TRINITY COLLEGE ADDRESS.

To the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency.

We, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, beg to be permitted to approach your Excellency with the expression of our cordial attachment to your Excellency's Person and truly paternal Government.

When it pleased our gracious and beloved Monarch to visit this part of his dominions, we witnessed with delight the anxiety with which his Royal mind applied itself to all the means of securing its internal tranquillity; of advancing it in civilization; in the arts of peace and the general prosperity. And such was the impression made by all his Majesty's gracious words and actions on the hearts of his affectionate subjects, that the expressions of their feelings could scarcely be confined by the rules which order would prescribe, and which ceremony would have imposed on minds less powerfully excited.

That these gracious intentions were not abandoned in the multitude of other concerns, however weighty, we received the liveliest assurance, by the appointment of a Viceroy, whose talent and virtues, displayed in the management of the most extensive interests of the Empire had received the unqualified approbation of his Sovereign, and the grateful acknowledgments of the Nation—whose liberal sentiments and sound policy, founded on the most constitutional principles, qualified him most eminently for the task to be committed to him—the arduous task of healing the wounds of this divided Country, and establishing the paramount authority of the law and even handed justice; whose name History will transmit to remotest posterity, as that of the Champion of Europe's Independence; and whose connection, not in name only, with its Illustrious Deliverer, would naturally direct to him the most unbounded veneration of his People.

Having presumed to enter on this topic, we cannot pass unnoticed one particular which marks his Majesty's paternal feeling in his appointment: we allude to the delicacy (that distinctive character of exalted minds) evinced by his Majesty in the selection of a Statesman, who should unite, to his many and splendid qualifications for the management of national concerns, that of being himself a native of the Country he should Govern, and that truly generous spirit which sought to render the Nation itself the instrument of its own amelioration.

That in discharge of the arduous duties of your high office, your Excellency would have many difficulties to encounter, there is no rational person so sanguine as not to have apprehended; but who could have contemplated the possibility, that the spirit of insubordination should ever dare to exhibit itself in all its ferocious characters, by the outrage which has now occasioned our appearance before your Excellency?

Yet, whilst we feel ourselves called on, in conjunction with all orders of the community, loudly to express our indignation at these atrocities, we beg to be permitted to state, that our indignation & abhorrence are not unmixed with the consolatory hope, that the disgust universally excited by this outrage, committed on the feelings of the Nation in the person of its illustrious Chief Governor, will do more for the suppression of this disorderly spirit, than the Counsels of the sober-minded and reflecting have, hitherto, been able to effect.

Of this, at least, we are confident, that no miscreant shall be able, by any display of malevolence or insolence, to alienate the affections of Government from the Country; or to repress their activity in the course they have taken for its improvement.

Your Excellency's goodness, supported by genuine magnanimity, is too well known to us to leave room for any such apprehension. No such unworthy apprehension brings us into this presence. We come humbly to express our hope, that your Excellency will condescend to receive the assurances of our highest esteem, & most devoted attachment—the assurance that we shall ever endeavour to evince these sentiments by fidelity and zeal in the discharge of the important duties of our station; more especially, by labouring to inspire the youth of the country, whose education is confided to us, with the love of peace and of social order, and by inculcating on their minds the duty of obedience to all constituted authorities, not only "for fear but for conscience sake."

ANSWER.

WELLESLEY.

The affectionate interest which you have expressed for my personal safety, and for the dignity and honour of my Government, would afford me consolation under the severest affliction, and inspire me with confidence in the greatest peril.

Your sentiments on this occasion are worthy of your ancient, learned, and venerable body, and cannot fail to confirm the respect and the high estimation which you have acquired throughout Europe and the civilized world.

With regard to the offences which have been committed, you may be assured that I have no other feeling than the desire that law and justice should be executed in mercy on this as on every other occasion.

The utility and excellence of your venerable institution are attested by its fruits.

Those illustrious persons who now surround you afford the best testimonies of the dignity and efficiency of your learned body.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DEC. 20.

THE PORTSMOUTH CAUSE.

Mr. Horne said that he had been given to understand that his Lordship had communicated with some of the parties on the subject of the commission, and that the commissioners were appointed: he desired to know if the time was fixed for them to commence their duties.

The Lord Chancellor thought that he could not well fix the time without first asking the gentlemen who were to act as commissioners, if they had any particular wishes about the time: certainly, the sooner they should begin the better.

Mr. Horne said, perhaps it would be better for them to communicate with the commissioners who were appointed, and then let his Lordship know.

The Attorney-General could not understand how the Counsel on the other side appeared, after what had taken place.

Mr. Horne would not admit that the withdrawing of the *caveat* prevented the Counsel from appearing.

The Attorney General had understood that the Court would give notice who should attend.

Mr. Horne asked if it was intended that the Commissioners should select those who were to appear?

The Attorney-General said, certainly not; his Lordship would select them.

The Lord Chancellor did not apprehend that the clients of Mr. Horne and the other gentlemen, by withdrawing the *caveat*, had disabled themselves from appearing or applying to the Court for leave to attend.

Mr. Treslove respectfully suggested to the Court that the word "attend," with regard to himself and his Learned Friends, was rather ambiguous.

The Lord Chancellor.—By "attending," I mean, to attend to oppose.

Mr. Treslove expressed his satisfaction at his Lordship's explanation. Had it been otherwise expressed, it might have placed them in a situation of great difficulty.

The Lord Chancellor.—By withdrawing the *caveat*, there was no supposition implied that they thought inquiry should not take place; but only a desire for the inquiry to be so conducted that all the circumstances should be laid before the Jury, in order to lead them to a just conclusion.

Mr. Horne said, that what he was going to urge respected the physicians; he thought that other physicians should be allowed to see Lord Portsmouth. He proposed that Drs. Ainslie, Latham, Monroe, and Willis, should be admitted. They were to the full as respectable professors as any who had been called in by the other side. They ought also to be admitted before the time should be fixed; it would be idle afterwards to talk of their seeing him.

The Lord Chancellor did not think that unreasonable. If the gentlemen had the opportunity of reading them, it would be advisable that they should go over all the medical affidavits which had been filed beforehand.

Mr. Horne mentioned the circumstance because he thought that his Lordship might wish to communicate with those gentlemen.

The Lord Chancellor.—It may be as well or better for them to read over the affidavits before they attend on me; because, if I have to state the effect of the affidavits, and they are to read them afterwards, we shall hardly ever get to the end of the case.

Mr. Horne said, that he would take care that the gentlemen should be informed of his Lordship's opinion. After they should have read the affidavits, perhaps his Lordship would then see them.

The Attorney-General proposed that some of the other medical gentlemen who had seen Lord Portsmouth should attend his Lordship at the same time.

The Lord Chancellor.—If he called for the attendance of any of the medical gentlemen, he would call for the attendance of those who had seen Lord Portsmouth at the same time; because he wished those gentlemen to hear any thing he should have to say to Mr. Horne's physicians.

Mr. Heald understood that his Lordship had given no express order who should attend. It might occur to his Lordship that it would be proper for the four physicians to see and examine Lord Portsmouth separately, as the other physicians had done.

The Lord Chancellor.—It would be time enough to think of that, after the physicians should have read the affidavits. He would then see them all together, and be directed by the physicians themselves whether they should see him separately or in a body. With respect to the Commission, he wished to be informed when the gentlemen would be ready to execute it? The physicians having read the affidavits, as his Lordship would probably be from town, he would come down and communicate with them altogether.

Mr. Horne suggested that the physicians should consult with the Gentlemen of the Commission, after which his Lordship would consult with them all together.

Mr. Hart said he hoped the Court would recollect that he appeared for Lord Portsmouth under very particular circumstances. As his Lordship had said he wished to be attended by some Counsel, he (Mr. Hart) wished to know if the Counsel for Lord Portsmouth should attend?

The Lord Chancellor.—You, as counsel for Lord Portsmouth, must decide that.

Mr. Hart said that he had been appointed by persons in sound mind to attend Lord Portsmouth under very particular circumstances.

The Lord Chancellor.—Then you must be instructed by those persons in sound mind again.—I cannot direct you.

Mr. Hart said that it would not be necessary for him to attend if his Lordship would give a special order that the feelings of Lord Portsmouth should not be hurt.

The Lord Chancellor said that some intercourse with Lord Portsmouth would be necessary; to what degree it should be allowed he could not say, nor would he direct any thing until he was made acquainted with all the circumstances.

Mr. Hart observed, that let the case take whatever turn it would, Lord Portsmouth was capable of enjoying a great proportion of the comforts of society; and therefore it was important that nothing should be done to affect those enjoyments of which he was capable.

The Lord Chancellor.—He had already given such directions as to the intercourse allowed between Lord Portsmouth and some of his connexions as would prevent his feelings from being hurt. Therefore he (the Lord Chancellor) thought that he might have had credit for doing whatever should be further necessary to be done, in the same manner.

Mr. Hart said that it would be unnecessary for him to attend; but Mr. Bickerstaff would be in attendance, and he could offer to his Lordship some valuable suggestions.

The Lord Chancellor was ready to receive useful suggestions; he thought he ought to see Mr. Bickerstaff.

Mr. Hart said that the Counsel for Lord Portsmouth had met the disapprobation of both sides, which indicated that they had done right; or, at least, that they had not done wrong.

The Lord Chancellor was extremely anxious that some of the gentlemen should attend on each side when he met the physicians, because on any points he might take up with respect to the physicians, if he should be wrong, they (the Counsel) would be able to set him right; and if he were right, there would be no misunderstanding.

ANTIQUITIES.

A peasant of the environs of Avallon, with a view to improve a field which he possessed in the vicinity of that town, on a mountain called Montmartre, endeavoured to remove some large stones which he found there in abundance. After several days of continued labour he discovered a great many tiles, much larger and thicker than those made use of at Avallon. This astonished him, especially when he considered the height and isolated situation of the spot. He pursued his work more strenuously than before; his spade struck against a hard round substance. It was a head, and appeared in such a size and proportion, that he imagined it could belong to no one but the devil. The peasant being dismayed, returned to the town as quickly as he could, and with much appearance of alarm, related the adventure. He was advised, and no one would return with him, lest they should there find the devil's head. M. Malot, an old public officer, and a man of education, had retired to this village, where he lived upon his estate, and was distinguished for his general knowledge. He was soon informed of this adventure; he removed the fears of the Peasant, and with some difficulty induced the man to conduct him to the place where he had made the discovery. Having arrived there, the peasant pointed at some little distance to the head which he had raised with his spade—M. Malot took it, and having cleared it from the earth, with which it was covered, found it was a marble head of the most beautiful sculpture. M. Malot was much gratified, and the apprehensions of the peasants being entirely dissipated, they continued their original labour, and found other heads, many beautiful statues almost entire, and other curious objects of antiquity. A friend of the arts, who resides at Avallon, has purchased the field in question. He gave to the peasant the price he asked for it. He has employed several labourers who have no fears, and who work incessantly. They have found not only the site of an ancient temple clearly marked by walls of two or three feet in height, but also a number of mutilated statues of beautiful white marble, and many coins of brass and gold, stamped with the impression of the Roman Emperors. Mr. Caristie, the retired Architect of Government, who is residing for the benefit of his health at Avallon, will soon make a report to the Institute on the subject of their discoveries.—*Paris Paper.*

SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.

Saturday last (14th inst.) about 12 o'clock at noon, James Horsnail, a boy about 13 years old, in the service of Mr. Josling, farmer, of Moulsham, and son of a labouring man at Springfield, was found by his master hanging in the cow-house. On Monday an Inquest was held upon the body, before W. Gibson, Esq. at the Nelson's Head, in Moulsham. The evidence before the Jury was of a very satisfactory nature as regarded the character and conduct of the boy, up to the period of his melancholy dissolution. The deceased had lived with Mr. Josling only since Michaelmas, but his cheerful and obliging conduct, his humanity towards the animals under his care, his strict honesty, and moral disposition, had so won the friendship of his master, his mistress, and their son, that he was treated more like one of the family than as a menial servant.

The day on which the fatal circumstance occurred, and only ten minutes before, the boy was observed by a man in the barn to be in his usual jocund temper, and in that happy mood in which he always conducted himself. He had been into the town to sell his milk; he had carried out potatoes to a neighbouring shop, and had cheerfully mentioned to his mistress the labour he proposed to perform on the Monday. On the Friday evening he had been heard to regret that a woman had been condemned to suffer, and appeared interested in her fate—perfectly happy, however, in appearance, and so thought by every part of Mr. Josling's family and domestics. It was about twenty minutes after he had last seen him, that Mr. Josling went to the cow-house, not contemplating so melancholy a scene, and knowing the boy's playful disposition; on observing him hanging, Mr. Josling exclaimed "What are you after now boy," but receiving no answer, he perceived his actual situation, and with great presence of mind cut him down; he instantly called the barn-man to his assistance; the poor boy was taken into the house, and every means used that could be suggested to restore life. Mr. Cremer, jun. surgeon, of this town, was sent for, and attended with the greatest promptitude; he opened the temporal artery, endeavoured to obtain blood from the arm, and from other parts, and used every other means which medical skill could devise, but the vital spark was beyond recovery.

No proof of the least impression of melancholy, or even lowness of spirits—no words between the master and mistress, by whom he was so kindly treated, transpired before the Jury; but on the contrary, every witness spoke of the naturally lively and playful disposition of the lad, and Mr. Josling himself stated, that he had frequently declared he never before had a boy he so well approved of. After a suitable charge from the Coroner, the Jury consulted for a short time, and returned a verdict—"Found dead, hanging by a cord in the cow-house; but whether from accident or design, does not appear by the evidence adduced." The verdict may appear extraordinary to those who have not been apprised of the various accidents and perils to which children and those of the age of the deceased have subjected themselves, by the dangerous experiments which have been frequently and so fatally made, to discover what is termed "how people feel who are hanged," or of boys affecting to play hanging each other.—We could quote instances in our own town, where, but for the momentary assistance afforded, the like imprudence had been equally fatal—and we presume the Jury were impressed with the great probability that in making such an experiment this youth unintentionally sacrificed his life. In this case, the means, a cord which had been used in the cowhouse, was ready; the hook in the middle of the cowhouse offered itself, and by the assistance of a stool he appears to have put his head into a noose, from which he could not afterwards extricate himself. A cow was tied up in the stall so close, that if she had steered back at the instant it might have had the effect of thrusting him off the stool; but whether a circumstance like this contributed to the melancholy catastrophe, could not be ascertained. The half door of the cowhouse was open to the yard, and the body was almost as much exposed as if it had been suspended in the open yard.

In further corroboration of the existence of such juvenile indiscretions, as that which it is rendered even possible the boy Horsenail imitated, we are reminded of a circumstance which occurred about eighteen months ago, at Leicester, at the time of the Assizes at that place, when a woman was condemned for murder. On the day of her execution, a boy was heard to say, that he should like to know, "How people fared when they were hanged;" and it is supposed that in using means to ascertain what he desired to learn, he made a similar experiment, as a few hours after he was discovered suspended by a cord, and was cut down, but not in time to save his life.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

When Robert Burns was a very young lad, he had happened, at an ale-house, to fall into a company consisting of several Sectarians, and members of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Church. When warm with potations, they entered upon a keen debate about their respective persuasions, and were upon the point of using argument more forcible than words, when Burns said—"Gentlemen, it has now been twice my hap to see the doctrines of peace made a cause of contention; I must tell you how the matter was settled among half a dozen of honest women over a cup of caudle, after a baptism. They were as diff'rent in opinion, and each as tough in disputation as you are, till a wife that said not a word, spoke up—'Kimmers, ye are a' for letting folk hae but ae road to heaven. It's a puir place that has but ae gait till't. There's mair that four gaits to ilka bothy in Highlands or Lowlands, and its no canny to say there's but ae gait to the mansion of the blessed.'" The disputants of the ale-house were silenced, and Burns led the conversation to the merriments of carlings over their cups of caudle.

A person at Rochester, near Uttoxeter, a few days ago, who had obtained various credits of the public, *died*, and was buried. A few days after reports were abroad of his *ghost* being seen; and suspicions arose on the subject of the decease, on which the coffin was taken up, and found to be *filled with stones*. The *defunct* debtor is still at large, and suspected to be practising on the *living* in some other place.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,952. *SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1822.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The following is a copy of the Answer of his Excellency to the Address of the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens of Dublin, presented on Tuesday, and which appeared in our last:—

WELLESLEY.

The splendid appearance of this numerous and illustrious Assembly, the cordiality and ardour of your congratulations, and your generous and affectionate attachment to my Person and Government, constitute such an addition to my honour and happiness, and would adorn the close of a long and active life with such lasting glory, that, if the Assassin be not yet disarmed, my personal interest would be, that *he should strike now*; but my duty to my God, to my King, and to my Country, forbids such a wish; and here, in your presence, with the most unfeigned sincerity, I join my humble hope with your fervent prayers that my Life may be spared for the service of Ireland, adding, with the same earnestness, that if ever it should prove injurious or useless to her Interest and Welfare, it will no longer be valuable to me.

No exertions of which any Public Servant can be capable (however endowed with genius and zeal, matured by experience) could keep peace with the paternal solicitude of our beloved Sovereign for the tranquillity and prosperity of this interesting portion of his dominions. Were I possessed of all the qualifications which you are pleased to ascribe to me, I assure you, in the most extreme manner, that I could scarcely render justice to the spirit of benevolence towards Ireland which animated his Majesty's Royal heart, and which is the unanimous, active, and ardent sentiment of all his Councils.

Whatever may have been the success of my Government, my anxious endeavour has been to pursue the course of his Majesty's intentions and Councils, by an impartial exercise of the Executive Power, by a just and merciful Administration of the Law, and by a regular system of mitigating and allaying every cause of irritation, and every incentive to discord and division.

In relieving the Distress of the last dreadful season, I was greatly assisted by many now present, receiving from you this honourable tribute of your approbation, I desire to extend union to our Countrymen and Fellow Citizens.

The indignation which the recent Outrage has excited in your breasts, is natural and honourable—let me not be supposed to reprove so just a feeling when I declare, that having placed the consideration of that transaction in the hands of the Law, I leave it to the sacred light of legal justice to discover the origin, progress, and object of that disastrous attempt.

So far, however, is my disposition averse from casting upon the Nation the crime of individuals, that I consider this event to have called forth the true character of my Country in the most amiable and vivid colours, and this Assembly attests the justice of my opinion.

On the other hand, neither the dangers with which my life has been encompassed, nor any which may still impend over me, can disturb the even tenor of my course of Government. Sensible of the value of your confidence in my firmness, I trust that PROVIDENCE will never deprive me of the fortitude required to meet the duties of my station.

The great and valuable lesson, however, inculcated on my mind, as it is upon yours, is the necessity of labouring to turn this evil to the Public good. Here I claim your most assiduous and active exertions for the Peace and Honour of our Country. Towards this useful, but difficult work, I tender to you, in true sincerity of heart, the aid of every faculty and of all the means which I possess or can acquire; and, recommending to your deliberate and united wisdom and zeal the calm and dispassionate consideration of the most effectual plan for removing from your society the destructive intentions of division and discord. I implore the God who has saved my life to enable me to employ whatever days may be allotted to me in establishing the tranquillity, freedom and happiness of Ireland.

REFUSAL OF THE MAYOR OF CORK TO CALL A PUBLIC MEETING *TO ADDRESS HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,* ON HIS LATE ESCAPE FROM THE ATROCIOUS ATTACK ON HIM BY THE DUBLIN ORANGEMEN.

[The following Report of the Meeting of Requisitionists who had requested the Mayor to call a Public Meeting to address his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, constituted our Second Edition on Saturday.]—*Southern Reporter.*

REPORTER-OFFICE, Saturday, 3 o'Clock.

At this moment one of the most respectable Meetings that we ever saw assembled in this City, took place at the Hall of the Cork Scientific Society, George's-street. It consisted not only of the Gentlemen who had signed the Requisition to the Mayor, but of a number of others who had not had an opportunity, before the presentation of that document to his Worship, to affix their signatures to it, but who now came to unite in a general expression of loyalty, of attachment to the illustrious head of the Irish Government, and of reprobation of the daring and atrocious attack upon his person by the lawless Orangemen of Dublin.

The Meeting had been called to take place at the Council Chamber, but in the course of the day, Mr. Beamish, the Member of the Deputation through whom the correspondence with the Mayor was conducted, received an intimation from his Worship, that, owing to the insecure state of the Council Chamber, it would not be safe for a greater number than constitute the Grand Jury to enter it. Thus disappointed and annoyed, the Gentlemen who had assembled in considerable numbers repaired to the Hall already mentioned, the doors of which were liberally thrown open by some of the Members of the Society.

In a short time the building was crowded, and Mr. Beamish having entered, was received with Cheers. There was a general call that he should take the Chair, but he suggested that, as he had been a Member of the Deputation, and would have to report the proceedings that had been taken, to the Meeting, it would be more in order if some other Gentleman took the Chair.

John Galwey, Esq. was then voted thereto by the general voice, and Mr. Beamish was about to proceed, when—

Wm. Edward Penrose, Esq. suggested that, as there was a communication from authority, stating his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's opinion as to the proceedings of the Requisitionists, it would be desirable to the Meeting to hear it read.

This announcement created a great sensation in the Meeting, and there was an ardent call of "*Read, read!*"

Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, Esq. then rose and stated, that when the account of the outrage on his Excellency reached this City, he, in common with every loyal subject, felt the utmost indignation and horror at the deed, and proposed to Mr. Penrose, Mr. Beamish, and other friends, that it would be proper to request of the Mayor to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants, on an occasion in which neither faction, dispute, nor difference could arise. *(Cries of hear, hear!)*—Those Gentlemen entertained the same opinion with him, and he accordingly wrote to Dublin signifying what was intended to be done, and received an answer from Major Sirr, at the Castle, which Mr. Newenham now read, one passage of which was as follows:—

"His Excellency desires me to say that he feels "deeply at the manner in which the matter has "been taken up in Cork, and will gladly receive "the congratulations."

The reading of this letter was accompanied with loud cheering.

Mr. Beamish then proceeded to report to the Meeting the steps that had been taken by the Deputation, the particulars of which, up to the close of Thursday evening, when the Mayor refused to convene the Meeting, and his reasons therefor, are detailed in the article in our first edition. Mr. Beamish was here about to read the Mayor's answer, when he was stopped by

G. Pigott Rogers, Esq. who apologised for the interruption, but Mr. Beamish having already shewn to him, as one of the Deputation, the letter from the Mayor, he, Mr. Rogers, observed, that a copy of the Address lying at the Mansion-house had been artfully introduced into it, with a view of getting it read at that Meeting, though it had been sent back unread by the Requisitionists, who had refused to act on it, whatever it may be, in consequence of the objectionable manner in which it had been got up. *(Cheers.)* And he hoped that this Meeting would not now listen to it. *(Loud cheers.)* He therefore suggested that Mr. Beamish, in reading the letter, should omit the Address. *(Continued cheering.)*

Mr. Beamish accordingly did so, and then proceeded to read the letter of this day, alluded to above, stating the insecurity of the Council Chamber, the reading of which called forth cries of "*Shame, shame!*" Mr. B. then said, that having reported the proceedings of the Deputation, it now remained for the Meeting to decide which of three courses that were open to them they would act upon—the first was convening a Public Meeting to address his Excellency—*(Cheers)*—the second, to agree to an Address, to originate with themselves, and to put in a train of signature—*(Cries of No, no!)*—the third, to adopt the one at the Mansion-house. *(Loud laughing.)*

Mr. W. Lane then proposed the resolutions, upon which a desultory conversation arose as to the forms, but there was no difference of opinion on the spirit of them. The place for holding the Meeting became a subject of inquiry, but it was not doubted that though the Council Chamber was *insecure*, the City Court-house was perfectly strong, and would be granted for the loyal purpose of the Meeting. A deputation, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Crawford, jun., Mr. Penrose, Mr. O'Callaghan Newenham, Mr. D. Callaghan, and Mr. Pigott Rogers were appointed to wait on the Sheriffs, to request the use of it. This those highly respectable Gentlemen undertook to do, and we were about to close this brief account of the Meeting, when we were made acquainted with the extraordinary fact, that the Sheriffs *have refused to grant the Court house*, for reasons which they said they would explain by letter in half an hour, but when this, our Second Edition was going to press, no communication had been received from them. The Meeting will, therefore, be held in the Hall of the Scientific Society on Tuesday, as is officially notified in the Advertisement; and though that building will not hold the crowds that will attend, allowance must be made for the peculiar circumstances to which the Public have been driven by the extraordinary conduct of the Municipal Officers. Lord Wellesley will of course become acquainted with the facts, nor will the precipitancy which is employed in sending off the smuggled Address at the Mansion-House this evening, as if to anticipate the more loyal one that is to follow, insure for it a gracious reception, for one character of it has preceded, and another will accompany it.

Conduct of the Corporation—Refusal of the Mayor and Sheriffs to grant the use of any of the Public Buildings, for the purpose of holding a Meeting to Address the Lord Lieutenant.

(FROM THE SAME PAPER.)

In our Second Edition of Saturday evening, we gave a report of the proceedings which took place at the meeting of Requisitionists held that day, in consequence of the Mayor's refusal to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants, for the purpose of congratulating his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on his providential escape from the late attempt on his life by the Dublin Orangemen. This report is necessarily contained in this evening's publication, in order that those who obtained the early impression of Saturday's paper may be in possession of the entire proceedings, including not only the Mayor's refusal to call the public meeting, but the reason why the meeting of Requisitionists was held in the Hall of the Cork Scientific Society, instead of the Council Chamber, where it was notified to take place. This reason, it will be seen, was in consequence of a communication from His Worship the Mayor, stating the insecurity of that building, which rendered it dangerous for a greater number than composes the Grand Jury to assemble in it. Amidst the dilapidation and decay which are visibly extending through our City, there is no instance perhaps of their more rapid effect than we are here presented with; for scarce has a month elapsed since this Civic Chamber was in perfect strength, and without one perishable symptom about it. It was then the scene of some very numerously attended meetings, and neither crack, fracture, or other sign of decay was discernable. The devastation and ruin, however, must have commenced, and their progress been great, seeing that within "one little month," the tenement became uninhabitable and dangerous to occupy.

The communication to this effect was read to the Meeting on Saturday amidst the sorrows of some and the suspicions of others. We observed, too, that it excited a feeling of gratitude in one gentleman, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his kindness in not suffering the meeting to assemble in so crazy a Hall, as its crazy state may not only endanger their persons but extend to their proceedings. We are bound, however, by our strict impartiality as Journalists, to record that this was not the prevailing sentiment, but that a majority were of opinion that the alleged insecurity of the Chamber was but a pretext for the refusal, and a petty obstacle thrown in the way of the meeting. Indeed, so strongly did this notion appear to be entertained, that many, on hearing the Mayor's letter read, did not scruple to cry out "SHAME," as if in condemnation of the frivolousness of the excuse. There were others, however, who thought it was well grounded, because they relied on the sincerity of the Mayor's assurance, and on his well known upright character, which, they said, would revolt from giving under his hand what he did not believe in his heart. As a kind of touchstone or trial, it was subsequently resolved, when a Public Meeting was decided on for this day, to ask for the use of the City Court House; and to make this request, a Deputation, consisting of the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Crawford, jun. Mr. Penrose, Mr. O'Callaghan Newenham, Mr. Daniel Callaghan, jun. and Mr. Pigott Rogers, were appointed to wait on the Mayor, which they subsequently did; but his Worship's control not extending to that part of the building, he referred the Deputation to the Sheriffs, who manfully refused, without evasion to equivocation, but at the same time signified they would send a written answer, which they accordingly did in the course of Saturday evening, and of which the following is a copy:—

Cork, Dec. 21, 1822.

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your application of this day, we beg leave to state, that the Mayor, and a large portion of the principal inhabitants of Cork, having already signed an Address to the same purport for which you require the City Court House, and of which you have a copy—we beg most respectfully, to decline acceding to your request. We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servants,

JOHN SAUNDERS,
JULIUS BESNARD,
Sheriffs, City of Cork.

John Galwey, Esq. &c.

There are now three facts before the Public—namely, the refusal, in the first instance, of the Mayor to call a Public Meeting to congratulate the Lord Lieutenant on his late escape from the Orangemen, tho' respectfully requested so to do, by one hundred and fifty-eight Citizens of Cork, including persons of all creeds; professional and private Gentlemen of eminence, and rank and wealth, and Merchants and Traders of the first respectability; next, that extraordinary communication relative to the Council Chamber already adverted to; and lastly, the refusal of the Sheriffs to grant the Court House, after it was decided the meeting should take place, for the purpose of voting a loyal address. To these facts we shall advert in their proper order—

And first, as to the Mayor's refusal to call the public meeting, we have no other explanation of his Worship's motives for so refusing, than is contained in a few prefatory lines and appended observations to the copy of an address, transmitted by him to Mr. Beamish, the original of which was lying at the Mansion House for signatures, the amount of which is, that he, assisted by some friends whom he deemed every way competent, had prepared that address, in *anticipation* of the wishes of his Fellow-Citizens, and as it had already received the signatures of a numerous portion of them, he must decline complying with the requisition.

We must take leave very respectfully to differ from his Worship on the correctness of this statement, and a reference to dates will bear out our position. We altogether dissent to the statement that his Worship had "*anticipated* the desire of his Fellow-Citizens," and for these reasons, that on Tuesday a Requisition for the public meeting was in course of signature, and was taken to the Mansion House on Wednesday evening, where, his Worship being then stated to be absent, a note of which the following is a copy was left for him.

"Mr. Beamish, with several of the respectable Citizens of Cork, did themselves the honour of waiting upon the Mayor with a Requisition, most numerously and respectably signed, requesting that he will be pleased to give the Loyal Citizens of Cork the opportunity of expressing, at a public meeting, their horror of the late atrocious attack upon his Excellency's person at the Theatre in Dublin; and Mr. B. has to request of the Mayor to do him the honour to apprise him, what hour it will be convenient for him to receive the Requisition and Deputation.

"Wednesday Evening."

It was *subsequent* to this note that an advertisement appeared in some of the Papers, stating that an Address lay at the Mansion-house for Signatures; therefore the Mayor's statement that he had *anticipated* the wishes of his fellow-citizens is not fortified by the fact; the more particularly as his Worship had an opportunity of seeing the Requisition in the places of Commercial resort during the entire of that, and part of the preceding day. The truth is—and it can be easily wrested from the web of intricacy in which the matter is sought to be entangled—that it was the Requisition for the public meeting that gave rise to the private address, and if the former had not been thought of, we should never have heard of the latter. But the intention of a public meeting having once originated, it became necessary to resort to a *ruse* to prevent it, in order that public opinion should not be pronounced on the *political* conduct of Lord Wellesley since his fortunate accession to the government of this Country; that no approval should be recorded of those wise and firm acts, which have had for their object the abolition of the odious distinctions and offensive celebrations which have brought so many calamities on that Country; and that no reprobation should be pronounced on that party, or those principles, which have been the instruments and means of perpetuating them. It was to protect the Orangemen of Dublin from the expression of a just indignation at them, as a body, that this private Address was got up; and this was not the act of the present Mayor, nor of any individual, but of that party who, in the course of the last year, strove by every means in their power to prevent a public meeting to congratulate Lord Wellesley on his arrival in this Country, as they now seek to prevent one which is called to congratulate him on his escape from the hands of those assassins, to whom his life became odious when it was devoted to the good of his Country. Their motive, it must be confessed, is stronger now

[FOR REMAINDER SEE LAST PAGE.]

4. The dispersion of a meeting or society shall not prevent its members from assembling again within three days; but all the formalities required by Art. 1 must be repeated.

5. These meetings may remain open until midnight, or in the morning; but, after the last-mentioned hour, the Magistrates may dismiss them. If the persons present refuse to withdraw, they shall be held to be in a state of disobedience, and the society shall incur the penalty of suspension.

6. These Meetings have no legal character; and petitions from them cannot be received as from corporate bodies, but must be held as merely expressing the opinion of the individuals present.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

A Holiday at the Bank.

We suspect that we are on the eve of having intelligence of great, perhaps decisive importance. We received this morning, *by express*, the Paris Papers of Thursday, and letters of Thursday evening—and their contents, though nothing official has been communicated to the *Moniteur*, appear to us to be important. In all the papers we have received this morning, there is more similarity, more coincidence, than we have observed for some time past. Almost all of them talk of the symptoms and indications of war as being much stronger and more positive.

Some of them announce that the courier, whose arrival from Verona we announced the day before yesterday, has brought very pressing despatches to the French Cabinet—"that all the Powers of the Continent are unanimous upon the subject of the war to be undertaken against the Spanish Revolutionists, and that France, who only waited for the expression of their unanimity to declare herself, cannot fail to do so without delay."

Others mention, that the courier from Verona certainly brought a warlike declaration against Spain, with the order for the recall of the respective Ambassadors of the Continental Powers from Madrid. One Paper states, that the Cortes have been informed of the refusal of Great Britain to accede to the offers made to her to make common cause with them—adding, that when the Spanish Government are acquainted with the diplomatic Note transmitted on the first to the different Ambassadors, they will be convinced of the impracticability of executing their projects to excite division.

The Pope has refused to receive the Spanish Ambassador, and the refusal has been attributed to the influence of the Court of Vienna.

Whilst these statements are published with respect to the other Continental Powers, the same papers assert, that Spain is hastening her preparations as much as possible. A decree has been published for raising a fresh loan of 40 millions of reals, and orders have been sent to Galicia, Andalusia, La Mancha and Valencia to send off all disposable troops and levies to Mina with the greatest expedition. The law by which Popular Societies or Clubs are sanctioned, has been published at Madrid, where it was received with the loudest acclamations. Meanwhile the Landaburian Club has, as was to be expected, increased in influence and audacity. The Sittings are now violent and tumultuous; several persons were lately wounded at one of them.

Such are the contents of the Paris Papers we received this morning, so far as they relate to Spain. We give them, purposely, without comment; but we must add, that, whatever be the result, every man in Europe will be furnished with the most clear and positive conviction, that the whole conduct of the British Government has been dictated and guided by the most deep and anxious desire to preserve peace.

The private letters state, that there is some talk at Paris of a partial change of Ministry.

The King of France has been indisposed, but was much better on Thursday afternoon. A Council was held on Thursday, at which a despatch from Madrid is reported to have been taken into consideration.

The French Funds were, at four o'clock on Thursday, at 88f. 5c.

But there is one more article in one of the Paris Papers, which is worthy of notice. It is in the *Journal de Paris*, in the form of a letter from Verona, of the 11th instant, and relates to the recent revolution in the Turkish Ministry. After receiving the account of it from Baron de Sturmer at Vienna, Prince Metternich communicated to the other Ministers documents, from which it resulted that the Chiefs of the Janissaries were at the head of the Government—"This has given rise to new conferences, which may be continued here or at Vienna, until the Russian Cabinet is in a condition to adopt decisive measures—an aggression may be committed by the Turks forthwith. It is thought that it is in this sense, the despatches sent off to Petersburgh by Count de Nesselrode were drawn up. We know that orders have been sent from that capital, to the Generals-in-Chief of the Armies of the South and West, for the prompt concentration of their troops, in order to be ready for every event.

"The persuasion in which the Sovereigns were, that the former Turkish Ministry were disposed to arrange every thing, and that they had well received the new propositions made through Lord Strangford, made them conceive the affairs of the East as in some sort terminated—but the present state of affairs has singularly deranged these combinations."

"City, One o'Clock.—Consols 70¾, and the market rather heavy."

Fire in Bond-Street.—This morning, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in one of the upper rooms at Long's Hotel; on the alarm being given, fortunately the whole of its inmates were enabled to escape. It continued to rage with unabated fury till the arrival of the fire-engines, when after being immediately supplied with water, its ravages were fortunately confined to the Hotel, the whole of which, we are sorry to state, with its most valuable furniture, were entirely destroyed.

DREADFUL SUICIDES.

At half-past eight o'clock last night, a respectable looking individual was found by Mr. Collins, a fishmonger, on the steps leading to the water by the side of Waterloo bridge, with his throat cut, and totally bereft of life. The alarm having been given, the toll collector of the bridge assisted Mr. C. in taking him up, and in so doing discovered on the steps a clasp knife, with which the horrible act is supposed to have been committed. The unfortunate man was genteelly dressed in a blue coat, black silk waistcoat, white neck cloth, frill shirt, pantaloons, Wellington boots, and a white hat. He was conveyed to the Strand lane Lock-up-house, where the body is now lying for inspection, nothing having appeared to lead to a discovery. The steps where he was found are those whence an unfortunate female lately threw herself into the river and was drowned.

Thursday morning, the body of a man, having every appearance of a seaman, was discovered lying on his face in a field near the Horse and Groom, Streatham, Surrey. So determined was the unfortunate man on self-destruction, that he had at first attempted to hang himself from a tree, but the cord is supposed to have broken; he then inflicted two deep wounds in his throat, which had the effect. The circumstance excited the deepest alarm in the neighbourhood, it being at first reported that he had been murdered; but this did not appear to have been the fact, as the part of the cord on the tree corresponded with that found round the neck of the deceased, and the knife was also found by his side. He was unknown. The body was removed to the Horse and Groom public-house, at Streatham, for the Coroner's Jury.

JUNCTION OF THE ENGLISH AND BRISTOL CHANNELS.

A Meeting is, we observe, advertised to be holden at Chard this day, to adopt measures for promoting the junction of the English and Bristol Channels. This undertaking, if effected, will essentially benefit the neighbourhood in the course of the projected canal, and particularly the towns of Taunton and Bridgewater, by making them a thoroughfare, not only between the Channels, but by a branch, which is said to be in contemplation, from the line of canal where it approaches near to Honiton. This will, at a small expense, form a direct communication through the latter town to Exeter; and by this internal communication the population of those wealthy and extensive districts will be supplied with the best Welsh coals, at considerably less expense than is now paid for those from Sunderland, as the Welsh coal, by this inland navigation, is rendered duty free. The merchants will thus save the risk and expense of sending their goods, from all places on the Severn, round the Land's End.—*Bristol Mercury.*

ECLIPSES.

Within the revolution of the year 1823 there will be six eclipses, viz. four of the Sun and two of the Moon, when one of the former and both of the latter luminary will be visible in this Country; those of the Moon being total, and very large.—The first of these eclipses is of the Sun, on Sunday, January the 12th, at about 54 minutes after our eight o'clock in the morning; and though the Sun is above our horison at the time, yet, owing to the Moon's great southern latitude, this eclipse will not be visible here, nor even to any part of the northern hemisphere of the globe. The second is a total and partly visible eclipse of the Moon, on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 26. This eclipse begins at 24m. 55s. after three o'clock; the Moon rises that evening at 18m. 46s. after four, at which time she will be 11 digits, 14 minutes, 20 seconds, eclipsed. The third is a solar eclipse, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at about three o'clock in the morning, and of course invisible to us. The fourth is another eclipse of the Sun, on the morning of Tuesday, July 8th, and which will be visible in England, should the air prove clear at the time. This eclipse will first make its ingress at 4h. 8s. after five o'clock that morning, apparent time. The fifth is a large and total eclipse of the Moon, on Wednesday, in the morning of July 23. This eclipse will be partly visible to us, the Moon setting at London at 9m. 5s. after four o'clock that morning totally eclipsed. The sixth and last is a small eclipse of the Sun, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Moon has a southern latitude of nearly 85, and of course this eclipse will only be visible to the unknown icy parts of the globe, near the south pole. None of the solar eclipses of this year are central in any part of the world.

Amongst the imports at Liverpool, on Monday, the 16th, was the following, per the Hope, Thompson, from Coleraine:—"Four Casks Irish cordials, for the use of his Majesty."

The Emperor Alexander has conferred the order of St. Wladimir on the brothers Solomon and James Rotschild, in consideration of their important services to the Russian nation on several occasions.

HOME CIRCUIT.

KENT WINTER ASSIZES, MAIDSTONE, DEC. 19.

(*Before Mr. Justice Bayley.*)

RAPE.

John Pearson stood charged, upon the oath of Catherine George, wife of Olson George, with having, on the 10th of Sept., feloniously violated her person.

From the peculiar circumstances attending the case, the Learned Judge having particularly adverted to it, in his charge to the Grand Jury, the Court was crowded from the opening of the doors; females and boys were excluded.—The trial occupied four hours, and the staircase and passages were thronged with women, who awaited with undisguised anxiety the important result.

We cannot report this case as the evidence was given. In consequence of the uncertain hour at which her husband usually returned home, Mrs. George had been in the habit of putting the key of the street door on a ledge near the window, by which means George was accustomed to let himself in. The Prisoner being the pot-companion of George, and the intimate, as it would appear, of his family, well knew the means of admittance to his friend's house. It was on the night of the 10th, or early in the morning of the 11th of September, whilst Shorter (also a hop-drier) and the confiding George yielded themselves to the powerful influence of Morpheus, that their less drowsy companion, Pearson, boldly decided on an expedition of the Cervantes kind. Leaving therefore his companions slumbering in the oast-house, he sallied forth, leaving his hat and shoes behind him, and proceeded to George's dwelling; sought the key; opened the door; entered the bed chamber, and quietly deposited himself in George's bed, beside his wife. At length the intruder, fancying he heard a footstep below, suddenly starting up, exclaimed "Here comes O'Hara!" Then, and not till then, did Mrs. George discover the truth, and a scene of great embarrassment and confusion followed, amidst which Pearson precipitately retreated; Mrs. George then called up a matron's neighbour, and told her what had happened; ran a long half mile to the oast; awoke the drowsy driers; charged her husband with being privy to the trick that had been played upon her, of which she narrated every particular. The alarm brought Pearson and Shorter (the fellow servants of George) to the spot; the prosecutrix charged the Prisoner with the rape; Shorter swears that Pearson was at the oast when he awoke three quarters of an hour previously, and even the husband thinks his wife mistaken; she swears that he was, but she is not, and the unhappy couple returned home. Such were the facts mainly stated, as proved on the trial of Pearson. We should, however, add, that evidence was given by a neighbour of George, that previous to the night in question he saw a man, whom he believed to have been the Prisoner, enter George's house, by means of a door key, put his shoes off on the passage, and some time afterwards make his exit at the back door. Mrs. George admitted that Pearson had been with her many hours on the night of the preceding day, of which she told her husband, but she did not tell him how long he had been with her.

Mr. Ryland (Counsel for the Prisoner) objected, that "as there was consent on the part of the woman, this was no rape." He referred to a similar case at Croydon, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and to a more recent case, which went before the twelve Judges.

His Lordship laid it down to the Jury, that if they found the fact to have been committed under an absolute delusion of the woman, they must on such facts find a special verdict, stating those facts, and the case would then be reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges; he himself declined giving any opinion now upon that important point.

The Jury, without retiring from the box, returned a verdict of—Not Guilty.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

MURDER.

John Smith was indicted for the wilful murder of Catherine Smith, at East Greenwich, on the 4th of October last.

Mr. Bolens and Mr. Bland conducted the prosecution.

It appeared that the Prisoner, a Greenwich pensioner, who was a very old man, upwards of seventy, had cohabited with the deceased, and they passed as man and wife. On the morning of the 4th of October, about half past five o'clock, he went to a public-house called The Cricketers, sat down near the bar, and called for a pot of porter. Immediately afterwards, addressing himself to the landlord, said, "Hawkins, have you seen my woman this morning?" He replied in the negative. Upon which the Prisoner said, "If you see her go past, call her in." About ten minutes before six, the deceased came into the public-house in company with another Greenwich pensioner named Levitt. The deceased called for two glasses of gin. The Landlord drew a glass of gin, and set it before her on the bar; when she said, "You know I take it with peppermint." The landlord was turning round to get the peppermint bottle, when in an instant the Prisoner, who was sitting close to the deceased, rose up and stabbed her with a knife in the right breast. Before this, not a word had passed between the Prisoner and the deceased. The deceased immediately exclaimed, "You have killed me, you have killed me!"—The unfortunate woman was urged by the landlord to run to the Infirmary immediately. She went out; but before she got the distance of forty paces, she dropt down dead.

The Prisoner was immediately seized by the landlord, who said to him, "You wicked old man, how could you do so rash an act?" He replied, "She has been with that d——d fellow all night."—The Prisoner was afterwards searched, and the knife was found upon him stained with blood; and being asked whether that was the instrument with which he committed the murder, he said it was, and owned that he did it. The point of the instrument, which was a common pocket knife, upon being examined, appeared as if it had been recently sharpened at the point. This was the case proved on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Baron Garrow summed up the case for the Jury.

The Jury found the Prisoner Guilty, and he was ordered for execution on Monday morning. The unfortunate old man appeared firm, and retired from the bar with a firm step.

The Assizes ended about three o'clock. Sentence of death was passed upon ten capital convicts; but none were left for execution but Robt. Hartley, for stabbing Capt. Owen, of the Bellerophon, and Smith, the man above mentioned.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No Mail due.

We have extracted from the *Courier* of Saturday various observations, which indicate, in a tone scarcely to be doubted, the almost immediate approach of hostilities between France and Spain. We pretend not to know the grounds of these observations, but the source from which they proceed entitle them to a very high degree of attention.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WATERFORD.

We need hardly remind the Inhabitants of this City, and those connected with it, that this is the day appointed for their assembling to address the Marquis Wellesley on the outrage which he recently experienced in the Dublin Theatre. There is no man who loves his Country, or who duly appreciates his own rights, can feel indifferent upon this important occasion, and it is only by one unanimous voice that justice can be done to the Chief Governor of Ireland, and the merited punishment of general reprobation inflicted upon his assailants. It will not do, as is too often the case, for men to say to themselves—"we need not attend the Meeting—the proceedings will be conducted without our presence, and we shall concur in the strongest resolutions which may be adopted." To such an apology for negligence we answer—"Your presence alone can accomplish the purpose for which you have been summoned to assemble. The peace of your Country, the supremacy of the law, and your independence as members of the community, have been brought to a great and decisive issue. One of two alternatives only remains for your adoption. Henceforth, you are to live the slaves of faction, or the subjects of a regular and constitutional Government. The period for your final determination is arrived. The highest Authorities in the State are in favour of your deliverance from an ignoble and galling bondage, and it is your duty to give them your most ardent support. You must stand forth the champions of your own rights; for silent acquiescence in the proceedings of others may become a source of continued degradation."—But we forbear—we shall not allow ourselves for a moment to believe, that any man will withhold his personal condemnation of the atrocious attack upon the Lord Lieutenant, or his hard purpose of resisting the dominion of every faction. We, therefore, look forward this day to the most numerous and respectable Meeting which has ever been assembled in Waterford.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

(*From the Dublin Journal of Monday.*)

This evening, Henry Handwich and George Graham were fully committed, by Counsellor Graham, for having, with divers other persons, feloniously conspired, confederated, and agreed to kill and Murder His Excellency Richard Marquess Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. James Forbes was apprehended under a warrant from the Magistrates of the Head Office this evening, and fully committed on the above *capital* committal.

Matthew Handwich is committed for conspiring to cause a riot, and for actually, with others, having caused one, on the night in question.

William Graham and William Brownlow are apprehended on the above minor charge, which is bailable.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

"WELLESLEY.

"Called by my sentiments to the station which this City holds in the civilized world, to manifest the sentiments which you have expressed on this awful and calamitous occasion.

"The outrage which has been committed certainly admits of no palliation from any attendant circumstance; the offence, however, is a more proper subject for the consideration of the Courts of Justice than of this place.

"Your wishes for the continuance of my life demand my acknowledgments. Advanced in years, and in a long career of public service, I cannot desire that my life should be continued beyond the moment when it may no longer useful to my King and Country.

"Placed upon this throne by the favour of my beloved Sovereign, surrounded by the attributes of Majesty and Royal Power, and entrusted with the sacred justice and mercy for the good government of the People of Ireland, I still remember that I am one of that People, and therefore, even from this place, I am entitled to address my Countrymen, and above all, my Fellow-Citizens of Dublin, in the voice of friendly admonition and affectionate remonstrance.

"Dreadful as the event is which has assembled you in this place, employ your humanity, prudence, and deliberate temper, to derive from the terror and consternation of the present moment the salutary maxims of good order, cheerful obedience to the law, and mutual affection amongst yourselves. Assist me in the auspicious task of removing the irritations which disturb the harmony of our great and loyal City—consult the natural emotions of your own bosoms, and the true interests of your own society—expiate the horrors of the present crisis, by a cordial co-operation in the noble work of peace—and present to the Nations of Europe the glorious example of a Metropolis united in genuine principles of liberty, loyalty, and general concord."

ADDRESS OF THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CITIZENS OF DUBLIN.

From the Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday.

This day, at half-past two o'clock, one of the most splendid and numerous Deputations of Citizens that ever assembled in Dublin, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with an Address of Congratulation on his providential escape from the recent Orange Outrage at the Theatre.

Saint Patrick's Hall was fitted up for the occasion. The scene was one of the most imposing we ever witnessed. The following is a copy of the Address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"We, the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of Dublin, assembled in pursuance of a printed notice by the Lord Mayor, beg to approach your Excellency at this important crisis.

"We are deeply impressed with the highest sense of admiration of the talents, the activity, the known principles and integrity which so conspicuously adorn your Excellency, and which, doubtless, influenced the choice made by our gracious Sovereign in selecting you as a fit person to assume the Government of Ireland, under the most trying and afflicting difficulties, and we now take the earliest opportunity of expressing our strongest indignation, and our unfeigned sorrow, at the base and daring attempt at Assassination lately made upon your Person.

"We have beheld, with astonishment and dismay, the Peace of the Country endangered, the character of this City disgraced, and your life assailed by the base assaults of desperate assassins; and we lament that any set of men should be found so regardless of the laws, and so unawed by the splendour of your Name, or the dignity of your station, as to become the perpetrators of such an abominable outrage; this, too, upon the life of their own Countryman, the first Irish Lord Lieutenant for nearly the last 200 years, and appointed by a Monarch who was the first to visit this Country as a friend and pacificator.

"We are conscious that a foul and odious stain has been cast upon our City by those daring offenders, and all are sensible of the distress which the commission of such an indignity must have inflicted on the friendly *feelings of your ardent and generous heart*; we trust, however, that the cheering voice of universal Sympathy will remove the painful impression which so audacious an insult was calculated to produce, and that this occurrence will have no other effect than to induce your Excellency to make a salutary discrimination, and trace to the proper source such flagitious and vile transgressions, and so to punish the real authors and abettors, as to render it impossible hereafter, that the peace of our Community and the welfare of our Island can be endangered or disturbed.

"Be assured, Sir, that while we bear in mind the eminent services you formerly rendered to the United Empire, we are not insensible of the great advantages you have effected at home; and likewise the generous, the humane, and manly interest which you displayed in averting the horrors of the late Famine, and in assuaging those calamities with which so large a portion of our Population had been afflicted, and from which, by your judicious arrangements, it has been so fortunately relieved.

"We entreat your Excellency, that in any communications which you may think necessary should be laid before his Majesty or Parliament, on the subject of this traitorous attempt, you will be pleased not to represent it as the act of this Country or this City, but of a set of heated and misguided Persons, infuriated by the spirit of a dangerous, and desperate, and misguided Faction, one of the unfortunate consequences of our intestine divisions.

"Again, Sir, we present our sincere congratulations on your providential escape from the blows of the Assassin, and our just tribute of admiration at the matchless spirit and the personal intrepidity which you so eminently and instantaneously displayed upon that trying occasion; we implore Providence to grant you long life, and to preserve you as an instrument in the hands of our most gracious Sovereign, to extend the blessings of a mild and parental Government to all orders and descriptions of your Countrymen, and pour the balm of his conciliatory wisdom over the fatal and heart-rending dissensions of your native Country.

"We beg to express our earnest and fervent hope, that your Excellency may long continue among us, and we sincerely trust that the same spirit which has guided your Excellency in the rightful discharge of your duty, and in the furtherance of his Majesty's benignant Letter of Admonition and Injunction, may continue to preside over and to direct your auspicious conduct, and to frustrate by any attempt, however premeditated, to exercise or to control you in the impartial exercise of your just authority; confident as we must be, that your Government will, thereby, secure to itself the blessings of a People, rescued at length (we trust) from those wretched dissensions which have so long delayed the harmony and prosperity of our common Country.

"Such a system will be certain to render your Government popular and secure; such a system must render Ireland happy, for without it you may not only defy, but must defeat the enemies of her concord, and thus will the glories of the far-famed House of Wellesley be transmitted to posterity along with the novel, and, we trust, imperishable record of Ireland's tranquillity and freedom."

After the Address was read, his Excellency made a most eloquent, feeling, and energetic Speech. It is totally impossible for us, at this late hour, to present even a feeble outline of this splendid Oration. A history of this very remarkable day shall be given in our next.

MEETING AT KILKENNY.

(*From the Kilkenny Moderator.*)

A Meeting, convened by Requisition, was on Monday held at the Tholsel, for the purpose of preparing an address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the outrageous attack upon his person, in the Dublin Theatre, on the night of Saturday, the 14th instant. The Requisition, as we transcribe it from another Paper, to which, for reasons utterly inexplicable on any but liberal principles, it was exclusively addressed, was thus:

"TO THE WORSHIPFUL JOSEPH BRYSON, Mayor of the City of Kilkenny.

"SIR—We, the undersigned Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of Kilkenny, request you to convene a Meeting, with the least possible delay, for the purpose of addressing our Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on the recent daring Outrage offered to the Illustrious Representative of our beloved Sovereign."

Henry Wemyss, } Sheriffs. John [illegible] }	Kenny Poe,
Martin Wall,	Thomas Costelloe,
Henry Meagher,	James Davis,
George Lees,	William [illegible],
P. [illegible],	Joseph [illegible],
Patrick Reeves,	John Murray,
John Shortstock,	Richard [illegible],
Wm. Pierson Leech,	Martin [illegible],
Robert Shortall,	Cornelius Lenan,
Walter [illegible],	John P. [illegible],
Redmond Sullivan,	Francis Comerford,
John Kelly,	Thomas [illegible],
Peter Ryan,	Abraham Denroche,
Thomas C. Duffy,	John M'Cuffin,
Patrick Costelloe,	William Colly,
	Andrew Henderson,

The Mayor returned the following answer:

"In compliance with the above Requisition, I request a Meeting of the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of Kilkenny, at the Tholsel, on Monday next, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of addressing his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on the recent daring Outrage offered to his Excellency.

"JOSEPH BRYSON, Mayor.

"Kilkenny, Dec. 20, 1822."

At 12 o'clock the Chair was taken by his Worship the Mayor, who declared that he felt peculiarly proud of the situation which he filled, and stated that a Requisition, respectably signed, had been presented to him for convening the present Meeting. With this request he felt it his duty to comply, and he anticipated perfect unanimity in the proceedings of the day. Indeed he felt satisfied that an outrage so atrocious as that of which the Meeting had assembled to express its abhorrence, would call for unequivocal disapprobation from all classes. All must regret that the country had been disgraced by such an act of violence. He should with pleasure hear the sentiments of any gentleman on the subject of the Requisition, which his Worship next read to the Meeting.

Mr. W. P. Leech rose and said that he felt peculiar satisfaction in noticing the consignment of the Mayor to that civic station which he was so well qualified to hold, and was assured that he would perform his duty on the present occasion in a dignified and becoming manner. Nothing, he was certain, would be introduced contradictory to the wishes of the Mayor, in the proceedings of the Meeting. The learned gent. man then moved that the following Gentlemen be appointed as a Committee to prepare an Address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:—

The Hon. Col. Pierce Butler,	Denis Cormack,
Peter Ryan,	John Sullivan,
John Kinchela,	Charles Madden,
Christopher James,	Joseph Lalor,
William Colles,	Thomas Duffy,
John Kelly,	Patrick Costelloe, and
Christopher Humfrey,	William P. Leech, Esqrs.
Martin Cormack,	

The Committee retired for about a quarter of an hour, and returned with the Address, which was presented to the Meeting by the Hon. Pierce Butler, as having unanimously passed the Committee. The Address having been read,

The Hon. Pierce Butler proposed it to the adoption of the Meeting, and the motion having been seconded by Peter Ryan, Esq. it was received with unqualified approval.

It was then moved by J. P. Ryan, Esq. that the Mayor present the Address in person to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which was seconded by P. Costelloe, Esq.

Mr. Leech again addressed the Meeting, and briefly expressed his satisfaction at the concord which prevailed. The loyalty of Kilkenny could not be doubted, for it was one of the first cities to hail his Excellency's arrival, and that although not *foremost* on the present occasion, it would not be outstripped by any other portion of the Kingdom in loyalty. The learned gentleman, in conclusion, observed how striking it was that the Friends of the Mason should have been made the tools of a set of assassins, and said that had his Excellency visited our Theatre he would have been received, as he ought, with acclamations from all classes of the inhabitants.

Mr. Costelloe said, in explanation of the reason why a greater number of signatures had not been affixed to the Requisition, that he had waited for a few days with a hope that the Corporation would have come forward, but that body not having done so, he, as a humble individual, called on a few friends, who were anxious to declare their abhorrence of the atrocious proposition of the Orange Clubs of united James's-ites." The ripple was scarce gone off the wave which brought his Majesty to our shores, when an Orange Magistrate proposed a seditious toast in the very room in which the Sovereign had just before associated in perfect harmony with his loving subjects. That Magistrate also promoted the illegal decoration of the Orange Idol, the "Hero of the Massacre of Glencoe!" Mr. Costelloe then said, that he had applied to a certain Alderman for his signature to the Requisition, who declined to sign it, lest any thing irrelevant should be introduced. "Did the Alderman imagine," said Mr. Costelloe, "that however anxious we all are for a commutation of Tithes, a Petition to that effect would be tacked as a rider to the Address—did he imagine that however anxious we are for Catholic Emancipation, it would be tacked to the Address as a corollary—that however anxious I may be for a repeal of the Union, I would tack it as a codicil to this Address?" In conclusion, Mr. Costelloe denounced the acts of Orangemen, for it was they who urged on the nailers of Kevin-street to insult the Lord Lieutenant. "If there be," said the speaker, "any of the Orange faction in this room or in this city, would they dare to show their heads?"—(*Cries of No, No.*)

John Kelly, Esq. then moved, that the Mayor do leave the Chair, and that the Hon. Pierce Butler do take it thereto, when Mr. Leech observed, that with the fullest feelings of real respect for the highly venerated character, the Mayor, he begged to return the thanks of the Meeting to his Worship, for his dignified conduct in the Chair, and his promptness in complying with the wishes of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Ryan seconded the proposition of a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried, and the Meeting separated.

ODE ON Christmas Day.

Hail! lovely morn, beaming bright
With splendour more than earthly light—
[illegible] and [illegible], Eden's [illegible]
As [illegible] [illegible] bright [illegible] snows—
[illegible] [illegible] dews are streaming—
[illegible] sun's light [illegible] beaming—
Yet, o'er the mantled [illegible] of night
A Star resplendent bursts with light,
And rides o'er clouds, their sea unfurl'd,
And sweeps its light o'er all the world,
Scarce held [illegible] gold [illegible]
Above the [illegible] Crept [illegible] west,
When eastern Kings, on their couches sleeping,
Awoke as its light into their casements peeping.

As the tongue of the heaven's star was sent,
But [illegible] as [illegible] great song;
By its voice to Bethlehem the wise men went,
And it [illegible] as it roll'd along.

At length o'er sacred Bethlehem's land
In the heavens 'tis seen to waver;
It stands its course—'tis seen to stand
O'er the hut where lay the Saviour.

No [illegible] come, not a hut, but a manger,
For the outcast of all was this blest infant stranger.

To the manger then the Kings repair,
And [illegible] with Mary they see there,
Pent up between two cold, cold rocks,
And near them lay an Ass and Ox.
Else nought but gloom is seen around;
They prostrate fall, then kiss the ground
Where Jesus lay; they then unfold
Their myrrh, their frankincense and gold,
And on the green turf's hallowed sod
They make their offerings to their God.

O! Gentiles, thus for you alone
Was this [illegible] mercy's throne;
But a contrite heart is the gift that He
Expects, O! Gentiles, now from thee.

In Bethlehem's fields the night watch keeping
Were Shepherds o'er their flocks,
Whilst the [illegible] o'er their heads were weeping,
And the white frost tinged their locks—
An Angel [illegible] Lord [illegible],
And the [illegible] round,
And they were seized with a mighty fear,
And awed, sunk to the ground.

"Fear not," said the Angel, "there's born a stranger,
"In the City of David repair—
"In swaddling clothes wrapt, & laid in a manger,
"You'll find the sweet Child Jesus there."

But hark! above what music's there?
What sounds are these that fill the air?
Hark! all rejoice—'tis a heavenly song,
And sung by a band of the Seraph throng,
As thro' the air in praise they fly,
Their song is—"Peace—Glory on high!"

Waterford, Dec. 24, 1822. J. M.

Quay and River Watch.—We think it is but justice to this useful establishment to give publicity to every instance of its activity that comes to our knowledge. On Sunday night, between twelve and one o'clock, two sailors, so much intoxicated, were going on board their vessels, lying between the Bridge and the Graving Bank. The watchman on that station, William M'Grath, assisted one of them across the tier to the outside vessel, the *Arethusa*; on returning for the other, he found him (after having fallen off the stage) struggling in the water, but was providentially near enough to reach him with his hook, by which he was enabled to get him out of the water. The man thus rescued from death is named W. Fitzgerald, and belongs to the schooner *British Union.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Yesterday having been Christmas Day, our latest quotations of prices are of course those of Tuesday, when Butter was at 77s. per cwt. generally for first quality (and to 82s. with the usual allowance of leverage) and 63s. even in a few instances; 170 firkins were weighed at the Crane. Wheat continued at 16s. 6d. to 13s.—but the latter was obtained only for very prime samples. Oats were a shade lower, few purchasers having exceeded 8s. 10d. Barley was steady at 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. In Pigs and other articles, there was no material variation from the rates of the preceding days.

SHIP NEWS.

On Thursday morning the *Hero*, of Clayport, William Murphy, master, on her passage from Liverpool home, with rock salt, and coals, earthenware, and spirits, struck on Blackwater Bank, where she soon became a wreck. Two sailors and a passenger, we are concerned to state, were drowned; the remainder of the crew, five in number, reached the shore with difficulty in the small boat.—*Wexford Herald.*

Arrivals from Waterford.—At Penzance, 18th, Betsey, Challacombe, for London. At Falmouth, 19th, Ocean, Challacombe—Dorchester, Swanridge—and Iris, Wood, all for London. At Portsmouth, 20th, Eliza and Jane, Cornish, for London.

Arrivals from Youghal.—At Falmouth, George, Williams. At Scilly, Minerva, Prospect—Fox, Paddon—and Elizabeth, Jones.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DEC. 25.

ARRIVED,

24th—Commerce, Forler, Portsmouth, hoops & bricks; Friends, Grey, Glasgow, coals; Jane, Escott, Hamburgh, wool, for Bristol; Richmond Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Morris.

25th—Olive Branch, Angel, Plymouth, ballast.

SAILED,

24th—Thomas and Mary, Barron, Cork, coals.

25th—None.

Cleared for Waterford, at London, 19th, Erin, Allen.

TO BE LET,

ON THE ROAD BETWEEN PORTLAW AND CURRAGHMORE,

A MOST EXCELLENT ROOMY HOUSE,

WITH ABOUT 16 ACRES OF LAND,

Lately in the Occupation of Wm. Watson, Esq.

☞ A Considerable FLOUR MILL, which had been erected on part of the Premises, was some time since destroyed by Fire. The WEIR and MILL RACE are uninjured, and abound with Water at all Seasons.

Application by Letter post-paid to John Thos. Mendicott, Esq. Rockets Castle, Portlaw.

December 26, 1822.

FOR CHARENTE,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG

MARGARET,

OF AYR,

152 TONS REGISTER, A. 1.

Will sail on or about the 10th of next Month.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Richard Pope and Son, Quay. Waterford, Dec. 24, 1822.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN THE REIGN OF *HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,* FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND SHIPS FROM FIRE:

Also, for the Assurance of Lives.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, Insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenant or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on Single Lives to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th December, are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th January, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

Persons whose Lives are assured by this Company are allowed to pass in Decked Vessels from one Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to another, and to and from the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man, and also to pass, in time of Peace only, in Decked Vessels, from British Ports and Places to any Foreign Port between Flushing and Ushant, without licence or Premium, and without being subjected to apply, as heretofore, to the Office for Special Permission.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT, SANDHAM ELLY, Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.

Waterford and Ross, Dec. 25, 1822.