12 Wm Brawley

The Waterford Chronicle.

Tis the Voluntary Slave that makes the Oppressor.—Tacitus

No 423 | SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1830 | Price 6d

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

THE FREEHOLDERS and Friends of the Independent Interest of the COUNTY OF WATERFORD, will DINE together at KILMACTHOMAS, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant.

TICKETS—FIVE SHILLINGS EACH.

Dinner on the Table at Five o'clock precisely.

A Meeting of the Kilmacthomas Committee will take place in the course of the morning of that day.

January 9, 1830.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

By permission of the Worshipful the MAYOR.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHNWILLIAM,
Who most respectfully solicits the kind patronage of an indulgent Public.

On MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1830, Will be presented Holcroft's admirable Comedy of

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Young Dornton .... Mr Fitzwaylett.
Charles Goldfinch ...... Mr Johnwilliam.
Sophia .... Mrs Johnwilliam.

A variety of Singing.

To conclude with (never acted here) the new Farce of

PAUL PRY!

[The Public are respectfully informed this piece is entirely different to the Comedy of that name.]

Paul Pry, with a song, Mr Johnwilliam.

The performances commence each night at halfpast SEVEN o'Clock precisely.

Boxes .... 3s.
Pit .... 2s.
Gallery .... 1s.

A PLAY on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

Constant Fires kept in the Theatre.

Tickets to be had at Mr JOHNWILLIAM, at Mrs LEE's William-street, where places in the Boxes may be taken.

Entrance to the Boxes—Lady-lane. Pitt and Gallery Rere of the Apartments.

Waterford, Jan 9, 1830.

STRAND

CINDERELLA.

ERRATUM.

For " Little Glass Slipper," read *well polished boot.*

The secret, however, of Blacking so grand
Was lost and defied scientific pursuit,
Till found out by WARREN, of 30, the Strand,
The *Fay*, who alone for *Cinderella* design'd
This gift, was in liberal beneficence lacking;
But now it goes forth, reproduced and refin'd,
In splendid perfection, as WARREN's *Jet Blacking*;
Restricted not to *individual* or *space*,
But meant to embellish the whole human race!

This easy-shining and brilliant BLACKING, prepared BY

Robert Warren,

30, STRAND, LONDON;

SOLD IN WATERFORD BY	
R. Farrell, Bookseller	A. Lonergan
White & Co. Druggists	R. Davis
D. Condon, Ironmonger	D. Hickey
Jacob, Do.	S. Fayle
& E. Kehoe, Grocers	Malcolmson and Co.
Kearney, Do.	FERMOY BY
Wilson, Do.	S. Moase
C. Budd & Co. Do.	—— Dunn
Lynch, Oilman	CAHIR BY
Phelan, Bookseller	W. Burke
M. Laffan, Do.	KILKENNY BY
CLONMEL BY	J. Dowsey,
T. S. Grubb	O. C. O'Callaghan
T. Lawler	J. Reynolds.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, Pot, at 6d—12d—and 18d each.

Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30, STRAND. All others are Counterfeit.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, JAN. 8.

ARRIVED.

6th—Traveller, Robinson, Cork, staves, deals, potashes, &c.

7th—Britannia, Shedden, St John's, Newfoundland, fish and oil; George the Fourth, Hollis, Cowes, ballast; Regent, Bisber, Shoreham, do.

8th—Nora Creina, steamer Stacey, Bristol, general cargo; Wharfinger, Cozens, Portsmouth, ballast.

SAILED.

6th—Hope, James, Newport, ballast, from Arthurstown; Lord Blaney, steamer, Wilson, Liverpool, general cargo; Assistance, Stephens, do. oats, from Tralee; Agnes, M'Donough, do. do. from Galway; Thetis, Jill, and Nile, Easter, do. grain and flour; Experiment, Chapman, do. do. and lenkwood; Ann and Catherine, M'Kay, do. bones; Sisters, Lingull, Bristol, potatoes, from Campblestown; New Hope, Jones, Bridgewater, bacon and oats; Bedford, Nicholl, Swansea, flour; Gleaner, Harris, Torquay, grain; Ann, Quay, Liverpool, do.; Margaret, Evans, Newport, ballast, from Ross; Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, flour.

7th—Henry Brougham, Reigh, Newport, ballast, from Dublin; Atlas, Jones, Newport, ballast; Susan, Nicholson, London, provisions; Violet, Pearson, do. do.

SICK POOR INSTITUTION.

P. M'Dougall, Treasurer to the Sick Poor Institution, acknowledges the receipt of Ten Shillings from "A Friend," per the Reverend Richard Ryland; also Five Shillings from Mrs E. being donations for the use of that Institution.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Steward acknowledges to have received from Michael Evelyn, Esq. Mayor, 2qrs 21lbs of Beef, and Four Pennyworth of Bread on the 7th instant, seized by Market Jury. Also 1s 8d, being the proceeds of a People's Can, stopped by Mrs Pounder, supposed to have been stolen, and ordered by his Worship the Mayor for the benefit of the Institution. Also, from Mr Maurice Hayes, 13 Barrels of Coals.

THREE NEW HOUSES TO BE SOLD

TO be Sold, THREE NEW HOUSES in MICHAEL STREET, opposite to LADY LANE. Apply to George Ivie, Esq Lady Lane.

Waterford, Jan. 9, 1830.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays.*)

£2000

TO be LENT at INTEREST at £5 per Cent. on a Mortgage of a Fee Simple, or Fee Farm Estate.

Reference, if by Letter (post-paid) to THOMAS FOLEY, Solicitor, Tourtane Lismore.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays.*)

Lismore, January 7, 1830.

AUCTION OF WHISKEY.

IN THE MATTER OF A. POPE, JUN. A BANKRUPT.

THE BANRUPT'S STOCK of WHISKEY, as Advertised for Sale on the 14th December last, and unavoidably postponed, will be Sold on the Premises without reserve on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th Inst, by order of the Assignees, together with a few other Articles.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, January 8, 1830.

BACON CONCERN AND CORNSTORE IN CARRICKONSUIR.

TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years by Messrs MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, situate in the MAIN-STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the Store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each year, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c.

Also, a CORN STORE, 199 feet long, with Four Lofts and capacious KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries. It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern. The whole Concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs FLETCHER and ROE, 5, Foster Place, Dublin; or to Messrs MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

SICK POOR.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHARITY for the Relief of the SICK POOR, think it right to inform its Friends and Subscribers, who must naturally feel, at this inclement season, some degree of anxiety for their destitute fellow creatures, that an enlarged distribution is supplied to the Visitors weekly, in order to provide STRAW and FUEL for the several walks.

The Visitors of the Sick Poor have persevered for many years in their benevolent labours, relieving misery as far as their means extend, and endeavouring to apportion their expenditure to the pressing demands of penury and disease. The City of Waterford is now peculiarly free from sickness, and it is the anxious wish of the Friends of the Sick Poor to prevent its recurrence by guarding against the many evils which the indigent suffer at this season from cold and damp.

It is respectfully submitted to the Public that liberality to the destitute at this period of the year may prevent much future misery, and consequently a necessarily increased expenditure on the part of all the public Charities.

Donations will be thankfully received by P. M'DOUGALL, Treasurer; or by the Visitors of the Sick Poor, who meet at the Dispensary on Sunday mornings, at Nine o'clock, when applications will be attended to, and any information given respecting the Charity.

January 2, 1830.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE MONTAGUE, G.C.B.—This distinguished and meritorious officer departed this life on Thursday the 24th ult., at his residence near Pewsey, at a very advanced age, truly beloved and esteemed. Sir George commenced his naval career at a very early period of life, and passed with rapidity through the minor gradations. He was made Captain in 1773, Rear Admiral in 1794, Vice Admiral in 1795, and Admiral in 1801; and, at the time of his death, was senior Admiral of the Red, except one, on the list of the Royal Navy. When Captain of the Pearl, of 34 guns, in the American and Spanish war, he captured the Santa Ammonica, a Spanish frigate of 44 guns, after a most gallant action, in which courage was united with the most consummate skill and exertion. The main-mast of the Pearl is preserved in the Portsmouth mast house, having had so many wounds as to create general interest and curiosity. In 1794, Sir George commanded a squadron of observation; and, on his return from off Brest, struck his flag (we understand through indisposition), and did not again serve till 1803, when he succeeded the late Lord Gardner, at Portsmouth. During this command he forwarded a memorial from the Captains of the Navy, respecting their pay and allowances, which was so unacceptable to the then first Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Mulgrave), that his Lordship signified his regret that Admiral Montague should be made the channel of such a representation.—The Admiral, with that *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, with which he was so highly gifted, returned a dignified and temperate answer. Some time after he received orders to strike his flag, and in 1809 delivered up the command to Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, and retired universally esteemed into private life, where his kind and affable conduct secured him the most general regard and respect. In January, 1815, Sir George was made Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He has left a family—two or three sons full Captains in the Navy, and one of his daughters married Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B.—*Plymouth Journal.*

BLACK RESINOUS VARNISH.—This beautiful black varnish, celebrated for its lustre and durability, is prepared in the following manner. The nuts of the *semacarpus anacardium*, and the berries of the *holigarma longifolia*, having been steeped a month in clear water, are cut transversely and pressed in a mill. The expressed juice is kept for some time, and the scum taken off from time to time. The liquor is then decanted, and two parts of the *semacarpus* are added to one part of the *holigarma*. The varnish is then laid on like paint, and is polished by rubbing it when dry with a smooth pebble.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, DANGAN MILLS, DWELLING HOUSE, and OUT OFFICES, with Thirteen Acres of LANDS, situate in the COUNTY of KILKENNY, within Four Miles of WATERFORD.

Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to George Ivie, Esq Waterford.

Dated this 18th December, 1829.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

VESTED CAPITAL—£1150.

A GENERAL HALF YEARLY MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, at Seven o'Clock, on MONDAY 1st FEBRUARY next.

Such Persons as are desirous to become Members of said Company will please apply to the Secretary.

No application can be entertained which shall not be made Fifteen days previous to the Meeting.

JAMES LAWSON, Secretary.

Waterford, January 2, 1830.

FOR HORSES.

SAMUEL ARDAGH, Apothecary and Chemist, Medical Establishment, Mall, Waterford, has received, direct from the Proprietor, ROBERT N. GIBTON'S celebrated ERADICATING WORM and CONDITION POWDERS.

Their merits, over all other Medicines used in the Destruction of Worms, consist in the *safety*, *simplicity* in administering them, and the *certainty* of producing the desired effect, without making any *alteration* in either *Labour* or *Feeding* of the Horse.

Each Package contains a Treatise on Worms.

GIBTON'S WORM POWDERS to be had at ARDAGH'S Medical Establishment, where may be had every Genuine Patent Medicine of repute, from the original Proprietors.

The above Establishment is constantly supplied with the most genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c. and every Patent Medicine of repute from the original Proprietors.

Waterford, January 1, 1830.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL the ESTATE and INTEREST of the Assignees of Messrs. LANGHORNE and BRADFORD, and of Mr. THOMAS NEVINS, in Two Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate near FERRY BANK, in the Liberties of WATERFORD, commonly called the SALT WORKS, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

These premises contain 244 feet in front to the River Suir, and are held for two Lives still in being, or 99 years from the 29th of November, 1808, whichever shall last longest, at yearly Rents amounting to £94 3s late Irish currency.

For further particulars and statement of Title, apply to CHARLES TAYLOR and Sons, Waterford, or No. 10, Talbot St. Dublin.

Waterford, August 24, 1829.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

	Butter		Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sat	60 0	71 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0
Mon	65 0	70 0	25 0	33 0	9 6	11 0	12 0	14 0
Tues	63 0	70 0	25 0	33 0	9 6	11 0	12 0	14 0
Wed	63 0	67 0	25 0	30 0	9 6	11 0	12 0	14 6
Thur	65 0	70 0	25 0	30 0	9 9	11 0	12 0	14 6
Fri	63 0	73 0	25 0	30 0	9 9	11 0	12 0	14 6

There was a good supply of Butter at market on Thursday, which was in brisk demand at from 65s to 70s per cwt.; one lot of eighteen firkins got 73s.—Yesterday the price was from 63s to 73s 6d per cwt. Weighed—Thursday 344 firkins; yesterday no return. The receipts of Corn from farmers are pretty large, and the prices of every description of Grain continue without alteration. Oatmeal 11s to 12s per cwt. Second Flour 34s to 37s per bag; Thirds 28s to 32s per ditto; Fourths 16s to 20s per ditto. Inferior Pigs 21s 0d to 25s 0d; Scalded 18s 0d to 23s 0d per cwt; Offal 13s to 14s per ditto; Heads 14s to 15s per ditto; Beef 24 to 35s; Mutton 3d to 5½d; Veal 4 to 6d; Pork 2½ to 3d per lb. Newport Coal 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Cardiff 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Swansea 3s to 3s 2d per barrel. Whiskey 8s 8d to 8s 10 per gallon. In other articles there is no alteration.

THE DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, FOR THE WEEK ENDED THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

	From.	To.	Average.
512 Wheat, per bar. 20 st	31 0	33 0	25 3
147 Bere, do 17 st	12 0	14 0	13 0
105 Barley, do 16 st	11 0	16 0	13 3
644 Oats, do 12 st	8 0	14 0	11 4½
8010 Flour, per cwt	0 0	24 0	0 0
607 Oatmeal, per do	9 9	14 0	11 9

Sold to Bakers only.

7610 Cwt. of Flour ...	16 0	21 0	18 4½

Average price of Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, 46s 8d per sack.

Receipts of Flour 2384 } 1st, from 2s 0d to 24s 0d
Sales do. 9610 } 2d, from 12s 0d to 16s 0d
3d, from 6s 0d to 12s 0d

Price of Bread—Ensuing Week.

Quartern Loaf 8½
Half Quartern 4¼

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 5.

The supply of Corn at market to-day was small, in consequence of which buyers held off in expectation of the supply being soon larger when the canal navigation opens. Barley and Oats sold heavily, and scarcely supported last week's prices. Wheat had rather a free sale at Friday's prices.

Red Wheat 25s to 31s; White ditto 33s to 33s 0d; Oats 10s to 12s 0d; Bere 00s to 00s 0d; Barley 14s 0d to 17s 0d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 4.

We were very sparingly supplied this morning with all descriptions of grain; nevertheless the supply was fully adequate to the demand, for we had but few purchasers at market. Although the weather has begun to be more favourable, still the thaw has not taken hard enough to enable the small craft to work, and every article must be nominally quoted as on Monday.

Wheat	40s to 73s	Small Beans	34s to 38s
Rye	30s to 36s	Tick ditto	32s to 38s
Barley	20s to 24s	Oats, Potatoe	23s to 28s
Malt	...s to 60s	Poland	24s to 28s
White Peas	32s to 34s	Feed	18s to 20s
Boilers	38s to 38s	Flour	55s to 60s
Grey Peas	34s to 38s	Rapeseed	22l to 25l

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

ENGLISH—Wheat 1538 qrs; Barley 3591 qrs; Malt 2992 qrs; Oats 3391 qrs; Rye — qrs; Beans 535 qrs; Peas 142 qrs.

IRISH—Wheat —— qrs; Barley —— qrs; Oats 2513 qrs.

FOREIGN—Wheat —— qrs; Barley —— qrs; Oats —— qrs; Rye —— qrs; Beans —— qrs; Peas 39 quarters.

FLOUR—English 6356 sacks; American —— barrels.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—In your valuable paper of Thursday last, there is a paragraph respecting the launch of the new vessel from Mr White's yard, in which I am represented as sole owner of her, which is not correct, as I own but one-fourth of her. The other parts are held by different gentlemen in Waterford.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,
RICHARD POPE.

Waterford, Jan. 8, 1829.

LETTER II.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Merrion-square, 3d January 1830.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The Parliamentary Session approaches—we should endeavour to make it as useful to Ireland as possible, or to demonstrate the uselessness of a British Parliament to attend to the wants and transact the business of this country.

It is supposed that command of language, and the higher order of eloquence, are all powerful in the British Senate. That is a mistake obvious to any body who will consider the materials of which the British Parliament is composed. The Parliament is to be moved by quite different springs from those which mere mental faculties can operate upon.

I possess but little command of language, and no eloquence at all. I can be useful only as a practical painstaking man of business; and it is in that capacity alone in which I devote myself to the good of my country.

I intend to be in London on the 28th of January, six days before the Parliament meets.—My wish is to be furnished with as many petitions as possible upon each particular subject of parliamentary relief. There is no time to be lost in getting up these petitions.

In order to facilitate the preparation and forwarding of petitions, and the transacting of all other Parliamentary business in Ireland, I consider it absolutely necessary to have an office for these purposes in Dublin; an office, where can be obtained, by persons resident in Ireland, information on all subjects connected with proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, and through which all proceedings and other documents can be transmitted to London.

Such an office as this has been long wanting. Every body was desirous that it should be established—nobody would take the trouble of establishing it—I determined to do so.

Accordingly, I have taken the house, No. 26, Stephen-street, for the purpose. I shall make the experiment by paying the rent of it for at least one year; if the experiment succeeds it will amply pay for itself.

I am rejoiced to say that I have prevailed on my worthy friend Mr Edward Dwyer, to undertake the management of that office; I mean the gentleman who has been for some years the laborious and exemplary Secretary of the late Catholic Association. It is impossible to have any man more suited to the duty.

His parliamentary agency will be general. He will form such connexions in London as will enable him to transact, as well business connected with public grievances, as the carrying on of appeals before the House of Lords, and as the passing of private bills, so as to diminish to a comparative trifle the present enormous and overwhelming expense of such proceedings.

But his public duties will be more extensive; they will include every thing that relates to the preparation and transmission to Parliament of petitions, and to the mode of seeking for parliamentary redress for Irish grievances.

He will take care to give the Irish public information through the Irish newspapers, of all the bills and motions relating in any way to Ireland, which shall be brought before Parliament. There will be an accurate list of such motions and bills published by him, at least once a week, from the commencement to the close of the session. He will also give the public, once a week, as accurate a list as possibly can be obtained of the names of the Irish Members who attend Parliament—with the days of their actual attendance at the House, and the manner in which they vote on each particular question.

My eldest son, who accompanies me to London, will assist in the formation of this list. The Irish people will thus be thoroughly informed of the diligence and conduct of their representatives.

Mr Dwyer will also be able to supply to the public in this country an abstract of all such proceedings relative to Ireland, as shall appear to have been mutilated or neglected by the London newspapers. The local affairs of Ireland being uninteresting to the majority of English readers, the parliamentary proceedings which relate exclusively to them are either abbreviated or totally omitted by the London editors. I should hope that the *Morning Chronicle*—an excellent journal, to which the people of Ireland are greatly indebted—will be induced to give more publicity to the debates relating to Ireland. If not, my son will assist Mr Dwyer to make up the deficiency.

A subscription will be necessary to defray Mr. Dwyer's expenses, including compensation for his trouble. I need not say that my son will give his services. The subscription in Dublin will be One Pound a year—that for persons resident in the country Ten Shillings.

Every subscriber will be entitled to the use of the rooms, which are extensive and commodious. They will be supplied with Irish and English newspapers, and with the parliamentary papers, reports and other documents.

I myself will be in constant communication with Mr. Dwyer, and the subscribers will thus be in possession of my views of parliamentary affairs. The best mode of transmitting information to me will be through Mr Dwyer. Any petition or document intended for me, or any other member of Parliament, will be certain of reaching its destination speedily and safely by being transmitted to Mr. Dwyer.

It will be necessary to become a subscriber in order to correspond with Mr Dwyer. This is inevitable, in consequence of the necessary expenses. But any subscriber can communicate with Mr. Dwyer, *for* as many others and *upon* as many subjects as he pleases.

The subscribers will, I trust, soon form themselves into a Parliamentary Society. I love perfect candour, and therefore I frankly avow that I look on this body of subscribers as most likely to form the basis of that great national society which I contemplate, in order to render the repeal of the Union peaceable and tranquil, as it is, I think, inevitable.

I would instantly commence the formation of that society, but for the existence of the doubly Algerine Act of the last Session. That Act it is that makes it wise to have the subscriptions paid in to a single individual.

Mr Dwyer will publish monthly accounts of the receipts and disbursements.

Here, then, is an opportunity for all those who have Parliamentary business to transact, to have it done satisfactorily and expeditiously. Here is a place where all Parliamentary information can be cheaply and satisfactorily obtained. Here is an office from which the public will receive full information of the conduct of their representatives.

There is a large and strongly built store at the rere, and making part of the premises which I have thus taken. I propose converting it into a shape suited to be a "Meeting house" ... It will also serve for public meetings, especially to petition Parliament. The charitable societies that support themselves by a public dinner, will have the use of it gratuitously. In short, it is calculated to serve many benevolent and national purposes.

From what I have said of the "doubly Algerine Act," it may be necessary to add that no society is illegal until its ... has been prohibited by public proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant. The anti-Union Societies which have been already formed in the country need not therefore dissolve themselves—on the contrary, they ought gradually to increase and extend themselves, observing that there must be no species of obligation taken or pledge made, nor any secrecy whatsoever. These are precautions of the utmost importance ...

I have now, I trust, commenced an establishment which may be eminently useful. I have endeavoured to place it in the most practical shape. It ought to assist in procuring parliamentary redress. If my country continue under oppression and in a state of grovelling inferiority, it shall not be the fault, fellow countrymen,

Of your faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

MR. O'CONNELL.

On Monday Mr. O'Connell accompanied by Mr. Barrett, arrived in this town at 3 o'clock; he presided at the Independent Club Dinner which was laid in the Theatre, and returned to Dublin at five o'clock this morning.—*Drogheda Journal.*

Mr Vesey Fitzgerald continues seriously indisposed. The Right Hon Gentleman is attended by two physicians. Mr Peel frequently made personal visits to his colleague, and others of the Ministers send daily to make inquiries after his health. The answer returned on Sunday was, "Mr Fitzgerald is a little better."

We are much concerned to state, that the indisposition of Mr Vesey Fitzgerald is likely to deprive the public of his valuable services, at all events, for a considerable period. When his medical attendants recommended his retiring from the fatigues of business, we understand the friends of the Right Hon. Gentleman inquired whether a short absence would not be sufficient? and that the answer of Dr Warren was decidedly in the negative.—*Sun.*

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Sunday last, at about two o'clock, a lad named Bernard M'Nalty, a servant in the employment of Anthony S. Hussey, Esq., of Bolorggan, County Dublin, took out one of his master's horses in order to exercise him. While doing so the animal took fright and galloped back at a furious rate to the place from whence he had been just taken. On entering the yard, he stopped, when the boy alighted, and exclaiming, "I am lost—my breath is gone," he dropped down and expired on the spot.

A MYSTERIOUS VAGRANT.—A fellow has been travelling through different towns in the North in a vehicle drawn by four dogs. He was escorted by a party of the police, over whom he assumed an air of authority which excited surprise. He collected considerable sums of money from the Orangemen and others, lodged at the different barracks of the police, and naturally became the object of much curiosity. Mr Waring Curran, of Downpatrick, represented the matter to Lord Leveson Gower; and the Chief Constables have been called on to account for their conduct in allowing the constabulary to be seen escorting a beggarman. He has been committed to Downpatrick gaol, and has been under examination by the Magistrates. He said his name was William Henderson, and that he came from Monaghan. He also stated that he was under the special protection of Major Darcy, Inspector General of Police, and produced a letter purporting to be from him. We understand that Major Darcy denies this letter to be his.—*Dublin Paper.*

GOOD SECURITY.—A person who wished to borrow a small sum of money, being asked by Swift whom he proposed as security? "I have none to offer," said the poor man, "excepting my faith in my Redeemer." Swift accepted the security, made the entry accordingly, with all formality, and declared that none of his debtors was more punctual than this man.—*Sir W. Scott's Memoirs of Swift.*

TO THE GENTRY, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Felix Hall, Dec. 16, 1829.

Gentlemen—In 1822 the table of the House of Commons was loaded with petitions from farmers, complaining of the low price of their produce. Lord Castlereagh said in the House of Commons, the 29th of April of that year, it was the excess of produce beyond the demand of the market that occasioned their distress, and that till the supply adjusted itself to the demand so as to afford a fair profit to capital employed in agriculture, no legislation could correct the evil.—A select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into these petitions, reported their opinion, that the complaints of the petitioners were just, and that at the price of corn at the time, the Gazette average of wheat being about 43s., the returns of the occupiers of arable farms, after allowing for the interest of their investments, were by no means adequate to the charges and outgoings, which must have therefore been at least in part paid out of their capital. It was at this very time that our English labourers of every description were in the greatest distress, and the Irish, I say, actually dying of hunger. A meeting was called of all descriptions of persons, to be held at the City of London Tavern, the 7th of May, 1822, to enter into a subscription for their relief. A Committee was appointed, and John Smith, Esq. M.P. elected their Chairman; towards the close of their proceedings that Committee drew up a report, which was afterwards published by William Phillips, of Lombard-street, and I dare say might now be had at any booksellers: in that report is to be found their correspondence with various persons in Ireland, classed under heads, first descriptive of the extent of the misery, and the next head the causes of it. I wish you would look to the report; but in the mean time I shall here give you some extracts from most of the correspondents of the Committee. (It is unnecessary to publish these extracts, they are all so fresh in the recollection of our readers) It is undoubtedly true that in the year there was a partial failure of the potato crop, which is a calamity to Ireland grievous in itself according to the extent of that failure; but never before was any failure of that crop productive of the consequences herein described, nor ever before was seen famine stalk through a country at the same moment that grain was at a price that would not remunerate the grower, and that it was announced from authority, that there was an excess of agricultural produce beyond the demand.

These several communications afford dreadful and unequivocal proof of the distress of the Irish population, having originated in a famine of money instead of food; and yet our statesmen then said, and say now, *nulla retrorsum vestigia*—we will never retrace our steps ! ! ! !

I have only to add, that Ireland exported more wheat that year than she ever did before, except the two preceding years, 1820 and 1821, and she exported more wheat meal by upwards of 100,000 cwt; of wheat her exports amounted to 386,231 quarters; of wheat meal 340,267 cwt.; her total exports of grain near a million of quarters, and large quantities of oxen, sheep, and pigs, and salt beef, pork, and butter to a very large amount.*

When the money of a country is diminishing, the poorer man's pocket will be first emptied, and though the price of the articles of his necessity or comfort are, as some will say, very low or cheap, his means will be lower still, and sinking, till his hand finds an empty pocket. In fact, how can any body suppose that the price of labour will not go down with the price of the product of labour, when the fall is occasioned by scarcity of money; as far as my observation goes, it falls faster, and in an extreme case, a great proportion of labour loses all value; and then comes a cry of surplus population.

But further, to explain this simple proposition so obvious and yet so little understood, Locke is often quoted in his Treatise on Money, where he says, "So much as its quantity is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to the money be also lessened, whether he be landholder for his goods, or labourer for his hire, or merchant for his brokerage." He truly says, further on, "That as money is considered the measure of value, people are apt to overlook the possibility of it also changing its own value, by an increase or reduction of its quantity."—And afterwards he says, "If in England we had only half as much money as we had seven years ago, and yet had still as much yearly product of commodities, as many hands to work them, and as many merchants to dispense them, it is certain that we could only have half our rents paid, half our commodities sold, and half our labourers employed; or they each must be content with half what they had before;" and if he had lived now, he would have said,—and every receiver of taxes, from the King to the village exciseman, must be content with half of what he received before the passing of Peel's Bill. He would have said so even under ordinary circumstances, but have we not more yearly product of commodities, more hands to work them, more merchants to distribute them, double, treble, or quadruple of creditors to pay, and army, navy, &c. to keep up, and under such circumstances, what would be have said if the rulers of a country should say to the people, true it is the total quantity of money in the country has been by our wisdom reduced one half, but the receivers of taxes, and creditors of all descriptions, shall not have a stiver taken out of their pockets; the breach shall be made in the pockets of the industrious and productive classes; there and there only shall this defect be felt. Mr Locke would say, your rulers must be mad; confusion, dreadful, must be the end of it—and yet this is precisely what has been done. When Lord Liverpool admitted that Peel's Bill had raised the value of money 25 per cent. what was it but an admission that the quantity of money in circulation had been reduced one-fourth—that one-fourth had been taken out of the pockets of all the industrious classes. I contend that one-half has been taken out of their pockets—we differ only in amount. Let every man who has goods or labour to bring to market, decide this question for himself.

There are people who will say, rents are not reduced; as far as my knowledge goes they are reduced, and very nearly to the rate at which they stood before the war; but, I say, that reduction is a gross injustice, under the circumstances just stated. I say further this reduction has not put the farmers at ease; they are not making profits; they would not go on farming if they could withdraw their original capital; day after day farms are thrown up. I have a list before me of ten in one district of this county, of strong wheat lands, unoccupied, the owners of each of which would, I believe, rejoice to find an occupier at the old rents.

Believe me, gentlemen, this state of things is fraught with dreadful, with incalculable mischief. It is perfectly unprecedented, and you cannot find in the old round of complaints, either the cause or remedy. In the history of the world, there cannot be found such a raising of the value of money, as was accomplished by Peel's bill, nor any in which, from the immense extent of our money engagements (had such attempts ever been made), the consequences could have been half so destructive. I repeat to you again and again, nothing will do but a gradual return to the point of value from whence we started in 1819, or if not to that very point, to such an approximation, as shall again set at liberty all the wheels of the vast machine, and as soon as that is accomplished, we may, if you please, stop there.

I know that creditors would, to a certain extent, be aggrieved by an advance in the money price of commodities: but there are few who have not some property besides what they have on loan, and who would not, in some other way, be be benefitted, either themselves or immediately through their children or relatives engaged in active life; besides which, many a debtor has fallen with his creditor, and creditors must be blind if they do not begin to perceive, that the whole fabric, public and private, will fall about their ears if they do not unite with their debtors in the common efforts to save their country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and obedient humble servant,

CHARLES C. WESTERN.

* See Marshall's admirable compilation of Parliamentary returns.

EXPORTS OF IRELAND—1822.

Quarters	Wheat	387,973
	Oats	565,852
	Barley	23,245
	Other Grain	10,137
Cwts	Oatmeal	32,350
	Wheatmeal	343,719
Barrels	Beef	50,043
	Pork	115,930
Cwts	Bacon and hams	241,365
	Butter	441,158
	Cows	34,869
	Horses	1,089
	Sheep	25,685
	Pigs	65,037

COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

COMPARATIVE STOCK AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEARS 1828 AND 1829.

	1828	1829
From the United States	186,170 bags.	98,500 bags.
Brazil	84,550	74,200
Demerara	1,300	450
Barbadoes	460	1,850
Common West India	820	100
Egyptian	24,320	16,900
Surat	7,580	5,100
Bengal	4,340	4,050
All other kinds	5,510	2,050
	295,470	203,250
Less on hand at present		92,220 bags.

This table suggests several important considerations; first, the surprising extent of the importation, when after sales of 15,000 bags or upwards a week, that have been going for some time, there should still remain above 200,000 bags unsold; next, the insignificance of the supplies from our West India Colonies, and the magnitude of those from the United States and Brazil. Of cotton from India the quantity on hand does not bear a fair proportion to the average supplies, the heavy losses sustained since 1826 having lessened last year's imports from that country. Of Egyptian cotton the supply has not of late been so great as in 1825; but Lower Egypt being a continued level, and easily irrigated, seems very well adapted for the culture of this plant, labour also is considerably cheaper there than in Brazil or the United States.

It gives us great pleasure to corroborate the accounts which we have, from time to time, given of the cotton trade, by the annual statement of the brokers. The consumption in Scotland has increased upwards of 100 bales a week, on an average of the present year.

	BAGS
Apparent consumption in 1829	83,000
Deduct for what was rendered unfit for spinning at the great fire in Mitchell-street	3,000
Net consumption	80,000
Ditto last year	74,000
Increase this year	6,000

The weight of the bags this year is about 15lbs heavier, but this, it is estimated, will be counterbalanced by the greater stock in the hands of the spinners.

Stock at present on hand	8,962
Stock last year	22,796
Decrease of Stock (except the extra stock of the spinners)	13,834

Glasgow Chronicle.

COMMISSION COURT, DUBLIN—MONDAY.

MURDER OF HANLON.

Immediately after the Judges taking their seats, the following persons, Thomas Mellon, *alias* Mulhall, Walter Jackson, Michael Byrne, and William Roberts, were placed at the bar, and asked if they were ready for their trial. The prisoners' agent said that their counsel was not in court; with respect to Michael Byrne, he could say that he was not then ready for trial.

Judge Vandeleur stated that if a result should now take place, similar to what had occurred on the former trial, respecting the murder of Hanlon, it would be extremely inconvenient to have the Court open upon Wednesday.

The Solicitor General said he was certain that the greater portion of the public business would be disposed of by Wednesday. It was not the intention of the Crown to proceed with the case of Mr Harrison this Commission.

The Counsel for Mr Harrison observed, that when that gentleman was committed before Mr Cole, it was remarked that no advantage would be taken by the Post Office, of the time that the committal was made.

Judge Moore observed that the bills had not yet been found against Mr Harrison; when the case was before the Court they should know how to deal with it.

The prisoners, Mellon, &c. were then removed.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

From La Belle Assemblée.

WALKING DRESS.—A pelisse fawn coloured gros de Naples, delicately embroidered in black outline down each side of the front, where it closes, as far as to a very broad border of black velvet, which surrounds the skirt next the feet, nearly as high as to the knee; at the head of which is a trimming of light sable or some other valuable light coloured fur. The sleeves are à La Donna Maria, and they are trimmed up the outside of the arm, where the sleeve tightens at the cuff, with fur. Round the waist, which is made plain, is a black velvet zone, clasped with a gold broach. The collar of the pelisse turns back, and is surmounted by a French double ruff of lace. The bonnet is of black velvet, trimmed with a bow of the same, and three aigrettes of blue corn flowers and ears of corn; the aigrette in front larger than those on each side. A Chantilly lace veil is worn with this bonnet, which ties under the chin on the right side, with a bow of black satin ribbon. A boa tippet of marten skin is added to this appropriate winter pelisse. The half boots are of fawn coloured kid, tipped at the top with black.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of pink satin; the border trimmed en jabots, with the same material, each one bordered by a broad, rich, white blond; these ornaments ascend from the hem next the feet, as high as to the knee. The corsage is made quite plain, with a very broad falling tucker of blond. Over short sleeves of pink satin fall long ones of blond, entirely à l'Imbecile, without any confinement. A dress hat of pink satin forms the coiffure; this is turned up in front, and lightly ornamented with small white ostrich feathers. A superb veil of white blond falls carelessly over each side, and at the back of the hat. The jewellery ornaments worn with this dress are either pink topazes or Ceylon rubies, set à l'antique, in filagree gold. The shoes are pink satin, tied en sandales.

From the World of Fashion.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of gold or silver tissue over white satin, with a very broad flounce of blond. The corsage made tight to the shape with a falling tucker of blond; Mandarin sleeves of blond, over short ones of white satin. The head dress consists of stiffened fan ornaments of broad blond; and, across the front of the hair, just above the forehead, is a diadem of white and gold enamel, beneath which, across the forehead, is a golden serpent, which, entwining among the full clustered curls that surround the face, terminates in snaky folds at the back of the head. The ear pendants are of wrought gold, en girandole; and the necklace in beautiful festooned rows of the same material, of exquisite delicacy. Between each festoon is a drop, en girandole. The gloves worn with this dress are tight to the arm, yet they reach no higher than just below the elbow. On the right arm are two bracelets; that next the hand of light blue velvet, clasped by a cameo set in gold; and one above it, of turquoise stones, jointed and set in gold points. The single bracelet, on the left wrist, is broad, and of gold, fastened by a cameo.

WALKING DRESS.—A pelisse of changeable silk, pomegranate red, shot with white, with a very broad border of chinchilla fur next the feet, and faced down with the same skin where the pelisse closes, down the front from the throat: whence a broad collar of chinchilla turns back, and is surrounded by a full, but rather narrow ruff of lace. The corsage is made plain with the sleeves à l'Amadis; the gauntlet cuff finished at the wrist by a band of chinchilla. Bonnet of striped gros de Naples, barbel blue on white, the stripes very broad, and trimmed with bows of ribbon, to correspond. Half boots of white doe leather, tipped with black.

CARRIAGE BONNET.—A bonnet of black velvet, lined with celestial blue satin. Beneath the brim, and at the extremity, near the front, is a rosette, formed of blue and black satin ribbons. A plume, formed of feather fringe, divided by silk net, falls over the front of the crown; this is of celestial blue; and, over the left side, a long feather waves gracefully of the same colour.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.—The most admired colours are myrtle green pink slate colour, scarlet, amber, ponace, and vermillion.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

From the Gentleman's Magazine of Fashions, &c.

EVENING DRESS.—A light superfine blue coat to fit the waist, and not cut longer or shorter than the natural waist; five gilt buttons up the breast; the skirts narrow and long, terminating at the bottom to about three inches; pocket flaps about two and a half inches deep. If the person be small about the hips, the skirts should be wadded. The collar is narrower than last month, and shews not only the seam behind, but three rows of the stitching. Waistcoat of velvet or silk, high in the neck, with small and short collar, cut so as to shew an under waistcoat, which is cut with a rolling collar. Black kerseymere trousers to fit the waist tight, rather easy at the knee, and of moderate width at the bottom; the length is to the ancle bone, which will admit of the stocking being shewn; the trousers is let loose, and not fastened with a strap. The dress cloak is made of olive brown superfine cloth, with a large cape; both cloak and cape are lined through with crimson silk, serge, or velvet. The collar is made nine inches deep, and turns over, fastening in the neck with a clasp; the collar should be of sable or chinchilla fur. The grey lamb skin is not now worn by Gentlemen of fashion.

A MORNING DRESS.—A blue morning lappelled coat, to button close across the breast to the neck; the collar, which is of velvet, is very short, and about an inch in height, stands up in front when the coat is buttoned. The collar ends do not meet by three inches, which is the breadth of the lappel. The sleeves are wide at the top, and full, but tight at the wrist and rounded off.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 31st OF DEC., 1829.

1st Life Guards, Regent's Park, 2d do. Hyde Park; Royal Horse Guards, Windsor; 1st Dragoon Guards, Longford; 2d do., Cahir; 3d do. Coventry; 4th do., York; 5th do., Canterbury; 6th do., Dorchester; 7th do., Ipswich; 1st Dragoons, Manchester; 2d do., Ballincollig; 3d do., Sheffield; 4th do., Bombay; 6th do., Dundalk; 7th Light Dragoons, Newbridge; 8th do., Dublin; 9th do., Nottingham; 10th do., Hounslow; 11th do. Bengal; 12th do. Edinburgh; 13th do. Madras; 14th do. Leeds; 15th do. Coventry; 16th do. Bengal; 17th do. Dublin; Royal Waggon Train, Croydon.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. Portman street; 2d bat. Knights Bridge; 3d bat. Windsor.

Coldstream, 1st bat. Dublin; 2d bat. Westminster. 3d Regiment, 1st bat. Tower; 2d bat. King's Mews.

1st Foot, 1st battalion, Trinidad; depot, Fort George; 2d bat. Madras, d, Tilbury Fort; 2d Bombay, d, Shorncliffe; 3d, Bengal, d, Tilbury Fort; 4th, Newry; 5th, Galway; 6th, Bombay, d, Upnor Castle; 7th, Malta, d, Hull; 8th, Dublin; 9th, Belfast; 10th, Zante, d, Kinsale; 11th, Corfu, d, Wexford; 12th Gibraltar, d, Londonderry; 13th, Bengal, d, Chatham; 14th, Bengal, d, Chatham; 15th, Quebec, d, Castlebar; 16th, Bengal, d, Chatham; 17th, Chatham; 18th, Corfu, d, Plymouth; 19th, Barbadoes, d, Youghal; 20th, Bombay, d, Chatham; 21st, Mullingar; 22, Jamaica, d, Tralee; 23d, Gibraltar, d, Brecon; 24th, Quebec, d, Carlisle; 25th, Demerara, d, Edinburgh; 26th, Madras, d, Chatham; 27th, Granada, d, Jersey; 28th, Cork; 29th, Mauritius, d, Plymouth; 30th, Gosport; 31st, Bengal, d, Dover; 32d, Dublin; 33d, Jamaica, d, Naas; 34th, Halifax, N. S., d, Mullingar; 35th, St. Lucia, d, Jersey; 36th, Birr; 37th, Enniskillen; 38th, Bengal, d, Chatham; 39th, New South Wales, d, Harwich; 40th, Bombay, d, Chatham; 41st, Madras, d, Dover; 42, Gibraltar, d, Paisley; 43d, Gibraltar, d, Devonport; 44th, Bengal, d, Deal; 45th, Madras, d, Chatham; 46th, Madras, d, Chatham; 47th, Isle of Wight; 48th, Madras, d, Deal; 49th, Bengal, d, Chatham; 50th, Blackburne; 51st, Corfu, d, Portsmouth; 52d, Halifax, N.S., d, Portsmouth; 53d, Gibraltar, d, Naas; 54th, Madras, d, Chatham; 55th, Cape, d, Inverness; 56th, Birr; 57th, New South Wales, d, Longford, Fort; 58th, Ceylon, d, Armagh; 59th, Weedon; 60th, 1st battalion, Limerick; 2d battalion, Portsmouth; 61st, Ceylon, d, Ballincollig; 62d, Limerick; 63d, New South Wales, d, Chatham; 64th, Dublin; 65th, Barbadoes, d, Spike Island; 66th, Quebec, d, Boyle; 67th, Chester; 68th, Up. Canada, d, Fermoy; 69th, Athlone; 70th, Templemore; 71st, Kingston, d, Berwick; 72d, Cape, d, Drogheda; 73d, Gibraltar, d, Spike Island; 74th, Bermuda, d, Buttevant; 75th, Fermoy; 76th, Templemore; 77th, Jamaica, d, Clonmel; 78th, Ceylon, d, Aberdeen; 79th, Montreal, d, Burnley; 80th, Corfu, d, Sunderland; 81st, Bermuda, d, Guernsey; 82d, Mauritius, d, Chatham; 83d, Glasgow; 84th, Jamaica, d, Cork; 85th, Malta, d, Devonport; 86th, Barbadoes, d, Buttevant; 87th, Manchester; 88th, Cephalonia, d, Tralee; 89th, Madras, d, Chatham; 90th, Corfu, d, Fort Cumberland; 91st, Jamaica, d, Londonderry; 92d, Kilkenny; 93d, Antigua, d, Stockport; 94th, Gibraltar, d, Plymouth; 95th, Malta, d, Portsmouth; 96th, Halifax, N. S., d, Plymouth; 97th, Ceylon, d, Waterford; 98th, Cape, d, Kilrush; 99th, Mauritius, d, Cork.

Rifle Br. 1st bat., Halifax, N.S., d, Dover; 2d bat. Malta, d, Devonport; Royal Staff Corps, Hythe; 1st West India Regiment, Trinidad; 2d, ditto, N. Providence; Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ceylon; Cape Mounted Riflemen, Cape; Royal African Colonial Corps, Sierra Leone; Royal Newfoundland Veteran Company, Newfoundland; Royal New South Wales Vet. Company, New South Wales; Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta.

O'CONNELL TESTIMONIAL.

The *people* of Kildare and the Queen's County are now *giving practical proofs* of their opinions of Mr. O'Connell's past and future services—parochial meetings being now in progress to collect funds in order to exemplify their gratitude for the one, and their confidence in the other.—This is the way to do business, and we trust every other county will imitate the example.

IRISH EXCISE AND CUSTOMS.

The Custom House of Dublin, which cost the Public £561,362 in erecting, is this day to be abandoned by both Commissioners of Excise and Customs, whose Boards will be dissolved, and all the revenue business relating to England, Ireland, and Scotland be transferred to the Board in London, to whom the Collectors and Comptrollers are to report direct.

INTENDED COLLEGE AT CORK.

On Thursday, a deputation from Cork, among whom were the Hon. Mr. King, and Mr. G. Callaghan, waited on Lord Gower, for the purpose of obtaining his assistance towards the establishment of a College in that city, in the room of the Royal Cork Institution, from which the Parliamentary grant has been withheld. His Lordship received the deputation cordially, and we have reason to hope that the application will be attended with success.—*Dublin Paper.*

A tradesman of this city very recently had business at the mansion of the Earl of Cork, and in walking through the park he observed two cock pheasants fighting; he looked on a considerable time and walked close up to the birds, which minded him not, but continued the battle, until he parted them, by taking one in each hand, which he afterwards delivered to a servant of the domain. A similar spirit was lately witnessed in other birds, equally as full of game, although only cock robins. Two birds of this description were watched by one of the gardeners in Sydney Gardens for eight or ten minutes, and an attempt was made by noise to disturb them, but they would not be parted until the man took them up, like cocks distressed, but still eager to fight, and in that state he carried them to the bar of the hotel.—BATH HERALD.

AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

(From the Ulster Magazine.)

On the Eastern border of Down, in that mountainous district which runs through the barony of Upper Iveagh, an humble countryman, named Rooney, rented a small farm (of which he is still in possession) barely sufficient, by the dint of industry, to provide his family with the necessaries of life. This district, some years back, was visited by a most malignant fever of the worst typhus description, and many of the inhabitants fell victims to its ravages. A disbanded soldier, with a sickly wife and six children, in passing through that quarter, caught the contagion. He was a man that had seen better days; his manners and appearance bespoke a superior condition, and though much worn by hardship and fatigue, he had not yet passed the meridian of life. He was a native of the South of Ireland, and of reputable connections; but, by what the world terms an imprudent match, he had incurred the displeasure of his family, and, too proud to live in penury at home, he abandoned his country to try the fortune of war in the Peninsular campaign. The fond partner of his affections had one only fault. It was an unpardonable one in the estimation of his friends—she was poor. But their mutual affections were ardent, and the frowns of his family only served to strengthen an attachment which her personal loveliness had inspired, and her innate virtues had matured.

Mahon had been accompanied to the Continent by his young and interesting wife; she had borne the fatigues of the campaign with an heroic firmness, and sustained hardships under which ruder constitutions have fallen. Mahon had been wounded in the memorable, but unavailing battle of Toulouse, and returned to Ireland with unceasing cares, a weakened constitution, a wife yet lovely in the decline of health, and lovelier still to him, from her attachment and her sufferings. Pressing to the Southward, they had rested for a time on their route, and, ere they were able to proceed, the fatal contagion had checked their course. The husband first fell ill, the children in succession, and of the entire family the wife only remained to minister to the wants of all. They had no money—they had no possible means of support—they were literally destitute.

Rooney's cabin was small, but his heart was expanded—he felt for the distress of this helpless family; and, though only in a state of convalescence himself, he prepared an outhouse attached to his dwelling, provided some little necessaries for the comfort and accommodation of the strangers, and received them with hospitality and kindness; it was little he had to bestow, but that little was bestowed with cheerfulness. Typhus and death were at this period almost synonimous; every one sympathised in the distress of the strangers; but none dared to enter the abode of disease. Such of the poor peasantry as could obtain the means, or whose state of health allowed of their going abroad, left at the door of the hovel what relief they could procure. Rooney was more blessed than his neighbours—he had one cow, the chief support of his little family. "We can spare," said he, "the milk to the poor souls in the barn—it will nourish them in their weakness; and, until they come round, we can manage our potato without it." The milk was supplied night and morning to the destitute strangers, and Rooney's family enjoyed the luxury of salt to their potatoes—it was the luxury of feeling to relieve their fellow creatures. In this stage of affairs poor Mahon died—he breathed his last sigh on the bosom of his hapless wife.

The weather at that season was sultry and oppressive; the hovel in which the sick family lay was narrow and confined, and the dead body of Mahon in a state of putrescence, rendered it still more offensive and dangerous to approach.—The neighbouring peasantry had procured, with some exertion, the means of decent interment; but it became a question who should enter the house of pestilence to remove the body for burial. Three young men undertook the task; but each having approached the door in succession, shrunk from the frightful office, horror struck at the scene before them. The kindhearted and benevolent Rooney came forward. His wife and children shared in the general panic, and with a feeling of anxiety for his safety, expostulated on the danger to which he would be exposed. "I will go," he replied with firmness; "Christian charity requires it, and God will give me strength to bear it." He entered the loathsome abode of misery, and raising the putrid corpse in his arms, placed it in the coffin; then dragging one end, while the feeble efforts of the wretched wife were exerted in pushing forward the other, he succeeded in removing it. . . . .

Up to this moment the disconsolate wife had evinced a calm and religious resignation, but frantic grief now seemed to overpower every other feeling of her soul. She gazed for a time on the spot on which the body of her husband had lain; then extending herself on the rushes which had formed his bed, she wrapt them around her, that she might inhale the fatal contagion. But all personal alarm on the part of the poor peasantry was now forgotten; the hovel was no longer to them the frightful scene of death; the most assiduous attention was paid to its wretched inmates, and the kind hand of commiseration, under Divine Providence, was eventually instrumental in restoring them to a state of convalescence.—. . . . . .

A deep and immoveable melancholy marked the once lovely features of the grief worn mother—no exertions of her own, the endearing fondness of her children, nor the kind attentions of those around her, could dispel it. She quitted the scene of her sorrows, and with the most fervent prayers to Heaven for benedictions on those who had sympathised in her afflictions, she journeyed with her little ones to the place of her nativity. She sought the father of her husband, and presenting the fond pledges of conjugal love, she implored his protection. It was a last effort of pride and maternal duty—exhausted nature sunk subdued in the struggle.

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No. 423

COUNTY WA[...]

THE FREEHO[...]
Independent Int[...]
TERFORD, will D[...]
on WEDNESDAY [...]
TICKETS—[...]
Dinner on the Tab[...]
A Meeting of the K[...]
place in the course o[...]
January 9, 1830.

THEATR[...]
By permission of [...]
FOR [...]
MR. [...]
Who most respectful[...] an i[...]
On MONDAY E[...]
Will be presented [...]
THE E[...]
Young Dounto[...]
Charles Goldf[...]
Sophia[...]
A v[...]
To conclude wit[...]
[The Public are r[...] entirely different to[...] Paul Pry, wit[...]
The performances [...] SEVEN o'Clock pre[...]
Boxes [...]
Pit ...[...]
Gallery[...]
A PLAY on M[...] FRIDAY.
Constant Fires ke[...]
Tickets to be had [...] William-street, wher[...] taken.
Entrance to the E[...] ery Rere of the A[...]
Waterford, Jan 9.

C[...]
For " Little Glass S[...]
The secret, howev[...]
Was lost and defied [...]
Till found out by [...]
The Fay, who alone[...]
This gift, was in [...]
But now it goes forth[...]
In splendid perfect[...]
Restricted not to ind[...]
But meant to embelli[...]
This easy-shining an[...]
Rob[...]
30, S[...]
SOLD IN WATERFOR[...]
R. Farrell, Booksell[...]
White & Co. Drugg[...]
D. Condon, Ironmon[...]
Jacob, D[...]
& E. Kehoe, Gro[...]
Wilson, [...]
C. Budd & Co. [...]
E. Lynch, Oilman [...]
Phelan, Booksell[...]
M. Laffan, Do.
CLONMEL BY [...]
T.S. Grubb
T. Lawler
LIQUID, in Bottle[...] Pot, at [...]
Be[...]
WARRE[...]
All o[...]

WATERFOR[...]
6th—Traveller, R[...] ashes, &c.
7th—Britannia, S[...] fish and oil; George[...] Regent, Binber, Sh[...]
8th—Nora Crein[...] cargo; Wharfinger,[...]
6th—Hope, Jame[...] town; Lord Blan[...] general cargo; As[...] Tralee; Agnes, M[...] Thetis, Zill, and N[...] Experiment, Chapa[...] Catherine, M'Kay,[...] tol, potatoes, from [...] Bridgewater, baco[...] Swansea, flour; Gle[...] Quirk, Liverpool, [...] ballast, from Ross[...] flour.
7th—Henry Bro[...] from Dublin; Atla[...] Nicholson, Londo[...] do.

SICK P[...]
P. M'Dougall, "[...] tion, acknowledges[...] 'A Friend,' per the[...] Five Shillings fro[...] use of that Institu[...]
MEN[...]
The Steward ac[...] Michael Evelyn, [...] Four Pennyworth[...] by Market Jury. [...] Temple's Cap, stop[...] have been stolen,[...] Mayor for the ben[...] M. Maurice Haye[...]

CENTS.
...raveller.
...stating that it is ...r of the Exchequer ... abandon altogether, ...s Four per Cent ... per Cents. That ... avail itself of any fair ... stock at par, and ... f the public bur- ... doubt. But just- ...ght, form constitu- ...er's financial mea- ... believe the Chan- ...pt these points in ...riety of the propo-

... presumption in as- ... expressed through ... t of an independent ... are in making our ... review this mes- ... inging it before the ... ment have the right ... we deny that they ... into effect. It is ... sed with the opera- ... hat if Government ... of £150,000,000, ... per cents, at par, ... y fall below par; ... f gaining by the ... Whatever may ... rsons interested in ... ment securities, in ... k at the expense of ... d that Government ... £150,000,000, at ... ent. at the present

... on of expediency, ... that Ministers are ... g this measure into ... the majority of the ... e small annuitants, ... s of 16 per cent. in ... of the Navy 5 per ... We have nothing ... al their own option ... ch they should re- ... ng off the five per ... ny. The late Lord ... (now Lord Bexley) ... per cent. annuitant ... ew 4 per cents. from ... on the new ca- ... ated, "that the new ... sed from any farther ... al for seven years." ... e 5 per cents. took ... e right of Govern- ... duction in the 4 per ... as expired, without ... ven by Lord Livers...

... estion on a broader ... ntageous to a liberal ... inciples of Shylock ... ister, according to ... by former finance ... of his bond, and ... uitant to accept a ... f 12½ per cent., in ... he has already sus- ... say that it is consis- ... equity which ought ... as well as private ... , that one class— ... ernment annuitants ... the burthen, when ... ros? We are well ... uity could take cog- ... , it would decide— ... ay be contemplated ... ernment Securities, ... eously on every spe- ... es. The responsibi- ... case. The risk is ... ld the great Consol ... sand a year, he ex- ... de public burthens; ... Fives and Four per ... cted to a reduction ... d into effect) of 28½ ... e, within the last six

... cotemporary that the ... r intends to limit the ... nt to one third of the ... £48,000,000. But ... at Government have ... w the whole system ... eme of finance, with ... a more intelligible ... andholder contribu e ... ens. The great ca- ... the return to ca h ... thirty to forty per ... the agricultural, and ... e suffered a diminu- ... nate extent. Is it ... th equity, that ALL ... s should be reduced ... her words, that the ... subjected to some- ... property tax. The ... h with the public ... l in theory; but as ... this country rests ... of faith with some ... new tax is imposed, ... nd just Government ... alising the burthen ... esty's subjects.

...ENTS.—The Lord ... to appoint the Duke ... the county of Meath; ... of Drumelton-house, ... te for said county.

... the accidents so fre- ... prevalence of fogs at ... ilscoaches have been ... under the coachman's ... enables him to come- ... rses than was afforded

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The river below London Bridge yesterday presented at one time a continued sheet of frozen masses of ice and snow across the stream.—During the week one half of the river off the Tower has been blocked up, and a channel was opened to several vessels by cutting through to the shore. Yesterday morning, however, it was perceived that these channels had been frozen up, and the Tender ship was completely isolated.—Boats could not approach it, and the ice was too fragile to venture upon. In this dilemma, recourse was had to passing a line from the ship to the shore, according to the plan for saving lives in cases of shipwrecked vessels, when stranded.—A strong cable rope was stretched from one of the masts to the Tower wharf, and upon this a box upon rollers was placed, in which persons and provisions were conveyed to and fro by another line adjusted to the machine. Several trading vessels were cut off from connexion with land until the force of the current broke the ice on the southern side.—*London Paper of Friday.*

The navigation of the Thames may be considered closed. The pilots refuse to take charge of any ships on account of the danger from floating masses of ice.—*London Paper of Saturday.*

A succession of frosts, snow, and biting winds, have been the characteristics of the atmosphere since our last publication, rendering the promenades partially deserted, or exchanged for the more cheering temperature of the drawing room. The snow still covers the landscape, nor do we at present perceive any indications of a thaw.—*Brighton Herald.*

The weather having set in with much severity, we are happy to have it in our power to state, that on Saturday last the Rev. George Simpson distributed coals indiscriminately to the poor of the parish of Bobbing.—*Kentish Gazette.*

The London coaches have, during the last week, been impeded in their progress to Bristol, the snow being in many places four feet deep. In proceeding over the Wiltshire Downs, the Company's coach on Thursday, took a guide, and some passengers walked.—*Bath Chron.*

SHIPWRECKS.

We stated in a former Paper the loss of several vessels off Hasbro'; and it is a melancholy fact that scarcely a week passes at this season of the year without ships being lost on this Sand, and frequently all on board perish, unless fortunate enough to save themselves by the boats belonging to their vessels. In many instances during the last few months ships having struck on this dangerous sand have gone down in deep water and all hands lost. It is earnestly to be hoped the exertions made by the Vice-Admiral of the county and some others to call the attention of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House to this evil will have due effect, and that ere long a floating light, will be placed at the north or south end of the Hasbro' Sand, by doing which a vast number of lives and property to a great amount would be saved.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

SHIPWRECK.—We announce with deep regret a melancholy event, of which information has just arrived—we speak of the loss of the Hope, Robert Hill, master, from Poole, on the 7th of Sept. when arrived off Fogo, Newfoundland, to which port she was bound. She encountered a violent gale from N.E., in consequence of which she was wrecked, and, we are sorry to add, every person on board perished.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SHALLOT, MASON, OF NEWCASTLE.—We are sorry to announce the loss of the above ship, with nearly the whole of her crew. We announce the particulars, so far as they have been ascertained from the survivors.—The Shallot sailed from Shields on Sunday for Odessa, and on the following night struck on Hasborough Sand, and unshipped her rudder, which having been secured as well as circumstances would admit, she bore up for the Humber, and on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, struck on Stony Binks, and after remaining there some time she went off in deep water, on the flood tide making and sunk, Capt. Mason, his son, and five seamen were in the rigging at the time, and unfortunately perished. Of the remainder of the crew it appears seven got into the boats, one of which got nearly alongside the brig Agenora, Captain Thompson, of Shoreham, then riding in Hawk Roads (about 4 a. m.) and although Captain Thompson and his men endeavoured to render every assistance to the poor fellows, only two of them (Edward Miller and Thomas Hewson) were saved with great difficulty, the former nearly exhausted; and while saving them the boat pitched heavily, being nearly full of water, and sunk. Two of the crew have since been washed on shore near Great Coats. The lifeboat at the Spurn was manned and put off, but, owing to the violence of the wind and the sea, could not render any assistance.—*Edinburgh E. Post.*

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Cowes from Youghal, December 31, Little Bray, Brewer.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At London, Velocity, Dyer.

The Cambria, Mahony, from Glasgow for Waterford, was driven from the mouth of Waterford Harbour on the night of the 23d Dec. into Youghal, where she is now safe.

EXTENSIVE SEARCH FOR ARMS.

Long before day, on Wednesday morning, 200 men of the 76th regiment, and a large party of police, with Major General Sir Edward Blakeney, Thomas P Vokes, Esq. Major Carter, Dr. Fitzgerald, Chief Magistrates of Police, Sir Henry Carden, Colonel Maberly, 76th, M P. Captain Webb, and Mr O'Brien, Magistrates, assembled near Templemore, from whence they separated into detachments, and searched all the houses within a circuit of ten miles, where the unfortunate Brazil was so inhumanly murdered a few nights ago. The search was conducted in the most strict and diligent manner; yet the result was only the discovery, by Mr O'Brien and his party, of a case of pistols, built into a stone wall with mortar, and a bag of bullets. The owner of them, a man named Patrick Hely, was in the course of the day examined before the Magistrates, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Clonmel gaol, for having arms without being registered. The Major General was accompanied by Quarter Master General Ward, and his Aide-de Camp, who returned to this city on Friday. We are much concerned to find there is no trace of Brazil's barbarous murderers, notwithstanding every exertion of the constabulary and military both night and day.—*Limerick Chron.*

The *Clonmel Advertiser* states, that the search above noticed was made by order of the Government. The same paper adds, that the Executive is determined to use some means of ... with a view of restoring peace and quiet to the neighbourhood of Thurles.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., Lady F. Leveson Gower received a small and select party at her residence in the Park, assembled to witness a dramatic representation, which for the tastefulness of the conception, and the spirit, and general excellence of the execution, has been rarely equalled in the annals of private theatricals. The Comedy, an unpublished translation from the French, was followed by a musical arrangement of one of Mrs. Hemans' beautiful ballads, delivered with the aid of scenery and dresses; a novelty which promises to open fresh resources to the admirers of refined and intellectual amusement. The principal parts were supported by her Ladyship, Lord G Hill, Lord F Paulett, Mr H Greville, Mr James Corry, &c &c., assisted in the musical department by an Italian master of the band of the 32d. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Northumberland honoured Lord and Lady Gower with their presence on this occasion; and among the distinguished audience were also the Duke of Leinster, Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, Earl Prudhoe, Lord W. Graham, Earl and Countess of Meath, Earl and Countess of Howth, Lord E St Laurence, Lord Clanrickard, Lords and Ladies Killeen, E Chichester, Bingham, Countess Cloncurry, C. Greville Brabazon, Cecilia Latouche, Georgiana Cathcart, Sir John and Lady Byng, General Dalbiac, Hon Lady and Miss Barrows, Hon Captain and Mrs Percy, Hon T. Ashburnham, Archdeacon Singleton, Hon C. and Mrs Bertie Percy, Hon Captain Graves and Countess Bruyere, Hon Captain Bentinck, Col Freemantle, Solicitor General and Mrs Doherty, Chief Remembrancer and Mrs Blake, Sir C. and Lady Morgan, Colonel and Mrs Whyte, Surgeon General and Misses Crampton, Mrs and Miss Armit, Lady and the Misses Clarke, Mr and Mrs North, Mr and Mrs Synge, Miss O'Hara, Misses Latouche, Captains Wellesley, Hastings, Doyle, Mallet, Maitland, Messrs Sheil, Curran, Villiers, Greville, Crampton, &c.

On Thursday there was a ball at the Viceregal Lodge, given by her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, to all the Nobility and Gentry of the metropolis and its vicinity.

There were present the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, Earl Prudhoe, Lord Hillsborough, Earl and Countess of Meath, and Lord Brabazon, Lord and Lady Dunsany, Lord and Lady Bingham, Lord and Lady Killeen, Earl and Lady Muskerry, Lord and Lady E. Chichester, Lady C. Latouche, Earl of Howth, Lady Clanrickard, Lady C. Greville, Lords W. Graham, F. Paulett, G. Hill, Lady and Misses Byng, Lady and Misses Crofton, Miss Hart, and Misses Golding, Miss Latouche, Mr and Mrs R. Gregory, Colonel and Mrs Blacker, Solicitor General and Mrs Doherty, Mr and Mrs North, Lady and Misses Clarke, Mr and Mrs D O'Grady, Sir Robert, Lady and Miss Shaw, Mr and Mrs Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs H. Grattan, Sir C. and Lady Morgan, Hon Colonel and Mrs Gore, Mr and Mrs Blake, Mrs Farrel, Hon Mrs and Miss Sewel, Mr and Mrs Beresford, Archdeacon Singleton, Hon Mr and Mr Leeson, Mr and Mrs Rutland, Mr Mrs and Miss Armit, Sir J. Byng, General Dalbiac, Colonel Wilmot, Colonel Freemantle, Colonel Maitland, Major Bell, Colonel Morris, Captains Graves, Bentick, Cochrane, Hartley, Mallet, Burrowes, H Doyle, Wellesley, Ashburnham, &c. &c.

On New Year's Night there was a ball and supper given by Lord and Lady F. Leveson Gower to upwards of 200 persons. The dancing was kept up to a late hour; and all the rank and fashion in the kingdom not engaged in the rites of hospitality of the season in the country, were present.

On those occasions the ladies were dressed in the produce of the Irish loom, in Irish silks, velvets and tabinets. The Duchess of Northumberland appeared at her own ball in a superb dress of white tabinet embossed with gold; and at Lady F. L. Gower's in a black velvet of Irish manufacture. The gentlemen were generally dressed in tabinet waistcoats, and in coats lined with the same national fabric. thus rendering their amusements not idle, but eminently useful by giving employment to the industrious, and doing the best charity in the best way.

The Earl of Egremont entertained the whole of the poor (including the women and children) of the five parishes adjacent to his seat in Sussex, yesterday (new year's day). One hundred and fifty plum-puddings were made for the dinner, which was given in the Tennis Court, which is calculated to contain six hundred persons. His Lordship will give shortly another dinner to the adult male part of the poor.—*Court Journal.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has sent a sum of Twenty Pounds to the mutilated victims the Doyles, near Kilrush. One of them can articulate with sufficient distinctness to be understood; the second, we are told, cannot utter a word so as to be understood. Both of them, it is hoped, will recover.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.—His Grace the Duke of Leinster having been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a Magistrate for the County Meath, attended at the Head Police Office, Dublin, last week, and took the necessary oaths of qualification for the office.

The Ex-Empress Maria Louisia has been dangerously ill; but the last accounts state that a favourable crisis occurred on the 8th Dec., which led to hopes of her recovery.

THE JEWS.—It is calculated that there exist between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of the people, descended in a direct line from, and maintaining the same laws with, their forefathers who, above 3030 years ago, retreated from Egypt under the guidance of their inspired lawgiver.—*Milman's History of the Jews.*

The fog was so great in Limerick on Monday night, that the lamps at the opposite side of the street could not be discovered, and even the passengers frequently came in collision with each other. We should not be surprised if the mails generally were retarded.

A question has been raised in a Sunday Paper relative to the parentage of one of the fairest ornaments of our fashionable circles. The lady in question is understood to be the daughter of Mr. Macnamara (elder brother to the one of duel celebrity), by Countess Dillon, daughter to Lady Dalston. Born at Vienna, she was bequeathed by her mother to the protection of Lord Elgin, at that time Ambassador to the Austrian Court, in whose family she was educated, and regarded with so much affection, that Mr Bruce, who died a few years ago in India, left her the bulk of his fortune. Her Ladyship's connection with Lord Hertford is equally easy of explanation. Herself and her children are placed exclusively under his guardianship by the will of her late gallant husband, who died in his Lordship's arms. She is said to forfeit half her jointure by marrying without his consent.—*Court Journal.*

AMERICAN PATENTS.—The number of patents taken out for mechanical and other inventions, from the year 1793 down to the end of last year, was 5215. In 1790 only three patents were granted. From that time to 1800, there were taken out 274 patents; from 1800 to 1810, 925 patents; from 1810 to 1820, 1819; and from 1820 to 1828 inclusive, there were 2152 patents granted, making, in the course of 38 years, a total of 5215, as before mentioned.

The Rev. Joseph Dixon is appointed Junior Dean of Maynooth, in place of the Rev Mr. Furlong; and the Rev. R. Whitehead appointed Professor of Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics, in the room of the Rev Charles M'Nally.

Rev. William Clancy, of the Diocese of Cork, has been appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy, at Carlow College, in the place of the Rev. E. Nolan, who succeeds the Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella in the Chair of Scripture and Theology.

The military guard which has been removed from almost all the gaols in Ireland, will remain on the prison of this town until the improvements now in progress, and which will require some months yet to finish, are completed. This arrangement was made by Sir Thomas Arbuthnot at the last half yearly inspection.—*Western Luminary.*

The party of Revenue Police, stationed here for some time past, under the command of Lieutenant Byrne, marched hence for Drumshambo, County Leitrim, on Thursday last, and have been replaced by Lieutenant St. Lawrence's party from that station.—*Ibid.*

The diamonds of the Princess of Orange are said to have been recovered, and the robber is not likely to be prosecuted.—*Paris Paper.*

MODERN TRAVELLING.—By means of the intended Bath and Bristol rail-road, it is estimated that the distance between the two cities will be performed in twenty minutes!

A NEW SPECIES OF INDIGO IN THE PHILIPPINES.—The REGISTRO MERCANTIL of Manilla contains a description, published by the Economic Society, of a new species of indigo discovered in that island. From time immemorial it has been known under the names of *payanguit* and *arauguit* by the natives, who have used it to produce a beautiful blue colour, particularly in the provinces of Camarines and Albay. But it had escaped the observation of scientific men till the year 1827, when it attracted the attention of Pere Mata, a corresponding member of the Economic Society of the province of Samar.—He subjected it to various experiments, and formed it, like indigo, into cakes, with which he coloured pieces of cotton, silk, linen, and worsted. Struck with the beauty and depth of this dye, in which quality it did not appear to him to be inferior to indigo, he resolved to communicate his discovery to the Society; to which he presented specimens of the cakes, and of the stuffs which he had dyed. The society in consequence requested some of its corresponding members in the provinces above mentioned to repeat Pere Mata's experiment. They all agreed in their accuracy; and sent to Manilla a large quantity of leaves and cakes, and eventually the living plant itself. A committee of merchants was appointed to determine, after a chemical analysis of this colouring matter, if its identity with indigo were sufficiently established to justify its introduction into commerce under that name; and if it ought to be offered at the same price as indigo. The merchants and chymists decided these questions in the affirmative, and declared that it possessed all the qualities of that celebrated colouring substance.

THE STUART PAPERS.—It is stated in a letter from Rome, dated Dec. 11, in a French paper, that there is no truth in the report of the King of England having presented to Sir Walter Scott, the archives of the Stuarts, said to have been bequeathed to him by Cardinal York. The archives were, it is now declared, sent immediately after the death of the late Cardinal to the King of Sardinia. The papers supposed to have got into the possession of George the Fourth were, according to this account, a few manuscripts which a faithless servant had obtained at the request of Cardinal Gonsalvi. (We know better.—*Editor L. G.*)—*Literary Gazette.*

Thursday a curious specimen of the Ouzel or Blackbird, was shot near Coldwell Hall, by Mr. Bedwell, of Lower Orwell-street, Ipswich. It is a beautiful bird, of nearly a cream colour, and the ends of the feathers tinged with a very fine pink hue; the tail is nearly white; there is not a black nor a dark feather about it. The bird is in the possession of Mr. Seaman.

A decision of some importance to dramatic authors in France has just been made by the civil tribunal of Paris, by which authors are empowered every evening, if they think fit, to demand the share of the receipts allotted to them, notwithstanding any seizure or opposition made by creditors; and, in case of resistance, they may request the aid of the Commissary of Police and the gendarmerie.

IMPORTANT TO GROCERS.—From and after the 5th inst. [Tuesday,] Grocers will be required to keep an entry of their sales of Teas—to be subject to the review of an Excise officer. Grocers, also, from the same day, are to give six hours' notice to Excise Officers previously to bottling Wines, and four hours' notice on removing wine from one bin to another. These regulations will impart an infinity of trouble to persons in the trade, who intend very properly to apply to Parliament for a modification or repeal of them.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN BOXWOOD.—A ... of Bordeaux announced to the Pharmaceutical Society at its last sitting, that he had discovered in the wood, and particularly in the bark of the box tree, an alkaline principle, to which he gives the name of buxine.—This principle, which he has only been able to obtain in powder, saturates acids, and forms with them uncrystalizable salts. This new principle extracted from boxwood may be used in medicine. It has a very strong sudorific action; and, indeed, in the old works on medicine and pharmacy, boxwood is classed among the sudorifics. The buxine has a very bitter taste. A the Philomatic Society, where this communication was made, M. Dupetit Thouars remarked that buxine might probably be advantageously used in the manufacture of beer, "for," said he, "there is more boxwood than hops employed in making almost all the beer brewed in Paris."—*Literary Gazette.*

ANCIENT CUSTOMS.—Many of the old and singular customs bequeathed to us by our forefathers are fast passing away, and the few which remain, however superstitious, are regarded with something like affection by those who love to trace the manners of "the olden time." There are scarcely any in that part of Gloucestershire worthy of notice, but in the neighbouring county of Hereford, some of the Romish and feudal ceremonies are still practised. On the eve of Old Christmas Day, there are thirteen fires lighted in the corn fields of many of the farms, twelve of them in a circle, and one round a pole, much longer and higher than the rest, in the centre. These fires are dignified with the names of the Virgin Mary and Twelve Apostles, the lady being in the middle, and while they are burning, the labourers retire into some shed or outhouse, where they can behold the brightness of the Apostolic fires. In this shed they lead a cow, on whose horn a large plum cake has been stuck, and having assembled round the animal the oldest labourer takes a pail of cider, and addresses the following lines to the cow with great solemnity, after which the verse is chaunted in chorus by all present:

> Here's to thy pretty face and thy white horn,
> God send thy master a good crop of corn,
> Both wheat, rye and barley, and all sorts of grain,
> And next year, if we live, we'll drink to thee again."

He then dashes the cider in the cow's face, when, by a violent toss of her head, she throws the plum cake on the ground; and if it fall forward, it is an omen that the next harvest will be good; if backward, that it will be unfavourable. This is the ceremony at the commencement of the rural feast, which is generally prolonged till the following morning.

LINES

[illegible] THE NIGHT OF THE 31st OF DECEMBER.

(*For the Waterford Chronicle.*)

> The lonely sentinel of hope
> Disturbs the vigil of the stars,
> And gives unto the winds of night
> The death song of the year.
>
> The varied year has run its course;
> Another year [illegible]
> The hoary [illegible]
> [illegible] its flight its gates.
>
> Where is it fled?—its soul to him
> The awful forms of other times.
> No relic's left, save what is kept
> In memory's hallowed urn;
> *December 31st, 1829.*
>
> Ah! why should I attempt to ring
> The knell of time in sounding tone,
> Or sadly tune my lyre to sing
> A requiem o'er the year that's gone.
>
> It has not been to me so bright,
> That I should mourn its timely end;
> Or sit me down so grief to write
> Farewell!—to a departing friend.
>
> And if I would tarry now with me,
> I should [illegible]
> Pass on—I've had too much of thee
> To think thee [illegible]
>
> Thy course was mark'd, dark closing year,
> By [illegible] hopes too long delay'd—
> You [illegible]
> You [illegible]
>
> With [illegible] stole my glow,
> And clipp'd my fancy on the wing—
> You stung my heart with silent woe,
> And [illegible] spring.
>
> You clouded my lightsome day of gladness,
> With clouds of [illegible]
> The portion that you gave was sadness—
> Farewell—you dark, departing year.
>
> C———.

MARRIAGES

In Dublin, on the 2d instant, John Dillon, Esq. to Maria Emma, second daughter of James Walsh, Esq.

In Dublin, Augustus Birche, Esq. 12th King's Hussars, to Sophia, daughter of the late Francis Roche, of Rochemount, County Cork, Esq.

At Glanmire Church, Cork, the Reverend Charles Lydon Coghlan, of Annerhount, to Eliza Louisa, only daughter of Andrew Clarke, of Belmont, County Donegal, Esq.

At Weymouth, Major General Cole, to Anne, daughter of the late Reverend Samuel Payne, Rector of Wyke.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, 5th inst. of decline, at her father's house, Henry-street, Dublin, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr F. Dunham.

At his house in Corn Market, Dublin, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all his friends and acquaintances, Mr Goodison.

Sunday, at Wexford, the wife of John Roberts, of Wexford, Esq.

Tuesday week, at his residence in Cashel, the infant daughter of the Worshipful William Pennefather, Esq. Mayor of that City.

At Rosemount, near Caher, on Tuesday morning, Robert Franklin, Esq.—much regretted by all his relatives and acquaintances.

In the 84th year of his age, the Reverend William Cotton, Vicar of Chicheley, Buckinghamshire, where he and his two predecessors resided during the last hundred and forty-five years.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, JAN. 6.

ARRIVED.

4th—Lord Blaney, steamer, Wilson, Liverpool, m. Thomas, Organ, Dungarvan, bacon and butter; Hero, Lovering, Swansea, coals, for Ross; Elizabeth, Hall, Plymouth, ballast; Cambrian, Mahony, Glasgow, pots, coals, &c.

5th—Hope, Davies, Swansea, culm, for Ross; Mary, Mossy, Newhaven, ballast; Providence, Yarwell, Cork, whiskey, deals, &c; Helm, Williamson, Wick, herrings; Henry Brougham, Reigh, Dublin, ballast, for Newport; John and Robert, M'Kenzie, Greenock, herrings; Fame, Miller, London, ballast.

SAILED.

4th—Swan, Gaigey, Swansea, ballast, from Ross; Hussey, Meliquant, Swansea, ballast; Gratitude, Payne, Limerick, ballast, from Ross.

5th—Ranger, Lee, Milford, ballast, from Ross; Tom Pipes, Williams, Geath, flour; Maria, Crookell, Dundalk, ballast, from Ramsgate; Minerva, Matthews, and Saltrens Rock, Davison, Bideford, limestones; City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods; Lerwon, Ward, Glasgow, barley, from Wexford; Jessie, Lewis, Bristol, wheat & flour; Herefordshire, Lowdry, Liverpool, iron, &c. from Bristol.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

VESTED CAPITAL, [illegible]

2 GENERAL HALF YEARLY MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, at [illegible] o'Clock, on MONDAY, 1st FEBRUARY next.

Such Persons as are desirous to become Members of said Company will please apply to the Secretary.

No application can be entertained which is not to be made Fifteen days previous to the Meeting.

JAMES LAWSON, Secretary.

Waterford, January 2, 1830.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, on Lease, Furnished, or Unfurnished, or would be SOLD, the concern of ... 3 ... and Demesne of BALLYDUFF, beautifully situated on the banks of the Nore, midway between Thomastown and Inistioge. The situation is highly suited for the residence of a Gentleman [illegible]

For Terms and Particulars, apply to CHARLES ANDERSON, Parade, Waterford.

December 2, 1829.

TO BE LET.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

During the Minority of Robert Rooney, Esq.

4 THE HOUSE and LANDS of CROMWELL'S ROCK, containing about 12 Acres PASTURE LAND, in the County of Kilkenny and Liberties of the City of Waterford, beautifully situated commanding pleasing views of the City, River, and Shipping. There is a Navigable Pill ... by which a landing can be effected on the opposite Quay of Waterford, in about five minutes.

The Furniture can be taken at a valuation.

Proposals will be received by ROBERT LECKEY, Esq. Waterford—or by HENRY HARRISON BARTON, Esq. Clonmore, Piltown—if by letter, post paid.

SICK POOR.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHARITY for the Relief of the SICK POOR, think it right to inform the Friends and Subscribers, [illegible] this inclement season, [illegible] anxiety for their destitute fellow creatures, that [illegible] enlarged distribution [illegible] the Visitors [illegible] to provide [illegible] for the several wards.

The Visitors of the Sick Poor have persevered for many years in their benevolent labours, relieving misery, as far as their means extend, and endeavouring in proportion their expenditure to the pressing demands of poverty and disease. The City of Waterford has been [illegible] from sickness, and it is the earnest wish of the Friends of the Sick Poor to prevent its recurrence by guarding against the [illegible] the pangs of sickness at this season from cold and damp.

It is respectfully submitted to the Public that [illegible] to the [illegible] at this period of the year may prevent much future misery, and consequently a necessity [illegible] expenditure on the part of all the public Charities.

Donations will be thankfully received by P. M[illegible], Treasurer; or by the Visitors of the Sick Poor, who meet at the Dispensary on Sunday mornings, [illegible] information [illegible] respecting the Charity.

January 2, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

	Butter	Wheat	Oats	Barley
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good supply of Butter at market on Tuesday, which was in brisk demand at from 65s to 79s per cwt. Yesterday the price was [illegible]—Weighed on Tuesday [illegible]; yesterday 328 firkins. The receipts of Corn from farmers are pretty [illegible], and the prices of every description of Grain continue without alteration. Oatmeal 11s to 12s per cwt. Second Flour [illegible] to 37s per bag; [illegible] Bacon Pigs [illegible] per ditto; Beans [illegible] per ditto; Beef 2d to 5d; Mutton [illegible]; Veal [illegible]; Pork [illegible]; Butter [illegible]; Coals [illegible] [illegible] per gallon, [illegible] altention.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 1.

There was a small supply of Wheat and Oats in Market, in consequence of [illegible] which [illegible] and Bere and Barley were offered [illegible] prices.

THE DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

			From.	To.	Average.
552 Wheat, per bar.	20 st	31 9	33 0	25 6
137 Bere,	do	12 st	12 0	14 0	13 0
115 Barley,	do	16 st	14 0	15 0	11 [illegible]
641 Oats,	do	14 st	8 0	14 0	11 [illegible]
[illegible] Flour, per cwt			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9[illegible] Oatmeal per do			[illegible]	12 0	11 [illegible]

Sold to Bakers only.

5020 Cwt. of Flour [illegible] 14 [illegible]

Average price of Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, [illegible] per sack.

Receipts of Flour [illegible] 1st, from 26s 0d to 34s 0d; Sales do. [illegible] 2d, from 15s 0d to 19s 0d; 3d, from 6s 0d to 12s 0d.

Price of Bread—Ensuing Week.

Quartern Loaf 8½d
Half quartern 4¼d

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 5.

The supply of Corn at market today was small, in consequence of which buyers held off in expectation of the supply being soon larger when the canal may be open. Barley and Oats sold heavily, and scarcely supported last week's prices. Wheat had rather a free sale at Friday's prices.

Red Wheat 22s to 31s; White ditto 30s to 33s 0d; Oats 10s to 12s 6d; Bere 09s to 13s 0d; Barley 14s 6d to 17s 2d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 4.

We were very sparingly supplied this morning with all descriptions of grain; nevertheless the supply was fully adequate to the demand, for we had but few purchasers at market. Although the weather has begun to be more favourable, still the thaw has not taken hold enough to enable the small craft to work, and every article must be nominally quoted as on Monday.

Wheat	40s to 73s	Small Beans	34s to 39s
Rye	29s to 30s	Tick do	32s to 35s
Barley	29s to 34s	Oats, Potatoe ..	25s to 27s
Malt	[illegible]s to 60s	Poland ..	24s to 28s
White Peas	32s to 34s	Feed	18s to 20s
Boilers	30s to 38s	Flour	55s to 60s
Grey Peas	33s to 36s	Rapeseed	23l to 26l

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

ENGLISH—Wheat 1706 qrs; Barley 3991 qrs; Malt 2912 qrs; Oats 5391 qrs; Rye — qrs; Beans 548 qrs; Peas 442 qrs.

IRISH—Wheat — qrs; Barley — qrs; Oats 2846 qrs.

FOREIGN—Wheat — qrs; Barley — qrs; Oats — qrs; Rye — qrs; Beans — qrs; Peas 90 quarters.

FLOUR—English 6135 sacks; American — barrels.

LAW KALENDAR.

CITY WATERFORD SESSIONS—January 15.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS—Waterford, January 8; Dungarvan 11.

COUNTY KILKENNY SESSIONS—Kilkenny, January 11; Thomastown 18.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS—Wexford, January 11.

COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS—Nenagh, January 6; Cashel 13.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Fridy	Satur.	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thur
Bank Stock	255¼	256	..	254½	..	..
Ir. 3 p.c. Con.	..	..	..	94½	..	..
Do. do. Red	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gv Db 3½ p c	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do St. 3½ p c	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible] 4 p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Gd Can L 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do do 5 p ct	[illegible]	92¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible] St.	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Gov Deben	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO PRINTERS.

Printers of approved abilities and character (none others need apply) will hear of constant employment by applying at the Office of this Paper. All communications must be post-paid.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1830.

The London Mail of Monday has arrived—the following are extracts :—

The Turkey mail arrived this morning, with dates from Constantinople to the 27th of November, and from Smyrna to the 20th. The intelligence they convey is of little political interest ; but the commercial accounts are rather important—trade was very brisk.

Mails have arrived since our last from various quarters—from France, Germany, Russia, and Denmark. All agree in regard to one point—the early commencement and the intensity of the cold. In Holland the Maese and other great rivers are frozen over, while in Denmark and the South of Sweden, the snow lies very deep on the ground. The severity of the weather, if it be a subject of regret, as regards the poor, is certainly very opportune in respect to the health of the south, east of Europe, where the pestilential contagion is not yet at an end. The accounts received from there to-day state, that the infection had spread to the frontiers of Servia, and would, had not timely precaution been taken, have caused a considerable mortality both there and in Little Wallachia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 18.—Count Matuscewitz, and Marquis Paulucci, Governor of Riga, arrived here on the 15th of last month.

His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the statutes of an institution for the education of females, under the protection of her Majesty the Empress. The sum assigned for its support is 40,093 rubles. Lake Onega was frozen over on the 28th ult. so that it has been open for navigation this year 198 days.

FROM THE DANUBE, DEC. 21.—It is reported that the heir of one of the greatest Sovereign houses of Germany will marry a sister of Prince Gustavus Vasa. It is also said that Don Miguel has asked the hand of Princess of Kaunitz, but that she has refused.

BERLIN, DEC. 26.—The Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen died on the 21st, at the age of 62 years.

The arrival of the *Sphynx* packet, with letters from Rio de Janeiro to the 27th of October, brings intelligence of the arrival there of the bride and daughter of the Emperor. The *Maria Isabel* frigate, Captain Greenfield, reached Rio on the 15th, in 45 days from Portsmouth, having on board the Marquis de Palma, and reported that she had, nearly a fortnight before, quitted the other vessels, which had on board the future Empress and the Princess Donna Maria. Next day (16th) the Imperatriz frigate arrived with these illustrious females, when the fortress fired a salute ; a steam vessel towed the frigate over the bar ; and, as soon as she anchored, the Emperor went on board, accompanied by his ministers, and the officers of his household. The marriage took place on the 17th, and was celebrated with great splendour, the capital being illuminated in the evening ; and the Emperor embraced that opportunity of instituting a new order, to be styled the Order of the Rose, and to be conferred on foreigners as well as natives ; the Emperor to be the grand master, and the next dignities to be held by members of his family.

The Sphynx has brought from Brazil a remittance of 330,000 dollars on merchants' accounts ; and from the mines a copy of the return of the large quantity of gold obtained between the 19th and 23th of September.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Notwithstanding the high price of Consols, the extreme fluctuations in them latterly have not exceeded a half per Cent., which shews the firmness of the Money Market, and the confidence of the public. The first price this morning was 95¾. They have been sellers at ⅞, but are now 95⅝; Reduced, 94⅞ ; Four per Cents., 105⅞ ; Exchequer Bills, 77 79 ; India Bonds, 71 72.

There has been considerable fluctuation in Brazilian Stock ; the price at one time was 66½ sellers, but they are now 71½ ; the other Foreign Securities are much the same as on Saturday. National Brazilian Shares are 15 to ½ ; Imperial ditto 68 70.

ONE O'CLOCK.—Consols are steady at 95¾ ; Bank Stock, 216½ ; Three and a half per Cent., 103⅞ ; Long Annuities, 19 11-16 ; New ditto 19⅞ ; Exchequer Bills, 78 79 ; India Bonds, 72 73. The accounts brought by the Brazil mail show a falling off in the produce of the Imperial Mines—the Shares have in consequence fallen to 56 pm. ; Brazil Stock is 71½ 72 ; Colombian 25 to ½ ; Greek, 39½ ¼ ; Portuguese, 61 to ½ ; Russian, 109⅞.

HALF-PAST ONE.—Consols as before quoted. Brazilian, 72 ; ditto Shares, 56 58 pm.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols closed at 95¾.

TRINITARIAN ORPHAN HOUSE.

The annual Dinner of this useful Institution took place on last Tuesday. The attendance on the occasion was very numerous and respectable, which in itself is highly gratifying, as indicative of the growing interest which exists in favour of the Establishment. Patrick Morris, Esq. presided—supported on either side by Thomas Wyse and Philip Barron, Esqrs. The Vice-Presidents were Thomas Fogarty and Thomas Meagher, jun. Esqrs. Several toasts were drunk, each with an appropriate preface from the Chairman. We regret that the length to which the letter of Mr O'Connell, which we publish in our present number, prevents our giving a detailed report of the proceedings ; but we shall endeavour to do so in our next.

SICK POOR INSTITUTION.

P. M'Dougall, Treasurer to the Sick Poor, acknowledges to have received from the Magistrates at the Petty Sessions, £5 17s 3d, to be appropriated for the purchase of coal and straw ; also 10s from F Y, and 5s from a Friend.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

We have, since our last, received the most satisfactory communications, which shew that the friends of the Independent Interest have set to work earnestly. Local Committees have been already formed in two of the most important districts of the County, with a Secretary, an Agent, and a fixed place for holding their meetings regularly. The Gentlemen of the neighbourhood connected with the Independent Interest, have also come to the resolution of sending their newspapers, after reading them, to the Committee Room, where the freeholders and the people generally, who feel so intensely anxious about the Election, assemble every evening to hear the papers read. In a post or two we expect to have intimation of the appointment of similar Committees in every Barony in the County. In some cases it will be necessary to have two Committees in a Barony, when its extremities are remote from each other ; but a constant communication and correspondence will, of course, be carried on between these two Committees, in order that they may, with the more facility, be able to join when the Election comes, as the freeholders of every Barony must be marched in one body together into town. We would particularly recommend to these Committees to name one fixed day in the week for meeting regularly—or perhaps even twice a week. This may be to some of the members a trifling inconvenience ; however it will be but for a short time, and a little energy and exertion for that time will ensure, with the utmost certainty, the most brilliant triumph of the popular interest. There are now only five or six weeks from this to the Election. This is, however, sufficient time for every possible purpose. And as the time is so short we do think that the Committees should meet twice a week and communicate regularly with Waterford, as one of their principal objects will be to obtain and transmit intelligence. A Committee is now formed in Waterford, and all communications from the country are to be addressed to Thomas F. Carroll, Esq. Lady-lane, Waterford, Secretary to the Waterford Committee. A complete list of the Electors of the County, comprising the £50, £20 and £10 Freeholder, is now made out and divided into Baronies. It will appear in our next publication, and will also be printed in slips, a supply of which will be sent to each Committee, with some further information.

THE NEW " ADDRESS."

This anxiously looked for document has not yet made its appearance. It is, however, most certain, that such a document is under consideration. The observations in the last *Chronicle* on this subject have, we learn, perplexed and confounded the deliberations most seriously, having left them not a single inch of ground to stand upon. Lord George Beresford was in town on Tuesday last, holding a council with some of his friends, the subject under discussion was, it is said, the new " Address," and how to frame a new version of the " *unchanged principles* "—Some say that the idea has been abandoned as totally hopeless, whilst others say, that it has been only adjourned for " further consideration." We should be sincerely sorry to find the idea altogether abandoned, as it would, we are convinced, be a grievous disappointment to our readers, and we therefore trust, that nothing which the *Chronicle* may have said, will have the effect of deterring his Lordship from carrying his intention into effect, of treating the intellectual portion of the electors to another essay upon his " principles."

CASTLELYONS FAIR, COUNTY CORK.

This fair was held on the 1st instant. There was a poor show of cattle, and prices very low. Pigs were plenty, and went off briskly at from 20s to 22s per cwt. The toll men were at their posts, determined to exact their usual exorbitant demands, but Mr Dominick P. Ronayne, who left Youghal two hours before day, having 18 miles to travel, arrived on the fair green about nine o'clock, and instantly cautioned the collecters against taking illegal tolls, or tendering unlawful oaths. The book was withdrawn, but they insisted on getting the old custom. On this Mr Ronayne waited on Mr Fitzgerald, the respectable lessee of the *fair*, and pointed out to him the impropriety of persisting in such unreasonable demands, and said that it would be quite contrary to his, Mr Ronayne's, wish, to be obliged to take legal proceedings. Mr Fitzgerald, on consideration, issued orders to the collectors to lower their demands. Pigs were then reduced from three pence to one penny ; cows from sixpence to twopence ; horses from sixpence to twopence ; brogue makers' and hatters' stands from tenpence to one penny. No charge made on women selling bread or fruit. Hawkers of all description free. There were eight hundred pigs purchased, consequently a large sum saved to the public.

LAW REFORM.—In answer to a correspondent the *Evening Post* states that Mr O'Connell is, if possible, more determined than ever, to promote a reform in the law.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

The following is the Address of MR JOHN BARRON to the Electors of the County of Waterford:

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

GENTLEMEN—Solicited by a great and influential body of Electors to become a Candidate for the Representation of my native County, at the approaching Election, and anxious that the popular sentiment should not, on that occasion, be deprived of the opportunity of manifesting its opposition to that oligarchical system of misrule which for centuries has crushed the energies of Ireland, and which now again seeks the recovery of its pernicious sway, I feel it a duty to obey the call thus made upon me.

In coming forward to be the instrument by which you shall be enabled to maintain your independence, I owe it to the cause in which I am embarked to state, which I do *most distinctly and unequivocally*, that I am not, and never have been, either directly or indirectly, a party to any coalition, or compact, or to any overture for a coalition, calculated to compromise the independence of this distinguished County.

A soldier by profession, my first duty as well as inclination would be, in time of war, to fight the enemies of my King and Country. But when, in time of peace, the civil rights of the community are in danger, I trust it will not be considered out of my sphere to step from the ranks to defend, with the arms of the Elective Franchise, those rights which have been heretofore so nobly asserted by the Freeholders of Waterford.

In loyalty to the King and attachment to the Constitution, I yield to no man. But I am decidedly of opinion, that both will find their best support in the affections and confidence of the people. Accordingly, should you confer upon me the high honour of being your Representative in Parliament, I will support every measure that has for its object the diminution of the public burthens, the extension of popular rights, and it shall be an object of my most anxious solicitude, by every means in my power, to aid in the extinction of party feuds and religious animosities. I promise my constituents that I shall be at my post every night in the House of Commons, and they may rest assured, that in every division which shall occur affecting their interests, they will find me voting with those in whom Ireland reposes her confidence.

To the Duke of Wellington, I, in common with every friend to liberty, owe an immense debt of gratitude, and believing him to be sincerely determined to wield, for the good of the Country, the power with which he has been invested by our most gracious Sovereign, I shall be ready, by my vote in Parliament, to assist him in carrying into effect every measure which shall appear to me calculated to promote the welfare of the Empire at large.

I shall be always most happy to receive suggestions from any of my Constituents, and from all persons in the County, without any distinction—and it shall be my endeavour to execute their instructions to the utmost of my ability.

From the patriotic spirit which pervades the great body of the Electors, and from the strength of the Independent Interest, I do not entertain a doubt of the most triumphant success ; and I now, in conclusion, pledge myself most distinctly to the County, that no circumstance shall induce me to recede from the contest. I would request of the Friends of the Independent Interest, to commence their exertions at once in every direction.

I shall forthwith enter upon my Canvass, and shall in the course of it, have the honor of personally waiting upon you all.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient, faithful servant,

JOHN BARRON.

Waterford, Dec. 30, 1829.

LAUNCH.

A new schooner, 163 tons burthen, belonging to Richard Pope, Esq. was launched at our Quay yesterday, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators, assembled to witness this interesting spectacle. She is called the *Martha Pope*, in compliment to Mrs. Pope.

JOSEPH MILES MACDONNELL, ESQ.

We have reason to believe that if the urgent request of the Earl of Kingston (for a libel upon whom Mr Macdonnell received the judgment of the Court) had been complied with, there would have been but a nominal punishment. The applications of the Noble Earl were repeated and strong on the subject ; but it was deemed necessary not to concede altogether to his wishes.—*Southern Reporter.*

THE ARMY.

The late year was unprecedented in the number of regiments which have lost their General Commanding Officers—the colonelcies of the following eleven corps having all become vacant within the last few months :—1st Dragoons, 1st Life Guards, 3d Buffs, 24th, 30th, 40th, 48th, 49th, 66th, 73d, and 98th. The 3d and the 48th, the Colonelcies of which remain vacant, are at present serving in the East Indies, and are, therefore, more lucrative commands than those regiments stationed in other parts of the globe.

We understand a second letter has been received from the Lord Chancellor by the magistrates in the Bruff district, in consequence of the resolution passed at a recent petty sessions. We are sorry to learn that in this communication his Lordship declares he has not formed any conclusion from the *ex-parte* statement of Mr Croke, in reference to the conduct of Messrs. O'Grady and Bevan, in their magisterial capacity, and further, that he is quite anxious to uphold the dignity of the magistrates, and the respect due to that body on the bench. Nothing more, however, will be known in this business until a general meeting of the bar takes place, but in the interim it is rather curious to find that the Lord Chancellor is of opinion barristers should not be heard in any court, unless attired in their proper costume of wig and gown, and that attorneys are not entitled at all to a hearing.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Countrymen—While I am writing the few observations I shall now lay before you, you are, perhaps, reading the last address of your countryman, O'Connell, to the " Lovers of Ireland ;" in that address, O'Connell, with his accustomed talent, has defended himself against what, I regret, he says exists, namely, a combination among certain individuals to run him down in public estimation. In my mind O'Connell should not have even felt it necessary to enter upon his vindication. Differences of opinion among the best men are always to be lamented. I have, thank God, had nothing to do with any discussions or conflicts against Mr. O'Connell, nor do I mean to impeach the purity of the motives of those who felt it their duty to dissent from some part of his recent conduct ; but with a war so petty and unworthy, of all the combatants engaged I have, I repeat it, nothing to do. It has been objected to me by some highly valued friends, " why, Lawless, differ with and vote against O'Connell on the question of Mr. Francis Wyse ? He (Mr. O'Connell) has made out a case unanswerable," and which brings conviction home to every mind. Why then vote in the minority with Mr Sheil, Mr Dowel O'Reilly, and Mr Stephen Coppinger ?" Why, because on hearing both sides, my understanding, limited no doubt, decided for the perfect justice of Mr Wyse's claim ; in this opinion three honourable and most capable men agreed with me. Do I impeach either the strength of mind, or the integrity of heart, which decided against Mr Wyse, and for Mr O'Connell ? Certainly not, but O'Connell has put forth his defence, and has written an admirable speech to evidence. Ireland is in the jury box, but, unfortunately for Mr Wyse, no speech appears in favour of his claim. Full of tact, intelligence, and dexterity, O'Connell has put forth the bright parts of the picture. Perhaps if the jury impannelled had heard both sides, they might have come to the same determination with Richard Sheil, Dowel O'Reilly, and John Lawless. But enough of this ; I wish to show my countrymen that I think for myself, and am not to be whistled off by any authority whatever. Four important questions have occupied the attention of the Finance Committee since I came from England. Mr Eneas Macdonnell's claim of five hundred pounds for services unrequited, Mr O'Gorman's taking away of the books of the Catholic Association, considering himself as the constitutional trustee of those books ; the claims of Mr Wyse, for the losses incurred by what he considered the error of the Catholic Association ; and the next was the claim of the proprietor of the *Limerick Evening Post*—one of the most independent and honest papers in Ireland. It is a fact that, of those four questions, I had the honour to divide with O'Connell on two—I divided with him against the claim of Mr E. Macdonnell—I divided with him against the presumed right of my friend Mr O'Gorman—I divided against him on the claim of Mr Wyse, and, against him on the claim of the proprietor of the *Limerick Evening Post*. Does this display any factious feeling ? I would be worthy of national contempt, if factious feelings ever entered into my politics. With O'Connell I have sometimes differed, but he never denied to me the right of thinking for myself ; and he well knows that I always assert the right of every man to think for himself in politics or religion—on every subject whatever. I know no human rule by which the mind of man can be controled but one—the opinion of the world. I trust I have acquitted myself of the charge of party feeling against any man, much less against O'Connell.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, yours, &c.

JOHN LAWLESS.

15, Leeson-street, Dublin, Jan. 4, 1830.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS & HIS GUARD.

The following circumstance, which took place before the illness of the Emperor, is calculated to give rise to the most curious reflections upon the strange mixture of political despotism and military independence which exist in Russia, and from which such serious consequences have already arisen.

It will be recollected that the Emperor, on his return from Warsaw to St. Petersburgh, passed by Toulogzin, where the regiments of the guards which were at the campaign of 1828 were cantoned. The Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael accompanied the Emperor, who, on his arrival at Toulogzin, had the intention of reviewing the regiments.

By a mistake of the Colonel of one of those corps, some disorder took place in the execution of the evolutions, which were directed by the Grand Duke Michael as General in Chief of the Imperial Guard ; the latter, on perceiving the mistake, rode towards the Colonel, and after a slight reprimand for his awkwardness, he gave him a pull of the ear, as if by joke. The officer second in command having remarked this circumstance, and taking it up as a grave insult to the whole corps in the person of the Colonel, immediately ordered the whole regiment to ground their arms. A scene then took place which might have compromised the throne of the Emperor, and perhaps have affected his life, or that of his brothers.—Nicholas, who had been witness to what had taken place along the line of his troops, then approached, and ordered the two regiments drawn up in line by the side of that which had grounded arms, to make it prisoner, in order that it might undergo the chastisement which it merited by an act which bore all the symptoms of a mutiny. But the Colonels of those regiments, proud of the title of pretorians, far from blindly obeying this order, as military discipline required, refused, humbly representing that they did not believe that their brave companions in arms had rendered themselves guilty of an offence deserving of such severe punishment. The Emperor did not know how to act under these difficult circumstances, as a rash resolution might have been attended with the most disastrous results. Nothing, therefore, was done, and the Emperor set off for St Petersburgh.

The Grand Duke Michael remained at Toulogzin, and Constantine, who had made the most violent remonstrances, but whom the Emperor suspected to have taken an indirect part in causing the excitement, received an order to travel for some time in Germany.

[The above is contained in a letter from Warsaw, dated Dec. 5.]—*Court Journal.*

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

From the British Traveller.

We have good grounds for stating that it is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone for a time, if not abandon altogether, the proposed reduction of the Four per Cent Annuities to Three and a Half per Cents. That Government has the right to avail itself of any fair opportunity of paying off this stock at par, and thereby reducing a portion of the public burthens, there cannot be the least doubt. But justice and policy, as well as right, form constituent parts of every wise minister's financial measures ; and we are inclined to believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer has kept these points in view while considering the propriety of the proposed reduction.

We shall not be guilty of presumption in assuming, that public opinion—expressed through the only unbiassed medium, that of an independent Press—may have had some share in making our present able Finance Minister review this measure deliberately previous to bringing it before the Legislature. Though Government have the right of reducing the four per cents. we deny that they have the power of carrying it into effect. It is manifest to every one acquainted with the operations of the stock market, that if Government were to negociate for a loan of £150,000,000 in order to pay off the four per cents, at par, that stock would immediately fall below par, and the Exchequer, instead of gaining by the operation, would sustain a loss. Whatever may be said to the contrary, by persons interested in forcing up the price of government securities, in order to make a traffic of stock at the expence of the small capitalist, we contend that Government could not obtain a loan of £150,000,000, at 3 per cent. or even 3½ per cent. at the present moment.

But, putting aside the question of expediency, or practicability, we contend, that Ministers are not morally justified in carrying this measure into effect. It is well known, that the majority of the holders of Four per Cents, are small annuitants, who have already suffered a loss of 16 per cent. in their income by the reduction of the Navy 5 per cents. Government may say, " We have nothing to do with that ; the parties had their own option as to the kind of stock in which they should reinvest their capital, on paying off the five per cents." This, however, we deny. The late Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart (now Lord Bexley), held out a temptation to the 5 per cent annuitant to re-invest his money in the new 4 per cents. from the " bonus" (?) of 4 per cent. on the new capital. It was, moreover, stipulated, " that the new stockholder should be guaranteed from any further reduction of interest on his capital for seven years." Now, as the reduction of the 5 per cents. took place in 1824, we question the *right* of Government to make the proposed reduction to the 4 per cents., until another year has expired, without a violation of the promise given by Lord Liverpool.

But we would argue the question on a broader basis. It is not always advantageous to a liberal government, to pursue the principles of Shylock the Jew. The Finance Minister, according to the conditions entered into by former finance ministers, may avail himself of his bond, and force the — per cent. annuitant to accept a forth — on of interest of 12½ per cent, in addition to the 16 per cent. he has already sustained. But will any man say that it is consistent with those principles of equity which ought to govern national contracts as well as private contracts between individuals, that one class—and that the poorer class of Government annuitants—should bear the whole of the burthen, when the day of retrenchment arrives ? We are well assured, that if a Court of Equity could take cognizance of the whole question, it would decide—That any reduction which may be contemplated in the rate of interest on Government Securities, ought to take place simultaneously on every species of Government Securities. The responsibility is equally good in either case. The risk is the same. Why then should the great Consol annuitant of three or five thousand a year, be exempt from a portion of the public burthens ; while the holders of Navy Fives and Four per Cents. will have been subjected to a reduction (if the new measure be carried into effect) of 28½ per cent in his annual income, within the last six years ?

It is stated in a morning cotemporary that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to limit the reduction of interest at present to one third of the four per cent. stock ; about £48,000,000. But we are inclined to believe that Government have it in contemplation to review the whole system of our present blundering scheme of finance, with the view of reducing it to a more intelligible shape, and making the great fundholder contribute his share to the public burthens. The great capitalist, since the peace, and the return to cash payments, has gained from thirty to forty per cent upon his capital ; while the agricultural, and nearly every other class, have suffered a diminution of property to a proportionate extent. Is it not, therefore, consistent with equity, that all kinds of government securities should be reduced in an equal ratio ?—or, in other words, that the great stockholder should be subjected to something in the nature of a property tax. The clamour about keeping faith with the public creditor may sound very well in theory ; but as the whole finance system of this country rests upon a species of breach of faith with some party or other, whenever a new tax is imposed, the only course for a wise and just Government to pursue is, that of equalising the burthen among all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Leinster a Magistrate for the county of Meath ; and Cosby Adams, Esq., of Drumelton-house, county of Cavan, a Magistrate for said county.

In order to guard against the accidents so frequently occurring from the prevalence of fogs at this season, many of the mail-coaches have been fitted up with a lamp placed under the coachman's footboard, the light of which enables him to command a better view of the horses than was afforded by the side lamps.

THE W
The river be
sented at one
masses of ice
During the we
Tower has bee
opened to seve
the shore. Y
perceived that
and the Tender
Boats could no
tragie to vent
course was had
the shore, acco
in cases of ship
A strong cable
masts to the T
upon rollers
provisions wer
line adjusted
vessels were c
until the force
southern side.—
The navigat
dered closed.
of any ships o
ing masses of i
A succession
have been the
since our last
nades partiall
more cheering
The snow sti
at present perc
Brighton Her
The weather
are happy to ha
turday last the
indiscriminately,
Kentish Gazette.
The London co
impeded in their
many places fou
Wiltshire Downs
took a guide,
Chron.

We stated in
vessels off Ha
that scarcely a
year without
frequently all
enough to save
to their vessels.
last few month
gerous sand ha
all hands lost.
exertions made
and some other
Brethren of the
have due effect,
will be placed a
Hasbro' Sand,
lives and prope
saved.—*Norfol*
SHIPWRECK.
a melancholy e
arrived—we sp
Hill, master,
when arrived o
port she was
gale from N.E.
wrecked, and,
on board perish
LOSS OF TH
NEWCASTLE.—
of the above sh
crew. We a
they have been
The Shallot
for Odessa,
struck on Has
her rudder,
well as circumst
Haubser, and e
struck on Stony
time she went off
and sunk, Capt.
in the rigging at
Of the remainde
the boats, one of
Agenora, Captain
in Hawk Roads
Thompson and
assistance to the
ward Miller and
great difficulty, th
saving them the
of water, and sun
washed on shore
the Spurn was n
violence of the w
assistance.—*Edi*

Arrived at C
Little Bray, Bre
AR
At London, V
The Cambria,
ford, was driven
on the night of th
now safe.

EXTENS
Long before
men of the 76
police, with M
ney, Thomas
Fitzgerald, Chi
Carden, Colo
Webb, and M
near Templem
into detachme
within a circu
nate Brazil w
nights ago. T
most strict an
was only the
party, of a c
wall with mo
owner of them
in the course o
gistrates, and
ment in Clon
being registere
companied b
and his Aide-d
on Friday. W
there is no tr
ers, notwithsta
stabulary and
Limerick Chro
The *Clonme*
above noticed
ment. The sa
is determined t
of restoring pe
of Thurles.