



SONG OF THE GREEKS.

BY T. CAMPBELL. (FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Again to the battle, Archbishops! Our hearts bid the tyrant advance; Our land, our garden of liberty's tree— It has been, and shall yet be the land of the free! For the cross of our faith is replanted, The pale dying crescent is banished, And we march that the foot-prints of Mahomet's slaves May be washed out to blood from our forefathers' graves. Their spirits are lowering o'er us, And the sword shall to glory restore us.

the worst of the controversy: To Ireland, the topic which the Archbishop of Dublin has so heartily broached is mixed up with the most dreadful and harrowing political recollections. When he talks of the slough of the Irish Catholic Church, the members of that Church will recollect with accuracy the means by which Doctor Magee's predecessors obtained the slough of their temporalities—their dirty acres and detestable tenements. The history of this horrible period will start up to their imagination in all its hideous deformity. Whether it be a portion of Irish History, which a patriotic Irishman would recommend to the study of the rising generation, or submit to the cool reflection of the Church Militant as by law established.

To the Editor of the D. B. Post. Sir—On an occasion so public as his primary Charge, which we are told was listened to with "breathless attention, and the publication of every word of which could not but be anticipated. Dr. Magee has openly thrown the gauntlet of polemical Christianity in a very offensive, and certainly gratuitous attack upon all Dissenters from the principles and discipline of the Church of which he is so distinguished a Champion. The Catholic is to take up the open avowal, that he is "a Church without a Religion," while the whole body of Protestant Dissenters have, in a denunciation, thrown in their teeth, that theirs is a Religion without a Church. Surely it was gratuitous and uncalled for, in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, to deliver anything to impugn the well-known and legally allowed discrepancy in opinion of the majority of his Fellow-Citizens, for, with respect to the numbers against whom his Grace's eloquence has been arrayed, it is no longer equal, that they are the majority, nor does his Grace wish to conceal, that those who are with his Church appear at length but as a sect, and he would almost presume a persecuted sect, in danger of being overwhelmed by the numbers, as well as by the power and policy, of the hosts that appear against it. He reminds the Gentlemen of the Cause, that they are to consider themselves as "Soldiers, as well as the Servants of their Masters; and pretty roundly hints, that other than the weapons of a merely spiritual warfare may become necessary to their protection in the possession of their "inalienable rights." From such a writer and such an orator as Doctor Magee, no expression could be supposed to fall without its significance, and nothing to be signified without an adequate importance and intention of its effect. When such a Personage, therefore, from his Metropolitan Throne, pronounces the Church, from which the Doctrine he has so ably vindicated are entirely derived, a Church without a Religion, and if we understand him aright, "a schism," that has been thrown off by the heathenish granulations of Protestantism, may it not be feared that some of his inferior Clergy may imitate the value, without possessing the discretion, of their Most Reverend Prelate; and, in that case, the Churches of the Establishment may come to resemble with a language, which, being from subordinate tongues, will seem to be that of scolding, and bringing "railling accusations," or, may it not be feared, that the Doctrine which his Grace has manifestly extracted from a Church that has not a Religion, that if, indeed, they are the essence of the Christian Religion—if they were at all times, and still are, strenuously maintained by the Roman Catholic Church—and if it shall appear that, in the Wdk which has exalted Doctor Magee to an Archiepiscopal Throne, he has been able to adduce not one single argument of his own—not an illustration—not a thought but what he found in Catholic writers, how must we dispose of his Grace's assertion, that the Catholic Church is without a Religion? Even those who are least disposed to redden the pre-eminence in point of Faith to that Church, which is the mother of us all, can no longer be blind to the evidence before them, that in that Churchy which suff-rs all things, she is surpassed by none—equalled by none.

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN'S CHARGE.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

His Grace's Charge has focussed with the rapidity which the Friends of the Church apprehended, and has produced already those bitter fruits which its Enemies desired. We for our own parts, would arrest, were it in our power, the torrent of Polemics which rushes through the flood-gates which his Grace has so rashly broken open. But, having given insertion to the gratuitous and unmeasured offence which Doctor Magee has thought it judicious to deal out upon Catholic and Dissenters, and (as we think) upon Protestantism itself, we claim, with Jeremy Taylor, Chandler, Hooley, and Titmarsh the liberty of prophesying as well as his Lordship, we would not, in justice to any of the parties who connected their religion and integrity libelled by the Archbishop of Dublin, defend the offended individuals an opportunity of repelling the faith that is in them. With this view, we have inserted two Letters—one of them written, we suspect from your pen, by a Protestant Clergyman of the Establishment; and the other by an Irish Catholic Bishop.\* We have on our table a Letter from a Presbyter of the Church of Scotland, which proves the Writer to be well versed in the disputes which preceded the establishment of Religion in that Country, to the consequences of which disputes he attributes the high moral rank which Scotland enjoys. We have also a Disquisition of an Evangelical Preacher, who, though he still communes with the Church of England, is, we think, the bitterest antagonist which Doctor Magee, in an evil hour, has trumpeted to the onset.

With respect to the two Letters inserted in this day, we would not be understood as subscribing to all the positions of the Writers. With our Protestant Correspondent, we generally concur; but we own we were misled in his reply. It should be remembered, however, that he was the party provoked; that he, as well as Archbishop Magee, is a Doctor of Divinity. We believe he is more deeply read in his peculiar province than even Doctor Magee; and if his Letter be destitute of the prettiness and points of the latter, it seems to us to bear manifest tokens of deep conviction and of entire sincerity. At all events, Dr. Magee will be the last man in the world to complain of the arduous with which our Catholic Divine has defended the Church of which he is a Bishop.—That Church, and every member of it, was grossly and wantonly outraged. It was not in human nature to bear the insult tamely. People will not suffer themselves to be trampled upon with impunity; and if theological rancour, which every good man would seek to subvert, has been revived, it can never be forgotten by the Government of the Country, that to Doctor William Magee, the Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, the Nation is indebted for this heavy visitation. One torch will kindle a thousand. Even this is not

an augury, that, in his opinion, the result of such an experiment would necessarily be fatal to it. While human nature continues what it is, Society can find no guaranty from Spiritual Oppression, in the ascendancy of those who, while they are implicitly hostile to no undue assumption in others, are aware of no undue assumption in themselves, to have exactly possessed themselves of the "Gouras Meas." The only difference is, that our Masters in this case have a pretence for exercising their tyranny in a double direction; and while the trembling ball of Orthodoxy floats in the incertitude of their judgment, what is exactly neither too much nor too little, they may deal out their anathemas as they please, against either side, and condemn, as liketh them best, the sanguine or the phlegmatic, the zealot or the free-thinker. The supposition, however, that the Church of England could subsist as a Church, with a Religion in entire Segregation from the State, involves the very objection of an "Impar in Imperio," justly held incompatible with the security of any Government whatever, the presence of which is the only substantial objection which we have met with against the claims of our Catholic brethren. What would the Church of England itself seem to be, which the Church of Rome is not, if it could retain an allegiance to an authority, however limited, which the State did not recognise? Would it not seem the duty of the Church, in that humiliated condition, to seek to recover, at least its equal share in the Administration of the Government? And could it resist that fair and indefeasible right in a more Christian spirit, by more legitimate means, or multiplied efforts, than the Catholic Church continues to do? The Archbishop avows, that the Church, of which he is so distinguished a pillar, holds exactly the same position as a persecuted sect, in danger of being overwhelmed by the numbers, as well as by the power and policy, of the hosts that appear against it. He reminds the Gentlemen of the Cause, that they are to consider themselves as "Soldiers, as well as the Servants of their Masters; and pretty roundly hints, that other than the weapons of a merely spiritual warfare may become necessary to their protection in the possession of their "inalienable rights." From such a writer and such an orator as Doctor Magee, no expression could be supposed to fall without its significance, and nothing to be signified without an adequate importance and intention of its effect. When such a Personage, therefore, from his Metropolitan Throne, pronounces the Church, from which the Doctrine he has so ably vindicated are entirely derived, a Church without a Religion, and if we understand him aright, "a schism," that has been thrown off by the heathenish granulations of Protestantism, may it not be feared that some of his inferior Clergy may imitate the value, without possessing the discretion, of their Most Reverend Prelate; and, in that case, the Churches of the Establishment may come to resemble with a language, which, being from subordinate tongues, will seem to be that of scolding, and bringing "railling accusations," or, may it not be feared, that the Doctrine which his Grace has manifestly extracted from a Church that has not a Religion, that if, indeed, they are the essence of the Christian Religion—if they were at all times, and still are, strenuously maintained by the Roman Catholic Church—and if it shall appear that, in the Wdk which has exalted Doctor Magee to an Archiepiscopal Throne, he has been able to adduce not one single argument of his own—not an illustration—not a thought but what he found in Catholic writers, how must we dispose of his Grace's assertion, that the Catholic Church is without a Religion? Even those who are least disposed to redden the pre-eminence in point of Faith to that Church, which is the mother of us all, can no longer be blind to the evidence before them, that in that Churchy which suff-rs all things, she is surpassed by none—equalled by none.

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Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,933. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

AUCTION OF WRECK & MATERIALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 16th INST., AT THE STRAND OF THE HARMONY, AS SHOWN HERE.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE OVERSEERS appointed by a Provisional Committee, for the Building of a BRIDGE over the BLICKWATER, CAP. BOGGIN, are ready to receive PROPOSALS from Persons willing to contract for Building and Bridgework, pursuant to the Plan and Specification approved by the Government Engineers.

PRINCE'S IMPROVED RUSSIA OIL.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, SOBILITY, GENTRY, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN, may rely on the purity and excellence of the above-named Oil, which is a valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest preserver and preserver of the hair in the summer, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling out or becoming grey, and is also used to clean the face, from itching and redness, and to keep the hair clean and beautiful.

By Virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 21st Day of November instant, at the Defendant's Dwelling House, situate in Bristol-street, in the Parish of St. Andrew, in the County of Middlesex, the Defendant's entire Stock in Trade, consisting of CLOTHS, KERSEYMERE, WAISTCOATS, SHIRTS, TRIMMINGS, CUFFS, SHAWLS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, ROBES, &c., &c., also his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, GLASS, and DELFT WARE, FEATHER BEDS, and BEDDING, &c.

THE DIVIDENDS

THE DIVIDENDS payable on the Estate of the late Sir James Mackenzie, Bart., are to be paid on every SATURDAY, and the Interest is to be paid on the 1st of the Month, from One to Three o'clock.

LORD AND LADY PORTSMOUTH.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

The Court was crowded to excess before ten o'clock, at which hour his Lordship came into Court. The Attorney-General stated, that the petition of Arthur W. Fellowes, Esq. the son of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, and the nephew of the Earl of Portsmouth, alleging that the Noble Earl was of unsound mind and weak understanding, and praying that a commission of lunacy might issue against him.

He had seen the Countess several times horse-whipped the Earl when he was dressed and unguarded—that in 1815 Alder was introduced to the family at Southampton, that dependent then expected some improper familiarity between the Countess and Alder, as he had a vessel for them to go to the West, on which excursion they were three days, leaving the Earl at Southampton. That at Fairlawn Alder's bed-chamber was only divided from that of the Earl and Countess by folding doors, and one morning hearing a conversation in the bedroom of the latter, he entered it, and found the Earl and the Countess and Alder in the same bed; that Alder was in the constant habit of horse-whipping the Earl by the directions of the Countess, and also of striking him with his fist. He admitted there had been an attempt to explain away this part of the evidence: it was the affidavit of Miss Hanson, but she admitted that she saw Alder strike the Earl twice; on one occasion, when he had pinched the Countess in the arm, and on the other, when he had been rude to her (Miss Hanson) by pulling her nose and pinching her (which appeared to be a practice of the Noble Earl even to the servants); but Miss Hanson's affidavit stated further that she herself had struck the Earl with horse-whip more than once, but that it was in jest.

The Lord Chancellor.—"I see no affidavit of Mr. Alder's." The Attorney-General.—"He has not made any, my Lord." Mr. Horne.—"He will make one. My Learned Friend is at liberty to make use of as much of the calumny as he pleases."

The Attorney-General, in continuation, said truth could not be calumny. This young Lady was dragged forward; why was not the affidavit of Alder produced, who took upon himself to be the master of the Noble Earl's house, to be his keeper, and to chastise him whenever he thought proper? There was the affidavit of Mr. Bromfield, a Gentleman who resided in the neighbourhood of Fairlawn, which set forth, that walking on the common, he saw the Earl, Countess, and Alder, also walking there. He heard some altercation between them, on which they returned through the gates into the grounds of Fairlawn House. They were immediately about, and he distinctly heard Alder, in a posthumous manner from the Noble Earl, as if he had been dead, he said, "Thou art a villain, and thou art miserably beaten." Those cries were so constant at other times, that he had a conversation with his wife on them, and expressed his wish that the Earl and Countess would leave that neighbourhood. There was also an affidavit of the gardener, that he saw the Countess strike the Earl a blow with her hand on the face, and on which he cried out "Oh, Lord! Alder then took a horse-whip from the Countess, and horse-whipped him with it, on which the Earl cried out "Murder!" on which they threw him down the steps on the gravel. He had often heard the Earl cry out "Murder!" before. The chief amusement of the Earl was with a horse and cart, laying out manure on the grounds. Richard Jones, another servant, corroborated the evidence of the gardener, and said that the Earl was the object of ridicule and laughter of the servants. He was always talking of foulness, and saying they were his things. The Learned Counsel put it to his Lordship, if a man was of a competent mind, would he allow himself to be treated thus; he, a Nobleman, a man of years, and the treatment administered under the eye of his own wife; if he did allow it, was a demonstration of his want of mental capacity, and if the Countess inflicted it, it was a demonstration of her opinion of his state of mind, that it was imbecile, and that it required coercion. Alder, who belonged to the profession of the law, was introduced into the family of the Earl as a medical man, and gained an influence over his Lordship's family, and families had taken place between him and the Countess in the presence of the Earl, which no man but one of imbecile mind would have allowed, and the butler had sworn to intercourse and familiarity between them. Alder went with them wherever they went. In the month of November last year the Countess thought it right to go to Edinburgh, and took the Earl, Mr. Newton Hanson, and her sister with them. They were shortly afterwards joined by Alder; and he had the evidence of disinterested persons there, to prove the intercourse between the Countess and Alder. The affidavit of Mrs. Franks, of Frederick-street, Edinburgh, who keeps a lodging-house, sets forth, that a carriage drove up to a door, with a coronet on it, and inquired for lodgings, and they were accommodated; she saw something strange about the Earl, and she asked the Countess's maid, Miss Miller, about it; she said he was not all right, but the Countess kept him in order, and often beat him. A short time afterwards Alder came, and the Countess pronounced to be very nervous, and would not allow the Earl to be taken, and she chastised him with a whip or cane, which he did use several times, but not to do the Noble Earl any injury.

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NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

On Monday the Scrutineers declared the following Gentlemen as having the greatest number of votes, and to be the Committee of Directors:

- G. Roe, S. Graham, J. Tolhurst, J. O'Neill, R. Conroy, John Hanrahan, W. Hampress, Isaac Stewart, V. O'Connor, W. P. Lanel.

An application was on Wednesday made to the Court of Chancery, Dublin, for an injunction to prevent the Royal Exchange Assurance Company from dividing their capital. The application was made at the suit of an Insurer for £4000.—The Chancellor directed that it should stand over until Saturday, in order that the Insurance Office might give notice of the application.

A full Board of the Governors was held at the Linen-Hall on Tuesday last, at which it was patriotically resolved to grant a sum of £200, to be laid out in bounties and encouragements for the promotion of the Linen Manufacture in the South of Ireland. This countenance and assistance will come seasonably, in support of the efforts now making in that quarter, to find employment for the People, by the establishment of an and Hempen Factories.

At the Dublin Commission, "the extraordinary marriage case" was postponed to next Commission, on the application of the prosecutor, in order to have Alois Petland apprehended and indicted, he being the principal.

The Rinnosius.—Four of the men convicted at the late Commission, of Ribbonism and Adultery Unlawful Oaths, went off on Friday morning by the Mail to Cork, whence they will be transported on Board the first Convict Ship. By Friday night's Cork Mail, the other four, convicted as above, were sent off on a similar Vessel. It is worthy of observation, that all the Prisoners had been of peaceable and industrious habits, and had large families, consisting in all of 30 or 50 individuals.—Dublin Paper.

The Carlow Magistrates assembled on Thursday week, for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the new Police Bill: Colonel Rochford is the appointed, and three High Constables for the County at large. Carlow is in a very tranquil state, and it is computed that the above number of Constables will be fully sufficient to preserve tranquillity. The directions for appointing the Constables have not yet been issued by the Lord Lieutenant.

At the Luncheon Special Sessions under the Inspection Act, on Saturday week, Matthew Murray, James Russell, and James Duran, were convicted, and sentenced to be transported. Sergeant Torrens proceeded to Dublin on Monday, after having adjourned the Sessions for the County to the 20th of December.

PERFUMERY.—Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chromo-Office, Quay. Agents for the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, J. B. Rose, 11, St. Andrew's Street, Dublin, and J. B. Rose, 11, St. Andrew's Street, Dublin.

THE PLAN AND SPECIFICATION

The Plan and Specification to be seen at the Secretary's Office, in Waterford, on 23d October, 1822.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON.

The Court was crowded to excess before ten o'clock, at which hour his Lordship came into Court. The Attorney-General stated, that the petition of Arthur W. Fellowes, Esq. the son of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, and the nephew of the Earl of Portsmouth, alleging that the Noble Earl was of unsound mind and weak understanding, and praying that a commission of lunacy might issue against him.

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