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Richd Henderson

The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XVII., No. 1768. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1840. Price, FIVE PENCE.

UNITED STATES—INDICATIONS OF WAR.

By the arrival of the British Queen, steam ship, which appeared off Portsmouth on Thursday morning, we, *D. E. Packet* are put in possession of New York papers to the 1st instant inclusive. The intelligence contained in these papers is somewhat of an unpleasant character, as regards the relation of Great Britain with the United States Government, on the subject of the boundary question. According to the most authentic accounts, the British authorities in New Brunswick and the Canadas are putting all their frontier posts in order, stationing men and munitions of war at different points, and concentrating a strong force, estimating according to some calculations so high as 20,000 men, at Montreal and other garrison towns in the colonies. It has been positively affirmed by the agent of the State of Maine, that 200 British troops have been seen at the English fortifications in the immediate vicinity of the disputed territory. Taking these statements in connection with the decided and rather angry tone of the subjoined official correspondence between Mr. Fox, our Envoy Extraordinary at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth the United States Secretary of State, and also with the resolutions adopted by the Maine Legislature in reference to the boundary line—all of which were deemed of so much importance, as to be submitted by Mr. Van Buren to the American Senate—there are very strong reasons to apprehend that a resort to arms will be the probable result.

The tone of Mr. Forsyth's communications is most certainly hostile, and it is quite manifest that Mr. Fox's instructions, as at present advised, do not authorise any further concessions on the part of his Government. This being the case, we really cannot see how hostilities are in any way to be avoided, neither party having evinced the slightest disposition to recede from their respective claims. Orders, it is said, have been recently dispatched on the part of the American executive to all naval stations to have every thing put in readiness for immediate service; and it is conjectured that the movement of the British authorities, in reference to the Maine boundary line, is the probable cause. If this should turn out to be the fact, there can be little doubt that an immediate rupture must be the consequence. As matters stand at present every thing would seem to depend on the resolution to be taken by the British Ministry. The despatches are now in their hands, and it remains for the Melbourne Cabinet to put an end to the controversy as best they may. Mr. Van Buren's determination appears to have already been taken, and from that there is very little reason to hope he will be induced to depart.

This, it must be acknowledged, is a very comfortable state of things for the British nation. War actually commenced with China, having a population of 350,000,000 and a nett revenue of £60,000,000 per annum unencumbered by a single shilling of debt—war again with the Neapolitan Government, for to this it has actually come, as will be seen by the parliamentary proceeding in our present publication; and, to crown all, a third war with the United States absolutely impending over our heads—this surely is in the highest degree cheering to her Majesty's already overtaxed and discontented subjects! But what matters all? Lord Melbourne is still Prime Minister, and the Whigs have their majority of *nine*!

Philadelphia, April 1.—The one grand subject of anxiety, if not of apprehension, at this time in the United States, is the latest correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British minister, and Mr. Forsyth, the American secretary. The entire correspondence is of an irritating, an angry, and almost of a hostile character; and the more I examine the question, the more do I become convinced that, while you are negociating and doing all in the power of a government and people to arrange the affairs of Turkey, Egypt &c., in such a manner that war may be avoided in the East; the danger becomes imminent that Great Britain will be involved in war upon this continent, unless that most unfortunate point—the north-east boundary line—be soon settled! Heaven avert such a result!

The notes are of a determined character on both sides, and there are some passages that almost seem to infer a disposition of war. Indeed, the only consolatory paragraph for the lovers of peace is a hint expressed at the close of Mr. Forsyth's letter, which favours the idea of referring the whole subject in dispute anew to some third power. In the debate that issued in the Senate on this correspondence, all the speakers expressed themselves with caution, yet in such a manner as showed that they looked forward to the most ominious results. Mr. Webster expressed his deep regret that the two countries were likely to come into collision. Mr. Davis said, "It is evident that we can no longer temporize—we must assert our rights or abandon them." Surely all this is strange, at a time when Messrs. Mudge and Fetherstonhaugh, on the part of the British government, have taken home a survey—based upon which it is reasonable to anticipate that an official communication will soon be made to the United States government—at a time, too, when we are informed that a proposition from the United States, is before the British Government, awaiting an answer! Yet, so it is; and any sudden event leading to conflict in the disputed territory may kindle the flames of war in a moment between Maine and New Brunswick, and probably soon after involve Great Britain and the United States. I have no fear that the horrors of bloodshed will be precipitated by either of the two general governments, though I regret to observe that an article has appeared in the *Globe* (government organ), stating, on the authority of a Detroit paper, that letters had been intercepted from the British authorities in Upper Canada, offering the frontier tribes of Indians, on the shores of Lake Superior, &c., inducements to come down immediately; stating that they would receive valuable presents, and "find employment congenial with their disposition and inclination, along the frontier of the United States." Now, unless there be positive evidence of such a movement (which I strongly doubt), it is much to be lamented that it should be published in the official organ, especially with remarks of an exciting character. Such things tend to produce a bad feeling. I am glad to observe that Mr. Everett, a member of the committee of foreign relations, states that he does not think that any anxiety need be entertained of a war with Great Britain. In truth, all the moral, all the religious, all the philanthropic, and all the patriotic even, as well as the commercial classes, are opposed to any such dreadful alternative, except upon the strongest grounds, as an alternative unworthy of the age and of the Christian name. But in all countries there will be a few factious spirits (and doubtless there are such on both sides the Atlantic), who are fond of turbulence and violence, and who deem throat cutting a mere matter of pastime; and should such evil spirits produce a collision near the frontier, the worst consequences are to be feared.

It is right to mention that several speakers urged the propriety of some action in Congress (probably an appropriation in the event of contingencies) as last year. I think it probable that such a measure should be carried.

I may add another possible (I do not add positive) source of apprehension. During the last war, certain prominent politicians of the day took decided ground against the measure, and in favour of peace, which has rendered them more or less unpopular ever since. May it not happen, therefore, that, remembering the result in that case, all the leaders of parties will (in some points, perhaps, against their better judgment) decline opposing violent or warlike measures, should such measures be contemplated in any quarter? In proof that this view is not altogether a phantom, I refer you to the speeches and proceedings of the last Congress, and particularly to the course of the Hon. Daniel Webster. Indeed, the Whigs already taunt the administration party with trying to get up apprehensions of a war, for the purpose of making popularity, and hence "political capital." In such matters, however, a man ought to be above judging the events of the day through a mere party medium. I, therefore, have no hesitation in saying that I believe Mr. Van Buren and the leaders of his party to be too honourable to resort to such a course. A war would be a serious injury to the United States, as it must be in all cases to all countries that resort to it. Yet it is impossible to contemplate the present state of the boundary question without alarm. Whatever is done towards a pacific arrangement on either side must be done quickly. It is hardly necessary to add, that the interests of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as the interests of the southern cotton planters and all the merchants of the United States, would be deeply endangered by a war. If no other mode be already agreed upon, surely that hint of Mr. Van Buren, of referring the difficulty anew, to a third power, is worthy of adoption.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* publishes a long editorial (four columns) sustaining a charge against the Messrs. Baring, Brothers, of having endeavoured to injure the Bank of the United states.

We have news here said to be *positive*. It is to the effect that a portion of Taumalipas, or Coahuila, has declared itself independent of Mexico, and set up for itself under the title of "The Republic of Rio Grande." It is further stated that a provisional government has been formed, Jesus de Cardenas (a lawyer) appointed president, and Canales commander in chief. The new government expects the aid of volunteers from Texas and the United States, for which they offer liberal bounties in land. The people declared their independence at a convention at Laredo, and the revolutionised region contains at least 1,000,000 of inhabitants. Arista, a Mexican general, has marched against them with 800 men, 200 of whom have been killed by the Cumanche Indians. This is, indeed, momentous news, as the new republic will be a sort of partition wall between Mexico and Texas, and, if sustained for a few weeks, there will be no danger of an invasion of Texas by Mexico.

I am sorry to say that the British ship *Flora*, 715 tons, of Liverpool, and last from St. John's, New Brunswick, for S vannah, has been entirely lost on the Frying Pan shoals. Six men were picked up near Cape Fear by Capt. Ivy—viz., P. Langdon, mate; W. Hawkins, W. Hervey, D. Burns, J. Rowland, and G. Johnson. Others are saved, but it is feared that 11 are lost.

The *Algonquin*, from Liverpool to this port, about the safety of which ship some fears were entertained, has arrived in good order. Passage 81 days! Head winds all the way.

A great fire occurred at New Orleans a few days since. Loss, 320,000 dollars.

The commercial news from the United States is not very different from that which has already reached us. The exchange on England was 7¾ to 8, with a fair business doing and bills plentiful. Flour was rather dull, and cotton a shade lower. The *British Queen* has about 150,000 dollars in specie on board.

In Canada all was proceeding quietly.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.
IN CONGRESS.

The chair submitted the following message from the President of the United States.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I transmit to the Senate, herewith, copies of official notes which have passed between the Secretary of State and the British minister, since my last Message, on the subject of the resolutions of the 17th of January.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, March 20, 1840.

MR. FOX TO MR. FORSYTH.

Washington, March 13, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the boundary negociation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her Majesty's government have had under their consideration the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last December, in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2d of November preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the State of Maine, within the disputed territory, to the prejudice of the rights of Great Britain, and in manifest violation of the provisional agreements entered into between the authorities of the two countries at the beginning of the last year.

Her Majesty's government have also had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the governor of Maine to the legislature of the state, on the 3d of January of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents her Majesty's government regret to find that the principal acts of encroachment which were denounced and complained of on the part of Great Britain, so far from being either disproved, or discontinued, or satisfactorily explained by the authorities of the state of Maine, are, on the contrary, persisted in, and publicly avowed.

Her Majesty's government have consequently instructed the undersigned once more formally to protest against those acts of encroachment and aggression.

Her Majesty's government claim and expect from the good faith of the government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year were signed—that they shall therefore retire from the valley of the St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent settlements.

Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights; and her Majesty's government deem it right to declare, that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the state of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that state, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and government of the United States.

The undersigned has been instructed to add to this communication that her Majesty's government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her Majesty's government by the end of the present month, in order to transmit to the government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negociation.

H.S. Fox.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H.S. Fox.

Hon. John Forsyth, &c.

MR. FORSYTH TO MR. FOX.

Department of State, Washington, March 25, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 13th instant, in reference to the boundary negociation, and the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has, however, given directions to the undersigned, in making this acknowledgment, to accompany it with the expression of his profound regret that Mr. Fox's note is in no other respect satisfactory.

After the arrangements which, in the beginning of last year, were entered into on the part of the two governments with regard to the occupation of the disputed territory, the President had indulged the hope that the causes of irritation which had grown out of this branch of the subject could have been removed. Relying on the disposition of Maine to co-operate with the federal government in all that could lead to a pacific adjustment of the principal question, the President felt confident that his determination to maintain order and peace on the border would be fully carried out. He looked upon all apprehensions of designs by the people of Maine to take possession of the territory as without adequate foundation; deeming it improbable that on the eve of an amicable adjustment of the question, any portion of the American people would, without cause and without object, jeopard the success of the negociation and endanger the peace of the country. A troublesome, irritating, and comparatively unimportant, because subordinate subject, being thus disposed of, the President hoped that the parties would be left free at once to discuss and finally adjust the principal question. In this he has been disappointed. While the proceedings of her Majesty's government at home have been attended with unlooked for delays, its attention has been diverted from the great subject in controversy by repeated complaints, imputing to a portion of the people of the United States designs to violate the engagements of their government, designs which have never been entertained, and which Mr. Fox knows would receive no countenance from this government.

It is to be regretted that at this late hour, so much misapprehension still exists on the side of the British government, as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements respecting the disputed territory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts made by the undersigned to convey, through Mr. Fox to her Majesty's government, more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject, and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been observed.

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any agreement respecting the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned of the 27th February, 1839, had for its object some provisional arrangement for the restoration and preservation of peace in the territory. To accomplish this object it provided that her Majesty's officers should not seek to expel by military force the armed party which had been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Restook river, and that, on the other hand, the government of Maine would voluntarily and without needless delay withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force then within them. Besides this the arrangements had other objects, the dispersion of notorious trespassers, and the protection of public property from depredation. In case future necessity should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert jointly or separately, according to the agreement between the government of Maine and New Brunswick.

In this last mentioned respect, the agreement looked to some further arrangement between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to, on the 22d and 25th of March following, by which Sir John Harvey bound himself not to seek, without renewed instruction to that effect from his government, to take military possession of the territory, or to repel from it by military force the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was agreed by her governor, that no attempt should be made without renewed instructions from the Legislature to disturb by arms the province of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or interrupt the usual communication between that and the upper provinces. As to possession and jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged, each party holding, in fact, possession of part of the disputed territory but each denying the right of the other to do so. With that understanding, Maine was, without unnecessary delay, to withdraw her military force, having only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredationss.

In the complaints of fractions of the agreements of the state of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed two positions which are not authorised by the terms of those agreements.—1st, admitting the right of Maine to maintain a civil posse in the disputed territory for the purpose stated in the agreement he does so with the restriction that the action of the posse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2d, by making the advance of the Maine posse into the valley of the Upper St. John, the ground of his complaint of encroachment, upon the Madawaska settlement, he assumes to extend the limits of the settlements beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in either of these position.

In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredations *within the disputed territory*, was assigned to the State of Maine after military force should have been withdrawn from it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required to protect the timber already cut, and to prevent further depredations, without any limitation whatever, or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb by arms the province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication of the provinces. It is thus, in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the state of Maine has done those acts which have given rise to complaints for which no adequate cause was perceived. The undersigned feels confident, when those acts shall have been considered by her Majesty's government at home, as explained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th of December last, and in connection with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of her Majesty's government, that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken on the part of the United States.

With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox, that the advance of the Maine posse along the valley of the Restook to the mouth of Fish River, and into the valley of the Upper St. John, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agreements—the undersigned must observe that if at variance with any of their provisions, it could only be with those which secure her Majesty's province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the possession of the Madawaska settlement, and to interrupt the usual communications between New Brunswick and the Upper Provinces. The agreement could only have reference to the Madawaska settlements as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th of Dec. last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish river and the portion of the valley of the St, John's through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlements. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up on the part of Great Britain to give to the Madawaska settlements a degree of constructive extension that might, at this time, suit the purposes of her Majesty's colonial authorities, those settlements might soon be made, with like justice, to embrace any portions of the disputed territory; and the right given to the province of New Brunswick to occupy them temporarily and for a special purpose might, by inference quite as plausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's authorities an extent which would render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision on the merits of the whole controversy in favor of Great Britain. If the small settlement at Madawaska on the north side of the St. Johns means the whole valley of that river—if a boom across the Fish River, and a station of a small posse on the south side of the St. Johns at the mouth of Fish River is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty five miles below, within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to concieve that there are any limitations to the pretensions of her Majesty's government under it, or how the State of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to the trespassers, which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops, lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which authentic information, recently received at the department of state, has been communicated to Mr. Fox, import a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of those military operations, established beyond a doubt, left unexplained, or unsatisfactorily, accounted for by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th instant, continues an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements, whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as those with which the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it.

If, as Mr. Fox must admit the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force and the preservation of property from further spoliations, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood before the State of Maine found itself compelled to act against trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favourably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of her Majesty's government. While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well founded apprehension that hostilities must ensue.

With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox, under instructions from his government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly disposition of the United States or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine—much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly state, pursuing, within their own borders, their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agreements to protect the property in dispute from unauthorised spoliation.

The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realised. Unless her Majesty's government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox in the name of the government may most unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the government and people of the United States from the performance of their duty to the state of Maine. That duty is as simple as it is imperative. The constraction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, and in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the Federal Government, and must be maintained unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary or unless that construction of the treaty is found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested independent tribunal, selected by the parties for its final adjustment.—The President, on assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negociation failing, to submit a proposition to the government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third party.

In all the subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his disposition in the matter, nor his opinion as to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change. Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated, either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the government and the people of the United States, or of the State of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the responsibility for any consequence which may unhappily ensue, will, by the just judgment of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States.

The undersigned avails himself, &c.

To the Hon. H. S. Fox, &c.

John Forsyth.

MR. FOX TO MR. FORSYTH.

Washington, March 26, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honour to receive the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, secretary of state of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th instant, wherein the undersigned, in conformity with instructions received from his government, had anew formally protested against the acts of encroachment and aggression which are still persisted in by armed bands in the employment of the State of Maine within certain portions of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's government n England; and until the statements and proposition which iit contains shall have received the due consideration of her Majesty's government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further reply thereto, excepting to refer to and to repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the government of the United States with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory, and to record his opinion that an inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by her Majesty's government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights pending the negociatson of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a continually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. Fox.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c., &c.

WAR WITH SICILY.

We learn by our Paris express (says the *Morning Post*), that the following circular has been issued by Mr. Galway, the British consul at Naples, addressed to the English merchants:—

"Gentlemen—I am directed by the Hon. W. Temple, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the court of Naples, to inform the British merchants resident in this kingdom that circumstances have arisen which very probably will oblige the naval forces of her Majesty to make reprisals upon ships sailing under the two flags of the Sicilies, and to warn them to make such reserve in their shipments on board such vessels as in consequence of this notice they may think right. I haste to communicate this information to you, and if any ulterior measures tending to fetter British commerce are deemed necessary, or may arise, you may rely upon my making you acquainted with them.

"Th. Galway.

"April 2, 1840."

With the above we published the heads of the intelligence contained in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles of the 10th, but we now supply fuller extracts:

"The Sully steamer, which left Naples on the evening of the 5th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. It appears that the number of troops sent into Sicily is 12,000; all the commercial steam boats at Naples were put in requisition to assist in transporting them. On the 5th, the rupture between England and Naples was generally known, and a certain degree of agitation prevailed in the public mind; but the tranquillity of the capital was not disturbed. Mr. Temple has ceased to hold any communication with the government. An English steamer has arrived, and is placed at the disposal of Mr. Temple and the British Consul. It is reported that the King intends to go into Sicily. Admiral Stopford was expected in the bay from Malta about the 11th or 12th. The funds continue to fail, and at the departure of the mail they were at 99 one-fifth. Oils have been offered at D. 24-60, and the last price was 25-35"

The news caused an immense sensation in Paris on Monday, and the Neapolitan as well as French funds fell considerably.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Monday night publishes the annexed telegraphic despatch, received by the French government.—

"THE MARATIME PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"Toulon, April 13.—A Captain of the Italian merchant service writes from Philippeville, 3rd inst., that one of the Chiefs Setif to attack us, has fallen into the hands of the Sheik El-Arab, with a battalion of regular infantry, a considerable cavalry, and two guns. This Sheik our ally, allowed him to use his powder, and when he saw his ammunition expended he met him on the mountain and killed 500 men, whose ears he sent to General Galbois, with two flags, two drums, and the baggage; only the cavalry escaped."

Another despatch has been received to the same effect, dated Toulon, the 12th, and addressed to the Minister of the Interior.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid appeared in the *Moniteur Parisien* of Monday night, dated Madrid, the 9th inst. This despatch announces that the ministers of war, marine, and of the interior had resigned, and that their resignations had been accepted by the Queen.

At the Quarter Sessions, Ennis, on Tuesday week a professional gentleman was ordered to be committed to prison for 14 days, for having used insolent language to the Assistant Barrister in court; however, on an application being made, he was allowed to stand out on his own recognizance in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, to give himself up to the Sheriff on the first of May.

The Emperor of Russia has presented Mdle. Taglioni with a magnificent sledge, with coachman, horse, &c. There were 400 silver bells on the harness.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.

There was an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway held on Wednesday, at their office, Westland-row, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the rates of fare along the line. Mr. Kincaid was called to the chair, and Mr. Pim acted as Secretary.

Mr. Pim laid before the meeting returns for the past year, and, by comparing the profits with those of former years, showed how disastrous it was for the interests of the company that the rates had been raised. He recommended that the fares should be lowered to the original rate, and thought that even a further reduction would be advisable. He then moved a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Ferrier, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Gresham opposed any reduction of rates, which, he said, was already lower than any other railroad in the united kingdom, although the expenses were greater. He said the English proprietors were generally opposed to reduction, as they considered that their remuneration for the outlay of their capital was not at present too great, and indeed the slightness of the remuneration had always served to prevent the English capitalists from engaging in any great public work in Ireland.

Mr. Pierce Mahony remarked that the question was not so much what they were to charge, as what remuneration they were to get—and he contended that the only way in which they could obtain a fair remuneration was, by holding forth inducements to the great body of the people, the artisans, and even labourers, to travel on the railway, instead of walking or employing the common cars.

Mr. Bruce was rejoiced to perceive it was almost the unanimous feeling of the meeting that the directors should not be fettered by any rules binding them down to any specific rates or regulations, but should be authorised to make such alterations from time to time as they might think most conducive to the interests of the company, by reducing the rates, and by adding, if they should see fit, another class of carriage, for which the fare should be but three pence or four pence.

Mr. R. S. Palmer an English shareholder, came forward to correct an error which was very general amongst the proprietors resident in Dublin and its vicinity—to wit, that there were great discontent and jealousy entertained by the English shareholders, lest proprietors holding a certain number of shares should be allowed the advantage of free transit on the line, because they could not enjoy it themselves. But he would show how it would be of advantage even to them, for that whereas the prices of shares was now but seventy seven pounds per cent., and very hard to find purchasers, he had no doubt that if they would invest shareholders with those privileges the price should in a very short time be up to par, and that the English shareholders, anxious to sell out, would find purchasers in abundance. He would suggest that the holder of five shares should be entitled to that advantage; but he was so fully convinced of the wisdom and discretion of the directors, that he thought the decision of the exact amount would be much better to be left to them. He then took occasion to panegyrise the zeal, energy, and attention of directors, treasurer, and clerk of the company, and said he felt most anxious to obtain for its paid officers an increase of salary commensurate to their zeal and talent; and in the name of the English shareholders, and he felt that every one present was most willing to unite with him, he presented them with his heartfelt thanks for the anxious attention, which they had always paid to the interests of the company.

A resolution was passed, declaring that the directors should have a discretionary power to reduce the fares, and make such other alterations as the interests of the company should require.

Mr. Palmer was then called to the chair, and thanks were returned to Mr. Kincaid.

The meeting was then adjourned.

CHINA—REPRISALS—ORDER IN COUNCIL.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY, 14TH APRIL, 1840.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of April, 1840. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings, of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her Majesty; and her Majesty having given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese government; and it being expedient that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, ships and vessels and cargoes, belonging to the Emperor of China and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese government, the ships and vessels and cargoes so detained, and others to be thereafter detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased to direct: Her Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the commanders of her Majesty's ships of war do obtain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of China, or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of China; and, in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions; and to that end her Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to her Majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprizals of all ships, vessels, and goods, that are, or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, and to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to China, or subjects of the Emperor of China, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; they are, likewise, to prepare, and lay before her Majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in her Majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein: and the said commissioners are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

A FRIEND INDEED.

An Irish Physician at Naples, writing to a friend in Cork, says:—"I know you are fond of a laugh,—what do you think of the following? A Priest here had long been dunned by his Candle-maker, with whom he had run up a long bill. One day lately the candle-dealer was called on by a stranger, who demanded the Padre's bill, paid it, and took away a receipt. The following day came the Priest himself, who, upon hearing the circumstance, and receiving a description of his friend in need, declared it must have been St. James or St. Anthony. 'Come with me,' he says 'to the Church.' Upon arriving there what was the astonishment of the man of Tallow and the spectators, to see the statue of St. Anthony holding in his hand the receipt for the muttons. The dunning chandler was horrified at having taken money from a Holy saint. He instantly refunded it through the Priest, and the latter has received the personal congratulation of the King upon his interest in Heaven.

WARS AND RUMOURS OF WARS.

(From the Times.)

Verily the horizon darkens. It was foretold some months ago by this journal, that whenever we were to have war with any one power, we should have it with more than one. To ascend to higher authorities, when the troubles first broke out in Lower Canada, the Duke of Wellington warned ministers, and proclaimed to the world, that they were proving themselves utterly unequal even to the occasion which then, more than two years ago, had arisen—that they ought *then* to have sent a strong squadron to the American coast—that they ought even *then* to have detached a force of 20,000 troops of the line to the St. Lawrence, and been prepared not merely to remedy evils, but to avert them—that they ought to operate by the moral influence of manifest power upon the United States, and, above all things, to recollect the self evident principle in politics, that a great country such as England can never have "a *little* war."

Did ministers act upon the sagacious counsels of that illustrious patriot and statesman? When France was mistress of the Gulf of Mexico, did Queen Victoria's ministers make either by sea or land, such preparations as might have exercised a moral influence upon surrounding governments, not merely cutting short the hostilities in *esse*, but preventing those in *posse*, the elements of which were at the very period visible to all mankind? Unhappily such precautions appeared to our omniscient ministers altogether contemptible.

The rebellion in Canada was put down; but what was done towards crushing finally the quarrel with the United States, which the neglect or timidity of preceding years had nursed up and swollen into importance? Did Lord Palmerston follow in the eastern hemisphere, more than in the west, the advice of him whom, with burlesque impertinence, his own journal described as a feeble and poor spirited minister throughout the whole of his policy towards foreign Powers—we mean the same insignificent Duke of Wellington—by stationing even one solitary man of war on the coasts of China, with which empire the very officers employed by Lord Palmerston foretold that the lawless trade in opium would inevitably, if unchecked, produce a fatal collision? He did no such thing. The warnings of Captain Elliott were as much disregarded as the exhortations of the illustrious Duke. The chance of an effectual conflict with China was unheeded, while the military means of averting or of carrying it on, should it occur, were absolutely unprovided; and now we see this mournful result—that, *after* the extinction of the British trade with China—a trade which afforded profits to the amount of millions, and had continued without having been seriously interrupted for 200 years—Great Britain has been stripped of sailors, and India of troops, to get up an armament for the invasion of China.

But is that all? We foretold that war would procreate war; and is it not so? The Neapolitan government had contracted obligations to Great Britain—obligations of the most sacred character. Pressed perhaps for money, and of consequence, indeed it is possible, not quite aware of the palpable violation of public faith which it was committing, the Court of Naples entered into engagements with a foreign speculator for establishing a monopoly in his favour, subversive of that perfect freedom and equality of commerce which it had guaranted to the subjects of the British crown. Had Lord Palmerston watched with ordinary vigilance, and at once protested against this breach of compact with his country, the evil might have been remedied without delay or trouble. But, according to custom, the sentinel slept on his post; no earnest or peremptory demand of redress was made until after the suffering merchants of England had complained with bitterness, and appealed to public feeling. Then, indeed, the Melbourne government did take the alarm. Then it did denounce, and threaten, and after a fashion, with crippled means, prepare. But by that time also the Neapolitan government saw that the Queen of England was embarrassed with the affairs of China, with the affairs of Egypt, with the renewed animosity of Persia, and with, worse than all, the gnawing acrimony and asperity of its disputes in North America. By that time, moreover, the jealous vanity and personal snappishness of our Foreign office had betrayed itself in language offensive to the King of the Two Sicilies, who showed resentment and defiance when called upon by England to submit, and the fruits of those transactions are now seen in a direct order to a British admiral to capture Neopolitan ships and cargoes, and hold them liable to the contingent adjudication of British Courts of Admiralty!

Again, these broils with China and with Naples—what effect have they produced upon our relations with Ali Pasha? Why, the *ultimatum* of Lord Palmerston, viz., a peremptory demand upon the Pasha for the immediate restitution of the Turkish fleet having been postponed until the critical moment when it had become notorious that he had those other inextricable contests on our hands, the Pasha laughs at Lord Palmerston and his *ultimatum*, the British Consul General quits Alexandria, and we are substantially in a state of war with Egypt.

But look at the other side of the Atlantic, and all the above disasters dwindle into nothing. The last steamer from New York has brought, what by us at least has long and avowedly been expected—namely, facts which indicate a rapidly approaching contest for territory with the United States. The aspect of the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Fox and the republican government has become hourly more ominous for many months.

Far be it from us to treat this great question factiously, or to blame or disparage the Ambassador of Great Britain, because he executes the orders of a minister whom no one trusts, "whose word no man relies on," whose zeal for his country is on a par with his principles of public morality, which wander up and down in space like an unhallowed and unappropriated spirit. As the quarrel with China arose from early neglect, that with Naples from neglect, and with Egypt from disgraceful neglect, so has this anxious and deplorable quarrel with North America been ripened to imminent war by the scandalous neglect of Lord Palmerston, who ripped up the work left all but completed by his predecessor in office; for had Lord Palmerston insisted on the United States abiding by their contract and accepting the award of the King of Holland, which Lord Aberdeen was fully prepared for, this question, so formidable to all lovers of peace in both countries, would have been quietly adjusted, and long since on both sides forgotten.

However, here it stands, and no blame, however justly imputable to a minister, must lead us to a disregard of the rights and honor and permanent interests of our country.

The question is, shall we retain our North American provinces? If so, Great Britain must keep open and unmolested, the communications between each of them and the parent state and the direct road which leads to the remoter provinces *through* those which are less distant from Europe. The road by which only, during more than one half the year—viz., the six winter months—England has the physical possibility of communicating with Quebec, the capital of British North America—that road (which runs from St. John's and Fredericktон, in New Brunswick, along the south west bank of the St. John's river, to the St. Lawrence) the state of Maine insists on seizing; and, together with territory 100 miles north of the said road and river, transferring from the dominion of the crown of England, which has always held possesion of it since Massachusetts (of which Maine is but a portion) first became a British colony, *to the hands of Maine*.

The direct consequence of such an extortion from Great Britain would be to cut her off from all means of independent intercourse with her Canadian provinces, involving the loss of nearly half of New Brunswick, and of Nova Scotia likewise, including the port of Halifax—by far the finest, and indeed the only perfect harbor, on the west coast of the Atlantic.

Unless, therefore, we are prepared to sacrifice the whole of British North America—which we trust the nation is not, whatever the loose and careless cabinet of Lord Melbourne may be, we are bound to resist this overbearing demand of the United States; and if, the demand be made on their part *vi et armis* England *vi et armis* must repel it.

So now stands this provoking question. Mr. Van Buren, through the secretary of state, Mr. Forsyth has recently, as appears by the official correspondence made common cause with Maine. If either party recede, therefore, and we have already shown the inevitable consequence of a surrender on the part of Great Britain, there is plainly nothing for it but to stand vigorously to our arms, add powerful reinforcements to the 12,000 or 14,000 regular infantry under the command of Sir Richard Jackson, and support the army by a strong detachment from the fleet of England, whereever that fleet is to be found.

Such defensive measures are consistent with an unfeigned and anxious desire to seize the first opportunity for renewed friendship with our unreasonable kinsmen of the United States, and for laying the foundations of solid peace in the principles of eternal justice.

We attach no weight to the hinted proposal of Mr. Forsyth for a second arbitration on this matter, seeing how little confidence can be reposed on the promise to acquiesce in any award of the arbitrator which shall, as in the case of the King of Holland, fall short of the extreme demand put forth by the government of Washington.

PLAN OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

AS LAID DOWN BY DANIEL O'CONNELL FOR EFFECTING A REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION!!!

The association to be named "the National association of Ireland for full and prompt justice, or repeal."

The association is to be formed on the following basis:—

1st—Most dutiful and ever inviolate loyalty to our most gracious and ever beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria, and her heirs and successors for ever.

2nd—The total disclaimer of, and in the total absence from, all physical force, violence, or breach of the law—or, in short, any violation of the laws of man, or the ordinance of the eternal God—whose name be ever blessed.

3d—The only means to be used are those of peaceful, legal, and constitutional combination of all classes, sects, and persuasions of her Majesty's loyal subjects, and by the power of public opinion, concentrated upon most salutary and always legal means and objects.

4th—The basis of the association to be principally found in the perpetual exclusion of all sectarian differences and dissensions, and in the principle of pertect freedom of conscience, to the total exclusion of the political ascendency of any sect, party, or persuasion whatever.

Such are the principles and such are the rules of practice, upon which the association is formed. We desire an indissoluble connection with the Crown and people of Great Britain, but we will no longer acquiesce in an inferior rank in the British empire, or with the rights and privileges for the people of Ireland in any less efficient manner than those of any other portion of the inhabitants of that empire.

We demand that justice to Ireland which consists in perfect equality of political rights, and of civil and religious liberty with the people of England and Scotland.

To achieve that justice these four concessions are absolutely necessary:—

1st—That, inasmuch as the state ecclesiastical revenues of England are not applied to the sustentation of the church of the minority of the English people, and as the state ecclesiastical revenues of Scotland are not applied to the sustentation of the church of the minority of the Scotch people—so the state ecclesiastical revenue of Ireland shall not be applied to the sustension of the church of the minority of the Irish people.

Upon this subject we desire to be distinctly understood.

Our object is not to obtain for the church of the majority of the Irish people the state ecclesiastical revenues; we are thoroughly convinced such an appropriation would endure and degrade the church of that majority.

Let it be understood, we again repeat that our object in this respect is, that such state ecclesiastical revenues should (after respect being had to vested interests) be applied in Ireland to the relief of the poor, to the extension of education, and for such other charitable purposes.

2dly—We demand reform of our corrupt and bigoted corporations to the extent and in the manner that the corporations have been reformed in England and Scotland. We demand no more, and we will not accept of less in any one particular, as a satisfaction to our just claim of equality.

3dly—We demand an equality of electoral franchise with England, where the tenures of land are the same as in this country; and we demand this the more peremptorily, in order that we may be the better enabled to assist the unrepresented or slave class in England and Scotland to obtain for themselves, as well as for us, a considerable extension of the franchise.

4th—We demand and insist that the counties in Ireland shall obtain an augmentation of representatives upon the same scale with the English counties.

5th—We demand and insist that Ireland shall obtain an adequate number of representatives in the Commons' House of Parliament, so as to place her upon a just equality in this respect with the Parliament of England and Scotland.

Such is our definition of the words,

"JUSTICE TO IRELAND."

We demand this justice, and we demand it speedily. It must be prompt—it must be full and satisfactory. Ireland is no longer to be trifled with, and cannot be deluded.

If this justice be not rendered to us, we then demand THE REPEAL—that is, the restoration of our domestic legislature—in order that Ireland should be legislated for by our most gracious Sovereign, the undoubted Monarch of England, by the House of Lords, and by the representatives of the real, and not fictitious, representatives of the Irish people in the House of Commons of Ireland.

For the purpose of obtaining the justice we require, a Repeal Association is formed.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

I—That such individuals as shall give in their names to the secretary, and pay the annual subscription of *one pound*, be members of the National Association, of Ireland, on being proposed by one member and seconded by another; and that such individuals as shall give in their names to the secretary, and pay a sum of *one shilling* annually, shall be enrolled as associates, and entitled to all the protection the association can afford them.

2.—That no person shall be allowed to take any part in the proceedings of the Association except the members.

3.—That all the gentlemen of the press be at liberty to attend the meetings of this association, on leaving their names with the secretary and obtaining Tickets.

4.—That no motion shall be made or submitted at any meeting of this association without one week's previous notice.

5.—That a committee of twenty-one be appointed a committee of finance and accounts, and that they do submit quarterly, to the body at large, an account of the funds.

6.—That the secretary do call an extraordinary meeting of the association, when required by a requisition, signed by at least twenty members.

7.—That every requisition for an extraordinary meeting with the original signatures, be posted in the room of the association, and be entered in the book of proceedings, prior to the meeting being convened.

8—That these rules and regulations be posted in the room of the association.

9—That the proceedings of the association and its committees, as well as the notices of motion, be entered in the books; and that books containing the name and address of each member and of each associate, and also proper books of accounts of all receipts and disbursement be regularly kept; such books and documents to be always open for inspection, not only to all the members and associates, but to all persons invested with any legal authority, as magistrates, policemen, or others.

10—That the chairman do not receive any notice, motion, or resolution, unless the same be delivered to him in writing.

11—That no member have a right to speak twice in any discussion, except the mover of the original question, who shall have the privilege to reply—such reply to close the debate.

12—That no second amendment, except a motion to adjourn, be received until the first amendment shall have been disposed of.

13—That each Thursday, at three o'clock, be the fixed time of meeting—subject to such adjournment as the association may agree to.

14—That at least ten members must be in attendance, in order to constitute a meeting of the association.—That as soon as ten members are in attendance after three o'clock, the chair shall be immediately taken.

15—That clergymen of all denominations be admitted members of this association without payment, on being proposed and seconded in the usual manner.

16—That there being a permanent committee of the first seven barristers who shall become members, to take care that all the proceedings be in strict conformity with the law and the constitution.

17—The sole and exclusive means of obtaining the objects we desire to attain are by argument, reasoning—the concentration of public opinion—the peaceable and constitutional combination of the Irish people—and by petitions to the legislature, and finally by legislation.

29—That any person who shall violate the law in any particular, in doing, or purporting to do, the business of the association, is hereby declared to be no longer a member, and that he shall be expelled as soon as the fact is discovered.

COLONIZATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

A public meeting was held in London, on Wednesday, on the subject of the colonisation of New Zealand, called by the Lord Mayor in terms of a requisition, signed by many of the most influential firms. It was very numerously attended, and the place of meeting was altered, in consequence, from the Mansion house to the Guildhall. Mr. George Palmer, the Hon. F. Baring, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. H. G. Ward, Mr. Hawes, Lord Ingestre, Mr. G. F. Young, and other persons of influence and distinction were present. Lord Ingestrie and Sir William Molesworth left the meeting early; but Mr. Palmer, Mr. Baring, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Young spoke at considerable length, and moved resolutions, with much power and effect, animadverting severely on the *laches* of her Majesty's government in not having granted to the British colonists of New Zealand the advantages of British laws and institutions. Mr. Ward and Mr. Young severally declared that they entertained no doubt, from what fell from Lord Melbourne and Lord Normanby at interviews with those noblemen, that nothing but time was wanting to confer that protection on those who had embarked in the enterprise of New Zealand colonization, and they maintained, in the strongest terms, the right of her Majesty to the undivided sovereignty of that island. The resolutions deprecated the system of convict labour, and expressed decided opposition to making New Zealand a penal settlement. The business of the meeting was interrupted by a person of the name of Spire (we believe) who said he was one of the working class, and spoke for nearly an hour. He exhibited considerable fluency and self-possession, combined with that species of half-knowledge which, in such persons, is always dangerous to the peace of society. He was listened to with extraordinary patience, and his desire to be heard was most kindly gratified by the Lord Mayor. He ended his harangue by moving an amendment, to the effect that Great Britain had no right to force laws upon New Zealand, and that the inhabitants should be left to make laws for themselves; which was seconded by the well known Capt. Ackerly, but found no other support. Mr. Hawes, Mr. Young, and Mr. Ward having explained to the meeting the erroneous views entertained by the operative who moved the above amendment, Mr. Ward illustrated the question by that extensive knowledge which he possesses on this subject in particular, and avowed his hope that the opinion of the city of London, expressed in the Guildhall, and presided over by the chief magistrate, would not be lost upon the government, but that it would act as a stimulus to urge them on to the adoption of the steps necessary for establishing a better system of colonization. The colonial waste lands, he said, were given away to favourites of the Colonial office; and now that they had done away with convict labour in New South Wales, there were no means left to obtain a supply of free labour except by a parliamentary grant. The honourable member then adverted to the importance of our colonies in a commercial point of view, and showed that they afforded the sure means of creating a demand for our manufactures now that the continental states were become our rivals, and that it was the duty of the government to take care that so wide a field was thrown open to British enterprise. It would appear, however, that the government is averse to involve the crown in a question with France, which we fear would follow, if they were to recognise at present the "New Zealand adventure" more decidedly, and that they therefore delay adopting any further measures than they have already done in the matter. A French company has at least also embarked in the same speculation, and we regret to learn that the government of France has advanced money, with a view of forming a penal settlement there.

The above abstract of the proceedings, which extend to several columns, is from the *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Hawes, in the course of his speech at the meeting, read the following letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin:—

Kensington, April 13, 1840.

DEAR SIR—I shall have left town previous to the meeting at the Mansion House.

Though I do not wish to take any part in questions of international policy, I am desirous of taking every proper opportunity of protesting against the odious system of penal colonies—a system whose natural effect is to keep up and diffuse a moral pestilence. Allow me to add, that I think any protest against a scheme of this kind of the French government would come with the better grace from persons who should at the same time petition against the adherence to this plan by our own government. It would then be understood that it is not national jealousy, but a deliberate conviction as to the general tendency of the system that calls forth such remonstrances. The fixing of a penal colony in New Zealand would, indeed, be even worse than at New South Wales; but the main grounds of condemnation belong to the system itself.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

R. DUBLIN.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR—I observe in your report of the speeches delivered at the city meeting, respecting New Zealand, that I am stated by Captain Ackerley "to have 50,000 acres there." I beg to inform you that I am not, and never have been, individually, the proprietor of one single acre. The only connection that I have with that country is as chairman of the New Zealand Company, in whom collectively is vested all interest in the lands which have been acquired.—

I am, Sir,

your most obedient servant,

DURHAM.

Putney heath, April 16, 1840.

The Wexford Horticultural Spring Show takes place on Monday.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	89⅜⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	97⅞
3½ Debentures	91⅛

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 90⅜⅛ | Bank Stock 174½ 5½
India Bonds, — p.m. | India Stock, —

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1840.

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Monday the 20th instant, these Sessions commenced before the Mayor and Recorder, Aldermen Alcock, Poole, Carew, Simon Newport, and Sir Benjamin Morris.

The following were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Messrs. Thomas Roberts, H. Denny, Tobias Wilson, Charles Ambrose, Edward Burke, Simon M. Prosser, William Lambert, William Kizbey, Paul Murphy, Henry Sharpe, Moses Robinson, Joseph Purcell, Robert M'Clelland, jun., William Lloyd, George Symes, J. J. Hughes, Robert Lecky, Edward Walsh, J. Scallan, Sylvester Phelan, Richard Fennelly, Laurence Mara, and John C. Dreaper.

The following were sworn on the market jury:—Messrs. Roberts, Denny, Wilson, Ambrose, Burke, Prosser, Kizbey, Murphy, Sharpe, Lecky, Walsh, and Joseph O'Hara.

The Recorder in addressing the Grand Jury said that the bills to go before them were only those of the usual character, and where there were bills in which there was cause and cross cause they would examine the witnesses and find only those against whom they considered the aggrieved party.

To the Market Jury he stated that he had the pleasure of informing them, a thing quite unusual, that he had learned from the Mayor that their predecessors had performed their duties entirely to his satisfaction, and trusted he should have the pleasure, when they came to be discharged, to bear the same testimony to them. He was desired to say, that the oftener they consulted with the Mayor, the more welcome they would be.

There were seven notices for spirit licenses. Five of the applicants were admitted—one rejected—and one did not appear.

The following Petty Jury having been sworn, viz.—Messrs. John Waters, Henry Griffith, Michael Downey, Benjamin Doyle, Robert Walley, Wm. Staney, Thomas Parker, Richard Gamble, Robert Browne, John Hessian, John Todd, and Wm. O'Brien.

Anne Connors was indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Olave's Lane; but there being no evidence as to any particular immoral acts, the jury, under the direction of the learned Recorder, acquitted the prisoner.

James Hayes and James Thomas Power were indicted for an assault on William Rhodes, an officer of excise, in the execution of his duty. On a second count for said James Hayes rescuing himself from the custody of said William Rhodes, who had arrested him under a warrant from the Mayor, and James Thomas Power for assisting him in the rescue, and in a third count for a common assaults.

Counsellor Harris appeared for the prosecution, Counsellor Hayes for prisoners.

After a long trial Hayes was found guilty and Power acquitted. Hayes was sentenced to pay a fine of 20s to the Queen.

Mary M'Carthy and Mary Keane pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing a small pair of earings, value 6d, from the ears of a child named Downey, and were sentenced each to three months' imprisonment at hard labour.

Patrick Hynes was indicted for stealing twenty shillings, the property of James M'Carthy on the 15th of April inst.

James M'Carthy sworn—Was in the Great Chapel on Wednesday last; had in his coat pocket twenty shillings in silver one halfpenny and three farthings, tied up together; his pocket was cut underneath and the money taken away; a boy asked him did he lose anything, when he put his hand to his pocket and found his money was gone; had been upwards of six months collecting it by begging.

Laurence M'Grath sworn—Was in the chapel on Wednesday last; saw the prisoner at the pocket of the old man the last witness; saw something in prisoner's left hand which he covered with his hat; saw the old man put his hand to his pocket and he then looked about confused; witness asked him did he lose any thing, when he said he did twenty shillings; went to look for the prisoner who had left the chapel; described prisoner to the police; and they arrested him after two hours search; he had not the money then in his possession—*Acquitted*.

A number of gentlemen collected among themselves 20s, which they gave to the poor old man, and the court awarded him ten shillings for his expenses.

Elizabeth Adams and Patrick B. Adams were indicted for a forcible entry on the premises of John Walsh, on the 16th of October last. It was a disputed property. Elizabeth Adams *guilty*—Patrick B. Adams *Not guilty*. Allowed to stand out on her own recognizance 'till next Sessions, to give time to have the right of property settled.

Elizabeth Bray, Sarah Carbery, Catherine Cleary, Mary Power, and Eleanor Price, were indicted for a public nuisance by having on the 24th March exposed a quantity of herrings in barrels for sale, in Little Patrick Street; and in a second count for collecting decomposed matter, the refuse of herrings, by which the air was corrupted.

Counsellor Walsh appeared for the prosecution; agent Mr. Stephens. Counsellors Hayes and Harris for the defence; agent, Mr. W. Phelan.

After a long trial the prisoners were acquitted; they promised that the nuisance should be abated.

The court was greatly crowded during the day, expecting to hear a trial, in which some officers of the 37th regt. were indicted for an assault on some young men. We understand there were six indictments, three against the officers and three against the young men. They were not sent before the Grand Jury, as an application was made to the bench not to do so, it being stated the parties had settled the dispute—the officers by paying all the law expenses and three pounds each to the opposing parties, who, we understand, are to divide that sum between three charitable institutions; so much for the *boasted Court of Enquiry*, in which the officers were *honorably* acquitted.

The Sessions were adjourned to Monday, the 25th of May, after hearing the civil bills of which there were nine.

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY REGISTRY.

DIVISION OF WATERFORD.

Conservatives.		Radicals.	
Registered.	Rejected.	Registered.	Rejected.
115 ..	8 ..	29 ..	15
LISMORE.			
4 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
DUNGARVAN.			
3 ..	0 ..	57 ..	29
122	8 ..	86 ..	44

Majority for Conservatives 36.

Willam Connolly, Esq., M. D., has been nominated to the office of Physician to the Waterford Lunatic Asylum, in the room of the late Edward Jones, Esq., M. D.

On Thursday evening a woman named Kennedy dropt dead in Barrack-street, Nenagh. She was in the act of bringing a kettle of water from the *Clareen* river, and was said to be in good health a few minutes previous.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Friendly Brother's House, Dublin,
April 20, 1840.

SIR—With reference to a letter appearing in your paper of Saturday last, addressed to you by Captain Newport, and purporting to be a reply to my letter of the 10th inst., I am compelled again to come before the public.

It appears by Captain Newport's own admission that notwithstanding the vote of thanks for his gratuitous services he *was* paid £30 for salary up to 2d August, 1839, which he dispensed to his clerk, who happened to be clerk of "the Mill" also, and that having determined to give up the Secretaryship in future he at the same time condescended to give up the future salary; and, in respect (as Captain Newport says) to the removal of the office from Callahan to Halfway House, I agree with him that it was done *for the express convenience of himself*, but I deny that it could operate as a convenience to any of the directors except the Messrs. Gadsden in point of distance.

But with respect to the paragraph of Captain Newport's letter, which professes to assert that the business of the Loan Fund was not carried on *in* his mill, I consider such assertion to be a pitiful play upon words; for the building which Captain Newport appropriated to the office was his steward's house, and a part of and covered with the same roof as his miller's house, which is *only three yards distant* from the mill, and is a portion of the mill holding; and I can very well understand Captain Newport's objection to have Lord Carew and the other aristocracy of the barony performing the functions of their office either actually within the hopper or within reach of the dust of the mill, but without this risk I do not think they could be much nearer.

I therefore admit the plea of Captain Newport that *the word in*, is not the word *at*, and consequently don't believe he intended to *contradict* any assertion of mine but only to give it the "go by."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. STEPHENS.

P.S.—I cannot avoid expressing my acknowledgment for your proper sense of justice and impartiality in rejecting the anonymous publication alluded to in your last. The word "Veritas" would imply truth and honor, but I have no doubt if the writer had the courage to avow himself he would appear to have hoisted *false* colours.

By a reference to our Quarter Sessions report it will be seen that certain charges which we preferred against some of the commissioned *gentlemen* of the 37th depot, since removed from Waterford, have, by their own showing, having compromised the matter rather than that a public examination should take place, been fully substantiated. The *Dublin Evening Packet* was misled by some Waterford Correspondent as regarded a Court of Inquiry—when was it held?—Who were the witnesses?—and why were the aggrieved parties not summoned?

Two of the three lions brought home by the Marquis of Waterford from his excursion to the Barbary states, have been purchased by the celebrated Mr. Batty. The two animals, securely fastened up, came in from Curraghmore, and were shipped in the steamer for Liverpool Friday morning.

Last week, a house in the neighborhood of Shallee, County Tipperary, the property of a man named Conway, was maliciously burned to the ground.

Mr. O'Connell is spoken of as Mr. Drummond's successor to the office of Under Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Scully, of Dualla, and Mr. Clark, of Holycross, have been removed from the commission of the peace for the County Tipperary, in consequence of a rencontre on the petty session bench of Holy-cross. During an altercation upon the wording of a particular section, Mr. Clark gave Mr. Scully (who was in the chair) the lie, for which Mr. Scully returned Mr. Clarke a blow in the face. Captain Nangle, R.M., bound over both parties to keep the peace, and upon his reporting the circumstances to Government, the two gentlemen were removed from the commission.

Patrick Collins, a porter in the employment of Mr. Leslie, the accountant in the Provincial Bank at Cavan, has absconded with notes to the amount of £525.

Mr. Michael Head Burgoyne, a medical student, was, on last week, bound over to keep the peace at Henry Street Police office, Dublin, charged with being about to be concerned in an affair of honour with a Mr. Brett Brady. The quarrel that led, not only to an intended breach of the peace, but also to an actual pugilistic combat, the parties having previously been engaged in a warm set to, arose from disputes at a gaming table; Surgeon Auchenleck, and Counsellor James Doherty are the sureties for Mr. Burgoyne. Mr. Brett has not, to the present, been forthcoming, notwithstanding the exertions of the police.

Mr. Jennings, Sub Inspector of Constabulary is removed from Nenagh to New Ross. No successor to Mr. Jennings has, as yet, been appointed.

The take of fish on the coast of the county Wexford is proving most productive; the Kilmore fishermen are actively and profitably employed. A few days since two brothers named Hayes, and assistants, from Curracloe, proceeded to cast a seine, and at the first haul they had seven fish. This induced them to try the same place again, when they drew on shore the extraordinary number of 1095 fine mullet. So weighty was the haul, that the seine burst in several places.

Amateur theatricals, under the management of Mr. P. W. Fortune commence at Wexford on Monday next the 27th instant.

The building of the new jail at Nenagh is rapidly progressing. Mr. Leahy, the contractor for building the Poor House, is drawing materials to the ground, and will soon commence the work.

Thomas Whelan, Esq., is elected a Burgess for the Borough of Carlow in the room of Henry Butler, Esq. resigned.

Dr. Sterling, has resigned the Innistiogue Dispensary, county Kilkenny, salary £100 a year.

The annual meeting of the Wexford branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Society was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th instant; Captain Daniel in the chair, the principal speakers were the Rev. Robert Bruce, of Waterford, the Rev. Mr. Crook, and the Rev. T. K. Whittaker.

George Preston, Esq., of Clonhaston, is appointed a justice of the peace for the county Wexford. After the customary oaths had been administered Mr. Preston took his seat on the bench at Enniscorthy on Thursday last; the appointment of this gentleman has given general satisfaction.

A return has been made to the House of Commons showing the amount of capital onwhich the several rates of legacy duty has been paid in Great Britain in the year 1839, and also an abstract of the total amount of legacies which paid duty since 1797. The latter amounts to the enormous sum of £1,081,468,000; the total amount of capital on which legacy duty was paid in 1839 was £42,052,297 and of that more than four millions sterling paid the ten per cent. duty, £21,604,065 paid the one per cent. duty; the former being the per centage payable by distant relatives or strangers in blood, and the latter by children or parents, or any lineal descendant or ancestor, The total legacy, probate, and other duties of this description paid into public treasury since 1797 was about fifty eight millions sterling.

A memorial is being got up by some of the principal members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to present to the council, to pray them to remove Doctor Lardner from his office as one of their members, on account of his late disgraceful conduct in the elopement from Brighton.—*Morning Post*.

The public acknowledgement of the marriage between the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness is to take place very shortly, much sooner than people seem to expect, though the day is kept quite secret. The ceremony will be as private as possible, compatible with its object. The Queen and all the royal family are expected to be present.—*Cheltenham Looker On.*

We are requested by the high sheriff to state, for the information of the inhabitants of the north riding, that the petitions to Parliament on the subject of Corn Laws and Railways were duly forwarded as directed by the meeting. With respect to the Corn Laws petition, a letter from Mr. Sheil has been received, stating that he presented it on the day previous to the debate, but that having been informed that its presentation had not been noticed in the Irish papers, he wrote to mention the fact. A letter has been received from Lord Morpeth, saying that he would with great pleasure present the petition to the House of Commons advocating the execution by the state of a general system of Railroads in Ireland; and R. Otway Cave, Esq. has expressed his acquiescence in the wish of the meeting, that he as one of the County members should support its prayer. Owing to the postponement of the late levee, an unavoidable delay has taken place in the presentation of the addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert, but they will be presented on the first opportunity.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THE LATE GEORGE BRUMMELL, ESQ.—It will afford satisfaction to the friends of the deceased gentleman to know that his latter days were rendered as happy as it was possible for one who laboured under so frightful a visitation as that of mental imbecility, produced by paralysis. Through the kind assistance of relatives, especially of his sister, Mrs. Blackshaw, and of his brother, William Brummell, Esq., administered under the direction of Mr. Armstrong, the worthy American consul at Caen, Mr. G. Brummell was surrounded by every convenience, care, and attention that could tend to alleviate his sufferings; so that he died so tranquilly, that even his medical attendants were not aware of his having breathed his last.

One of those relics of ancient times, an Irish canoe, has been recently found in the river opposite our Quays. As the ballast lighter was crossing from the quay, her warp rope came foul of something below, and in extricating it, an old Irish canoe was brought to the surface of the water. It was hollowed out of a single piece of oak, twenty two feet long and twenty inches wide. A gentle and elegant curvature upwards forms the fore part, and the stem is oval, with a hollow moulding outside. Four spaces, similar to what are called floorings at present, are left in the solid, and the entire symmetry is rather pleasing. To the lover of Irish antiquities it affords a fine specimen of the works of days of yore, and shows him that Irish oak, like what we fondly boast of, Irish hearts, is not to be surpassed in durability under the most untoward circumstances. The Mænapia of Ptolemy was situated on the same place as the modern Wexford; and who can look on this Irish relic without being carried back through time as remote as when that celebrated geographer flourished. We understand it will be sent to the Dublin Society, by Mr. Allen, in whose timber yard it now lies.—*Wexford Independent.*

The temperance movement has produced a deficiency to a large amount in the excise revenue in Ireland. The returns are made periodically to the Excise office in Dublin, by the local collectors, about every six or seven weeks. For six or eight months past there has been a very manifest diminution, especially in the southern districts; but we understand that the last returns, received within the present month, show that the excise duties have become almost totally unproductive. In Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and other counties, visited by Father Matthew, the excise, instead of furnishing aid to the Exchequer, does not produce a tenth part of the expense of collection! For example—the average periodical return from each district, before Father Mathew commenced operations, had been £20,000. The last returns from those districts do not yield an average of more than from £200 to £500—not a fifth part of the salaries paid to the various officers employed in the collection. It is in whiskey duty that the great source of deficiency exists. The license of publicans require renewal in October; but this source of revenue may be considered at an end, as the public houses have been closing in all directions. In fine, the temperance system is rapidly extinguishing the excise revenue in Ireland, which has yielded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer an average annual return of one million and a half. The Irish people are rapidly emancipating themselves from the degrading and destructive vice of intemperance, and all other considerations are of minor consequences.

At the County Kilkenny sessions, last week Mr. Alexander Colles obtained a decree for £10 against Lieut. Fosberry, of the Revenue Police, being the amount of a wager made on a match between the horses at the last Kilkenny Races. The defendant disputed his liability—although the Stewards ruled against him—on the ground that, defendant's horse being distanced the first heat, the plaintiff's horse did not walk over for the second heat.

DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days ago, a fine young man called Piscoe, employed as a van-driver between Redruth and Truro, having a horse which was suffering from glanders, very imprudently wiped its nose with his pocket handkerchief, which he afterwards used himself. By this means he caught the disease, and after enduring very great sufferings, he died on Saturday last, at the Spread Eagle, in Old Bridge street, Truro.—We observe an account in the London papers of the death of a man called John Smith, last week, at St. Bartholemew's Hospital, in consequence of an accident in skinning a glandered horse, through which the dreadful malady was communicated to him.

On Thursday, the stag hunted by the Baron Rothschild's hounds took a course round the town of Leighton Buzzard, and then through the streets of that place till it came to Mr. Wichellow's house, when it bounded over the palings, and through the window into the dining room, out of the room and through the back yard, when it broke off at a great pace, and was ultimately taken at Tebworth.—*Bedf. Her.*

EXTRAORDINARY MATCH.—HORSE v. RAILROAD. Mr. Burke, of trotting celebrity, has matched himself to ride and drive the distance of the trainroad from Birmingham to London, (110 miles) in five hours, for £100. The match to take place on any road, chosen by Burke, between London and Manchester. To come off within three months. The odds are on "time."—*Coventry Herald.*

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—It is not generally enough known that, within the last few months, a society has been established "for the extinction of the slave trade, and for the civilisation of Africa." Such, however is the case, and the importance of its objects cannot well be disputed.

LIBERATION OF MESSRS. HOWARD, JUN., AND PEARCE.—Mr. Howard, jun. and Mr. Pearce were liberated from their confinement on Wendesday night within an hour after the resolution for their release was agreed to.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Youghal—At Swansea, Reward, Walsh.

Arrived from Waterford—At Cardiff, Agnes, O'Brien; Victoria, Eastaway. At Liverpool, 15th, John and Mary, Jones. At Swansea, Badvell, Ellery.

BIRTHS.

In Chester street, Belgrave square, London, the lady of Stephen Ram, Esq. of Ramsfort Park, county Wexford, of a son and heir.

DIED.

At his residenee, John's Hill, on Sunday morning, Emanuel Denn, Esq.

On the 19th instant, Kearney, youngest son of J. J. M. M. Scott, Esq., of Mary street, aged two years and six months.

Saturday, in Clonmel, George Frederick Fayle, Esq.

At White Church House, county Kilkenny, after a long and painful illness, Richard Branigan, Esq. deservrdly regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

Caher barracks are again to be made head quarters for Dragoons, instead of Ballincollig; a troop will be quartered in Clonmel, as hitherto.

A new bank, to be supported by all the joint-stock banks, is talked about, for the purpose of discounting the bills refused by the bank of England.

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SPRING SHOW

OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, and VEGETABLES, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. To open at ONE o'Clock.

Admittance to Non Subscribers, 1s each. Tickets to be had at the *Mirror Office.*

P. LANPHIER, Hon. Sec.

ADJOURNMENT

OF THE RICH COMPREHENSIVE SALE,
BY SHARES,
OF VALUABLE FURNITURE & OTHER EFFECTS,
At the LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
90, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY.

GEORGE CLARKE

MOST respectfully intimates to the Shareholders in the above Sale, that in consequence of some of the Tickets remaining unsold and other circumstances intervening, he is reluctantly obliged to Postpone the Drawing to MONDAY, the 25th day of MAY next, and begs to assure them that under any circumstances no further postponement will occur. Those friends who kindly promised to take Tickets, are earnestly entreated to select their favoured numbers forthwith from the few Tickets on hands.

Waterford, 20th April, 1840.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION.

SHEFFIELD PLATE, ROSEWOOD WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES AND WORK BOXES, GERMAN SILVER, &c.,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1840.
And following days,
IN MR. SHARPE'S AUCTION MART, QUAY.

THE SHEFFIELD PLATE comprises Tea and Coffee Urns, Tureens, Branches, &c. Dishes and Covers, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Liqueur, Cruet, and Egg Stands, Coasters, Muffin and Breakfast Plates, Baskets, Toast Racks. &c., the whole massively silver mounted.

The Cabinet Goods consist of Brass bound and Inlaid Writing Desks, various sizes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Splendid Cabinets, &c. &c. German Silver Table and Dessert Forks, Table and Dessert Spoons, Fish Slices, Butter Knives, Caddie and Sugar Spoons, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, together with a variety of Books and Prints, &c.

The superior quality of the above articles—the peculiar circumstances under which they are to be sold combine to render the present a most advantageous opportunity to purchasers.

G. I. EDWIN, Auctioneer.

Sale to commense each day at 12 o'clock, and at 7 in the evening.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 22.

The supply of grain at our markets for several days is very scanty, though there is a considerable demand for it. Flour still maintains its price, the purchasers of which give very limited orders.

Wheat, millers new	31s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black, new	14s 0d to 14s 6d
Ditto, white, new	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£16 0s 0d to £17 0d
Fine Flour, per sack (old)	51s 0d to 53s 0d
New do. do.	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Seconds do. do.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	38s 0d to 40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 37s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	39s 0d to 41s 3d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto ditto	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	85s 0d to 90s 0d
Straw, per ton	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 2d to 6s 4d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5½ to 0s 8d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 8d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

Butter 110s to 116s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 56; Monday, 15; and yesterday, 46 firkins.

CORK MARKET, APRIL 20.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—110s—106s—94s—84s—76s—66s. To the Country—101s—97s—83s—75s—67s—56s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, APRIL 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	41 0	— 00 0	Wheat	34 0	— 38 0
Inferior	38 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	25 0	— 31 0
Thirds	25 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, APRIL 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	— 96 0	Beans	20 0	— 21 6
Wheat	20 0	— 32 0	Flour, fine	48 0	— 00 0
Barley	12 0	— 18 0	Oatmeal	21 0	— 00 0
Oats	12 0	— 15 6	Pork, per cwt.	30 0	— 35 0

CLONMEL, APRIL 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	100 0	—105 0	Barley	13 6	— 17 0
Oatmeal	16 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 8	— 1 10½
Pigs' Heads	27 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 10½	— 0 13

CARLOW, APRIL 18.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	— 95 0	Wheat	22 0	— 35 0
Flour	42 0	— 00 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
—— Thirds	32 0	— 36 0	Oats	14 0	— 15 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—APRIL 16.

The usual market day falling on Good Friday, the market was held this day, and, as usual on such an occasion, there was a small attendance, and very little business transacted. We continue our quotations of Tuesday.

White wheat	29s 0d to 39s 0d	Oats	13s 6d to 17s 0d
Miller's red	28s 0d to 38s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	23s 0d to 27s 0d	Oatmeal	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 20s 0d	2d Flour	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

17th—George the Fourth, Gates; William and Henry, Power; and Ann and Mary, Lancaster, Llanelly, culm—Leda, Tope; Friendship, Davies; and Friends, Burnard, Newport, coals and iron—Portland, Williams, Chester, bricks—Express, Davies, Bangor, slates, for Ross—Unity, Whitehead, Neath, coals, for Drogheda—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, coals, a market.

18th—Thames, Edwards, Newport, coals, for Ross—Emma, Allen, Llanelly, coals, for Ross—Cornubia, Hartnell, Llanelly, culm—Regulator, Angel, Cardiff, coals—Peace, Davies, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Liverpool, Johnston, London, m. goods.

19th—Osprey, (steamer) Stacey, Bristol—John Stroud, Stephens, Llanelly, culm—H. M. Packet Adder—Vigilant, Anthony, ballast—Prudence, Angel, m. goods.

20th—H. M. Packet Prospero—Fame, Shackson, Cork, ballast—Sultan, Giles, Liverpool, salt.

SAILED,

17th—Malcolm, Pond, Llanelly, ballast—Sincerity, Lewis, Bristol, grain—Trader, Read, Gloucester, porter and bacon—Humility, Walsh, Swansea, ballast from Ross—Elizabeth, Griffiths, Llanelly, ballast—Jane, Rose, Swansea, flour—Peace, Lewis, Milford, flour—Emerald, Neville, London, oats, from Ross.

18th—Dolphin, Martin, Cork, ballast—Harmony, Shaddock, London, provisions.

19th—Unity, Whitehead, Drogheda, coals, from Neath—Gipsy, Morgan, Milford, flags, from Ross—H. M. Packet Jasper—United Brothers, Foley, ballast, Ross—Eleanor, Phillips, Swansea, flour—Wm. and Sally, French, Llanelly, ballast.

20th—Grecian, Buckley, Llanelly, ballast—Æolus, Murphy, ditto, ditto—Wm. and Mary, Budd, Arundel, grain, &c.—H. M. Packet Adder—Agatha, Grooth, Liverpool, ballast, from Rees—Ann and Mary, Davies, Neath, ballast.

21st—Maid of Mostyn, Edwards, Chester, ballast, from Ross—H. M. Packet Prospero.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR FOR THE SEASON,
From the first of May,

COOLUM LODGE, the Property of the late Earl of CARRICK, a Comfortable and Convenient HOUSE, with Coach house, Stabling, &c.; and 14A. 1R. 31P. (per plantation measure) of Prime Land attached. The House is a new one, having been built within a few Years, and well calculated for any respectable Family as a Bathing Lodge, being close to the Sea, and within One Mile and a Half of Dunmore East.

Application (if by letters, post-paid) to THOMAS WRIGHT Esq., Folkesrath Castle, Freshford.

OAK WOOD FOR SALE.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SHIP BUILDERS.

TO BE SOLD at NEWTOWN BARRY (the residence of the Hon. S. R. Maxwell) FIFTY ONE and a HALF ACRES of OAK WOOD of the first quality, supposed one hundred years growth. Some fine ASH and BIRCH interspersed through the above wood. Application to be made to A. V. Colclough, Esq., Newtownbarry, county Wexford.

N.B.—The above wood is within ten miles of the town of Enniscorthy, and twenty of the Seaport of Wexford. Water carriage from Enniscorthy to Wexford, ten miles.

March 13th, 1840.

AUCTION.

TO PERSONS FURNISHING.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, APRIL 23, and following day,
AT THE CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY,

A LARGE assemblage of excellent Articles, comprising every thing in the House Department, being the whole Furniture of a Respectable House, removed for convenience of Sale.

For particulars see Hand Bills.

Also, Chimney, Pier and Dressing Glasses: an Eight Day Clock; a Cottage Pianoforte; Poney Phæton and Double Harness; Outside Car; Harness Bronze, Tower Light Hanging Lamp; Large Beam, Scales, and Weights.

Sale each day at 12 o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, April 16, 1840.

The above Sale is POSTPONED to FRIDAY and FOLLOWING DAY.

EMIGRATION to CENTRAL AMERICA.—EASTERN COAST of CENTRAL AMERICA COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL COMPANY. Capital £200,000, in Debentures of £20 each; the first series bearing interest at four per cent., payable half-yearly.

DIRECTORS.

P. H. Abbott, Esq.	William Hood, Esq.
Capt. P. D. Bingham R.N.	Adam Murray, Esq.
Charles Bourjot, Esq.	David Pollock, Esq. Q.C.
John Dawson, Esq.	John Spurgin, Esq. M.D.

With power to add to their number.
Secretary—Phillip D. Souper, Esq
Cashier and Accountant—L. S. Coxe, Esq.
Superintendant—Young Anderson, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co.

This Company has obtained a grant from the Government of the Federal States of Central America of 15,000,000 acres of virgin lands in that country, which lies between the 15th and 19th degrees of north latitude, and 92 and 88 degrees west lontitude.

The grant includes the magnificent sea-port of Santo Tomas and several navigable rivers, the most important of which are the Potochic, the Montagua, and the Usumasinta, of which the Company has the exclusive right of steam navigation.

The first settlement is called Abbotsville, and is situated about 100 miles up the river Potochic. The climate is good and genial, and the country presents an alternation of mountain and plain, affording a choice of temperature.

It abounds in minerals, many of which are of the most precious description, and, by the Law of the Federal States, any one denouncing a mine becomes the proprietor thereof.

The soil is rich to a degree unknown in Europe, and produces (among other things) mahogany, dyewood, Santa Maria wood, and many others of great value: indigo, cochineal, sarsaparilla, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, vanilla, Indian corn, balsams, gums, and drugs; likewise wheat, barley, pulse, and all culinary vegetables. Horned cattle, horses, mules, sheep, poultry, game, and fish are abundant and cheap; and fruits in great variety and plenty.

The terms of the grant secure to the settlers the right of governing themselves by the election, from among their own number, of municipal bodies. Trial by jury and religious toleration are likewise secured to them. They are authorised to embody themselves as a militia for self-defence, and to have a police under the orders of their own magistrates for domestic protection. They are not subject to any taxes or contributions, except such as shall be established by themselves.

There are no game or tithe laws, nor any burthensome enactments whatever. They have, in fact, a country to themselves, to be regulated by their own municipal institutions.

The voyage occupies from six to eight weeks. At the mouth of the river they will be met by the Company's steamer, and conveyed to the settlements, when they will receive every attention from the Company's Superintendent, Mr. Young Anderson, who will give them proper advice as to the choice of location and the first steps to be taken, and will assist them in procuring labourers.

The ship St. Lawrence (Huagun, master) has just been despatched with a party, consisting of the Company's Superintendant (on his return to the settlements, after a visit to this country), the Rev. Mr. Kransa and family, a surveyor, a few purchasers of lands, and a party of English and German mechanics with their families.

A man and his wife will be conveyed by the Company to the settlement, provisioned on board, and put in possession of 40 acres of freehold land (with an indisputable title), for the moderate sum of £20; or persons in a more elevated sphere can purchase of the Company any quantity of land at 5s per acre, and may have a cabin passage for £35.

To purchasers of land land orders will be issued, which will entitle the holders, on the presentation of them by themselves or their agents to the Company's superintendent, to choice of location, according to their numerical order—and having fixed upon a site, the Company's Surveyor will forthwith run the lines free of charge to the settler.

These land orders will be transferable at the pleasure of the holders; and a registry will be kept at the Company's office in London, and in the settlement, as well of original land orders as of transfers thereof.

The expense of reaching the port of embarbation must be borne by the emigrants.

Detailed accounts of the country, a copy of the grant, maps, and all other particulars can be had upon application to the Secretary, at 60, Mooregate-street, Bank, London—or to the following agents in the country, viz:—

Liverpool—Mr. A. Baird, 13, Bath street.
Bristol—Mr. James Lyon, 3, Corn street.
Falmouth—Messrs. W. and E. and C. Carne
Manchester—Mr. D. Holt, 51, King street.
Stockport, Cheshire—Mr, John Smith, High street.
Newbury, Berks—Mr. Thos. W. Fielder.
Hull—Mr. Wm. Stephenson, Eastern Counties *Herald* office.
Redruth, Cornwall—Mr. William Wade, jun.
Oxford—21, Walton place, Mr. H. W. Davis.
Leeds—20, Albion street, Messrs. R. B. Watson & Co.
Edinburgh—Mr. Hugh Handyside, 53, York place.
Glasgow—Messrs. Bell, Bogle, & Co.
Aberdeen—Mr. Alexander Fraser.
Dunbar—Mr. Peter H. Hume, Llanfield, Dunbar.
Dublin—Messrs. John and Adam Murray, 27 Dame street.
Cork—Mr. John M'Donnell, City Mart, Patrick street.
Limerick—Messrs. J. Harvey & Co.
Tralee, Kerry—Mr. Thos. O'Connell.
Swansea—Mr. John Williams, *Cambrian* Newspaper office.
Carmarthen—Mr. William Evans, Carmarthen *Journal* office.
Carmarthenshire—Duffryn, Llandibie, near Llandilo, Mr. Wm. Pugh.
Cardiff—Mr. Robert Thomas.
St. Agnes, Cornwall—Mr. Joseph Vivian.
St. Ives, Cornwall—Mr. James Young.

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THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Association of Provision Merchants of this Port, having now completed their arrangements, have the pleasure of announcing to the Trade that it is intended to despatch the following Vessels once a week, (or oftener if requisite), between this Port and London, to sail from LONDON for WATERFORD every MONDAY, and from WATERFORD for LONDON every TUESDAY, *full or not full*, viz.:—

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— HARMONY,	— R. SHADDOCK.
— CHALLENGER,	— J. BOOTH.
— REGULATOR,	— WM. ANGEL.
— EARL MULGRAVE,	— J. PAVEY.
— CONCORDIA,	— T. E. READE.
— PRUDENCE,	— JOHN ANGEL, jun.
— QUEEN VICTORIA,	— J. ROCHE.
— LIBERATOR,	— R. ELLIOTT.
— MESSENGER,	— JOHN FALL.
— VIGILANT,	— WM. ANTHONY.

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

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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.

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	21 — 7 Morning.			18 — 7 Morning.	
	28 —10 Morning.			25 —11 Morning.	
May	5 — 6 Morning.		May	2 — 6 Morning.	
	12 —11 Morning.			9 —11 Morning.	
	19 — 6 Morning.			16 — 5 Afternoon.	
	26 — 9 Morning.			23 — 9 Morning.	
June	2 — 6 Morning.			30 — 4 Afternoon.	
	9 — 9 Morning.		June	6 —10 Morning.	
	16 — 2 Afternoon.			13 — 4 Afternoon.	
	23 — 7 Morning.			20 — 8 Morning.	
	30 — 2 Afternoon.			27 — 3 Afternoon.	

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	17 — 2 Afternoon.			21 — 7 Morning.	
	24 — 7 Morning.			28 — 3 Afternoon.	
May	1 —12 Noon.		May	5 — 7 Morning.	
	8 — 7 Morning.			12 — 3 Afternoon.	
	15 —12 Noon.			19 — 7 Morning.	
	22 — 7 Morning.			26 — 1 Afternoon.	
	29 —12 Noon.		June	2 — 7 Morning.	
June	5 — 7 Morning.			9 — 1 Afternoon.	
	12 —12 Noon.			16 — 6 Afternoon.	
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Waterford, 3d mo., 11th, 1840.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

MR. READE, of the Three Bridges, will Sell all his superior Stock by Auction on THURSDAY, the 23d of APRIL, inst. It consists of a very prime lot of incalf Cows, all of which are superior Milkers, and will calve in the present month.

In addition to the above, there are some very fine thoroughbred Calves, Yearlings, 2 and 3 year old Heifers, besides a very fine first class thorough bred Durham Bull—now 2 years and 3 months old—which has been imported from England, together with some of the Cows, at considerable expense. This stock is so well known to be of the very best description that it does not require the least panegyric—and, it is scarcely necessary to add, are well worth the attention of any gentleman or other persons who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to get into a superior breed.

Three Bridges is within one mile of Carrick on Suir.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock.

TERMS CASH.

Three Bridges, April 17, 1840.

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer,
90, Custom House Quay, Waterford.

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TERMS CASH.

Three Bridges, April 17, 1840.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.
City Auction Mart Quay, Waterford.

BROWNE'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, NEW ROSS.

JAMES BROWNE, late Agent of CHARLES BIANCONI, Esq., at Waterford—previously to Messrs. ANDERSON & GREER, at Newry—and to Messrs. PURCELL & Co. at Clonmel—begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry of the surrounding Counties, and Commercial Travellers visiting NEW ROSS, that he has opened a Hotel at the Bridge, in this Town, and respectfully solicits a share of Public Patronage. He begs to state, that the House is fitted up in a style of superior neatness and convenience—the Apartments are airy and commodious—the Beds perfectly new, and of the best description—the Wines, Spirits, and all other Refreshments, of the choicest quality—and that the Establishment, in every department, shall be conducted with the strictest attention to the comfort, accommodation, and satisfaction of his Guests, and on a principle of the utmost moderation in the charges. He therefore trusts that the Hotel will be found to merit the approbation and countenance of all who may honour it with their presence.

*** Good STABLING and careful attendants.

New Ross, April 6, 1840.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF IRELAND—BOUNDARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested in the above named County, that the Detailed Ordinance Survey of the Boundaries of the Parishes of Dunhill and Newcastle in Middlethird Barony; Fews, Rosmore, Kilgobnet, Kilrosenty, and Stradbally, in the Barony of Decies without Drum; Kinsalebeg and Ballymacart in Decies within Drum; Tallow, Templemichael, in Coshmore and Coshbride Barony; and Rathgormick, Mothel, and Dysart, in Upperthird Barony, have been perambulated and marked by the Boundary Surveyor, under the 6th Act, George IV., cap. 99, and sketch maps have been made on which the whole of the Townland Boundaries are delineated.

With a view to ascertain whether any inaccuracies have occurred in the perambulation and making out of the boundaries, the Sketch Maps of the District above named may be seen by all persons interested with WILLIAM JONES, Esq., D.B.S., at Mrs. M'Grath's Hotel, Dungarvan, on each day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of TEN o'Clock in the Morning and FOUR o'clock in the Evening, from the 22d Inst. till the 4th of MAY, and then at his Office in Richmond Street, Clonmel, until the 10th of MAY, after which time no application whatever respecting the alteration of Boundaries can be attended to.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
General Boundary Surveyor.

2 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin,
April, 20, 1840.

PAPER HANGING MANUFACTORY, HOUSE PAINTING AND GLAZING.

JOHN FLANAGAN,

IN returning thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, not only in Waterford but in the surrounding Counties, for the considerable patronage bestowed on him in the several departments of his business since his first becoming a candidate for public favour, takes leave to inform them that he has just received from LONDON, per the NORA CREINA on Wednesday, a magnificent and extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which he is confident in asserting for rarity of Pattern and splendour of design has never been equalled in Waterford. This selection consists of Papers from the most eminent Establishments in the Paper Hanging line in the Kingdom, and consists of every variety, with appropriate BORDERS, comprising BRONZE, CRIMSON, FLOCKS, SATINS, &c., which, with the large and elegant assortment of his OWN Manufacture, to the present so warmly approved of, he can offer on as low terms, consistant with elegance and true economy, as any House in Ireland.

J. F. possessing many years' experience in this trade, together with the circumstance of his being the exclusive Manufacturer for the last 18 Years, must recommend the Papers offered for sale and invariably purchased for CASH under his own immediate inspection. Having seen Advertisements in the Newspapers from a certain Establishment to the effect that its Proprietor was the ONLY Manufacturer of PAPER HANGINGS in Waterford, and which was evidently got up with a sinister intention, J. F. begs to remind the public that he has been the sole and is NOW the most extensive manufacturer in this city. Parties which resort to such means but prove their own incapacity and weakness. In the House painting department J. F. never employs any but first rate workmen, and trusts to obtain a continuance of that support with which he has been so extensively favoured in town and country. His promptness in the execution of all orders committed to him has never been surpassed, and he can with confidence refer to the most respectable gentlemen in the city and adjoining counties for his assertion.

27, Bailey's New-street,
Waterford, April, 17, 1840.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday April 15.

Mr. PARKER brought up the imprisonment for debt (Ireland) bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Viscount MORPETH presented petitions from the city of Dublin against payment of public officers by means of fees, from the presbyters, students, and members of the college of Belfast, and from another place in the neighbourhood, in favour of the non-intrusion principle in Scotland; and from 78 apothecaries and surgeons of Tipperary and the King's County, for the further protection of medical institutions in Ireland, which they apprehended would be endangered by the poor relief act.

ADJOURNMENT AND BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that it might be convenient if he took that opportunity of stating the course he proposed to pursue with respect to the public business which now stood fixed to come on after the recess. He proposed that the house should adjourn until Wednesday, the 29th of April. On that day his hon. and learned friend, the member for Reading, wished to bring on his copyright bill He (Lord J. Russell) meant to defer the ecclesiastical duties and revenues bill until Monday, the 18th of May, The 1st and 4th of May, he would fix for supply and the miscellaneous estimates. On the Friday following, being the 8th of May, his right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would make his financial statement. As he had already fixed, he should propose to take the Canadas union bill on the 11th of May. The noble lord then moved, that the house at its rising do adjourn to the 29th of April.—Ordered.

Lord MAHON inquired whether any directions had been given for a blockade or any other hostile operation against the kingdom of Naples?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, certainly instructions had been given with respect to the sulphur monopoly, and further instructions, that in case a satisfactory answer were not returned by the Neapolitan government within a certain time, the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean should detain all vessels bearing the Neapolitan flag. The last intelligence received was, that the British minister at the Court of Naples, Mr. Temple, had delivered his note, but had received an answer entirely evasive and unsatisfactory, and that he had thereupon communicated with the British Admiral, who was considering what measures were best to be pursued.

In answer to Lord MAHON's question as to the circular addressed by the British Consul at Naples to the British merchants, Lord JOHN said that he had not seen it!

Sir J. GRAHAM begged to know whether an order in council had been issued, directing, that until reparation be made to British merchants, all Neapolitan vessels should be detained?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that no order in council was necessary in this case, as in the case of China, which was so distant that it was impossible to wait until despatches could arrive.

In answer to Sir R. INGLIS,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he would, after Easter, state the course which the government was prepared to take on the subject of emigratton to Canada.

Lord J. RUSSELL then gave notice, that on the 30th of April he should move for leave to bring in two bills—one to amend the registration of voters at parliamentary elections, the other to define the right of voting.

CORN LAWS.

Mr. VILLIERS gave notice, that on the 12th of May he should move for the appointment of a select committee on the corn laws.

Sir T. FREMANTLE having, he said, learned that the Mayor of Totness had given due notice of the election, so that no irregularity would occur likely to vitiate it, he would not pursue his intention of submitting a motion on the subject.

In answer to Mr. CRESSWELL,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he was not aware that any report had been made by the commissioners for the settlement of Danish claims.

On the motion for the third reading of Lord Seaton's annuity bill.

Mr. HUME renewed his opposition, both on the score of economy, and on the ground of Lord Seaton's conduct in Canada. He moved that the bill should be read a third time on that day six months.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the frequent discussions which had already taken place on the subject of Lord Seaton's services, and the estimation in which they were generally held by persons of all political parties, made it needless for him now to enter into a debate on Mr. Hume's allegations.

Mr. WARD said that he would not discuss the merits of Lord Seaton; but that he should vote for the rejection of the bill, because he thought the grant of pensions to peers for three lives involved injurious consequences, as tending to the introduction of persons into the peerage whose incomes were not adequate to the maintenance of the dignity.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	17
Against it	77
Majority against the amendment	60

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Stockdale, praying that Mr. Howard might be released, and that the whole weight of the "mistaken displeasure" of the house might be left upon the petitioner.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS proceeded to move, *seriatim*, the discharge of the order for the attendance of the sheriff, and the release of Mr. Howard, jun., and Mr. Pearse. These motions were agreed to.

The hon. baronet then moved the discharge of Mr. Howard, sen., and of Mr. Stockdale, Both proposals were opposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and negatived.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON laid on the table the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the steam navigation between London and Dublin.

Mr. FOX MAULE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more equal assessment of the police rates in Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton, and to make better provision for the police in Birmingham. The bill was brought in and read a first time.

At seven o'clock the house adjourned until Wednesday, the 29th instant.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

A robbery, the extent of which is not as yet ascertained, has been discovered to have been effected on last night, at Mr. Wherland's residence, Warren's Place. On information having been given by Mr. Wherland, to Mr. Rice, Bridewell keeper, that active officer sent out Beech and Grady, who in a short time succeeded in arresting four young thieves, and found on the person of one of them part of the property stolen. The party was identified by his wearing a shirt and a cap belonging to one of Mr. Wherland's sons. In the same room from whence the property was purloined, lay, in Mr. Wherland's dress, cheques for over £100, and Bank notes for £50. There was also a lot of plate in another room adjoining, to which they could have had easy access. But part of the property has been discovered and identified by Mr. Wherland; however, hopes are entertained that the remainder will be discovered. A horde of young thieves are abroad in the city, who are constantly prowling about the residences of gentlemen, seeking an opportunity of concealing themselves, to commit plunder.—*Cork Standard of Friday.*

The great scour in the bed of the river Welland, caused by opening Mr. Beaseley's new cut, has left part of the old channel dry, in which there has been discovered an ancient vessel filled with blocks of stone cut for building purposes. It is conjectured that the vessel had lain there for nearly 400 years, as at about that period many churches were built in the fens.—*Lincoln Chronicle.*

Her Majesty has been strictly interdicted equestrian exercise by Sir James Clark, who visited her two or three times last week, and she now drives in a pony phaeton, with Prince Albert.

WEST INDIES.—EMIGRATION.

A late Grenada paper states, that a cargo of emigrants from Switzerland had arrived in Trinadad, amounting to 800, consisting of agricultural labourers, carpenters, and other tradesmen. So, the people of Trinidad are alive to their own interests, as they ought to be—and why should it not be the same in Jamaica? Having emigrants from Europe and America, flowing as it were into Trinidad, that colony will reap a golden harvest, whilst the soil of other islands will be as unproductive as the deserts of Arabia.

What is this island about, and when will the proprietary open their eyes to the conviction of truth? Our peasantry are more inclined to indulge in the *bliss* of indolence, than to engage in the *labour* of industry. But allowing that they are otherwise, we have not in point of numbers more than enough for the cultivature of sugar, coffee, cotton, and Pimento. Consequently how can we reasonably talk of the introduction and management of the *morus multicaulis*, of the cultivation of the spices of the East, and other items of equal value? To do more than we are now doing, emigration, to a proper extent, must be encouraged, and then, and only then, can we hope fully to "develope the riches of this fine Island."—Let us emulate other countries by zeal, energy and activity, and not sleepily think that we can go "onwards," by supineness or indifference.

THE POST OFFICE STAMPS.

We have had an opportunity of seeing the design for the Post office envelopes, which are now printing at the office of Mr. Clowes, but we really cannot speak of it in the same flattering terms in which it has been characterized by those organs of Government whose dutiful admiration was probably dictated previous to their view of the object itself.

This letter press stamp consists in a picture, designed by Mr. Mulready, and engraved by Mr. Thompson, and we admit the skill and talent which these celebrated artists have brought to bear on the subject, without holding them responsible for the absurdity and bad taste of smothering the surface of every letter with an allegorical composition made up from the dictionaries of Lempriere and M'Culloch. Whatever may be the merits of the picture, it appears to us extremely ridiculous to placard every letter in this way, and we are surprised that the heads of the Post office department should have proposed or sanctioned a printed device of such magnitude, instead of a stamp of ordinary dimensions.

We think this rather a lame and impotent conclusion of the project of Mr. Spring Rice, of rousing to his assistance on this occasion all the talent and ingenuity of the age by the mighty excitement of £200 or £300. The inducement offered, if it did not call forth the master spirits, was at all events amply responded to, for somewhere about 3,000 competitors appeared in the field, and four prizes were awarded. Messrs. Bogardus, Coffin, Cole, and Whiting were advertised as the successful candidates, and received each a reward of £100., but what is become of their plans, for in all that we have described, not one scintilla either of contrivance or execution can we trace to any one of the four? It appears to us that the parties entitled to these rewards were Mr. Mulready, Mr. Wyon, Mr. Heath, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Dickinson, instead of the four gentleman abovementioned, whose projects appear to have totally failed in execution, and the public must feel that the Government cannot escape from the dilemma of either being incompetent to form a sound judgment of the originality and practical utility of the plans submitted to them, or of having been influenced by partiality in the appropriation of the rewards. —*Times.*

MARRIED TO BE HANGED.

Everybody has heard of "born to be hanged," but "married to be hanged" will be new to most of our readers. Such, however, one of the French public instructors seriously assures his readers is the fate which Prince Albert has most *dishonorably* embraced in marrying the Queen of England.—The publication in which this preposterous trash is attempted to be palmed upon the French public for truth, is a monthly one entitled *Les Guepes*, and the author of it calls himself *Alphonse Karr*. We are careful to assure our readers that we have made no mistake in the title of this work, because after reading what follows they might naturally suppose we had, and that the book was called *Les Gobe mouches* not *Les Guepes*:—

"The act of naturalization which he has obtained gives him the title of English citizen, and makes him the subject of his wife. A pretty situation that, of a husband, whose least infidelity may be considered as a HIGH TREASON, and whose wife has the right to have him HANGED FOR INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPMR!"

This would be hard enough upon poor Prince Albert in all conscience; and we doubt whether many men so situated would manage to keep their heads out of a halter; but, not content with this, Alphonse Karr multiplies the chances against the unhappy prince escaping the gallows. He informs his readers, that if the prince has not sons by the Queen he will be *hanged* outright! Surely the real name of this *soi disant* Alphonse Karr must be Alphonse Ketch, for none but a public executioner could make such a determined set against another man's neck. Liable to be hanged for the least infidelity, or if his wife should not find his temper quite suited to her own—and not liable only, but *certain* to be *hanged*, if his wife should not bring forth sons! Is the special foolery or the special impudence of this the more astounding? But there are two more quotatious worth translating:—

"His sons, if he has any, and he must have sons, or he will be *hanged*, will take precedence of him in all ceremonies."

In the addresses which the people present to him they speak of nothing but the children which *he is expected to have* by the Queen. Here is his humble answer to the mayor and the corporation of Dover:—

"'I join my most fervent prayers to yours that the happy event which unites me so closely to England *may be followed by the results you desire*; and it shall be my constant care and my whole study to realise your hopes!'"—*Times,*

The following have been ordered to be selected from the Depot companies, and held in readiness for embarkation at Cork, for the purpose of joining the service cos. of these respective corps in North America, viz:—For Canada—24th Foot, 1 Ens., 1 Serjt., and 40 r. and f.; 32d, 1 Ens., 1 Serjt., and 15 r. and f.; 43d, 1 Lieut., 1 Ens., 2 Serjts., and 60 r. and f.; 56th, 2 Capts., 2 Ens., 3 Serjts., and 150 r. and f.; 65th 1 Lieut., 1 Serjt., and 30 r. f.; 66th, 1 Capt., 2 Ens., 2 Serjts., and 50 r. and f.; 67th, 2 Capts., 1 Lieut. 4 Ens., 2 Serjts., and 80 r. and f.; 83d, 1 Capt., 1 Lieut., 2 Ens., 2 Serjts., and 80 r. and f. For Nova Scotia—23d, 1 Lieut., 1 Ens., 1 Serjt., and 60 r. and f.; 36th, 1 Capt., 1 Lieut. 1 Ens., 2 Serjts., and 100 r. and f.; 37th, 1 Capt., 2 Ens., 2 Serjts., and 80 r. and f.; 69th, 1 Ens., 1 Serjt., and 50 r. and f. For Bermuda—30th Foot, 1 Capt., 1 Lieut., 2 Ens., 2 Serjts., and 120 r. and f.

Letters from Jamaica, to the 2d of March, announce that the 56th Regt. at Fort Augusta, were in orders to embark for Quebec in the *Apollo* troop ship, on the 20th of that month. The 68th Light Infantry enjoyed good health at Maroon Town.

On Friday Mrs. Mitchell shot herself with a pistol, whilst on a visit to Mr. Wilkinson, of Spring Garden, and died almost immediately. The exact cause of this rash act has not transpired, but our readers will recollect that some months since this unhappy individual fired a pistol at her husband in sport, not knowing it to be loaded, and Mr. Mitchell died on the spot, a ball having passed through his heart.—*Hull Packet.*

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—A parcel of provisions, consisting of bread, sugar, tea, &c., was lately laid by the side of a cottage in Kirkmichael, with an anonymous letter addressed to a poor woman, in which it stated that more would be sent if needed. On examination, it was discovered that the whole was poisoned. —No suspicion is attached to any person, nor can any cause be assigned for so diabolical an attempt.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

THE LATE ELOPEMENT.

(From the Times.)

The following extract from our Paris correspondence, dated Monday last, contains some curious details, for the accuracy of which our correspondent pledges himself:—

It appears that immediately on landing at Ostend, Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside proceeded to Paris, by Calais and St. Omer, and took lodgings in the Rue Tronchet, where they lived as husband and wife. Captain Heaviside had followed them as far as St. Omer, but, there losing all trace of the fugitives, gave up the chase. The latter, nevertheless, took no measures to conceal themselves; indeed, so much the contrary, that Mrs. Heaviside opened a correspondence with her father, Colonel Spicer, who resides at Boulogne.

On Friday morning last Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside were at breakfast, when they were alarmed by a noise in the ante-room, and by a rush at the door of the *salle-a-manger*. The Doctor went to the door to ascertain the cause. The moment he opened it he was felled by a blow of a heavy stick from Captain Heaviside, who continued to flog him as vigorously as deservedly.

While this was proceeding the desk of Dr. Lardner was opened by the invading party. All the papers it contained were seized by them and carried off, as well as Mrs. Heaviside, who endeavoured to induce a rescue by screaming loudly, and continued to do so until they reached the Hotel de l'Europe. There some sensation was created by the screams of the lady, but when the circumstances were stated to the persons about to interfere, they desisted. The whole party left for Boulogne in the evening, with the exception of the Captain, who remained in order to give Doctor Lardner an opportunity of calling him out if he should so think proper. The Captain left next day for Boulogne.

Dr. Lardner is not yet declared entirely out of danger. His just punishment will probably make him turn his attention in future from adultery to mechanics.

The lady, it seems, is thirty five years of age. She is the mother of three children, and had until this affair lived happily with her husband, and after an acquaintance of three weeks only she had suffered herself to be seduced by Dr. Lardner.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—I am assured that this matter will not come before the French tribunals.

SINGULAR CAPTURE OF A ROBBER.

(From the Morning Register.)

Yesterday considerable anxiety prevailed through town, in consequence of a rumour being current that Jones, who lately escaped from Newgate, was arrested the previous night at Irishtown, by Messrs. O'Connor and Roberts, inspectors, and that he (Jones) after a desperate struggle, in which it was said his arm was shot off, succeeded in making his escape from these very active officers. The report was believed as correct; but, on making inquiry in the proper quarter, the facts turned out to be as follow:—The two officers above named were on the look out for Jones, in the neighbourhood of Kingstown; about three o'clock on Wednesday they observed a vessel under weigh, bound to America. Suspecting that the object of their search was concealed on board, they procured a boat and followed the ship; they came alongside when she was two miles from the harbour, and immediately went on board, and proceeded to search for the culprit. After searching all places on board that was likely to contain a man, without success, they came to a sort of private cabin, which was fastened on the inside, and on demanding admittance were refused. This strengthened their suspicion, and they forced open the door, when a man rushed out, and succeeded in gaining the deck before they could lay hold of him. This individual was instantly recognised by Mr. Roberts as a person named Trotter, who had, a short time since, absconded with about £1,300 of the grand jury money from the county of Meath, and for whose apprehension a large sum of money was offered. This was rather an agreeable surprise to the officers, who rushed after him; but to the surprise of all, Trotter instantly jumped over the side of the vessel into the sea, turned on his back, and told the officers he defied them to arrest him! The officers immediately got into their boat and pulled after him, but he dived and for some time defied them, saying he would suffer to be shot or drowned rather than be taken. After some time at this species of *amusement*, amid the cheering of the people on board, Mr. Inspector O'Connor said he would shoot him. This threat was made for the purpose of intimidating the delinquent; but all to no purpose, and the inspector actually fired a blank charge at him, which caused him in some measure to strike; but finding himself unhurt, he again showed new signals of fight. Mr. Roberts soon put an end to hostilities by making a plunge in which he succeeded in seizing Trotter, and taking him into the boat. He was then secured, and the officers rowed to shore with their unlooked-for prize, the people on board shouting all the time.

THE MILITIA.

The following we understand is to be the outline of the plan for re-organising and training the militia:—The men to be raised as volunteers at a small bounty, to serve for a period of five years; the whole to be formed into regiments of 1,000 strong, each regiment to consist of 10 companies. The training to be annually in portions of two companies at a time for 28 days, under the adjutant and permanent staff, which in future is to consist of one adjutant, one sergeant major, 11 sergeants, and five drummers; one sergeant to do the duty as quarter-master sergeant, and one drummer as drum major, It is also intended to allow a portion of the men annually to extend their services to the regular army.—*Standard.*

TRAVELLING AT FIFTY SIX MILES AN HOUR.—The ten feet wheels attached to the locomotive engines employed in the Great Western railway, not being found fully to answer the expectations of the directors, they have altered their plan, and in future wheels of 7 feet diameter only are to be employed. The result has been the attainment of the speed of 56 miles an hour. On Saturday, the 28th ult., the Fire Fly, a new engine on this principle, manufactured by Messrs. Jones and Company, of the Viaduct Foundry, at Newtown, made an experimental trip from Paddington to Reading, and the following is a correct statement of her performance:—She left the station at Paddington at 13 minutes and 18 seconds past 11 a. m., and reached Reading at 59 minutes and 43 seconds past 11, having past the first mile post at 11 hours, 15 minutes, and 57 seconds, and the 35th at 11 hours, 58 minutes and 44 seconds, which is equivalent to 1 mile in 1 minute and 15½ seconds, or nearly 48 miles an hour. During the journey one of the tender springs broke, and caused some additional friction on the axles. The load was 2 carriages and 1 truck. At 3 hours, 19 minutes, and 9 seconds the party started on their return to London, with two carriages. They stopped to take in water at Twyford, which detained them 14 minutes and 44 seconds, and finally arrived at Paddington at 21 minutes and 3 seconds past 4 o'clock. The 29th mile post from London was passed at 3 hours. 44 minutes and 50 seconds and the second at 5 hours, 16 minutes, and 31 seconds, which is equal to the speed of 1 mile in 1 minute, and 11¾ seconds, or an average of 59½ per hour. The greatest speed attained was from the 26th to the 24th mile post, which was done at the rate of 56 miles an hour.—*Manchester Courier.*

Cannibalism in Paris.—The chief physician of one of the hospitals in Paris, having a few days since invited a great number of his medical friends to witness an anatomical demonstration on the liver of one of his patients, who had died, and which for its enormous size was an object of great medical interest, first regaled them with a copious and splendid breakfast. The breakfast being over, he sent a servant to the cellar to fetch the liver which he had placed there. In a few minutes the poor fellow returned in a fright, and said it was no longer in the cellar. An inquiry took place, from which it appeared that the cook seeing more guests arrive than he had expected, and thinking that the liver which was in the cellar was that of a calf, dressed it in order to make up the deficiency of his provision. The feelings of the guests at the discovery were not of the most enviable description.

SIR WILLIAM BRABAZON AND MR. O'CONNELL.

The Agitator, we suspect, is not likely to "take" much by his attack on Sir William Brabazon. Report states Sir William to possess as independent a constituency as any Irish member of his politics, and the tone of his letter, in reply to the Dictator's denunciation, shows he is conscious of standing on ground from which he cannot be easily shaken by any *internal* movement. That he will be pushed from his position by a Conservative pressure from without, sooner or later, we entertain no doubt; but, in the mean time, we cannot but express our satisfaction at seeing that there is still some independence left among our Irish gentry of that school.

"TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

"Mr. O'Connell having again chosen to address the press in respect to me, and having a second time brought me before *his tribunal*, and put me on my trial for political offences, alleged to have been committed against his mighty will, or mandate, I feel myself once more called upon to appeal to those good feelings which, I trust, and have every hope, my constituents entertain towards me, and ask their judgment on the question.

"Their wishes are what I always made it my study to consult. By them I shall always endeavour to regulate my conduct, and to no other power or authority do I feel myself called upon to owe allegiance.

"My public conduct in this country has been before you long previously to my becoming your representative, and you alone are the fittest persons to judge of, and appreciate it.

"I perceive, by the letter above alluded to, that charges brought against me under four heads, and those couched not in language the most courteous—termed, as I am 'a truant,' and 'contumelious,' &c. However familiar those phrases are in the mouth of the writer to others, I have a perfect indifference to them as to their application to myself.

"As regards my assailant's charges, I beg to inform my constituents and friends that I used every exertion to get a pair; that I applied to Mr. Stanley, who generally manages those matters, to procure me one; that, being obliged to leave London on business of vital importance to myself, I had hoped he (Mr. Stanley) had been successful; and although I was detained for several days in Dublin, upon the very urgent cause that brought me over, I heard nothing from him until my arrival here. That my object in getting a pair was sincere, and not for the purpose of playing the 'truant,' as I am charged with, those who know me will readily admit. I pledge my word of honour to you, that nothing but the most urgent necessity would have made me leave London; and whatever the sacrifice would have been, had I been aware of any injury being likely to arise to your interests, I should, as I have ever done, have thrown all personal considerations overboard, and remained. When I left, there was not the most remote idea of any danger to the present government—so much so, that several of Ireland's best friends were absent. But, for reasons he alone can explain, Mr. O'Connell has singled me out, though he pretends to address the people of Mayo and Kilkenny—still I alone am doomed to bear the brunt of his attack. I feel conscious that you will make a fair allowance for my being obliged to absent myself for so short a time, when you for a moment reflect that I have never deceived you—never made false promises—never sought to gratify personal ambition, at your expense. That whatever I have done for you was not for the mean or paltry desire of aggrandising myself, nor in any manner adding to my resources—my object, from the moment I first interfered in your political concerns, being to rescue my native county from a state in which it had lain for so long a time. In that I have succeeded, and I trust you shall, for the future, maintain that state of independence you achieved. While I have the honour to be your representative, *to you, and you alone*, shall I look for support; *to you alone am I accountable;* and whether I still hold the same proud place in your estimation that has hitherto been my lot, believe me I shall never willingly do anything that for a moment would cause me a blush in meeting you. I admit that Mr. O'Connell honoured me with a letter, but directly or indirectly he never alluded to Lord Stanley's bill. Perhaps he thought it beneath his notice *then*. But when an accusation is to be brought against a person who has not been so fortunate as to be always in his good graces (for in his last letter I am favoured by expressions of friendship), it has served his purposes for endeavouring to sever that tie which has so happily subsisted between you and me. Under all these circumstances I take my leave for the present, and sincerely hope that so long as I may be your representative, I shall be guided by the strictest adherence to your welfare. —I have the honour to be, with the greatest sincerity, your faithful friend,

"W. J. BRABAZON.

"Brabazon Park, April 14th, 1840."

FETE AT CASTLE WILLINGTON.

On the occasion of the majority of John Willington, Esq., eldest son of James Willington, Esq., J.P., Castle Willington, a few days since, a grand fete was given by that gentleman to celebrate the joyous event. Many of the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood were present; but Mr. Willington could not feel his happiness complete without having the tenants residing on his estate to share the festivities of his generous entertainment, and accordingly a number of tenantry—whose comfortable appearance manifested the kind indulgence of their landlord—were invited to celebrate the birth day of their future landlord. At the close of the entertainment Mr. Willington delivered a concise address, characterised by a kind expression of tender feeling towards all, and admirable advice to his son. Having held the commission of the peace for many years, he always bore in mind, and made it an invariable rule, that mercy should go hand in hand with justice. Next to his (Mr. W.'s) paternal solicitude, his tenantry possessed the best devotions of his heart; and should his heir—as he had strong hope he would—pursue undeviatingly a like course, he would descend in peace to the place appointed for all mankind.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

LONDON FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

The spring fashions are not yet positively determined—they fluctuate like April weather. We have seen some pretty evening dresses, consisting of a robe of white organdie, with a lace volant, a simple band of coral round the waist, terminating in acorns of coral, coral cameos on the shoulders, and one on the breast. Almost all robes are now being made with the body pointed in front. Tulle bonnets are very generally worn.—*Court Gazette.*

The Water Witch, Revenue cutter, has arrived in the Shannon, with the diving-bell apparatus, and is to proceed round to the coast of Malbay, to endeavour to raise the guns, chains, and anchors, of the Martin, sloop of war, wrecked on that coast about 23 years ago. Mr. Deane, the inventor of the diving helmet, attempted this feat in the summer of 1837, but from the unsettled state of the weather, and insufficiency of his assistance, was unable to bring up any of them. There is every reason to hope the present attempt will be attended with success.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Spence ("Advocate of Civil and Religious Liberty," as he styled himself,) delivered what *he purported to be* a "Lecture on Temperance," at the Independent Chapel, William street, on Sunday week. Our respect for the cause of temperance prevents us from publishing this man's bombastic effusion. Were there such a thing as a Literary Kalidescope, and were we to jumble together therein scraps of prose, run mad, with sprinkling of Round Towers, Ancient Abbeys, Mouldering ruins, Goth and Vandals, Repeal of the Union, Waterloo, Greece, Marathon, Thermopylæ, St. Paul, the Island of Crete, Cambrenses, Scaliger, Alfred the Great, Charlemagne, Eden, the serpent, Cushlamacree, Lion hearted sons of Ireland, Brien Borhoime, the Red Branch Knights, the plains of Ossory, Egyptian bondage, the Red Sea, Moses, Aaron, the Children of Israel, the waters of the Nile, the Ganges, Lethe, the apple of discord, Sampson and the Philistines, Canute, Xerxes, the Ocean, Ascalon, Belteshazzer, Alaric, Attilla, Phocion, Druidism, Regal Treachery, Fangs of merciless cold blooded tyrants, Vesuvius, the street of hell paved with drunkards' skulls, Misruled country, Isaiah, the Day of Judgment, the Medes and Persians, the French Revolution, Buonaparte, Louis Capet, Maria Antionette, New South Wales, Tears floating on the wings of the wind unheeded and unnoticed, Tarus, Clouds, Lightning, Smoke Flame, and Thunder, dislocated limbs, broken heads, Malta, Leonides, Ireland as she ought to be, is there a man with soul so dead, &c. &c. &c.; were these all jumbled together, our readers might hit upon something resembling Mr. Spence's lecture. Verily we wish Temperance a better advocate, and Mr. Spence some more congenial theme to dilate on.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THE EXCHEQUER DOCUMENTS.

The proceedings in the House of Lords, regarding the extraordinary destruction of some and the sale (for waste paper!) of other Exchequer documents, will be remembered; as also the miserable defence of Lord Monteagle, of the transaction, on the ground of their being of no interest or value. Several tons were sold to some man in Hungerford Market, for £70; after which the parchment, and stiffer paper, were sold to tailors for measures. Their curious character and consequent value soon became known, and parties bought large quantities of them. Among those lucky purchasers was Mr. M'Kenzie, the bookbinder, and he has, with great taste, assorted many of them, illustrating the autographs, many of which are equally remarkable and valuable, being the signatures of some of the most distinguished persons in our annals. To "destroy" the documents, as it was termed, many were torn in half; some of them have been brought together again, and neatly joined; others remain imperfect, the corresponding parts not having been found. Some of these are to be brought to the hammer. Mr. Leigh Sotheby has advertised, for this day, the sale of the first part of them. His catalogue consists of 171 lots; several of the lots consisting of many documents. And as to the worthlessness of these documents, the following extracts from the catalogue will afford some specimen:—

"8. Two documents.—1. A portion of a Warrant by the Privy Council, for the repayment of monies into her Majesty's Exchequer, dated from Greenwich, 29th of March, 1573, with the Autograph Signatures of the Privy Council. W Burghley, (Sir William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer,) 1571; E. Lincoln, (Edw. Clinton, Lord High Admiral, created 1572; T. Sussex (Thomas Radcliff, Earl of Sussex); F. Bedford (Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford); R. Leycester (Sir Robert Dudley, created Earl 1563); T. Smith, and Sir James Croft.—2. A portion of a Warrant on William Williams, Assay Master of the Mint, for the delivery of forty thousand pounds, signed, W. Burghley and Wa. Mildmay. [Both these documents "in two," but they are neatly rejoined.]

"9. Three Documents. 1. An account due to Will. Davison, Esq., her Majesty's Agent in the Low Countries, for his posting charges to and from Brussels to Andwerpe, 1577.—2. His bill of charges for his wife's transportation and passage, with her family and carriages, from London to Andwerpe, in Oct. 1577.—3. "The charges of the dinner made for the Arch-Duke Mathias, and other noblemen of the Low Countries at Andwerpe, 5th of Dec. (1578)," "by Will. Davison, Esq., her Majesty's Agent there," the latter imperfect. All these papers are signed by the Privy Council.—W. Burghley (Lord High Treasurer,) Fra. Walsingham (Secretary of State), Wa. Mildway, with his autograph authority, "let this be paid," W. Davison, (made Secretary of State after his return in 1579).

** Secretary Davison had been employed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1575, to urge the Netherlanders to a peace, (Kenpet, i. p. 454) and with whom she made an offensive alliance against Philip II. Duke Mathias was Governor General of the Low Countries, in 1578. These national documents are well preserved, and become highly interesting, to the historian, since neither Rapin nor Smollett mention the fact of Davison's second embassy in 1577.

"10. Three Documents. 1. An Order on the Lord Treasurer (Burghley) for the payment of 4000 soldiers, to be transported beyond the Seas, dated Aug. 1585; signed by the Privy Council, viz.: C. Howard (of Effingham, created E. of Nottingham, 1596); Hunsdon (Henry Carey, created Baron Hunsdon, 1559); F. Walsingham; Ch. Hatton (Lord Chamberlain).—2. An Order for the payment of a bill for Parchment delivered to the Exchequer, signed by the various Clerks who received it, and signed for payment by W. Burghley.—3. An imperfect Autograph Document, signed, T. Tenyson.

"13. Six Documents. 1. Payment made to George Browne, Messenger, for the delivery of Letters to the different Bishops at their Dioceses, for which he travelled 383 miles; signed J. Fortescue, &c., 1593.—2. Receipt for a Loan to the Queen; signed, Thomas Reny and John Brocket, &c., 1560; and 4 other papers [torn and joined together again.]

"14. Six Documents. 1. A Receipt for the Loan of Fifty Pounds to her Majesty, 1594.—2. A Receipt to repay £100 Privy Seal Money, 1594; &c.

"16. One. The Sign Manual of Queen Elizabeth to an Order relative to the army, imperfect, on Parchment. [This is the corner of a document cut off.]

"20. One Document. A Warrant addressed to Lord Buckhurst, and Sir John Fortescue (Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer,) authorising them to pay the two several sums of Five Thousand and Fourteen Thousand Pounds to Marmaduke Carrell and John Jollis, for providing and transporting of Provision for the Troops in Ireland, 1598; signed by the Privy Council, Essex (Robert Deverenx, Earl Marshall, beheaded 1600); Nottingham (Lord High Admiral); G. Hunsdon (George Cary, Lord Hunsdon, who had the guard of the Queen's person at the Spanish Invasion); T. Buckhurst (T. Sackville, first Baron Buckhurst, created E. of Dorset 1603, Lord Treasurer); Ro. North (Ro. Cecyll); Fortescue; and W. Knollys (created Baron Knollis, of Grays, 1603.)

"21. Four Documents—1. Autograph Signatures of a Privy Council prior to 1584, R. Leycester; Sir Rob. Dudley (created Earl 1563); E. Clinton (Edward Lord Clinton, and Lord High Admiral); W. Cecil (Sir Will. Cecil, Knight, Principal Secretary after Lord Burghley, and High Treasurer; E. Knollys, W. Peter, John Mason.—2. Aug. 11, 1598 an estimate of the Charge for re victuallinge of the Queenes Majesties Shipps contynued in service at the Narrow Seas, £939 5s; with an autograph Order, dated xviii Oct., 1598, on Mr. Skynner, for this some; signed, J. Fortescue (Sir John).—3. An Order on the Exchequer for the payment of Charges to Bartholemew Thayts. with the Autographs of Sir J. Fortescue, and Mr. Skynner; 1599.—4. An Order for payment, signed, Cary (Lord Carey) and Peter Newton."

"82. One document—An Autograph assignment of monies to Robert Ryves, by William Penn (the Quaker), Oct. 12, 1571. This autograph document becomes highly interesting, inasmuch as it throws a light on one of the acts of the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania. His inheritance consisted chiefly of crown debts due to his father, Sir William Admiral Penn; in lieu of which King Charles II. granted young Penn a large tract of land in North America. At the time of his father's death, 1670, Penn, then only 26 years of age, had recently been released from the Tower, for preaching against the established church; and, for the repetition of the same conduct, was at this time indicted at the Old Bailey. This assignment and transfer, therefore, of part, "of this order, on the Exchequer appears to have been to secure his property under these circumstances.

The following is a copy of this wholly worthless and uninteresting bit of paper.—"Oct. 12, 1671. I doe heare by assigne and transfer the sume of two thousand nine hundred fifty eight pounds eight shillings and sixpense of this ordre, (attached most likely to the order, but there is nothing now annexed) togeather with ye interest and benifet there of to Robert Ryves or his assines. Witness my hand,

"WILIAM PENN."

93. One document.—An Authority, by "James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, &c.," authorising Francis Watson, his Attorney, to receive, from time to time, the two several sums of £8,000 and £2,000 granted to him by his Majesty's "letters of privy seal, bearing date the one and thirtieth day of March last before the date hereof;" sealed and signed, the 1st day of May, 1676, "Monmouth, in the presence of J. Vernon and Thom. Twiss. ** This important document becomes highly interesting, since the English historians do not mention this grant; it serves to show the requital King Charles met with from the duke, who was subsequently attainted for a conspiracy against the life of the King, and beheaded in 1685."

[Now this is a singularly "worthless" and conspicuously "uninteresting" document.]

The House of Lords has a committee sit ing "on the Destruction and Sale of Exchequer Documents," and their lordships have had some of the parties engaged in the purchases, &c., to ascertain how they came possessed of the papers, but no further step has been taken.—*Standard.*

Lord Lyndhurst is not recovering so rapidly as his friends anticipated. The sharp attack he received has left traces behind it, which justifies the apprehension that, though he may take his seat after the Recess, he will not be able to enter so vigorouly as heretofore upon his Parliamentary duties.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, April 22, 1840.