



ward which came to be heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, and he thought proper not to interfere.—The Countess of Portsmouth may go to another Court for the restoration of her conjugal rights, but I have nothing to do with that; if the Noble Earl thinks proper to bring a suit of another nature against the Countess in the Ecclesiastical Court, I have nothing to do with that; if the results were committed to England, and the Noble Earl thought proper to prosecute the parties committing them, I have nothing to do with that; if he thought proper to prosecute them for a conspiracy, I have nothing to do with that; but I am contented to have to do with the Noble Earl as he has demeaned himself, and how he has been treated by those in whose care he was, and I will find out who will give me information on oath, and who will not. The four medical gentlemen, who saw the Noble Earl, may be wrong in their conclusions, for they say, if his statement is true, he must be incapable of managing his affairs, and that if it was false, he must be under mental delusion. I am obliged to differ with them, for if his statement is false, it does not prove mental derangement, as it might be the invention of an acute mind. As to Dr. Bankhead, I think he said he saw me. I have not the pleasure of knowing Dr. Bankhead, but if he did see me, it was while I was shooting with a license in Dorsetshire.—(Laugh.) All I have to say relative to Dr. Bankhead is, that a medical man, visiting a person to find out the state of his mind, ought not to let the person know what he came about, until the purpose of his visit was completed. I will not close this case until I give every opportunity to every person concerned to make what affidavits they please.

The Attorney-General, in continuation, asked where were Mr. Newton Hanson and Mr. Alder? why did they not make affidavits? they knew the contents of the affidavits in support of the petition before the long vacation, neither had the Countess of Portsmouth made any affidavits. The case was completely made out by the petitioner. Doctor Powell, after six examinations of the Earl, had made an affidavit that he was of sound mind, and wholly incapable of managing his own affairs. Sir George Lemon Taitell, after four interviews, had come to the same conclusion. The affidavits of Doctor Warburton and Doctor Sutherland were to the same effect, and at the time the medical men visited the Earl he was at the house of Lord Granville, amongst his friends. Before the long vacation, his Lordship ordered the Noble Earl not to be disturbed, but that access might be had to him by the physician to be sent for that purpose by the Countess. Notice was given that Doctor Bankhead was going down to see the Earl; Mr. Skirrow wished to have Sir George Taitell also present, but was objected to by Dr. Bankhead.—There was no objection put in his way; the dinner was given in the evening mostly by accident, and there was sufficient room for Dr. Bankhead's carriage to pass it: The Earl of Portsmouth was in the shrobbury, and was much distressed when he heard the Countess's Solicitor was there, and he said he was fearful that he was going to let him away. When Dr. Bankhead met the Earl, he told him he was a particular friend of the Lord Chancellor's, and that he had seen him a day or two before, and he desired him to visit the Earl, as they were going to take out a commission of lunacy against him. He mentioned to him that he had seen the Countess of Portsmouth, and that she was a most interesting lady, and had a beautiful child, and that she would receive him most affectionately, and asked him to return to her. On which he said, "No, for the world he would have Alder and Hanson there; and Alder and Mr. A—— (meaning the Countess), were always saying he was mad." At this time an alarm was given that the gates were about to be broken open by Mr. Hanson and his party, which alarmed the Earl very much; this certainly was not true, but there was full ground to suspect it, for Lady Portsmouth wrote on the 5th of the month a prison of the name of Lucas, who had been a game-keeper to the Earl, to be in the way, as she was coming down with her infant daughter to take away Lord Portsmouth, and she actually arrived at Whitechurch, within a mile of the house, which the Noble Earl in a state of agitation, and on the following morning he was not able to get out of his bed. Dr. Bankhead saw him on the following morning in bed, and he was the conveyer of a letter from the Countess to him; the Earl was about to break the seal, but suddenly put it down, and said he must not read it. Doctor Bankhead, in his affidavit, stated that he did not think the Earl was of sound mind, but he appeared as if he had not been in the habit of attending to his worldly affairs, or judging for himself, and considered it necessary to be at the expense of sending down other medical men, as he was under the control of persons who surrounded him. Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, had also made an affidavit; the effect of it was, that he never observed any disagreement between the Earl of Portsmouth and Alder, and that he thought the Earl was a man of weak judgment, but did not think him insane, or a fit subject for a commission of lunacy; and concludes his affidavit by giving a correspondence between him and the Earl, in which he informed the latter of the birth of the child; in which he states, that on its birth every one was struck at the likeness of the latter part of the child to the Earl. The Learned Counsel said this was the only medical testimony on the other side; he knew it would be urged on the other side that they had not the means of obtaining it, but he deemed that there was any objection

to prevent it. He therefore contended, that the commission of lunacy ought to issue on the facts of the case, and the testimony of the medical men, of the sound mind of the Earl, and the evidence of the treatment that he had been receiving, which no man of rank, or no man of understanding would submit to, seeing the familiarity between Alder and the Countess. If there was a doubt of the Earl's insanity, he was convinced his Lordship would send it to an inquiry. The Petition had no object but the protection of his uncle.

Mr. Wetherell followed on the same side, and took a review of the affidavits, as stated by his Learned Leader, and contended, that the case for the Petitioner was fully made out.

The Lord Chancellor observed they must stop there for that day as it was half-past two o'clock, and if he did not rise the students would be obliged to go home without their dinners.

Mr. Horne asked his Lordship if he would take this case on the following day.

The Lord Chancellor.—"I have no doubt if the further hearing of this case goes on to-morrow, that it will interfere with the interest of the other Sutors, but it is a case of such great importance that I think it ought to proceed to-morrow; I put it to the consideration of those persons who are in the habit of publishing these cases whether they ought not to abstain from publishing this case until it is concluded."

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Wetherell in continuation of his argument from yesterday, said that the Noble Earl is named Dr. Sutherland, that the Countess said him if he went to Edinburgh, and saw Dr. Hamilton, that he would have a child. He had certainly seen Dr. Hamilton, but no person but an insane one would conceive that the sight of an accoucher would cause pregnancy. He spoke to Dr. Sutherland of the child, not as it was his or Alder's, but as it was to be affected with a rupture, he however did not think it was his own; at the same time he spoke of having given orders for a throne to be erected at his country seat, to be as superb as that of his Majesty's in the House of Lords, where he would sit in state on the day the child was christened.—This certainly was a proof of insanity, and of such a nature as could not be got over. He would prove the admission of Mr. John Hanson, the father of the Countess, that he knew the Earl was impotent before his marriage with his daughter. He was far from saying that the Countess was aware of it before her marriage. He believed her to be cruelly treated on that point. The Earl had said he never had a connexion with any woman but the Countess, and that but once in Edinburgh in November, and she made him promise that if she was pregnant that he would marry her if he had a child, and that he never had a connexion with her afterwards. It was certainly a singular request of a wife to a husband, it was a kind of confession that she had had intercourse with some other person. If his Lordship thought this was the conversation of a depraved man wishing to father the child of another, then of course it ought to go for nothing; but a man believing that he could be the father of a child, when he knew it was impossible, was a sign of insanity, and a man who had been often turned out of his bed to make room for the paramour of the Countess, which was the Earl's case, and compelled to sleep on a sofa, at which times he used to say to his brother, "Oh, Capes! I am obliged to come down here," this appeared a total want of knowledge of his own and the Countess's criminality. He said he never had a connexion with his first wife or with the second for four years; at the same time the present Countess had miscarried several times. The affidavit of Mr. Newton Hanson, said Mr. John Hanson, the father of the Countess, told him, after the death of the late Countess, that the Earl of Portsmouth was impotent; he stated that a woman wrote to the Earl that if he did not send her a sum of money she would let the Countess know of his intimacy with her. The woman did actually write to the late Countess to that effect; she gave him, Hanson, the letter, and stated that it gave her no uneasiness, as she knew it was impossible, and desired him to call on the woman and inform her of it; he did so, and found that she had only bled the Earl in the arm with a lancet, and a piece of tape he always carried about him; and afterwards, on a conversation he had with the Earl, he said what the woman had said was correct. At a meeting of the trustees of the Earl, about a year after the Earl's marriage with the present Countess, at which were present Lord Grantham, Mr. Justice Best, Mr. Newton-Follows, and Mr. John Hanson, the latter said with great exultation that his daughter, the Countess, was in the family way; on which Mr. Newton-Follows said, "My God, Mr. Hanson, I cannot but be your brother, for you told me before his marriage with your daughter that he was impotent." Mr. Hanson denied he had made such a communication to him; on which Lord Grantham and Mr. Justice Best declared that Mr. Hanson had made the same communication to them. The Learned Counsel contended there was a sufficient case made out to justify his Lordship in directing an inquiry before a jury as to sanity or insanity of the Noble Earl.—His Lordship sat in a similar situation as a Grand Jury did in criminal cases, for when they had a doubt of the innocence of a person they sent him to be tried for the charge against him by a Common Jury; therefore he trusted if his Lordship had a doubt of the sanity of the Earl he would direct an issue, if he did not think he would be

warranted in directing a commission of lunacy to issue forthwith.

The Lord Chancellor.—"The Great Seal is different from a Grand Jury in criminal cases.—There they are only to find whether there is sufficient charge to send to a common Jury to try; but the Great Seal has the power of declaring a person a lunatic against the verdict of a Jury—for instance, the only verdict that a Jury can give is, that a person is of sound mind, and capable of managing his affairs, or the reverse. The Great Seal, however, can let the commission of lunacy issue on account of old age or debility."

Mr. Shadwell followed on the same side, and said there was an affidavit as to the character of the Noble Earl, it set forth, that he was of a very ungentle temper, very passionate, cunning, and revengeful, but that he was neither insane, or an idiot, and it did not state that he was given to telling falsehoods, which was a proof that what he had stated to the medical men was true.

The Lord Chancellor.—"Did the Earl repeat to Dr. Bankhead, what he related to the other four medical gentlemen?" He did not, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor.—"Then it appears to me if Dr. Powell and the others had told the Earl they were examining for the purpose of ascertaining whether a commission of lunacy should issue against him, as Dr. Bankhead did, that he would never have told them a word of what he did. I am not casting blame on that Gentleman; but if I was a medical man, I would not have told him the business I was examining him for. It would have been most important if Dr. Bankhead had inquired from the Earl whether what he told the other Medical Gentlemen was true or false."

Mr. Shadwell, in continuation, said, that if the communication made by Dr. Bankhead to the Earl, excluded them from getting further information as to the state of his mind, it was an additional reason why the Commission should issue. There was evidence of the Noble Earl being in the habit of pinching his servants, running after them, and chasing them up and down the ball; and also, that he was in the habit of pinching his sister during the time he was waiting at table. This, he contended, was conduct that no man of sound mind, of the rank of the Noble Earl, would be capable of; the public had an interest in this case that it should be sifted to the bottom, for they ought not to have a Peer sitting in the House of Lords to legislate for them, when there was a doubt of his sanity. His Lordship as Speaker of the House of Peers had an interest in supporting its dignity, which could only be done by an inquiry into the state of mind of the Noble Earl.

Mr. Bell followed on the same side.

The Lord Chancellor (at half-past two o'clock) observed they must stop for the day, and go on with the case again to-morrow.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Mr. Bell concluded his argument. Mr. Peppys followed on the same side, and took exactly the same course, and the Learned Counsel concluded at one o'clock, which closed the case for the Petitioner.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

(From the Statesman.)

The French Bourbon papers express great disapprobation of our Ministers for not coming into the views of the Holy Alliance with regard to Spain. It appears pretty clearly, that the Holy Gentlemen mean to back France in her manifestly intended invasion of Spain. This, however, was not to be undertaken without the consent, at any rate, if without the assistance of our Government. That consent appears to have been refused, not, however, we think, as the Morning Chronicle would have us believe, because Mr. Canning does not wish to support the Holy Gentlemen to the full extent of their wishes; but because it is not in the power of our Government to give such consent. In case of an invasion of Spain by France, it would be impossible for England to remain neutral. clandestinely or openly she must, in such a case take part with one or the other; and take part in any way again she never can, as long as there exist any pretensions to pay the interest of the Debt. Therefore, this solicitude to avoid anything like participation in war; this disconcerting of the Holy Alliance in their views upon Spain; these are by no means to be ascribed to any love of liberty and justice that is come into the hearts of our Rulers, but to their absolute incapacity for making even preparations for war. The Holy Gentlemen are not ignorant of the true ground of objection to our Government; but they would not think it safe to venture upon an invasion of Spain in the teeth of the remonstrances of our Government; and that Government, we repeat, cannot go to war; and it could not remain perfectly neutral if Spain were invaded by the Holy Gentlemen. It is curious to observe how events have worked. Spain is in a state of democratic revolution. We went to war in 1793 in order to prevent the success of a democratic revolution in France, lest the example should encourage the People of England to effect a similar revolution. At the end of thirty years we find just such another revolution going on in Spain. All the arguments for invading Spain, in order to put down the democracy, are just those very arguments upon which we and our allies founded the several invasions of France. The danger of contagion is even greater now than it was in the year

1793; seeing that the French Revolution acts, ally, confederated, after all, in abating the Hierarchy and the Feudal System, and in establishing a Representation of the People in the Government.—There are stronger reasons for our interfering in the affairs of Spain than there were for our interfering in the affairs of France. But we have not the power of interfering! And this power has been taken from us by that debt, and that "dead-weight," which we brought upon ourselves by our unjust and foolish interference in the affairs of France! Such has been the progress of events hitherto. But much stranger things may yet arise. That which the Bourbons do not yet see in the embarrassed state of our Government's affairs, they will get a clear view of before the end of the next Session of Parliament. And when they do get this view, they will see that they have nothing to dread from this quarter. It may happen that they and the rest of the Holy Gentlemen, perceiving that they are no longer to have the co-operation of our Government; and perceiving at the same time that France has no strength left in it, may begin to think of leaving that of the question, and acting as if there were no such Government in the world. If the Holy Alliance were once to attack Spain, what would our Government do? To brag and yell would be of no use. To make war is wholly out of its power, without blowing up the whole of the funding system; and this our Ministers themselves declare to be the worst of revolutions. Custom, indeed, would be, were we, at last, to bubble (but which is by no means impossible) this anti-Bourbon Government actually fomenting the discontent in France—actually giving encouragement to a new revolution in that country—in order to preserve this anti-jacobin Government from the effects of the resentment and ambition of the Bourbons!—France is strong, and daily increasing in strength. Her military establishment is complete; and her marine is rising in a manner surpassing all former examples. The Nation bears in mind the insults it has had to endure since 1814, and if the Bourbons were to show our Government a face of open hostility, all the solemnity against them would be speedily buried in oblivion.—We would not have war with France without having one of two things besides; namely, a war with America, or a surrender of our right of search. Russia, that of the Holiest of the Holy Alliance; that dearest of our dear friends; Orange, Denmark, Sweden, and even dear Greece, would come shuffling up its towers; all would join in the league to put an end to our maritime predominance. Such would be the consequences of a war with France, which we can have at any time when she pleases; while we dare not make preparations for war, unless we resolve to do that at some which the Ministers describe as the worst of revolutions. Such is the situation into which we have brought ourselves by the creation of a debt, and of a "dead-weight," in order to restore those very Bourbons of whose power we are now so much afraid. It is not dependent on the will of Mr. Canning, or of any body else in England; but it is dependent on the Debt, and the "dead-weight," whither we shall have war, or peace. In speaking of our foreign affairs, these always ought to be kept in view. The French papers assume a very bold tone. They speak cautiously of the conduct of our Government, as far as words go; but the arguments are sufficiently clear and cogent. They give it clearly to be understood, that they think our Government is acting an inconsistent and dangerously party part. French politicians will not be long before they see the true cause. When they see the true cause, they will act in defence of our Government; and then, in order to protect itself, this Government must make what it calls the worst of revolutions. In the end there will be, in all human probability, another revolution in France, following upon the heels of a thorough Revolution in England; and this, we think, will be a pretty good close to the thirty years' strife for "Social Order and our Holy Religion!"

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The London Journals of Saturday presented little political intelligence. An uncommon degree of alarm prevailed in the City, in consequence of a variety of rumours respecting the posture of Continental affairs, and great fluctuations took place in the prices of all descriptions of Stock, particularly in those of Spanish Bonds, which declined about 9 per cent. British Consols, which opened at 82½, fell to 80, but afterwards recovered a little, and at a quarter past two were at 81½ for money, and 81¼ for account. The origin of the agitation seems to have been, the arrival of the steamer from Paris, stating the French Republic to be much lower, from which circumstance an inference was drawn, that some political event of importance had taken place. The Courier, advertising to the panic, says—"We have reason to believe that no intelligence has been received confirmatory of the various reports which have existed."

The public mind is still left in a state of uncertainty respecting the reported dissolution of the Congress; but it would seem that this intelligence, though highly probable, has been premature, for it appears that the Kings of Naples and Sardinia had set out for Verona, the latter so late as the 28th ult. An interesting article, connected with this subject, appears in a preceding column.

That the Holy Allies do not find it convenient to be, in all instances, consistent with respect to legitimate monarchies, the following intelligence is a sufficient proof:—

"Verona, Oct. 29.—The Prince Royal of Saxony and Novare arrived here on the 27th, and, notwithstanding his recognition, was immediately recognized and treated according to his rank. His Royal Highness found a guard of honour stationed before his hotel by order of the Emperor of Austria, and a Chamberlain of the Emperor appointed to attend on his person during his stay. Yesterday the Prince dined with the Emperor and the Imperial Family."

The accounts from Madrid, which come down to the 1st inst., are of little interest. Some contradictions, impossible to be explained, are stated respecting General Tomillar, who was recently said to have been killed by the Royalists at the battle of the Madrid Papers represent him to have arrived at Saragossa on the 10th—while the Times Journal says that the news of his death is confirmed. The following statement is quoted from the latter paper:—

"An article, which has passed through the City of Madrid, informs us that the Portuguese Cavalier Mosquera, decorated with several orders, left Madrid secretly on the 10th, and arrived at Vittoria on the 24th. This personage, who was understood to be proceeding on a mission of great importance for the anti-constitutional party, was closely watched by the Communists. After taking a few moments' repose at Vittoria, he went to the theatre, accompanied by a merchant of Bayonne. On their coming out, three assassins descended with much earnestness, and even with threats, to withdraw and immediately stab with poniards the Baron Mosquera, who in a few minutes expired! The Magistrates afterwards searched his lodgings, and found some very important papers, as well as a bill for considerable sums. A lady who travelled with his unfortunate man from Madrid, and who has since arrived at Barrene, relates that he did not get into the coach until he had gone three quarters of a league from Vittoria, and that he had, during the whole journey, an air of great anxiety."

German Papers, to the 3d inst., received in London on Friday night, confirm the accounts of the failure of the fourth Turkish naval expedition. There was no actual engagement. The Greeks arrived on account of the greatly superior size of the enemy's vessels; and their views being directed to the burning of the Turkish fleet, the latter escaped destruction by a precipitate retreat to the Dardanelles. The Egyptian division separated from the Turks, and returned to Alexandria. It is not expected that the Turkish fleet will be refitted, and in a condition to put to sea again until spring.

A late Paris Paper states, that a young foreign Princess, who took a lively interest in the fate of a French Officer made prisoner during the Russian campaign, has bequeathed to him a part of her fortune, which is considerable. It is added, that she had expressed much regret at not having been able to give her hand to him who possessed her heart.

It is stated that Ministers are seriously alarmed at the gigantic efforts making by the Marquis of Hertford to increase his influence in the Lower House, and that much intrigue and manoeuvring are going forward to secure a powerful ally.

Mr. J. BARRER, son of the Member for Coiffe Castle, has come forward as a Candidate for the Representation of the University of Cambridge, in consequence of the resignation of the SPEAKER. He boasts his pretensions on his hostility to Catholic Emancipation.

ARCHBISHOP OF CASHIEL'S CHARGE.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

We have been reading the Primary Charge of "Richard, Archbishop of Cashiel," to his Dioceses.

We do assure all whom it may concern, that the extracts which we shall make from this most beautiful and exemplary composition, are not intended by way of taunt, or given with any view of contrast or comparison. The selection is dictated solely by the admiration we feel for the Bank—by the gratitude we feel to the Man. In Doctor Lawrence's address, there is no over-weening conceit of station or authority—no pretension of temper, no exulting adoration of a title, no contempt for his Fellow-Christians, no insult to those who form the majority of his Archdiocese. Doctor Lawrence knew better what belonged to his high and important station—what belonged to the Episcopal dignity—what to his own pure and pious character—what to the Admiration and Impression of his Sovereign—what to the state of Society and the Condition of the Country—and before all, and above all, what he owed, as a Christian Minister, to his Great Master, Jesus Christ.

We shall now lay before the Public a few extracts from the Charge. We need not recommend their perusal. Our Catholic Brethren will mark and inwardly digest them. If feelings of a kind which Christians should not cherish have been kindled from other sources, we implore them to reflect upon what we shall now submit to their hearts and their understandings. We know little of human nature, and less of our Countrymen, if they will not arise from the perusal, their bosoms purged of the pernicious stuff, which they have been oppressed:

"We embrace that peculiar code of Faith, and adhere to that particular Religious Community, to which God has attached us, and of which our conscience approves; and in the house of our Heavenly Father there are many mansions. On speculative points, speculative men will differ; but whatever zeal may be displayed in the support of specific tenets, that zeal should never be stimulated to excess by an over-weening conceit in our own, or by an uncharitable contempt of every other, opinion. Are we not all called by the name, and do we not all profess the creed of Christians? Have we not all one Lord, one Faith (as followers of Christ), one Baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all? Disciples of the Cross, the characteristic badge of our Profession affords us one common bond of union; but the pertinacity of opinion upon inferior points has distinguished us from each other by various denominations. In the heat and pride of argument, men are sometimes disposed to shut the gates of mercy against those who do not think precisely as they themselves think; and permit the vanity of dogmatizing to obscure every liberal, and every charitable sentiment. Alas! how often, we may be assured, will exercise judgment upon us in righteousness and with mercy; nor will he punish us for the unavoidable errors of our hearts, but for the wilful depravity of our hearts."

"At, and even since, the period of the Reformation, the Catholics of the Roman Communion assigned Protestants, and Protestants in their turn assigned Catholics, to eternal punishment; neither among the Protestant Churches themselves has there been any deficiency of Sects, who, individually assuming that infidelity, which they jointly denied to the Church of Rome, mutually antagonized each other, without remorse, and without commiseration. But ever be it our boast, while we maintain with firmness, and support with dignity, the doctrines which we approve, to withhold from none the hope of salvation, conscious that the thoughts of God are not as our thoughts, nor his ways as our ways. As men, we have a duty to discharge towards that Society, of which we are members; as ministers of the Established Church, we are bound by the most intimate ties of reciprocal regard to those who are within the pale of her Holy Communion; but as Christians, we owe to all, who are designated by that blessed name, by which we ourselves are designated, fraternal affection—and to mankind in general, without distinction of Persons or of Creeds, universal Benevolence."

"I should, indeed, be grieved, my Reverend Brethren, if I thought that any who owe me be so far to forget their benignant Lord and Master, as to refuse the right-hand of fellowship to one class of Christians, because they believe more, or to another class, because they believe less, than we ourselves believe. If the gracious FATHER of all makes his sun to shine and his rain to descend on the just and the unjust, how much more must he be disposed to shed the light of his countenance, and the dew of his blessing, upon every Christian, of every denomination, who seeks his favour with simplicity, and who endeavours to obey his Heavenly Will with sincerity. Shall the withered hand, which Christ has made whole, be lifted up to restrain the arteries of those who are within it? Or shall the dumb man's tongue, which He has rescued from the bonds of Satan, presume to control the Power that set it free?"

"KILKENNY FAIR.—We state with much satisfaction, that this Fair, which took place on Saturday last, was much more than usually brisk and promising. The entire quantity of freeze brought to market sold rapidly, and of spirited was demanded, that double the number of pieces would probably have been bought up. The fair presented a very satisfactory contrast to that held in August, both in the extent and value of purchases.—Mr. Croker."

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter yesterday was at 16s. to 16s. 6d. for first quality, and 15s. to 15s. 6d.—Only 17 firkins were weighed at the Crane on Tuesday—yesterday, 122.

"Prices of Grain are still little better than nominal, the supplies from Farmers continuing quiet trading. Wheat rates from 5s. to 5s. 9d. generally, and a few purchasers pay 18s. for prime millers' samples. Oats, 8s. to 9s. 2d. Grinding Barley, 9s. to 10s. Malting do. 11s. to 11s. 6d.

"Figs, both Sings and Sealed, appear to be fully 1s. per cent. lower than last week. Good lots of the former are now bought at 10s., and very few, if any, exceed that price.—The latter, 19s. 6d., was yesterday the top price, and that paid only for a small number; a general rate, 19s. to 19s. 6d. No material change in other articles."

Price of Butter at Cork on Tuesday: To the Merchants, 7s. 7d. 6d. 6s. 4d. 5d. To the Country, 6s. 6d. 5s. 5d. 5d. 4d. 4d.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received: Nov. 7th.—From Mrs. Thomas Alcock, a suit of old curtains and 2 picots.

8th.—From ——— 2 pieces of drab moreen, 2 pair of Bannel drawers, 4 chair covers, a piece of old curtain, a pair of stockings, a shirt, 2 worsted waistcoats with sleeves, and 2 old hats. From Mr. Hackett, Lady's, 4 frocks, 4 petticoats, an old table cover, a piece of old curtain, a piece of old carpet, and 3 pair of children's shoes.—From Mrs. Cherry, 3 Blue flannel waistcoats, 2 frocks, and 11 shifts for infants. From Mrs. Murphy, 2 spencers, 2 caps for women, and a pair of stockings.

9th.—From Mrs. Kelly, 25 fourpenny loaves. From a Friend to the Institution, 12 pieces of curtains, 2 pair of web drawers, 1 pair of leather leggings, 1 pair of overall, 6 pair of shoes, 2 night caps, 2 women's caps, 2 straw hats, 3 bonnets, 2 pair of half stockings, and several bits of linen and muslin. From Mrs. Elizabeth Straughan, a pair of shoes, a pair of buckles, a hat, a bit of green cloth, and a piece of carpet. From Mrs. White, 3 pieces of old carpets. From Sir Simon Newport, Deputy Mayor, 2 quarters and 1 head of real, and some torquats and cabbage.

13.—From Rev. Mr. Brennan, 2 waistcoats, 1 pair of breeches, and 2 pair of leggings. From Mr. William White, 6 pieces of old carpets.—From Mrs. Lloyd, £1 0s. 0d. to purchase clothing.

BIRTHS.

In Dublin, the Lady of Thos. Stratford Eyre, Esq. of Eyresville, Co. Galway, of a son and heir.

Lately, of a fine boy, the wife of Mr. Francis Dunn, late of Honanby, but now of Greenfield, near Hull—being her first child after being married twenty years.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, at Kilkenny, Samuel Madden, Esq. of this City, to Miss Duckitt.

On Saturday last, at Cork, John Dalton Kelleff, Esq. son of John Dalton Kelleff, Esq. of Glenties, in County Limerick, late Colonel of the 13th Dragoon Guards. He was nephew of the late Earl of Londonderry, and of the present Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Pasquell, Bart.

At Cork, on Friday, of the Typhus Fever, Mr. John—his loss will be long felt by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, particularly by the profession, of which he was an honourable and successful member.

At Bath, Mrs. Lovett, eldest of Captain Lovett, late of the 60th Regt. who was mortally wounded at the battle of Toulouse, and daughter of the late Robert Gore, Esq. of Seaford, in Wexford. She has left no only son, who is now at Enniscorthy in the 92d Highlanders.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, NOV. 13.

ARRIVED.

11th—Johanna, Tiddis, Antwerp. (From Dublin) last (for Liverpool). Ocean, Chelmsford, Concorde, Collins and Leonard, Lovell, Liberty, rock salt, &c.

12th—Dunbar, Swatlow, Wexmouth, Belfast, Mary, Curdie, Liverpool, salt, &c. (for Glasgow). Rowan, Swift, Southampton, salt, &c. (for Glasgow). Connolly, Swannan, colts (for Glasgow).

11th and 12th—None.

13th—Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

SOUP MILK.

THE COMMITTEE of the MENDICANT ASYLUM will receive Proposals for Supplying the Institution with SOUP MILK, until the First of November next.

John's Bridge, Nov. 12, 1822.

† The Contractor will be declared on the 19th inst.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS.—1823.

JANUARY.—Waterford, 10; Dungarvan, 13.

APRIL.—Waterford, 4; Dungarvan, 7.

JULY.—Waterford, 30; Lismore, July 3.

OCTOBER.—Waterford, 10; Lismore, 20.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS.

JANUARY.—Waterford, 10; Gorey, 13.

APRIL.—Bos, 3; Ennisworthy, 7.

JULY.—Gorey, June 30; Waterford, July 3.

OCTOBER.—Ennisworthy, 10; Ross, 20.

KILKENNY FAIR.—We state with much satisfaction, that this Fair, which took place on Saturday last, was much more than usually brisk and promising. The entire quantity of freeze brought to market sold rapidly, and of spirited was demanded, that double the number of pieces would probably have been bought up. The fair presented a very satisfactory contrast to that held in August, both in the extent and value of purchases.—Mr. Croker."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Doctor Magee's name is now quite sure of going down to posterity, for he has received an address from the Corporation! Their Honours delecting in very felicitous phraseology, that

amongst the splendid array of public characters which the University of Dublin has sent forth to cultivate and adorn society, they have long been in the habit of admiring, as ranking in the foremost rank, the morals, the learning, and the talents of his Grace; and his Grace, not willing to be outdone in the pleasing business of flattery, has announced his having discovered that civil and religious liberty have ever found their noblest champions in the Corporation of Dublin—for this we suppose to be the meaning of the following passage:—

"For the great principles of Religious and Civil Liberty which spring from that glorious era, the Reformation your city has at all times evinced a respect which bestows a lustre upon the annals of your history, and which reflects an honour upon those, on whose adherence to those principles you bestow the gratifying reward of your approbation."

Well, that is not so bad. We have heard enough about the "Loyal" Corporation, the "Orange" Corporation, the Corporation that manage the Pipe Water Funds, and that thank Mr. Suttice for attempting to dress the Statue in spite of the Lord Mayor. It was worth our while to live to hear a few discourses about a Corporation "renewed for a love of religious liberty," if it was for nothing more than the wonder of the thing!—Dublin Evening Herald.

TITHES—CO. WATERFORD.

(From the Dublin Evening Herald.)

We give very ready and willing assent to the following. The author has not ascribed his name to it—but we trust he will excuse the liberty we take in mentioning that he is a Catholic Clergyman.

"Sir—The distinguished attention paid by your patriotic and independent Journals, to every subject regarding the welfare of Ireland, induces me to hope that you will not refuse insertion to the following statement:—

"The united parishes of Tallow and Kiltwater, in the county of Waterford, have the happy privilege to have as their Rector, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Ponsonby. A few days ago the worthy Dean sent down his Agent to ascertain the real condition of his parishioners, which unlimited authority to ameliorate and relieve any distress they may labour under by the tithes of the present or former years of the past year.

"I am happy to inform you, that the Gentleman deputed for this truly benevolent object has proved himself, by his judicious and very successful conduct, worthy of the trust reposed in him. Having spent one week here, he returned to Dublin, with the thanks and approbation of the opulent, and the fervent prayers of the poor; and I am proud to learn, that during his short visit he received more cash with gratitude, than the iron grasp of a rapacious Proctor could have extorted by process and citation in a whole year.

"Would to God, that every Parish in Ireland had so liberal and considerate an incumbent as the Dean of St. Patrick, and so prudent and conscientious an Agent as the Gentleman who came amongst us.

I bear the honour, &c. &c.

" A. B.

PROFANATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF ARDRE.

On the night of Wednesday, the 6th inst., some evil disposed persons or persons, taking advantage of the nocturnal darkness and the absence of some of the doors, contrived to enter the Chapel, by climbing over the yard wall, and placed a Call's head on the Altar! An act so irreverent and diabolical has excited a degree of horror and astonishment in the minds of the inhabitants of this town, that equally affects and surprises the members of every religious persuasion, and all ranks in society. Conjecture is at this time how to assign a cause for a proceeding so insulting to religion, and so disgraceful to human nature. Suspicion attaches itself to certain individuals above the grade of the merely vulgar, who, it is presumed, were the abettors, if not the actors of this shameful drama, tending to ridicule the august and solemn ceremonies of the Christian worship, and profane the sacred altar of the Most High. Language is deficient in words sufficiently strong to reprobate an outrage so wickedly wanton and immoral, committed in the bosom of moral society; where, it was believed, there was no wretch so abandoned by Heaven, and lost to every sense of virtue and decency, as to offer pollution to the Temple of God. However, as a subscription for the detection of the offenders or offenders in contemplation, to which the respectable of all sects are about to affix their names, sanguine hopes are entertained that the unwholesome and wickedly detected and brought to condign punishment.—Dinghells Journal.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The first stone of a new Church has been laid at Atercliffe. The Duke of Norfolk presided at this ceremony, attended by Earl Surrey and Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, several Judges of Freeman's, Old-Follows, &c. The singularity of a Catholic Duke performing the ceremony of laying the first stone of a Protestant Church elicited the following remarks from his Grace: "That he felt no scruples at what he had done; that in many respects he considered himself as much a Protestant as any of his fellow-subjects; that he had taken the oath of allegiance to a Protestant King, and, if the King were ever to become a Catholic, he should consider himself absolved from his oath."