

He has abhorrence of all public amusements which are not accessible without payment; and if ever driven to a strong impulse of curiosity to visit a theatre, he will spend a whole day in hunting after a free admission, and if, after all, he must pay for admittance, he will have as much as he can for his money, and sit to the last dregs of a drowsy farce, though he be as weary as a horse, as sick as a dog, and as sleepy as a cat. Whatever he has bought and paid for, he will use and consume, however much against the grain. If he has hired a stupid novel, he will read it throughout; if he has paid a fare in a stage-coach, he will ride in it as far as it will carry him; if he has taking lodgings at a watering-place, he will stay till the last moment, let the weather be as bleak as December; if he has subscribed to a cold bath, he will have his quantum of dips at the risk of his life; if he be a member of a club, he will read every newspaper; and if he sees and hates himself in this portrait, he will peruse it to the end because he has a right to do so.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

A commercial letter from London of the 31st says—"From France things are more warlike and both the Continental and English funds are lower. A little time will determine the course France is to pursue. Business throughout the Continent is very unsettled, and credit at a low ebb."

The Banking house of Bond, Sons & Pattison, of London, stopped payment on the 27th March: Sir H. Parnell has been appointed Secretary of War.

On the evening of the 21st March, Parliament adjourned till the 12th April. Therefore nothing definite will be known of the future fate of the Reform Bill, till after the recess.

The London Times of the 31st March, contains a letter from their Dublin Correspondent, dated 28th, in which is said:

"I have just heard sad news for Clare. The military and the peasantry have come into contact. A combat has taken place, and so numerous were the people, that it said the military would be cut off but for the interference of a Catholic clergyman who harangued the mob."

THE MAJORITY OF ONE.—The House of Hanover was brought in by a majority of ONE. The Union of Ireland was effected by a majority of ONE, and the Reform Bill has been carried by a majority of ONE. Thus three of the most influential events in the history of England were regulated by a majority of ONE.

The late proceedings in Parliament have caused a general movement among the wags in Great Britain. One paper says the CARMEN of London have presented a petition against the TRUCK system, considering it injurious. Another says the TIMBER question (upon which the ministers were defeated) is personally interesting to the honourable house, where there are so many WOODEN members. And another asserts that by a clerical error, the substitution of D. for R, the house was actually petitioned to PERFORM the Constitution.

IRELAND.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—A distressing famine, which threatens to be attended with appalling consequences, has commenced in some parts of Ireland. In some places the peasantry have been suffering since Christmas, and it is believed from the existing pressure, that thousands of people will soon die of starvation. Letters from clergymen and others, from Tuam, Wexford, Conemara, Mayo, and other places, already give frightful descriptions of the prevailing distress. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Burke, of Tuam, says, "The tear actually prevents me from describing the misery and wretchedness of the poor people. God help them, and strengthen me to bear up against such scenes without having the means of affording relief."

Public sympathy was becoming deeply awakened upon the subject and a meeting was to be held in London, on the 24th March, to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. It is believed that the distress will exceed that of 1822, arising from the same cause. These distresses have been brought before Parliament.—Those particularly in the neighbourhood of Erris, having pressed on the Government, on

the presentation of petitions, and the Ministers urged to adopt some measures of relief, Lord Althorp replied that the calamity was under the most earnest consideration, but that it was exceedingly difficult to determine what sort of relief could be afforded. Several members then urged that no remedy for the distress of Ireland would be other than delusive without the establishment of a permanent provision for the relief of the poor, on the principle of the Poor Laws of England.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN DUBLIN.—We regret extremely to be obliged to state, that within the course of the last few days, a firm in this city, which was long established in the general mercantile trade, extremely extensive in its dealing, and which always bore a high character, has failed. The partners in this establishment have absconded, after raising large sums of money from the various correspondents in the city; the exact sum which they have taken with them is not yet ascertained. We have also heard of the failure of an old and respectable firm engaged extensively in the retail grocery and spirit trade.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

FOREIGN.

The most important news is, that in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna, France in pursuance of her doctrine of non-intervention is placed in a position, which renders a war not improbable, unless Austria makes some concessions.

The London Courier of the 31st March, (evening,) has some interesting comments upon the warlike turn which this movement has suddenly given to European affairs. It is said, that the Austrians on entering Bologna have violated not only the principle of non-intervention, but have broken a promise to the French Government. The same paper says:

It is much to be regretted that they have according to the statement which has reached us, afforded the French a reasonable pretext for going to war: for although we never can admit, that the latter were bound in honour to interpose for the protection of a revolted Italian state with which they were not connected by treaty, it cannot be denied that the right of the Austrians to intervene is very questionable and that if their entry into Bologna took place after an intimation that it would not be attempted, and merely upon the belief that the presumed timidity of Louis Philip would again prevail in the French Cabinet, and prevent the manifestation of more than empty protests by his Ministers, the Austrian Government has shown a disregard of good faith, and an ignorance of the state of popular feeling in France, which it persisted in, may be productive of very calamitous results to Europe.

It must be allowed in favour of Austria that, abstracting the principle of strict right, and looking only to interests, she has strong motives for putting down revolt in the states of Italy, with which she has no direct communication, in the consideration that the establishment of liberty in any portion of that country would, in all probability, be followed by an attempt at emancipation in her own Italian states; and, as about one-third of the Austrian revenue is derived from Italy, we can very well conceive that Austria would not, without a struggle, consent to the emancipation of a people by whose subjection she is so great a gainer; but if, in endeavouring to preserve what, from long possession, she fully considers her own, she has resorted to deception, and proceeded to extremity, under the impression that M. Casimir Perrier would, like M. Sebastiani, draw the peculiarly French logical distinction between fighting and not consenting, she has placed herself in a position which renders the prospect of accommodation more remote than it would have been from an intervention without any previous understanding as to its extent, inasmuch as the good offices of Great Britain might in that case have been interposed with great efficacy. We must bear in mind, however, that we have as yet only the French version of the transaction.

If we assume that what the French say is correct, and that M. Casimir Perrier is not a man to bully, and then to draw distinctions between bullying and fighting, and also that a sort of ultimatum on the subject of the Austrian intervention in Italy has been laid down by the French Cabinet, we must come to the conclusion that war will be inevitable, unless one or the other will give way. Unfortunately, things are gone too far for France to retract. The stability of the Ministry—the very existence of the throne—depends on her firmness at this crisis. If the compromise

ing spirit of the late Cabinet should influence the present, it is lost, and civil war will be the probable result; for no man who is acquainted with the French is ignorant that although there is a strong feeling for maintaining it only upon principles which are considered those of national honour, and according to the doctrines of non-intervention to which the powers of the Continent are supposed to have agreed.—There are, undoubtedly, many influential men in France who regret as we do that the French Cabinet should have carried this doctrine of non-intervention so far as to render it necessary to prevent its violation against countries with which France has no direct connection; but if the principle has been pushed thus far, and if Austria has received from the French Government an angry summons to evacuate Bologna, we do not see what retraction is possible on the part of the French Ministry without endangering the Throne, and entirely undoing all that has been done, with so much successful vigour for the suppression of intestine commotion."

The German diet have declared the immediate formation of a corps of 30,000 men, in order to preserve the Duchy of Luxembourg from the King of Holland, in accordance with the protocol of London, declaring that the Duchy shall remain the patrimony of the House of Nassau.

German papers to the 22d March testify to the further success of the Poles. The entry of the army under Deyernicki into the Province of Podolia is likely to increase the perplexity of the Russians. The nobility and their dependents have arisen en masse, and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Keminiez, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of Infantry. The news of this event has already, it is supposed, led to a retreat of the force under General Krentz.

The London Times of 31st March says, letters from Warsaw speak in high terms of confidence of the Polish cause. The Russians had not crossed the Vistula, at any point near Warsaw. Gen. Diebitsch's army is suffering severely from a scarcity of provisions, the severity of the season, and the badness of the roads. It is even imagined that he will soon be obliged to retreat to the Russian frontiers. Should this happen, his situation would be extremely dangerous, and the war may be protracted for several campaigns. Some of the Polish commanders of corps have been extremely active and successful against the enemy.

The New Prime Minister of France.—M. Casimir Perrier is fifty-four years of age, of a handsome countenance, elevated stature, firm character, quick apprehension and great eloquence. His fortune is one of the greatest in France. He has been at the head of the liberal party for the last fifteen years, was one of the main authors of the revolution of July, and in the Chamber of Deputies was twice elected President.

ORIGINAL

Mr. Editor,

It must always be painful to the feelings of an unobtrusive man to bring before the public, a regular complaint of ill-usage, and to do positively aver, that I would have submitted to much injustice had any other means presented themselves to procure me even a limited relief. But the teacher of parochial youth is in every respect an important servant of the public, and it is not to be denied, that an officer entrusted with a charge of such magnitude, must be under the immediate control of the public, and being under the control of so powerful a tribunal, when that officer may have a remedy to seek, or redress to claim, it is but reasonable that it should entertain his just complaints, and afford a remedy for the future.

On the evening of the 28th April last, I was informed by one of the Trustees of Schools of my Parish, in the presence of another Trustee, that many and great complaints had been made to him on the subject of my management of the school in this Parish, and he repeatedly assured me that the dissatisfaction was general. With the utmost grief and astonishment I heard this assertion, and actuated by the feelings which are so natural to a person, lying under an unjust accusation, I said to that gentleman, that if my patrons were dissatisfied, I would resign my situation. On the two following days, I asked NEARLY ALL the supporters of the school, what reasons they could alledge for entertaining dissatisfaction at my superintendance; when, Judge, Sir, of my astonishment at being assured by them that they had made no complaints whatever, and entertained no discontent. I then requested that gentleman in a note, addressed to him on the 2d May, to be pleased to state the names of my accusers, and the grounds of their accusations; and also to call a general meeting of the inhabitants, at which those charges might be exhibited, and when I might have a fair opportunity of obliterating all ill impressions. In the course of an hour he came to the school and positively said that he would not comply with my request, and that he should proceed in the manner, which he thought best, without having any regard to the sense of the inhabitants. He immediately commenced a very rigid examination of the writing of the scholars, during the whole of which he conducted himself imperiously towards me, never speaking but to make a demand or to reprove.

In consequence of these occurrences, I thought it a duty I owed