fortunate buyer found it to be of solid silver, and worth as many pounds as he gave shillings for it.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Board having decided on founding six new Sizarships, three will be added at the next Trinity examinations, and three in the following year. Two will be given to the best answerers in the science for the Junior Freshman year, and in the entrance course for pensioners; and one to the best answerer in the Hebrew Grammar and first twelve Psalms in the Hebrew, and in the entrance course for pensioners.

At Clonmel Assizes, an uncle was brought to justice by his nephew in the Bansha murder case, and sentenced to be hanged. John Slattery is the culprit and John Long the approver.

Henry Townsend, Esq. Sub-Inspector of Police in Clare, has been ordered to Armagh, and is to be replaced by Mr. Browne. Mr. Townsend has been stationed in the former county for 17 years.

On Sunday last, James Sexton, Esq., one of the city Limerick Sheriffs, received so severe a fall from his horse, that his life is considered in danger.

The Earl of Clarendon has left Madrid for England. He made his arrangements privately, to avoid being robbed or seized as a hostage, worthy of being ransomed from the Brigands who infest the road to Paris. The Russian Ambassador was seized not long since, and had to requite his captors.

New potatoes are at present selling, in the Covent garden market, London.

The *St. David* steamer from Warrenpoint, arrived at Liverpool on Monday after a most stormy voyage. Three deck passengers died of cold and exposure, several washed overboard, and the whole of the cattle were thrown over.

A few days since, as a man named Martin Creary was on his way home from Roscrea to Kilcamestha, he was waylaid by a man who struck him with a loaded whip, with which he continued to beat him until he left him for dead. The only cause assigned for this outrage, is Creary's having prosecuted a notorious character, at the last Sessions of Abbeyleix, for having attacked his house, and for which 12 months' imprisonment was awarded. Creary is upwards of 60 years of age.

As the Dublin and Limerick Mail Coach, was passing through the "Murderer's Hollow" near the Curragh of Kildare, on Monday night week, it came nearly in contract with a common car full of armed men, after passing a short distance, five shots were discharged at the Guard, in rapid succession, but fortunately without effect.

Last week, the house of James Riall, Esq. of Moglass, near Fethard, county Tipperary, was attacked by an armed party, and fired into. A threatening notice was also left at the house.

On the same day a threatening notice was served on Dr. Ryan, in the same county; the only assignable cause is, that he lately took some lands.

MINISTERIAL UNANIMITY.—What a close union and mutual respect must exist among our Whig Ministers, when the Premier denounced the sentiments of several of his colleagues, on the subject of the corn laws, as "the wildest dream that ever entered the mind of man!"—*Morning Herald.*

The new French ministry has been at length formed. It is as follows:—

Marshal Soult	War and President.
Thiers	Foreign Affairs.
Passy	Interior.
Humann	Finance.
Dupin	Justice and Religion.
Duperre	Marine.
Dufaure	Commerce.
Sauzet	Public Works.
Villemain	Public Instruction.

The general impression at Paris is, that this Cabinet, formed of elements so repugnant, could not hold many weeks together, even if unmolested. It will, however, be strongly opposed in the Chambers, and feebly, if at all, supported by either Court or people.—*Standard.*

THE CHURCH

The Bishop of Killaloe preaches at Christ Church, Cork, on to-morrow, for the South Infirmary, containing 100 patients.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Ludlow Tonson, Bishop of Killaloe, will preach his first sermon in the Cathedral of that See on Easter Sunday.

By the direction of the Commissioners of land revenue, Clergymen by whom arrears of Crown rent are due, will be allowed when paying each gale or year of the current crown rent, to pay in addition thereto, a gale or year of the outstanding arrear, until the amount now due by each shall be liquidated.

The Protestants of Carrick-on-Suir have presented their Vicar, the Rev. W. R. Sandys, a purse of £60, his income for the last 15 years to support a family, being only that sum annually!

The attempted dismissal of Dr. Vignoles is extraordinary; he will resist it. The situation has not been considered a removable one. He holds under the same kind of warrant as his predecessors, which gives him the right to hold, during good behaviour. There have been but two persons in the office for the last 40 years during the successive changes of administration. Even if the Lord Lieutenant could remove him, he scarcely should do such an ungracious thing, when Dr. Vignoles refused some valuable preferment from different Lords Lieutenant.

To the estimates of the church requisites for the year commencing Easter, 1839, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland have deemed it necessary to append a notice that they will not replace any article which may be stolen from Churches after the publication of such caution, and to recommend the Clergy to bring all articles for Church use to their own houses.

LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.—Two wagers are said to be depending—one, that Lord Ebrington will never set foot in Dublin Castle as Viceroy—the other, that if he does, he will not remain there six weeks!—*Morning Herald.*

Lord Glenelg is to have the pension held by Lord Auckland previously to his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India. The pension, if we mistake not, is £2,000 a-year.

On Sunday morning, near the terminus of the Birmingham railway, at Euston grove, a police constable in the company's employ named Turner, was found in his watch-box frozen to death.

The hat trade is brisker in the North of England than it has been for 10 years past.

Twenty brigs are expected to be commissioned for the purpose of putting down all further slave dealing under the Portuguese flag.

The whole collection of monkeys in the Zoological gardens at Birmingham were burnt to death by the overheating of the stoves.

The disputed territory between Lower Canada and the state of Maine, is nearly a third of the extent of Ireland, but nearly uninhabited.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD J. RUSSELL.—It has been currently reported in Exeter to-day, that information has been received from an authentic source, that Lord John Russell has not only tendered his resignation, but that he has positively declared he will not continue in office a week after Easter.—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.*

Great exertion is made to induce Chief Justice Bushe to retire from the Bench, and in addition to the usual pension, a peerage is offered.

Mr. Taylor, late of the National Bank, is about to establish a branch of the Union Bank of London, in Cork.

Mr. Thomas Delany, of Roscrea, threatens Mr. Sheil with an address from the freeholders of Tipperary, to resign his seat. He charges the Hon. gentleman with avoiding discussions and sculking from divisions.

The Cork Grand Jury refused to carry out the resolution of their predecessors last Assizes, to reduce the High Constables' salary to 6d in the pound.

Baron Richards ordered the salaries of the High Constable of Cork to be stopped, on account of the bad attendance of jurors in court.

The Duke of Devonshire has been at Malta to pay his respects to Queen Adelaide.

TO BE LET,
From the 25th MARCH next,

THE HOUSE on the ADELPHI, at present occupied by Mr. EDWARD ELLIOTT. A LEASE will be given if required.
Apply to the Rev. WM. McCANCE.
Waterford, Feb. 21, 1839.

TO BE LET,

THE LARGE CORN STORES in SUIR-STREET, at present occupied by SIMON MAX PROSSOR, and also the SMALL CORN STORES adjoining, at present occupied by JOHN SCOTT.
Immediate possession of both these premises can be given if requisite.
Apply to T. HANDCOCK STRANGMAN,
MARY-STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE.

PECULIARLY worthy the attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, Housekeepers, and others—of a large consignment of BRITISH PLATE AND SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS, intended for exportation, detained under peculiar circumstances, and now submitted for unreserved Sale
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART,
90, CUSTOM HOUSE, QUAY,
On TUESDAY next, the 26th day of MARCH inst.,
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
130 Cruet Frames of every size and shape, with richly Embossed and Chased Silver Edges, handles and feet furnished with Cut Glass Castors; Pickle Glasses and Soy Cruets.
20 Liquor Stands, Embossed Silver Edges, and Cut Glass Bottles.
30 Coffee Pots, Chased Silver Edges.
30 Tea ditto, ditto.
30 Sugar Bowls, ditto, Gilt inside.
30 Cream Ewers, ditto, ditto.
10 Pair of Branches, the neatest design, Tulip shape, elaborately Chased Silver Edges, and highly finished.
24 Pair of Candlesticks, Silver Edges, Chased.
36 Pair of Chamber ditto, rich Chased Edges, with Extinguishers, and Snuffers complete.
36 Pair of Snuffers and Trays, latest designs.
36 Pair of Decanter Stands, rich Embossed Silver Edges.
36 Pair of Bottle and Tumble in every variety of pattern.
36 Circular Salvers, elaborate Silver Edges.
WITH A VARIETY OF
Tea Urns, Epergnes, Tea Kettles, Toddy Kettles, Muffiniers, Eggery's, Toast Stands, &c.,
AND IN BRITISH PLATE,
18 Bread Baskets, with solid Silver Edges, ornaments, handles and feet,
60 Dozen of Table Dessert and Tea Spoons,
60 Dozen of Table and Dessert Forks,
30 Dozen of Sauce Ladles,
10 Dozen of Soup Ladles.
All of which must be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers, without any reservation whatsoever.
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, 22 March, 1839.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—at Cardiff, 14th, Mary Jane, Tobin; Three Sisters, M'Grath. At Gloucester, 16th, Pheasant, Fisher. At Neath, Friends, Brown. At London, 18th, Wave, Pugsley.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH SEED OATS AND CHEVALIER BARLEY.

EDWARD LYNCH

NOW offers for Sale
50 Barrels of Holland Oats,
40 do. of Hopetown Oats,
50 do. of Scotch Potatoe ditto,
150 do. of Prime Chevalier Barley.
E. LYNCH returns thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind preference they give him in purchasing at his Shop, Oils, Paints, Colours, Drugs, &c., &c.; also at his Stores, Flour, Bran, Oatmeal, Corn, Sacks, &c., &c.
Commission and Agent Office, Hanover-street.
Waterford, March 23, 1839.

TO ALL IRELAND.
THE ARGUS NEWSPAPER.
MR. WESTMACOTT

VERY respectfully informs his numerous old friends and supporters, the Irish Conservatives, that "THE ARGUS NEWSPAPER, OR BROAD SHEET OF THE EMPIRE," is the largest, the boldest, and the cheapest London Journal (Price Sixpence.) AGENTS for IRELAND, Messrs. JOHNSON, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN; or any Bookseller or Newsvender in the Provinces. The STAMP REPORT proves that "THE ARGUS" already circulates more than any of its contemporaries. 5,500 Weekly. Office, No. 2, Catherine-street, Strand.

ADJOURNED SALE OF BANKRUPT'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, RICHLY CHASED SILVER PLATE, THE UTENSILS OF A BAKERY, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
REMOVED FROM GEORGE'S-STREET AND BALLYCONDRA, BANKRUPT'S LATE RESIDENCE.

In the Matter of JOHN WATERS, A BANKRUPT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Order of his Honor
MR. COMMISSIONER M'CANN,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of MARCH, inst.,
COMMENCING AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART,
90, CUSTOM HOUSE, QUAY,

THE remainder of the Bankrupt's Household Furniture, a Richly Chased Silver Tea Service and other Plate, the usual Utensils of an extensive Bakehouse, and a variety of Farming Implements and other effects, as more particularly enumerated in the Messenger's list and Bankrupt's schedule, catalogues of which may be had of COWER and WOOD, Solicitors, Agents to the Commission and Assignees, LADY-LANE; and also, further particulars known of
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, March 21, 1839.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th,
AND FOLLOWING DAY,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
BY DIRECTION OF THE PROPRIETOR,
DOCTOR HARRIS,
AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT ON THE MALL,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., which is in good order, including Window Curtains and Drapery, in Drab Moreen; Grecian Sofa to match; Mahogany Chairs; Carpets of different sizes; Pianoforte and Music Stool; Circular and Oblong Tables on Pillars and Base; Bronze and Brass Fenders, with Fire Furniture; Bookcase and Stand; an excellent Eight Day Clock; a large quantity of Stair Carpeting; Rods and Oil Cloth; Hall and Sideboard Lamps; Bedsteads, with Moreen and Chintz Hangings; Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c.; Wardrobes; Dressing Tables; Stands and Glasses; some articles of Glass, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, March 22, 1839.

WATCH AND CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 68, MERCHANT'S QUAY,
WATERFORD.
JAMES MORRISON, Proprietor,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the Gentry and the Public that he has laid in Stock of STERLING PLATE, and that he will in future carry on the SILVER SMITH business in connexion with the WATCH and CLOCK Trade.
J. M. takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his numerous customers, who have so liberally supported him since he commenced business, and he hopes the same unremitting attention to any commands he may be favoured with, and moderate charges, &c. will insure to him a continuance of their Patronage.
J. M. is constantly assorted with a Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., which, having purchased for Ready Money, he will dispose of at very small remunerating profits.
N. B.—The highest Price given for old Gold and Silver. Jewellery neatly repaired.

TOY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE.
MRS. MORRISON

RESPECTFULLY announces that she is constantly supplied with a great variety of Foreign and English Toys and Fancy Goods.
German and French Baskets; Reticule Work and Fruit ditto; Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs; Tooth, Nail, Hair, Clothes, and Shaving Brushes; Necklaces; Beads and Bead Needles; Ivory, Coquellee, and Rosewood Pincushions; Pocket Books, Needle Books, and Tablets; French and English Lucifers; Musical, Scotch, and a variety of other Snuff Boxes, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.
March 15, 1839.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

MANAGERS.
Edward Harman, Esq., Chairman.

Charles Boulton, Esq.	Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.	C. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. M.P.
Wm. Burnie, Esq.	The Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
Wm. Campbell, jun., Esq.	Charles Littledale, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.	Henry Littledale, Esq.
John Cockerell, Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.
Thomas Dorrien, jun., Esq.	Charles Pole, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.	Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Charles Bell Ford, Esq.	Brice Pearse, Esq.
Wm. R. Hamilton, Esq.	Brice Pearse, jun., Esq.
Henry Kingscote, Esq.	C. George Thornton, Esq.
	Geo. Smith Thornton, Esq.

MR. HENRY ALCOCK, Agent to the SUN FIRE OFFICE for Waterford and its vicinity begs leave to inform the Public that he is ready to receive instructions for New Insurances, and that the printed Receipts for Premium and Duty on Policies as they become due are ready for delivery.
All persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies fall due at LADY DAY Quarter, are hereby reminded to pay the said Premiums on or before the 9th day of APRIL, 1839, when the fifteen days allowed by this office will expire.

AGENTS.
Wexford—Mr. P. H. Redmond, Notary Public.
New Ross—Mr. Michael O'Brien.
Carrick-on-Suir—Mr. P. J. Hayden.
Dungarvan—Mr. James Kennedy.
Enniscorthy—Mr. John Hinton.
Kilkenny—Mr. Humphry Semple.
Mitchelstown—Mr. Edward O'Brien.
Thurles—Mr. M. Quinlan.
Persons may insure for more years than one by a single payment; and in such cases there will be a discount allowed of five per cent. per Annum, compound interest, on the premium, and duty for every year, except the first.
N.B. This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the Nature of the Risks.
Duty paid by the Sun Fire Office in England and Scotland only:

1835	£129,112
1836	141,300
1837	145,251
1838	151,657

FEVER HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers to the Carrick-on-Suir FEVER HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, will be held at ONE o'Clock, on MONDAY, 25th inst., for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the past year, to elect a new Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact other business.
By order of the Managing Committee,
A. O'RIORDAN, Secretary.
Carrick-on-Suir, 19th March, 1839.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
The YARD situate in BERESFORD STREET,
LATELY OCCUPIED AS A COAL YARD,

CONTAINING 166¾ feet in front, 115 Colebeck-street, 138½ at the rere, by Miss GRANT's Coach Factory, and 71 at the other side, adjoining part of the Factory. There have been upwards of Two Hundred Pounds lately expended on the Premises. It commands an excellent situation for Business, being in an improving part of the City. A good lease can be given.
Application to be made to JAMES R. L. HACKETT, Esq., Waterside; or to Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, 67, Merchants' Quay, Waterford, if by letter, post paid.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
And immediate Possession given,

THAT beautifully situated Cottage, MOUNT ALTO, late in possession of GEORGE IVIE, Esq., with about Ten Acres of LAND, tastefully laid out, together with Gardens and Offices of every description, adjoining the Demesne of Ballyglan, the seat of Sir JOSHUA PAUL, Bart., and commanding an extensive view of the Harbour and River of Waterford.
All applications (if by letter, post-paid) to be made to S. NEWPORT, of Brook lodge, Esq., or CHARLES TANDY, Esq., Solicitor, Waterford.
(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

RIVER SUIR NAVIGATION.
CONTRACTS FOR WORKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DIRECTORS will MEET AT THEIR OFFICE in CARRICK-ON-SUIR, at 12 o'Clock, on the 25th of APRIL next, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the FOLLOWING WORKS:—
Contract, No. 1,—To EXCAVATE a CHANNEL through BROWNS WOOD BANK, River Suir; the length is 500 yards or thereabout, the breadth at base 70 feet.
Contract, No. 2,—To EXCAVATE a CHANNEL from TINHALLA to CARRICK; a distance of about 2,000 yards, the breadth at base 70 feet.
Plans, Sections, Form of Proposals for the above Named Works, are ready for inspection at the Secretary's office, Carrick-on-Suir.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest offer, and security will be required for the due performance of the contract.
A. O'RIORDAN, Secretary.
Suir Navigation Company office, Carrick-on-Suir, 16th March, 1839.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS will meet at the TOLL HOUSE on MONDAY, 1st of APRIL, at ONE o'Clock, to receive Proposals for Letting the Tolls of the Bridge for ONE YEAR, from 1st of MAY next.
Such Persons as are desirous of sending in Proposals will please attend, provided with sufficient Security. A Chairman and Committee will then be elected for the ensuing Year, and a subject decided of which notice was given at last General Meeting. Proprietors wishing to Vote by Proxy are requested to have such properly authenticated and presented by a Proprietor, as none others can be admitted to the Meeting.
WILLIAM BELL, Chairman.

POOR LAWS.

NOTICE.

MR. O'DONOGHUE, ASSISTANT POOR LAW COMMISSIONER, begs to inform the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land within the undermentioned Baronies and Parishes of the Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny, and of the County of the City of Waterford, that he will attend at the TOWN HALL, Waterford, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, to explain the application of the Poor Law to the district, its proposed extent and Electoral Divisions.

County of Waterford	Baronies of Gaultier, and Middlethird, and the parishes of Rosmire, Kilbarry-Meaden, and Monksland.
County of the City of Waterford.	
County of Kilkenny.	Parishes of Rathpatrick, Kilcollom, Kilmakevogue, Kilbride, Dunkitt, Gaulskill, Rosinan, Kilbeacon, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Rathcairn, Ullid, Kilmalon, Aglish, Portnescully, Arderra, Polarone, Ballytarsney.

Waterford, March 20, 1839.

GENTLEMEN AND INHABITANTS OF WATERFORD, AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

GILLHAM, RYAN, & Co.
HAT MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce that their Establishment at
NO. 100, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD,
HAS THIS DAY OPENED.
The Stock now ready for inspection comprises an extensive variety of
Gentlemen's Beaver, Paris and Best London Hats.
Ladies Beaver, and Paris Riding Hats.
Clerical, Gossamer, and Farmers' Hats.
Shooting, Riding, and Livery Hats.
Middle and Low Priced, Beaver and Silk Hats.
Children's and Boys Beaver, Spanish Paris and Tilbury Hats.
Cloth, Fur and Fancy Caps and Bonnets.
The Business of this Establishment will be conducted on the same liberal and honourable principles that have secured for the proprietors the trade of most of the large Cities and Towns in the Empire. The Best Goods of their several descriptions will be kept, the very lowest price charged, and the Sales exclusively for Cash. Every advantage which as Manufacturers and Capitalists the Proprietors possess will be exerted to secure the support of all classes of the community.
The Stock of Gentlemen's BEST LONDON HATS, price 21s, in elegance of style and quality CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and contains a variety of Fashionable New Shapes, now worn in London.
100, Custom-House Quay, Waterford, March 11, 1839.
And at Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin, Limerick, and Cork.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR Acres of FERTILE LAND, in the Counties of WATERFORD and LIMERICK, comprising the KNOCKANEGLAWN, BOGHADOON, BALLOBONET, COOLNASMEARE, BALLYNEETY, and KILLADANGAN Estates, situate near the Town and Port of DUNGARVAN.
Also, the CASTLE MILLS, KILLEA, BALLYKNOCK, RHINECREW ABBEY, and BALLYCONDON Estates, situate near the Town and Port of YOUGHAL,
And Several ESTATES, situate at and near the town of KILMALLOCK,
IN 28 LOTS.
By Auction, at GRESHAM'S Hotel, in Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 18th of April, 1839, at ONE o'Clock,
By Mr. THOMAS HAWKES.
Printed particulars with Maps may be had, at 5s each, (to be returned to purchasers) of Messrs. M. Barrington and Son, Solicitors, Dublin; of Thomas Foley, Esq., Solicitor, Tourtane, near Lismore; Thomas Weldon, Esq., Riversfield, near Kilmallock; Messrs. Foster and Evans, 28, John-street, Bedford Row, London; of the Auctioneer, Williton, Somerset; at the offices of Messrs. Sewell and Newport, Isle of Wight; or at Mr. Baily's Offices in Cheltenham; or at Nynehead, near Wellington, Somerset.
Dated 18th Feb., 1839.

A London house, of long standing in the Irish Provision trade, has failed within the last few days for £60,000 which will much affect the merchants of Waterford.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 23.

Wheat, millers	33s 0d to 35s 0d
Ditto, white	31s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Barley, malting	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Ditto, shipping	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	18s 0d to 21s 0d
Oats, black	12s 9d to 13s 0d
Ditto, white	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	14l 0s to 15l 0d
Fine Flour, per sack	51s 0d to 53s 0d
Seconds	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Coarse, thirds	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	38s 0d to 39s 0d
Scalded, ditto	34s 0d to 35s 6d
Heads, ditto	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 0d to 23s 6d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	28s 0d to 28s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Cork Whiskey	7s 0d to 7s 6d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 7d
Beef	0s 4½d to 0s 7d

Butter 92s to 95s per cwt.
Weighed on Wednesday, 61; Thursday, 9; and yesterday, 32 firkins.

CORK MARKET, MARCH 21.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—84s—82s—71s—60s—56s—48s. To the Country—75s—73s—62s—51s—47s—38s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, MARCH 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	44 0 —	00 0	Wheat	32 0 —	35 0
Inferior	40 0 —	00 0	Do. inferior	29 0 —	30 0
Thirds	28 0 —	00 0			

WEXFORD, MARCH 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	80 0 —	84 0	Beans	22 0 —	23 9
Wheat	32 0 —	37 6	Flour, fine	48 0 —	00 0
Barley	18 6 —	22 6	Oatmeal	15 0 —	16 0
Oats	12 6 —	14 6	Pork, per cwt.	36 0 —	40 0

CLONMEL, MARCH 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	80 0 —	84 0	Barley	18 0 —	00 0
Oatmeal	15 0 —	16 0	Wheat, per st.	1 7 —	1 9
Pigs' Heads	27 6 —	28 0	Oats, per do.	0 10½ —	0 11½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 19.

The supply of grain at market was small, and wheat and oats were sold at an advance of about 6d per barrel on the currency of Friday.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	36 6 —	43 0	Oats	12 6 —	15 0
Miller's red	34 6 —	40 6	—(Canal)	— 0 —	— 0
Inferior	29 6 —	33 0	Oatmeal	14 0 —	16 0
New Barley	20 0 —	25 0	Second Flour	21 0 —	23 0
New Bere	00 0 —	00 0	Rape	0 0 —	0 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 19.

With the exception of the foreign supplies, which are large, the imports of English and Irish wheat are exceedingly limited. There was a good attendance of country millers and dealers at our market this morning, who were purchasers of the middling qualities of foreign wheat, at an advance of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs on the depression last week, paying 7s 6d to 9s per bushel, and for the finest sorts of red, 3d to 6d. There was no change in the value of this description, and but very little offering. The flour trade continues dull, and for the best Irish 50s to 53s per 250 lbs is the top value, white barley flour is selling from 35s to 37s per 196 lbs. There was little done in oats or oatmeal; the latter worth 32s per 240 lbs. The week's imports of butter are 5,697 firkins. The fresh qualities are in good demand, and 3s to 4s per cwt in advance.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

With the exception of foreign wheat, the arrivals of all other descriptions of grain during the past week were quite inconsiderable. The show of wheat samples from Essex and Kent, at our market this morning were small, and as our town millers evinced rather more disposition to increase their stocks, the finest samples readily found purchasers at fully last Monday's quotations, but we can note no improvement in the demand for or value of secondary descriptions. The fresh arrivals of foreign were again large, a few vessels having got up since the returns were made on Saturday night: we experienced nevertheless a fair steady demand for this article, and former prices were firmly maintained. Flour was exceedingly dull and the few sales made barely realised previous rates. There was very little barley fresh crop, and the finest qualities were in better demand at fully the prices of this day se'nnight, being an advance of 1s per quarter on Friday's currency, and the inferior sorts were also in good request at last week's prices. In malt there was scarcely anything doing, and prices remained nominally the same as before. The supplies of oats from our own coast were small, and we had no fresh arrivals from Ireland. The trade is gradually improving, and as fine heavy oats are becoming very scarce, such could have readily been disposed of to-day at an advance of 1s per quarter, whilst the light and inferior samples met with more attention than of late at an enhancement of 6d per quarter on last Monday's prices. We had a large arrival of beans, and to effect sales a reduction of from 6d to 1s per qr. had to be submitted to. Peas were in slow request at former prices. The demand for clover seed was limited, but no alteration in prices took place.

ANTON AND MITCHELL, Corn Factors.
56, Corn Exchange, March 18.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,
19th—Rebecca, Attwood, Swansea, culm, for Ross.
H. M. Packet Pigmy.
George Lawrence, Elliott, Troon, coals.
Maria, Burgan, Chester, coals.
Clio, James, Wick, herrings.
20th—Elizabeth, Lewis, Newport, coals, for Ross.
Friends, Miller, Saltcoats, ditto, a market.
William and Mary, Budd, Cardiff, coals.
Charles Tucker, Tucker, Swansea, culm.
Milford, Owen, Milford, culm, a market.
Nora Creina, (steamer) Mortimer, Bristol, m.g.
Hope, Beer, Swansea, culm, for Ross.
Eliza and Ann, Hammett, ditto, ditto, for Arthurstown.
Betsey, M'Griffin, Swansea, culm, for Youghal.
Alexander, Nicholls, London, m. g.
H. M. Packet Jasper.
Joseph and Catherine, Wild, Galway, Herrings.
Joseph R. Pim, Southwick, Llanelly, coals, for Cork.
Queen Victoria, Bellord, London, m. g.
Wm. Penn, (steamer) Hodge, Liverpool, ditto.
21st—Cornwallis, Davies, Liverpool, salt and coals.
H. M. Packet Monkey.

SAILED,
19th—H. M. Packet Monkey.
City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, g. c.
20th—H. M. Packet Pigmy.
21st—Wm. and Sally, Jenkins, Llanelly, ballast.
Friends, Howell, Swansea, ditto.
Æolus, Power, ditto, ditto.
Ann and Mary, Randall, Llanelly, ballast.
H. M. Packet Jasper.
Aurora, Williams, Swansea, ballast, from Ross.
Excel, Read, London, provisions and grain.
Lord Nelson, Griffiths, Swansea, ballast.
George the IV., Gates, Falmouth, grain.
Joseph and Ann, Rowe, Bristol, ditto and flour.
Rapid, Day, Swansea, ballast.
Thomas and Elizabeth, Head, Cardiff, grain and flour.
William, Whithorn, Liverpool, ditto, from Ross.
Favorite, Field, Portsmouth, oats.
22d—Wind—S.W. to W.N.W. and W.
Weather cloudy, with some rain and moderate breezes.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Fethard, county Wexford, the Lady of Adam Loftus Lynn, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

In Clonmel, Mr. David Mustard.

At the advanced age of 101 years, Mr. Denis Meehan, of Bohermore, county Galway. He seemed to have had a presentiment of his approaching death, for he had, a fortnight before it, though suffering from no pain, ordered his coffin, which he had lying in his room for some days before his demise, awaiting the reception of his mortal remains.

At Maretimo, near Dublin, Harvey Cassidy, of Monasterevan, Esq.

On the 20th inst., at his residence, North Great George's street, Dublin, in the 79th year of his age, William Henry Halpin, Esq., late of the military account office.

WATERFORD MAIL.

BARON FORTESCUE.

The following petition is in course of signature at Birmingham:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the borough of Birmingham, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, and attached members of the united Church of England and Ireland,

"Showeth,—That your petitioners have long contemplated with sympathy and anxiety the sufferings of their Protestant fellow subjects in Ireland, especially those of the clergy of the Established Church.

"That your petitioners are still shocked with the accounts of violence and bloodshed of which their Protestant fellow-subjects in Ireland are so frequently the unoffending victims.

"That your petitioners are convinced these calamities are in most instances the result of a state of hostility which has been too correctly characterised as a 'war' carried on against the Protestant religion and the Established Church, which war is apparently stimulated and directed by priests of the Roman Catholic religion, encouraged by such language as that which has been acknowledged by Baron Fortescue to have been used by him in parliament, and assisted by an individual whose dangerous practices were formerly denounced in a speech from the throne, but who now, unhappily, appears to enjoy the countenance of your Majesty's constitutional advisers.

"That, under these circumstances, your petitioners cannot but contemplate with alarm and deep regret the appointment, with his present avowed opinions, of Baron Fortescue to the high office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"That your petitioners have too much reason to fear that such an appointment will strengthen the hands of the enemies of the Church, and still further depress the Protestant religion, of which your petitioners have rejoiced to consider the monarchs of the House of Hanover the sworn appointed guardians.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Majesty will be pleased to quiet the apprehensions of your Majesty's loyal Protestant subjects, by removing Baron Fortescue from the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH AT NORTH DEVON.

(From the D. E. Packet.)

Out of evil has come good. "The base, bloody, and brutal Whigs" have been signally defeated at North Devon. The unprincipled appointment of a sworn enemy of the Irish branch of the Established Church has led to the strengthening of the ranks of the friends of that Church. The seat occupied in the House of Commons by Lord Fortescue (Ebrington) previous to his inglorious elevation, is now filled by a Conservative of eminence. Mr. Buck and truth have triumphed over Mr. Buller and his allies—Whiggery and Popery—therefore the friends of the Church and Throne have great cause for thankfulness and rejoicing. The first-fruit of scoundrelism of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of his patrons at Downing-street, will inspire confidence where it was much needed, and will spread dismay among the ranks of the enemy of the true religion established amongst us. We are much indebted to the vigilance of our London Correspondent for this early intelligence of the state of the poll at its final close on Saturday evening. Under date of Sunday, (St. Patrick's day), he writes thus, short and sweet:—

"VICTORY! VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

"North Devon is won by a large majority. At the close on Friday (first day) the numbers were:—

Buck	..	..	..	3,437
Buller	..	..	..	2,955
Majority	..	..		482

With the most strenuous exertions of Government influence, and the combined force of Radicalism and Whiggery during Saturday, that majority was reduced by the units only leaving it at the final close thus:—

Buck	..	..	..	3,720
Buller	..	..	..	3,240
Majority	..	..		480

The secret service money was dealt out with an unsparing hand. Never was the Ministerial party here so chop-fallen as upon the arrival of the news, which reached London at one o'clock this day.

The account of our correspondent is come out by that of the *Times* of Monday, which is announced as having been received by express from Exeter in fifteen hours:—

(From the Times.)

"SOUTHMOULTON, SATURDAY NIGHT, 10 O'CLOCK.—The Conservatives of this great and important district have nobly acquitted themselves. The utmost exertions have been made by the partisans of the Ministerial candidate, but without at all improving, I might say altering, his position on the poll; for, singularly enough, the majority remains precisely what it was yesterday. Verily, the return of Mr. Buck, under all the circumstances of the contest, must prove 'a heavy blow and great discouragement' to Whig-Radicalism throughout the country. The following is the state of the poll:—Buck, 3,720; Buller, 3,240—majority for Mr. Buck, 480."

THE CHARTISTS AND THEIR ARMS.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

We learn from a variety of sources that the making and selling of pikes and fire-arms, amongst the working population of this neighbourhood is going on in the most open and barefaced manner; and, judging from what we have heard on the subject, we imagine there can be little doubt that some thousands of these dangerous weapons are now in the hands of parties who, at all events, declare that they are ready to use them at the bidding of what is called "the National Convention." Amongst other statements on the subject, which has recently come under our notice, are the following:—The *Stockport Advertiser* of yesterday says—

"For some days back, and at the week's end more particularly, operatives have been observed in the manufacturing towns of Hyde, Stalybridge, &c., to purchase pikes and fire-arms, either from shops where such weapons are exposed for sale, or from stalls in the public market-place, where such instruments are openly sold at a cheap rate. At first we had some misgivings about the truth of this statement. We, therefore, caused a friend of ours to visit Hyde and Stalybridge on Saturday evening, and on reaching the former place, he perceived that a stall of hardware was laid out in the market-place, kept by a cutler in a small way named Edward Smith; and amongst the articles for sale were cutlasses, hand-pikes, and pike-heads; but with the precaution of having only three at a time exhibited. Some of the pikes are formed like a common halbert; others have a crescent at the bottom of the blade, pointing forward with a sharp edge, supposed to be designed for cutting the reins or girths of horses. They are of steel, with a hole in the shank for fastening it into the handle, and vary in price at 6d, 1s 3d, and 2s 9d. Our informant purchased one at a larger price. It is believed that a great many are manufactured and sold in that quarter; and in Staleybridge such are exposed for sale in one or two shops without hesitation."

The following paragraph, on the same subject, was sent to us yesterday by a Bolton correspondent:—

"At the Bolton petty sessions on Monday last, Mr. Tickle, constable of Kearsley, applied to Mr. Lomax for advice, stating that every fortnight, on the pay day, a man regularly attended that township with a sack full of pikes, which he hawked about for sale. Mr. Lomax said that it entirely depended upon what the man stated in offering them. If they were sold for an unlawful purpose, then the magistrate would have jurisdiction, but not otherwise. Mr. Tickle replied, that he was not aware of what the man stated, but that he was quite certain they were regularly sold. The conversation then dropped."

We do not profess to know what latitude of interpretation should be given to that clause in the Bill of Rights, which says that all men may have arms *for their defence suitable to their condition*; but it does seem to us that there are circumstances connected with the general armament now going on in this neighbourhood which ought not to escape the attention of those who are entrusted with the preservation of the peace. If we may trust the declarations of the parties themselves, the arms which they are procuring are intended, not to resist aggression, but to support it—not to enforce the law, but to break it. It is perfectly notorious that the arming in this neighbourhood has been going on in pursuance of the recommendation of leaders, who have not scrupled to avow that their objects are the resistance, by force, of the introduction of the New Poor-law, and the obtaining, also by force, if needful, those changes in the constitution which they require.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

(From the Times.)

Many days have not elapsed since we were forced, in the discharge of our duty, to notice the arrival of accounts and indications fitted to prepare the public mind for a chance, at least, of hostilities with the United States of North America. It was our disagreeable and repugnant office to present to the country in yesterday's *Times* some extracts, not from private or individual sources, but from the public journals of North America, which assuredly do not discountenance, but rather serve to confirm, the impression which our former statements must have produced upon a large portion of our readers, inasmuch as it now appears that a positive aggression has been committed within the last month, by citizens of the state of Maine, upon the territory and subjects of the Queen of England. That the aggression was deliberate is plainly shown by the acts and declarations of Mr. Fairfield, Governor of the State of Maine, who avows to the world what he has done. From his official communications with the house of representatives in Maine, it appears that both the assembly and the governor were parties to the appointment of a 'land agent,' whose business was to march a body of armed men to chase away what they called trespassers from the 'disputed territory,' and to make prize of, or destroy, their cattle, timber, &c.; or, in other words, to attack and occupy the Queen's dominions, treating her subjects as public enemies on their own soil. Sir John Harvey remonstrated against these outrageous proceedings in an earnest letter addressed to Governor Fairfield, wherein he 'entreated' Mr. Fairfield to withdraw the republican intruders from the British territory, and to release him (Sir J. Harvey) a "subordinate officer," from the cruel predicament wherein this outrage had placed him, and which left him no alternative but that of either disobeying his orders, which were to repel force by force to bring 'the two countries into a state of border collision, if not the two nations into one of inveterate and active hostility.' What, then, was the conduct of the governor and representatives of the state of Maine upon this appeal to their prudence as well as their humanity? Were the aggressors recalled? Were their acts disavowed, and their violences atoned for? By no means. The governor, "for his part, saw nothing incorrect" in the course they had adopted. And as for the popular assembly of the state, they proved themselves eager and unanimous in voting the most prodigal supplies (viz., 800,000 dollars), and the most hostile proceedings against England. Some persons, like drowning men with straws, flatter themselves that the general government at Washington will restrain the measures of Mr. Fairfield and the house of the Maine representatives. We entertain no such consolatory expectations. It was anticipated by some who turned out to be over-charitable, and by others who proved themselves in a small degree over-subtle, that the honor of the republic generally, and that the particular policy of the northern states, would oppose insurmountable obstacles to an act at once so flagitious in its reality, and so extremely doubtful in its consequences, as the wanton seizure of Texas. Were such hopes fulfilled? Quite the contrary. An easy outrage upon a feeble state was a temptation too rich and obvious, while the moral considerations involved in it were too distant and refined. Texas, therefore, was grabbed at by a band of daring and worthless ruffians resembling our 'sympathisers' of New York and Vermont, under a paltry show of coyness and prudery by the President, more disgusting than would have been an open encouragement of the crime. What, then, is to prevent a similar course of enterprise against our North American possessions? The virtue or moderation of Mr. Van Buren? As for Mr. Van Buren, whose moral influence over Congress or the people of the union is precisely *nil*—he would watch the stream of opinion and swim with it. His re-election as president might be the fruit of his subserviency; and that, in the judgment of a personage of his calibre, is worth all the ethics that ever were broached. Our only hope is in the good sense of the American people, which generally has shown no wish to quarrel with us. And now, supposing that our apprehensions may be realized, let us ask what preparations have been made by the Melbourne ministers or by their foreign Secretary Palmerston to provide for this danger, which he at least must have foreseen? What answer will be flung in the face of an inquiring parliament and nation? What but a repetition of that same preposterous impertinence which could not have been uttered by any other living man—to wit, "that it is beneath the dignity of a great people to make preparations against injuries or insults from others, because it would look as if they suspected that any one would dare to wrong them!" With the favour of Heaven this excuse for imbecility, if it be not for something worse, shall have a place among our national records.

PEDESTRIANISM.

On Friday and Saturday last, two of the most extraordinary feats ever, perhaps, witnessed in this town, were performed by Ensign Smith and Lieutenant Stephens, of the 61st Depot, stationed here. Bets to a large amount were pending, and the greatest possible anxiety was evinced by the public, generally, to witness the performances of the arduous undertakings. The ground chosen was the Infantry Barrack square, which is a quarter of a mile round, and though the door was left open for the admission of spectators, so great was the pressure amongst the crowd that persons got up on the trees along the mall in order to get a view of the proceedings. Mr. Smith undertook to walk 30 miles in six hours, on Friday, and accomplished it in 15 minutes less than the time. From the time he commenced, until he had finished, his pace never slackened, and, on the last round, he appeared quite fresh, exhibiting no symptom of exhaustion. On Saturday, Mr. Stephens undertook the herculean labor of walking 50 miles in 13 hours in the full dress of a private soldier, in heavy marching order, with knapsack, watchcoat, canteen, firelock, and bayonet, and the usual appointments, weighing in all forty-six and a half pounds. The day was very unfavorable for the undertaking—it being very cold, the wind blowing sharply, accompanied at intervals with heavy showers of sleet. Agreeably to appointment, the dauntless gentleman commenced his task at 20 minutes to six in the morning, and walked in gallant style during the entire day, preserving all through the same vigorous pace with which he walked out. His confidence never for a moment deserted him, though wagers of five to one were numerous when the weather appeared likely to continue inauspicious. The anxiety for his success was intense; and he was frequently cheered by the plaudits of the admiring crowd of spectators who kept their position, notwithstanding that the rain was occasionally descending in torrents. He stopped half an hour to breakfast, and changed three times when drenched with rain; and, in despite of the numerous disadvantages with which he had to contend, he performed his task in splendid style, having 54 minutes to spare. On coming up on the last round, he asked one of the umpires if he won, when, being answered in the affirmative, he threw up the musket with astonishing dexterity and marched off, apparently quite fresh, to his quarters amid the loud shouts of the spectators. Large sums of money changed hands on the occasion; and the chagrin of the disappointed parties was ludicrously visible on witnessing the successful issue of what at first appeared a physical impossibility. We must say that the officers of the 61st are really 'good ons,' and have contributed largely to the amusement of the civilians of this town and neighbourhood.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The Great Western steamer brought 7723 letters and 1153 newspapers, being the largest number she has yet had entrusted to her care.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

The following is the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Hayes at a recent meeting of a Precursor (O'Connell) Society held in Cork:—

"REPEAL OF THE UNION—THE CHARTISTS.

"At a meeting of the Precursor Society of Cork, held in the *People's Hall*, on Wednesday, Mr. Hayes remarked that the time had come when, if the people of Ireland would *shake off the thraldom of England*, they should no longer hesitate to unfurl the banner of constitutional liberty, and, associated with the Chartists of England, make such a demonstration as could not be unheeded. For his part his resolution was taken. The trial was over; the experiment upon England had been too prolonged, and it now remained *if Ireland would emancipate herself from the grasp of English domination, to adopt generally the views of the Chartists of England* AND JOIN THAT BODY IN A GRAND AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

"It was announced that £133 had been transmitted to the parent association."

We are old enough to remember when even an allegory—"the *Painter Cut*"—imagining a separation of this country from England, was the subject of a state prosecution—the advocacy of such a measure now is not unfrequently the road to state promotion.—*D. E. Mail.*

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

On Saturday the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated in Freemasons' Tavern, London; the Duke of Cambridge in the Chair. About 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the routine toasts had been given the chairman proposed,

"The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland" which was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Lord Morpeth in returning thanks said that it had often been his duty to return thanks for the same toast before, yet he felt on this occasion somewhat confused on account of the change which had recently taken place in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. He felt rather curiously situated between his late and his present master.—(A laugh.) He was at this moment equally living on the pleasures of hope and the pleasures of memory.—(Loud cheers.) He had the happiness to state that the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had commenced his career by giving £10 to the charity they were met to support.

The donations received on the occasion amounted to £948 including the sum of £105 from her Majesty.

ECONOMY IN HIGH PLACES.

The first great financial measure has been the striking off 4s 6d from each of the lower servants of what has hitherto been allowed as travelling expenses to Windsor—they are now to go by the railroad. From the upper servants 3s only are struck off, because, although they must go on the railroad, they go in a better class of carriages. No porters not on duty are to receive any board wages or be suffered in the servants'-hall. Messengers, instead of travelling in post-chaises, are to be allowed 11s expenses to Windsor and back. These are the acts in which a grateful nation will rejoice—these are the glorious sets-off against all the old things which occur higher up in the Royal establishment—and these are the proofs which the people see exhibited of the careful watchfulnes over the Royal expenditure, and of delicate regard for the Royal popularity!

[The above we copy from the *John Bull* newspaper; as a *pendant* we may add that a similarly *reputable* system of retrenchment is about being carried out at this side of the channel. Amongst others equally mean, and disgracefully penurious, we are enabled to state that the old state carriage of our late Viceroy has been sent to be *re-painted* and otherwise refreshed for the use of Baron Fortescue. It is reported that the horses *hired* by Lord Normanby will also be retained by his successor.]

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

We understand from persons who have the best means of obtaining correct information from Washington, that in consequence of the events which have occurred in Maine, the President of the United States has commissioned Mr. Calhoun to proceed to this country as an extraordinary minister, with all powers to settle everything in reference to the boundary question. Mr. Calhoun has been a most distinguished man in the United States. He was Vice-President under the first administration of General Jackson, and is now a senator from South Carolina, and is considered altogether as a most able man.—*Morning Chroniele.*

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Papers from Jamaica to the 7th of February, from Trinidad to the 19th, and from Barbadoes to the 15th of January, have been received per the *Lyra* packet. They give very unfavorable accounts of the effect of the abolition of the negro apprenticeship. The following brief statements, respecting a portion of Jamaica, seem applicable to all the West India islands:—

'In the parish of Hanover upwards of 1,000 able laborers, or nearly one-half of the whole employed in agriculture during the apprenticeship have been totally idle upon these estates since the 1st of August!—that the deficiency of produce made upon these forty-six estates, as compared with that manufactured by the same period last year, exceeds 1,000 hogsheads!! and that the whole amount of rent paid by those 1,000 inactive labourers, since the period of their freedom amounts to between £4 and £5! From St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, a populous and usually productive district, it is observed that the coffee crop of last year was nearly lost, and that the negroes refused 1s 3d to 1s 8d per bushel although from one to two, and in some places three bushels per day could easily have been gathered. In parts of the same parish whole fields of sugar canes were in a ruinous state, and many others fast becoming so, from the refusal of laborers to go to work upon them, and even where the fields were cleared and the canes cut and carried into the mill-yard, the negroes, by simultaneous concert, refused to grind them unless paid at the exorbitant rates of from 5s to 6s 8d per day, independent of extra indulgences, with an exemption from the payment of rent during the term of employment."

The *Spectator* in alluding to the late corn-law debate, and to the Ministers conduct thereon says:—

"Never did a ministry stand before the public in so base a position as these men. One member of the government, and he the minister of trade, 'rejoices' in the renewed agitation of the corn question; while the Premier, sitting in the same cabinet, is 'sorry that it should have been so agitated—sorry that it should have been brought forward at all,' and anticipates dire calamity from the proceedings which his colleague encourages! Again, the free trade principle is strongly advocated by the trade minister, Mr. Poulett Thomson; while the Premier, Viscount Melbourne 'declares before God' that it is 'the wildest and maddest thing he ever heard of.' What principle of cohesion and of action can belong to such an administration as this? bound together only by the resolution to retain as long as possible, *quocunque modo*, the personal advantages of office?"

Mr. Moore Q. C. in addressing a jury at the Castlebar Assizes on last week, alluded to the conduct of a jury which had been previously empanelled and by whose verdict a number of prisoners charged with manslaughter and proven guilty on the clearest evidence were acquitted, he observed, in strong terms, upon the necessity of a strict and vigorous application of the law. There had been, he said, a great quantity of crime committed since the last Assizes of Mayo, in their county, and he should not be surprised to witness the existence of such a state of things, when jurors could be found to act, *not* upon the *evidence* laid before them, but upon the *fanciful chimeras and capricious speculations of their own minds.*

A few days back a priest in Dublin told his congregation in the course of his sermon, that Annanias and Sapphira were struck dead because they told the priest a lie in the confession box!

BILL TO AMEND THE JURISDICTION FOR THE TRIAL OF ELECTION PETITIONS.

ABSTRACT.

The proposed Bill is temporary, to come into force at the beginning of the next Session, and to continue until the end of the second Session of the next Parliament; during this time the existing Act (9 Geo. 4, c. 22, and part of the Irish Act 42 Geo. 3, c. 106,) is to be suspended.

Petitioners are to be required to enter into their recognizances before presenting the Petition. An officer of the House is to be appointed by the Speaker, called "The Examiner of Recognizances," who will certify, by endorsement on the Petition, that this has been done. Instead of finding sureties, an option is allowed of paying money to the same amount into the Bank of England. During *seven* days objections may be lodged against the sureties; and if upon examination by the Examiner of Recognizances they are found insufficient, the names will not be allowed to be changed, but the order for considering the Petition will be discharged.

In the single case of death of a surety, that defect may be cured, by lodging money in the Bank of England. In all other cases the petitioner must abide by the security offered by him before the petition was presented.

Voters may be admitted to defend the return; either with the sitting member, if they petition within *fourteen* days after presentation of the petition, or, in his room, if they petition within *thirty* days after notice of his not intending to defend his seat is published in the Gazette.

At the beginning of every Session the Speaker is to nominate a committee of *six* members (to be called the General Committee of Elections,) being neither petitioners, nor petitioned against, and willing to serve. In case of disapproval by the House of the Committee chosen, a new nomination is to be made. Vacancies in the Committee are to be supplied in the same manner. All Election Petitions, in which the sureties are reported unobjectionable, are to be referred to this Committee, who are to choose Select Committees for trying them. The General Committee will have no power to do any act, unless *four* members of it meet together, or to choose a select committee, unless *four* members are agreed.

At the beginning of each Session the names of all the members of the House are to be read over by the Speaker, all claiming to be above *sixty* are to be struck out. Petitioners, and members petitioned against, also members alleging special excuses allowed by the House, are to be distinguished as temporarily qualified, or excused. The General Committee will then divide the list into *five* panels, the order of whose service will be settled by lot, at the table. The panels will be printed, and distributed with the votes. The General Committee will correct the panels from time to time, by inserting new members, &c.

Once in each week, if any petition be then pending, the General Committee will meet to choose select committees, and *three weeks'* notice of the day of their meeting will be sent to all the parties. Lists of voters objected to must be lodged by each party with the clerk of the General Committee *ten* days before the day appointed for choosing the select committee.

On the day so appointed, the General Committee will choose *seven* members from the panel then in order of service, taking care not to choose either any Members then generally disqualified or excused, or any Member who had voted at the Election, or who is a party to the Petition, or related within certain degrees to any of the parties, so far as these special grounds of disqualification can be ascertained by the General Committee.

The parties will be called in, and the names read to them. Either party may object to any names, on the grounds specified in the Bill, but on none other. If an objection is sustained, a new Committee must be chosen. If no objection is made by the parties, notice will be sent to the members chosen; and they also, on the following morning, each for himself, may allege disqualification on the grounds specified in the Bill, but on none other. When all objections are disposed of, the Select Committee will be reported to the House.

The members chosen to be of the Select Committee will attend in their place on the day when the General Committee makes its report, and will be forthwith sworn at the table and directed to withdraw to choose their chairman, and then to adjourn to the following day.

The Select Committee will sit from day to day, except by leave of the House for a longer adjournment. No member must absent himself without the leave of the House, to be granted only for sickness, or special cause, verified upon oath. In the absence of any member to whom leave of absence has not been granted, the Committee must adjourn, and report the absentees to the House. If the Committee be reduced below six (by death or unavoidable absence,) and continue so for *three* days, it shall be dissolved, subject to the following excepted cases: if it has met for *fourteen* days, it may continue with not less than *five* members; if for *twenty-five* days, or if it has issued a Commission for taking evidence in Ireland, it may continue with not less than *four* members.

The evidence is to be confined, as to disputed votes, to the lists delivered to the General Committee, and to the objections therein stated.

Costs may be awarded to either party by the Select Committee, if either the petition or the opposition to it appear frivolous and vexatious. The costs will be taxed, under the direction of the Speaker, by the Examiner of Recognizances; and in no case is either party to be liable for any costs of the other party, arising solely from delay in the proceedings of the General Committee. The taxed costs may be recovered by action of debt. Forfeited recognizances may also be estreated in the Court of Exchequer.

The Returning Officer may be sued, in case of wilful default, for not returning any person who was duly elected.

VALUE OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES IN IRELAND.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the frequent reference made by Lord Normanby to the importance of medical certificates, as a test for ascertaining the quantum of punishment to be dealt out to convicts by the dispenser of the mercy of the Crown, in this portion of her Majesty's dominions. During every debate on the administration of justice in Ireland, that has arisen since the ex-Viceroy's removal to the Colonial Office, Lord Normanby's perpetual shield against every attack on his system of general jail delivery was a medical certificate. A fellow named Coughlan was released from the hulk after having been sentenced to transportation, if we remember right, for life; and on what ground? Why, on the strength of a medical certificate! Another convicted ruffian, named Bryan, was favored with a similar plenary indulgence, (and those were but two cases out of a multitude,) and the sole moving cause in his instance too, was a medical certificate. Now, it is remarkable that in neither case would Lord Normanby, though frequently and earnestly called upon to produce those instruments of grace, or name their writers, consent to do either the one thing or the other. And right good reason he might have had for the refusal, if we may judge from what had transpired at a trial which took place in Clonmel some few days since. The trial was one for murder, and the surgeon who had been in attendance on the deceased before his death (for such died in the Cashel infirmary) deposed that he had been offered a bribe of £20 to give a certificate stating that the deceased, while under his treatment, was not in a dangerous state, and this in order to enable one of the murderers, then in custody, to obtain his liberation on bail!

To be sure, the Surgeon in this case (Dr. Russell) was a gentleman and a man of integrity, and the bribe was indignantly rejected; but who will presume to say that it would have been so had the bribe been offered to any of the countless half-educated, and low-born Papists, who are now elected to the superintendence of county infirmaries in Ireland, through the influence of the Romish Priests? Yet a certificate granted by any one of these village Oliapods would have, no doubt, been deemed sufficient authority by Lord Normanby—as most probably it has been deemed in the cases already mentioned—for the liberation of a convicted felon! Verily, the Malgravisms system so vociferously lauded by Mr. Daniel O'Connell was an excellent mode of tranquillising Ireland, by disarming the commission of crime—eh, readers, was it not?—*D. E. Packet.*

The annual scramble for the loaves of bread given away under the bequest of Nicholas Clay, at Newark was attended with loss of life. A widow woman went into the crowd for the purpose of getting a portion of the bread, when, in a rush made, her child was crushed to death.

NENAGH ASSIZES.

The grand jury for the North Riding of the County of Tipperary was, on Monday, at twelve o'clock, sworn in for fiscal business by the High Sheriff, Count D'Alton, as follows:—

Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, Foreman; Hon. John D. Bloomfield, Sir Amyrald Dancer, Bart., Sir Edmond Waller, Bart., Peter Holmes, Esq., George Ryan, Esq., Henry Prittie, Esq., Richard Wills Gason, Esq., Richard Uniacke Bayly, Esq., John Lloyd, Esq., William Stewart Trench, Esq., Thomas Sadlier, jun., Esq., James Lanigan, Esq., James Butler, Esq., George Jackson, Esq., Richard Minchen Carden, Esq., Henry Lee, Esq., Thomas George Stoney, Esq., James Willington, Esq., George Minchin, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Dwyer, Richard E. Phillips, Esq., and O'Connor Henchy, Esq.

The plan for the new jail, presented by Mr. Kane, was after much discussion, approved of. Mr. Jones, the County Surveyor, insisted that the specifications should have issued from his office, and argued that, as a Court House should also be erected, it would be a saving of at least £3,000 to have both works presented for at the same time, but he was overruled, and a presentment passed for the jail, without naming the amount. Contracts for the work to be sent in for the approval of the grand jury at the next summer assizes. Shortly afterwards, the Hon. F. A. Prittie, foreman of the grand jury, read a letter from Mr. James Marshall, Secretary of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, requesting the honor of having the Treasurer's account for the North Riding of Tipperary opened with that Bank, and relying on the circumstance of its being already selected for the Southern Riding of the County. Mr. Gason, D.L., immediately rose and said he had a letter to present from Mr. Thaddeus O'Shea, Manager of the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank, soliciting the same favour, which he would request the Foreman to read. It was as follows:—

"Tipperary Bank, Nenagh, 18th March, 1839.

"Gentlemen—May I take the liberty of soliciting the favor of having the Treasurer's account for the North Riding of Tipperary opened with the Bank, under my management here. Having the honor of a personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Grand Jury, I trust I may be permitted to hope for their recommendation of a *Local Bank*, which, since its formation, has obtained such very general support and confidence. For my own part, Gentlemen, I can only say, that if favoured with the appointment, nothing shall be left undone by me, to justify the selection.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c,

THADDEUS O'SHEA.

"The Hon. F. A. Prittie, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, Nenagh."

At the conclusion of this letter, Mr. Gason again rose and said, he felt much pleasure in proposing that the Treasurer's account should be opened at the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank. It was under the management of Mr. O'Shea, whose efficiency for business was well known and appreciated—and in whom the confidence of the public was so justly placed. The Provincial Bank had, on more than one occasion, been solicited to open a Branch here—and at a time when its assistance might be of service; but the Directors thought fit to decline the overtures made to them, and now he congratulated his friends that they had a *Local Bank*, possessing their entire confidence, and he for one should give his hearty support to the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank (hear).

Richard U. Bayly, Esq., in seconding the proposition, felt much gratified in hearing his testimony to Mr. O'Shea's capability, and said, he considered the Tipperary Bank fairly entitled to the suffrages of his fellow jurors.

The question was then put to the vote, when the Chairman declared it carried by a majority of eleven grand jurors in favor of the Tipperary Bank, seventeen having voted for it, and only six for the Provincial Bank.—There voted for

THE TIPPERARY BANK—The Hon. F. A. Prittie, Foreman; Sir A. Dancer, Bart.; Sir E. Waller, Bart.; R. W. Gason, D.L.; Peter Holmes, D. L.; R. U. Bayly; R. E. Phillips, George Ryan, of Inch, George Jackson, Thomas G. Stoney, Henry Lee, James Willington, O'Connor Henchy; John Carden, James Butler, James Lanigan, and Thomas Sadleir.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK—Hon. J. D. Bloomfield, Col. Dwyer, George Minchin, W. J. Trench, John Lloyd, Henry Prittie.

The contest appeared to have excited considerable interest. Mr. Hewitt attended on the part of the Provincial Bank.

The Attorney General comes to Nenagh to prosecute on some serious cases. The murderers of Mr. O'Keeffe, Mr. Byrne and others, are to be tried at this Assizes.

STATE OF ENGLAND—THE CHARTISTS.

We find the following alarming statement in the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday:—

A meeting of the Chartists took place at the Crown and Anchor, on Saturday evening. The ulterior measures contemplated by the Chartists, on the failure of their petition, are distinctly stated. Mr. Sankey, the deputy from Edinburgh, said that they were now ready, "with voices and hands *to set themselves free.*" Mr. Feargus O'Connor talked of their being "determined by moral force, if they could, but *at all events*, to have universal suffrage." "Backed," he said, "as the Convention would be by the men of Birmingham, Glasgow, and other towns, they would present such a phalanx as would compel those who would refuse the charter to their petitions, to grant *it to something else.* The people should recollect that a million of petitions would not dislodge a single troop of dragoons, and they ought to act on that recollection." Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien said that there were 1,200,000 signatures already affixed to the petition; but he knew that the House of Commons would reject it whatever would be the number of signatures, unless there was *a similar number of pikes at a short distance behind them.* As the Convention anticipated the rejection of those demands, so were they determined *to proceed to ulterior measures.* If he should see the petition signed by millions, he would consider that he had a right to try any measures, from marbles to manslaughter, for carrying out that petition. These are not the most violent passages. They serve to show, taken in conjunction with an extract from the *Manchester Guardian*, and quotations from other country papers, that measures of violence are contemplated by the Chartists. We do, in our conscience, believe that there will be bloodshed. In London the Chartists do not by any means form a large proportion of the working population; but in some of the manufacturing districts of the north, the numbers of those who mean to fight is very great. As to the immediate result, it can be no other than a useless sacrifice of life. It is our duty, as historians of the day, to state what is passing throughout society. No doubt Government are in possession of the schemes of the Chartists, and prepared to meet them. The peace of society will not be permanently disturbed; but it is new in this country for the different classes to live in distrust of each other.

The recent intelligence from America as to the collision of Great Britain with the United States on the boundary question, has filled the French journalists of the Radical school with delight. They are in raptures at the idea of new difficulties on the other side of the Atlantic, and as the natural enemies of Great Britain, of course desire her failure or degradation. When will all this cease by the formation of a national ministry in England, whose very existence shall be the best of all arguments that British interests will be protected?

The government are on the point of sending out an expedition to the antartic circle, for the purpose of making magnetic observations in the southern hemisphere. The ships to be employed on this service are the Erebus and Terror, and the charge of the expedition is entrusted to that talented officer, Captain James Ross. The other ship will be commanded by Commander F. R. M. Crozier.

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, March 23, 1839.