The Waterford Mail.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, May 3.

Several petitions were presented in favor of the Jews' Declaration Bill, as also against any alteration in the Corn Laws; petitions were also presented against the encouragement of Idolatry in India, and likewise against any further grant to Maynooth College.

CORN LAWS.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM, having presented a large number of petitions from places in Buckinghamshire, against any alteration of the corn laws, as well as a great many others of a similar character from various counties—in all 122 petitions—thus addressed their lordships. My lords—Those petitions which I have just presented were all signed previously to the announcement on the subject of the corn laws in another place. But since that I have had communications from a very large number of the petitioners, and they will trouble your lordships with further petitions expressive of their sentiments. They deeply regret to hear the announcement made in another place, and that the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government should have concurred with his colleagues, and they are apprehensive that the proposed measure will undermine everything that is valuable in this country—(hear, hear.) I am desirous of stating that the petitioners are anxious, not to seek the establishment of a monopoly, but anxious simply not to be deprived of that protection to which they justly consider themselves entitled by any measure for an alteration of the corn laws—(hear, hear.) My lords, as far as I am myself concerned, I must say that I have heard with regret the announcement which has taken place in another place, but I trust that that announcement will be met by the Commons of England, as well as by your lordships, in a manner that will dispel the fears of the petitioners, and enable them to enjoy in peace their own property, and give employment to the labouring classes, who, if those laws were repealed, would be deprived of subsistence. I entreat your lordships to consider what will be the situation of the agricultural classes if those laws are repealed. We have heard the noble viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government express his sentiments on the question, and we have reason for hoping that he would not join his colleagues—(hear, hear, hear.) I think, my lords, I have reason for expecting that we shall have his support, at least we had no reason to suppose that he would lend his countenance for a repeal of the corn laws. I will, with your lordships' permission, read a passage from the noble viscount's speech. The noble viscount expressed himself in these terms.—Another noble lord had alluded to a fixed duty on corn.—The noble viscount said, "he saw clearly and distinctly that the object could not be carried without a most violent struggle, without causing much ill blood, and a deep sense of grievances, without shaking society to its foundations, and leaving behind every source of bitterness; and he did not think the advantage to be gained by the change would be worth the evil of the struggle, without which such a change could not be effected. They had all seen great changes, changes which stirred up society from the bottom, which excited man against man, divided the whole country into parties, and left behind the deepest feelings of animosity. But he, for one, would not, by yielding to those feelings, rashly run such a risk; and upon those grounds he felt himself justified in resisting the motion." Those were the words of the noble viscount, and, my lords, I trust that we never shall see such a state of excitement and dissatisfaction; for, depend upon it, as surely as he and his colleagues take those steps, as surely will they throw the country into a state of irremediable confusion, and the noble viscount and his colleagues will alone be answerable for the evils which must follow. (The noble duke sat down amidst loud cheering from the Conservative side of the house.)

Viscount MELBOURNE immediately rose and said—My lords, as the noble duke who has presented the petitions has so pointedly alluded to me, and has referred so distinctly to the part which I have taken, and the opinions which I have formerly expressed upon this subject, it will be necessary for me to trouble you with a few words in reply. Unquestionably I have often stated the opinion, and at the present moment I feel the same sentiments, expressed in the words which the noble duke has quoted. I know that there are many reasons and grounds which render the agitation and discussion of this measure liable to objections, and that it is fraught with considerable evil and danger—(loud cheers from the Conservative peers.) But, at the same time, I beg to call to your lordships' recollection, that upon every occasion in which I addressed the house, it has always hitherto been upon particular and temporary grounds—(loud cheers from the ministerial side)—and upon the measure itself I have always reserved my opinions, and have always stated that I did not pledge myself to the law as it at present stands, seeing that the time might arrive when it would be necessary to take that question into consideration for settling it on another basis from that upon which it present stands. The noble duke has referred to what I formerly expressed, and no doubt arguments may be found in the addresses I made in the discussion of the question against its being agitated at the time—arguments, which I will not deny, of force and strength. But I beg leave to call to your lordships' attention some remarks which I made in the course of the last session of Parliament upon this question. Undoubtedly I said that the noble lord behind me (Lord Fitzwilliam) "has put his motion in such a shape as to make it not difficult for me to meet it on the only issue on which he has placed it—viz., that it is expedient to consider the present corn laws, with a view to their alteration. Now I am distinctly of opinion that it is inexpedient to consider the measure. At the same time I do not mean to pledge myself to the maintenance of these laws, nor in any respect to the amount of duty. This is not a question of stubborn principle, but merely a question of expediency and economy, which, if other circumstances may arise, it may be necessary to consider, but at the present time, and under the present circumstances, I do not think it wise or prudent to enter into this question." Now, I think no words could be devised which more distinctly exhibited my opinion. I thought a time might come and circumstances might arise which would render it necessary that this question, with all its evils, with all its difficulties, with all its dangers, should be considered and discussed—(ironical cheers from the conservatives.) That time has now come; those circumstances have arisen—(cheers from the ministerial side;) and the Government finds it requisite to meet the exigencies which have sprung up when we find it is now necessary to take large, wide, and extensive measures, and in doing this, which will affect other interests deeply, it appeared to us impossible to leave this main and master interest unchanged under such circumstances and in such a crisis—(loud cheers from the ministerialists.) Undoubtedly I have changed the opinion that I formerly held—(great counter cheering on the other side)—grounded as that opinion was on merely temporary interests—(ministerial cheering.) That opinion was formed and grounded on particular and temporary circumstances, and not upon the principle or upon the real bearing of the measure itself—(hear, hear.)

The Earl of RIPON had heard with surprise and regret the speech of his noble friend; not only on account of the deep interests concerned in the question, which his noble friend must feel as strongly as any one, but he had heard it with regret as regarded his noble friend himself—hear, hear,) For if he could not produce when they came to discuss the question any more plain, intelligible or satisfactory grounds for his change of opinion which he had admitted, he (Lord Ripon) knew not what the country would think of him, but this he knew, that his noble friend would never be able to satisfy the country, nor carry on the Government—(hear, hear.) He had been led to say this much, but the principal reason for his rising was to ask his noble friend the question, upon what principle the Government meant to act in this matter? Whether the contemplated change was to be founded upon principles of protection or principles of taxation?—(hear, hear.) If upon the principal of protection, then vanished into thin air all the arguments and the grounds of the anti corn law league—(hear:) then sunk from under their feet all the grounds on which passionate appeals were addressed to the people—(hear, hear.) The principle of protection remained on consistent grounds. Those who supported the present corn laws might entertain erroneous opinions; but the genuine grounds upon which such protection was grounded were those of justice and humanity—a consideration for the wants and subsistence of the poor. By abandoning this high and generous ground, and taking up the new ground of taxing corn for revenue—(hear, hear)—they would be doing that which had never been done by any country, and which, he believed, no country had ever submitted to; and which, without exception, would be the most cruel, the most impolitic that ever was imposed upon parliament—(loud cheering from the Conservative peers.)

The Earl of WINCHILSEA then rose, but several peers cried out, "The question, the question," whereupon the noble earl resumed his seat.

Viscount MELBOURNE, in reply to Lord Ripon's question, said "Most undoubtedly the principle was one of protection."

The Earl of WILCHILSEA was glad to hear that declaration of the noble viscount, for no taxation could be so injurious or cruel as that which would involve a tax upon bread. He would rather see property taxed, or any thing taxed, than that article which was the main sustenance of the poor. He would not lose that opportunity of expressing a hope that the country to a man would rise against any tax on bread—(hear, hear.) Protection had been afforded to prevent our dependence upon foreign supply, and to enable us to give bread to the poorer classes at the lowest possible price. It was a universal axiom in all nations that no country should be left dependant upon another for the necessary articles of subsistance. This had been established by the experience of all ages. On that principle he supported the existing laws, which regulate our trade in corn, and he begged to ask if that principle were to be abandoned by placing a tax on the prime necessaries of life? "If this were to be the case, in GOD's name," continued the noble earl, "let us all rise as one man, and let the higher orders do their duty to the lower, and allow any tax to be placed upon the land, but never let us submit to a tax upon bread. Let them tax our property, let them, if they like, increase the taxation of the higher orders, but again I say, in GOD's name, no tax upon bread. This tax has been threatened, to raise the popular cry of cheap bread. Having pursued a course of policy, foreign, domestic, and colonial, most adverse to the interests of the kingdom, they shortly intend to go to the country by a dissolution of Parliament, and by clamour seek to obtain their object with a popular cry. But the people of this country are too reflecting to be thus deceived. They know that cheap bread means low wages. I myself, in times of great distress, went through the manufacturing districts, when the quartern loaf was 2d, and meat 2½d per pound; but the people said, 'What is the use of this cheap food? We have no money to buy it.'" The budget now proposed strikes against the colonial interests of the country. It nullifies the labours of the free black population by this plan, by taking away the protection from the produce of the newly emancipated West India colonies, and giving encouragement to foreign sugar. Ministers rendered themselves more odious than ever, and hurried on their own downfall—(hear.)

Lord PRUDHOE here presented several petitions of a similar nature to those presented by the noble duke.

CLONMEL UNION—MR. STANLEY.

Lord GLENGALL rose to bring before their lordships the subject of the falsification of certain returns which were moved for in that house. It was not necessary for him to enter into any long statement on the subject of the extraordinary and improper conduct which had been pursued, nor on the unconstitutional nature of this conduct. Nothing could be conceived more unconstitutional, nothing more detrimental to the public service, than the falsification of returns ordered by parliament. There was no knowing where the mischief might end, if these returns were permitted with impunity to be falsified. Documents ordered by that house should at all times be correct, yet there could be no doubt, for it had been clearly proved, that the returns from the poor law commissioners' office in Ireland were incorrect. There could be no doubt that such falsification was a breach of privilege of their lordships' house. But he was not inclined to consider it in that light. It was more, much more, than a mere breach of privilege, it was a contempt of the authority of their lordships' house, and it was with a view to affirm that fact he framed his resolution. There was one point which was clearly ascertained by a reference to the journals of the house, that this was the first occasion when such a contempt had been committed. In all the records of their lordships' house there was no precedent for such conduct on the part of public functionaries. It was reserved for the Irish poor law commissioners to make a precedent (cries of hear, hear.) The offence merely was this:—Certain returns were moved for from the office of the poor law commissioners, regarding the Clonmel union, and certain correspondence respecting the appointment of a returning officer to that union. One return was moved for on the 1st of Feb., 1840, and in May, 1840, another return was moved for and made. In that last return there was a copy of a letter purporting to be written to an individual of the name of Fennell. It appeared, in evidence taken at the bar, that the letter inserted in that return was not the true copy of the letter sent to Mr. Fennell; that the letter purporting to be an extract of the register, was written in a different shape from that in which it was made in the month of February. It also appeared in the return made in May, that an extract from the report of Mr. Phelan was returned in a different shape from that made in May, and it was also placed in a different position in the return, so as to deceive their lordships. A third return was also ordered in the early part of the session of 1841, which proved that the two former were false returns. It was not necessary for him to prove these facts, they were fresh in their lordships' recollections. There was one circumstance, however, connected with the privileges of their lordships' house, to which he felt it his duty to advert. The poor law commissioners in Ireland appeared to have taken a most singular view of the power they possessed to comply or not with an order of their lordships' house (loud cries of hear, hear.) It appeared that when their lordships' house ordered copies of all correspondence between the poor law commissioners, in reference to the appointment in a particular union, they did not feel themselves bound to return the correspondence which took place between the assistant commissioners and other parties in reference to the appointment (hear, hear.) Such conduct, on their part had been proved in the evidence at their lordships' bar. This matter could not remain in this position (hear.) Let them suppose a correspondence to take place between the magistrates of Birmingham and the Home Secretary, and that their lordships were to order a return of that correspondence from the home office, and that it should so happen that the letters were addressed to the under secretary, and that the return from the home office was *nil*, would it not, he would ask, be a most improper return, and such as would be visited with the just censure of the house? (hear, hear.) He (Lord Glengall) conceived that the words "all correspondence," included any letters that may have passed between the assistant commissioners and any other party; and that in suppressing any portion of the information required, the poor law commissioners had acted in a manner which no other public functionaries would have presumed to do. There was another point to which he begged to direct their lordships attention, as it was one of great importance, and well worthy of remark. It struck many of their lordships at the time the evidence was given at the bar that in the manner in which the poor law business was conducted in Dublin, truth was little regarded—(hear.) It did appear that the exact truth, the precise state of the case was never considered when the commissioners were called on to return answers to applicants, it mattered not, it appeared, whether the answers sent were consistent with the truth, provided it saved them trouble, and satisfied the parties that there was no use in making further application.—He could not conceive anything more scandalous than that truth should not be the basis on which a public body acted. Though there were other subjects of great importance in Ireland mooted in this session of parliament, he knew no subject that excited greater interest than did this poor law investigation. This was not to be wondered at, when thus considered—not only that the taxation of all property in the country was in the hands or those individuals who administered the law; but also when they considered that on this act in all probability, one of these days, the parliamentary franchise of the people of Ireland. It was, therefore, of the highest importance that the administration of this law should be conducted on proper principles. It was also imperative that those appointed under it should be men of the highest character—men, in fact, whom the public would have reason to suppose would act with strict impartiality.—Whether or no the officers appointed by the poor law commissioners had acted with impartiality, their lordships would decide from the evidence adduced at the bar.—There were many, however, who thought that this was not the case, and he (Lord Glengall) was compelled to state, that he did not think such strict impartiality had been observed in the appointments as the house was led to believe would be the case when the bill was in progress through parliament. This belief was the cause of all the excitement that had taken place in Ireland. He could not dismiss the subject without noticing, in some respect, a point which, one of those days, when this matter progresses, he might be obliged to bring under their lordships' consideration. It was a serious point, and very forcibly struck him at the time, but much more so since he had an opportunity of acquiring more knowledge on the subject. It was this—that he found great difficulty to reconcile with the truth the evidence given at that bar. But as there would probably be an opportunity afforded of that matter at length, he would reserve himself for that opportunity. With regard to the individual himself, who would probably come under their lordships' censure, he was not disposed to ask that any severe punishment should be inflicted upon him; because he felt that though this person must be the chief sufferer, he could not but think both from the evidence, as well as from understanding the case, knowing the circumstances and how it occurred, and what it was that probably led to the falsifications of those returns, he could not but think that Mr. Stanley had been the dupe of more subtle, more astute, and more deeply skilled parties than himself.—Although it was manifest that the house must adopt his resolution, he hoped he should not hear it said that there could be no motives for what had been done (hear.) He could not reconcile it to his mind that all this tissue of falsehood was concocted without a motive. He had endeavoured not to be acrimonious in this matter, and he trusted that he should not be compelled by any such observations as he had alluded to, to throw away the pruning knife, and take up the axe in his reply (laughter). The noble earl, after having thanked their lordships for the assistance which they had rendered him, concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That it appears to this house that Mr. William Stanley, secretary to the poor law commissioners did, in contempt of the authority of this house, make an alteration in a paper ordered to be laid before this house, after the order for laying such paper before this house had been received by him."

The Marquis of NORMANBY stated that it was not his intention to take the discussion on this resolution, but would reserve it for the next.

The Earl of WICKLOW said, the resolution was stronger that the case would justify, as their lordships ought not only to take into consideration the act, but also the motive. His noble friend (the Earl of Glengall) seemed to rest his case more on his knowledge of Clonmel than upon the evidence taken at the bar, upon which alone their lordships would be justified in coming to a conclusion.—Now, in that evidence he could not trace any corrupt or improper motive to Mr. Stanley. In his own opinion, Mr. Stanley was the least culpable of all the parties implicated in this transaction. At the proper time he would undertake to prove that much greater culpability rested upon others than upon Mr. Stanley. He must also observe, that the proceedings of his noble friend opposite (the Marquis of Normanby) against Mr. Stanley were not founded in justice either—(hear.) His noble friend ought to have considered the evidence before he took any steps on it; and yet in the recess he had dismissed Mr. Stanley from his office. True it was that Mr. Stanley had offered to resign it; but, under all the circumstances of the case, he thought that the noble marquis ought not to have accepted that resignation.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed that Mr. Stanley had been selected for punishment because he was the only person against whom the house could at present proceed.—He did not wish to press hard upon Mr. Stanley, but a great contempt of the authority of their lordships' house had been committed by that individual; and if their lordships did not mark that offence with their displeasure, there would be no security for the fidelity of any return which might hereafter be made to parliament.

The Marquis of NORMANBY denied that he had acted with injustice to Mr. Stanley. He wished to call to the recollection of his noble friend the situation in which the government would be placed if it connived at all at such a fraud as this. However unimportant this matter might be in itself, there was, nevertheless, a great question involved in it, and that was the securing the unimpeached fidelity of every return made to their lordships. No man who had read the evidence could deny that a contempt of the authority of that house had been committed. He was glad to hear his noble friend contend that Mr. Stanley had not been influenced by any corrupt motive. That was undoubtedly the case; his motive was to conceal a deficiency in the performance of his duty. He ought to have notified at the bottom of the page that he ought to have taken such and such a course, and that from the accumulation of business he had not. The noble marquis assured their lordships the commissioners had carried the bill out in every part of the island with the utmost impartiality. No political object could be answered at Clonmel by the appointment to the situation of returning officer. If his noble friend could prove that other parties were more culpable, he would soon have an opportunity of laying his case before the house. At present their lordships had only Mr. Stanley to deal with. After such an act as that which Mr. Stanley had committed, it was impossible for the government to continue him in his situation; but this would be no stigma on the integrity of Mr. Stanley, for all who knew him were ready to express their sorrow that government should be compelled to lose his services. In conclusion he stated that it behoved the poor law commissioners in Ireland to consider the results even of their most trifling actions, as it was quite evident that everything they did would be subject to the strictest scrutiny.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said—My lords, allusion has been made by my noble friend to the conduct of Mr. Stanley. He has proposed a resolution on that subject which I conceive to be very properly worded, and there is no doubt that this house must pass that resolution. There is another consideration involved in this question, arising not only out of the evidence before your lordships, but also out of what we know from papers not yet printed, and also arising out of this discussion. My lords, I have contended all along that it is not the conduct of Mr. Stanley, or of any inferior and subordinate person that ought alone to come under your lordships' consideration, but the conduct of the poor law commissioners themselves—(hear, hear, hear.) I say that they should have prevented these things. I voted for the Irish poor law bill, and proposed amendments, which I believe induced your lordships to pass this bill. I am sure that those amendments had the effect of indulging others to approve of that bill who would not have done so if those amendments had not been introduced. I did all this on the faith and assurance not only of the house and the government, but of those gentlemen themselves, that it would be carried into execution on the principle stated when it was carried through the house, namely, that the measure would be carried into execution in Ireland with the same strictness and fairness as it was in this country—(hear.) In this expectation I have been altogether disappointed, and for this reason I am determined, when I get the other papers, to read every line of them, and probe the matter to the bottom, in order to see where the mischief lies. But recollect there is not only this case, but several other cases before your lordships, in every one of which there is corruption (loud cheers). We cannot stop here with the resolution of my noble friend. The Clonmel case is a very gross case. The noble lord opposite has told us that the office can be but of little importance, as the salary is only from ten to thirty pounds a year, but see what power the office gives (hear, hear.) In this very case let your lordships see what happened the next day, when the brother-in-law of this individual was appointed valuator—a situation which puts the property of every man in some degree in his power. We must go deeper into this question if we wish to do justice to Ireland, and to the gentlemen who hold property in that country. We must take care that their property shall not be left at the disposal of such miscreants, and we must make the poor law commissioners do their duty (hear.) I cannot conclude without adverting to another case, namely, the Naas case. What happened in the Naas case?—(hear.) A person was appointed returning officer who had been convicted of forgery in the case of an officer of Dublin Castle. He was tried and convicted—was sentenced to transportation—was, I believe, on board the hulks, but certainly was in Newgate, one of the jails of Dublin, awaiting the execution of his sentence. This man, convicted of forgery, was the man they selected to fill the office of returning officer, an office which gave him great influence in the return of the valuator. Having assisted in the carrying of that law, I am bound to see that justice is done; and I will, if I have power to do so, see that justice is done—(hear, hear.) The noble lord opposite, when the case was first mentioned, stated this this was not the same person, and that there was a mistake as to the identity of the man, and yet the poor law commissioners appointed this man—(hear.) When the assistant poor law commissioner is sent to make inquiries respecting the fitness of an individual, he makes his inquiry of the individual himself. He is told, as was the case in Clonmel, that there is a gentleman of large fortune of whom inquiry ought to be made, but he never thinks of asking him any question on the subject, for it was sufficient for him to know that he was the nephew of a person called the Archbishop, to be satisfied of his fitness. It would be mere stuff to stop here; the persons on whom the house must call are the poor law commissioners themselves (hear, hear.) Let them be taught to feel it their duty to keep a correct record of their proceedings, which they will be ready to produce at any time that the house or the government may call for them. Let them be taught to feel that the house will not permit such conduct as this, and we will soon see an end to such abuses as those out of which the resolution of my noble friend arises (hear, hear, hear.) In the course of the session, when all the papers are before us, it will be absolutely necessary to take the entire subject into consideration, and we must see what shall be done to render it certain that this measure shall be as fairly carried into effect in Ireland as in this country (cheers.)

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that not having expected that the Naas case would be brought before the house, he had not brought papers with him. He did not mean to deny that the appointment was an improper one. This person was employed to write for a soldier's pension, the soldier (as we understood) being dead. The case was of such a nature that no imputation rested upon his impression entertained that after his release from prison the clerk of the peace continued him in his employment.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that they would have before the house an exact history of that man's proceedings. He had been greatly disappointed at the manner in which that act had been carried out, and he hoped that the house would not lose sight of the subject.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH said that in the last session of parliament he had brought the subject of the *mal*-administration of the poor laws in Ireland before their lordships' notice, and had intended, but for the late period of the session, to have moved for a select committee to inquire into the matter. He was prepared to prove that the whole thing had been most injuriously, most shamefully, and most grossly jobbed—(hear, hear) He was sorry to say, moreover, that it had been made a religious question, and that the priests had most shamefully interfered in the appointment of the guardians and other officers. In short, the valuation of the country was placed in the vilest hands—(cries of hear, hear, hear.) If a committee were appointed, he (Lord Westmeath) was in a situation to prove that his statements were not in the least overcharged. In fact it would appear that nothing had been said, at his side of the house, at all equal to the statements which would be substantiated upon oath. He was astonished to hear his noble friend (Earl Wicklow) offer excuses for the conduct of the commissioners. The commissioners had notice from Mr. Bagwell that this Butler was an improper person, and yet without making any inquiry, they appointed him. He (Lord Westmeath) did not wish to speak uncharitably, or to press severely upon any man, particularly when he was pressed down by misfortune, but he felt constrained to say it was absolutely necessary that this matter should be carried much further. If the law were not properly administered the landed property would be ruined, while, on the other hand, if the views of parliament were fairly carried out, he hoped much benefit would eventually arise to the country from the enactment. He could not conclude without expressing his best thanks to the noble duke for the statement made that night, and his intention to see the law fairly administered.

The Earl of GLENGALL said, as was his custom, he had placed on the table the documents on which he founded his statement. When the Clonmel case should have been thoroughly sifted, it would be found that he had been more than justified in the course he had taken. It should be recollected that in a parliamentary borough like Clonmel, an office of this kind was of great importance. Now in Clogheen and other unions they had appointed the high constable returning officer, but this rule, which the commissioners acted on elsewhere, had been particularly departed from in the parliamentary boroughs of Clonmel and and Cashel. The returning officer was an important officer in a borough town. He was able to return a partisan board of guardians. Now, in this case what was to be done?—The board of guardians appointed the brother in law of the returning officer to be valuator, and when his appointment was not allowed, they then appointed his nephew. Besides this, relatives of his were appointed master and mistress of the poor house—(hear.) He moved the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Earl of GLENGALL then moved that Mr. Stanley be ordered to appear at the bar of their lordships' house on Friday, the 14th of May.

The Marquis of NORMANBY trusted that the house would think that their dignity had been sufficiently satisfied. He hoped their lordships would feel that this individual had been sufficiently punished by the loss of his office. He would remind their lordships that Mr. Nicholls had stated on oath that Mr. Stanley was in such a state of nervousness that his life might be endangered if he were again to be subjected to any further proceedings. He hoped, therefore, that his noble friend would feel that the dignity of the house had been sufficiently vindicated—(hear.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that the motion of his noble friend was the most lenient he could have made. However, as it had been stated that Mr. Stanley's state of health was such that his appearance at the bar might have a most injurious effect upon him, he considered that the object might be answered by embodying that fact in a resolution, and having it entered on the journals.

The Earl of WICKLOW concurred in that view.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then drew up a resolution setting forth that, upon a motion made that Mr. Stanley, the assistant secretary to the poor law commissioners, be ordered to attend at their lordships' bar, a noble lord stated that Mr. Stanley's health was such as to make it dangerous for him to attend, and the motion for his attendance was, therefore, withdrawn.

The Earl of GLENGALL then withdrew his resolution, and moved it in the amended form in which it had been read by Lord Ellenborough.

It was agreed to, and ordered to be entered on the journals.

House of Commons—Monday, May 3.

Colonel VERNER presented a petition from the county of Armagh against any further grants to the College of Maynooth.

BOROUGH OF SANDWICH.

On the motion of Mr. E. J. STANLEY, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a new member for the borough of Sandwich, in the room of Sir Rufane Donkin, deceased.

Colonel SIBTHORP inquired whether it were true, as generally reported, that Mr Gordon, secretary of the treasury, had resigned?—(laughter.) Also, whether it was the intention of the government to proceed that evening with the civil contingencies?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he should not answer the first question—(laughter)—and, with regard to the second, it was not the intention of the government to proceed that evening with the civil contingencies—(loud laughter.)

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (IRELAND.)

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN begged to ask the noble lord the member for North Lancashire whether it was his intention to bring in the registration of voters (Ireland) bill on Wednesday?

Lord STANLEY said that it was not his intention to proceed with the bill on Wednesday. He should, for the present, postpone it for a fortnight; and he should take care that gentlemen on both sides of the house would have ample notice of the time which he intended to bring it forward.

The order was then read, and postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. HANDLEY rose, he said, for the purpose of calling the attention of the house to the case of a breach of privilege (hear, hear.) It would be in the recollection of many honourable members that on Friday last the hon. member for North Lincolnshire had thought fit to make some remarks savouring, as he thought, to use the hon. member's own expression, of an election clap trap, which affected both his noble colleague and himself; and on that occasion he himself had stated that, whenever the corn law should be under discussion, he should be prepared to meet it, and that the interests of Lincolnshire would not be neglected by his noble friend or himself; and he said that from whatever quarter the subject was presented, he should, when called upon, be found to do his duty to the public, to his constituents, and to himself (cheers.) These were, he believed, the precise words, and the only words that he had used (hear, hear.) The house would therefore judge of his surprise upon reading the *Morning Chronicle* of the next morning; and although he did not wish to say anything unpleasant, it was a paper that seemed disposed to misrepresent, more or less, all gentlemen on his side of the house, except the honourable member for Leicester—(laughter, and loud cheers from the opposition)—but he said, to his surprise, he found himself reported to have made these observations:—"Mr. Handley approved of the manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had mentioned the corn laws; and said that when the proper time come he should be quite ready to second the right hon. gentleman in dealing with the various details of this important subject" (laughter.) This might be a laughing matter for hon. gentlemen; but he thought that he need not declare to hon. members who were present on the occasion, that not one single sentence here attributed to him had fallen from his lips (hear, hear.) He said nothing from which such an opinion could be inferred. He entertained no such opinion, and he did not hesitate to say that not only did he not approve of the mode in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the subject of the corn laws, and so far was he from being ready to second the right hon. gentleman in dealing with the various details of this important subject, that he was determined, if it depended on his vote, not to afford him the opportunity of considering it at all. The hon. member concluded by stating that he had made his motion only in compliance with the necessary form, and his purpose of explanation having been answered, he accordingly withdrew it.

In answer to a question by Mr. CARTHWRIGHT,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that on Friday he would be prepared to state the amount of the duty which he meant to propose on corn.

Viscount SANDON gave notice that on Friday next, previous to the house going into committee of supply, he would propose a resolution by which the sense of the house would be taken in opposition to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the sugar duties, and that he would on an early day apprise the house of the words of the resolution.

Lord J RUSSELL understood the noble lord would propose a resolution in opposition to the proposition of his right hon. friend?

Lord SANDON meant to propose a resolution, by which the sense of the house might be taken in opposition to the proposition of the government.

Sir. R. INGLIS gave notice that he would take an opportunity of taking the sense of the house as to the propriety of bringing into the country, or any of its dependencies, slave grown sugar.

The order of the day, which first occupied the house last night, was for the committee on the punishment of death bill; but the excitement of last Friday was still running high, and so many loud and eager conversations were going forward among knots of members, that the early part of the discussion was quite inaudible, and the committee was successively addressed, in dumb show, by Sir R. Inglis, Mr Kelly, and Lord John Russell, on the clause removing the punishment of death from the offence of firing dockyards, ships, and naval stores. Lord Dungannon was adverse to this exemption. Mr. Hume contended that capital punishment does not deter from such offences. Mr. O'Connell took the same view, and insisted on the fallibility of human tribunals, and the irrevocability of capital punishment. He was horrified at the infliction of death in a recent case, when the condemned man, under an apparent sincere sense of his state, died solemnly persisting in the declaration of his innocence.

Mr. Sergeant TALFORD observed that such declarations, if suffered to weigh down evidence and ward off punishment, would soon become common in the mouths of malefactors.

Mr. EWART agrued that crime was rather increased than diminished by capital punishment.

Lord DUNGANNON opposed, and Mr. EWART supported, the clause; which, upon a division, was expunged.

On the clause for abolishing the capital penalty of rape, Sir C. DOUGLAS proposed to retain the extreme punishment, wherever an offence of the kind should be committed by two or more persons.

This suggestion was opposed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, who, under the many difficulties of the case, considered it most reasonable to abolish the capital punishment in all instances of rape.

Sir R. INGLIS could not consent to give up the existing law without better experience than yet existed of any effectual secondary punishment.

Lord DUNGANNON also held it safest to preserve the existing law, leaving it to the judge's discretion to mitigate the sentence in particular cases.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought the main objects were—to make the punishment a certain one, and to exclude conspiracies for the purpose of extortion. Imprisonment, indeed, if long continued, would amount to death; but before that could happen, there was time for the detection of perjury and mistake.

Sir R. PEEL was of opinion that it would not be expedient to abolish capital punishment in cases of rape.

Captain POLHILL recommended it to Sir C. Douglas to withdraw the amendment and divide upon the main clause; to which Sir C. DOUGLAS agreed; and after a word or two from Mr. Kelly, the committee divided, affirmed the exemption of rape from the punishment of death.

The clause abolishing capital punishment for the offences of poisoning and wounding with intent to murder, was briefly opposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. KELLY answered, that as long as death was retained as the punishment of actual murder, there was no occasion to retain that punishment for the mere attempt; for he who wounded with intent to murder intended to succeed, and showed, therefore, that the fear of capital punishment was ineffectual to deter him from the attempt. To retain the capital punishment for the attempt was to check all remorse between the commencement and the completion of the offence. Of late, of ten malefactors convicted of this crime, only one, on an average, has been executed. This uncertainty was itself a great encouragement to crime. And jurors were now become less and less willing to convict for the capital crime, their practice being to find the prisoner guilty of the minor offence, the wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm.

Lord DUNGANNON and Sir R. INGLIS opposed the clause, as did the RECORDER, who placed little value on the chance of repentance after the blow first inflicted. He thought that the final result might be safely entrusted to the existing law, and the discretion of the existing judges.

After a little further discussion the committee divided, rejecting the clause.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the clause for abolishing capital punishment in cases of burglary accompanied by assault with intent to murder. Juries were not found unwilling, he said, to convict for this offence; and he had heard nothing to persuade him that death was not a powerful motive in deterring from heinous crimes.

Mr. KELLY insisted that the country in general was desirous of these mitigations, and that the tendency of public opinion might be seen from the smallness of the majorities by which some of the preceding clauses had been rejected.

Mr. EWART supported the clause.

Lord DUNGANNON opposed it, and regretted all this mistaken humanity toward a class of reckless and wicked offenders.

Mr. HUME desired to remind Lord John Russell that until to night his arguments had always been directed to show the contrary of what he now maintained. By accustoming men to scenes of blood we made them brutes, and then we wondered that they were so.

Mr. P. HOWARD supported the relaxation, which was opposed by Sir R. INGLIS, and, on a division, rejected.

Mr. KELLY, after these defeats, proposed to forbear from proceeding with his bill, until after the government should have dealt with their own bills on the same subject. It was only the resistance of government, he said, which had prevented his success.

Lord J. RUSSELL justified the course he had taken, and declared his intention to proceed with the government bills.

Sir R. INGLIS said that this bill had been discussed with a total absence of party feeling.

The CHAIRMAN then left the chair.

The Dublin wide streets bill was read a third time and passed.

The arms (Ireland) bill was reported with amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, May 4.

Lord SONDES presented a petition against any alteration in the corn laws.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE presented a number of petitions from places in the county of Down, and other places, against lay patronage in Scotland.—Also a petition in favor of the Jews' Declaration Bill.—Also several petitions from places in Ireland in favor of the corn laws; and a similar petition from a place in Suffolk.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition from a place in the West Riding of Yorkshire against the new poor law. He thought the petitioners quite mistaken in their views.

Viscount DUNCANNON presented a petition from Derby in favor of the Drainage Bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice that on Monday he should move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the laws respecting promissory notes.

DRAINAGE BILL.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved that this bill be read a third time.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he wished to have the University of Oxford excluded from the operation of the bill, on the ground that it was under a local act.

The Marquis of NORMANBY was willing to have Oxford omitted from the bill.

Lord LYNDHURST suggested that the University of Cambridge should also be omitted from the bill.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said the University of Cambridge had no local act.

The Earl of RIPON said he should propose to except Birmingham.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that the bill before the house was a great boon to the people, and he hoped it would be allowed to pass.

The bill was then read a third time.

The Marquis of SALISBURY proposed to insert a provision, excluding from the operation of the bill those places where, under local acts, irrigation was required.

Agreed to.

The Earl of HADDINGTON proposed that in Scotland the commissioners of supply should be called upon to carry out the objects of the bill, instead of the sheriff and sheriff depute.

Viscount MELVILLE opposed the proposition.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said, from the best information the machinery of the bill would be best left in the hands of the sheriff and sheriff depute.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The Earl of RIPON moved, pursuant to notice, an amendment for the purpose of excluding Birmingham from the operation of the bill. The noble earl explained there were already commissioners for the purpose in Birmingham who had acted under a local act for many years to the satiefaction of the rate payers, and that, as this bill did not supersede those commissioners, and at the same time created a new authority, nothing but perpetual conflicts between the two bodies could be expected.

The Marquis of NORMANBY opposed the amendment, as not reposing sufficient confidence in the Crown, to which, by this bill, the power of choice was given.

After a few words from the Earl of WARWICK, the Earl of WICKLOW, the Earl of RIPON, and Lord ELLENBOROUGH,

Their lordships divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment . . .	69
Against it	36
Majority for the amendment .	33

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, an amendment was agreed to, excluding Oxford from the operation of the bill.

The bill then passed.

The Marquis of NORMANBY then moved the third reading of the Borough's Improvement Bill.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an amendment, excluding Oxford and Cambridge from the operation of the bill, which was agreed to.

Lord LYNDHURST then rose to move the exclusion of Birmingham from the operation of the act. The powers proposed by this bill to be intrusted to the town council had hitherto been administered by the commissioners, a body that had acted with the utmost harmony together, although composed of persons of every party, but it was now proposed to intrust them to the town council, the most Radical and party body in the empire. The noble and learned lord proceeded to mention several instances, which, he argued, showed the town council unfit to administer the powers conferred by this act. Among others, they had appointed to the important office of registrar of the borough court the editor of a Radical paper,—a person of no legal knowledge, or pretensions. He could not believe that the house would agree to intrust powers of unlimited taxation to a body so constituted as this town council. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving a proviso to the effect that nothing in the bill should apply to Birmingham.

The Marquis of NORMANBY opposed the motion. It would be invidious to except Birmingham from the provisions of the bill when all other boroughs were included.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said a few words in defence of the town council.

After a short conversation Lord LYNDHURST withdrew his former amendment, and proposed that the increased powers given to the town councillors, under this bill, should be transferred to the local commissioners.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, May 4.

There being only thirty four members present at four o'clock, the speaker adjourned the house until next day.

TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

London, 1st May, 1841.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no hope for Ireland? Out of her own limits, *none*. Beyond her own people, *none*. NONE, I say, save from the intellect, energy, and patriotism of Ireland herself.

Men of Ireland—sleep ye, or wake ye? Are you sunk in stupid apathy, or is there one spark of vital energy in your composition?

How many have mourned and wept over the wayward fate of Ireland! deeply feeling, intensely convinced, that she had the materials for independence, liberty, and prosperity, but that the mistakes, the torpor, the habit of postponement, the moral timidity mixed up with great personal courage, and sometimes the baser influence of selfishness—all these have combined to prevent Ireland from being what she ought to be, and to make her what she is—a despicable, pelting farm of England.

These facts are certain—write them upon every wall—inscribe them upon every stone—circulate them through every press—burn them with the iron brand of your scathing indignation upon every slavish soul. These are the facts:

FIRST—Ireland has nothing of good to expect from the Tories—she has everything of evil to expect from them. The inflaming of party zeal and the excitement of religious rancour—the swelling the magistracy with every interested or violent oppressor—the filling the bench in the superior courts with dexterous, but malignant, plausible, but persevering partizans, who will mingle political preferences with *all the* infatuated zeal of religious animosity. The nomination of party sheriffs—the packing of party juries—the selecting jurymen merely because they are sure to convict whether the innocent or the guilty—the insecurity of life and property—the destruction of the franchise. But why should I dwell on what is known to every body? The entire may be included in one sentence. If the Tories come into power, there is not one single oppression that can gratify the avarice or malignity of a relentless party, or that can grind the faces of the people to the earth, that will not be the familiar practice of every day life in Ireland.

SECONDLY—The elements of Toryism in England are to be found in the aristocratic contempt of popular rights, and the selfish desire of the peculation that attends mis government.

THIRDLY—To these elements are to be added in the case of Ireland the vicious but active stimulants of anti Irish prejudice and violent religious bigotry.

FOURTHLY—The great majority of the English people belong to the Tory party, and where they are not sufficiently strong for purposes of mischief, their deficiency of force is made up by the accession of the torch and dagger Chartists.

FIFTHLY—There is in England no *party* favourable to Ireland; even among those who call themselves Liberals and Radicals there are to be found many and many who prefer their own wretched conceits and crotchets to the interests of Ireland.

SIXTHLY—The Queen—God bless her is anxious to have equal justice done to Ireland, she has not *power* enough to be able to obtain it.

SEVENTHLY—The Queen's ministers are anxious to obtain *some* justice for Ireland, but they have not power to obtain it.

EIGHTHLY—There is no fact more certain and undisguised than that the majority of the House of Lords will not suffer any measure useful to Ireland to be carried into operation.

What, then, are the people of Ireland waiting for? A man would be wiser who should seat himself near the rapids of Killaloe, waiting until the waters of the Shannon had passed by.

What, then, *are* the people of Ireland waiting for? Is it to see whether Stanley's bill will pass? He is a very unwise man in his rancorous hostility to Ireland, else he would cease to press that bill, for this simple reason, that it is totally unnecessary. The franchises in our counties are expiring of themselves—they are going out with a rapidity almost incalculable. They do not require Stanley's extinguisher; I have examined the parliamentary papers carefully, and I am thoroughly convinced that in all the counties in Ireland taken together, there could not be brought to the poll so many as twenty five thousand voters. Not twenty five thousand voters for a population of eight millions and a half!!

Let every Repealer ask each man he meets this simple question—Will you refuse to make an exertion to prevent the reform bill from being a mockery, and the emancipation act from becoming a dead letter?

There is no use in attempting to conceal it, and a man loses all credit for veracity who attempts to deny that the reform bill is destroyed, and the emancipation bill annihilated, unless the mind of Ireland rouses itself, and the overwhelming mass of the Irish people join in the Repeal agitation.

Alas! Alas! If the Repeal agitation had been hitherto as extensive and as energetic as it ought to have been, Ireland would not be in the prostrate condition in which she is at present placed. Those who have hitherto discountenanced the only available agitation, *may* be (and many of them *are*) exceedingly well intentioned persons, but hell its if is paved with good intentions, and Ireland is writhing under the Tory lash by reason of the misconduct of persons of good intentions

For my part, I for one, will never more be party to the degradation of my native land. Others may submit to Orange domination—I never will. And I rejoice to say that you, of the Repeal Association, have convinced me that the standard of our country and of repeal will never again be lowered or abandoned until it waves over the castle of Dublin, and precedes the Lord Lieutenant to the Irish parliament in College Green.

There are some in England as well as in Ireland who assert that there is another remedy besides the Repeal, and that it is to be found in a combination of the reformers of the three countries. This opinion is maintained by Mr. Sharman Crawford, and Mr. Ross, of Rosstrevor, amongst others in Ireland; and by Mr. Roebuck and Mr Marshall, amongst others in England. But, unfortunately, the "others" in Ireland are not very numerous, and in England they are very few indeed!

I am not one of those who would give credit to much patriotism in any person who would refuse to make an experiment on the part of Ireland by the adoption of any plan that was *plausible and practicable*. I, for my own part, would, of course, join in such a plan, without waiting to calculate whether the persons proposing it are or are not guilty of refusing to aid me in what I think to be the most plausible and most practical of all plans, because the only one that can command the heart and soul of Ireland—a plan devoted to national independence, and consecrated to national glory.

The plan proposed by the gentlemen whom I have respectfully named is a "combination" of the Reformers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and this plan is said to be plausible and practical; I admit that it is *plausible*, but unhappily I am compelled to deny that it is *practical*.

Those who assert that it is both the one and the other have not made one single attempt—nor one single continuous attempt to work it out in practice. Yet the meeting at Leeds was a meeting calculated to be *prefatory* to such an attempt. The speeches of Mr. Ross and Mr. Roebuck at that meeting were also prefaces to the attempt of carrying out such a plan. They were directed to prove the value of that plan. They were excellent speeches, but they fell still born from the lips of the speakers—they left behind no vitality.

I repeat that the advocates of the plan for combining the Reformers of the three kingdoms have done and are doing nothing to work it out It is quite true that efforts were made to place the Ulster Association in an attitude of commencing the proposed plan. But dissention broke out in that body, and estimable men at both sides were opposed to each other upon it, so that these efforts also prove abortive.

On this subject I repeat with regret that I stand alone, because I have made many attempts to lay the basis of such a combination. I have prososed two modes of carrying it out: first and best by an elected convention of a representative character which may legally sit in England—secondly, by an association similar to that of Repeal or for Emancipation; I have written to many, I have urged many, I have continued to solicit many to unite in such a plan. But the comparative number of Reformers in England appear to me to be too few. The dissentions appear to me to be too great. The want of zeal—the apathy—the listlessness of those who call themselves "Reformers" in England, present an insurmountable barrier to any active combination.

It is with unfeigned anguish I say, that the number of real Reformers in England and Scotland is too small to render any such combination practically useful, even if it could be (which I believe it could not be) actually formed. The Tories of course are not Reformers; the Chartists are not real reformers; some of the most active and influential among them have joined the Tories. The Whigs are scarcely reformers, and the Radicals—Heaven help them!—are too busy abusing all but themselves, and are too full of crotchets and fantasies to be practical Reformers.

There is not the least hope in any effort for reform in England, or for redress in Ireland, but in the Repeal agitation.

HURRAH, THEN FOR THE REPEAL!

We lost Lord Morpeth's bill by the treacherous defection of those worst of all enemies—treacherous friends. We shall suffer the infliction of Lord Stanley's bill by the same means, unless indeed the purposes of that bill be effectuated without its passing into a law,

I conjure you, therefore, my beloved friends—members of the Repeal Association—to redouble your efforts. Get every parish to nominate Repeal Wardens. Get every Repeal Warden to be active. There is no other hope for Ireland. The Repeal Wardens are her only potential friends. There is, I say again, no other hope for Ireland, but the Repeal.

I have the honour to be your ever faithful servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

HURRICANES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF IRELAND.

BALLYSHANNON.—On Saturday morning last it blew a dreadful hurricane, from about six o'clock; at one o'clock it was at its height, and slates, chimneys, &c., were falling in all directions. A great part of the beautiful new church of this town, the walls of which were nearly finished, was blown down; for some minutes before the building gave way it struggled with the storm to the admiration and astonishment of many persons who witnessed it; at length the side walls came down with a tremendous crash. The building would have been roofed in the course of the ensuing month; and, notwithstanding its lamentable destruction, the contractor is so anxious to meet the wishes of the ecclesiastical board and parishioners, that he says he will have it rebuilt in July next. Fortunately the wall fell to the innerside, otherwise the destruction of tomb stones would have been considerable. Several large trees were blown down throughout the country, many cabins were razed to the ground, and larger houses unroofed. We have not heard of any loss of life. The American vessels which left this port and Donegal with passengers, were, we trust, so far at sea, as to be enabled to weather the gales. Several malicious reports respecting these vessels have got into circulation, but, for the satisfaction of the passengers' friends, we are happy to be enabled to assure them that they are without foundation. At six o'clock in the evening, the hurricane having wasted its fury, the weather moderated, and has since become mild and warm.—*Rallyshannon Herald.*

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

We learn from the last number of the *Railway Times* which speaks, we know on good authority, that a plan has been at length matured, and has received the sanction of Government, for securing to Ireland the benefits of a railway system on a large and comprehensive scale, independently of any aid from the public purse, and with no more of Government interference than will conduce equally to the production of private interests and the public security.

To raise the capital required, it is proposed to offer to private individuals—first, four per cent, per annum to be secured on county rates—second, one half of the profits arising from the railways executed with the capital furnished, exceeding the sum necessary to pay the per centage secured in the first instance.

It is stated that a body of London capitalists have come forward with the sum required.

It is proposed that all the counties through which the railways run (but none other) shall become bound for the payment of the 4 per cents., in proportion as they shall be respectively benefited. The works are to be executed by Commissioners to be appointed by Government, Each Railway is to be formed into a Corporation, and to be represented by a Board of Directors.

The first to be made is the great Southern Trunk Railway, commencing at Dublin, and proceeding by Holycross to Limerick and Cork—to be divided into two sections—Dublin and Limerick, and Limerick and Cork. The estimated value of the first—Dublin and Limerick—is £1,300,000.

The capitalists alluded to have agreed to deposit or fund £130,000, being ten per cent, of the whole sum for the Dublin and Limerick line, on an agreement with the Government that an act shall pass during the present session.

The merits of devising ths plan which promises this happy consummation, is attributed to Mr. Charles Vignoles, Civil Engineer, who is well known to the Irish public. OMNIBUS is not, we understand, to be concerned in the affair.—*D. E. Packet.*

CANADA.

MORE RIOTS—The *Toronto Patriot* of the 23d of March has come to hand, from which we copy the annexed account of a savage riot, consequent upon the election of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan:—

"DREADFUL RIOT.—It is our most painful duty to record the occurrence of the most dreadful riot which has ever disgraced this city. Yesterday Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan were escorted in triumph round the streets, according to immemorial custom. They had numerous banners and devices, and a long array of carriages. We observed a number of persons standing at the corner of Church street and King street, apparently waiting to see the procession. As soon as the head of the column began to pass, these persons commenced groaning, hissing, and flinging dirt at the carriages. Soon after, we saw them strike with bludgeons the horses of one of the vehicles.

"Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, who was standing at the window, immediately rushed in among them, and, assisted by two or three gentlemen, did his utmost to keep them back, entreating them to desist, and forcibly tearing several of the miscreants away from the carriage. In a few minutes a reinforcement came to the succor of those in the procession and the fight became general, and a terrible scene of riot ensued, the combatants scattering all over the streets and through the burial ground. In the meantime, the head of the procession had arrived opposite a tavern, kept by a man named Allen, where a flag was hung out. Some groaning and shouting followed; dirt and stones were thrown on all sides, and a man thrust a pistol out through the window, and shook it threateningly at those outside. A dreadful uproar commenced; the windows of the house were broken, and four or five shots were fired from within. One man, named James Dunn, a tailor, was killed on the spot. A second, the coachman of the receiver general, (but not in the carriage of that gentleman,) received a ball in the lungs, but, we understand, is recovering. A son of Mr. Cathcart was shot through the thigh, and a constable, named Davis, was struck in the hand, the ball piercing his coat.

An express started immediately for the military, and in a very short time a company of the 34th was on the spot. The Riot act was read, and the soldiers cleared the streets. The house was immediately forced, and we soon beheld 8 men, one of them much wounded, escorted by the sheriff and part of the military, on their way to jail. These follows were of the party who fired from the tavern, and will, doubtless, be tried at the assizes. More troops arrived, and order was soon restored.

"One gentleman is prepared to swear that he saw the man who appeared with the pistol struck in the head with a stone before he fired.

"We have since learned from gentlemen present, who also heard it sworn on the coroner's inquest now sitting, that Allen's house was furiously attacked with stones, and the windows, &c., demolished before the first shot was fired."

PARDON OF A CONVICT.—Richard Trenwith, who was convicted, last assizes, of stealing three post bills, transmitted by Mr. George Gregg, solicitor, of this city, to Mr. George Bird, of Bantry, and for forging the endorsement of the payer, and who was sentenced by Mr. Sergeant Greene to transportation for life, has been pardoned by the Lord Lieutenant, on condition of his proceeding forthwith, at his own expense, to America, and never returning to this country. It will be recollected that the wife of the postmaster of Bantry, for whom the prisoner negotiated the bills, was also tried at the same assizes, before the Hon. Justice Crampton, for stealing a large quantity of letters from the Bantry post office, but was acquitted on an objection taken to the indictment. Trenwith, with his family, was on voyage in the Dealy for America, when arrested off Berehaven. The prosecution of these two persons cost the county and city over £70., for the expenses of witnesses only.—*Cork Constitution.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	88½
3½ per Cent. Stock	96⅝
3½ Debentures	89⅝

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841.

THE ABOLITION OF THE CORN LAWS.

The die is cast. The corn law question—the most tremendous revolution of property ever contemplated in the British dominions—is embraced by the Government of the country; and that agitation which, as a collateral engine of party in the hands of Mr. Villiers, was of little weight or moment, has assumed, as an implement of power under the direction of her Majesty's Ministers, an aspect of the most dangerous importance. To Ireland—whatever may become of England under the abolition of the existing protections—it threatens to be—the "be all and the end all" of her prosperity. It involves the ALL IN ALL of the wealth which she possesses, or which she ever can possess: for Ireland is, and ever must be, exclusively an agricultural country. She has not within herself the elements of manufacture: the raw material—the coal and the iron, which as the basis of manufacture must be her indigenous products, ere she can even so much as enter the lists with a competitor such as England. What has made England the workshop of the world? Not the superior skill or ingenuity of her people; for in this respect she is capable of being rivaled by any country that has had her experience. But her supremacy lies in the foundation—the indispensable basis of manufacture; her inexhaustible fields of coals suitable to the purpose; her equally inexhaustible mines of iron adapted to the end. It is *therefore* that she is the great manufacturing region of the earth: it is because of these things that her people have applied their talents and their sinews to the various arts of manufacture; and thence her supremacy over all nations not naturally blessed with such indigenous advantages. It is clear that these essentials *cost England nothing*—they being the spontaneous productions of her own soil. It is clear that in any other country, where these things must be imported as the basis and *sine qua non*, the *price of the articles themselves and the cost of carriage must be added* to the price of the goods manufactured, before they can be sold without a loss; and it follows thence, as clearly as that the three internal angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles, that no country can compete with England as a manufacturing country because she can undersell her rivals in their own markets. It may be said that cheaper labour (as in Ireland) will reduce the difference, and equalize the cost of production. Before we assent to this flimsy sophism we should consider, what has raised the price of labour in England beyond that of the surrounding nations? Most undoubtedly the *demand* for manufacturing labourers. Will not a similar demand, in any country aspiring to manufacture, create a similar effect? Will not the price of labour equalize itself in a very short time in both the countries? Most undoubtedly it will. The balance therefore against the country with cheap labour, but without coals and iron will just continue as it was: namely, an inferiority, in the means of competition to the exact amount of the prime cost and transport of the coals and iron.

Now is it a positive and well ascertained fact that Ireland is not possessed of an indigenous supply of coals and iron suited to the purposes of manufacture? She is not, if we may use the expression, cut out, as England is, to be a manufacturing country; but she is blessed, even beyond England, with a fertility of soil, the productiveness of which (if not as inexhaustible as England's mineral treasures) knows no limits but the industry and skill of her agricultural labourers. In this respect nature seems to have intended the two islands to be sisters—living in the same household—each dependant on the other for the supply of their respective natural wants. The one having in abundance the elements of manufacture: the other in equal plenty the elements of food: the one supplying the articles of comfort, convenience, or luxury of social life: the other producing the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of animal existence. And herein appears to be clearly pointed out the natural destiny of Ireland: namely, that of an agricultural country. Such she is: such she ought to be; for, humanly speaking, she never can be anything else.

Well, then, she is an agricultural country; the granary and store house of England. As such she has attained a great height of prosperity—as such, and as such alone, she is capable of attaining the highest degree of wealth and happiness. But it depends upon the consumption of her produce by the English manufacturers whether her prosperity continue and improve; or whether it decay and vanish. Under the corn law restrictions with which she has been favoured, she enjoys a monopoly of the English market. If this monopoly be removed, farewell to her prosperity: for the nations of the continent, under a system little short of slave labour, can undersell her produce in the British market, at such a price as would leave the soil, fertile as it is, not worth the cultivation. She could never grow one barrel of wheat beyond her own consumption; and it is probable that even for that the soil would not be worth the tillage; because wheat—if the corn laws were abolished—could and would be imported at a less price than it could be grown—even if the ground paid not a farthing of rent. It would follow then that the land would be abandoned to grazing—and the demand for labour be so reduced that one man could well and sufficiently discharge the duties which now require two or three hundred pair of hands to do them.

In one plain sentence, the abolition of the corn laws would destroy the agriculture of Ireland—deprive her of the only source of wealth which either nature or art have bestowed upon her; and reduce her and her children to positive beggary and comparative extinction.

It behoves then the agricultural classes in this country, one and all—from the highest to the lowest—from the landlord to the labourer—to make common head against this threatened evil: to agitate, to remonstrate—to petition parliament—to address the throne against the revolutionary and destructive measure, which in a fit of frantic desperation her Majesty's Ministers have embraced as a means of clinging to office. This is not a party question. It is a common cause in which men of all creeds and parties may honestly, and ought energetically to co-operate. It is a question of life or death to Ireland. The selfish manufacturer of England may gloat on the idea of thriving and fattening at the expense of the starving Irish: but it should not fail to be impressed on the mind of every one, that "what is sport to them is death to us."

DEPARTURES FROM SHANAHAN'S COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS HOTEL, MALL.—His Grace the Duke and Duchess de Revigo, family and suit; Mrs. Stamer, family and suit; Mr. and Mrs. Baily and suit; Captain and Mrs. Stewart and suite; Mrs. Davis, family and suit.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

On Wednesday a special meeting of the Council was held. The following gentlemen were present:—The Mayor, Aldermen Harris, Milward, Poole, Reynett, Rogers, Ardagh, Hobson, Mackesy, Bolton; Mr. Sheriff Elliott, Mr. Sheriff Hassard; Doctors Briscoe and Burkitt; Richard Hassard, W. Denis, John Denis, T. Roberts, H. Denny, Edward Roberts, M. Dobbyn, and A. R. Pope, Esqrs.

A letter was read from Mr. Robert Fleming stating, that unless his costs, incurred in the nuisance case, were paid within one month he would take legal proceedings against the Corporation for the amount. The subject was referred to the law agent, with directions to lay a case before counsel to ascertain the liability of the Corporation to pay Mr. Fleming those costs, they being chiefly caused by the then Mayor and not by the council.

It was passed on the motion of Mr. Denny, seconded by Mr. Hassard—That the opinion of the Solicitor General be taken, to know whether the power vested in the Corporation as Commissioners of wide streets, allows them or not to take away any premises, except those necessary for the widening of streets.

The Mayor then brought forward the memorial of the Gaultier Dispensary for an annual donation from the Leper Hospital. His Worship said, in introducing this subject, he did not wish to speak a word that might be hurtful to the feelings of the Master of the Leper Hospital, but as one of the Governors of the Gaultier Dispensary he could not pass over the subject without mentioning some facts. The Dispensary is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the estate of the Leper Hospital, there are many pauper residents on that estate deriving assistance from it. It is supported by the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Ebrington, Sir Joshua Paul, Lord Huntingdon, Lord Carew and many others; it extends its benefits to Passage, Dunmore, and various townlands. He had no intention to make a proposal to the Trustees of the Hospital, but where there were so many benefits derived from the institution by the tenants of that estate, he considered it entitled to support. He had collected some few facts from the registry of the Dispensary, and he found that from November, 1837, to April, 1841, a very large number of individuals, tenants to that estate, had received a great deal of assistance from the Gaultier Dispensary. He was also fully borne out by the result of inquiries made by Agents sent amongst the tenantry of the hospital. There was a tenant on the estate, a Mr. Lymberry, who did not contribute one farthing towards the support of this valuable institution. His worship continued at some length, and concluded his observations by hoping that the desired assistance would not be witheld from this Institution.

Alderman Ardagh said it would be well for them first to ascertain what right the Trustees of the Leper Hospital had to appropriate the funds to the support of any other institution. He (Alderman A.) was one of a committee appointed some years ago to investigate the affairs of the Hospital, which they had taken a great deal of pains to do accurately, by the examination of a vast number of witnesses, &c. He considered the entire power was vested in the Master, and he thought that they had no right whatever to lay out the funds in any other way than that pointed out by the decree of the Chancellor. The Master is endowed with full power to act in everything according to the best of his opinion for the benefit of the estate, and if they were not satisfied with his conduct they could dismiss him, under such circumstances he therefore did not think they should interfere in the matter.

Alderman Harris would make one further observation on the subject; the Trustees might possibly go astray by interfering in this matter; the disposal of all the revenues of that Hospital was, he conceived vested in the Master. There was an inquiry, a short time since instituted against the Trustees by the commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and the line of defence adopted on that occasion was by throwing the entire responsibility on the Master. The decree of the Chancellor would show that that mode was approved of. They could remove the Master in a moment if he does not please them; appoint him to day and dismiss him to morrow. He is liable to be called on at any time to give an account of all the money he receives and disburses; he (Alderman Harris) thought they would be breaking new ground to order any sum to be paid, they would most assuredly be called on again concerning the bequests if they did so. There might be a suggestion made to the master on the subject, but he would not have a single line on their books ordering the payment of any money.

Mr. Sheriff Elliott spoke at some length in reply to Alderman Harris, and in the course of his observations stated that it was a duty they owed not only themselves but the body that would succeed them to have this question fairly set at rest; it was a most important one, and he thought the present the most favourable opportunity for going into it. There was no one farther from wishing to trench on the privileges or right of individuals than he was, but at the same time he wished the master to shew his right; he might do so either by prescription, by precedent, or otherwise. He thought the power was too great to be centered in one individual to enable him to arrest any step that might be taken by the body of the Trustees. It was matter of notoriety that there was no estate, no matter how well circumstanced, without some paupers; have we not the resident proprietors in the neighbourhood of the Gaultier Dispensary contributing to the support of it? The rents of the Leper Hospital estate might therefore as well be sent to an absentee landlord who would never spend a penny in the country. The doors of the Gaultier Dispensary should be closed against the tenant of that estate which refuses its support, Mr. Elliott concluded by moving that an annual donation of £3 be paid out of the funds of the Hospital, towards the support of the Gaultier Dispensary.

The Mayor here read an extract taken from the Registry by which it appeared 45 persons had been visited within a very short period, and some had received both medicine and attendance whose names were not entered in the books, all tenants of the Hospital estate.

After a long discussion on Mr. Elliott's motion, Mr. Denny proposed an amendment which was seconded by Alderman Hobson—"That the master of the Leper Hospital be requested to give an annual donation of £3 towards the support of the Gaultier Dispensary, if not contrary to the principle of that establishment."

This not meeting the views of the majority of the council, Doctor Mackesy proposed and Alderman Ardagh secouded another amendment, which, on being put from the chair, was carried by a majority of 2. The following gentlemen voted for Doctor Mackesy's amendment:—Aldermen Milward, Harris, Rogers, Ardagh and Reynett; Edward Roberts, A. R. Pope, and J. Denis, Esqrs., Doctors Briscoe and Burkitt.

A proposal was read from Mr. Keilly to flag the pathway opposite his concerns and pay one half the expense, provided the corporation paid the other. The proposition was acceded to.

Alderman Harris proposed, and Ald. Ardagh seconded—That a sum of £150 be paid towards the flagging of the south side of King street, and that the following be appointed a committee for seeing that the work be properly carried on:—Doctor Poole, Henry Denny, Thomas R. Cherry, and Albert White Esqrs.

After some further business of an ordinary nature the Council broke up.

CASTLETOWN RACES.

On Thursday the sports at Castletown came off in splendid style, the Park was thronged with fashionables; "a buggy, gig, and dog cart, curricle and tandem," were in full requisition, and the ground was thronged, not only by the aristocratic lovers of the sod, but also by countless thousands of others from the counties of Cork, Limerick, Wexford, Tipperary, Waterford, &c. &c.

The first race was for Sir Richard Cox's cup, 5 horses started; Mr. Power's horse was rode by himself; the Marquis of Waterford's horse was rode by Mr. Jephson, Mr. Eyre, from Nenagh, who rode his own horse, "Jolly Tar," came in first. The second race was ably contested by Mr. Eyre's "Jolly Tar" and Mr. Power's horse, rode by his own man—Mr. Eyre winning both heats.

There were two more races during the day by farmers horses; a Mr. Cleary, riding his own horse, distanced them all. A good deal of sport was expected on Friday (yesterday) the particulars of which shall appear in our next.

The Youghal Harbour Bill has been abandoned, thanks to the exertions of Sir Richard Musgrave, but for whose indefatigable perseverance it would now be saddled on the county with all the stringency which the law could impart. This bill, in fact, should have been styled a bill to improve private property at the expense of the County of Waterford farmers, who have sufficient toll to pay passing the bridge and ferry.

There are at present over 1600 paupers in the Cork work house.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday the weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Waterford Union was held, when a more than ordinary number of both the rural and city guardians were in attendance. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Assistant Commissioner Muggeridge; Sir Benjamin Morris, chairman; William Christmas, William Morris, Maurice Ronayne, ——Hayden, John Power O'Shea, Samuel King, Peter Strange, John Hackett, Thomas Ryan, Richard Walsh, Michael Barron, Stephen Gamble, James Ryan, ——Henneberry, Patrick Power, Richard Asper, Henry Ridgeway, John Waters Maher, John Power, Sylvester Phelan, William Aylward, John Bogan, Robert Curtis, John Barden, and Owen Carroll.

The principal topic of discussion was the resolution which had been passed by the Board on the 20th of April, that the inmates of the various charitable institutions in the city, which were received into the Workhouse, be charged to the general account. A very warm discussion on the subject took place, several motions were made and withdrawn; but finally, however, at the suggestion of Mr. Muggeride, who stated that the only case in point equal to this was that of the Clonmel union, where they acted on this principle; that the several paupers received from charitable institutions should be charged to the respective parishes to which they belonged at the time of their being admitted into such institution, and if that cannot be ascertained, then they are charged to the general account; therefore, acting on this principle, he (Mr. M.) would advise that a resolution be passed to a similar effect for the Waterford Union. Accordingly it was passed unanimously; on the motion of Mr. Hackett, seconded by Mr. Barron—That the resolution of the 20th April be rescinded, and that the several paupers admitted since the opening of the Workhouse from the various charitable institutions of this city, be charged to the respective parishes or wards to which they belonged at the time of their admission into such institution, and where that cannot be satisfactorily ascertained they may be charged to the general account.

THE FUNDS—London.

City, Tuesday, Twelve o'Clock.—The funds opened this morning steadily, with an improving appearance, caused by the determination evinced last night in the House of Lords vigorously to oppose the intended alteration in the corn laws. But the market has since become heavy, owing to some large sales, as it is supposed, for election purposes.

Half past One.—The Money Market has again slightly improved. Consols for Money are now 89⅞, and for the Account 90; New Three and a Half per Cents., after having been 97⅛, are now 97. Exchequer bills are lower, and have fallen to 8 to 10 pm.; Bank Stock has still further declined, the price at present being 165½ 166. The Foreign Market is heavy. Belgian Bonds are 101; Colombian, 22⅛; Mexican, 28⅞ 29⅛; Russian, 113½; Spanish, 23¼; and Dutch, 99⅜. Money has been rather extraordinarily scarce within the last two or three days. As much as 5 per cent. has been currently given for loans on Exchequer Bills and other approved securities.

Four o'Clock.—Consols for the Account closed at 89⅞. Portuguese New Bonds, 34¼. Spanish, 23⅜.—*Standard.*

AMERICA—ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The mail steamer reached Liverpool on Sunday evening in less than 15 days from Boston. She brings no news of the unfortunate President steamer, the account of whose non arrival in Europe had produced a great sensation at Halifax.

The new President, Mr. Tyler, appeared to have given general satisfaction.

No mention is made of Colonel M'Leod in the papers brought by the Acadia. The further proceedings in his case, it way understood, from previous arrivals, had been postponed until Autumn.

Business had remained without change since the departure of the British Queen.

From Canada we learn that Lord Sydenham, the Governor General, had been alarmingly ill with gout, which had exhibited symptoms of reaching the heart.

RATE OF POSTAGE.

We believe we will hereafter be found correct in stating, that the present rate of postage is likely to be increased to a uniform rate of *Two Pence.* The penny postage, as a matter of finance, has certainly failed, owing, not to any miscalculations of its produce, but from the increased expenses incurred in management.—*Southern Reporter.*

Notice.—The Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford, are respectfully informed that Messrs. Brocksopp, How, and Company, of London, *Sole Importers of the Genuine Howqua's Mixture and Mowqua's small leaf Gunpowder Teas,* have duly appointed H. White, 134, Parade, Waterford, their agent in that district for the sale of the above celebrated Teas, which are so highly recommended for their peculiar briskness and strength, with a delicious aromatic fragrance, such as none but the finest descriptions of Teas grown in China are known to possess, and are the best, the cheapest, and of the most agreeable flavor of any Teas imported into this country; the Importers having just received a very large consignment direct from the well known Hong Merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, under such favourable circumstances, in consequence of the Peace with China, as enable them to make a material reduction in the price. Caution.—These Teas can only be had genuine in the original Chinese Catty, Half Catty, and Quarter Catty Packages, and are sold by H. White, 134, Parade, Waterford, at the same price at which they are sold in London, and to prevent fraud or adulteration, are secured with the seals of Howqua and Mowqua, Merchants of Canton.—N.B. A Chinese Catty contains nealy 22 ounces English weight. Connoisseurs in Tea have now an opportunity of gratifying their palates with these delicious Teas in the highest perfection, a fresh supply having arrived at the Agent for this district.—*See Advertisement.*

Roger F. Sweetman and John Sparrow, Esqrs., are elected Harbour Commissioners in the room of Daniel Carigan and Joseph Strangman Richardson, Esqrs., resigned.

Lord John Russell, as Colonial Minister, has requested of the Archbishop of Canterbury to nominate fit persons for the new colonial bishoprics, and his Grace has undertaken to do so.—*Standard*

The attendance at the fair of Taghmon on Monday last both of persons and stock was very small and business dull, in consequence of Ross fair being on same day. Milch cows brought from £10 10s to £12; the few stores offering looked very bad, and in most cases remained with their old owners, 50s were refused for a few good wethers; hoggets brought from 25s to 30s; and a lot of dry ewes went off at 35s; fat pigs were on the look up, and brought from 43s to 46s; but no demand for stores. No horses offering.

On Saturday the Wexford Horticultural Society held their spring exhibition in the assembly rooms; the attendance was good, and the various specimens for competition were of the first order.

There are at present two hundred & seventy seven prisoners confined in Clonmel Jail.

A number of tenants on the estate of the late Valentine Maher, Esq, were dispossessed by the under sheriff of Tipperary during the last few days.

Ministers have lost five seats in the commons within the last five months, viz., Carlow, Walsall, Canterbury, Monmouthshire, and Nottingham.

The Limerick workhouse is supplied with milk, potatoes, &c., at one fourth less than the ordinary market price.

The fear of a general election, and the political agitation which may be expected to result from it, has caused a decided flatness at the stock market,—*Globe.*

Lord Worsley, one of the members for the county of Lincoln, is understood to have withdrawn his support from ministers in consequence of their determination to attempt a repeal of the present corn laws.—*Standard.*

Dr. Short, the rector of Bloomsbury, has been generally mentioned as likely to obtain the see of Sodor and Man, from which Dr. Pepys is to be translated to that of Worcester.—*Globe.*

We have to record the death of the Venerable Archdeacon of Cambridge, which took place on Saturday morning, at his residence at Twickenham.—*Morning Post.*

Mr. R. Gordon, M. P. for Windsor, has resigned his office of financial secretary of her Majesty's Treasury.—*Globe.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Curry and Co.

Though we have but little of politics and less of poetry in the *University* for May, the want is amply repaid by the variety and vernal freshness of the other papers before us. "Belgium" is an able review of Mr. Emerson Tennent's late work, and ample justice is done to the truly excellent production of the honourable member for Belfast; the statistical, and other information respecting a country so highly interesting to the statesman and political economist, a country "at present in a state of transition from one mode of political being to another"—is given at some length, and commented on with much acumen. This is by no means a dry paper as might at first be imagined, it is interspersed and enlivened with anecdote of much interest. Next follows "A Leaf from the fortunes of Mordaunt Mervale;" after which we have "An Apology for Harmony" which we are confident will be read with delight by all who have a *soul* for Harmony; let none others take it up, it is not for them. We do not think that Carleton has done his powers justice in the "Misfortunes of Barney Branagan;" there are, certainly, passages throughout of deep and impassioned feeling and of exquisite humour, but there are here and there scenes so highly over-wrought that the impressions otherwise received are considerably marred. "Dramatic Doings" is just what we expected it would prove—most entertaining—and leaves us anxious for an interview with the poor author who is now placed in "durance vile." "Charles O'Malley," this month, surpasses himself; we think this portion of the "Irish Dragoon" the best we have yet seen. "Our Portrait Gallery" for May is, we may truly say, "enriched" by an excellent etching, with a corresponding memoir, of "an upright and high-minded country gentleman; a steady and consistent Protestant politician; an elegant and accomplished scholar; and, what is better than all, a sincere and exemplary Christian," Lieutenant Colonel William Blacker; one of the original members of the Orange Institution when it was formed on the field of the Diamond for mutual protection and support, and who, through evil report and good report, when that venerated association was encouraged and fostered by government, and when it was discountenanced and suppressed, remained true to its constituted and constitutional principles. A review of the life and writings of Dean Graves, late Dean of Ardagh, enters fully into the spirit of the subject. The concluding paper, "The Irish Archæological Society" is written *con amore.* Having thus briefly summed up the contents of the *Dublin University* for the present month, we feel happy in assuring our readers that nothing could be better suited for the "merry month of May."

Emigration.—We regret to state that the Recovery, with passengers for British America, sent out by Messrs. Delany and Anderson, of this town, has been driven ashore close to Lissadell. Nothing can equal the distressed state of the passengers. The vessel is now in so shattered a state as to be unable to complete her voyage. Opinions differ as to whether the merchants are legally bound to return the passengers' money, or provide a passage in another vessel, but whatever they may be in law we believe they are in equity, and trust that the poor passengers will meet with just commisseration. Sir R Gore Booth, with his characteristic humanity gave them shelter, and had an ox killed for their use. This is but one of the many instances in which this respected gentleman has relieved the distress of all those within his observation.—*Sligo Journal.*

The following officers retired from the army last week:—Captain Gardnor, 2d Life Guards; Captain Winman, Lieuts. Caufield, Blakeway, and Browne, and Coronet Brooks, 14th Light Dragoons; Captain Stewart, 1st foot; Major Manners 37th foot

Fifteen vessels, with 2500 passengers, left Limerick for North America this season.

On Monday the Rev. Dr. M'Kay, L.L.D. M.R.I.A., was elected Head Master of Drogheda school, endowed by Erasmus Smyth, Esq., by a considerable majority. There was a very numerous attendance of the board, and considerable difficulty in deciding, because of the strong literary claims of each of the respective candidates, about 20 in number.

A rumor has reached Dublin that Mr. Robert Steuart has resigned his Lordship of the Treasury, in consequence of the factious step of Lord John Russell on the subject of the Corn Laws. The prevailing opinion at the west end is, that Mr. Steuart's example will be imitated by others.

The 12th Lancers, 84th and 99th regiment discharged upwards of 100 old men last week.

Brevet Major Henry Wood has obtained the majority without purchase in the 37th, vice Manners, who retired upon full pay: Lieut. Thomas Edmond Le Blanc has obtained the company, vice Wood; and Ensign W. G. M. Clibborn the Lieutenancy, vice Le Blanc.

We were yesterday shown in the establishment of Todd and Co., in Patrick-street, a pretty article of dress said to be of Irish manufacture, intended as a present to the Princess Royal. The article is called an Epaulette Pelerine, and is original in shape, the design of Mr. Baker of that establishment, under whose direction it has been made. Its materials are composed of light blue and white satin, blonde, and ribbon, and several shamrocks are tastefully worked on it. A small box of Irish manufacture, prettily ornamented with gilt roses, thistles, and shamrocks, is to enclose the present.—*Cork Constitution.*

F. W. Vanderkyste, Esq., Collector of Customs at the port of Limerick is promoted to Plymouth, and it is understood will be succeeded by Mr. Hastings, from Shoreham.

Subscriptions have been entered into for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an amateur band at Carrick-on Suir, to be placed under the controul of a managing committee, such committee to consist of all annual contributors of one pound and upwards towards the fund.

From a return recently moved for by Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., it appears that the payments into the Exchequer of British revenue from 1800 to 1841 amounted in that period to £1,956,049,661, and that the payments into the Exchequer of Irish revenue, during the same period, amounted to £150,189,340.

The *Observer* states that a fixed duty on corn will be proposed, and that the proposition of Lord John Russell will be an impost of 7s 6d per quarter.

The bill for amending the act for establishing a railroad from Dublin to Kilkenny, has been read a first time in the House of Commons.

The annual public meeting of the Kilkenny Protestant Orphan Society will be held on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

The spring exhibition of the Kilkenny Horticultural Society was held on Thursday, 29th of April, in the Museum, which place had been granted for the occasion by the Marchioness of Ormonde, one of its praiseworthy patronesses. From the magnificent collection of birds, and great variety of animals, minerals, &c., with the tastefully arranged stages of splendid exotics, and other plant productions, it presented altogether a scene rarely to be surpassed. The supply of culinary vegetables, especially those from the cottagers and market gardeners, were replete in variety and of superior excellence; the attendance was numerous and chiefly of high distinction. A select band attended.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

At the weekly meeting of the Kilkenny Board of Trade on Monday the secretary read a list of persons to whom he had sent addresses, respecting the present movement on the subject of Irish manufacture, amongst whom were 100 Roman Catholic clergymen, not one of them, with the exception of the Rev. John Quinn, parish priest of Kilmacow, even sent a reply.

It is rumoured in well informed circles that Mr. Henry Grattan, the patriotic member for Meath, intends moving for leave to bring in a bill to exclude English manufactures from Ireland, and to prevent the exportation of Irish provisions of all kinds, until the Legislature shall grant the parliamentary franchise to every gooseberry bush in Lawlor's extensive gardens, Coldblow lane.—*D. E. Packet.*

1

TO BE SET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

And immediate Possession given,

THE Beautifully situated Cottage of GREENE HILL, with Lawn, Gardens, and excellent Out Offices. This Cottage commands a fine view of the Harbour, Duncannon Fort, and the Coast of Wexford, and is very convenient for Sea Bathing.

Application to be made to Mr. Delandre, 33 Peter Street.

Waterford, May 7, 1841.

2

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

The Extensive Concerns at the WATERSIDE,

Lately occupied by Mrs. Williams.

THIS Concern is admirably situated for any Business requiring much room; it has the advantage of Water Carriage, and Water on the Premises.

Apply to

WILLIAM BELL,
95, Manor Street.

Several Hundred Dozen of TILES, and a quantity of OLD TIMBER to be Sold. Apply as above.

3

TO BE LET,

A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND with Two Fronts, (one in Beresford-street, 169 Feet long; the other in Colebeck-street. 116 feet.) It will be let either in the whole or in divisions as may best suit the Tenant. It is well walled in and in the best situation for Building in the City; there is a new building in front adjoining, on which a good sum has been expended, which the Tenant can have, if required, at a moderate valuation.

Application at Grant's Coach Factory.

May 8, 1841.

4

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

PATRICK FANNING

TAKES leave to intimate to his numerous Friends and Customers, the Clergy, Gentry, and the public generally that he has just returned from his yearly visit to London, where he has procured the newest Spring and Summer Fashions from the first Houses in that Metropolis.

The Tailoring Business in all its branches carried on as usual, and in Style, Finish, Expedition, and Moderation of Price such as to ensure perfect satisfaction and a continuation of that support and confidence with which his Establishment has been so long favoured.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

No. 27, Lady Lane, May 7, 1841.

WATERFORD UNION.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS of the Poor of the abovemention Union are desirous of CONTRACTING for the supply of the following articles:—

1000 Yards of LINEN for Sheeting.
500 Yards of TICKEN.
1200 Yards of LINEN for Shirts and Shifts.
50 Yards of CANVAS.
500 Yards of TWILLED COTTON.
300 Yards of LINSEY WOLSEY.

Patterns and quality of which may be seen at the Workhouse. Tenders to be sent to the Clerk of the Guardians on or before the 12th instant.

By order,
JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk of the Union.

Waterford, May 8.

IMPROVED WATER CLOSETS AND FORCING PUMPS—WATER WORKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

5

JOHN BLAKE, Plumber,

17, MALL, WATERFORD,

HAS just received from LONDON, per the "Royal Eagle," a large assortment of the
Newest Patent Water Closet and Force Pumps.
Wash-Hand Basins with Brass Valves.
Brass and Lead Stench Traps.
Brass Elbows with several joints.
Garden Engineys and Sringes.
Table Washers and Cocks of every description.
Ball Valves and Copper Balls do.
Union and Coupling Joints do.
Patent Lead Pipes, &c &c.

Also a large quantity of Mosselman's Sheet Zinc, which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms; Zinc Shutes, Trunk, and Hopperheads, &c.; Perforated Sheet Zinc, fit for Window Blinds and Meat Safes; Vapor, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, made upon the most improved principles.

J. B. executes the principal part of the work himself.

N.B.—The trade will find an advantage in dealing with him, as all the articles are of the very best and newest description, and purchased for Cash.

VALUABLE FURNITURE, GLASS, PLATE, CHINA, PAINTINGS, MANGLE, SHOWER BATH, &c.

6

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, MAY 13,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

And to continue until all is disposed of,

THE FURNITURE of the House in Lady Lane, by direction of the Executors of the late John Cower, Esq., including Dining Tables, Card Tables, Breakfast and Oval do; Bureau Sideboard; Parlour Chairs, Green Moreen Curtains, with Poles, &c.; Hall Chairs, Globe, Stair Case Lamps, and Blinds; an Eight Day Clock; Drawing Room Curtains in Rose Coloured Moreen, tastefully hung, for three windows; Sofas and Ottoman; Indian and other Cabinets; Drawing Room Chairs; Loo Table, Sofa Table, Window Seats, Carpets, Fenders and Fire Furniture.

Bedroom Furniture of every description, with Mahogany 4 Post and other Bedsteads; several prime Feather Beds with Bedding; Mahogany Wardrobes and Presses; Dressing Tables, Stands, Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Carpeting, &c.

A very fine China Dinner Service; a large quantity of Cut and Plain Glass; about 40 Dozen of Bottles, some Wines, &c.

Some Valuable Paintings and a fine Collection of Framed Prints, of which Catalogues will be ready previous to Sale. Large Maps of Ireland, a variety of Office Fixtures, Bookcases with Glazed Doors, Desks, Alphabets, Presses, Counters, Large Bottle Drainer, Green house Plants, Kitchen Furniture, a very excellent Mangle, Shower Bath, &c.

And at Three o'Clock, First day of Sale, the Interest in the House and Concerns, of which particulars may be had of

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, May 6th, 1841.

A Radical M P. for a borough in a midland county has just compromised with his creditors for seven shillings in the pound. The loss of time in attending his parliamentary duties is stated to be the cause of his insolvency. Men who could not spare the time should stay at home.—*Times.*

Lord Cardigan.—Since writing what appears elsewhere on the subject of Lord Cardigan, we have heard, and we consider the report as authentic, that the Secretary at War has so far overcome the scruples of the authorities of the horse guards, in regard to his lordship, that they have reluctantly decided that he must take the earliest convenient opportunity of selling out. Mr. Macauley is said to have convinced Lord Hill that any further protection of his Lordship by the military administration of the country cannot fail of being productive of the worst consequences to the discipline and well being of the army; and that unless his lordship, at length, consents to the step, which circumstances have so long rendered necessary, a change in the management of the affairs of the army will inevitably be called for, in a tone so imperative as to make further resistance to public opinion dangerous, if not impossible. The noble Earl has consequently received notice to quit; but is to be allowed the grace of having himself originated his retirement. The Sunday flogging affair has proved the last drop to the full cup of official endurance.—*U. S. Gazette.*

We learn that the Earl of Cardigan is up to be balloted for at the Senior United Service Club on Tuesday next. We are well informed as to the influence set forth in motion to procure the admission of this unfortunate person; but for the present we abstain from more pointedly alluding to him.—*Government Print.*

7

OUT PORT OF WATERFORD.

AN Account of the Income and Expenditure for the Port of Waterford, under the Management of the Corporation for RELIEF of SEAMEN, &c., in the Merchant Service, pursuant to 20 Geo. 2d, cap. 38, and 4th and 5th Wm. 4th, cap. 52, for the Year 1840.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Duties from Vessels belonging to the Port..	£418	17	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Pensions	£142	5	0
Temporary Relief	26	4	0
Expenses of Management	41	8	3
	£209	17	3

WM. WATSON,
Secretary.

London, 14th April, 1841.

WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE GOVERNORS and DIRECTORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM are ready to receive Sealed Proposals for supplying that Institution with BEEF, MUTTON, OX HEADS, BREAD, Sweet and Sour MILK, OATMEAL, SOAP and CANDLES, and STRAW, for ONE YEAR, and also for Half a Year, whichever period the Governors may prefer, commencing 7th JULY, 1841.—Proposals for Sweet and Sour Milk to be given in separate. Bread to be in Loaves of One Pound each. At least Six Ox Heads will be required each week.

Also, estimates for keeping in repair for ONE YEAR, PLUMBERS' WORK, viz.:—PUMPS, COCKS, and SPOUTS.

Also, PAINTING such parts of the Asylum as may be pointed out on application at the Asylum.

Proposals to be left at the Institution on or before the FIFTH day of JUNE, specifying on the back the nature of the Tender.

Waterford, May 6, 1841.

8

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF

HOWQUA'S & MOWQUA'S CELEBRATED TEAS,

In consequence of peace with the Emperor of China.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE
OF 40 RARE BLACK TEAS,
AND
MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER,
IN CHINESE CATTY
HALF AND QUARTER PACKAGES.

BROCKSOPP, HOW, & CO., while gratefully acknowledging the distinguished and extensive patronage which has been accorded to these delicious TEAS, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that they have just received a very large consignment direct from the well known Hong Merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, under such favourable circumstances as enable them to make a material reduction in the price.

These delicious Teas have been so long before the Public, are so well known for their superior strength and flavour over all others, and are so thoroughly established, that to describe their qualities or enlarge on their merits is perfectly superfluous; suffice it to say, that connoisseurs in Tea drink no other sorts.

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

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

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

Howqua's Mixture, consisting of a variety of the finest Black Teas, and Mowqua's Small-leaf Gunpowder, the finest Green Tea grown, in Chinese Catty Package, containing one lb and a third of a lb net.

Howqua's Mixture, 6s per lb. | Mowqua's Gunpowder, 8s 7½d per lb.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE (Black)

	s.	d.
Quarter Catty,	2s	1d
Half Catty	4s	2d
Whole Catty,	8s	0d

MOWQUA'S GUNPOWDER (Green.)

	s.	d.
Quarter Catty	2s	10½d
Half Catty	5s	2d
Whole Catty	11s	6d

Being the same price at which they are sold in London.

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

The Importers, Brocksopp, How & Company, 233 & 234 High Street, London, have appointed the following Agents for the sale of the above Teas:

AGENTS BY APPOINTMENT.

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

PROVINCIAL AGENTS:
Antrim—Henry Miliken.
Armagh—E. Davidson, Abbey st.
Athlone—
Barnalstown—C. Scott, Confectioner; C. Smith.
Ballina—G. I. Irvin, tea dealer.
Ballyshannon—Misses E. and A. Hamilton.
Ballymena—George Black, book seller.
Ballymoney—John Anderson.
Banbridge—F. O'Flaherty, tea dealer.
Bandon—
Bantry—
Boyle—
Bushmills—Mrs. Dunlop, haberdasher.
Belfast—J. Henderson, Bookseller, 21, Castle Place; and J. Lamont, Toy Warehouse, 78, High street.
Carlow—W. Malcomson, Dublin Street.
Cashel—Mary Ryan, Tea Dealer.
Castlebar—
Castlerea—A. Fenny, tea dealer.
Castlewellan—M. M'Knight, confectioner.
Cootehill, Cavan county—J. Dunn, Tea dealer.
Clonmel—J. Casey, Tea Dealer, 9 Bagwell st.
Cork—
Coleraine—D. Cowan, Stationer.
Downpatrick—D. Paterson, Tea Dealer, Irish street.
Drogheda—Mrs. M'Donough, tea dealer.
Dungannon—
Dundalk—Robt. Godby, tea dealer.
Ennis—P. Gilson, woollen draper.
Enniscorthy—
Enniskillen—H. Beven, Stationer
Fermoy—
Foxford—
Galway—
Garva—
Irvinestown—Sam. Douglas, post office.
Kildare—
Kilkenny—B. Stephens, Moderator Office.
Killala—
Killarney—
Kinsale—
Larne—R. M'Alister, grocer, &c.
Limerick—J. Corbett, tea dealer, 38, Patrick street.
Lismore—
Londonderry—J. Casey, tea dealer, Ship Quay.
Lisburn—J. Ward, tea dealer, 8 Market square.
Loughrea—Miss O'Brien, stationer, Main street.
Mallow—
Maryborough—
Mitchelstown—J. O'Kelly, Tea Dealer.
Monaghan—
Moneymore—J. Scott, grocer, &c.
Mullingar—
Nenagh—T. T. Abbott, tea dealer, Castle street.
New Ross—
Newry—
Philipstown—
Portadown—James O'Hanlan, grocer, &c.
Portarlington—J. Champ, Tea Dealer.
Roscrea—Stephen Wall, tea dealer.
Roscommon—
Sligo—
Strabane—J. Thompson.
Templemore—J. Connolly
Thomastown—Walter Bishop, tea dealer.
Thurles—Thos. Burke, tea dealer.
Tipperary—
Tralee—J. Huggard, Tea Dealer, Mall.
Tuam—M. Beatty, stationer, and tea dealer, High street.
Waterford—H. White, 134, Parade
Wexford—J. Greene, Independent Office.
Youghal—

Messrs. Brocksopp How and Company beg to state, that the Genuine Howqua's Mixture, and Mowqua's Small-leaf Gunpowder, can be only had from Agents who are specially appointed for the Sale of these much esteemed Teas, and respectfully refer the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Ireland, to the above List of their Agents.

The numerous applications from all parts of the Country, which have reached the Importers of the celebrated Howqua's Mixture and Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder, have induced them to comply with the desire in which so large a portion of the Public have participated, and of which the object is the introduction of a Tea at a lower price, but bearing a strictly relative character in quality to the above highly esteemed Teas, Messrs. Brocksopp, How, & Co. have therefore selected from their extensive stock such Teas as will give general satisfaction, not only in consequence of the moderate price at which they are offered, but from their fine flavour, superior quality, and the guarantee which the Public will have of their being secure from adulteration.

They have just forwarded to their Agent at WATERFORD, a supply which they can confidently recommend.

SUPERIOR PACKAGE TEAS.

BLACK TEAS.

	s.	d.
Strong Congou	5	0
Good strong ditto, Pekoe flavour (particularly recommended for general use,) usually sold at 6s	5	6
Fine Souchong, very serviceable	6	0
Finest do., delicate flavour, a great treat for connoisseurs in Tea	7	0
Coffees.—Fine Jamaica Coffee	2	0

GREEN TEAS.

	s.	d.
Twankay	5	0
Good Twankay, strong and fine flavour, usually sold at 6s	5	6
Good strong Hyson, usually sold at 7s	6	0
Fine Hyson, delicate flavour	7	0
Fine Java (equal to Mocha)	2	6

Being the same price at which they are sold in London.

Agents wanted for the above Towns, apply to the Importers, 233 & 234, High Street, London.

Agent for WATERFORD,
H. WHITE, 134, Parade.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, May 8.

The supplies of grain at market this week have been very poor. The flour trade is particularly dull; prices are rather inclined to fall. Bacon and scalded pigs are same as last day's quotations.

Wheat, millers new	32s 0d to 35s 6d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 33s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto shipping	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Oats, black, new	12s 3d to 12s 9d
Ditto, white, new	11s 6d to 12s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£12 0d to £13 0d
Flour fine, per sack (old)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
New do. do.	46s 0d to 47s 0d
Seconds do. do.	39s 0d to 43s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s d to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	24s d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Scalded ditto	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Heads, ditto	27s 0d to 33s 0d
Offal, ditto	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	48s 0d to 49s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	13s 0 to 17s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Cardiff ditto ditto	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Hay, per ton,	60s 0d to 65s 0d
Straw, per ton,	63s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 1d to 6s 6d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	00s 3d to 0s 4½d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 6d to 0s 8d
Beef, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 9d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 7d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Wednesday	68	100 0	to 110 0
Thursday,	245	100 0	to 110 0
Yesterday,	28	100 0	to 110 0

Kilkenny, May 4.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	38 0	00 0	Wheat	32 0	35 3
Inferior	34 0	00 0	Do. inferior	28 0	31 0
Thirds	24 0	00 0			

Wexford, May 4.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	100 0	00 0	Beans	21 6	22 6
Wheat	33 0	37 0	Oatmeal	13 0	00 0
Barley	13 0	15 0	Pork, per cwt.	40 6	45 6
Oats	11 6	12 0			

Clonmel, May 4.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	96 0	100 0	Barley	13 0	00 0
Oatmeal	13 0	00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 2	1 3
Pigs' Heads	28 0	30 0	Oats, per do.	0 10	0 10½

Dublin Corn Exchange—May 4.

White wheat	33s 6d to 37s 0d	Oats	12s 0d to 14s 6d
Miller's red	32s 0d to 35s 0d	Oatmeal	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Inferior	28s 0d to 31s 0d	2d Flour	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 16s 6d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	14s 0d to 15s 0d		

Liverpool Corn Exchange—May 4, 1841.

Excepting a moderate supply of wheat coastwise and from abroad, with 2996 barrels of New Orleans flour, we have very scanty arrivals to notice here from any quarter since this day se'nnight, the receipts of Irish produce having considerably abated.

The proposed Parliamentary revision of the corn laws, upon which, the opinions of all parties are extremely conflicting, cannot fail, however the result may prove, to keep the corn trade in a state of great uncertainty so long as this important question remains unsettled. Its immediate tendency is to produce depression in the value of free wheats, and accordingly, at this day's market, holders were disposed to sell the general runs of British and foreign 2d to 3d, and in some instances 4d per 70lb. below the rates of Tuesday last, at which reduction a moderate extent of business was done. Duty paid flour was dull of sale, and 6d per barrel cheaper, but sack flour though very unsaleable was nominally unaltered in value. During the past week and today, about 7000 barrels of flour in bond have changed hands, principally on speculation; including New Orleans at 20s, Philadelphia at 22, and a few small parcels of western canal taken for export, at 23s per barrel.

The season being now over, malting barley is without demand, and grinding sorts difficult of sale at former prices. Malt in some request on the terms last noted. Beans and pease extremely dull.

The value of oats is fully supported, but having become very scarce, little business is practicable in them at present. Oatmeal in better request, approved marks of new obtaining 27s to 27s 6d per 240lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

4th—H.M. Packet Adder, at 11 a.m.—William and Henry, Butler, Llanelly, culm—Magnet, Bevan, Youghal, ballast for Neath.

5th—Lady Mary, Price, Bangor, slates for London—John and Mary, Jones, Newport, coals for Cork—H.M. Packet Advice, at noon—Nora Creina, (steamer,) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Eugene, Scroder, Straulsend, wheat—William Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Queen Victoria, Pavey, Newport, coals.

6th—H.M. Packet Jasper, at noon—Tyne, Chapman, Swansea, culm—Alexander, Nicholls, Liverpool, g.c., for Constantinople.

SAILED.

4th—Osprey, (steamer,) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

5th—H.M. Packet Adder at half past 7, a.m.

6th—H.M. Packet Advice at a quarter past 7, a.m.—Magnet, Bevan, Neath, ballast, from Youghal—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, ditto, from Ross—Margaret, King Porthcawl, g.c.—Mary Hardy, Templeton, Dublin, flour, from Cork.

7th—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet Jasper at 7, a.m.—Wm. Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.

Wind—S.W. to S.S.W. & S.E.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Report of the County and County of the City of Waterford for the month of March, 1841.

In Hospital 1st March	31	Dismissed cured	55
		Died	4
Admitted in March,	58	Remaining 1st April,	30
Total	89	Total	89

The fever does not deviate from its ordinary character.

Two of the deaths may be considered as irregular cases. One man (a destitute stranger) died on the third day after I entered on duty, of organic disease of the heart and lungs, another man was admitted with little or no fever, was attacked with apoplexy and died in less than 18 hours from the seizure.

P. SHEEHAN, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Chairman.

Mr. Peter Monsell, ordnance storekeeper at Haulbowline, Cork, is promoted to an important situation under the ordnance at Montreal, and Mr. Green is ordered from Haulbowline to England.

There was a large meeting of the cess payers of Shilmalier, West, held at Taghmon, on Monday last. The object of the meeting was to adopt means to check the growing enormities of this public impost. This half year the county cess exceeds twenty three thousand pounds.

The Wexford May Fair held in this town was numerously attended by country persons, yet the show of stock was by no means large, and the business transacted rather limited. There were some very fine horned cattle which brought large prices, and milch cows were freely disposed of at prices varying from £8 to £14 10s. The show of sheep was pretty large, but of fat ones inconsiderable. Ewes and lambs, 25s to 35s, and good lambs, 15s to 18s or 20s each. In pigs there was a fair business at prices said to vary from 35s to 42s per cwt, and small ones and forward stores were anxiously sought after at smart prices. There were no horses. There were a large number of pieces of flannels and hempen strainering disposed of at from 10d to 12d for Flannel and 6d for the latter, per yard. Although the concourse of people through the town was large, the utmost order and propriety marked their conduct throughout the day.—*Wexford Conservative.*

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday the weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Waterford Union was held, when a more than ordinary number of both the rural and city guardians were in attendance. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Assistant Commissioner Muggeridge; Sir Benjamin Morris, chairman; William Christmas, William Morris, Maurice Ronayne, ——Hayden, John Power O'Shea, Samuel King, Peter Strange, John Hackett, Thomas Ryan, Richard Walsh, Michael Barron, Stephen Gamble, James Ryan, ——Henneberry, Patrick Power, Richard Asper, Henry Ridgeway, John Waters Maher, John Power, Sylvester Phelan, William Aylward, John Bogan, Robert Curtis, John Barden, and Owen Carroll.

The principal topic of discussion was the resolution which had been passed by the Board on the 20th of April, that the inmates of the various charitable institutions in the city, which were received into the Workhouse, be charged to the general account. A very warm discussion on the subject took place, several motions were made and withdrawn; but finally, however, at the suggestion of Mr. Muggeride, who stated that the only case in point equal to this was that of the Clonmel union, where they acted on this principle; that the several paupers received from charitable institutions should be charged to the respective parishes to which they belonged at the time of their being admitted into such institution, and if that cannot be ascertained, then they are charged to the general account; therefore, acting on this principle, he (Mr. M.) would advise that a resolution be passed to a similar effect for the Waterford Union. Accordingly it was passed unanimously; on the motion of Mr. Hackett, seconded by Mr. Barron—That the resolution of the 20th April be rescinded, and that the several paupers admitted since the opening of the Workhouse from the various charitable institutions of this city, be charged to the respective parishes or wards to which they belonged at the time of their admission into such institution, and where that cannot be satisfactorily ascertained they may be charged to the general account.

THE FUNDS—London.

City, Tuesday, Twelve o'Clock.—The funds opened this morning steadily, with an improving appearance, caused by the determination evinced last night in the House of Lords vigorously to oppose the intended alteration in the corn laws. But the market has since become heavy, owing to some large sales, as it is supposed, for election purposes.

Half past One.—The Money Market has again slightly improved. Consols for Money are now 89⅞, and for the Account 90; New Three and a Half per Cents., after having been 97⅛, are now 97. Exchequer bills are lower, and have fallen to 8 to 10 pm.; Bank Stock has still further declined, the price at present being 165½ 166. The Foreign Market is heavy. Belgian Bonds are 101; Colombian, 22⅛⅜; Mexican, 28⅞ 29⅛; Russian, 113½; Spanish, 23¼; and Dutch, 99⅞. Money has been rather extraordinarily scarce within the last two or three days. As much as 5 per cent. has been currently given for loans on Exchequer Bills and other approved securities.

Four o'Clock.—Consols for the Account closed at 89⅞. Portuguese New Bonds, 34¼. Spanish, 23⅞.—*Standard.*

AMERICA—ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The mail steamer reached Liverpool on Sunday evening in less than 15 days from Boston. She brings no news of the unfortunate President steamer, the account of whose non arrival in Europe had produced a great sensation at Halifax.

The new President, Mr. Tyler, appeared to have given general satisfaction.

No mention is made of Colonel M'Leod in the papers brought by the Acadia. The further proceedings in his case, it was understood, from previous arrivals, had been postponed until Autumn.

Business had remained without change since the departure of the British Queen.

From Canada we learn that Lord Sydenham, the Governor General, had been alarmingly ill with gout, which had exhibited symptoms of reaching the heart.

RATE OF POSTAGE.

We believe we will hereafter be found correct in stating, that the present rate of postage is likely to be increased to a uniform rate of *Two Pence.* The penny postage, as a matter of finance, has certainly failed, owing, not to any miscalculations of its produce, but from the increased expenses incurred in management.—*Southern Reporter.*

Notice.—The Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford, are respectfully informed that Messrs, Brocksopp, How, and Company, of London, *Sole Importers of the Genuine Howqua's Mixture and Mowqua's small-leaf Gunpowder Teas,* have duly appointed H. White, 134, Parade, Waterford, their agent in that district for the sale of the above celebrated Teas, which are so highly recommended for their peculiar briskness and strength, with a delicious aromatic fragrance, such as none but the finest descriptions of Teas grown in China are known to possess, and are the best, the cheapest, and of the most agreeable flavor of any Teas imported into this country; the Importers having just received a very large consignment direct from the well known Hong Merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, under such favourable circumstances, in consequence of the Peace with China, as enable them to make a material reduction in the price. Caution.—These Teas can only be had genuine in the original Chinese Catty, Half Catty, and Quarter Catty Packages, and are sold by H. White, 134, Parade, Waterford, at the same price at which they are sold in London, and to prevent fraud or adulteration, are secured with the seals of Howqua and Mowqua, Merchants of Canton.—N.B. A Chinese Catty contains nealy 22 ounces English weight. Connoisseurs in Tea have now an opportunity of gratifying their palates with these delicious Teas in the highest perfection, a fresh supply having arrived at the Agent for this district.—*See Advertisement.*

Roger F. Sweetman and John Sparrow, Esqrs., are elected Harbour Commissioners in the room of Daniel Carigan and Joseph Strangman Richardson, Esqrs., resigned.

Lord John Russell, as Colonial Minister, has requested of the Archbishop of Canterbury to nominate fit persons for the new colonial bishoprics, and his Grace has undertaken to do so.—*Standard*

The attendance at the fair of Taghmon on Monday last both of persons and stock was very small and business dull, in consequence of Ross fair being on same day. Milch cows brought from £10 10s to £12; the few stores offering looked very bad, and in most cases remained with their old owners, 50s were refused for a few good wethers; hoggets brought from 25s to 30s; and a lot of dry ewes went off at 35s; fat pigs were on the lock up, and brought from 43s to 46s; but no demand for stores. No horses offering.

On Saturday the Wexford Horticultural Society held their spring exhibition in the assembly rooms; the attendance was good, and the various specimens for competition were of the first order.

There are at present TWO HUNDRED & SEVENTY SEVEN prisoners confined in Clonmel Jail.

A number of tenants on the estate of the late Valentine Maher, Esq, were dispossessed by the under sheriff of Tipperary during the last few days.

Ministers have lost five seats in the commons within the last five months, viz., Carlow, Walsall, Canterbury, Monmouthshire, and Nottingham.

The Limerick workhouse is supplied with milk, potatoes, &c., at one fourth less than the ordinary market price.

The fear of a general election, and the political agitation which may be expected to result from it, has caused a decided flatness at the stock market.—*Globe.*

Lord Worsley, one of the members for the county of Lincoln, is understood to have withdrawn his support from ministers in consequence of their determination to attempt a repeal of the present corn laws.—*Standard.*

Dr. Short, the rector of Bloomsbury, has been generally mentioned as likely to obtain the see of Sodor and Man, from which Dr. Pepys is to be translated to that of Worcester.—*Globe.*

We have to record the death of the Venerable Archdeacon of Cambridge, which took place on Saturday morning, at his residence at Twickenham.—*Morning Post.*

Mr. R. Gordon, M. P. for Windsor, has resigned his office of financial secretary of her Majesty's Treasury.—*Globe.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Curry and Co.

Though we have but little of politics and less of poetry in the *University* for May, the want is amply repaid by the variety and vernal freshness of the other papers before us. "Belgium" is an able review of Mr. Emerson Tennent's late work, and ample justice is done to the truly excellent production of the honourable member for Belfast; the statistical, and other information respecting a country so highly interesting to the statesman and political economist, a country "at present in a state of transition from one mode of political being to another"—is given at some length, and commented on with much acumen. This is by no means a dry paper as might at first be imagined, it is interspersed and enlivened with anecdote of much interest. Next follows "A Leaf from the fortunes of Mordaunt Mervale;" after which we have "An Apology for Harmony" which we are confident will be read with delight by all who have a *soul* for Harmony; let none others take it up, it is not for them. We do not think that Carleton has done his powers justice in the "Misfortunes of Barney Branagan;" there are, certainly, passages throughout of deep and impassioned feeling and of exquisite humour, but there are here and there scenes so highly over-wrought that the impressions otherwise received are considerably marred. "Dramatic Doings" is just what we expected it would prove—most entertaining—and leaves us anxious for an interview with the poor author who is now placed in "durance vile." "Charles O'Malley," this month, surpasses himself; we think this portion of the "Irish Dragoon" the best we have yet seen. "Our Portrait Gallery" for May is, we may truly say, "enriched" by an excellent etching, with a corresponding memoir, of "an upright and high-minded countrygentleman; a steady and consistent Protestant politician; an elegant and accomplished scholar; and, what is better than all, a sincere and exemplary Christian," Lieutenant Colonel William Blacker; one of the original members of the Orange Institution when it was formed on the field of the Diamond for mutual protection and support, and who, through evil report and good report, when that venerated association was encouraged and fostered by government, and when it was discountenanced and suppressed, remained true to its constituted and constitutional principles. A review of the life and writings of Dean Graves, late Dean of Ardagh, enters fully into the spirit of the subject. The concluding paper, "The Irish Archæological Society" is written *con amore.* Having thus briefly summed up the contents of the *Dublin University* for the present month, we feel happy in assuring our readers that nothing could be better suited for the "merry month of May."

Emigration.—We regret to state that the Recovery, with passengers for British America, sent out by Messrs. Delany and Anderson, of this town, has been driven ashore close to Lissadell. Nothing can equal the distressed state of the passengers. The vessel is now in so shattered a state as to be unable to complete her voyage. Opinions differ as to whether the merchants are legally bound to return the passengers' money, or provide a passage in another vessel, but whatever they may be in law we believe they are in equity, and trust that the poor passengers will meet with just commisseration. Sir R Gore Booth, with his characteristic humanity gave them shelter, and had an ox killed for their use. This is but one of the many instances in which this respected gentleman has relieved the distress of all those within his observation.—*Sligo Journal.*

The following officers retired from the army last week:—Captain Gardnor, 2d Life Guards; Captain Winman, Lieuts. Caufield, Blakeway, and Browne, and Coronet Brooks, 14th Light Dragoons; Captain Stewart, 1st foot; Major Manners 37th foot

Fifteen vessels, with 2500 passengers, left Limerick for North America this season.

On Monday the Rev. Dr. M'Kay, L.L.D. M.R.I.A., was elected Head Master of Drogheda school, endowed by Erasmus Smyth, Esq., by a considerable majority. There was a very numerous attendance of the board, and considerable difficulty in deciding, because of the strong literary claims of each of the respective candidates, about 20 in number.

A rumor has reached Dublin that Mr. Robert Steuart has resigned his Lordship of the Treasury, in consequence of the factious step of Lord John Russell on the subject of the Corn Laws. The prevailing opinion at the west end is, that Mr. Steuart's example will be imitated by others.

The 12th Lancers, 84th and 99th regiment discharged upwards of 100 old men last week.

Brevet Major Henry Wood has obtained the majority without purchase in the 37th, vice Manners, who retired upon full pay: Lieut. Thomas Edmond Le Blanc has obtained the company, vice Wood; and Ensign W. G. M. Clibborn the Lieutenancy, vice Le Blanc.

We were yesterday shown in the establishment of Todd and Co., in Patrick-street, a pretty article of dress said to be of Irish manufacture, intended as a present to the Princess Royal. The article is called an Epaulette Pelerine, and is original in shape, the design of Mr. Baker of that establishment, under whose direction it has been made. Its materials are composed of light blue and white satin, blonde, and ribbon, and several shamrocks are tastefully worked on it. A small box of Irish manufacture, prettily ornamented with gilt roses, thistles, and shamrocks, is to enclose the present.—*Cork Constitution.*

F. W. Vanderkyste, Esq., Collector of Customs at the port of Limerick is promoted to Plymouth, and it is understood will be succeeded by Mr. Hastings, from Shoreham.

Subscriptions have been entered into for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an amateur band at Carrick-on-Suir, to be placed under the controul of a managing committee, such committee to consist of all annual contributors of one pound and upwards towards the fund.

From a return recently moved for by Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., it appears that the payments into the Exchequer of British revenue from 1800 to 1841 amounted in that period to £1,956,049,661, and that the payments into the Exchequer of Irish revenue, during the same period, amounted to £150,189,340.

The *Observer* states that a fixed duty on corn will be proposed, and that the proposition of Lord John Russell will be an impost of 7s 6d per quarter.

The bill for amending the act for establishing a railroad from Dublin to Kilkenny, has been read a first time in the House of Commons.

The annual public meeting of the Kilkenny Protestant Orphan Society will be held on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

The spring exhibition of the Kilkenny Horticultural Society was held on Thursday, 29th of April, in the Museum, which place had been granted for the occasion by the Marchioness of Ormonde, one of its praiseworthy patronesses. From the magnificent collection of birds, and great variety of animals, minerals, &c., with the tastefully arranged stages of splendid exotics, and other plant productions, it presented altogether a scene rarely to be surpassed. The supply of culinary vegetables, especially those from the cottagers and market gardeners, were replete in variety and of superior excellence; the attendance was numerous and chiefly of high distinction. A select band attended.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

At the weekly meeting of the Kilkenny Board of Trade on Monday the secretary read a list of persons to whom he had sent addresses, respecting the present movement on the subject of Irish manufacture, amongst whom were 100 Roman Catholic clergymen, not one of them, with the exception of the Rev. John Quinn, parish priest of Kilmacow, even sent a reply.

It is rumoured in well informed circles that Mr. Henry Grattan, the patriotic member for Meath, intends moving for leave to bring in a bill to exclude English manufactures from Ireland, and to prevent the exportation of Irish provisions of all kinds, until the Legislature shall grant the parliamentary franchise to every gooseberry bush in Lawlor's extensive gardens, Coldblow lane.—*D. E. Packet.*

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

THE Beautifully situated Cottage of GREENE HILL, with Lawn, Gardens, and excellent Out Offices. This Cottage commands a fine view of the Harbour, Duncannon Fort, and the Coast of Wexford, and is very convenient for Sea Bathing.

Application to be made to Mr. Delandre, 33 Peter Street.

Waterford, May 7, 1841.

TO BE LET,
FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,
The Extensive Concerns at the WATERSIDE,
Lately occupied by Mrs. Williams.

THIS Concern is admirably situated for any Business requiring much room; it has the advantage of Water Carriage, and Water on the Premises.

Apply to

WILLIAM BELL,
95, Manor Street.

Several Hundred Dozen of TILES, and a quantity of OLD TIMBER to be Sold. Apply as above.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND with Two Fronts, (one in Beresford-street, 169 Feet long; the other in Colebeck-street. 116 feet.) It will be let either in the whole or in divisions as may best suit the Tenant. It is well walled in and in the best situation for Building in the City; there is a new building in front adjoining, on which a good sum has been expended, which the Tenant can have, if required, at a moderate valuation.

Application at Grant's Coach Factory.

May 8, 1841.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

PATRICK FANNING

TAKES leave to intimate to his numerous Friends and Customers, the Clergy, Gentry, and the public generally that he has just returned from his yearly visit to London, where he has procured the newest Spring and Summer Fashions from the first Houses in that Metropolis.

The Tailoring Business in all its branches carried on as usual, and in Style, Finish, Expedition, and Moderation of Price such as to ensure perfect satisfaction and a continuation of that support and confidence with which his Establishment has been so long favoured.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

No. 27, Lady Lane, May 7, 1841.

WATERFORD UNION.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS of the Poor of the abovemention Union are desirous of CONTRACTING for the supply of the following articles:—

1000 Yards of LINEN for Sheeting.
500 Yards of TICKEN.
1200 Yards of LINEN for Shirts and Shifts.
50 Yards of CANVAS.
500 Yards of TWILLED COTTON.
300 Yards of LINSEY WOLSEY.

Patterns and quality of which may be seen at the Workhouse. Tenders to be sent to the Clerk of the Guardians on or before the 12th instant.

By order,
JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk of the Union.

Waterford, May 8.

IMPROVED WATER CLOSETS and FORCING PUMPS—WATER WORKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOHN BLAKE, Plumber,
17, MALL, WATERFORD,

HAS just received from LONDON, per the "Royal Eagle," a large assortment of the
Newest Patent Water Closet and Force Pumps.
Wash-Hand Basins with Brass Valves.
Brass and Lead Stench Traps.
Brass Elbows with several joints.
Garden Engineys and Sringes.
Table Washers and Cocks of every description.
Ball Valves and Copper Balls do.
Union and Coupling Joints do.
Patent Lead Pipes, &c &c.

Also a large quantity of Mosselman's Sheet Zinc, which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms; Zinc Shutes, Trunk, and Hopperheads, &c.; Perforated Sheet Zinc, fit for Window Blinds and Meat Safes; Vapor, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, made upon the most improved principles.

J. B. executes the principal part of the work himself.

N.B.—The trade will find an advantage in dealing with him, as all the articles are of the very best and newest description, and purchased for Cash.

VALUABLE FURNITURE, GLASS, PLATE, CHINA, PAINTINGS, MANGLE, SHOWER BATH, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, MAY 13,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
And to continue until all is disposed of.

THE FURNITURE of the House in Lady Lane, by direction of the Executors of the late John Cower, Esq., including Dining Tables, Card Tables, Breakfast and Oval do; Bureau Sideboard; Parlour Chairs, Green Moreen Curtains, with Poles, &c.; Hall Chairs, Globe, Stair Case Lamps, and Blinds; an Eight Day Clock; Drawing Room Curtains in Rose Coloured Moreen, tastefully hung, for three windows; Sofas and Ottoman; Indian and other Cabinets; Drawing Room Chairs; Loo Table, Sofa Table, Window Seats, Carpets, Fenders and Fire Furniture.

Bedroom Furniture of every description, with Mahogany 4 Post and other Bedsteads; several prime Feather Beds with Bedding; Mahogany Wardrobes and Presses; Dressing Tables, Stands, Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Carpeting, &c.

A very fine China Dinner Service; a large quantity of Cut and Plain Glass; about 40 Dozen of Bottles, some Wines, &c.

Some Valuable Paintings and a fine Collection of Framed Prints, of which Catalogues will be ready previous to Sale. Large Maps of Ireland, a variety of Office Fixtures, Bookcases with Glazed Doors, Desks, Alphabets, Presses, Counters, Large Bottle Drainer, Green house Plants, Kitchen Furniture, a very excellent Mangle, Shower Bath, &c.

And at Three o'Clock, First day of Sale, the Interest in the House and Concerns, of which particulars may be had of

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, May 6th, 1841.

A Radical M P. for a borough in a midland county has just compromised with his creditors for seven shillings in the pound. The loss of time in attending his parliamentary duties is stated to be the cause of his insolvency. Men who could not spare the time should stay at home.—*Times.*

Lord Cardigan.—Since writing what appears elsewhere on the subject of Lord Cardigan, we have heard, and we consider the report as authentic, that the Secretary at War has so far overcome the scruples of the authorities of the horse guards, in regard to his lordship, that they have reluctantly decided that he must take the earliest convenient opportunity of selling out. Mr. Macauley is said to have convinced Lord Hill that any further protection of his Lordship by the military administration of the country cannot fail of being productive of the worst consequences to the discipline and well being of the army; and that unless his lordship, at length, consents to the step, which circumstances have so long rendered necessary, a change in the management of the affairs of the army will inevitably be called for, in a tone so imperative as to make further resistance to public opinion dangerous, if not impossible. The noble Earl has consequently received notice to quit; but is to be allowed the grace of having himself originated his retirement. The Sunday flogging affair has proved the last drop to the full cup of official endurance.—*U. S. Gazette.*

We learn that the Earl of Cardigan is up to be balloted for at the Senior United Service Club on Tuesday next. We are well informed as to the influence set forth in motion to procure the admission of this unfortunate person; but for the present we abstain from more pointedly alluding to him.—*Government Print.*

OUT PORT OF WATERFORD.

AN Account of the Income and Expenditure for the Port of Waterford, under the Management of the Corporation for RELIEF of SEAMEN, &c., in the Merchant Service, pursuant to 20 Geo. 2d, cap. 38, and 4th and 5th Wm. 4th, cap. 52, for the Year 1840.

	£	s.	d.
INCOME.			
Duties from Vessels belonging to the Port..	£418	17	1
EXPENDITURE.			
Pensions	£142	5	0
Temporary Relief	26	4	0
Expenses of Management	41	8	3
	£209	17	3

WM. WATSON,
Secretary.

London, 14th April, 1841.

WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE GOVERNORS and DIRECTORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM are ready to receive Sealed Proposals for supplying that Institution with BEEF, MUTTON, OX HEADS, BREAD, Sweet and Sour MILK, OATMEAL, SOAP and CANDLES, and STRAW, for ONE YEAR, and also for Half a Year, whichever period the Governors may prefer, commencing 7th JULY, 1841.—Proposals for Sweet and Sour Milk to be given in separate. Bread to be in Loaves of One Pound each. At least Six Ox Heads will be required each week.

Also, estimates for keeping in repair for ONE YEAR, PLUMBERS' WORK, viz.:—PUMPS, COCKS, and SPOUTS.

Also, PAINTING such parts of the Asylum as may be pointed out on application at the Asylum.

Proposals to be left at the Institution on or before the FIFTH day of JUNE, specifying on the back the nature of the Tender.

Waterford, May 6, 1841.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF
HOWQUA'S & MOWQUA'S CELEBRATED TEAS,
In consequence of peace with the Emperor of China.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE
OF 40 RARE BLACK TEAS,
AND
MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER,
IN CHINESE CATTY
HALF AND QUARTER PACKAGES.

BROCKSOPP, HOW, & CO., while gratefully acknowledging the distinguished and extensive patronage which has been accorded to these delicious TEAS, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE CONSIGNMENT DIRECT FROM THE WELL KNOWN Hong Merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, under such favourable circumstances as enable them to make a material reduction in the price.

These delicious Teas have been so long before the Public, are so well known for their superior strength and flavour over all others, and are so thoroughly established, that to describe their qualities or enlarge on their merits is perfectly superfluous; suffice it to say, that connoisseurs in Tea drink no other sorts.

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

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

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

Howqua's Mixture, consisting of a variety of the finest Black Teas, and Mowqua's Small-leaf Gunpowder, the finest Green Tea grown, in Chinese Catty Package, containing one lb and a third of a lb net.

Howqua's Mixture, 6s per lb. HOWQUA'S MIXTURE (Black)		Mowqua's Gunpowder, 8s 7½d per lb. MOWQUA'S GUNPOWDER (Green.)	
Quarter Catty,	2s 1d	Quarter Catty	2s 10½d
Half Catty	4s 2d	Half Catty	5s 2d
Whole Catty,	8s 0d	Whole Catty	11s 6d

Being the same price at which they are sold in London.

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

The Importers, Brocksopp, How & Company, 233 & 234 High Street, London, have appointed the following Agents for the sale of the above Teas:

AGENTS BY APPOINTMENT.

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

PROVINCIAL AGENTS:
Antrim—Henry Miliken.
Armagh—E. Davidson, Abbey st.
Athlone—
Bagnalstown—C. Scott, Confectioner; C. Smith.
Ballina—G. I. Irvin, tea dealer.
Ballyshannon—Misses E. and A. Hamilton.
Ballymena—George Black, bookseller.
Ballymoney—John Anderson.
Banbridge—F. O'Flaherty, tea dealer.
Bandon—
Bantry—
Boyle—
Bushmills—Mrs. Dunlop, haberdasher.
Belfast—J. Henderson, Bookseller, 21, Castle Place; and J. Lamont, Toy Warehouse, 78, High street.
Carlow—W. Malcomson, Dublin Street.
Cashel—Mary Ryan, Tea Dealer.
Castlebar—
Castlerea—A. Fenny, tea dealer.
Castlewellan—M. M'Knight, confectioner.
Cootehill, Cavan county—J. Dunn, Tea dealer.
Clonmel—J. Casey, Tea Dealer, 9 Bagwell st.
Cork—
Coleraine—D. Cowan, Stationer.
Downpatrick—D. Paterson, Tea Dealer, Irish street.
Drogheda—Mrs. M'Donough, tea dealer.
Dungannon—
Dundalk—Robt. Godby, tea dealer.
Ennis—P. Gilson, woollen draper.
Enniscorthy—
Enniskillen—H. Beven, Stationer.
Fermoy—
Foxford—
Galway—
Garva—
Irvinestown—Sam. Douglas, post office.
Kildare—
Kilkenny—B. Stephens, Moderator Office.
Killala—
Killarney—
Kinsale—
Larne—R. M'Alister, grocer, &c.
Limerick—J. Corbett, tea dealer, 38, Patrick street.
Lismore—
Londonderry—J. Casey, tea dealer, Ship Quay.
Lisburn—J. Ward, tea dealer, 8 Market square.
Loughrea—Miss O'Brien, stationer, Main street.
Mallow—
Maryborough—
Mitchelstown—J. O'Kelly, Tea Dealer.
Monaghan—
Moneymore—J. Scott, grocer, &c.
Mullingar—
Nenagh—T. T. Abbott, tea dealer, Castle street.
New Ross—
Newry—
Philipstown—
Portadown—James O'Hanlan, grocer, &c.
Portarlington—J. Champ, Tea Dealer.
Roscrea—Stephen Wall, tea dealer.
Roscommon—
Sligo—
Strabane—J. Thompson.
Templemore—J. Connolly
Thomastown—Walter Bishop, tea dealer.
Thurles—Thos. Burke, tea dealer.
Tipperary—
Tralee—J. Huggard, Tea Dealer, Mall.
Tuam—M. Beatty, stationer, and tea dealer, High street.
Waterford—H. White, 134, Parade
Wexford—J. Greene, Independent Office.
Youghal—

Messrs. Brocksopp How and Company beg to state, that the Genuine Howqua's Mixture, and Mowqua's Small-leaf Gunpowder, can be only had from Agents who are specially appointed for the Sale of these much esteemed Teas, and respectfully refer the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Ireland, to the above List of their Agents.

The numerous applications from all parts of the Country, which have reached the Importers of the celebrated Howqua's Mixture and Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder, have induced them to comply with the desire in which so large a portion of the Public have participated, and of which the object is the introduction of a Tea at a lower price, but bearing a strictly relative character in quality to the above highly esteemed Teas, Messrs. Brocksopp, How, & Co. have therefore selected from their extensive stock such Teas as will give general satisfaction, not only in consequence of the moderate price at which they are offered, but from their fine flavour, superior quality, and the guarantee which the Public will have of their being secure from adulteration.

They have just forwarded to their Agent at WATERFORD, a supply which they can confidently recommend.

SUPERIOR PACKAGE TEAS.

BLACK TEAS.	s.	d.	GREEN TEAS.	s.	d.
Strong Congou	5	0	Twankay	5	0
Good strong ditto, Pekoe flavour (particularly recommended for general use,) usually sold at 6s	5	6	Good Twankay, strong and fine flavour, usually sold at 6s	5	6
Fine Souchong, very serviceable	6	0	Good strong Hyson, usually sold at 7s	6	0
Finest do., delicate flavour, a great treat for connoisseurs in Tea	7	0	Fine Hyson, delicate flavour	7	0
Coffees.—Fine Jamaica Coffee	2	0	Fine Java (equal to Mocha)	2	6

Being the same price at which they are sold in London.

Agents wanted for the above Towns, apply to the Importers, 233 & 234, High Street, London.

Agent for WATERFORD,
H. WHITE, 134, Parade.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, May 8.

The supplies of grain at market this week have been very poor. The flour trade is particularly dull; prices are rather inclined to fall. Bacon and scalded pigs are same as last day's quotations.

Wheat, millers new	32s 0d to 35s 6d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 33s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto shipping	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Oats, black, new	12s 3d to 12s 9d
Ditto, white, new	11s 6d to 12s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£12 0d to £13 0d
Flour fine, per sack (old)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
New do. do.	46s 0d to 47s 0d
Seconds do. do.	39s 0d to 43s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s d to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	24s d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Scalded ditto	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Heads, ditto	27s 0d to 30s 0d
Offal, ditto	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	48s 0d to 49s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	13s 0 to 17s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Hay, per ton,	60s 0d to 65s 0d
Straw, per ton,	63s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 1d to 6s 6d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	00s 3d to 0s 4½d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 6d to 0s 8d
Beef, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 9d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 7d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Wednesday	68	100 0	to 110 0
Thursday,	215	100 0	to 110 0
Yesterday,	28	100 0	to 110 0

Kilkenny, May 4.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	38 0	— 00 0	Wheat	32 0	— 35 3
Inferior	34 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	28 0	— 31 0
Thirds	24 0	— 00 0			

Wexford, May 4.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	100 0	— 00 0	Beans	21 6	— 22 6
Wheat	33 0	— 37 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0
Barley	13 0	— 15 0	Pork, per cwt.	40 6	— 45 6
Oats	11 6	— 12 0			

Clonmel, May 4.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	96 0	— 100 0	Barley	13 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 2	— 1 8
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 30 0	Oats, per do.	0 10	— 0 10½

Dublin Corn Exchange—May 4.

White wheat	33s 6d to 37s 0d	Oats	12s 0d to 14s 6d
Miller's red	32s 0d to 35s 0d	Oatmeal	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Inferior	28s 0d to 31s 0d	2d Flour	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 16s 6d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	14s 0d to 15s 0d		

Liverpool Corn Exchange—May 4, 1841.

Excepting a moderate supply of wheat coastwise and from abroad, with 2,996 barrels of New Orleans flour, we have very scanty arrivals to notice here from any quarter since this day se'nnight, the receipts of Irish produce having considerably abated.

The proposed Parliamentary revision of the corn laws, upon which, the opinions of all parties are extremely conflicting, cannot fail, however the result may prove, to keep the corn trade in a state of great uncertainty so long as this important question remains unsettled. Its immediate tendency is to produce depression in the value of free wheats, and accordingly, at this day's market, holders were disposed to sell the general runs of British and foreign 2d to 3d, and in some instances 4d per 70lb. below the rates of Tuesday last, at which reduction a moderate extent of business was done. Duty paid flour was dull of sale, and 6d per barrel cheaper, but sack flour though very unsaleable was nominally unaltered in value. During the past week and to day, about 7000 barrels of flour in bond have changed hands, principally on speculation; including New Orleans at 20s, Philadelphia at 22, and a few small parcels of western canal taken for export, at 23s per barrel.

The season being now over, malting barley is without demand, and grinding sorts difficult of sale at former prices. Malt in some request on the terms last noted. Beans and pease extremely dull.

The value of oats is fully supported, but having become very scarce, little business is practicable in them at present. Oatmeal in better request, approved marks of new obtaining 27s to 27s 6d per 240lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

4th—H.M. Packet Adder, at 11 a.m.—William and Henry, Butler, Llanelly, culm—Magnet, Bevan, Youghal, ballast for Neath.

5th—Lady Mary, Price, Bangor, slates for London—John and Mary, Jones, Newport, coals for Cork—H.M. Packet Advice, at noon—Nora Creina, (steamer,) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Eugene, Scroder, Straulsend, wheat—William Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Queen Victoria, Pavey, Newport, coals.

6th—H.M. Packet Jasper, at noon—Tyne, Chapman, Swansea, culm—Alexander, Nicholls, Liverpool, g.c., for Constantinople.

SAILED.

4th—Osprey, (steamer,) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

5th—H.M. Packet Adder at half past 7, a.m.

6th—H.M. Packet Advice at a quarter past 7, a.m.—Magnet, Bevan, Neath, ballast, from Youghal—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, ditto, from Ross—Margaret, King Porthcawl, g.c.—Mary Hardy, Templeton, Dublin, flour, from Cork.

7th—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet Jasper at 7, a.m.—Wm. Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.

Wind—S.W. to S.S.W. & S.E.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Report of the County and County of the City of Waterford for the month of March, 1841.

In Hospital 1st March	31	Dismissed cured	55
		Died	4
Admitted in March,	58	Remaining 1st April,	30
Total	89	Total	89

The fever does not deviate from its ordinary character.

Two of the deaths may be considered as irregular cases. One man (a destitute stranger) died on the third day after I entered on duty, of organic disease of the heart and lungs, another man was admitted with little or no fever, was attacked with apoplexy and died in less than 18 hours from the seizure.

P. SHEEHAN, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee.
BENJAMIN MOORE, Chairman.

Mr. Peter Monsell, ordnance storekeeper at Haulbowline, Cork, is promoted to an important situation under the ordnance at Montreal, and Mr. Green is ordered from Haulbowline to England.

There was a large meeting of the cess payers of Shilmalier, West, held at Taghmon, on Monday last. The object of the meeting was to adopt means to check the growing enormities of this public impost. This half year the county cess exceeds twenty three thousand pounds.

The Wexford May Fair held in this town was numerously attended by country persons, yet the show of stock was by no means large, and the business transacted rather limited. There were some very fine horned cattle which brought large prices, and milch cows were freely disposed of at prices varying from £8 to £14 10s. The show of sheep was pretty large, but of fat ones inconsiderable. Ewes and lambs, 25s to 35s, and good lambs, 15s to 18s or 20s each. In pigs there was a fair business at prices said to vary from 35s to 42s per cwt, and small ones and forward stores were anxiously sought after at smart prices. There were no horses. There were a large number of pieces of flannels and hempen strainering disposed of at from 10d to 12d for Flannel and 6d for the latter, per yard. Although the concourse of people through the town was large, the utmost order and propriety marked their conduct throughout the day.—*Wexford Conservative.*

DUBLIN POLICE—Monday, May 3.

HENRY STREET OFFICE.

GEORGE'S HILL CONVENT.—The Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, Thomas Trueman Wyley, and William Wyley, appeared on summons, to answer the complaint of Ruth Hanna Wyley and Delphine Phepoe (Prioress of George's hill Convent,) for assaulting said Ruth Hanna Wyley, and for using threatening language to said Delphine Phepoe, so as to alarm and terrify her. T. T. Wyley, it appeared, was the brother, and Mr. W. Wyley the uncle of Ruth H. Wyley, one of the complainants.

Several respectable Roman Catholic and Protestant gentlemen were permitted to stand in the space behind the magisterial bench. Between twelve and one o'clock from 5,000 to 6,000 individuals, on the lowest calculation, were assembled. Strong parties of mounted and foot police were in attendance outside to preserve order and to keep the way clear for passengers and vehicles.

Dr. Kelly, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Studdert being on the bench,

Mr. Bowen Thompson said he appeared for T. T. Wyley. Mr. Gregg appeared to defend himself. Mr. Purcell appeared for William Wyley. Mr. J. A. Curran appeared for the complainants.

A slight discussion arose, on a point of form in respect to the summons to one of the Wyleys, but which, on Mr. Arkins having identified the party as having been duly served, was disposed of by the summons being decided by the bench as regular.

Mr. Curran stated the case for the complainants.—A convent called the Presentation Convent had been established on George's hill, in this city, during the *last 75 years*. It had established a large school, in which, by its rules, the religious were bound to educate, clothe, and maintain a large number of destitute orphans; *Miss Wyley was* a destitute orphan, bereft of her father; she chose, as she and all had a perfect right to do, her own religious faith. She applied at the convent for shelter and protection, and as she was *without home or bread*, she was, on her most earnest and pressing entreaties, admitted to it on Ash Wednesday. She was there perfectly unconstrained, at full liberty to go see her friends, or they might go see her at the school. Counsel having detailed some of the facts of the case as subsequently appeared in evidence, said he would next read a document which amounted to a complete confession on the part of Mr. Gregg.

Dr. Kelly.—Do you mean to prove it?

Mr. Curran—Most certainly; it is for that purpose I am going to read it. I shall then prove its publication by Mr. Gregg, and put it in as proved.

Mr. Gregg—I at once admit its publication by me; it is my statement.

Counsel proceeded to read the letter, which appeared in a printed form. We extract from it thus much:—

"INVASION OF FAMILY RIGHTS.

"A Letter by the Rev. T. D. Gregg, A.M., on the late Nunnery Outrage in this City. To the Protestants of Dublin.

"BRETHREN—I was yesterday waited on by two gentlemen, under the following circumstances:—One was the brother, and the other the uncle of a young lady of sixteen years of age, who had been, in fact, kidnapped from her family—otherwise induced to enter into a nunnery; one of those dens of pietism and folly, of false charity and humbug, of error and fanatism, now unhappily so much abounding in our country. They came to me to state their case, and advise with me as to how they should proceed in it.

* * * * * * * * *

"On my advice, armed with the authority of the young lady's mother, we proceeded to the convent, and after some delay, the superioress and another elderly person drew near with much air, great state, and in full pontificalibus. I think it right that the public should be put in possession of the sort of priestcraft which, in these places, blinds the eyes and bewitches the souls of the simple. Nothing can be conceived more dramatic nor imposing than the dress of these kidnappers; the hood, the veil, the lappet—the holy cross—the holy beads, and other trumpery to keep up the idea of superhuman piety, are all in requisition.

"We very unceremoniously informed the Popish pair that we had come to remove Miss W—— from that synagogue of Satan, as it was contrary to the wish of her friends that she should be brought up a votary of Antichrist and of the devil. This plain language threw the mother abbess into a violent passion; she broke out into a Billingsgate abuse of me, and solemnly denied that the young lady was on the premises at all, although the servant, a few minutes before, stated the contrary. We charged the lie home upon her, and peremptorily demanded the surrender of her victim.

"To make a long story short, she was at length forthcoming, her brother, whom he had left to communicate with the young lady alone, found her disposed to remain; but feeling himself warranted by the mandate of her natural guardian, he constrained her at once to leave the abode of fanaticism, and she was brought out into the street.

"It is at the wish of the friends of the party, that I call the attention of the Protestant public to this afflicting case of wrong and aggression.

"I am, brethren,
Your most humble servant in Christ,
"T. D. GREGG.

"Dublin, May 1, 1841."

Mr. Curran would submit that that was a full and complete admission of the fact as to the part Mr. Gregg had taken with the Wyleys in the perpetration of the outrage, and concluded by stating that his application was to have informations taken to send the parties for trial, or that the case should be disposed of in such other way as the bench might deem fit.

Several witnesses were examined to prove the case; but their evidence was of such a nature—charging the rev. gentleman with having used indecent expressions—that we cannot give it.

Ruth Hanna Wyley here ascended the witness box; she was plainly but very neatly attired, and her appearance altogether was prepossessing in the extreme. Examined by Mr. Curran—I am 15 years old. My father is not living. I made application to get into George's hill convent myself. That was about Ash Wednesday last.

What was the reason of your application? My religion.

You were received into the convent? Yes, I was, after a great deal to do. I called three times and applied before I could get in. There were inquiries made by the nuns about me before I was admitted.

Dr. Kelly—Were these applications made on three several days, or were they all on the same day? They were all on separate days.

To Mr. Curran—I was not at all prevented from seeing any of my friends. I went three or four times while there to see my mamma. My brother did not call to see me in the convent, but one of my sisters did. There was no restraint whatever on me there. At first my mamma was not satisfied with my going there, but when she saw that I was so inclined to go, and that she could not prevent it, she said nothing.—It was perfectly of my own free will and accord that I went to the convent. On Friday I only saw my brother, Thomas Wyley, in the house. On that occasion he asked me different questions, as was I not ashamed of myself? He said I should go with him, and he linked his hand in mine to make me go. I got my hand back out of his, and he then lifted me up by the waist and carried me across the hall I caught hold of a cross door, and held by every thing I could to prevent his taking me away. He said I should go with him. I caught hold of the rails going out, said I would not go, and that he need not force me out into the street against my will and consent.—Mr. Gregg was standing in the street. My uncle was standing in the street too. He came up and asked me was not I a nice girl? My brother said, what a time they took to strip her of their damnable beads and clothes. When my uncle said are you not a nice girl, Mr. Gregg came up and said that I should and ought to go home with my brother, to where I was brought up.

Did you wish to go home with your brother? No, I did not. If I wished to go home, at any time, they would, not for a moment restrain me. I might go wherever I liked. Before going to George's hill I lived with my uncle in Bishop street.

How came you to have any knowledge of George's hill, you living with your uncle in Bishop street, at such a distance? I had, before that, lived with my mamma, in Phibsborough. I was never told by any person to apply for admission to the convent until I asked for a note from a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. M'Namara. He is a Roman Catholic clergyman, and parish priest of Phibsborough. He does not go to the convent to say mass. I was first introduced to him by my mother's servant girl, a Catholic. She did so through my coaxing and begging of her to introduce me to a Roman Catholic priest, for it was my inclination to become a Roman Catholic before that. I was the first to speak myself about becoming a Roman Catholic. It was by reading a book I first did so.—Only my eldest sister called on me at the convent. I saw her. She would rather that I would come out of it.

How were you employed in the convent? In learning plain and fancy work. My uncle was kind to me when I lived with him. I had no reason to complain of him. I did not tell my uncle or any of my family that I liked to become a Roman Catholic.

Did the Roman Catholic clergyman you speak of know you were going to the convent? To be sure he did.

Did the superioress ask you were you going in there with the consent of your family, or were they aware of it? They did ask me was my family aware of it. I told them I was a Protestant, and that I wanted to get in. They asked me if my family were all Protestants? I said yes, and that at home I could not be what I wished; but that if they would let me in I could be as I wished, by embracing the Roman Catholic faith. They only admitted me after a great deal to do. My mother knew I was going into the convent; I told her a day before that I was going in on the following morning. She said at first that she would not let me go, but she cooled on it afterwards and said nothing. I told a younger sister of mine the day before I went in, that I was going there; that sister is about four years old.

Mr. Studdert—But did your mother assent to your going there?—She regulated and made up my clothes for me; she knew I was going there, and I visited her after I had been admitted in the convent.

Did the Rev. Mr. M'Namara tell you to inform your friends that you were going there? He did; and I said I would not, because if I did they would not let me go.

To Mr. Thompson—I went to mass sometimes while at my uncle's and before I went into the convent. I had not beads when I went in there, but I had them then.

Cross examined by Mr. Purcell—I was introduced to the Rev. Mr. M'Namara in September last by my mother's servant. Another girl, a friend of her's, but whom I did not know, was with us. My mamma knew that I was going to Mr. M'Namara. She also knew sometimes that I went to mass. My mother knew the Rev. Mr. M'Namara. My sister had expressed a wish to see him at our house, and my mamma sent for him. This was long before I went to the convent. That sister was the next in age to myself. When my brother forced me out of the convent he hurt me. My wrists were sore for that night, and my clothes were torn. Mr. Gregg did not punch me.

Dr. Kelly—How did you get free from your brother? I did not know who they were that came up at the time, and said, as I was not inclined to go I should not be forced. I was then pulled, and helped to pull myself away from him.

Dr. Kelly—Did you pay anything for being kept at the nunnery? I paid nothing whatever; it is a charity.

To Mr. Duffy—My clothes were torn in the struggle to get away from my brother, but they were not torn by the crowd.

Mr. Curran—Did you and your mother ever go to the Rev. Mr. M'Namara together? No, not together. My mother often went to Cabra convent, and other places about me, but not with me.

Mr. Curran, though he had a host of other witnesses, would content himself putting in Mr. Gregg's admission of publication, which inculpated him beyond all doubt.

The document was then handed in in evidence.

The case as regarded the rev. defendant closed here,

Mr. Gregg, with the consent of counsel for the prosecution, and by permission of the bench (not having called any witnesses) was permitted to address the Court.

Mr. Curran said he was instructed by his clients to state that they were not actuated by any, the slightest vindictive feeling whatever; that they sought for no punishment whatever against any of the defendants, but more particularly as regarded the youngest Wyley whom they looked upon as being, perhaps, the most excusable of the three. All they required was, that the bench would protect them against any future outrage of the kind.

Mary Anne Wyley was examined by Mr. Purcell—She stated that she was the sister of Ruth H. Wyley. She had been in the north for twelve months, and had only been in town a month. Hearing where her sister was, she went there. She called twice to the convent, but did not see her. She then went to her brother, who had not heard it before, and told him.

After some consultation between the magistrates, Mr. Kelly said that as Mrs. Phepoe was not present herself to state that she was apprehensive of personal violence from the parties, they could not bind them to keep the peace to her individually, but they could do so generally.

Mr. Curran said that would perfectly satisfy them.

Mr. Gregg said he would not enter into any recognisance. He would go to the stake—to the prison—to death—but he would not give any bail.

Dr. Kelly said that Mr. Gregg was bound to listen to the voice of authority.

Mr. Gregg said he was found guilty because there was an idolatrous judge upon the bench.

Dr. Kelly said that he and Mr. Studdert could not suffer such an insult upon their brother magistrate (Mr. Duffy); therefore they should call upon him (Mr. Gregg) to give security to keep the peace towards Mr. Duffy, otherwise the bench should commit him.

Mr. Duffy remarked that his character was known to the public as a person incapable of partiality, and he would leave the case entirely in the hands of his brother magistrates.

Mr. Studdert said that the punishment imposed upon Mr. Gregg was exceedingly light and merciful; and he much regretted that a minister of the Gospel should disgrace his gown and cloth by such conduct as he (Mr. Gregg) had adopted. It was unpardonable to apply such offensive language to a magistrate who was sworn to discharge his duty.

Mr. Gregg asked was he not a Roman Catholic, and as such therefore an idolator? It was his deliberate opinion that he was an idolator, and also that, till Popery was abolished Protestants would continue to be crushed. He would constantly say that he had been found guilty because there was an idolatrous judge upon the bench.

Mr. Duffy expressed his intention of swearing peace informations against Mr. Gregg, and withdrew for that purpose to the clerk's room.

After the lapse of some time, the informations were produced before the magistrates, and Mr. Duffy swore that their contents were true.

Doctor Kelly asked Mr. Gregg if he were prepared to enter into his own recognisance in £100 to keep the peace towards Mr. Duffy?

Mr. Gregg asked permission to deliberate upon his answer for a few moments.

Doctor Kelly having considered that Mr. Gregg had been allowed sufficient time for consideration, repeated the question as to whether he was prepared to enter or not into his own bail.

Mr. Gregg, after consultation with his friends and much deliberation, refused to enter into any recognisance. He said that he preferred bearing testimony to the fact that a Popish magistrate should not be allowed to sit upon the bench. To be candid with them, he suspected before he entered the court that he would be convicted, though perfectly innocent of any crime; and it was his opinion that a Popish magistrate was a very unfit judge in a case where a Protestant clergyman was upon the one hand, and a mother abbess upon the other; for he threw his magisterial skirt over her and victimised him. He would prefer going to prison to entering into any recognisance. Popery was the curse of Ireland, and in all places, and under all circumstances, he would bear testimony to the fact.

Dr. Kelly said that Mr. Gregg should be committed for contempt of Court till next Quarter Sessions, and for a week in Miss Wiley's case. He could not avoid observing that he (Mr. Gregg) stood alone in his sentiment with regard to his brother magistrate, and in the conduct which he pursued; for he, as a Protestant, would say, that no clergyman of the Protestant religion, from the Archbishop to the humblest curate, would be guilty of such a gross insult upon a sworn magistrate, and that this was an unexampled unparalleled case.

Mr. Duffy said that he but little regarded personally the insult of Mr. Gregg; but he would ever support his dignity as a magistrate, and he deeply regretted that a clergyman should degrade himself so much as he (Mr. Gregg) had done.

Mr. Thompson asked the magistrates if they would take the bail of other persons, as Mr. Gregg, from conscientious motives, refused to submit to being bound in his own recognizance?

The magistrates refused to comply with the request as unprecedented and unsupported by authority, and committed Mr. Gregg to Richmond Bridewell, at the same time notifying that he could obtain his discharge the moment he entered into the required recognizance.

The case having terminated, the board rooom was cleared and closed, and the greatest curiosity prevailed to see Mr. Gregg proceed to prison. The crowd collected by this exciting investigation was immense, and a large body of police was actively engaged in keeping the assembled thousands in order. Every window adjoining the Police office was raised, and the inmates of the respective houses were anxiously engaged in looking out for the appearance of the rev. prisoner, but all were disappointed. Two covered cars were at the door—the passage was cleared as if to make way for the prisoner; but the police very prudently conveyed him in a chaise by a back entrance, by which means the pressure of the crowd was avoided, though hundreds, discovering the stratagem, hastened to the scene of departure, and followed the vehicle down Sackville street, shouting and hurrahing very violently.

The Messrs. Wiley entered at once into the recognisance required.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

WHIG TENACITY OF OFFICE.

(From the Times.)

In the present state of public affairs in this country it may be useful to contrast the course of conduct pursued in 1835 by Sir R. Peel, the responsible constitutional minister of his Sovereign, with that which has been, and most probably will be, pursued by Lord Melbourne.

When the opposition, headed by Lord J. Russell, and backed with all the strength of the Lichfield house conspirators against the well being of the Irish church had succeeded in carrying against the ministry the celebrated appropriation resolution, Sir R. Peel announced to the House of Commons, we believe on the following day, that he had tendered his resignation to his Sovereign. On that occasion Lord J. Russell, who having written a work on the British constitution, probably considered himself an authority upon any subject connected with it, was pleased to say, that Sir R. Peel had, by so resigning, "acted entirely in the spirit of the constitution."

Now, it must not be forgotten that the minister who thus acted possessed the entire confidence of his Sovereign, and had the benefit of the support of a large majority of the House of Peers, and, out of Parliament, was supported by an overwhelming majority of the clergy, magistrates, and other gentry of the realm.—But against this amount of support, most valuable as it was to a minister desirous of maintaining the established institutions of his country, there was to be placed a majority of 25 or 26 in the Commons' House of Parliament upon the question of principle, to which Sir R. Peel felt he could not conscientiously yield his assent; and therefore, although he might have rejected Lord J. Russell's resolution in the House of Lords by a majority, perhaps, of 100, Sir R. Peel tendered his resignation to the King.

It is now matter of history, that the resignation was most unwillingly accepted, that there was no step which could be consistently taken by a Sovereign under such circumstances to which King William IV. would not have resorted, rather than submit to receive again as ministers those individuals who, having for some years enjoyed and boasted of the confidence of his Majesty, were among the first to attack their Sovereign when he had thought fit to withdraw that confidence from them. The King would willingly have dissolved the Parliament. But Sir R. Peel had called that Parliament together. As a minister under a constitutional government Sir R. Peel felt, no doubt, that the prerogative of dissolution ought not to be exercised for mere party purposes, but for the good of the country. Sir R. Peel could not, with any degree of confidence, assure his Royal master that another dissolution would place him in a condition satisfactorily to carry on the government against the avowed enemies of the Irish Church, and Sir R. Peel would never for one moment have permitted himself to contemplate a dissolution of Parliament for the mere purpose of strengthening his party when out of office—a proceeding in utter violation of all constitutional principles, but which, notwithstanding, will be the only excuse that Lord Melbourne will be enabled to offer for the advice which, it is said, his lordship's colleagues have already determined shall be given to the Crown—advice for which Lord Melbourne, who called the dissolution of 1831 "a bold, daring, and desperate measure," will be responsible, not to the Queen only, but to the Parliament, when it shall be assembled.

Sir R Peel's resignation having been accepted, Lord Melbourne came again into office, under circumstances of admitted humiliation; but still, to his lordship and his colleagues "office" was the thing to be acquired, no matter at what sacrifice; and by Lord Melbourne and his colleagues "office" would now seem to be the thing to be retained, no matter under what circumstances.

We shall not here advert to the defeats sustained by Lord Melbourne's administration before the present Parliament, further than to remark; that one of them was on the very question by aid of which the ministers had intrigued themselves into power. To that defeat they yielded eventually—not their places, but their principles. The present Parliament met at the latter end of 1837. It had been called under circumstances most favourable to the ministry. Let us now exhibit a few of the occurrences during its several sessions.

In February, 1838, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who, according to his own account, had "organised the opposition" to the re election of Sir Charles Manners Sutton as speaker—an opposition originally founded upon gross misrepresentation of the acts of that right hon. gentleman—Mr. Daniel O'Connell was called to account for what a resolution on the journals of the House of Commons represents to have been "a false and scandalous imputation on the honor and conduct of members of that house. Four several attempts to protect their friend and associate in the game of the appropriation resolution were made by the votes of the Melbourne ministry in the House of Commons. The majorities on those occasions were 263 to 254, 246 to 159, 249 to 225, 226 to 197.

In March of that year Lord John Russell resisted, and successfully, because aided by the Conservatives, the appointment of a committee to consider the acts relating to the importation of corn.

In April the Melbourne government obtained a majority of two (160 to 158) on a question involving a censure of the appointment of Lord Durham as governor general of Canada.

In May an address on the subject of the Danish claims was carried against that government by 115 to 81.

In June we find them in a minority of 28, (71 to 43,) while endeavouring to give support to a bill, we believe of Mr. Hume's—the Election Expenses Bill.

The wind up of that session was a forced indemnity Act for an illegal ordinance passed by the governor general of Canada, and for which the ministers, who did not remove that officer, were constitutionally responsible.

In the session of 1839 Lord Melbourne on the 6th of May, had the satisfaction of obtaining a majority of five in favor of the committee of the Jamaica Government Bill, the numbers being 294 to 289. He then discovered that he had not the confidence of the House of Commons, and his resignation followed. But that resignation, to the circumstances attending which we will not now call attention, was followed by his resumption of office during the same week. On the 19th of June we find that an important amendment on the third reading of the Jamaica Laws Bill, a substitute for the former measure, and savouring less of arbitrary power than the bill upon which Lord Melbourne resigned, was carried by a majority of 10 only, in a house of 528 members.

On the 20th June Lord Melbourne again had a majority of 5—359 members being present; and on the 24th of June his majority was 2, in a house of 562 members.

On the 1st of July his government, composed of self styled friends of the poor, was defeated in an attempt to screw out of the wages of the poor factory children an addition penny per week for education, by a majority of 44.

On the 26th of July, on the Metropolitan Police Bill, a majority of 16 reduced the salary proposed by the government for chief magistrate by £200 a year.

In the session of 1840, Lord Melbourne was furnished with numerous opportunities of "acting in the spirit of the constitution."

On the 27th of January his government was in a minority of 104, 424 being present.

On the 13th of February the minority was 10, when 258 were present.

On the 27th of February the minority was 21, in a house of 456 members.

On the 26th of March Lord Stanley defeated the government on his bill by 16, 488 members being present.

On the 18th of May Lord Stanley for the second time defeated the government by 19, 547 members being present.

On the 20th of May Lord Stanley's third majority was 3, in a house of 603.

On the 26th of May Lord Melbourne's colleagues were in a corn law minority of 123, in a house of 481.

On the 11th of June Lord Stanley's fourth majority was 11, in a house of 405,

On the 22d of June Lord Melbourne's colleagues were in two minorities, one of 49, in a house of 271, and the other of 11, in a house of 173.

On the 28th of June Lord Stanley's fifth majority was 4, in a house of 550. One majority obtained by the government during that session is worthy of special notice. A bill of £11,300 having been presented for the law expenses of one year claimed by the solicitor to the Shannon commissioners, it was proposed on the 24th of July, that 5,000 should be granted on account, in order to ensure information to Parliament as to the items of that bill. That reasonable proposition was resisted by the government of Lord Melbourne, and on a division a majority of 32, including some 20 placemen, was recorded in favor of this most precious job.

In the present session the minorities in which ministers have been placed are as follows:—

Danish claims 127 to 96.

Administration of Justice—Mr. Scarlett's compensation, 73 to 70.

Parliamentary Voters (Ireland), 221 to 270.

Committee on the question of the substitution of Dartmouth for Falmouth as the port of departure of the West India mails, 54 to 50.

Parliamentary Voters (Ireland), 300 to 289.

In addition to the above evidences of the confidence reposed in Lord Melbourne and his colleagues by the House of Commons, we might have collected other cases of divisions in which the members of Lord Melbourne's government in that house figured not over respectably. As, for example, their joining in two attempts to stop the issue of a new writ for the Ludlow election, in 1840, after their candidate had been unseated for bribery, attempts defeated by majorities of 11 and 36 respectively; also the support given by them to Mr. Warburton's motion for the adjournment of the debate on the corn laws on the 3d of April in that year, when they found themselves in a minority of 166. We have, however, collected enough to exhibit a case of tenacity of office beyond a parallel in the history of this country.

Sir R Peel, according to Lord J. Russell, having "acted entirely in the spirit of the constitution," Lord Melbourne who has adopted an opposite course to that of Sir R. Peel, must be deemed to be now persisting in a wilful infringement of the principles of the constitution, for the sole purpose of securing, if possible to himself, and those acting with him, a few few months longer inglorious possession of patronage and place without popularity or power.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LAST SHIFT.

(From the Morning Post.)

The government leader in the House of Commons affects suprise and concern that the intimations of Friday evening in that house should have been received with some degree of indignation by the opposition. But honest, considerate Englishmen will, we apprehend be of opinion that there would be much more cause for surprise and concern if the intimations had not been received with indignation. For what do they indicate? They indicate such a desperation of recklessness—such a corrupt devotedness to the worst and most dangerous methods of retaining place and pay—as we do not think was ever before exhibited by men in the rank and position of British statesmen.

It is very true that such views as ministers now pretend to take of the policy which is most beneficial for the commerce and finances of the country have been taken before, and have been promulgated by persons who, perhaps, have sincerely believed in their efficacy. But here are men in the position, not of mere political speculators, but of a government who, in the mortification of defeat, catch up suddenly certain measures which must be of prodigious practical importance, and who do so manifestly for the sake of annoying, embarrassing, and injuring their party opponents, while they hope to recover some of the popularity with the inhabitants of large towns which they have manifestly lost.

It has often been objected to the opposition in the House of Commons when that opposition was not composed of the Conservative party, that it took up questions which it well knew could not be practically enforced merely for the sake of operating on the public feeling and embarrassing party opponents, but it has been reserved for the present government to adopt the tactics of a factious opposition and with the responsibility of ministers, to combine the recklessness of mere demagogues.

Where is the honest and intelligent Englishman that can fail to be indignant to see ministers conducting themselves in so desperate a manner—ministers who have not the support of a British majority in either house of Parliament—ministers whom a British majority in the House of Commons has declared to be unworthy of confidence in conducting the affairs of the country? Who can fail to be indignant that, because ministers have been twice beaten upon an Irish question, they should endeavor to retaliate by a legislative blow at the landed interest of Great Britain? Who can be otherwise than indignant when it is seen that, because a ministerial candidate has been beaten in a large town which hithe to Whigs and Radicals have looked upon as their exclusive possession, a legislative measure is hastily resorted to, not for its own merits, but that the voice of the multitude may be purchased by the sacrifice of an existing system.

For the prodigious alterations which the ministers now propose to make have often been proposed to be made, and these ministers never before have acceded to them, nor can they show any reason now which did not exist years ago for making such alterations.—The only excuse is that they must do something to get out of their present position of defeat and disgrace. They have not the manliness nor the fidelity to the old practice of the constitution to resign when they are beaten; but they think some great excitement must be attempted which will in the first instance turn away attention from the ignominious drubbings they have received, and subsequently gain some favour among certain persons impatient for revolutionary change. It was very truly said by Mr. Wakley, on behalf of the Radical party to which he belongs, that, if such measures as the government had proposed were good, the Radical party, and not such ministers as the present, ought to have the credit of them. If, as he said, "the Whig store house was nearly empty, and they found it necessary to come to the Radical shop for provisions, the government ought to acknowledge where they get the assistance." But the present government has not the honesty to do anything of the kind. For years the government has been coquetting with the Radicals, but practically evading their policy; and as to the darling Radical measure of corn law repeal, the prime minister has avowed, in a moment of unusual candor, that he thought a man must be mad to think of it. But now that the system of trickery upon Irish business, and the consequent support of Irish Romanist Radicalism, is found to be insufficient, the British Radicals at last must be gratified with a revolutionary concession. Any thing rather than resign. We have not the slightest doubt that if corn law repeal would not answer the ministerial purpose, the ballot would be next proposed, and after that triennial Parliaments, and after that annual Parliaments, and after that universal suffrage. Anything however eminently dangerous—anything however grossly inconsistent—anything however fraught with the coarsest and basest truckling to the convenience of the hour, rather than an acknowledgment of defeat, and an abandonment of situations which ministers must now know they are incapable of filling with honor to themselves or with advantage to the country.

There is not any reasonable probability that a revenue should be raised by the desperate measures which the stupid Chancellor of the Exchequer has hinted at rather than described. And the reason is, that these desperate measures must have a double operation, and injure the revenue in one point while it may derive some advantage in another. An additional duty may be derived from the increased import of Baltic timber, but the kingdoms bordering on the Baltic have for some years adopted a rigorous system of protective duties against the import of British manufactures—a system which *they* have not the slightest intention of abandoning, however we may abandon *our* protective system. For the Baltic timber we shall, therefore, have to pay in money, while we are quite sure that for the Canada timber we have only to pay in the produce of our manufacturing industry. The manufacturing interest will, therefore, be injured by the measure which the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes in order to benefit the revenue; and Canada will be so much more induced to throw off the government of a country which refuses to her produce any peculiar advantage, that we may expect a larger expenditure than usual in the endeavor to keep down the Canadian disposition to revolt.

As to the corn duties, every shilling which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may obtain upon the import of foreign corn will be so much taken away from the incomes of those whose expenditure gives life and vigor to the prodigious home trade of the country. But this is not the worst. Every quarter of corn imported will be so much taken away from the means of profitable employment for English labor. We have already more labourers than we can employ, although we give them the exclusive right, or what is called the "monopoly," of the supply of labor for producing corn. If we employ foreign labourers, for the sake of obtaining a revenue upon import, what will the British labourers do? Why, they will be reduced to great distress, and then punished for that distress in prison workhouses; and all this will happen in order that the Whigs may be kept in place by the concession of a revolutionary measure.

Though the labourers should starve and rot by the thousand, the Whig ministers will not care a jot about it, but will dance as gaily as ever at the palace balls, and adore themselves for their dexterous trickery, and their freedom from "antiquated prejudice," which held that British agriculture was a thing of the first importance. This is the patriotism; this is the "liberality" of a Whig administration in desperate circumstances!"

EXECUTION OF MARY ANNE M'CONKEY FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.

Saturday (May 1st) being the day upon which the awful sentence of death, as recorded by the Hon. Justice Torrens, upon the above wretched culprit, was to have been carried into effect, the town exhibited an appearance of intense anxiety, some slight hopes of a reprieve being expected to the last moment.

As the hour of noon approached preparations were made for the execution, and the cries of the culprit were heard distinctly without the walls of the prison. At ten minutes after one the criminal entered the chapel, supported by Mr. Maffatt, the matron of the jail, and a female fellow prisoner. Having knelt, and joined earnestly and fervently in the solemnities of the communion service, she partook of the Lord's Supper in an orderly and pious manner, and on being called upon for an open confession of whatever guilt appertained to her respecting the murder of her husband, she, with an appeal to the God before whom she was about to appear, and of whose communion she had just partaken, declared to the following effect:—That she had no hand whatever in administering the poison to her husband, and that she did not know of its being administered for some time after the deed was done. It was Jane M'Auley gave the poison to the deceased that morning, in some tea which she (M'Auley) brought to him. The poison administered was the blue rocket root, which was procured by Patt Madden, and with which a dog of Mr. Walsh's had been poisoned; the reason the dog was poisoned was, because he was cross and prevented the improper meetings of Patt Madden and Jane M'Auley, who were intimate; but that she laid the blame of the whole transaction upon James Smith, and that he was the cause of all the evil. They (Smith and M'Auley) were talking of poisoning the night before it occurred, but that she did not hear nor at all suspect that it was her husband that was meant, and asked were they going to poison another dog of Mr. Walsh's; they talked of poisoning him (her husband) about a month before, and she did not agree, but said, if they did it, she would hang or transport them. Smith, upon this, said that they were in jest, and that it was said to try her; that she again repeated that Jane M'Auley gave the poison in the morning in tea, and a bit of wheaten bread, that she brought to him as if in kindness.

The poor creature was then assisted out of the chapel, and continued in earnest prayer with the chaplain all the way to the press room, where she was pinioned. She again and again invoked blessings on the heads of Messrs. Maffatt, Beckly, and Roper; and implored all about her—every one, even the stoutest, of whom were in tears—to pray with her. When the cap was drawn over her eyes she again made her former declaration, of not participating in the murder; and said she died in peace with all men. On her way from the press room to the drop she called on all about her to join in prayer for her Saviour to receive her soul. On going upon the fatal bars, she requested to say a word to the populace, and, in a distinct and loud voice, declared that she left her death on James Smith—that she forgave him, and that she died for "love and loyalty," meaning, we must suppose, her innocence. She stood for a moment on the fatal drop, and exclaimed, "Let all the town remember Mr. Maffatt," the bolt was drawn, and the unfortunate being was launched into eternity. After a few convulsive struggles she was no more.—*Northern Standard.*

The *Naval and Military Gazette* announces the loss of the Beagle, surveying vessel, with all hands on board.

Five percussion caps will be allowed the military to every four cartridges, whether ball or blank, for practise and exercise as well as service ammunition.

The operations, under the directions of Colonel Pasley, on the wreck of the Royal George, at Spithead, are to commence forthwith. The Success hulk will be employed in that service as heretofore. The floors and keel of that ill fated vessel still remain to be removed.

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