

for, if we did not believe it, and looked on him as a wordling, looking sharp to himself and his concerns, we should say, "great indeed, is his in these prosecutions—a fine harvest agitation for him—only that of his getting 70,000l. to divide between himself, Halfpenny Kennis, and a few of the Crown Lawyers and Solicitors, he, Francis Black-ett, taking the lion's share." It is also horrible to suppose that the said Blackett and his satellite of Crown Lawyers, Solicitors, spies, secret agents, and, though last not least, Stipendiary Magistrates, ever did, in their after-dinner cups, drink— "success to Terry Alt, Agitation, 'Tiches and White-fests," oh no, they are good christians, and would be sorry to see disturbances continued, although it is so profitable a concern to themselves. Who would derive benefit in Ireland from good government and consequent tranquility? The Landlord of the soil, the farmer, the professional man of ability, the trader, and the mechanic. Who would necessarily become losers in such a state? *Ingrinias*—the Attorney-General, to the amount of about 15,000l. or 20,000l. a year. Next, the Crown Lawyers on Circuit. Then, the Kennis tribe, Crown Solicitors, whose costs for those prosecutions (failures of convictions, "all alike") are incredible. And last, not least, the Stipendiaries,—a species of Irish vampire, beaming very numerous,— who receive 800l. a year each, while a country is disturbed. Again we repeat, that we believe such right honorable and immaculate who will endeavour conscientiously to restore tranquility and preserve the peace of a country, while they have a deep and positive interest in the "system" [we mean of coercion] misgovernment which yields them such goodly coin.

For a description of man and politician is the present Attorney-General for the Irish Whig Government, who had advised and adopted the pending propositions? He is a lawyer of very ordinary abilities, who, by close assiduity and great labour, worked his way; and who was never, like his predecessors, distinguished for pre-eminent talent in any particular branch of his profession. What are his political opinions? Biblical and totally opposed, as often expressed by him, to the policy of his present patron—surrounded by a family and connexion distinguished as Brunswickers and Conservatives, and himself a person who has attributed the evils of Ireland (in petitions and addresses "signed by him") to the apostolic religion of its people. Appointed Attorney-General thro' the pality policy of the Whigs, who hoped thereby to disarm an enemy, he has worked on the wounded pride and scared feelings of a broken-down military strap, for permission to put in force his own and his party's favorite plan of administering scorpions instead of bread to a supererogated people. How is this gentleman paid? In addition to a handsome salary and usual perquisites of the office, he receives large fees on all prosecutions, whether failures or convictions, public or impolitic. He must have near 1000l. by the Special Commission and Assizes at Maryborough—the Carrickshock Trials were worth to him at least 800l.—Marum's Murder will be at least 500l. in his pocket—and the Tiche Proceedings, already commenced, for attending Meetings to petition Parliament, exclusive of the COMERT, upwards of 4000l. Pretty good extra pickings for six months!

The Crown Lawyers on Circuit are, with a very few exceptions, either the senior briefless Barristers of the law, or the alkic briefless, but junior members of the profession, who are sons to my Lord Hamlicar Prosperity Plunket, or his brethren Judges of the land,—Barristers who do not earn at their profession in Dublin sufficient to powder their wig. It is conse-

quently with anxious avidity they read the jailor's calendar; and with all a husbandman's gratification at the prospect of a golden and abundant harvest, they view a well-fed flock of Whitefeet in Clonmel, or Terry Ais in Limerick. Though last not least, we have reviewed the Stipendiary Magistracy of Ireland, and we have found the appointments and the system to be as follows; they are invariably either Gentlemen of broken fortunes, or Half-pay Officers, possessing no "real" property in the country, and whose actual wants are thus provided for through the interest of some influential relative or patron. They are appointed on the out-breaking of disturbances in a county, at a salary of 800l. a-year each, to assist the unpaid Magistracy; and it is supposed that, when the district becomes tranquil, the Stipendiary is removed, and his 800l. annuity ceases—but, while it continues disturbed, he is paid this sum; his almost entire dependence for a respectable livelihood being on this annuity; and the posting on a gate, or through the post-office, of threatening notices, with a few peaceable tithemeetings, constituting disturbance, in a district even where murder and midnight outrage seldom occur.—What is the inference? What species of political jurisprudence is this? It is a mode of administering Law, and, no doubt, a felicitous contrivance for dispensing the Profits.

THE KING'S SPEECH VERSIFIED.

My Lords and Gentlemen—The Session past, I'm very glad to see you free at last; I thank you for your zeal in getting through— I can't say what—I'll leave that task to you.

You're all the Session raised a precious storm About that very weighty thing—Reform; But as you're seldom busy doing good, 'Twas doubtless right to take what time you could, In dilly dallying with Russell's measure, Because you knew it gave the people pleasure. I brought it under your consideration, In mere compliance with that brute—the Nation; But trust 'twill only prove Reform in name, And that the State will still remain the same.

'I'm sorry that the Irish wot'st be ill Beneath their weight of tyranny and still; But if the Tithes lately made don't suit 'em, I'll send some soldiers over there to shoot 'em; For laws how'er unjust, when once they're made, Must be, at any price, you know, obeyed. The Church will make the starving people pay, So they'd best do so in a quiet way. They who when asked for tithes object to paying it, Must for religion's sake digest a bayonet. I brought it under your country quite an Eden [It is said to have long been used to feed on,] in Erin's fertile garden corn would grow, If the poor devils had but some to sow; But still e'en famine can be no pretence For their ingratitude to Providence.

A Bill has pass'd to educate the peasant; Larning, I hope, will make starvation pleasant.

All Foreign Powers, I am glad to say, Are working with me in the usual way, Among themselves, my worthy friends abroad, Conspire 'gainst liberty to draw the sword; I join with them in wishing general quiet [Vide my sanction in the German diet.]

Gents. of the House of Commons are you rise, Accept my thanks for liberal supplies.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Before I cease Let me entreat of you to keep the peace In your respective counties, and defend The laws authority—you comprehend? For instance, if a meeting is not quiet, Just read the Act which constitutes a riot, And if without effect, try don't be busy In having out our worthy friends the Military.

Irregular proceedings must be stopped; Noisy mechanics must be promptly whooped; Large mobs, by constables should be belaboured; Or, if particularly noxious, sabred. To hack a limb, or break a crazy pate, Is often useful to secure the State. —*Figaro in London.*

The State Pie.—Thus say the Democrats—"Every man of sane mind has a right to have a finger in the pie, to elect those who make the pie, and who tax us to pay for the pie, because every man is expected to obey the commands of those who make the pie, and is expected to take up arms in defence of the pie; therefore, every man ought to have a finger in the Public Pie."

Liverpool, Thursday Night.—We have visited to-day by Joseph Buonaparte, *ci-devant* King of Spain, and brother to the late Emperor of France, who with his family and suite, arrived by the packet-ship *Alexander*, Captain Brown, from Philadelphia. We understand that he will proceed to-morrow to London, and from thence to France; but whether his visit is in a political or private capacity we cannot say, but suppose the former. Immense crowds followed him, on landing, to the King's Arms Hotel, where he has taken up his abode *pro tem.*

STATE OF THE COUNTY WESTMEATH.

We regret to state that this county is in parts, much disturbed. A barbarous and atrocious outrage was committed last week, upon a man named Coffey, at Knock-aboy, by a mob of persons who savagely cut off his ears. Yesterday week, a large mob of persons warned of the labours of—Bind, Esq., and ordered no one on pain of death, to cut his corn. Edward Briscoe, Esq. of Grangemore, on hearing this, in the most spirited and praiseworthy manner, bought 300 labourers, and 150 horses and carts, and had all the ripe corn cut down and brought home that day. Mr. Bagge, Chief Constable, attended with forty police to protect the men while at work. At Santown, in this county, two men took lands under the Courts, their houses have been twice attacked since, and the life of one of them, named Hines, was attempted last week. Captain Warburton and the Magistrates have been enquiring into the matter, but no person has yet been apprehended. On the morning of Sunday last, about seven o'clock, a band of fourteen or fifteen men attacked the house of a man named Peter Croughan, about half a mile from this town; and after searching for arms beat him and his wife to the most brutal manner, and asking for his bloody Brunswick sons. Croughan lies in a desperate state. After this daring and atrocious outrage, the party walked quietly off.—*Westmeath Journal.*

MURDER.

Captain Bradshaw held an inquest on Sunday last, at the Cross of Ardmayle, on a man named William Shea, who was most barbarously murdered between four and five o'clock of the afternoon before (Saturday) in a public house, at the cross of Ardmayle, kept by one Ryan. It appears that this man was called upon Saturday, to assist in destraining part of the lands of Ardmayle, which was effected without opposition; as no stock or effects were removed or intended to be removed, but merely the form of law gone through. After this being done, the unfortunate man came with the bailiff to this public house, at Ardmayle Cross, where they were joined shortly after by one of the tenants of the name of Thomas Cragh, and were in the act of taking some spirits, when in walked two murderers disguised—