The Waterford Mail.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—THE COURT AND CABINET.

(From the Morning Post of Tuesday.)

The list of anxious inquirers at Apsley House since the commencement of the Duke's indisposition comprehended every person in London of the upper rank of society who can claim any sympathy with the feelings or interests of Great Britain—with one exception. We mention the exception with unfeigned regret, and with the consciousness that, in stating the fact as it is, we only discharge an imperative duty. We feel that for her Majesty the Queen every allowance at the present moment ought to be made; but what can the British people think of those persons who surround her Majesty, when they are apprised that from Buckingham Palace to Apsley house, in the whole four days during which the Duke of Wellington has been seriously ill, no message of any kind has been sent? The Queen of England, whenever it may be her good fortune to have honest and faithful advisers, will understand the respect which is due from those who inherit thrones to those who defend them.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Wednesday).

"On the evening of Thursday last his Grace the Duke of Wellington had a fit of indigestion. The fact became publicly known by the newspapers of Friday evening and Saturday morning. At the same time, and through the same means, it also became known that the Duke was considerably recovered, and there was nothing serious in the indisposition. On Saturday he slept soundly; and on Monday, with the permission of his physicians, betook himself to business as usual, at which he fagged several hours. In all this there is nothing at all wonderful. The extraordinary part of the story is, that out of this very commonplace occurrence a grave charge is manufactured against her Majesty the Queen, her Court, and her Ministers. It is asserted, we really know not whether truly or falsely, and very little does it signify, that during the Duke's indigestion no message whatever was sent from Buckingham Palace to Apsley House. The *Morning Post* is positive on this point. After putting this foundation fact in the strongest manner, with only the deduction of a generous 'allowance' for her Majesty's peculiar circumstances, our contemporary emphatically demands 'what can the British people think?' The first public response will probably be, that they think our contemporary guilty of more egregious folly than they had previously given him credit for. But his question goes further than that. He wants to know what 'the British people think of the persons who surround her Majesty,' and has the ludicrous impudence to threaten that her Majesty shall be surrounded by other persons, who shall make her 'understand the respect which is due from those who inherit thrones to those who defend them.' What our contemporary would have we know not, nor how far his scheme extends for coercing her Majesty into what his party shall reckon good manners. Is the Queen of England, while yet a four days' bride, to become the nurse of an aged Duke, who gets an indigestion by taking horse exercise on a full stomach? Never has 'the respect due from those who inherit thrones,' to all honourable claims in others, been more fairly, frankly, and graciously rendered than by the present Sovereign of these realms; nor has the respect due in return ever been more basely or insolently violated. We say nothing of the Duke of Wellington having twice lent himself to a factious insult in reference to the royal marriage; the nonsense about Prince Albert's Protestantism, and the postponement of the naturalisation bill; in the serious illness of a warrior so renowned these would have been forgotten; but they should have been remembered by the self constituted censor of her Majesty's conduct before he dared to threaten her with the future retaliation of his triumphant faction. Not by such means, assuredly, will its triumph be accelerated, though they strikingly exhibit the venom of its purposes, the bitterness of its disappointment, and the depth of its desperation.

(From the Times of Thursday).

If the above from a leading article of the O'Connell government, do not complete the surfeit of the people of England with their present rulers, then do we profess to have falsely estimated the character of the British nation. So far from denying or attempting *to palliate*, a charge of gross contempt for those feelings of reverence towards the most illustrious of Englishmen, which pervade this country, as if it contained within it but a single bosom, and which charge affirmed that there was one individual by whom alone such generous feelings were not shared—the heartless being who takes as above the cause of the court under his protection has, we will venture to say, done more to disgust beyond endurance the moral taste, the jealous patriotism, and the grateful affections of the people of England—more also, for that same reason, to accomplish the final overthrow of the present ignoble and rebel-ridden administration, than could have been effected by all the most powerful minds and interests in the community, engaged in a simultaneous effort. There had, it is now admitted, been in one quarter an appearance, at least, of unbecoming indifference towards the saviour of his country on the occasion of his late very sudden and serious illness, protracted as it was during several days, and spreading a severe shock throughout the whole metropolis of Great Britain. This had been—it is now notorious, and therefore we need not mince the matter—animadverted on in many of the public journals, though certainly not in the *Times* The omission has since, we rejoice to learn, been, however tardily, supplied by a gracious inquiry, carried to Apsley house, through a livery servant, on last Tuesday evening, after some progress already made towards convalescence by the illustrious Duke. Nor must we forget that there appears something amiable and praiseworthy in this reparation of what, after all, we must hope to have been an unconscious, not a deliberate, error. But what is the tone adopted by the graceless Whig journalist in treating the subject of the Duke of Wellington's disease, and of the behaviour manifested with regard to him? Oh, it was a simple "indigestion!". It was no sooner known that he had been ill, than that "he was considerably recovered, and that there was nothing serious in his indisposition"—a downright falsehood. "On Monday, with the consent of his physicians, he betook himself to business as usual, and fagged for several hours"—an audacious falsehood; he was never out of bed. The malignant animal in the pay of Downing-street then goes on, and after some coarse attempts to cry down the real seriousness of an attack which called for the attendance of four among the most eminent of the faculty—viz., Sir H. Halford, Drs. Chambers and Hume, and Sir Astley Cooper—he insults the public with this impertinent question—"Is the Queen of England, while yet a four-days' bride, to become the nurse of an aged Duke, who gets an indigestion by taking horse exercise on a full stomach?" ! ! ! Who talked of her Majesty becoming "nurse" to the Duke of Wellington? Was such a piece of idiotism ever implied by the mere courtesy of inquiring how he did? Again, however, this great and upright nobleman is accused by the court minion of having twice lent himself to a fictitious insult, in reference to the "Royal marriage." Such is the honour paid at court to those by whose genius, virtue, and blood, the throne is protected! The game lately played on behalf of Downing street is divisible into two branches, and the characteristics of both are depravity and impudence. One proposes by systematic lying to incense the Queen more and more against the Conservative body, the natural and trustworthy guardians of her crown. The other, managed by the old sharper of Darrynane, has for its object to incense reciprocally the English Conservatives and the Roman Catholics of Ireland, by painting the first as ruthless tyrants, the second as predetermined rebels against any but an O'Connell sway, and thus to represent a change of ministry as impossible. Both frauds have been conducted with more perseverance than adroitness. The grossness of the attempt upon the royal mind is one which ought at once to rouse her Majesty by a strong sense of insult. They treat the Sovereign as if she were a weak, uninstructed, narrow-minded, and revengeful girl. They would persuade her that a statesman like the Duke of Wellington, to whom there is nothing in this world worth a thought but the spotless purity of an imperishable reputation—they would persuade the Queen of England that a man, with the bulk of the British nobility at his back, condescends to palter with the judgment and feelings of the people of England, no less than with his own conscience, and that when he insists on rendering homage in a solemn act to the Protestant spirit of the constitution—that spirit which raised the house of Brunswick to the throne—his motive is the vile one of personal spite against her Majesty, because she has been ill-advised enough to abandon her sworn friends, and to put herself in the unnatural position of cherishing the avowed and irreconcilable enemies of her British sceptre, who maintain her false ministers in office. They would persuade the Queen that those brave statesmen who rebuke her ministers for their selfish knavery in attempting to rob the people of their money and to let the odium of it fall upon her Majesty and her Royal Consort—they would outrage her common sense by pretending to her that such high-minded statesmen have had some pitiful temper to gratify, by cutting down an exorbitant and treacherous grant of the public money to within those fair but very liberal dimensions which might hereafter save her Majesty's consort from the reproach and the unpopularity of being an extortioner from her subjects.

(From the Morning Post of Thursday.)

We have the utmost gratification in stating that the Duke of Wellington's health continues daily to improve. The bulletin exhibited yesterday at Apsley House informed the public that his Grace was "going on well," and we are enabled to add that his attention to business, whether public or private, in so far as it can be transacted within his own house, is no longer impeded. The public will learn with satisfaction that at a late hour yesterday afternoon a gracious message of inquiry from her Majesty and Prince Albert reached Apsley House. That this first notice by her Majesty of the indisposition of the most distinguished and valuable of her subjects should have been so tardy, apparently so reluctant, may, and must be lamented. But the British public will not readily impute to their Sovereign any censurable participation in any difference so utterly alien and repugnant to their own feelings. That the neglect was noticed by the public before it was corrected by the Court is unfortunately true. That the mark of Royal attention and respect had none of the gracefulness with which greater promptitude would have invested it is equally undeniable. Yet the Queen personally is not, and cannot be, the object of censure. It is the sycophants who surround the throne, and who affect to regard her Majesty as their idol, while they really make her their victim, that deserve upon this occasion, and will sustain, the undivided weight of public disgust and indignation.

(From the Times.)

We know from the best authority that there pervades the whole metropolis, and with little distinction of party, a sentiment of the deepest indignation at the ungenerous and heartless indifference betrayed in certain quarters towards his Grace the Duke of Wellington, on the occurrence of his late serious illness.

(From the correspondence of the D. E. Mail.)

At a late hour last night, the Queen at length sent to inquire the state of the noble Duke's health. It is understood that this step was not resorted to until after the most earnest entreaties of Lord Melbourne had been urged, not alone upon her Majesty, but also upon Prince Albert.

CORN LAWS.

(From the Clare Journal.)

A meeting of the landed interest of this county, called by advertisement pursuant to requisition to the High Sheriff, was held in the grand jury room on Tuesday about four o'clock. The chair was taken by J. B. Scott, Esq., High Sheriff, on the proposal of C. M. Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush, and seconded by Andrew Stacpoole, Esq., of Ballyalla.

Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., M.P., said the subject might be met two ways, one to petition against a repeal of the existing laws, or for an alteration in the duties as they were at present. A general feeling against any change in the present system being prevalent, a committee of seven gentlemen were appointed to draw up resolutions, and a petition to both houses of parliament against any change in the present corn laws. The following are the names of the gentlemen who compose the committee:—C. M. Vandeleur, Sir Lucius O'Brien, John O'Brien, John Macmahon, O'Gorman Mahon, D. J. Wilson, and James B. Butler.

THE FOX-HUNTERS' BALL.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

This splendid Ball, to use a Fox hunting phrase, "came off" on Tuesday evening last, at the Hibernian Hotel, and was in every way worthy of the body who gave it, being on so extensive a scale as could scarcely be excelled in any county in Ireland. The company consisted of the elite of this and the adjoining counties, including the rank, beauty and fashion of the same, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen from the City, and was conducted throughout with such regularity and order as to reflect the highest credit on the taste and management of the Stewards, and the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Walshe, the respectable proprietor of the Hibernian Hotel.

The Supper Tables presented an appearance that would remind one of the gorgeous appendages of a Roman *gourmand's* repast in the Augustan age—a rare combination of solid viands, with delicious luxuries, which did credit to the skill and science of the *Providor*. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to describe the beauty and variety of the devices that ornamented the various tables, which presented a rich *coup d'œil* when the Supperroom was thrown open. An excellent Quadrille Band, from Dublin, was engaged on the occasion, and was in requisition too, as the dancing was kept up till a late hour on Wednesday morning. "The Kilkenny Hunt Quadrilles," recently composed by Mr. Jephson, and dedicated to Miss Price, sister to the Earl of Desart, were beautifully played in the course of the evening, and were much admired.

The Dublin Commission Court rose on Wednesday; there was but one capital conviction, that of William Lynham, for the murder of Thomas Hanlon—to be hung on Saturday, the 21st March. The murder for which Lynham is to suffer arose out of combination; the deceased, a sawyer, having acted contrary to the rules of that body, of which Hanlon was president, was doomed to death, which sentence was carried into execution by Hanlon and others, under his orders; four of the party were executed some time back This brutal murder took place ten years ago. In answer to a recommendation to mercy from the jury, the learned judge, Foster, said he should hold out no encouragement for such a hope. Five individuals are under sentence of transportation, varying from seven to ten years. Gevin and Geale, for stealing papers from the Ecclesiastical Board, were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour.

We find the Irish grand juries, almost every where intimating their determination not to make any more grants to dispensaries in consequence of the existence of the poor law bill. It is also a fact that voluntary subscriptions to charitable institutions have rapidly diminished every where throughout the country. This was particularly exemplified in Cork the other day. So there is this season of want passing over the heads of the Irish, with the former resources of relief drying up, while those which were to supply their place are being wasted in squabbles about appointments, patronage, salaries for officers, while the poor are without the pale of relief, and the Irish are even deemed unworthy of the higher offices of commissionership. But we must take up this subject in earnest. Our desire, after having steadfastly opposed the poor law, not to embarrass its workings, has made us forbearing.—*Pilot.*

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION DISSECTED.

(From the Times.)

If there should exist any individual weak enough to confer important services upon the present ministry, in the hope of receiving a grateful return for such services, we recommend that individual to pause, and to judge by the fate of another what may be his own. By the existing government there was no one thing so ardently to be desired as the opportunity of escaping from the searching inquiry into their proceedings with which, before the meeting of parliament they were threatened by an honest and a vigorous oppositon. What course was to be resorted to in order to obtain a respite from this inquiry? Should they surrender the places, the duties of which they were so ill fitted to discharge? No. That involved the sacrifice of the salary attached to such places, and, therefore, was a proposition not to be entertained. Should they dissolve the Parliament? How, then, obtain the bills which would be necessary with a view to her Majesty's marriage? In the midst of their doubts and difficulties a friend came to their aid. That friend was Mr. Stockdale, and yet him they have induced the house to commit to Newgate. In order to judge of the extent of the obligation which her Majesty's ministers are under to that individual, it might perhaps be only necessary to state, that the house having, in the present session, sat two and twenty days, it has been more or less occupied with the business which Mr. Stockdale has so kindly brought to the aid of ministers during sixteen of those days. We think, however, a brief sketch of the proceedings of the house in this matter may not be without its use. The session commenced on the 16th of January, and with it the discussion upon an action for libel brought by Stockdale against Messrs. Hansard, which they had admitted to be a just action by leaving it undefended, and in which a jury had awarded him £600 damages. Now there is no one proposition which has been more strenuously maintained by Whig speakers, or applauded by Whig audiences than this—that "trial by jury is the paladium of British liberty." On the 16th of January, however, this trial by a jury, in a case, too, in which the defendant had admitted there was ground of action, was called in question, and the sheriffs, under sheriffs, and other officers who had discharged their bounden duty to the Court of Queen's Bench by executing the writ of inquiry, or by proceeding to obtain for the plaintiff his damages and costs, were, together with the plaintiff and his attorney, ordered to attend the house. On the 17th the house sat in deliberation on the same matter till after midnight, and Stockdale was committed to custody; and then on the 18th, though a Saturday, the subject was again brought before it. On the 20th we find that there was a discussion till after midnight, when the sheriffs were ordered to commit a breach of duty by refunding to Messrs. Hansard the money (£640) which, by law, had become Stockdale's property. Upon such an order the sheriffs did not trust themselves to make any comment; they only bowed with all due respect to Mr. Speaker. The bow of a sheriff, like the shake of the head of Lord Burleigh, is it seems capable of interpretation, for this same bow was followed by a successful motion for the committal of the sheriffs for a contempt "and breach of the privileges" of the House of Commons. Two more days, the 21st and 22d, were then in part occupied in dealing with Stockdale's attorney, Mr. Howard, who, after midnight on the 23d, was discharged, after having been reprimanded by Mr. Speaker for the exercise of a professional duty towards his client. On the 23d hon. members had a respite; there was no house. and therefore nothing could be done in Stockdale *v.* Hansard. On the 24th the Sergeant at Arms apprised the house that the Court of Queen's Bench, at the instance of the Sheriffs, had served him with a writ of *habes coapus*, and on the 27th, having previously received the instructions of the house, he mentioned the return which, in consequence of those instructions, he had made to the writ, and that the court, from whom the real offence of the sheriffs was carefully concealed in the return, had remanded those officers to his custody. This, and the small additonal circumstance stated in a petition from Messrs. Hansard, of a fourth action having been brought against them, finished the eighth day's work in this matter, the house having had altogether only twelve days in January for business. In the present month the house has sat ten days, and of these eight have been partially devoted to a variety of discussions very profitable, no doubt, to the ministers, whose object it is "to get through the session," and all of them the results of Mr. Stockdale's friendly exertions in aid of that object, exertions for which, on leaving Newgate (now inhabited by himself and his attorney, Mr. Howard), a commissionership—the modern Whigs' compensation for secret services—would be by no means an adequate reward. On one of these eight days Mr. Sheriff Wheelton was released, an intimation having been given, backed by medical authority, that his life might be in danger if he continued longer in that confinement, to which, as we have seen, he had been committed for tacitly refusing to be guilty of a breach of duty. On a subsequent day a motion made by Mr. Alderman Thompson for the discharge of the other sheriff was negatived, notwithstanding an admission had been made by Lord John Russell that it might be necessary to obtain a declaratory act in support of the privileges of the house, in a speech which was most disrespectfully termed by the *Morning Chronicle*, "a see saw speech!" We pass over Sir Matthew Wood's motion for an injunction to restrain certain officers of the Court of Queen's Bench from discharging the duties imposed upon them of singing and sealing writs presented to them for those purposes, because that was, even by Mr. Attorney General, pronounced *un peu trop fort*. On Monday last the 19th night of discussion on matters of privilege, a resolution was passed, having reference to the fourth action, to be tried before the under sheriff on Thursday That resolution declares that "all sheriffs, under sheriffs, agents, bailiffs, officers, clerks, and others, who shall act, aid, or assist in the continuing, furthering, and prosecuting the said action, will be guilty of a contempt and a violation of the privileges of this house, and subject themselves to the severe censure and displeasure of this house." It had no sooner passed, when the house was informed that a fifth action had been commenced; whereupon certain small fry in the legal profession, assistants of Stockdale's attorney in his business, and who have, in obedience to their master's lawful commands, served certain notices of action and trial, were ordered to attend the house; and while we write are furnishing matter for discussion for the 17th day. Here ends our history of proceedings arising out of an alleged libel cantained in a printed report of the House of Commons, publicly sold by the printer. We conclude with two extracts from the judgments delivered in 1839 in the action brought by Stockdale, which the house defended by its counsel, the Attorney General:—"Mr. Justice Patterson—The exercise of this power (that of printing the proceedings of the house) cannot therefore be said to have commenced earlier than 1641—a most suspicious time in the history of this country for the acquisition of a new power by the House of Commons.

"Mr. Justice Coleridge—For about the first century of the journal, from 1547 to 1641, nothing appears on the subject; but the time and occasion of the commencement of the precedents relied on, and the early precedents themselves, are far more unfavourable to the right than the previous want of any. The time is 1641; the occasion, the unhappy difference between the Sovereign and the house; the precedents themselves direct acts moving in and towards the great rebellion."

The College of Health, Belfast, recommend Morrisson's Pills as a specific for the fever raging in that populous town! Daily average of cases in hospital 190.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Lord COLE presented a petition from Middlewich, against any further grant to the College of Maynooth.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Lord R. SEYMOUR appeared at the bar with a copy of the answer, which Prince Albert had given to the address of congratulation which the house had ordered to be presented to him. It was as follows:—"I return the House of Commons my warmest thanks for the message which you have now delivered. I learn with lively satisfaction their approbation of the choice which her Majesty has made, and it will be the study of my life to justify the favourable opinion which you have now expressed" (loud cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD presented a petition on behalf of the copyright bill from a number of eminent authors and publishers in London.

Mr. LIDDELL gave notice, that on Thursday, the 27th instant, he would move certain resolutions connected with the grant of a pension to Sir John Newport.

The second readings of the administration of justice (Ireland) bill and the ejectment and replevin (Ireland) bill were postposed until a future day.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD moved the second reading of the copyright bill.

On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 59 to 29.

Mr. GOULBURN inquired if it was the intention of government to bring forward the estimates on Friday?

Mr. R. GORDON replied in the affirmative.

The House adjourned a few minutes after ten o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock.

The LORD CHANCELLOR communicated her Majesty's answer to the address of their lordships, congratulating her Majesty on her marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe Gotha, which has already been published.

Several petitions relative to the corn laws were presented by the Duke of Buckingham.

Viscount MELBOURNE, in answer to Lord Ellenborough, said that all the papers relative to the present state of the Mauritius would shortly be laid on the table.

The prison act amendment bill was read a third time.

Petitions against church patronage in Scotland were presented by the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE communicated the answer of Prince Albert to the message of their lordships. This likewise has already been published. The same noble marquis communicated the Duchess of Kent's answer.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, adverted to the petition which he presented the other evening from the directors of the East India Company, complaining of the commercial disabilities of the population of the East Indies, he said that government would as soon as possible take the statements of that petition into consideration.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for returns of certain papers in reference to our trade with the East.—Ordered.

The Earl of MINTO, in answer to the Duke of Buckingham, said that no official accounts had been received touching the late disturbances in China; he believed, however, that the reports in the newspapers were substantially correct.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for certain returns relative to the payment of the balance due to the British legion by the Spanish government.—Ordered. The noble marquis gave notice, that to-morrow he would move for information on the subject.

Lord STRANGFORD called attention to the working of the inland warehousing bill, and moved for returns respecting the same.

The Earl of CLARENDON, on the part of the government, opposed the motion as inconvenient, embracing, as it did, confidential communications between the Customs and the Treasury. There was no more ground for these papers than for moving for the production of the opinions of the law officers of the crown The noble baron might as well have moved for copies of correspondance between the Secretary of State and his private secretary. He opposed the motion as prejudical to the interest of the state.

Lord ASHBURTON could see no harm in the production of the papers moved for by his noble friend; they were more necessary to show the working of the bill in question, and ought to be laid on the table.

Viscount MELBOURNE was willing to allow that no advantage would be gained to the finance of the country by concealment. He begged most distinctly to state that there was no falling off in the productive resources of the country; at the same time he should resist the present motion, because it would be highly injurious to produce papers of a confidential and secret nature.

Lord ASHBURTON made a few observations in explanation, which were inaudible in the gallery.

Lord MONTEAGLE hoped the papers would not be called for, as he knew from his own official experience that if they were compelled to produce them, the communication between the great departments would be greatly impeded.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Owen, from the Court of Chancery in Ireland appeared at the bar, and presented tested copies of pleadings.

The Marquis of BUTE presented several petitions from Scotland against the intrusion of ministers.

Then house then adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Speaker entered the house at the usual hour, but there being only 36 members present at 4 o'clock, the right hon. gentleman declared the house adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Lords—Friday.

Various petitions for the modification of church patronage in Scotland were presented.

Viscount MELBOURNE, in answer to Lord Ellenborough, stated he could not at that moment say what arrangement might be entered into with the East India Company in reference to defraying the joint expense of an expedition against China.

The Earl of ABERDEEN inquired if any intelligence had been received by the Government of the chief of the province of Herat having repudiated the assistance which had been offered on the part of the British forces?

Viscount MELBOURNE said that some information of that nature had reached him, but it did not go to the extent stated by the noble earl.

Adjourned until Monday.

House of Commons—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at five o'clock.

The presentation of petitions on various subjects and advancing private bills a stage, occupied the time of the house until nearly half past five o'clock.

Mr. EWART gave notice that on the 25th of March he should submit a motion to abolish the punishment of death in all cases except for murder.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for several returns relating to the operation of the Poor Law in Ireland.

Mr. SHAW gave notice of the following amendments on the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill for Monday:—1st. As we understood, to leave the question of freemen untouched as it existed under the Irish Reform Bill. 2d. In regard to petitions for incorporations, that they should be signed only by burgesses qualified by rating. 3d. That the qualification should be £10 in all boroughs; and, as we understood, occupation of three years. 4th. That the Sheriffs should be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as in counties. 5thly. That the licenses for the sale of beer and spirits should be under the borough justices. 6thly. To insert an abstract of the Treasury Minute, with regard to English Corporations, in 1834 (relating, we believe, to the compensation of officers. 7thly. To provide for an annual audit of the Corporation accounts.

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON gave notice that, on the same occasion, he would move provisions, leaving it optional to towns to petition for Corporations.

Mr. GOULBURN moved for a return of all the sums paid by the public departments on account of postage since the introduction of the present system of postage—Ordered.

Mr. F. MAULE moved the Speaker do issue his writ for the election of a member for the county of Perth in the room of Lord Stormont, now Earl Mansfield.

Mr. PRINGLE inquired whether the present Earl Mansfield had received a writ of summons to attend in the House of Lords; if not he considered the motion premature (hear.)

Mr. F. MAULE could not say that the noble lord had received a writ of summons to attend the House of Lords (hear, hear;) but this he did know, that Lord Stormont was a Peer of Scotland, and, consequently, by the Act of Union, disqualified to sit in the House of Commons (hear.) Under such circumstances, he could not see what objection there could be to the writ issuing.

Sir J. GRAHAM.—The late Earl Mansfield died on Tuesday last, he was still unburied (hear, hear,) and therefore it could not be seen how such haste was to be justified (hear.) He did not think the time had arrived when the house could with any decency order the writ to issue (hear.) Earl Mansfield was a Scotch Peer as well as a British Peer, and therefore he concluded that the House was not in a condition to order a new writ to issue (hear.)

The LORD ADVOCATE said, Lord Stormont being a Scotch Peer, was incapacitated from sitting in that House, therefore, there was no occasion to wait for his Lordship being summoned to the Upper House.

After a few words from Sir E. Sugden,

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, the seat had become vacant by the death of Earl Mansfield, and, therefore, as a matter of course a new writ ought to be issued.

Mr. GOULBURN moved that the debate be adjourned until Monday next. He thought they were proceeding with too much haste (hear.)

Mr. F. MAULE said he should oppose the amendment of the right hon. gentleman, and persist in his motion.—He did not see why any delay should take place in issuing the writ.

Lord HOWICK addressed the house in support of the motion.

Mr. O'CONNELL and Lord J. RUSSELL made some observations in support of the motion.

The house then divided—

For the motion	136
For the amendment	165
Majority	29

The writ was accordingly ordered.

To a question from Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston expressed himself sure that the right hon. baronet would be the last person to wish him (Lord Palmerston) to enter into premature details as to the particular position in which the negotiations with respect to Turkey were at this moment.

In a Committee of Supply the Navy Estimates were moved by Mr. More O'Farrall. After entering into a variety of tatements, to show the various changes rendered necessary for the service of the year, he concluded with observing that—

"On the whole, the amount estimated for the naval establishment of this country far the current year was £5,659,051. In bringing forward these estimates, he (Mr. O'Ferrall) had abstained from making any reference to the estimates of former years, because he was aware that it was generally admitted that the vote of each year ought to be determined by circumstances of the year. That might be a very proper naval establishment in a former year, which at the present time, as a peace establishment, would be totally unsuitable (hear, hear). He had always understood that the navy estimates were not considered a party question, and therefore he had carefully abstained from saying anything in the course of his address which might lead the committee from the subject before it; and he should conclude with merely moving the usual vote, empowering her majesty to raise 39,000 men for the naval service of the country including 5,000 marines."

Sir GEORGE CLERK passed several strictures on the management of our naval affairs, but "believing that the present proposition of the government was grounded on information not generally accessible to members, he should not oppose it."

Mr. HUME did not see why, if France and Russia thought fit to increase their forces, we should necessarily increase ours.

Lord INGESTRE complimented Mr. More O'Ferrall on the manner in which he had brought forward the estimates, and offered several suggestions for a better disposition of our naval force.

Sir CHARLES ADAM remarked on the superior resources of the country for manning a fleet, should we be suddenly plunged into war.

Captain A'COURT complained of the appointment of Admiral Fleming to Greenwich Hospital.

Sir THOMAS COCHRANE spoke at considerable length on the state of the navy.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the course which had been pursued by the Government.

Sir ROBERT PEEL declared that he would vote in favour of the full amount of the sum proposed for the naval estimates.

A vote of 35,165 men for the naval service, including nine thousand marines, to the 31st of March, was then agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated across the table that he would fix the committee for Monday, when the subject might be resumed.

The House adjourned at a qurter past one.

DEATHS BY POISON IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE YEARS 1837 AND 1838.

(From the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.)

From the Coroner's Report, lately published, it appears that the total number of deaths by poison in these years was 543; of these 261 were females? 282 males. The total number of individuals poisoned by opium, or its preparations, administered by mothers and nurses, in ignorance of the powerful effects of these substance upon infants, were 52. The deaths of young children from opium or laudanum, administered in mistake for other medicine, were 20. The deaths among children resulting from overdoses of opium or its preparations, amount to the large number of 72.

Most of the children poisoned in this way "lost their lives" owing to the ignorance, carelessness, or presumption of "their mothers." It cannot be too generally known that narcotic and anodyne drugs, powerful though they may be in the adult, act with infinitely greater energy upon the more sensitive nervous system of the infant, so that even experienced medical men never administer remedies of this class to the very young without the utmost caution, and making the most accurate calculation. "Two" drops of laudanum have been known to kill an infant; nay, we heard of a case in which one drop stole away the life of a newborn babe. It is evident that the practical inference to be adduced from these lamentable facts is—that mothers and nurses should never dare to administer any narcotic medicine, except under immediate direction of the medical attendant. Too much caution cannot be exercised in the use of such medicines as "Godfrey's Cordial," "Dalby's Carminative," &c., whose virtues chiefly consist in their narcotic properties, and by means of which many infants are yearly destroyed.

PRINCE ALBERT.

It affords us great satisfaction to supply the information which the kindness of a friend has enabled us to quote:—A Clergyman of the Established Church, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, whose cure is situated within a few miles from Liverpool, and whose zeal in the cause of the Established Religion of the realm has exposed him to the unsparing abuse of the pro-Popery party, stated, in his own pulpit, on Sunday last, the annexed particulars.—In the course of a tour which he last year made on the Continent, he resided at Brussels with a fellow collegian, who was at that time a private tutor to Prince Albert. The report which the Clergyman obtained from his guest, that the acquired attainments of the Prince were various—that his natural abilities were superior—that his disposition was amiable—his conduct unexceptionable—and, above all, that his belief in, and attachment to, the Protestant religion, which he is pledged to defend, was sincere, influential, and ardent. In a word, Prince Albert is a worthy scion of a race which boldly bearded rampant Popery at the time when the might and majesty of continental despotism were leagued to defend it by protecting, at imminent risk and personal loss, the redoubtable champion, whose efforts the dexterity of an incensed priesthood and the ire of subservient potentates were allied to crush.—*Liverpool Correspondent of Standard.*

RUSSIA.

The fury and cruelty of the Russian government towards the unfortunate Polish nation seem on the increase rather than on the decline. To the numerous inflictions on the inhabitants of unhappy Poland lately published, we (*London Times*) are enabled, by a private letter from Paris, and from an unquestionable source, to add one, the pretext for which will hardly be admitted by the warmest friends of Russian alliance. The son of Count Miontzynffski a retired officer of distinction, was lately returning from College, in Germany, to his father's house at Warsaw. His luggage was searched at the frontier with the usual strictness; unfortunately there were found in one of his trunks printed portraits of Kosciusko, Ponjatowski, and Skrzynecki. The poor lad was instantly taken into custody, and sent to Warsaw under a guard. On his arrival there his father was also arrested, by order of Marshal Paskiewitsch, who after a brief inquiry into the affair, sentenced Count Miontzynffski to be imprisoned in a fortress, and his son, a youth of about sixteen or seventeen years of age, to be transported to Siberia for twenty years.

INUNDATION IN RUSSIA.

We are favoured (says the *Courant*) with the following interesting information from Messrs. Gibsone and Co., of Danzig, through the medium of their friends in Leith, Messrs. Maxwell, Marshall, and Co:—

"DANZIG, FEB. 5, 1840.—A circumstance has occurred which may derange the corn trade here this year, and put all parties interested in it in very unlooked for positions. In our last we referred to the dangerous appearance of our river (the Vistula). The result has been such as no one ever contemplated, and which at first none but eye witnesses could have believed. The Vistula, from the mild weather and the heavy floods from Poland, had partially broken up, and came down with great force, committing frequent damage to the dikes, bursting the sluices and overflowing a district called the 'Binnon Neyrung.' About four miles from Danzig, at a spot ralled 'Neufehr,' a stoppage of ice occurred, which diverted the water from the channel. At this point the Vistula runs near the sea, being separated by only one half to three quarters of a mile English of land, from which it, however, again diverges, and proceeds on to Danzig. The channel having been blocked up, the river, bursting across the country, flowing on to the sea; the intervening sandhills of 70 and 80, and even 100 feet high, formed no opposition; they were speedily undermined, and the river rolled on, seemingly regardless of a lower channel on both sides, inwards of the downs or sandhills. In a few hours, the cut through the sandhills was 1000 feet, and the breadth of the river, at the sea, three times that width. Since then, the opening is 2,000 feet, and the hills fall hourly down, as if cut with a knife. The river rushes fiercely through, making, higher up, the most fearful ravages in the dike. The inhabitants of the populous district of Werder are hourly in danger of being inundated. By this cut the river saves a distance of about ten, English miles.

"What effect this strange work of nature will have on the navigation of the river, the supplies of corn, &c. no one can tell. What the human hand can do in it, 'tis impossible to say; the old bed of the Vistula lies fast with ice hillocks, and it may be months ere they melt."

SHERIFFS' COURT—LONDON, THURSDAY.

THE CASE OF STOCKDALE V. HANSARD.

After some unimportant cases had been disposed of, The Under Sheriff, Mr. Hatchell, said the case of Stockdale v. Hansard must stand over for a short time, as an application respecting it was then being made before one of the judges.

Shortly afterwards the under Sheriff enquired whether any gentleman appeared in the case? No answer was returned.

After the lapse of about a quarter of an hour, the Under Sheriff said that in the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, the judges had ordered the execution of the writ of enquiry to be postponed until the fourth day of Easter term.

CAPTAIN CLEGG.

THE PEMBROKE CLUB OF DUBLIN.—A splendid silver snuff-box is about to be presented by the members of the Pembroke Club to Capt. Clegg, which is now at the manufacturers', Stewart and Co., Dame-street. The top is ornamented all round with a wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, in bold relief, and altogether it is a highly creditable sample of Irish manufacture. The following is the inscription which it bears.—Presented by the Pembroke Club to Captain Thomas Clegg, in testimony of their admiration of the humanity, skill, and courage displayed by him in the rescue of 92 persons from the wreck of the steamer William Huskisson, on the 12th day of Jan., 1840,—Club Rooms, Ringsend, Dublin.

A handsome pair of salvers are about to be presented to Capt. Clegg. They bear the following inscriptions.—Presented by the Dublin Rowing Club. to Captain Clegg, in testimony of hi, humane and heroic conduct in rescuing 92 persons from the wreck of the William Huskisson, on the 11th of Jan., 1840.

At the Henry Street Police office, Dublin, on Friday, Mr. Arthur French, attorney, of Upper Gardiner-street was fined £2 10s or a month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for violently assaulting Mr. C. Fitzgerald, collector of the *Evening Post*, who waited on him, according to agreement, for the settlement of an account due to that establishment since the year 1836.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has ordered an immediate investigation into the state of the four Divisional Police offices in Dublin, and the manner in which public business is transacted in each of them. John Hatchell, Esq Q.C., and James H. Monaghan, Esq., Q.C. are the commissioners appointed for the purpose, and they are to report for the information of his Excellency.

Typhus fever is alarmingly prevalent amongst the 42d, Highlanders in Limerick garrision.

The heartless neglect of the Government, respecting the tithe arrears and the £100,000 due by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has rendered the sufferings and privations of the clergy galling, to a great extent, in the cases of many most deserving families, which stand in need of relief at this trying and inclement season.

Ball practice ground is ordered to be hired at Kilkenny for the use of the troops stationed there. The present garrison consists of a troop of the Royal Scots Greys, and four companies and head-quarters of the 84th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Frederick M'Bean, K.H.

Major J. N. Gossett, Barrack Master at Youghal, has been ordered, by the Hon. Board of Ordnance, to give up that part of the Lower Parade, in the barrack yard, formerly occupied by the troops as the exercise ground; Major Hill, commanding the depot of the 69th regt., having reported to head quarters that the barrack-master had converted the ground to his sole use.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	181½
3 per Cent Consols	90¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	98⅝
3½ Debentures	91⅝¾

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p. Ct. Consols, 90⅞
Consols for Account, 90⅞.
India Bonds,
Bank Stock 178¾
India Stock,

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1840.

The extreme length to which the discussion on the navy estimates, extended on Friday, has caused us to abridge the proceedings, elsewhere, as much as possible being fully aware that to the generality of our readers the subject would be rather a dry one. However, as it was the only subject of any importance which came under the consideration of the Commons since Wednesday, we shall briefly allude to it.

Day after day, notwithstanding the daily aggressions on the British, suffered to go unpunished on our part through the incapacity of ministers, and the inefficiency of our marine force, has it been boldly asserted by Lord Minto, and Sir J. Barrow, those Solons in naval tactics that our marine force was in a most flourishing condition—our ships more numerous than the country knew what to do with—our dockyards crowded with artizans, and everything denoting a state of the most exuberant effectiveness. The nation looked on and wondered; the lie was repeated—the power of humbug could go no further. But, as a practical comment on the assertions of the ministerial clique—as if to force conviction on even the most obtuse mind how unfit for office are the men who arrogate to themselves the situation of advisers to her Majesty, we find Mr. O'Ferrall on Friday night moving for an addition to the naval force of the empire of 3,000 men; while provision was asked for purchase of timber and stores to the amount of one million and thirty pounds, being an increase within the last two years in this department of half a million sterling. This is an increase, no, doubt, but it is an increase disproportioned to the emergencies of the times. We are now, supposing the additional levy in being, unprepared for war, and the risk of war is imminent. In the present state of matters, in six months after a declaration of war we would find our every resource cut off, our powers crippled, our colonies lost, our commercial marine annihilated, and the nation utterly laid prostrate. Twenty thousand men in addition to those now engaged in the public service, and instead of two a dozen line of battle ships are required at this very moment to secure the interests of England in the Mediterranean—to awe American Democratic insolence and thus prevent the invasion of the Canadas, and to protect our flag from the degradation it has suffered in other parts of the Globe.

To the attacks made by the opposition on ministers for their mal administration of naval affairs they were forced calmly to submit. They would have asked much more did it not imply that their opponents were at the right side of the question in always advocating the necessity of maintaining the dignity of the British flag and the support of the British Navy.

THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE.

MACHEN AND CO., DUBLIN.

In our former notices of this delightful edition of Nature's poet, we thought that in our remarks of the forthcoming numbers it remained for us but to notice their appearance to the public; in this we find ourselves mistaken. The numbers for January and February contain the magnificent tragedy of Macbeth, which, as it is well remarked "has its foundation deep in the darkest recesses of the human heart, its every buttress and pinnacle, jutty, frieze, and coigne of vantage' radiant with the golden light that streams in prodigal abundance from the most poetic of imaginations." The illustrations to Macbeth, are of the most magnificent description—the artists had hitherto to deal with the light and airy creations of the poet's fancy—in Macbeth they had to grapple with sterner materials—to pourtray the more dark workings of the heart, and they have succeeded. There is, in the cats before us a strength of outline—a boldness of light and shade which cannot be surpassed. Amongst the many we must introduce the engraving of Lady Macbeth to notice—such a Siddons must have looked, when with "her eyes open but their senses shut," "she exclaims, "what, will those hands never be clean?" The figure is given with much judgment alone; there is no extraneous object to divert attention from the principal character. We must say that in number nine and ten a great triumph of art has been accompiished. A comprehensive glossary accompanies this tragedy which, with the notes, are invaluable. The forthcoming number will contain the classical play of Troilus and Cressida.

This morning's publication contains an acknowledgment of further contributions to the fund appropriated for Captain Clegg and his crew. The list will shortly be closed, and we would call on those who have not yet come forward to do so speedily. We shall return to the subject next post when we trust to be enabled to notice an addition to what we must at present call a scanty testimonial on the part of Waterford.

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA, *from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, with Suggestions for the Elevation of the Art and its Professors by* F. G. TOMLINS.

London, C MICHELL, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

MR. MITCHELL, who has published some very talented Works on Dramatic Literature, has just issued this excellent volume. A small book is a great blessing; and we may safely say that all that the general reader will care to know on this subject is tastefully and judiciously condensed into this little work. It gives a complete history of the rise and progress of the English Drama; and by means of a chronology (a new and ingenious idea), a clearer view of the advance from the barbarism of "miracle plays" to the perfection of five act plays by Shakspere than is apy where else to be found. The price is so trifling, and the style so clear and unencumbered of antiquarian tediousness that it should find a place in the book shelf of every one who feels an interest in this peculiar national branch of our literature, and yet dreads to enter the labyrinth of the more lengthy antiquarian writers.

Mr. Sergeant Jackson, M.P., will leave London on he 2d, and arrive at Cork on the 6th March.

THE 37TH DEPOT.

The name of soldier has been so long inseparably connected with that of gentleman, that it pains us to state that certain commissioned puppies of the 37th depot, have, since their being stationed amongst us, given undoubted proofs that so me *officers* may be no *soldiers*, thus submitting to the public the plainest of all possible inferences.

A short time back some of the officers of the 37th depot, were summoned before the magistrates for what the law construes as felony, and for which, had the parties been starving men, driven to the perpetration of similar acts to obtain a wretched morsel for a famishing family, they would have been summarily dealt with. We thought at the time that the general reproof these persons received in being the objects of the public's compassion would have taught them a salutary lesson, if they were so far stultified as to have lost all self regard, at least to conduct themselves *decently* in respect to the cloth they disgraced. But, far from it, scarcely had one act, that of injury to property, been, we must say, too leniently passed over, when we find them violating the peace of the city, by violent personal assaults. We refer our readers to a report of the proceedings at the Mayor's Court on Saturday, and which we take from a contemporary. We shall defer any further remarks while the matter is pending, but must add, that the sooner we get rid of those disturbers of the public peace, they are paid to protect, the better. An application to the proper quarter would soon ease us of those nuisances. Again we repeat, we have entered on the subject unwillingly, not only as regards the army in general, but in connexion with the gallant commanding officer of the depot, who is entitled to the utmost respect

MAYOR'S OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Mr. John Gleeson, a young man in the office of the Waterford Day and Mail Coach establishment, appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Walter Phelan, to prefer a complaint against Mr. Lambard, an officer of the 37th depot, who, with other officers whose names he did not know, but whose persons he was able to recognise, violently assaulted him on the Parade, the night previous, without the slightest provocation. He stated that Mr. Lambard hit him on the head, which was cut, through a strong oil covered hat, with a large bludgeon, and hurt him severely. The others jostled him and pushed him about at the same time.

The Mayor—Did you give any provocation?

Mr. Gleeson—None whatever, your worship, I was walking quietly along when this Lambard struck me violently on the head, through this hat (here the witness showed a strong oil cloth hat, which was somewhat indented as if with the blow of a massive instrument.)

Alderman Alcock—And this, you say, without provocation.

Mr. Gleeson—I did not say a syllable to him or his companions, your worship, or do anything in the world that tended to merit such treatment.

Alderman Alcock—Would you know any of them?

Mr. Gleeson—Yes, that Lambard, whose name I am acquainted with; but I know the others only by sight.

Alderman Alcock—Well, all we can do is to grant a summons for this gentleman, to show cause why informations should not be taken against him for this assault.

Mr. Gleeson—And against the others, too, your worships.

Alderman Alcock—Yes.

The Mayor—That is the fairest way to act.

Mr. Walter Phelan—Decidedly, your worships, and the way we should wish you to act. It will give those gentlemen an opportunity to defend themselves, if they have any defence to make.

Alderman Alcock—Mr. Gleeson, you can go to the clerk and inform him that he shall give you summonses.

Mr. Gleeson thanked their worships and withdrew.

Richard Reynett, Esq., appeared to complain against the same parties. He stated that on the previous evening he was at the new Bazaar, opened at the City Auction Mart, when some officers came in, and on being pointed out a person whom it appears they wanted, struck him, when a violent scuffle ensued, in which the greater portion of those present took part. He exerted himself to rescue the young man aimed at, and to preserve order, which he did after some time with the aid of others—everything in fact had settled down into quietness, when this fellow—

The Mayor—Who?

Mr Reynett—Lambard, your worship, came behind me and struck me a blow on the ear.

A young gentleman who appeared to be acquainted with the alleged delinquents, said he was sure that an ample apology would be made to Mr. Reynett, as he was confident the blow was not intended for him!

Mr. Reynett expressed his willingness to accept the apology, as the blow was not intended for him.

The Magistrates said that they would grant a summons in the mean time if it was required.

The parties then left the office.

The following subscriptions have been received on account of the fund for a testimonial to Captain Clegg and his crew:—

FOR CAPT. CLEGG.

Per the Bank of Ireland, already acknowledged, £1 15s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ed. Courtenay, Esq.	5 0	Capt. W. S. Doyle	5 0
George Courtenay, Esq.	5 0	Mr. Benjamin Collins	5 0
J. W. Strangman, Esq.	5 0	Thomas L. Mackesy, Esq., M.D.	5 0
Thos. F. Nevins, Esq.	5 0	Mr. Richard Farrell	5 0
John Hackett, Esq.	5 0		
Thos. Izod, Esq., per E. Downes	5 0		

Per Messrs. Rich. Pope & Co., already acknowledged £4 10s

James Wood, Esq.,	2 6	Miss Grant	2 6
John Barden	5 0		

FOR THE CREW.

Per Bank of Ireland as acknowledged, 7s 6d.

J. W. Strangman, Esq.	5 0	Thos. M'Dougall, Esq.	5 0
Thos. F. Nevins, Esq.	5 0	Mr. Benjamin Collins	2 6
Capt. W. S. S. Doyle	2 6	Mr. Arthur Doyle	5 0
Mr John Smyth	2 6		

Per Messrs. Richard Pope & Co., as acknowledged, 15s.

M. Mortimer, Esq.	5 0	Smyth Ardagh, Esq.	5 0

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The answer to inquiries at Apsley House this morning was, "The Duke is quite well again."—*Standard of Friday.*

A requisition to the High Sheriff is in course of signature requesting of him to call a meeting of his Bailiwick for the purpose of voting an address to her Majesty on the occasion of her marriage.

The Earl of Stradbroke, has purchased the estates of the late Lord Viscount Midleton in this county for the sum of £98,000.

VICTORIANA.—When Prince Albert arrived at the Palace her Majesty met her affianced in the hall. The Queen kissed in the most affectionate manner the *father* of the royal bridegroom.—*Age.*

The Duchess of Kent retires to Lord Ingestre's house in Belgrave square. Better to go there than to a certain fortress, which she recently received an *affectionate* hint was in existence.—*Ibid.*

The *modest* demeanor of an illustrious lady has been the subject of universal admiration. The unaffected and becoming hilarity she displayed during the ceremonial, it is to be hoped, will *reform* the old code of virgin etiquette.—*Ibid*

Her Majesty has an unconcealed dislike to Irish women. Amongst her *ten* bridesmaids, not one daughter of Erin will be found. Miss Spring Rice could illustrate the Queen's remote partiality *curiously* if she pleased.—*Ibid*

Mr. Corballis has, we understand, been appointed Crown Prosecutor on the Home Circuit, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Tickell.

The Skerries light-house clears £15,900 a year, including £3,000 from Dublin, though Counsel are of opinion Irish coasting vessels are not subject to toll for it.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Soult cabinet has resigned, and in their resignation are regarded with more respect than the Melbourne Ministry in their retention of office. The subject under consideration was some thing analogous to the question on the settlement for Prince Albert; namely, a *dotation* or dowry to the Duc de Nemours on his approaching marriage. On this question the French ministers were beaten by a majority of *twenty six*, and resigned—the English bed chamber pets were, on Colonel Sibthorpe's amendment, substituting £30,000 for £50,000, beaten by a majority of *one hundred and four*, but they sheltered themselves beneath the furbelows of my "lady's lady's maid," and retain office. Soult and his party retire with the confidence of the French people—Melbourne and his clique maintain an infamous position degraded and despised by the entire British nation.

The *Galway Advertiser* says—What a country we live in! a gentleman cannot look for his legal rights—cannot seek to recover his lawful property, particularly if there is a Romish priest in question, without endangering his life. Thomas H. O'Flahertie, of Lemonfield, has brought an ejectment for the recovery of some of his property from Thomas B. Martin, Esq., M. P., the lease of which dropped some years ago. The ejectment will be tried next assizes here, and for daring to bring it he is sent a Rockite notice menacing his life. We refrain *pendente lite* from further comment on the nefarious act.

(Copy.)

"Dublin, 23 January, 1840.

"TO CAPTAIN THOMAS H. O'FLAHERTY.

"SIR—I would advise you to cease your legal proceedings for the recovery of that part of Mr. Martin's property on which the Chapel of Outerard is erected, and also your persecution of the Rev. Dr. Kirwan; if you do not, and that you do recover the property, remember you will pay dearly for it. Mark my words, you will pay dearly for it. Ponder and think well on this warning—they are no idle words I use—they shall be fulfilled to a letter. There are those who may tell you not to listen to this warning, but remember they are persons who will gain by your being put out of the way, which I tell you again will be the case, if, as I have said before, you do not forthwith cause all litigation to cease for the recovery of the chapel grounds, and your persecutions against Dr. Kirwan. I now wish you farewell; you shall never more hear from me in this way. Remember! Remember! Remember! Death!!! Lord Normanby deserved his fate less than you.

"REVENGE."

"FIFTY POUNDS REWARD—I hereby offer a reward of fifty pounds to any person who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give me such information as may enable me to discover and bring to justice the person or persons who were concerned in writing or sending a letter to Captain O'Flahertie, of Lemonfield, near Outerard, threatening his life should he prosecute his ejectment against that part of Mr. Martin's property, on which the chapel of Outerard has been built.

"J. BLAKE,
County Inspector.

"Outerard, 30th January, 1840."

Tuesday week eleven fishermen from the parish of Ring, near Dungarvan, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were fishing off that harbour.

Mr, O'Dowd has been appointed crown prosecutor on the Connaught circuit, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Monahan, Q. C., as confidential law adviser at the castle which we before noticed.

A few days back as Pat. Connell, driver of Mr. Pat. Dwyer's bread cart, was returning to Tipperary, from New Pallas, he was thrown from his seat near Ballykisteen, and the wheel of the cart passing over his head he expired before medical aid reached him.

The subscriptions towards the fuel fund for the relief of the poor of Cashel, is rapidly augmenting. The Lord Bishop, Dr. Sandes has forwarded £50 to the Treasurer, Dr. Stock has given £20, and Mr. Hare over £23.

The County Tipperary Grand Jury will be sworn at the Court House, Clonmel, on Tuesday next for the discharge of fiscal business.

The *Parrock Hall*, freight ship, has arrived from England at Kingstown Harbour, and will sail in a day or two, with the draft of the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers, from the depot at the Pigeon House Fort, for conveyance to the Mauritus, to join their service companies.

The *Hopewell* freight ship, arrived on the 19th inst. at Cork Harbour, is expected to sail this week with drafts of the following corps, to join their service companies in the West Indies, viz.:—52d, 69th, 70th, 74th, and 76th regiments.

The Duke and Duchess of Rovigo have arrived in London from Paris, *en route* to visit their extensive estates in the South of Ireland.

On the night of Sunday, the 16th instant, a stable belonging to a farmer, named James Griffith, at Mantlehill, near Golden, was consumed by fire, the stable contained two horses which perished in the flames. The stable was set fire to by incendiaries, the landlord having it seems recently ejected some refractory tenants, and thus incurred the vengeance of the Tipperary Legislators.

A boat with six men, which had left the point of Locrus for the herring fishery of Portnoo some days ago, has been blown off to sea. As no tidings have been heard of them since, great fears are entertained of their safety. The boat belonged to a man of the name of Lockhart; in it were his two sons in law. They were seen fifteen miles off at sea, no land between them, in the middle of a hurricane.—*Derry Journal.*

A cooper named Kelly, of Borrisokane, when returning from the fair of Lorrha, on the 18th inst., had to pass thro' some water that crosses the road for a good distance, near Carrigahorig; the ass that he drove missed the road, and was drowned. Kelly, though some time under the water, escaped with his life.

Tuesday night the 18th inst. five men, well armed, went to the house of Richard Armstrong, of Ballynavin, near Burrisokane, and took his gun. Armstrong had three pistols, in good order, all charged, and would have fired on the party only his wife prevented him,

A few nights back, the dwelling house of John Denehy of Tumbricane, near Burrisokane, was set fire to; he and his family would have been consumed were it not that some men, who were coming from a dance, saw the fire; they ran and awoke the inmates. Denehy and the men succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until part of the house was burned.

The members of the Ormond Hunt dined together on Thursday, at Brundley's Hotel, Nenagh. The wines and viands were of the choicest description, served in Brundley's best style.

It is not correct, as stated in the *Limerick Chronicle*, that a draft of the 67th Depot is waiting in Cork Barracks for embarkation to join the Service Companies at Demerara. The 67th Regt. is stationed in Barbadoes, and will on the arrival there of the 81st Regt., on passage from Gibraltar, embark for Canada, whither a strong draft will proceed early in the summer to join them.

Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, a man named John Lawler, from Ballyragget, driving a dray laden with iron from Monasterevan, was capsised into the grip of the road at the Sluggy, about two miles from Maryboro'; the man was unfortunately sitting on the load; there were three cars more in company, and before the other men could come to his assistance, both himself and his horse were drowned.

The action lately brought against the *Morning Chronicle* by Lord Beresford for libel, and in which damages of £100 were awarded to his Lordship, will cost the *Chronicle* £3,000. The object of his Lordship as stated by Sir Wm. Follett, was not to mulct the *Chronicle* in heavy damages, but to vindicate his character from the foul aspersions cast on it by the malignant and cowled assassin, who prepared the ground work of the libel, and who is well known in the county Carlow.

THE CHARTIST CONVICTS.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 19.—Frost, Williams, and Jones, are confined in a cell, on board the York convict ship, apart from the other prisoners. Frost complains bitterly of the food supplied him, stating he cannot possibly eat the oatmeal and water, which is supplied for breakfast, with a proportion of salt mixed.—They have requested to be allowed more substantial diet, which has been refused. A wooden bowl and spoon are given for their use; they are clothed in convict apparel, each with an iron ring round the leg, and are on no account permitted to leave their cell. A prayer book and Bible are the only books allowed them. They are in bad spirits, particularly Frost, who is evidently sadly dejected. Williams has been heard to say he would have sooner been hanged than to linger under his present torture of mind and treatment. It is expected that an order will arrive to-morrow to transfer them to the Mandarin convict ship, which arrived last night, bound to New South Wales.

The Governor and Company of Apothecaries' Hall having proceeded against Christopher Gamble, of Enniskillen, and John Shaw, of Killileagh, for acting as Apothecaries without being duly qualified, have recovered two penalties, and the costs of suit, from the former gentleman; one penalty and costs were accepted from Mr. Shaw, he giving the usual guarantee that he would not again infringe the law. In noticing the prosecution of James M'Millan, of Enniskillen, in a late number of our Paper, we styled him M. D.; we have since been given to understand that this gentleman has not graduated in any college. The Governor and Company have taken proceedings against Surgeon Townsend, of Cork, who has taken defence. The trial in this case, will not come on till the summer assizes.

A deputation of the flour millers of Ireland, consisting of Messrs. John Alexander, jun., of Carlow; Robt. Macaulay, of Crumlin; and Samuel Parsons, of Newry, had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the importation of foreign flour into Ireland. Mr. Labouchere, after listening attentively to the statements of the deputation, as to the injurious tendency of the bill upon their trade, in which a large capital was invested, held out no hope that the measure would be withdrawn by the government.

The Rev. Thomas B. Brady, county Clare, had a most providential escape from assassination a few days back. It appears Mr. Brady was obliged to eject at the last October sessions a tenant who owed several years' rent, and this man induced another to conspire to shoot Mr. Brady, with the hope that, in the event of his death, his widow would be induced to remove to Dublin where his friends reside, and that then the tenants could have the land on their own terms. The second person alluded to has become evidence for the crown, and the details of the conspiracy are very fully and satisfactorily disclosed.

The Chevalier de Beaumont one of the last of the French Knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, died at Malta last month, in the 77th year of his age. It appears that there now exists only one member of that order, and he belongs to the *langue d'Italie*. M. de Beaumont, being a lunatic, was allowed to remain in Malta after its capture by the French.

PROTESTANISM IN PRUSSIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from London, in which it is asserted that the King of Prussia has instructed his ambassador to ask the Bishop of London whether he would consent to consecrate some Protestant Bishops for the Prussian States, and whether his lordship would apply to the Privy Council for leave to that effect.

At the last Limerick sessions now going on, John Molony, a pretended priest, was indicted for stealing 18s 6d, the property of Bryan Lanty, on the 4th of Nov., under pretence of introducing him to Father Mathew. The jury at once found him guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for seven years. Prisoner—Thanks be to God, its not an everlasting judgment.

It is not creditable to Government that they have not sent George Bennett, Esq., Q. C., as a Judge on circuit; he is a lawyer of long standing at the bar, sound knowledge, of much experience, and very popular with all parties.

Of 892 applications for payment by contractors for public works at Ennis Assizes, 480 were certified by the County Surveyor. Of the six bridges in Tulla barony leading to Limerick, and which were destroyed by the great flood last year, four are rebuilt, and the others nearly so.

The public roads in the parish of Carne, Wexford, are in a most deplorable condition. In many places they are totally impassable, even to foot passengers; they are obliged to go into the fields adjoining the breaches in the roads, thus trespassing on farmers, who are paying well for keeping the roads in order.

At the approaching Tullamoore Assizes two gentlemen, named Baker, will be tried for the abduction of a young lady named Hayes. The parties are very respectable. The case is of a very serious nature.

It is much to the credit of the Apothecaries of the South of Ireland, that but one was found to offer himself for the situation of Apothecary to the Cork Union Workhouse, to which the Board of Guardians had assigned the beggarly stipend of £30 a year.

The year's herring fishery at Killybegs is now nearly over, it has proved a complete failure; as a consequence, the fisherman, who, in other years, used to diffuse a joy over the family circle, has become dejected and disappointed—his best hopes and prospects have been blighted. Few of the boats have realized more than £20; this, when cut into six or seven shares, as it must be, will go far wide of covering the fisherman's expenditure on ropes, nets, tar, bark, kegs, &c. In consequence of the storm, ground sea, &c., during the last fortnight about 100 trams have been lost—each kram is made up of six nets—so that the nets of 600 fishermen remain now at the mercy of the waves and the rocks. Each net is value for at least £2 so that property to the amount of £1,200 is sacrificed by the storms. But few herrings, comparatively speaking, have been cured here this year. The failure of the fishery this year is attributed to two causes—the principal one found its origin in the want of some protective law, particularly during the last three years; the other has proceeded from the stormy character and uncertain state of the weather.

Constable M'Conley, of the Queen's County Constabulary, having received information of a child having been murdered at Clondoolisk, in the King's county, he immediately proceeded with a party to the house of Thomas M'Cabe, of that place, and on examination found the body of a female child, about six years, with marks of recent violence on the head and face. The father and step-mother of the child were immediately arrested, in the house, until the arrival of the Coroner of the King's County. An inquest was held on the deceased child, when several witnesses were examined, by which it appeared that the father of the child had caused her to go naked, during the winter, and that the poor little creature used to take shelter in a pig stye and car houses. The body exhibited a frightful appearance, being nearly covered with burns and bruises, some of apparently recent occurrence. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the father of the child, who has been committed by the Coroner, to Tullamore jail, for trial at the next Assizes.

On Thursday night, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a most daring outrage was committed by a party of ruffians, upon the house of Mr. Scott, builder, King-street, Cork. The circumstances giving rise to the above are these: the Carpenters having come to the determination of not working for less wages than 4s per day, Mr. Scott, in common with other respectable Builders of the City resisted their wishes, at least until the days should be so long as to warrant him in acceding to such an enormous demand, and therefore immediately discharged them. This is the only circumstance which can be imagined to have given rise to one of the most daring outrages, for a long time committed in Cork.

William Lynam, found guilty at the Dublin Commission, for the murder of Hanlon the sawyer, is a native of Carlow.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and LANDS of ARDO, Situate near ARDMORE and within three miles of the Seaport Town of YOUGHAL, containing four hundred and ten acres and held for three lives and an unexpired term of one hundred years producing a Profit Rent of four hundred and fifty pounds a year, and possessing other advantages.

There has been lately expended on the Dwelling House, Offices and Demesne, a sum of over Four Thousand Pounds. The Dwelling House commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is fit for the immediate reception of a large family;—The Offices are also new and extensive, consisting of Stabling, Coach House, Granary, Cow Houses for sixty Cows, and all other Offices required for Farming purposes, and are all enclosed:—The Garden containing about two acres and is surrounded with a wall twelve feet high, and contains Trees in full bearing. The Lands are bounded on one side by the Sea, and near the centre is a Cove valuable for manure. The greatest abundance of Sea weed, Sand, and Lime stone, which after supplying the Lands would set at over £100 a year, and the produce of the Lands can be conveyed by Water-carriage to Youghal or any other Sea-port.

For particulars, apply to PATRICK LAWLOR, Esq., Ardo, Youghal; to THOMAS FOLEY, Esq., Tourtane, Lismore, or 189, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; or to Messrs. RICHARD and HENRY M'GRATH, Solicitors, Dungarvan, or 67, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

The Shannon Navigation Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of Exchequer bills adequate to the compensation awarded, and expect that early in February all payments for property necessary for the works will have been paid, including the sums awarded to the Grand Canal and Limerick Navigation Companies. The season for eel fishing having just terminated, the present is a favourable period for removing the weirs. The commissioners will attend to plans for the construction of steam dredging vessels and barges, and the works at Killaloe and Athlone, and consider it advisable to increase the breadth of the present bridge over the Shannon by a timber way, until the new bridge shall be erected. Having obtained a transfer of the Upper Shannon, and possession of Jamiestown-mill, they have lowered the mill-dam at Jamiestown about four feet, and thus relieved from floods a quantity of land previously covered for six months in the year. The account sent in gives a balance of £999 7s 1½d in favour of the commissioners, but this will be reduced by approaching expenses.

On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, as the Duke of Devonshire steamer was approaching Kingstown harbour, she ran on board the Sarah, trawler of that harbour. The Sarah sunk about half a mile east of the East Pier; a poor boy named Rogan met with a watery grave, the remainder of the crew scrambled on board the steamer.

The Isabella barque, M'Causland master, is arrived at Kingstown to embark female convicts. The Isabella has been five weeks from the river Thames, being detained at Ramsgate by contrary winds.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, a most atrocious murder was committed at Clonquillan, within five miles of Kilrush, upon an orphan youth 14 years of age, named John Considine, left in charge of the house of a man named White, in the absence of the family at Mass at Cooreclare. White had sold corn at Kilrush the previous day (Saturday) to the amount of £10. Several persons, yet unknown, attacked the house for the purpose of taking the money, in which they were disappointed, as White had the money with him; they severed the boy's skull in several parts, and left his brains scattered about the floor; they also broke boxes, upset beds and furniture, in search of the money, without being detected. Monday, the 17th, an inquest was held on the body, when, after a protracted investigation of two days, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. There were 14 wounds on the head and face, through most of which the brain protruded, besides others on several parts of the body. There were three men seen leaving the house between 10 and 12 o'clock by two persons—they describe two of them to have been young men with caps and dark clothes, the other appearing older, with a hat, grey coat, white waistcoat, and having a small white dog with him; this last man was watching while the former were in the house—they afterwards took different directions from the house, but were seen to meet again after some time. The police found a stick which was covered with blood and hair, which must be left in their hurry by the murderers, and they also found a spade, White's property, with the handle broken and also covered with hair and blood. The hat of the deceased was found near him cut to pieces and all covered with his brains, which must have been knocked out by the spade. Three men have been apprehended, to whom strong suspicion attaches. A few days previous to the above horrid deed a man named King, in the same neighbourhood, while he and his wife were at the bog for turf, threw her into a hole, for the purpose of drowning her, and must have succeeded, but that in consequence of some flax having been lodged in the hole this season, the sods which covered the flax helped to keep her head over water until she was able to effect her escape. King has been committed for trial. The parties are only two years married.

It is said that orders have been forwarded to England for a quantity of tin ware for the use of the work-houses, at present in course of erection throughout Ireland. It would be nothing but common justice that where the tax is raised for the support of those establishments the various articles for the use of them should be made. Irish tradesmen should be alive to their interests, and exert themselves to frustrate so infamous a monopoly.

It was stated some time back at a meeting of the Metropolitan Conservative Society that quantities of fire arms were constantly smuggled into Dublin from England, in the bales forwarded to the old clothes' venders in the metropolis. That the assertion alluded to was not made at random, appears from the fact that on last week, in a few hours, upwards of forty guns were discovered in Nassau-street, and about sixty more in other parts of Dublin, besides air guns, swords, canes, pieces of small cannon on carriages! &c. all illicitly imported from England. The finest pisantry need be at no loss for *pacificatory* weapons. It is well known, however, they have other and ample resources for the obtainment of the instruments of death when the order is issued from head quarters for the marshalling of the 500,000 fighting men, or Dan's own rangers.

EXCELLENT—A public meeting has been held lately in Woonsacket (Mass.) and the following preamble and resolution adopted:—Whereas it is currently reported that in one of the neighboring villages, "a man made during the last year, 1,530 dollars by minding his own business, and 500 by letting other people's alone"—therefore resolved, that we recommend to some of the good people in our village to try the experiment, not only as a source of emolument to themselves, but of satisfaction to their neighbors.—*American Paper.*

John and James Farrell, who figured in the prosecution against the constabulary, on Thursday last, were arrested on Saturday under a warrant, issued by Charles H. Tuckey, Esq., and committed to jail to abide their trial at the ensuing assizes for the committal of wilful and corrupt perjury. On being arrested one of them exclaimed—" Well, at all events we will only get seven years for it." We sincerely hope this will operate as a warning to those profligate wretches who, regardless of the solemn obligation of an oath, are ready to swear away either life or character to minister to the cupidity or malice of the mock Liberals of this county.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

A man named Thomas Prendergast was arrested in London last week, charged with being the principal in the murder of Thomas Harty, at New Inn, county Tipperary, so far back as 1833. Immediately after the murder Prendergast was apprehended but contrived to escape from custody, and up to the date of his last apprehension eluded the strictest search made after him. He was arrested through the exertions of Brosnahan, a Tipperary man, but now in the London Police, who was well acquainted with the prisoner's person as well as with all the circumstances of the case, and owing to private information applied for and obtained a warrant from Ireland for his capture.

John Shaughnessy is committed to Westmeath jail, for conspiracy to murder Captain Gamble, of Tabberville.

AN OPULENT PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN, lately deceased, has left in trust £60,000, to be LENT out in sums from £50 to £300, to deserving persons, native Irish residents, of Conservative principles, on their own bond at 5 per cent., for 3 years.

Apply, by letter, post paid, to the Rev. A. JOHNSTON, 4, Angel place, Pentonville, London, with a reference to, or a certificate from a Clergyman or respectable Householder, as to character, &c.

WHITEBARN, NEAR YOUGHAL.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of next Month,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE LANDS OF WHITEBARN, containing about 47 Acres, with DWELLING HOUSE, COW HOUSE, &c., situate within half a mile of the town of Youghal.

A Fine will be required.

Proposals will be received by THOMAS HARVEY, Youghal; WILLIAM HARVEY, Mardyke, Parade, Cork; WILLIAM ABBOTT, Glanmire; or at Clonmane, near Castlemartyr.

Youghal, 24th of 2d month, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC, AND PARTICULARLY TO STRANGERS VISITING THIS CITY.

JAMES CARROLL,

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that in consequence of the advanced state of the season, the remaining Stock of Winter Goods will be Sold fully 20 PER CENT. under their usual price, consisting of

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of Spanish Cloaks, Mantillas, and Capes, at little more than Half Price.

120 PIECES OF FRENCH CASHMERES at 4s 7d, usually sold at 7s per yard; the finest quality at 6s 11d, worth 9s.

11000 YARDS OF FIGURED AND PLAIN GROS DE NAPLES AND SATINETTES, in which will be found a saving of from 1s to 1s 6d the yard.

800 DARK MOSSELINE DE LAINES from 7s the Dress.

PRINTED SAXONYS, from 1s 4d the yard, worth 2s.

1400 PRINTED CALICO DRESSES, 9 yards each, from 2s 3d to 7s.

200 LONG SHAWL SCARFS, Thibet Centres, 3½ yards long, from 12s each.

A LARGE STOCK OF FURS in Boas, Muffs, Capes, &c.

Limerick Lace Scarfs, Lappets, and Capes, Hosiery, Gloves, and fancy goods, Flannels, Linens, and Long Cloths.

The present superior stock of French Garniture and Cap Ribbons will be found well worthy of attention, having this day undergone a considerable reduction.

The Millinery and Dress Ware Rooms are as usual supplied with a variety of goods suited for the season.

FOR GENTLEMEN, an immense variety of Prince Albert Scarfs and Stocks, Ready Made Shirts, Inside Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Dress Gloves, &c. &c.

Waterford, Feb. 21, 1840.

IN CHANCERY.

WILLIAM HENRY COPPINGER, Esq., and others, Public Officers of the National Bank of Ireland, Plaintiffs;

ALEXANDER STEWART, MOORE BARTON, ROBERT WM. DOWER, ROBERT DOWER, and ANNE, his Wife, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in this cause, bearing date the 11th Day of NOVEMBER, 1839, I require all persons having Charges or Incumbrances affecting the premises in the pleadings in this cause, mentioned prior to or contemporaneous with the Plaintiffs' demand, to come in before me at my Chambers, on the INN's QUAY, CITY of DUBLIN, on or before the 2d Day of MARCH next, and proceed to prove the same, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 18th Day of January, 1840.

RODERICK CONNOR.

Richard M'Grath Plaintiffs' Solicitor, 67, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

DIED,

On Monday, at his House in King street, in this city, Mr. Thomas Blake, late Surveyor of shipping to the Port of Waterford, aged 69 years.

On Sunday, 23d inst., Charles William, the infant son of Charles Gadsden, Esq., of Ballycanvan House, aged 9 months.

On the morning of Wednesday last, at her house in the Main street of Wexford, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. Doborah Sparrow, a member of the Society of Friends. She retained the possession of her mental faculties, unimpaired in the slightest degree, to the last moment; and has been through life, highly and deservedly esteemed. Some of her children and grand children, have gone before her, but we believe there are at present alive 53.

At Clonroche, county Wexford, in the 56th year of her age, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Euseby Robinson, Esq.

At Oulart, county Wexford, Mr. Elias Stephens.

At Plymouth, Sarah, sister of Mr. George W. Anderson, of Carlow.

On the 18th inst., at her house, Coronation row, Clonmel, Mary, relict of the late Joseph Going, Esq. By the death of this much lamented lady, a young and helpless family have sustained a great and serious loss.

In Pembroke street, Dublin, Georgina, third daughter of the late Richard Martin, Esq. many years representative for the county of Galway, and sister to the present member, Thomas Martin, Esq.

At Kenneth Pans, Andrew Stein, Esq., of the Marlfield Distillery, Clonmel.

On Tuesday, at his house in Lower Brook street, London, Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. Sir Jeffrey was in his 74th year; by his death there is another vacancy in the number of Royal Academicians.

In Monasterevan, Mr. David Fleming, formerly Quartermaster Royal Artillery.

On Thursday, at Cloghroe, Joseph Capel Fitzgerald, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Cork.

At St. Luke's Place, Cork, Eliza, wife of Mr. Willliam Grove.

At his father's house on the Watercourse, aged 20 years, of a lingering complaint contracted from the bursting of a blood vessel in the chest, John Nicholson, second son of Benjamin Deeble, Esq. Common Speaker of Cork.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Michael M'Donnell, Bridewell keeper, Nenagh.

Of typhus fever, at his house in Hatch street, Nenagh, Hugh Ryves Graves, Esq., Barrister at law.

At Leamington, the Earl of Mansfield. He is succeeded by his son, Viscount Stormont, which causes a vacancy in the representation of Perthshire.

At Harewood Hall, Yorkshire, the Countess of Harewood.

In Limerick, on Friday morning, Alderman D. F. G. Mahony. On Thursday this regretted individual was seized with a paralytic attack in the street, and on being carried home he rapidly declined, until death put a period to a life of usefulness and unbounded benevolence. The death of Alderman Mahony is lamented by every class in society with whom he was acquainted, but particularly by the poor, who have lost in him a true friend and warm advocate.

On Wednesday, in London, Mr. Oldham, engraver to the Bank of England. Mr. Oldham was in possession of a large salary with the right of reversion of a portion of it to his son; he was well known for many years in this country as engraver to the Bank of Ireland.

YOUGHAL, FEB. 24.—The brig Medora, of and from Yarmouth, for Swansea, with malt, beans, and peas, came to anchor in Ardmore Bay yesterday morning, in a leaky state, and pumps choaked—slipped her cables and ran ashore. The Youghal life-boat, manned by Lieutenant Wetherall, five of the coast guard, and a Norwegian named Charlston, took the crew from the vessel, consisting of the Captain and 3 men. Much praise is due to Mr. World, Chief Officer, by whose exertions the life-boat was taken to Ardmore. The Medora is going to pieces.

Lord Carew, John Howlin, W. R. Farmer, Agmond V. Colclough, Thomas De Rinzy, Thomas Braddell, R. B. Bryan, Charles H. Hill, Edward Turner, Wm. Bolton, Esqrs., are ex officio guardians for the Union of Wexford.

The proprietors of the ferry of Mountgarret have improved the navigation of the river Barrow, at that place, by the construction of a two-leaved drawbridge, under the superintendence of the Messrs. M'Clelland, of Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

NOT SUBJECT TO ANY RENT,

A FARM of LAND, situate in the County of WEXFORD, adjoining the COOLES, within four miles of Wexford and three of Taghmon, containing from 25 to 30 Acres Irish Plantation measure.

Application, by letter, to be made to

WILLIAM GOOUCH,
No. 47, Michael-street,
Waterford.

JAMES SHANNON, residing on the Farm, will shew the Boundaries and the Premises.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of MARCH next,

THE HOUSE and LAND on the Old Tramore Road, belonging to the late MAURICE HAYES, Esq.

The HOUSE consists of Parlour and Drawing Rooms, Four Bed Rooms, Two Servants' ditto, Water Closet, Kitchen, and Larder.

Attached to the House are extensive OUT OFFICES, and a large Walled in GARDEN.

The Interest to be Sold in THREE HOUSES, situated at the WATERSIDE.

Application to be made to

NICHOLAS P. HAYES,
66, Quay.

NEW SEEDS, &c.

R. FENNESSY & SON

HAVE just arrived to them, per the ALEXANDER, from London, their Spring supply of New Garden and Farm Seeds, including all the most approved sorts and new varieties.

At their Nursery Grounds they have to offer a very extensive and superior Stock of Forest Trees of every size, Fruit Trees of the best sorts, Evergreens, Shrubs, Thornquicks, Asparagas, Sea Kale, and Cauliflower Plants, &c., &c.

A few Tons of early Seed Potatoes of sorts.

Merchant's Quay, Feb. 22d.

SALE OF TEAS AT BRISTOL.

At the TEA SALE ROOM, PRINCE'S STREET,

On THURSDAY, 12th MARCH,

(And not on Thursday, 27th Feb., as before Advertised,)

At Twelve o'Clock precisely,

3000 PACKAGES of TEA:—

Consisting of CONGOU, SOUCHONG, CAPER, ORANGE PEKOE, FLOWERY PEKOE, TWANKAY, HYSON, IMPERIAL, and GUNPOWDER.

To be seen at ACRAMANS' Warehouse, Prince's-street, Bristol, from Thursday, the 5th March, (when Catalogues will be delivered) to the day of Sale.—The Warrants will be issued on Thursday, the 19th March.

*** Samples may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. HULBERT, LAYTON, and Co., 14, Mincing-lane, London; and at Messrs. MOLYNEUX and HULBERT's, Liverpool.

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PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES,

Copiously illustrated with Maps, Plates, and Woodcuts.

18mo., price 9d each, in stiff wrapper.

THE extensive sale of these little works has proved their unrivalled utility as initiatory to all branches of learning. Their style has rendered them available by the youngest scholar, while at the same time adults have derived equal advantage from them in commencing a course of any of the subjects treated of.

Each Catechism has been carefully re-edited, and were the names of the various editors to be given, they would be found to include those of men the most distinguished in their various professions and pursuits. Every edition is also carefully supervised so as to comprise the latest discoveries or improvements. It is not too much to say that these little works have greatly aided the intellectual advance of the age, by rendering clear to the dullest capacity the elements of all branches of knowledge.

The following are the subjects treated of, each in a separate Catechism:—

Agriculture	First Catechism	Moral and Social Duties.
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Evidences of Christianity.	Medicine	Use of the Globes (two parts,) Terrestrial and Celestial
Electricity	Mineralogy	Zoology: Mammalia, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, Mollusca, Crustacea, &c.
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For the use of young persons studying French, the Catechisms of History of England, Geography, and Bible History, are translated into that language, price 1s each. The above may also be had in twelve volumes, price, £3 12s in cloth, or £4 10s half bound morocco and lettered, forming a Juvenile Encyclopædia.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria lane, London.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

Now open, for a short time only,

THE FASHIONABLE LOUNGE AND *MUSICAL PROMENADE,*

(From 48, Lower Sackville street, and 13, Westmoreland street, Dublin,)

IN THE LARGE UPPER SALE ROOM, CITY AUCTION MART, WATERFORD.

Patronised by her present Majesty, Victoria, the Queen Dowager, and all the Royal Family.

MESSRS. VIENER

BEG respectfully to announce to the Nobility, Officers of the Garrison, Gentry and Inhabitants in general, of WATERFORD and its Vicinity, that they have just arrived from the Continent, with the most ELEGANT AND CHOICEST COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS ever exhibited in this Country, comprising all that France, Germany, Italy and England can produce, of the Newest and most Fashionable Designs.

The great Patronage which they have been favored with in Dublin, leads them to hope that an inspection of this valuable Stock (which they respectfully solicit), will be followed by the same results here. The following is but a partial detail of this superb collection which must be seen to be properly estimated:—

CLOCKS—Ebony and Alabaster, with Music and interesting Mechanism, Carriage Clocks, &c.
CHINA and PORCELAIN.
CABINET GOODS—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Cabinets, Tea Caddies, Jewel Cases, Netting Boxes, &c.
VENETIAN BRONZE.
JEWELLERY—Real and Imitation.
SILVER—Snuff Boxes.
SHEFFIELD PLATE.
MUSICAL BOXES and ACCORDIANS.
LAVA ORNAMENTS from Mount Vesuvius.
Patent Fire Pumps,
PERFUMERY, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention, but well worth attention.

AGENTS FOR J. M. FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

*** The attention of the Public is respectfully invited to the performance of the MYSTERIOUS CLOCK, or, the Enchanted Dial, also the newly invented and much admired FIRE ALARM CLOCK.

A GRAND SELF-ACTING EUTERPEON CLOCK.

Also, a Great Curiosity—the smallest WATCH ever manufactured, not being larger than a Fourpenny piece! originally the property of the Empress Louisa Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Bazaar is open from 10 in the Morning until 10 in the Evening.

No connexion with any other Bazaar in this country.

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John Cockerell, Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.
Thomas Dorrien, jun. Esq.	Brice Pearse, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.	Brice Pearse, jun. Esq.
Charles Bell Ford, Esq.	Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
William R. Hamilton, Esq.	Claude Geo. Thornton, Esq.
Edward Harman, Esq.	George Smith Thornton, Esq.
Henry Kingscote, Esq.	

JOSHUA MILNE, Actuary.

THE Managers for the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY beg leave to acquaint the Public that the Holders of Policies for the whole Life participate in the Profits of this Society, and are placed in a most advantageous position.

Tables of Rates may be had of any of the Agents for the SUN FIRE OFFICE.

AGENTS:

Waterford—Mr. Henry Alcock.
Wexford—Mr. P. Redmond.
New Ross—Mr. M. O'Brien.
Carrick-on-Suir—M. P. Hayden
Dungarvan—Mr. James Kennedy.
Enniscorthy—Mr. John Hinton.
Kilkenny—Mr. Humphrey Semple.
Mitchelstown—Mr. E. O'Brien.
Thurles—Mr. M. Quinlan.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE OF 40 RARE BLACK TEAS, AND *HOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER,*

IN CHINESE CATTY HALF AND QUARTER PACKAGES.

MESSRS. BROCKSOP, HOW, & COMPANY,

Sole Importers of the Genuine Howqua's Mixture,

BEG to state that, in consequence of the great rise which has taken place in the London Market for all descriptions of Teas, a result which followed the late intelligence from the East, OF HOSTILITIES HAVING ACTUALLY COMMENCED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA, and being uncertain when a further supply can arrive in this country—there being no probability of the re-opening of the trade with China, for, at the least, eighteen months—they are compelled to advance the price of their celebrated Teas.

The high estimation in which the above Mixture is now held, and its decided superiority over all other Teas, having been proved and established beyond all question, both by the testimony of the first Tea-Brokers in London, and the immense and increasing demand for it throughout the United Kingdom, render further comment unnecessary.

THE GENUINE HOWQUA'S MIXTURE is a peculiar admixture of the rarest and choicest Black Teas, without any Green whatever, and is distinguished from every other sort by a fine NATURAL AROMATIC FRAGRANCE, combined with great strength and briskness, and is farmore nutritious and wholesome than any Tea hitherto offered to the public.

MOWQUA'S SMALL-LEAF GUNPOWDER.—This delicious Green Tea is grown upon one estate only, and possesses a rare and delicate flavor being, without exception, the finest Green Tea ever produced in China.

CAUTION.—The above Teas can only be had genuine in the original Chinese Catty, Half Catty, and Quarter-Catty Packages, and, to prevent fraud or adulteration, are secured with the Seals of Howqua and Mowqua, Merchants of Canton.

Howqua's Mixture, all Black, is at the rate of 6s 4½d per lb.; and Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder at 9s per lb., being the same price at which they are sold in London. A Chinese Catty contains one pound and a third of a pound, being nearly twenty-two ounces English weight.

These Teas are the best, the cheapest, and the most useful of any imported into this country.

The Importers, BROCKSOPP, HOW, & COMPY., 233 and 234, HIGH STREET, LONDON, have appointed the following Agents for the sale of the above Teas:—

AGENTS BY APPOINTMENT.

DUBLIN:

T. Mason, Confectioner, 2 Parliament Street.
B. Coleman, Confectioner, 3 College Street.
E. Brady, Confectioner, 23 Lower Sackville Street.
E. Byrne, Confectioner, 16 College Green.
E. Brady, Confectioner, 54 Grafton Street.

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

Antrim—Henry Miliken.	Dundalk—Robert Godby, Tea Dealer
Armagh—E. Davidson, Abbey-st.	Drogheda—Mrs. McDonough, Tea Dealer.
Ballyshannon—Misses E. and A. Hamilton.	Livinestown—Samuel Douglass, Post Office.
Belfast—J. Henderson, Bookseller, 21, Castle Place; and J. Lamont, Toy Warehouse, 78, High-street.	Killala—Chas. Smith, Tea Dealer.
Banbridge—F. O. Flaherty, Tea Dealer.	Kilkenny—B. Stephens, Moderator office.
Rallymena—George Black, Bookseller.	Larne—R. McAlister, Grocer, &c.
Ballymoney—John Anderson.	Limerick—J. Corbett, 38 Patrick-street,
Bushmills—Mrs Dunlop, Haberdasher.	Londonderry—J. Casey, Tea Dealer.
Carlow—W. Malcolmson, Dublin-street.	Lisburn—J. Ward, 8 Market Sq.
Cashel—W. Corby, and T. Lonergan, Confectioner, Main-st.	Moneymore—J. Scott, Grocer, &c.
Castlerea—A. Furry, Tea Dealer.	Nenagh—T. T. Abbott, Castle st.
Clonmel—J. Casey, 9 Bagwell-st.	Newry.—W. Buchanan, Sugar Island.
Castlewellan—M. M'Knight, Confectioner.	Portadown.—James O'Hanlan, Grocer, &c.
Coleraine—Matthew Clark, Tea Dealer.	Sligo—E. H. Verdon, Champion Office.
Cork—J. B. Haughton, Patrick-st.	Strabane—J. Thompson.
Dungannon—Messrs. Peebles, Kinlay, and Simpson, Tea Dealers.	Templemore—J. Connolly.
Downpatrick—D. Paterson, 13 Irish street.	Tralee—J. Haggard, Mall.
	Thomastown.—Walter Bishop Tea-Dealer.
	Waterford—H. White, 134, Parade.
	Wexford—J. Green, Independent Office.

Messrs. BROCKSOPP, HOW & COMPY. beg to state, that the GENUINE HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, and MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER, can only be had from Agents who are specially appointed for the Sale of these much esteemed Teas, and respectfully refer the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Ireland to the above List of their Agents.

Agents continue to be appointed throughout Ireland on application to the Importers, 233 & 234 High Street, London.

AGENT FOR WATERFORD,

H. WHITE, 134, PARADE.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY.

ORDER OF SAILING.

WATERFORD and BRISTOL.

OSPREY AND NORA CREINA,

With Passengers, Goods, and Cattle.

OSPREY.

FROM WATERFORD. TUESDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. SATURDAYS.	
Feb.	4 —12 Noon.	Feb.	1 — 4 Afternoon.
	11 — 9 Morning.		8 — 8 Morning.
	18 —12 Noon.		15 — 4 Afternoon.
	25 — 8 Morning.		22 — 8 Morning.
March	3 —12 Noon.		29 — 3 Afternoon.
	10 — 8 Morning.	March	7 — 7 Morning.
	17 —12 Noon.		14 — 3 Afternoon.
	24 — 8 Morning.		21 — 7 Morning.
	31 —12 Noon.		28 — 1 Afternoon.

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. TUESDAYS.	
Feb.	7 — 7 Morning.	Feb.	4 — 7 Morning.
	14 —11 Morning.		11 —11 Morning.
	21 — 7 Morning.		18 — 7 Morning.
	28 — 9 Morning.		25 —10 Morning.
March	6 —12 Noon.	March	3 — 5 Afternoon.
	13 — 9 Morning.		10 — 8 Morning.
	20 —12 Noon.		17 — 5 Afternoon.
	27 — 7 Morning.		24 — 9 Morning.
			31 — 4 Afternoon.

Females attend the Ladies' Cabins.

Cabin Fare, £1 10s—Deck Fare, 10s 6d.

WATERFORD and LIVERPOOL.

WILLIAM PENN AND GIPSY,

WITH LIBERTY TO TOW VESSELS.

From WATERFORD, every FRIDAY; and
From LIVERPOOL, every TUESDAY.

Cabin Fare, £1.—Deck Fare, 7s 6d.

Berths secured, and every information given,

At the GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, Quay, Bristol.

At the St. George Company's Office, Clarence Dock, Liverpool.

And at the Company's Office, Adelphi, Waterford.

JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, FEB. 26.

Wheat, millers new	31s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, white	20s 0d to 26s 0d
Ditto, shipping	14s 0d to 20s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black, new	11s 6d to 12s 4d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d to 14s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£14 0s 0d to £15 0d
Fine Flour, per sack (old)	52s 0d to 54s 0d
New do. do.	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Seconds	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Coarse, thirds	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	28s 0d to 35s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 0d to 38s 6d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 4s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	72s 0d to 80s 0d
Straw, per ton,	42s 0d to 45s 0d
Cork Whiskey,	6s 8d to 0s 0d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 8d
Beef	0s 4½d to 0s 8d
Veal,	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

Butter 96s to 100s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 7; Monday, 2; and yesterday, 0 firkins.

CORK MARKET, FEB. 24.

BUTTER To the Merchants.—98s—94s—86s—76s—68s—56s. To the Country—89s—85s—77s—67s—59s—46s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, FEB 21.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Second Flour	40 0 — 42 0	Wheat	35 0 — 38 [illegible]
Inferior	40 0 — 00 0	Do. inferior	25 0 — 28 0
Thirds	25 0 — 00 0		

WEXFORD, FEB. 21.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	88 0 — 91 0	Beans	19 0 — 21 6
Wheat	22 0 — 33 0	Flour, fine	53 0 — 00 0
Barley	12 0 — 19 0	Oatmeal	21 0 — 00 0
Oats	12 6 — 15 0	Pork, per cwt.	33 4 — 36 0

CLONMEL, FEB. 21.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	00 0 — 00 0	Barley	12 0 — 16 0
Oatmeal	16 0 — 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 2 — 1 11½
Pigs' Heads	28 0 — 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 10½ — 0 12½

CARLOW, FEB. 22.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	94 0 — 96 0	Wheat	30 0 — 34 0
Flour	44 0 — 00 0	Barley	00 0 — 00 0
—— Thirds	36 0 — 00 0	Oats	13 6 — 14 6
—— Fourths	24 0 — 00 0		

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FEB. 21.

We continue to have a small supply of grain. Wheat brought a further advance of about 1s per barrel, and oats about 6d. Barley remains at its previous currency.

White wheat	29s 0d to 38s 0d	Oats	11s 0d to 15s 0d
Miller's red	26s 0d to 37s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	20s 0d to 25s 0d	Oatmeal	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Barley	13s 0d to 20s 0d	2d Flour	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

Market Note for the week ending Friday, Feb. 21.

			From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
1258	Wheat, per brl.,	20 stone.	18 0	41 0	36 11
00	Bere, do.	16 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0
856	Barley, do.	16 do.	13 0	20 0	19 5
1672	Oats, do.	14 do.	11 0	16 0	14 8
923	Oatmeal, do.	8 do.	14 0	17 0	15 9
00	Cwt. Flour do.	8 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

PRICE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	First Quality.	Second Quality.
4lb Loaf	11d	10d
2lb do.	5½d	5d

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

21st—Betsey, Jenkins, London, barley—Highlander, Moira, Dublin, ballast, from Llanelly—Dexterous, Kemp, Ipswich, grain—Leonie, Devries, Antwerp, bark—Betsey, Davies, Yarmouth, barley—Walter Johnstone, Roberts, Carnarvon, slates—Lorina, Allen, Liverpool, gen. cargo, for Bristol.

22d—Carclew, Harry, Swansea, culm, for Dungarvan—William Beer, Bedford, Rosser, and Thames, Edwards, Swansea, culm—Comet, Head, Whitehaven, iron ore, for Cardiff—Margaret, Gibson, Harrington, coals—Sportsman, Williams, Llanelly, culm—Henry and Sarah, Allen, and Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Jenkins, Cardiff, coals—William Irvine, Williams, ditto, ditto, and iron, for Belfast—Christiana, de Oginago, Bilboa, grain, &c., for Liverpool, having lost one of crew, a Spaniard, off Tuscar, the preceding night—Hunter, Philips, Liverpool, salt—Ann, Softly, Plymouth, gen. cargo, for Liverpool—Midge, Hewitt, Yarmouth, grain, for Wexford—Popplewell, Jones, Chester, bricks—Comet, Griffith, Cardigan, slates—Fortitude, Nicholls, Llanelly, culm, for Ross—William, Beer, Swansea, culm Comet, Read, Whitehaven, iron ore—Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, culm—Margaret, Gibson, Harmington, coals—Sportsman, Williams, Llanelly, culm—Thames, Edwards, Swansea, ditto—H. M. Packet Jasper—Henry and Sarah, Allen, Cardiff, coals—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Jenkins, ditto, ditto—Christina, Oginago, Bilboa, grain, &c.—Hunter, Philips, Liverpool, salt—William Irvine, Williams, Cardiff, coals and iron—Anne, Loftly, Plymouth, gen. cargo.

23d—Osprey, (steamer) Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Idus, Hollis, Portsmouth, hoops—Rose, Butler, Swansea, culm—David Walter, Foran, Cardiff, coals—H. M. Packet Advice—Coromandel, Griffith, Bangor, slates—Jason, Reynolds, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Laura and Ellen, Davies, (arrived 19th) gone to Ballyporeen.

24th—Endeavour, Morgan, Milford, gen. cargo—Aurora, Meppelder, Rotterdam, wheat—Good Intent, Williams, Portmadoc, slates—H. M. Packet Pigmy—Brothers, Trenouth, Cardiff, coals—Livonia, Poole, Naples, general cargo.

SAILED,

21st—Deva, Roberts, Youghal, slates, from Bangor—Earl Grey, Hunt, St. John's, Nfld., ballast, from Cork.
22d—H. M. Packet Jasper.
23d—Eagle, Buchannan, Barcelona, coals.
24th—H. M. Packet Advice.
25th—H. M. Packet Pigmy.

Wind—E.S.E. to S.S.E.

SHIP NEWS.

MUMBLES, FEB. 19.—A boat about 18 feet stowage, painted black on the outside, and marked on the inside of the stern "*Rose*, Waterford," came on shore at this yesterday morning—supposed to have broken adrift from a vessel in the outer roads.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst. the Margaretta of Aberystwith, T. Davis Master, from Bangor to New Ross, laden with slates, struck on the Forlorn, off Kilmore, county Wexford; and became a complete wreck. Crew all saved. Cargo completely destroyed.

On Thursday morning, the Eagle of Jersey, Sullivan, Master, from Yarmouth to Wexford, laden with barley, was driven on the banks of Curracloe, a little to the north of Wexford harbour, and became a total wreck. The cargo was insured, the crew were all saved. Cargo entirely destroyed.

BIRTHS

At Wykeham, county Carlow, the lady of the Rev. J. Chapman, of a daughter.

At Cashel, the lady of Francis O'Ryan, Esq., of a son.

The lady of Henry Cashell, Esq., of Bushfield, county Tipperary, of a son.

At the Stamp Office, High street, Kilkenny, Mrs. L. Prim, of a son.

MARRIED,

On last Wednesday morning, in Cappoquin, by the Rev. Mr. Welsh, P. P., Henry Anthony, Esq., of Dungarvan, to Kate, fourth daughter of the late John Hely, Esq., of Cappoquin.

In Roscrea church, by the Rev. Wm. Higgin, Vicar General of the diocese of Killaloe, Frederick Adolphus Jackson, of Mane, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., to Louisa, daughter of the late William Hutchinson, of Trimoney, in same county, Esq.

In St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Charles G. Holmes, Esq., of Charlemont street, in that city, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of John Hatch, Esq., M. D., Dunlavin, county of Wicklow.

In St. Anne's Church, Dublin, John Madden, Esq., M. D., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late George Robert White, Esq., of Anne Brook, Queen's County.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM NEW YORK.

By the *South American* packet ship, obliged by stress of weather to put into Cork, we have received files of the *New York Journal of Commerce* to the 5th inst. They do not contain any news of much importance. On the 28th ultimo a destructive fire broke out in Philadelphia, particulars of which will be found subjoined. The inquest on the unhappy sufferers who perished by the burning of the Lexington, had terminated, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. Only two of the jurors joined in exculpating Captain Manchester from blame on the unfortunate occasion. The packet ship Patrick Henry had arrived, bringing British journals to the 26th of December, and an account of the safe arrival of the British Queen at Gravesend.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A fire broke out in Lombard street, Philadelphia, by which ninety, three story brick houses were consumed (an unusual thing for this city) but the distance, and a snow storm prevented the immediate action of the firemen. About eight o'clock a carpenter, who was hired, caught a fellow firing one of the untenanted houses; he knocked him down on the fire he had kindled, and smothered it out, but afterwards let the fellow go. About two it caught again in another of the untenanted houses; but whether the same incendiary was to blame or not there was no proof.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A bill has passed the second reading in the lower house of Philadelphia by a majority of 67 to 23, requiring the banks to resume specie payments for all their obligations. This measure is viewed by the merchants in the adjoining states with great alarm. Mr. Clay, in the senate at Washington, condemned the measure of the Philadelphia legislative.

New York, Feb. 2.—Yesterday a general decline in prices of stock took place, and U. S. Bank shares fell 2½ per cent., a natural consequence of the rabid action of the legislature of Pennsylvania. Some transactions took place in foreign exchange for the London and Liverpool pa kets which are detained until tomorrow morning. Sterling bills were taken, but to no great amount, at 8 to 8½, and few first rate bills offering. The news from Liverpool, by the *Patrick Henry*, has had no effect, except in the flour market. No sales have been made in flour, and, therefore, cannot note a decline, but prices are undoubtedly looking downwards.

Several new disastrous and destructive fires had taken place in New York. The liabilities of the insurance office amounted to 385,000 dollars, and the total loss was estimated at two millions five hundred thousand dollars. "There is little doubt," say the New York papers, "that they were the work of design."

The exchange in London was 107½ to 108. United States Bank shares closed at 78; a fall of 5 per cent.

COURT OF REQUESTS—Tower Hamlets.

The "Social System."—Perhaps in no country are words more abused and misapplied than in England. Thus we have a shabby, narrow-minded, whig place hunter, miscalled a "liberal," and the name of "reformer" is given to a levelling, radical demagogue, whose sole aim is to overturn the best and dearest institutions of the country in order to benefit himself and his poverty stricken clique by the general wreck; but the greater misnomer of modern years is the calling the undisguised vice and rank blasphemy inculcated by that hoary headed representative of Satan, Owen, a "social" system. Sociality, in the proper sense of the word, is excellent, inasmuch as it is the foundation of all good fellowship and brotherly love amongst men, and without it civilised society could not exist for a single day; but to call such abominable and devilish dictum as that disseminated by Owen and his disciples sociality, is a libel on common sense. That this vicious enthusiast was a most fit and eligible person to be brought under the notice of that young and unsophisticated lady, in whose hands destiny has placed the sceptre which sways millions of the human race, and whose limited intercourse with the world, as yet, has hardly qualified her to discover the wicked and designing atheist disguised under the cloak of virtuous plausibility, may be the opinion of *some* people, but the majority seem to think that confinement in a mad house, or a spell on the treadmill, would much better suit such a vicious impostor than an introduction to the palace of our young Queen. Lord Melbourne and his *protege*, Owen, have yet much to do before they will be able to persuade the sensible portion of the people that vice is virtue, and that blasphemy and immorality are religious accomplishments; and that eccentric mortal, Lord Brougham, must have a little more experience at white washing the devil than he has ever had yet, before he will be able to convince the public that Owen is the pure and immaculate being he seems desirous of making him appear. There are more "social systems" than Owen's, as the following report of the proceedings of this court will prove. Josiah Muggins, a tall lantern jawed tailor, summoned a little scrubby faced mechanic, named Williams, for the sum of 17s the amount of the balance alleged to be due to him for making a coat.

"Under what circumstances was this debt contracted?" asked the Commissioner.

Defendant (elevating his diminutive person to the highest possible pitch)—Vy, my lord, this here's a hinstitootion inwented to enable a poor man to get decent togs arout much trouble to his self.

A very good institution too. Pray explain the system.—Vy, it's on the social system, like; ve all subscribes for the benefit of each other.

Indeed! Is it Mr. Owen's system?—Carn't say vether it's his'en or not; but there ar'n't nobody o' that name belonging to our cousarn; but I've sartainly heerd on him afore, though I carn't say I knows him.

Do you know anything about the *New Moral World*?—Knows nothin' about any other world but this here, cos I never had the adwantage of forn travellin'.

Upon what principle is your society conducted?—Just this here, my lord; so many working men meets at a public house once a week, and pays in eighteen pence each to a tailor, and we draws some article out every week. My chance come six weeks back, but I gave it up to my cousin Bill, cos he'd lost his babby.

When your chance came round again, I suppose you had this coat?—That's true, and a very bad bargain I've got.

What is the matter with it, didn't he make it to fit you?—Not by no means, my lord. The fact is, it fitted me too much; when I got into it it'ud a held a truss o' hay arterwards—(laughter.)

He measured you before he made it, did he not?—O yes; but then, I rather thinks, he got into a state o' licker arterwards, and lost it; and measured the water butt instead.

But didn't he alter it for you?—Yes, he did, and made it about big enough to button round a lamp post. But the cloth ar'nt good for nothin', anybody wi' good eyes might see to read through it—(laughter.)

Plaintiff—That's not true. It's made of the very best Saxony broad cloth, double milled and damped down. It has a D'Orsay cut collar, and the skirts are elegantly tapered off *a la* Stultz, upon my honour.

Defendant—Could buy a better for five hog (5s) any day in Rag-fair.

Plaintiff—That's decidedly false. The fact is, sir, this coat is made of a peculiar and valuable cloth, manufactured in the neighbourhood of Saxe Gotha, and is patronised by Prince Albert himself.

Defendant—Vell, my lord, purviding that's the case, I can only say as how I shall be happy to sell it to Prince Albert on very reasonable terms, cos it ar'nt no use to me whatsumever.

Commissioner—What sum have you received for this coat already, Mr. Muggins?

Plaintiff—Only £2 6s; its well worth four guineas.

Commissioner—We are of opinion that you have been paid its utmost value, and shall, therefore, discharge the summons.

The tall snip, upon hearing this decision, looked bodkins as he stalked out of the court, and the defendant expressed his determination of having no more clothes on the "social system."

Color Sergeant J. Murray of the 22d having been tried by a district court martial at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, February 14, was found guilty of fraud and embezzlement to the soldiers of his company, and condemned to six weeks' solitary confinement in the provost prison, and to be put under stoppages to make good the sums charged against him.

MASONIC GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

(From the Cork Standard.)

On Wednesday evening last the Grand Masonic Fancy Dress Ball took place at the Imperial Hotel, which, from the tasteful and judicious preparations of the committee of management, was conducted in a style and with an eclat surpassing all former occasions. We need scarcely mention that the proceeds are intended to defray the expenses of a most charitable and interesting institution, namely—"The Masonic Female Orphan Asylum," in which a considerable number of children are reared, clothed, educated and placed in situations to enable them to maintain themselves in decency and independence, furnished with an education for the improvement of the human mind in habits of industry and moral rectitude. We entered the room at a most suspicious moment, when a considerable portion of the company had arrived, and just in time to witness the procession of the Brethren, who entered preceded by the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the First Lodge of Ireland, and a considerable number of the members belonging to the different Lodges of the city and county, in due order, and to the air of the entered apprentice's march, performed by the much admired Band of the Scots Greys, enlivening the scene by excellent performance on their respective instruments, which had a grand and martial effect: the tones of the brass instruments were subdued to a judicious pitch, so as to subserve to the subjects, which were executed with taste and due attention to the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*. Several solos particularly attracted the general attention. Another band was also in attendance who performed on stringed instruments. When the Master Mason took the chair the Brethren formed a la ge circle, on which the Ball was opened by a salute well known to the Masonic Body. Here the scene was particularly imposing, from the costume of the Masons, and the richness of their jewels, which in an individual case were worth over £200. After this ceremony the brethren mingled with the company, and in a short time dancing commenced.

Our attention was arrested by a multitude of elegant Masonic devices, principally illustrating the several orders and degrees in the science, executed on banners elegant as to scale and proportions, and richly fringed and tasselled in the several appropriate colours, peculiar to the degrees. The Grand Royal Arch Banner, consisting of a shield quarterly, first and fourth azure; on the first a lion rampant, and on the fourth a spread eagle *or*; on the second, a bull sable on a field *or*; on the third *or*, a high priest, in his habiliments. Crest on a wreath, an ark with a cherubim; supporters, two cherubs, heads and bodies proper, with golden wings, &c. The arms stood on a base inscribed with a motto—"Holiness to the Lord," which surrounded a mitre and other emblems in the centre, on the right and left of which were two crowns, on a field *argent*. This superb banner had full, rich, scarlet tassels and cords, by which it was suspended, the banner staffs with gilt spear heads having been for convenience dispensed with. The banners of the Knights Templars, with their several devices on white grounds were peculiarly neat and elegant, and bordered with deepest rich fringe, banner cords and tassels, hung on each side of the room. At the upper end of the room stood a blue Masonic chair with gilt flutings and ornaments, supported on one side by the Philosophic Banner, and on the other by the Banner of Prince Masons. Behind and over it a white banner hung from a staff, on which was suspended an azure colour device representing the all seeing eye with irradiations forming a grand star. On a scroll were inscribed the words—"First Lodge of Ireland," and from which it appears that Cork has the honor of seniority of this kingdom. This chaste and beautiful banner had an azure coloured deep fringe binding, and rich cord and tassels to correspond. The several flags hung at either side of the room, bannerwise on banner cross stays, with gilded ornaments at each extremity. We noticed particularly a white banner with an amber and gold irradiation from a luminous centre with triangle devices and swords *en saltiere* proper, with gilded handles, corresponding trimmings, and gilded ornaments to match; also a white banner bearing a black spread eagle proper, with border, tassels, and gilt ornaments. This flag was particularly conspicuous from the extreme contrast of the opposites black and white, and was enlivened by expensive and rich scarlet fringe, tassels, and trimmings. Want of space prevents us from particularising other banners of this class, but from the specimens displayed on this occasion we do not hesitate to pronounce that the appointments in this line are inferior to none in the United Kingdom, and reflect particular credit on the taste and spirit of the gentlemen comprising the decorating Committee. Immediately over the Masonic chair a grand transparency was suspended eight feet square, on which was painted a Master Mason in the decorations of his order, consisting of an azure collar trimmed with gold, from which was suspended a jewel representing a square and compass. The Masonic apron was white, with azure border and gold lace, and gold fringe trimmings, &c. This painting made a general impression on the company from its particularly representing the charitable object which they had assembled to promote. The figure described had the right hand on the head of an interesting looking little girl the foremost of a group of healthy children neatly attired, in the uniform of the Masonic Orphan Asylum, from whence they appear to come in order to witness another interesting group on the left of the Master Mason who is represented in the act of receiving a petition, for admission into that valuable institution from two orphan girls, the children of masons deceased. On the petition the words, "Masons' orphans" were conspicuous. This design was happily conceived, well executed, and most impressively appropriate.

The refreshment room was not without its attractions and ornaments. On entering, over the fire place, on the right, was a portrait transparency of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, a lady distinguished as the first, and *perhaps* the only female who had the honour of a name amongst the eminent of the craft. On the side walls were also transparent portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert in medallion, ornamented by brilliant laurel wreaths tied with crimson bands. Over the Queen's head the crown was suspended, enriched with irradiations.. Over Prince Albert's likeness was a star similarly enriched. At the lower end of the room was a grand transparency of masonic emblems and devices, consisting of a square, inclosing a circle, which inclosed a triangle, and on each of which devices were inscribed appropriate texts from holy writ. Over these ornaments a star of seven points was brilliantly painted, from which by a judicious application of transparent varnish, bright silvery rays were emitted. Two beautiful female figures—one representing Justice and the other Victory, in flying attitudes—supported a scroll, with a quotation from the Gospels inscribed upon it. On either side of the emblems already described were arranged banners of Knights Templars, with devices peculiar to that sublime order of masonary, and in the base a grand encampment was visible, *a la* vignette, in which a mounted Knight Templar, in the appropriate costume of the order, was prominent. It would exceed the space to which our other duties limit us, were we to particularise half the attractions that graced this splendid occasion. Too much praise cannot be given to the Stewards for their indefatigable exertions upon this as well upon all similar occasions. From the gallery where were located a number of spectators, the eye could survey the entire extent of the splendid Ball Room. And there on

—— ——"this night of joy,
When bliss was every heart's employ,"

were congregated the young, the brave and beautiful, in the varied attire of fancy, gracefully moving to the brisk tones of the music, or assembled in groups to witness the sustainment of character by those choice spirits, in its various grades, representing it. There were in that assemblage the habiliments of every nation, from those of the Indian, loosely hung but graceful, to the close and delicate contour of the Parisian mode. There was the various attire of every grade and calling, from the decorated suit of the warrior to the humble garb of the patient and unambitious mechanic.

At the grand entrance of the spacious Ball room, at each side of its open portal, stood sentry a dapper corporal, personated by Lord Hill, and a smart Light Company man by Lieut. Barnett. Their disguise was so admirable that for some time members of their own corps did not recognize them. Lord Glenlyon and Capt. MacQuarrie appeared in the dress of Highland Chieftans, and well became that imposing costume. There was a Scotch group also, who, through the night moved together in a union quite emblematic of the united spirit for which the Land of Cakes is proverbial. Their excellent performance in the dance attracted much admiration. This group consisted of Messrs. Mahony, O'Grady, Roche and O'Shaunessy, with the Misses C********, F*******, M*****, matroned by Mrs. Paumier. The party executed several reels during the night, which excited loud plaudits from the spectators. Nothing could exceed the imposing appearance of the Brethren. Many of the military were present in rich uniforms We noticed General L'Estrange, Colonel Wyndham, Scots Greys, Colonel Bainbridge, Royal Artillery, Captain Eyre, 74th Regt., Captain Jones, 71st Regt., Captain Adams, Scots Grey, Captain Goldie Silver, Captain Sainthill, Capt. F. F. G, Green, —— Butts, 14th Regt, —— Frazier, Scots Greys. —— Hopkins, 74th Regt. —— O'Connell, 38th Regt. Dowman, 40th Regt., Mayne and Hudson, 61st Regt., —— Edward, 70th, Regt, &c., &c. The fancy characters were exceedinply well selected—Mr. T. B. O'Callaghan wore the quaint and formal attire of an English Squire of the 17th century, and looked well; whilst Mr. E. Newenham bustled about as a yeoman of 1786, and caused great merriment; Mr. Abraham Morris, personated Don Juan in a very rich dress; whilst the more sober habiliments of the Prince of Denmark were borne by Mr. Paumier, who looked Hamlet well. Mr. Paumier assumed, in the course of the evening, four different characters, viz.:—Hamlet, Ion, Sir Edward Mortimer, and Sardanapalus.—All the dresses were superb, but the last was a most gorgeous Eastern one. Lightly and gaily on the fantastic toe tripped Mr. Lloyd, attired as Don Giovanni, and slowly and solemnly Mr. J. F. Spearing, in the costume of a Knight Templar. A touch at the burlesque was effected by Messrs. Morris and Longfield, who were invested in Masonic garb, with the emblems of mortality and paraphernalia of masonry, in ludicrously exaggerated outline on their drapery, the square and compass was conspicuously displayed, and one of the gentlemen carried a poker painted red at the top. Mr. Evans as an oyster-woman, excited a vast deal of merriment from his successful assumption of a fish woman's *patois*, and in conjunction with a street organist, Mr. Michael O'Hea, kept a large group in roars of laughter. Considerable merriment was excited by the circumstance of the musical Italian having got himself into a quandary by his personification; for on being addressed by a gentleman in the language, he was fairly brought to a *non plus*; however, like Dr. O'Toole, impudence befriended him, and he gave him a smattering of gibberish, which passed for current Tuscan. Mr. A. Westropp wore the picturesque dress of a Greek Pirate, and Mr. H. Leader appeared in a light and becoming attire, as Conrad. Mr. John Gregg, as Jeremy Diddler, borrowed a few shillings from his friends for the support of the charity. His sustainment of the character was much approved of. Mr. Hargrave, as a Brigand, contrasted with the light and imposing dress of Mr. Wheeler as a Venetian noble. Mr. Longfield wore a splendid German uniform, and Mr. Morgan's dress as Zoreb was much admired. Lieut. Dowman, 40th regt., as an Italian Count—a well sustained character; this gentleman afterwards appeared as a Newmarket knowing one. Mr. Austen dressed in Naval uniform—Mr. Drummond, of the 42d Regt., in the Clan Drummond plaid, and Capt. Hawley as a member of the North Hants Yeomanry; Mr. Brazier, Confectioner *a la Parisienne*, presented a tray of very tempting materials in his line, Mr. Walker, as a first rate Swiss; Mr. Pitcairn, as a Squire of the Knight of the Bath; Captain Cornelius, R.A., in the new and splendid uniform, and Mr. Charles Newman as a Sicilian Nobleman, were much admired. Mr. Barber, jun., as Ben Backstay on a land cruise, looked and dressed the tar well. Mr. Jephson, of the 68th Regiment, as a Sergeant of the same—a good character and very well supported. Mr. Edward Casey was inimitably fitted in a full Court dress, and Mr. Nagle as Jack Junk in chase of a frigate, contrasted fully the loose drapery of the light and merry hearted sailor. Mr. A. Crawford appeared as a most interesting widow, whose heart felt grief was duly sympathised with. Mr. Frazer (Greys), a manly Scots costume; and Mr. R. Warren, as a Maltese sailor, looked exceedingly well. Mr. W. Bennett dressed in a magnificent Turkish costume; Mr. Donkin of the 7th Fusileers as an Andalusian peasant; and Mr. Scanlan as an officer of the American artillery. Mr. T. Mahony, as a showman, attracted many, and all were gratified at the humoursome description of the contents of his box.

The elegant and costly attire of the female portion of the company, and the display of beauty was never more complete than on this occasion. We don't remember to have seen such an aggregate of female loveliness. Several of our city fair ones figured in the scene and heightened its interest, and the fresh and blooming countenances of our county fair, excited the greatest admiration. Miss Kellett looked fascinatingly in a handsome ball dress, Miss Lucas as a virgin of the Sun, presenting a most sylph like figure, Miss Deane, rich fancy dress, Miss Roche of Roche mount, magnificent fancy attire, which caused much admiration. Miss Stubbeman, dressed with peculiar taste in a crimson velvet ball full dress, which admirably suited her graceful figure, and Miss Lydia Newenham of Kinsale in a splendid fancy suit which added, if possible, to the beauty of her form. Miss Knolles appeared in a becoming dress of the Ferguson clan plaid and was much admired. The Misses Howe in magnificent pink satin ball dress, looked exceedingly well. Miss Braddle in a beautiful fancy dress, and Miss Colburn in a splendid silver gause attire, presented an interesting appearance. Miss Stephens in a full dress which became her sylph like figure. Miss Green of Lota, as a Swiss girl, which she dressed with much taste; she was particularly remarked for her graceful figure and movements. Miss Sims as a Scotch lassie, very interesting figure, and good character, exciting a good deal of admiration. Miss Lloyd as Night, an interesting character; another lady whose name we could not discover, looked very well as Priestess of Luna. Miss Stephens of Ballincollig, very handsome ball full-dress presenting a pretty figure. The Misses Kyle were dressed very tastefully and becomingly. Amongst the married ladies was Mrs. Kyle, in a magnificent and costly dress, richly ornamented with gold brocade. The attractive apparel was estimated to have cost a large sum. The Honourable Mrs. Beamish appeared in a splendid dress, and looked exceedingly graceful and lady like. Mrs. Roche, as a Russian lady, Mrs. Devans in a like character, both figures were particularly remarked for the elegance of their costume. Mrs. Wyndham in a most becoming and costly ball dress which was generally admired. There were several other dresses which added to the brilliancy of the scene.

The Stewards were unremitting in their attention, and the appointments in every department were admirable provided for.

The *tout ensemble* of the gay crowd which thronged the principal Saloon was, as we before remarked, excitive of the most pleasurable sensations, whilst the brilliant lights and decorations also attracted attention, and the notes of music soothed the senses to a forgetfulness of the outer world and its cares.

It is expected that the charity will be benefitted in the receipt of about £200 by this *fete*, at which we have it on good authority, over 649 persons attended.

Mr. Hope, an English gentleman, living at No. 258, Rue Saint Honore advertised a pair of pistols for sale. On Sunday a purchaser presented himself, and after some bargaining agreed to take them at 170fr. promising to come with the money, and take the pistols in the evening. At the hour appointed he arrived, but Mr. Hope was absent, having left the pistols with a maid, who was instructed to deliver them only on payment of the money. The purchaser required a written receipt; the servant had none, but consented to carry the case to the residence of the buyer, and there deliver it and sign a receipt to be written by him on payment of 170f. This person led her as far as Pont Saint Den's, where, on arriving at an entrance, he took the case, pretending to go up to his apartment to get the money and write the receipt, leaving the girl down stairs. She soon learnt that she was at one end of the passage Aubert, and that her companion had made his way out with his cheap bargain at the other, and was never likely to return. She went home in a state of great trouble. The same evening Mr. Hope received the following note with the empty case:—"Mr. Hope—Your pistols have been taken by a man who wanted them to blow his brains out. As soon as they have done him this service, they shall be returned, to be placed in the box I now send you. Necessity has driven a miserable man to commit this theft, he not having wherewithal to purchase the means of killing himself. Adieu, God bless you. 'W. P.'"—*Galignani.*

A surplus of twenty pounds remains after defraying the expenses of the Fox Hunting Club ball and supper in Kilkenny on yesterday week. This sum is to be devoted by the subscribers to charitable purposes. To the Marchioness of Ormonde, who has considerately and humanely given the use of the ground floor of her museum on the parade for a store, the poor and the public are deeply indebted. The want of such accommodation has been long felt, and hitherto greatly retarded these works of benevolence. The saving, too, of *rent*, where the fund is generally small, is inconsiderable; but the greatest benefit is derived from the convenience and fitness of the situation, where the most extensive operations can be conducted without pressure or delay.

The mercantile public cannot be too cautious in receiving Bank of England notes, as a great quantity of forged paper is at present in circulation. From the excellent manner in which the spurious notes have been extended, they have deceived some of the most experienced.

Veterinary Surgeons belonging to regiments of cavalry are ordered a travelling allowance of 9d per mile, when visiting (on duty) detachments or outposts.

THE MORAL OF A PICTURE—THE USURER.

BY MRS. A. M. HALL.

"It made me think, as it has done many others, and I bless God for the means and the end," said an old Chelsea pensioner, pointing to the great picture in the college chapel. I had wandered into the "holy place" in the twilight of a summer evening, attracted more by its picturesque appearance, as I looked down the aisle through the open doors, than from any desire to see the few paintings therein contained—but the observation made me regard the picture attentively. Still I could not make out the subject—the altar was in shadow. I only saw the figure of our Saviour looking down, as it were, in mercy on the world. "And what is the subject?" I inquired of the old man. "Some call it a Resurrection, and others an Ascension," he replied; "but when I look at it—I only think of the greatness and goodness of Him who fought the good fight for us—there is something so noble in the Saviour's face—I always sit opposite to it—and look while I listen; I think if the picture is so beautiful what must He be."

The old soldier was himself a picture: the records of "a hundred fights" were written amid the bold and determined wrinkles of his brow; and though the flesh had shrunk from the bone and muscle of his limbs, they remained firm, and more rigid than ever. The old Hector, some sixty years ago, must have been a giant in strength and vigour. He had been at the siege of Gibraltar—"the Rock," as he called it, and spoke of "the Duke," as "a wonderful young man!" He had lost an arm at the commencement of the Peninsular war, and was then, he confessed, "old." The last time he beheld the "glory of England," was on his entry into Cadiz—"that was worth remembering; talk of sights, that was a sight," and he paused, while his eye was kindled by his memory, and he planted his foot more firmly upon the earth. "They keep on saying," he added, "that the Duke is growing old; he knew that was not true; he was nothing but a boy to him! how could he be old then? He could fight still, himself, if he had an arm; though perhaps, at his time of life, it would be as well not. He had seen a picture once that made him feel almost as much as that one there—though it was only a print in a story or a history book. It was an old lady taking a pistol from an old man's hand, and placing the Bible before him. Printed underneath were these words, or some of the same meaning—"The Bible is the only book for thy old hands now." "Ah," added the veteran, "I like the moral of a picture; many of us old fellows who can't see to read a book, can look at a picture and learn from it." While wandering homewards under the shadow of the noble trees which form so appropriate an avenue to the veteran's palace, I thought much of the soldier's phrase and feeling—the *moral* of a picture! and they naturally suggested the question why pictures are not more frequent where people congregate.

I am aware that many excellent Christians object to the introduction of pictures into our churches, lest we should kneel to the shadow and not to the substance. But our religion, while forbidding us to bow down and worship the representation of things heavenly and earthly, never intended that we should not, by their means, recall to our minds the sufferings of the Saviour, the eloquence of Paul, the zeal of Peter, the faith of the widow of Nain, the worship of the Magi, —the thousand holy memories with which the Book of Life abounds. It is, to my mind, most distressing to see the walls of our churches bare, while every text of Scripture descanted on from our pulpits might be illustrated, not only to the ears, but to the eyes, of a congregation. We devote to the adornment of our houses the taste, the talent, and the wealth, which we deny to the house of God.

I wondered how the phrase, "the *moral* of a picture," entered the mind of that aged and uneducated pensioner. I had heard the expression once before, and it recalled to my remembrance the portrait of a person I knew something of in my youth.

James Hackett, when I recollect him first, used to visit an old cousin of mine. Whenever it was necessary to levy fines on an estate overburdened by debt and ruined by mismanagement—when money, in fact, was to be had, with a recklessness which often echoed in my childish ears, "at any price!" then came James Hackett. He was a small, lean, narrow looking man, with grey, cold, cruel eyes, thin and compressed lips, and sharpened features; the expression of his countenance would have been revolting, but that nature had given him a high broad forehead which seemed designed as a store house for noble thought. James Hackett was a necessary evil to a large proportion of the country gentlemen in our neighbourhood and at last it became almost a proverb, "He's gone to the devil and James Hackett;" James being considered rather the worst of the two. We had seen nothing of him for some time, until a necessity arose for the paying of some mortgage, and he was sent for as the only person likely to advance money for the purpose. His enormous demands were anticipated; but money must have been had, as usual, "at any price."

He came: I shrank from him, as I always did, into the furthest corner of the room. There was much feverish anxiety on the part of my cousin upon such occasions. He trembled lest some unexpected difficulty should prevent his obtaining what he required. The usual preliminaries being gone through, the point was suddenly rushed at: having achieved the task of saying what he required, there was a pause, the borrower not daring to lift up his eyes to the face of the lender.

"Yes," said the old man. "it shall be done."

I heard my cousin sigh deeply, as if an almost insupportable weight had been removed from his heart. He made a movement as though he would have grasped the usurer's hand, but suddenly recollecting the character of the man he was dealing with, he paused. James Hackett observed the impulse, and smiled bitterly. We judged of the present by the past, and thought the smile was one of triumph at having the prospect of a firmer grasp on the estate. We did him wrong.

He took up the pen, drew a sheet of paper towards him, made divers calculations thereon—we saw that his hand was tremulous.

God forgive us! we almost rejoiced at the indication of what we fancied the decay of strength in the old man's frame. He presented the account to my relative. Young as I was, I felt a thrilling anxiety to know the amount of his calculations, and was unprepared for the startling exclamation of astonishment which followed its perusal.

"I do not understand it," said the borrower.

"I do, replied the lender. "I shall in future receive nothing but legal interest, and return to you what I have received that was not legal! I do not pretend to say that this will not cost me a struggle; but it shall be made. I would rather," he continued, so hastily as to cause us to imagine that he did not desire to be tempted beyond his strength—"I would rather that the matter were arranged at once." Had the proof not been before our eyes, we could hardly have believed it; but there it was; the heart of the money lender had softened—the usurer had become a just *man*. He departed with many blessings, which, as he said, were "somewhat new to his ears."

And what had wrought this change? Amongst the various articles which the needy had deposited in the hard hands of James Hackett, who required security of some sort or other from all who borrowed—amongst the securities was a picture. The picture had for years remained in what he called his "strong room." Time passed on—(the painting belonged to a widow, who had never been able to redeem the pledge)—and as it occupied a good deal of space, it was removed up stairs, to make way for articles of greater value. Twice he had sent it to the auction mart, and it had been returned unsold. At last, to get it out of the way, he desired it to be hung up in his bed-room, a huge apartment that had been the drawing-room of an ancient house, a mysterious looking chamber, with long narrow windows, surmounted by oak cornices. I remember it well, for I saw it often afterwards. Opposite the bed was hung the widow's picture; it extended nearly from one end of the room to the other. The subject the painter had chosen was that of Christ casting the Money Changers forth from the Temple. I have forgotten the artist's name, but it was finely handled. The stern severity in the Saviour's countenance was blended with a look of extreme sorrow, a grieving for the vices of mankind, while at the same time the reproach—"My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves," seemed to break from his parted lips. One of the money changers, struck by sudden conviction, had fallen on his knees, whilst the others, hardened by traffic in sin, scowled in the distance. All the accessories of the composition assisted the general effect; yet all were subservient to "the Christ."

Now, it so chanced, that James Hackett was taken seriously ill, and the effect of this picture, upon which his eyes continually rested during the frightful paroxysms of his disease, as well as during his more rational moments, was such that he became possessed of the idea that the Saviour's reproof was levelled at him.

"I had lived," he said—and I repeat his own words—"like the money-changers in the Temple; I cared no more for human feelings than a slave driver for human flesh; for though I had constantly gone to church, heard the scene read—and preached upon—still it never came home to me till then; I never saw it till then; we may forget words—but the 'moral of a picture' is always before us. I used to lie upon my pallet of mental and bodily suffering until I imagined that the principal figure approached even to my bedside; and if I had not, when my fever abated, and my pulse beat less violently—if I had not then sought and found how I might lessen the reproaches of a troubled conscience, awoke by 'the moral of a picture,' forced upon me, I should have either gone mad or committed self-destruction."

He searched for and found out the widow from whom he had obtained the picture—and sent wealth into a dwelling where starvation had not only entered but dwelt. He appeared almost desirous to rid himself altogether of his wealth, lest he might again be entangled in its golden meshes. He even had the picture removed to the room where he transacted his business, lest something might tempt him back to his old ways.

I will not disturb this plain and unadorned anecdote by any comments upon it. It is one of many proofs of what great good may be effected by "the moral of a picture."

MORAL HARMONY—THE SOCIALIST'S BRIDE.

(From the Watchman.)

There is a cottage, and the children are playing around it. A sweet girl somewhat older sits knitting near the door, with its perfumed porch of honeysuckles.

A man approaches that residence of innocence and simplicity. He enters the lowly chamber. He claims an ancient acquaintanceship with the happy family.—He is welcomed by the inmates, for he says he knew their father. The little ones climb his knee. He is made, in the true sense of that holy phrase, *at home*.

Shall I describe the visitant? He wears the garb of a mechanic. He converses about science and the march of intellect. He declaims fluently concerning political rights and moral organisation, and talks of signing the people's charter.

'What is the charter?' asks a little boy, as he munches his brown bread and butter.

And the man seeks oftentimes the happy house. And he gains the affections of the simple village maiden. Why should she doubt him? He was her father's friend.

The days come when he speaks of marriage, but he has conscientious objections to banns.

Why? He is a philosopher. He has exploded that ancient folly, the church of England. He believes in no God—not he! God, he maintains, is the invention of the priest! The philosopher would burn the cross of Christ for firewood.

'Do not marry him,' whispers the conscience of his betrothed.

'I love him,' replies her inclination.

Conscience fails. The girl forgets her mother's remonstrances, and goes forth into the world with him to whom she trusted her guileless heart.

They arrive at ———. They are united at the Hall of Science, on the principles of social harmony.

Ten months pass away with the usual alterations of life.

And then there seemed a probability that the village girl would become a mother.

'How tiresome!' said her reputed husband, as he took the last shilling from her pocket during her calm sleep, and escaped from their little home, two hours before daylight.

She laid the tea things for him as usual in the evening, but he came not.

She trimmed her lamp at midnight, listening at every footfall as it echoed in the silent street, yet he came not.

And the truth by degrees stole on her desolate spirits.

She went forth in distraction to the officers of justice. The old magistrate wept as he told her how she had been deceived. The cold hearted work house received her, and the paupers looked bitterly askance as they saw there was no marriage ring on her finger. Her child was born, forlorn and fatherless—the weakly offspring of the broken hearted.

There is a mad house at D————. There is the wreck of a once beautiful form. The symmetry of the features remain, but the lustre of reason has paled and expired. She moans and walks alone. The keeper will tell you that she is near her grave.

Who is she? Who is she?

And a madman answers dolefully, she is a *Socialist's Bride*. And the crowd of maniacs join in horribly,

We sing in chorus,
With death before us,
Merrier than all the world beside;
Let weal or woe
Come or go,
Here is a bonny *Socialist's Bride*.

And one madman chalks on the rough wall a skeleton. He calls it the sign of his inn. And underneath he scrawls with ominous fidelity the words—'*Harmony at the sign of the Socialist's Bride*.'

There is a pauper funeral. I ask the burley sexton why the females are so numerous and so angry. 'O,' says the man, 'it's only a woman buried who was *seduced by a Socialist*.'

It is Sunday night. The Hall of Science is lighted. Strike up the violin. A man is dancing with a courtezan.

Some one whispers in his ear, 'your former wife died last week in a mad house.'

Does he turn pale? No! He is a philosopher.
Does he shed a tear? No! He is a *Socialist*.
Does he say anything? Yes! 'What a pity she did not make away with herself.'

Englishwomen, this is Socialism.

The Rev. R. J. M'Ghee has addressed two letters, one to Mr. O'Connell, and the other to Mr. H. J. Ward, M.P. for Sheffield, challenging the one, and inviting the other to have him, Mr. M'Ghee, called to the bar of the house and examined touching the charges which he has so frequently made against the hierarchy of the Church of Rome, and its agitation lay and clerical. Mr. M'Ghee claims this as due to the Protestants, as an investigation preliminary to the meditated reconstruction of the Irish Municipal Corporations.

Mr. Arthur Fitzmaurice is appointed agent to the estates of Lord Downes, in the county of Carlow, an office which his father, the late John Fitzmaurice, Esq., held for many years.

At the late Presentment Sessions, one of the items presented for by the Paymaster of the Carlow Constabulary, of course by order of the Government, was a sum of £15 payable to the Wicklow police, for extra service in the preservation of the public peace, at the races of Tullow!! It is rather hard that the tax-payers of the county Carlow will be compelled to pay the police of another county, for honoring the races of Tullow with their presence.

The Attorney General has given directions, that the different Crown Solicitors practising at Quarter Sessions should take the necessary proceedings against the landlords who are indebted to the Crown for the tithe composition rent charge due in 1834, '35, '36, '37. They have all been duly proclaimed, and every thing is now ready for ascertaining the claims before a court of justice.

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