The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

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THE ORANGE BANDITTI.

(From the Waterford Chronicle of Thursday.)

Among the showers of falsehoods with which Murty O'Mulligan deluged the people of England and Scotland in his crusade of uncharitableness and misrepresentation, the grossest is his calling the Orange association a protective society formed for the defence of its members. These sanguinary and truculent men to whom Murty ascribes every virtue under Heaven, are banded together in an unholy league, to oppress, to plunder, and to destroy such of their countrymen as are guilty of professing the Roman Catholic Religion. Their bond of union is religious bigotry, human blood its cement, and the result of their foul and pestiferous conspiracy may be discovered in the enmity which it engenders between man and man, and in the havoc occasioned by those fierce passions which it lets loose upon the community.

Owing to the precautions taken to assemble a packed audience, Murty, wherever he went—with the exception of Brighton—found a bigotted or deluded crew prepared to add the chorus of their sweet voices to the blatant roar of the Irish Orangemen. Where his flippant falsehoods or his scandalous misrepresentations were sure to pass unnoticed, the O'Mulligan discharged a flood of abuse upon the heads of the Irish Catholics, whilst still more odious, panegyric was heaped upon the Orange banditti, who are a disgrace alike to their country and their species. An antidote has been afforded to the poison of the rancorous renegade; the falsehoods of the O'Fudge have been met and combated through the press, and his Orange clients stripped of the tinsel glare of meritorious ornament which the wily sophist flung around them, stand exposed as the most sanguinary and ferocious band of ruffians that ever disgraced a civilized age or country. The Rev. Mr. M'Cartan, Catholic priest of Dromonagh, county of Down, has given a long catalogue of black and fearful deeds, comprising fifty murders, various acts of sacrilege and arson, combined with insults and outrages without number, inflicted upon the unoffending Catholic inhabitants, and this by the infuriated wretches, who in the livery of Orangemen, have hitherto been allowed to set all law and propriety at defiance. What do our readers think of the state of things where, "To hell with the Pope," "Hell and damnation to the Papists," are household words with one part of the population, and where the remainder, unarmed, defenceless, their spirit broken by ages of suffering, are unable to make head against their merciless oppressors! Yet such was the condition of the North, so trampled upon were the Catholics during a long and gloomy night of Anti-Christian persecution, and now that brighter skies are beginning to appear, and the mists of intolerance are fast fading away, the tocsin is sounded by the arch renegade O'Mulligan, to summon the lovers of persecution to the rescue. We are much indebted to Mr. M'Cartan for his "round unvarnished tale," the intelligent and acute people of England need but glance at it, to see the hideous aspect of Orangeism when stripped of its vigor, and we expect it of their justice that they will now cordially unite with us in our efforts to exterminate the monster which has already devastated our country, and whose appetite for slaughter is still keen as ever.

MR. TOTTENHAM OF ROSS.

Our readers cannot have forgotten that in the list of office-bearers of the Orange institution for the ensuing year, the name of Mr. Tottenham held a conspicuous place. Many people have been led to imagine that Mr. Tottenham of Ross and the worthy Orangeman, are one and the same. We have been requested to state that this is not so, the gentleman in question never has belonged to the fraternity; his opinions and principles are quite opposed to those of that exclusive and intolerant body. His cousin, Mr. Tottenham of Maryborough, who possesses a mansion in Dublin, is, in all probability, the individual referred to in the Orange list.

RAIL-ROAD BETWEEN WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.

The serious attention of the people of Waterford should be directed to this object, as it is of vast importance to the trade of our city—and in case we exert ourselves—of very easy accomplishment. The directors of the London and Bristol Rail-road Company, are most anxious to give to the undertaking all the assistance in their power, as all improvement in the trade of Waterford must add an additional impetus to their own traffic. To all interested, then, we say—be up and doing.

LITERATURE

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON—VOL. 9.

MURRAY, LONDON, CUMMING, DUBLIN.

The last volume closed the labors of Boswell, and the mortal career of his illustrious "guide, philosopher, and friend." The materials of the present though more miscellaneous and unconnected, are to the full as entertaining and interesting. They consist of detached anecdotes and sketches from the pens of Mrs. Thrale, Arthur Murphy, Sir J. Hawkins, Miss Burney, Miss Reynolds, Stevens, Beattie, Hannah Moore, &c. &c., and give the last finish to the portrait so admirably drawn by Boswell. Mrs. Thrale, in particular—whom we can never forgive for marrying that Italian singing master—enjoyed the best opportunity for observing the character of the sage. Domesticated, in a manner, during many years in her husband's house at Streathan, Dr. Johnson was in the habit of allowing full scope to his conversational powers, and freely unlocked those vast stores of learning and wisdom, which years of study and acute observation of men and things had enabled him to accumulate. His excellencies, it must be admitted, were mingled with many foibles and peculiarities, calculated to wound the sensitive delicacy of a female mind, these the lively and witty lady—whose perception of the ridiculous is acute—saw in their most glaring light and occasionally chastises with no sparing hand. Many of her remarks may be taken as a counter-statement to the unqualified eulogy of Boswell, and serve to exhibit those specks from which no human character was ever free, and which are rendered more apparent from the uncommon brilliancy of the Johnsonian disc. The present volume is adorned by two excellent engravings—one a portrait of the "Cervisian coctor's viduate dame;" the other a representation of her mansion at Streatham.

DEFEAT OF TORYISH—REACTION.

The Tories proclaim reaction. Let us see—in Liverpool, the strongest hold of Toryism, an election has taken place under the new Municipal Reform Bill, for Town Councillors. What is the result? Forty-four Liberals and but two *Tories* elected. Where is now the reaction? We have good authority for stating that Lord Sandon has no possible chance of being again returned for Liverpool. This will be more reaction.—*Pilot.*

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE MINISTRY.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

If we believed that there was a compact such as the Tories allege, between the Ministry and Mr. O'Connell—if we believed that justice to Ireland was merely bartered for O'Connell's support—if we believed that the good government of that long suffering and distracted country, was only the price paid for votes turning the scale of power in the House of Commons, we should hold in distrust and contempt the men who did right solely as a matter of bargain and sale, and whose motives to the justest course of policy were of no higher a nature than considerations of party advantage. On such terms the Tories themselves offered to serve as Reformers, and on such terms their offer was wisely spurned by the people, who saw that no faith could be placed in men detesting the principles they pledged themselves to promote. To have trusted power to the Tories upon the promise that it would be turned against abuses, would have been like giving a sword to a freebooter, on the promise that he would cut his own throat with it. The compact which the Tories rail at as existing between the Ministry and O'Connell, is precisely the compact which they, the Tories, would have made with the Radicals, if the Radicals, waving moral considerations, would have put trust in men whose promised course of conduct was opposed to the current of their long-known opinions, and to the notorious direction of their sinister interests. All that the Tories now imputd to their opponents they would gladly have practiseh with the exception of the faith with which the pretended compact has, according to them, been observed. Our own firm conviction is that there has been no compact, no treaty, no stipulation, and that the measures of government are no more sold to Mr. O'Connell for his support, than they are to Mr. Grote, Mr. Warburton, or any other independent Reformer. The measures honestly proposed for the peace and welfare of Ireland have been as honestly approved and supported by Mr. O'Connell, but we have great doubts whether he has ever known more of the ministerial plans than he has seen in execution. We wish the case had been otherwise—we wish Mr. O'Connell had had a place in the councils of his country corresponding with his political importance. Ballasted with responsibility, he would have made an excellent officer; and the leading error of the Whigs, beginning with Lord Grey, has been the position in which they have left O'Connell. It is because they have appeared to shrink timorously from official union with O'Connell, that the Tories have made so much of the charge of secret alliance.

The clamour of the last twelve months would have died away for want of food, if Mr. O'Connell had been boldly advanced to office; and the prejudice to which that clamour has been addressed, would have been abashed by the affront to it. The persecution of O'Connell has obtained head, because there has been a yielding to it instead of a defiance of it. The scope for imputation has been afforded not by what the Government has done, but by what it has not ventured to do; and the deed would have taken from faction its favourite resource, calumny, and left it to fret itself out against notorious fact, upon which it would soon have exhausted its voice. A bold stroke always commands English sympathy, and many a man who now thoughtlessly joins in the outcry against the imputed O'Connell coalition, as something underhand and skulking, would applaud the manliness of an open junction, with its accompanying responsibilities. Notwithstanding the error in judgment we have noted, however, there is enough of wisdom and justice in the policy of the Government towards Ireland to unite Reformers, and therefore to bear the brunt of tenfold the hostility which the Tories can wage against it.

Ireland, which has been the rock that has wrecked preceding Ministries, is the rock of strength to the present Government, and the right principles having been laid down, no vicious Administration can rest hereafter where their blessings have been experienced.

The Tories may carry the sword into Ireland, but this is all they can do; they may spill blood, but they cannot govern; they cannot carry on anything but civil war in the sister country. Wedded to the misrule of Ireland they are for ever wedded to strife in that quarter; and, not to mention other considerations, the people of England would not keep a Ministry in so expensive an indulgence as blood, the smallest drop of which costs more gold than the mightiest stream of the blessed charities.

In Ireland we have seen the highest merits of the Government displayed, and Ireland is therefore the citadel of its strength, which baffles all the resources of the Tories with the Church upon their shoulders.

The friends of the Ministry must see this grand advantage, and that it has been procured by the maintenance of principles, in which Mr. O'Connell, representing the people of Ireland, concurs; but some subaltern members of the Government seem to feel that the position of strength resting on such claims to honour, availeth not while Mordecai sitteth in the gate. Let all such beware of the fate of Haman, for surely on the gibbet prepared for Mordecai, any Haman will hang.

ASSISTANT BARRISTERS—THE REGISTRY.

"Messrs Moody and Fogarty have been nominated to Carlow and Antrim. Since that nomination, in the former County six hundred notices of registration have been served by the Priests—in the latter, for the town of Belfast alone, upwards of two hundred by the radicals; and in both places these notices must have been served in consequence of the reliance placed on the partial conduct of the Chairman appointed—for in both places, almost all the same parties had been rejected for want of value, had refused to come up, or had been set aside for some other valid legal objection by their predecessors."—*Evening Mail.*

When the above paragraph was penned, the scribbler must have been aware that every word of it was false, for he well knew, though some of his readers may not—his English readers certainly do not—that every notice of a claim to register must be served twenty days before the sessions. Every one knows that Messrs. Moody and Fogarty were not appointed to their respective counties until within the last few days; the sessions, however, commence within the present week. Now the eight hundred notices, stated by Slop, as having been served *by the Priests and Radicals, in consequence* of the appointment of those Learned Gentlemen, if at all served, must have been served fifteen days before either of these public functionaries had been appointed. We see our contemporary has yet a leaning to his Mother Church and is therefore anxious to retain for her pastors one of the leading marks of its apostolicity, viz., the gift of prophecy.—*E. Post*

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 28.

(FROM THE SUN.)

The only news we have received from Spain this morning, besides that supplied by our correspondents, is a report inserted in the *Messager*, on the authority of a private letter from Bayonne, that the fort of Guetaria remained exposed to the attacks of the Carlists.

The Paris Papers have arrived in due course, but they need no comment.

Accounts from Vienna, of the 16th instant, received this morning, mention the report of the negotiations for the marriage of the Queen of Portugal with the Prince of Coburg having been broken off, but they discredit that report. They add that an ambassador to the Court of Austria is not likely to return to Vienna.

New York Papers to the 2d instant have arrived. The Congress was to assemble on the 7th, the 6th, the usual day of meeting, being Sunday.

THE BRITISH IN SPAIN.

A correspondent from General Evans' head quarters has sent us recent news from Spain and some account of the English auxiliaries, who labour incessantly at making themselves, as nearly as they can, equal to British soldiers. Advantage is now taking of the troops being stationary to give them that sound basis in exercise which alone can enable them to manœuvre, and which, from their being so early engaged with the enemy opposite to St. Sebastian, was interrupted. Every officer, non commissioned officer, or man, imperfect, is now sent to squad-drill; and it is expected before long, with the exertions making, that the battalions will be very steady as well as pliable in the field manœuvres. Our correspondent tells us that the marked difference of the officers being in blue and the men in red has led General Evans to sanction the officers wearing a red undressed frockcoat, which is exactly the dress of the days of Wolf, and in the spring this will be the dress of all the officers of the legion. Every regiment is to have a light company of Spaniards, and the formation is already commenced under Spanish officers who are recruiting.—These companies will be dressed in blue, and subject to the Spanish military code. They will be of course as it is expected, in exciting the English from being ever in trifling affairs. The pioneers are to be the best and bravest men, paid at the rate of the British sappers and miners carrying a spade and a Lochaber axe, an excellent instrument to clear the way for the heads of columns, and which have answered very well in Spain. The essential use of the pioneers is is to clear the way in action for troops to advance; how wrong it is then that our British Rifle Regiment should have no pioneers, and that other regiments should only account this important part of their body as set apart for barrack fatigue! The Auxiliary Legion is also re-adopting shoes and gaiters, as much the fittest for war, and many men who could no longer walk in English boots, and would have lost their lives from them, marched well on putting on Spanish sandals. The degree of discipline is said to equal that maintained during the time of the Duke of Wellington; and Gen Alava is openly and frequently declared to the Legion that theirs was the strictest. We are greatly gratified to hear this, for our national credit depends upon it.—*Times.*

REFUSAL OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF WEXFORD TO CALL A COUNTY MEETING.

The High Sheriff has thought proper to refuse the requisition calling on him to convene the County meeting to address Earl Mulgrave. Perhaps it did not accord with the ideas of loyalty which this dignitary entertained, that the people should express their confidence in the representative of our gracious Sovereign, and cultivate those feelings of mutual good will which should exist between the subjects and their rulers. He has exercised a right which no one questions; it was in his power to throw a puny insult at our enlightened Viceroy, and he availed himself of it; he pleased an insignificant party, and placed himself before the county in his true colors. Such a pitiable snarl at Lord Mulgrave will have its due weight with the people; they paid the High Sheriff a formal compliment, which he showed himself unworthy of, and think Heaven, they can hold a County meeting without his leave or attendance. His presence would not add much to its respectability, and the lustre of his *brilliant talents* will scarcely be missed.—*Wexford Freeman.*

IRISH PROVISIONS IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

(London Paper.)

SIR—The provision and butter market is in a state of great excitement, and prices since the opening of the season, have advanced one-third, or equal to 33s per cent, when bacon was sold for forward shipment at 28s to 30s per cwt and Cork butter at 68s to 70s. The value of bacon is now 30s to 40s and of butter 90s per cwt.

The few who took a juncture of the trade have made prodigiously. But the obstinate many are now quite bare of stock, and are goaded on to purchase by absolute necessity.

Let us look at the cause of this advance in the two articles which is likely to be not only maintained, but followed by a further and as heavy a rise in price.

BUTTER.—We had an old stock—we had a continuance of dry weather through the summer of four months, during which the home, or English make, was nearly destroyed.—The price was low, and consumption silently did its duty on the excessive imports from Ireland, until in the month of October and November, instead of the trade having supply, they were absolutely naked, and they obstinately continued to bear the market up. In the present moment, when they are naked also, our stocks are nothing. We have nothing on passage, and we can get nothing from Ireland (the cause I shall point out presently) without very high prices being paid.

BACON—I thought we should have had the play produced twelve months since, but it took more time to exterminate the breed of pigs in England, by low prices, than I expected. The stream of importation from Ireland continued to increase—they can feed pigs cheaper there than in this country. The English farmers could not afford to breed them at the price, and *they have* discontinued it. They have trusted to Ireland for supply, and they will be miserably disappointed. Ireland, though prolific, is yet to be exhausted; and I greatly query whether my countrymen, though generally quick and speculative, have been awake to the coming of the wolf—*Scarcity*—which now in reality is at our doors. We shall find it to this, as in every other article of human consumption, that let our English crop, or our English produce of any article be seriously defective, scarcity and high prices are the inevitable consequence.

It may be asked whether the writer of this letter has not some interest in its publication? None whatever. He is a broker. He is not interested to the value of one farthing in the result; and, having said so much, I will proceed to add, that the circumstances of the year 1835 are not those in which it is possible for low prices to be the order of the day. We have an increasing population, and this population is in full employment, from the merchant to the labourer on the railroads. Let us consider for a moment the sum of money which is, and which must be presently employed on railroads alone. They compute it at twenty millions of pounds sterling—principally going into the pockets of men who have been a burthen to the parish—men suddenly thrown into comparative affluence from a state of absolute want. Let us see what those men will consume in the present state of things, and what they could exist on in the other. I calculate that the very waste from superabundance now will be equal to consumption then.

A few more remarks as to bacon and butter, and I have done. To the truth of them I challenge controversy.

The wharfs and stores of England (I do not confine myself to London) were never more bare of bacon, butter, and barrel provisions, than at the opening of the present season. Comparatively but very nearly, literally speaking, we had not a bale of bacon, a firkin of butter, or a cask of beef or pork remaining unconsumed. We trust to the supply of the present season them for the present season's wants. We shall be disappointed, Sir Editor. The low prices of corn, wheat, oats, and barley, prevent the Irish farmer from bringing them to market. Their wants have been provided for by the prematurely sending forward beef, pork and butter, which have brought good and remunerating prices—and we shall presently find out that what has been consumed is not again to be consumed.—Those who have made forward sales at low prices will find that sales are more easily made than contracts fulfilled—and talking of contracts, permit me to draw attention to the contract for the supply of his Majesty's navy with beef and pork.

My conscience! (quoth Dominie Sampson) they will find that the more powerful the machinery, the more dangerous to set it in motion without a skilful engineer to direct its strength to a fixed purpose. Poor individual, GREAT WEALTH, Cannot create success; and "shoemaker stick to your last;" and that "drudges should not play with chopping knives," are like most of our proverbs, founded on truth.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mark-lane R. N.

We understand that there is a great difference of opinion this year among the connoisseurs in futures as to the adjudication of the first prize by the Smithfield Club to Earl Spencer, many persons considering Sir Francis Lawley's to have been the superior animal.

Doctor Ivering acknowledges to have received from James Power and John Maher, Esqrs., our County Members, Fifty Guineas each, for the Indigent Poor of the County, on behalf of whom he returns thanks.—*Wexford Freeman.*

TITHE CAMPAIGN IN YOUGHAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

"A comfortable Christmas box."

SIR—On my way to the Catholic Church of this town last Saturday, I passed by the house of Mr. John Pollock, law agent to the Rev. Mr. Kingston, Rector of the Parish of Youghal. I had not passed many yards when Mr. Pollock's servant followed me and said his master would feel obliged if I would have the kindness to call on him on my return from Mass. I said I would, and immediately after Mass I waited on him. I was shown into the drawing room by Mr. John Pollock, jun. After some conversation on the tithe system, &c &c. he pulled the bell and on the servant making his appearance, Mr. Pollock, jun. said to him, do your duty, on which he came over and served me with a subpœna for tithes at the suit of the Rev. Mr. Kingston. *Mr. Pollock jun. then said 'there is a Christmas box for you, as I did not see you yesterday.'* This is the young gentleman Attorney, who, if report speaks truly, is to fill the office of Subsheriff for the County Waterford, in the ensuing year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HODNETT.

Youghal, Dec. 7th 1835.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Dungarvan, 29th Dec., 1835.

An application is to be made on the 7th of January next, at the road sessions, for the Barony of Decies Without Drum, to certify for a new and most useful line of road from the Bridge of Dungarvan to Kilgobinet, in this County. It will be the means of taking in several acres of land, at present covered with water, adjoining the town, all of which will become valuable building ground. Mr. John Musgrave, of whom the county ought to be proud, has put down his name for £50, to assist in paying the interest to the contractor for this road, as it will be graded by six or eight instalments, and it can be made at once by private individuals advancing the interest to the contractor. There is no opposition whatever to the road except from *one farmer* in consequence of its running through a corner of his bog, he could not be persuaded but it will injure him; and opposition will be laughed at. It is quite sufficient to shew the public that it will be a road of utility, when Mr Musgrave takes any share or interest in passing it. It will be one of the principal entrances into the town. If there should be any opposition to the measure, the particulars will be sent you for publication.

WATERFORD MENDICANT ASYLUM.

A few days since a Meeting of the friends and Subscribers to this Institution was held at the Town Hall, to receive a report of the progress of the Establishment since the last annual meeting, and a statement of its Income and Expenditure during the same period. The number of citizens in attendance, was very limited; but as little hope appeared to be entertained of procuring a better attendance on a future day, (a postponement, with this view, having already taken place from the preceding Tuesday,) it was deemed expedient to proceed to business without further delay.

The Mayor was accordingly called to the Chair, when his Worship stated the objects for which the meeting had been convened, and requested the attention of the persons present in the report about to be presented from the Managing Committee of the Institution.

Mr. Thomas Hanlon, on behalf the Managing Committee, then presented and read the report, of which the following is the substance:—

With regard to the internal management of the Institution, your Committee have but little to remark, no alteration of importance having occurred during their administration, excepting as regards the employment of the adult inmates, which for several months past has almost wholly ceased. In a merely pecuniary point of view, this cessation is a matter of scarcely any moment, as very little advantage resulted to the establishment from their labour—the profits on the work in which they were chiefly engaged (the manufacture of coarse linen and bread bags) having been found quite insignificant, in proportion to the sums invested in the purchase of the raw material, the buying and repairing of utensils, and the payment to the inmates of about one-third of their earnings. The disadvantage and inconvenience produced to the charity by having a large quantity of the manufactured articles left lying on hands for a long time, by which a considerable portion of the funds was kept locked up and rendered unavailable—together with the discouragement arising from the smallness of the returns resulting from the application of so much money and labour—disposed the committee to feel but little interest in the upholding a practice so unproductive; and this in difference, combined with the embarrassment arising from the very depressed state of the funds during a considerable portion of the year, induced the committee to discontinue this unprofitable application of the money of the charity. The stoppage of this manufacture, however, must ever always be regarded as injurious to the adult female inmates usually employed in spinning the yarn, &c., to whom it furnished useful occupation and some employment as well as to the grown-up boys, who were engaged in weaving the linen and bread bags; and considering the employment of these classes to be of great importance, in reference to the useful discipline so desirable to be maintained in such an establishment, even though such employment may be of little value with regard to the pecuniary advantage likely to be derived therefrom, we have no hesitation in recommending its revival to our successors, so soon as the state of the Funds shall enable them to do so without inconvenience.

With respect to the male inmates, who for the most part are either too young or too old to be capable of performing any labour requiring much physical strength, the Committee have only to report that, with the exception of the few hands usually engaged in sweeping the quays and streets, there has been little or no employment of late for this portion of the community. The practice heretofore prevailed to exist for a long time, of allowing some of the men to be employed in breaking stones for the repairs of the street and roads, has been for several months past discountenanced by the Committee after mature consideration for those important reasons—first, and principally, because it became obvious that it tended to operate injuriously on the interests of the industrious poor out of doors, by depressing the market price of labour—the rate of wages given to these men having been found to be lower than the general average usually paid to others similarly employed; and secondly, because it furnished an inducement to some, who were capable of earning a maintenance by their own exertions to remain in the Asylum, a burthen to the public.—The Committee see no reason to alter their opinion on this subject; and they trust that the principle on which they acted in this instance will be sanctioned by the approbation of the subscribers.

The children of both sexes continue to be instructed in the Asylum as hitherto, in the ordinary rudiments of education, and in the knowledge of their religious duties—the elder girls being also taught the spinning of worsted, by which they are enabled to earn a little, which, though small, is to them a strong incentive to industry. Their progress, and behaviour, generally, are as satisfactory as could be expected.

The Committee have, as usual, to record their grateful sense of the unremitted attention continued to be paid to the spiritual concerns of the inmates, by the brethren of the Christian Schools, Mount Sion—and by a few benevolent ladies. The untiring and unostentatious efforts of these pious and edifying persons are deserving of the highest praise, and cannot fail to be justly appreciated by the supporters of the Institution.

To his Worship the Mayor, and his respected predecessors, as well as to the City Magistrates generally, and the Gentlemen who have acted as Jurors on various occasions, the warmest thanks of the managers are eminently due, for the important aids bestowed by them from time to time, on the Institution.

The Committee have also great pleasure in repeating the expression of their thanks to those Masters of Vessels who during the year have kindly assisted the charity with donations of coals—a help which has been found very seasonable, and which, it is hoped, will be continued in the same generous spirit.

In commending the benefits conferred upon the institution, the unusual productiveness of the collection made at the two last year, and which has been the principal means of sustaining the Establishment up to the present period, deserves to be mentioned with particular emphasis, as a fine monument to the benevolence of the contributors, and to the persevering zeal of the gentlemen who kindly undertook the laborious task of making the collection.

The Committee feel it to be a most pleasing part of their duty to offer the tribute of their thanks to those humane gentlemen, for their very efficient exertions on that emergency—and to that portion of their fellow-citizens who then so liberally came forward to rescue the institution from impending ruin; but, while they indulge their feelings in tendering those grateful acknowledgments on behalf of the poor, they cannot refrain from noticing, with regret, the contrast exhibited to the generosity of a large portion of the inhabitants, in the selfishness and apathy of others, including not a few whose ample means would enable them to dispense that relief so greatly needed by hundreds of their wretched fellow creatures. The numerous refusals, from respectable persons, which were met with by the Collectors on that urgent occasion, when the Institution was on the point of being broken up, and its hundreds of unhappy inmates about to be cast forth upon the world, were calculated to excite the strongest feelings of astonishment, indignation and disgust in every humane mind, and to furnish a powerful argument to the advocates for a legal compulsory provision for the poor. Without entering, however, into this difficult and complicated question, we may be permitted to observe, that, whatever difference of opinion may exist among prudent and thinking men, as to the policy or policy of establishing such a system of Poor Laws in this country as would embrace the principle of providing support for able-bodied paupers, when unemployed—there would seem to be little room for dispute as to the expediency of adopting such regulations with respect to the sustenance of the destitute aged, helpless, and infirm of our species, as would *compel* the selfish and unfeeling to bear their *fair* share of that burden, the whole weight of which is now unjustly thrown upon the shoulders of the humane and generous, who are not always found amongst the most affluent portion of the Community.

Until some such provision shall be established by law, (which will probably be at no very distant day,) we must, of course, be content to go on as well as we can without it; and your Committee believe that the generality of the Public will concur with them in thinking that Institutions of this nature, if properly managed and effectively supported, afford the best substitutes for such a system that can well be devised under present circumstances. To render them, however, as useful as they are capable of being made, and to prevent them from degenerating into public nuisances, instead of being public benefits, they must be placed under vigilant and energetic management. The Annual Subscriptions for the current year, which have been hitherto suspended to await the holding of this meeting, will immediately be put in course of collection—and, as only the small sum of £15 1s 10d. remains in the hands of the Treasurer,* while upwards of four times that amount is owing by the Institution, it is earnestly to be desired that the contributions may be paid in with promptitude, and that whatever additions may be made to their number or amount, none will feel inclined to withdraw or diminish their assistance.

The Committee would beg leave also, at this commencement of a boisterous and inclement season, to press upon the attention of their Fellow-citizens the privations suffered by many of the unhappy inmates under their care, from the want of clothing, particularly Linen; and, as the funds cannot be applied to the purchase of such necessaries, they would respectfully solicit donations of old or cast articles of wearing apparel, for either sex, or any other article capable of being converted into garments or night covering—the latter, in particular, being greatly needed especially by the poor objects in the Infirmary.

Housekeepers, likewise, are respectfully reminded that they may render material service to the Institution, by occasionally depositing their donations of broken victuals in the provision cart of the Asylum.

The Committee conclude by once more earnestly recommending the Institution to the fostering protection of all classes of their fellow-citizens—beseeching them to remember that most of the unfortunate inmates, upwards of *one Hundred and Fifty* in number, and comprising very many cases of the deepest distress, have no earthly resource but in the compassionate consideration of those who have been blessed by a beneficent providence with the means of relieving the wants and alleviating the sufferings of their less fortunate fellow-creatures. They should also remember, that to Him from whose bounty they have received those gifts, they are accountable for their use—and that His unerring spirit has declared—

"He that stoppeth his ears against the cry of the poor, shall also cry himself, and shall not be heard."—Proverbs, xxi. 12

The Mayor having left the meeting to preside at Petty Sessions, THOMAS CLARKE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the following series of Resolutions was unanimously adopted:—

RESOLVED—

That the Report and Statements now read be received and adopted; and that we consider it highly desirable that they be generally and immediately circulated through the City.

That the regular Yearly, Monthly, and Weekly Subscribers to this Institution are deserving of our unfeigned Thanks; and that we feel particularly called on to express our gratitude to those benevolent inhabitants who, at this season of last year, prevented the downfall of the Charity by their liberal and timely additional contributions.

That the gentlemen who last year performed the unpleasant and troublesome duty of collecting Donations for the use of this Institution, and whose zealous exertions were crowned with such signal success, are highly deserving of the warmest Thanks of every friend of the Charity.

Votes of Thanks were also passed to the present and to the late Mayor, to the City Magistrates generally, and to the gentlemen who have composed the County and City Juries, for the many substantial benefits conferred by them on the Institution—to the Masters of Vessels for their donations of coals, soliciting a continuance of such kindness—to the Brethren of the Christian Schools for their attention to the religious instruction of the inmates, and to the Ladies who occasionally attend for a similar praiseworthy purpose—to the Medical Gentlemen—to the Proprietors of the Newspapers—and to Robert G. Scott, Esq., the Treasurer. It was also resolved to hold the annual meeting in November, in place of May, as heretofore. The Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed.

The Collector, Mr. Blake, was then authorised and directed to commence forthwith the collection of the Annual Subscriptions, hitherto delayed, for the reasons stated in the Report—after which the meeting dispersed.

* This Report was prepared in the beginning of November; the sum above mentioned has since been reduced considerably, while the debts have greatly increased.

Montreal papers, to the 21st of November, have arrived. They state that, notwithstanding the Legislative Council had refused the Bill for the appointment of Mr. Roebuck, as Colonial Agent here, the House of Assembly had voted him a salary of £2000 per annum, and a further sum for his expenses, out of a fund of £2000 for extraordinary occasions previously granted.

SUGAR FROM INDIAN CORN.—M. Pallas lately presented to the Academie des Sciences of Paris, a sample of this substance, extracted from the stem of the plant, which has been found to contain nearly six per cent. of syrup boiled to 40 degrees, a part of which will not crystallize before fractification; but it condenses and acquires more consistency from that period to the state of complete maturity. The most favourable time to obtain the greatest quantity of sugar is immediately after the maturity and gathering of the fruit. The latter left after the extraction of the sugar is capital to feed cattle or to make packing paper.

CRUST OF THE GLOBE.—The greatest depth to which the geologist can ex end his observations from the uppermost strata to the very lowest beds that have been raised up or laid bare by Nature's operations, which have formed mountains or valleys is less than eight miles; a thickness which, compared with the bulk of the earth itself, does not exceed that of a coat of varnish upon an artificial globe.

CAPTAIN BACK.—The Council of the Royal Geographical Society, found it, has awarded to Majesty's colour gold medal to Captain Back, on account of his recent discoveries.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Dec 31.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent	86¼
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent	96¼
——— Stock, New, (1833)	93⅝
——— Debentures, 3½ per Cent	94¼
Bank Stock	209
Grand Canal Div 6 per cent, red £4 per an	86¾
Grand Canal Debentures, 4 per cent	87½
City Debentures, 4 per cent (£92 6s 2d)	76
Ballast Office Debentures	96½
City of Dublin Steam Company	111¾

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "Martin Doyle" in our next.

The lines from Vergilat, on the "New Year, 1836," have been received.

ERRATUM. In our last, "Mountmorgh," the residence of Mr Chas Tottenham, was, by an error of the compositor, printed "Maryborough."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1836.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

By the *Independence*, Captain Nye, arrived at Liverpool, we have just received a copy of the President's Message, addressed to Congress on the 7th instant. We publish to-day the portion of this very important document which relates to the differences with France. It will be seen that the tone of the president is firm, yet not unconciliatory. He certainly makes out a strong case for the course adopted by the American Executive, and appears very unbending in his determination to maintain that course, despite of all obstacles; but nevertheless there is so much of reason, justice, and manliness in his views, yet tempered by discretion that we still hope—nay, we feel almost convinced, that the friendly intervention of England will lead to an amicable adjustment of this very unpleasant dispute. Towards the close of the Message, it will be seen that the president leaves much to depend on the result of the last application made to the French Government by Mr. Barton, the American Charge d'Affaires, previous to his departure from Paris this event was not known at Washington when the Message was delivered, and the President states that his conduct would be regulated by the answer which Mr. Barton should receive, and in case it should be unfavourable he would make a special communication to Congress.

Now, it is well known here that the answer was unfavourable, because Mr. Barton has left France, and is by this time in the United States.

But Great Britain has already been active in the interposition of her friendly offices, and as the cause of quarrel is, after all, a matter of etiquette more than any substantial difference—we are, we repeat, confident, that peace will be preserved between two powers who could not go to war with each other, under such circumstances, without violating their duties to the cause of freedom.

The news from Spain continues extremely gratifying. In Poland some small guerilla parties have been formed, and there have been rencontres of slight importance between them and the Russian troops in the north west of Lithuania.

THE EXTERMINATING SYSTEM.

We have frequently recorded the heartless and unfeeling conduct of various among the landed proprietors of Ireland, who, dead to every sentiment of pity, to all the dictates of justice and humanity, cast out upon the wide world thousands of their helpless fellow-creatures, to endure the extremities of cold and hunger. This, as it may be truly termed, exterminating system—these cold-blooded wholesale murders have been committed to a frightful extent in the county of Carlow. In that ill fated district the landed proprietors appear to have divested themselves of the feelings of our common nature, and to experience pleasure from the perpetration of enormities, the very idea of which makes the blood curdle. Can it be credited that, in a civilized age, and among a christian community, one thousand three hundred and eighty-six human beings, including three hundred and sixteen widows and orphans, have been expelled from the shelter of their homes, without raiment, without food, without any protection against the severities of the season, and the gnawing pangs of famine? Yet, so it is.—These demons in human shape—for men we cannot call them—who, to the disgrace of humanity, and for the curse of their species, constitute the proprietary of Carlow, have given loose to savage fury, and spread around them a scene of desolation, unparalleled save in the history of our own ill-fated country.

To find any thing similar to what has taken place on the estates of the Bruens, the Beresfords, and the Brewsters, we must travel back to the history of the fanatical and sanguinary Cromwell, when a ruffian soldiery were let loose upon the people, with full powers to ravage and destroy. And yet, that dark page in our country's history is more than rivalled by the one which is now opened before us. The English round-head gave to his wretched victims the alternative of Hell or Connaught, and many, accordingly, found a refuge in the country west of the Shannon. But our modern Cromwells, cursed with passions more fierce and a spirit of revenge more implacable than the iron-hearted rejicide himself, turn their dependents out of house and home, though well aware that death, inevitable death, must be the consequence. The ejected tenantry may say with the exile of Campbell—

> I have no refuge from famine and danger:
> A home and a country remain not to me.

Will nothing, we ask, be done to put a stop to these fearful atrocities? Are these wicked men to be permitted to run riot, throwing the country into confusion, sowing the seeds of rebellion and civil war, and teaching the peasantry that fearful lesson, that to themselves alone must they look for redress of grievances? What can compensate to the nation for the unsettling of men's minds, for the feeling of hatred to all established institutions, which are engendered by these enormous cruelties? We would intreat of the legislature, if the peace of Ireland, nay, if its very existence as an integral portion of the empire be dear to them, to tie up the hands of these mischievous and misguided men. There is but one means by which, consistently with a due regard to the rights of property, this can be effected; and that is, by giving to the poor a lien on the land, in the form of a poor rate. This will speedily bring the inhuman landlords to their senses. Deaf to the cry of misery, they are sensitively acute to their own interests, and will be much more considerate to their tenants, when the alternative is, to permit them to live by their labor, or else to maintain them as paupers. We feel thoroughly convinced that by no other plan can the peace of the country be preserved. The interests of the landlords themselves, but, above all, a paramount state necessity, demands that the humble and industrious classes should no longer be left to perish. Their rights to subsistence in the land of their birth must be established upon a firm and lasting basis, by extending to Ireland a well-regulated Poor Law, that noble statute which has been truly designated the *magna charta* of the poor man.

We regret to state, that on Wednesday evening last, Rueton Hall, the splendid residence of W. W. Hope, Esq. was wholly destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated in the flues being overheated. The house was furnished in a most costly manner, and contained a fine collection of valuable pictures, which we fear must have utterly perished.—*Northampton Mercury.*

LORD MULGRAVE—WATERFORD COUNTY MEETING.

(CONTINUED FROM THE CHRONICLE OF THURSDAY.)

(From our own Reporter.)

Dominick Ronayne, Esq. M.P., rose and said—I shall not address to you the question proposed by the last speaker (Mr. Barton) of what have the Whigs done amiss? but I shall endeavour to point out, that in which they have acted right. They have not falsified their professions—they have not countenanced illegal associations—they have not pursued that Janus-faced policy, which has so often proved the destruction of the country. If the government had not adopted the policy which they are now pursuing they would never have succeeded in pacifying Ireland. If they had suffered themselves to be cajoled by a faction, and had lent themselves to sustain abuse and monopoly, you would not find Ireland in the state of tranquillity in which she now is. You will find, notwithstanding the assertions of the Tory press, that Ireland was never in such a state of tranquillity, comparatively speaking. This is owing entirely to the conduct of the government with the faction, and to convince them that Orangeism is not the avenue to its confidence. They have done more, they have exhibited a strict impartiality unknown to former governments. They have instituted enquiries into the abuses of the police establishment, and where they found those protectors of the peace its actual disturbers, by the dissemination of Orange principles and Orange societies, they have dismissed them, and that not in the manner in which the Tories dismissed them; for if an accusation was formally brought against the police, the cry of the bench generally was—"that the police should be sustained;" and if the case was too flagrant to be passed over, the delinquent was temporarily dismissed; and the man who was dismissed in Munster you were sure to see a few months after in police uniform in Ulster. But if the present government deserve your support at all it is for the manner in which they have treated the faction in the case of Mr. Reynolds. You have heard of the Cobourg Gardens' meeting, and the circumstances under which it was held. It is unnecessary for me here to repeat them. Mr. Reynolds was put upon his trial before a jury. I will not say of all Orangemen, but there was certainly no Catholic among them, for a constructive assault arising out of that meeting—a constructive assault mind you!—he was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. To the eternal honour of Lord Mulgrave, feeling that the punishment awarded was greatly disproportioned to the alleged offence, he liberated Mr. Reynolds at the termination of a month's imprisonment.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) These are the acts that will endear a government to the people and secure its own stability. Is it any wonder that we should be gratified with our present rulers when we contrast their honesty and manliness with the miserable attempts of delusion practised by their predecessors? Sustain them, then, people of Waterford, as you value your dearest interests, for they are deeply involved in the fate of the present ministry. If the Tories should again resume power, your complaints will be repelled with insult, and you will be trampled beneath their feet. Do you remember when a Tory Lord Lieutenant went to the theatre, amid the factious cheers of his party, while the house was filled with Orange sentiments, and an Orange flag floated over the viceregal box, inscribed "No Popery." If the Tories resume power, what may you not expect from such a commencement. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) One of the first acts of Lord Haddington was to make the Recorder and Mr. Lefroy privy councillors. No rational man then, with those facts before him, can hesitate for a moment as to the necessity of giving his unqualified and strenuous support to the present ministry. A crusade of bigotry and intolerance will be again renewed in all its horrors, should the Tories succeed in resuming power; for although the leading principle of Toryism in England is simply the gain of the few; in Ireland it is mixed up with all the ferocity of religious fanaticism. Before I conclude, I beg to add my testimony to the high character given of Lord Morpeth by Mr. Barron. He is eminently qualified for the high station which he fills, by the urbanity of his manners and the integrity and purity of his motives. The Castle is now under his controul, the same that it it was under that of his predecessors. There is no pocketing of memorials against magistracy or police, to prevent them reaching the hands of the Lord Lieutenant; for it is unquestionable that memorials were often sent, and oftener wanted than sent, which never reached the Lord Lieutenant. You have now in that important situation, the first clerk of the Chief Secretary's Office, Mr. M'Donnell, a gentleman of the highest integrity and honour, through whose hands all those documents pass; and you may rest satisfied that while he continues to fill that situation your complaints will not be suppressed or trifled with. (Hear, hear.) I shall not trespass longer upon your attention than to entreat of you to pursue that course which is most conducive to the stability of the present government, and that is by persevering in that peaceable and orderly line of conduct, which has been the subject of so much commendation here this day; for let me tell you, nothing will tend so much to weaken the government as the slightest symptom of insubordination amongst you. We can then reply to the taunts of our opponents, by showing that the state of Ireland was never so peaceable as since the Whigs came into office. We will be able to prove to the rational and intelligent people of England by this means, that the Government which has brought about this state of things is most conducive to the interests and happiness of the Irish people. (Great cheering.)

The resolution was then put from the chair and passed unanimously,

Mr. Stuart said, that the pleasing duty of reading the address had been intrusted to him, but he would first take the liberty of reading a letter which he had received from Mr. Currey, a highly respectable and influential gentleman of the county:—

Belline, 28th Dec., 1835.

MY DEAR SIR—I had made arrangements for having the satisfaction of attending the meeting at Dungarvan to-morrow: but I have been so very unwell both yesterday and this morning, as to compel me to give up the attempt, which I do with much regret.

My I beg you to cause my name to be joined with the address that may be adopted.

Believe me, my dear Sir, most truly yours,
W. S. CURREY.

Wm. Villiers Stuart, Esq.

The honourable gentleman then read the address, which was from his own pen; and was received by the meeting in a highly flattering manner.

Sir R. Keane said, he had one or two observations to make.—It has been the custom with legislators to say, that the power of the people should not be equal to the moral influence they possess. I shall place this matter in another point of view. The Protestant Bishop puts on his mitre, he shakes it, but where is his flock? The Catholic Bishop puts on his mitre, he shakes it, and his flock is the universal people. After this who will dare to say that the power of the people is not equal to their moral influence. (Loud cheers.)—Sir R. Keane then expressed his regret that an attempt had been made to sever the Whigs of England from those of Ireland, because one of the most talented men in Europe belonged to the latter body. "I look upon O'Connell" said the worthy baronet, "as one of the most clear-sighted and able politicians that Europe has ever produced;" without his talents and enthusiastic devotion to her cause, Ireland would not stand upon the vantage ground which she now occupies. With the same good sease and discretion which the people of Waterford have always displayed, I will only entreat of them in conclusion, that they will persevere in that peaceable and orderly line of conduct, which can alone ensure success, and I am satisfied that the time will arrive when we shall have peace, unity, and concord amongst us.

The Rev. Mr. Fogarty rose and said—Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, I should commence by congratulating you on the respectability and number of the assemblage met here, for as laudable an object as ever engaged the attention of any body of men. As one of the Catholic Clergy of Dungarvan, it was to me a most pleasing duty to affix my signature to the requisition convening this meeting, for the great and solmn purposes just submitted to your consideration. I shall take the earliest opportunity that has presented itself to me, to express in a few words my most unqualified approbation of the address and resolution, expressive of our heartfelt thanks to his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, for the strict impartiality with which the laws have been administered since his arrival in Ireland. His Excellency's conduct in that one essential principle of all good government, strict impartial justice, has been so different from that of the Chief Governors of Ireland who preceded, that he has received the highest reward that can be conferred for public services. The strong expression of the confidence and gratitude of all that is really influential and respectable, in this and the sister kingdom. His firm, manly, and decided recognition of the civil rights and liberties of the people of Ireland, of all classes and denominations, imperiously command our respect.—"Sir—I feel it my duty to remark that in the observations I have made, I have the sincere concurrence of the Bishop and the Clergy of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore. Their feelings are in strict unison with the objects of this meeting, and they are deeply impressed with sentiments of the strongest gratitude for the beneficent course pursued, and the affectionate disposition manifested by his Excellency since his arrival in this country. (Loud cheers.) Such conduct, and such feelings, will always be met by the spontaneous loyalty of the people, as I in promoting reciprocal sentiments of good will, be assured, Sir, that the untiring exertions of the Catholic Clergymen shall not be wanting (Hear.) Our excellent representative, Mr. Stuart, the eloquent mover of the address, has spoken so well—the proposers of the resolutions have pointed out the eminent qualities which distinguish the noble lord entrusted with his Majesty's authority in Ireland—his claim to the gratitude and support of Irishmen have been so admirably sketched by Sir Richard Musgrave and the other real patriotic representatives of the people, whose eloquence and brilliancy of sentiment must have made a due impression, therefore, nothing remains for me to say, but merely to add, that no one can be more deeply sensible than I am, of his Excellency's many strong claims to the gratitude and support of all who desire the permanent welfare, the improvement, and happiness of the people of Ireland. As one of the Catholic Clergy of Ireland who desire no other ascendancy but the triumph of law and impartial justice—we desire no more. The welfare, the improvement, the happiness of the people we ardently endeavour to promote. I recognise in the present government a sincere disposition to realise these invaluable blessings, therefore, do I express my feelings of attachment to such a government. The patriotic and independent people of Dungarvan with whom I am long associated, I can say that they yield to no portion of his Majesty's subjects, in their attachment to the present government. Their present proud political connexion, in the person of the right hon. the Attorney-General, with the government, is a most convincing proof of the sincerity of their desire to support by the exercise of their constitutional rights, the present government.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) The only adequate return we can make to a liberal and enlightened government is to inculcate a due and conscientious subordination to the Catholic clergy, who have at all times faithfully discharged that sacred duty; we are particularly called upon at this trying period to redouble every effort of our influence, and zeal in preserving inviolate among those under our care, the same pure sentiments of loyalty to our king and country, which have hitherto distinguished their conduct, to cherish and strengthen more just and necessary principles by every means in our power, as the sure means of fulfilling their duty to God and to the state. Such a tenor of conduct, which, at the same time, that it will prove the people worthy of the favours already conferred, must necessarily entitle them to further marks of the legislature. The kindness and protection, and which the religion they profess, as well as their gratitude, dictate, to be pre-eminently due to the justice and mildness of the present government. Having thus feebly expressed my sentiments, I beg respectfully to thank you, the Sheriff, and gentlemen, for your very kind indulgence.

Amongst the gentlemen present we observed, Sir Richard Musgrave, M.P., Sir Richard Keane, D.L., William Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P., Henry Winston Barron, Esq., M.P., Dominick Ronayne, Esq., M.P., Robert Power, Esq., (Clashmore), Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Esq., D.L, Richard Power Ronayne, Esq., D.L., Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Esq., K.C., James Esmonde, Esq., J.P., Marcus Barron, Esq., J.P., Robt. Longan, Esq., J.P., Thomas Walshe, Esq., J.P., S. Jones, S.st., Captain Newell, Captain Barron, Rev. Dr. Foran, Rev. M. Fogarty, and James Galwey: John Keane, Patrick Longan, Joseph M. Rivers, Pierse Barron Stafford, Thomas Longan, Edward Barron, Edmond Power, (Carrick-on-Suir), John Smith, Andrew Carbery, Patrick Smith, Robert O'Brien, Francis Kennedy, H. Dennehy, (subsheriff), John Dower, James Tallon, Rodolphus Greene, Thomas Kelly, and James Wall, Esqrs.

LORD MULGRAVE—THE COUNTY MEETING.

The conclusion of the proceedings of the great County Meeting are to be found in this day's *Chronicle*. It is impossible to conceive a stronger idea of the respect and admiration in which the present Viceroy is held, or to devise a more convincing manner of exhibiting it than to look to the names by which the late requisition was signed, and to peruse the speeches made on the occasion. The last election indeed was to us conclusive evidence of the prevalent feeling—the meeting upon Tuesday, embodying the influence, property, and respectability of the County, must prove to the most sceptical that not the slightest particle of the then existing feeling has subsided. It was held likewise, at a most auspicious moment, just as the organs of the Conservative faction have been sounding their notes of triumph upon the paltry, pitiful, counter-declaration that has emanated from Westmeath. This declaration, vituperative to our Viceroy, and insulting towards his Majesty, by whom he was appointed—numbers among its factious authors, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Chandos, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and about a dozen of Orange justices, created while the star of Toryism was in the ascendant. But with all this mighty preparation, only 136 persons were found to affix their signatures to the insolent document. And not one of those would be found, who, in case of a dissolution to-morrow, would dare to face the constituency of Westmeath upon the Hustings. The united voice of that large and independant county, would drive them back, covered with defeat and ignominy. Never was the government, at the head of which Lord Melbourne stands, more popular, and never were its members more affectionately regarded by the Irish people, than at the present moment.

THE REGISTRY.

At the city Quarter Sessions yesterday, 33 persons qualified, before the Assistant Barrister, to vote for representatives in parliament. Twenty-four on the right side, and nine tories.

WATERFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as the Officers of this Corporation for the ensuing year:—President—Joshua Strangman, Esq., Vice Presidents, Henry Denny, Esq., Treasurer—James H. Morris, Esq., Directors—Edmund Burke, John Barden, Wm. Aylward, junr. Strangman Davis, William S. Hall, John Power, Benjamin Moore, Daniel Carigan, Wm. M. Ardagh, Esq., Secretary—Mr. Thomas Hanlon.

We have received a letter from Mr. Michael M'Donnell of Carrick in answer to that of Mr. Carew. Its only fault is its too great length, though if we might make a friendly suggestion, we would say that the matter has gone sufficiently far and ought to be dropped. The article lies at our office ready when called for to be returned.

THE FUNDS.

London, Wednesday, 3 o'clock.

Quebec Papers to the 22d November have arrived; they are void of news.

Consols have continued firm, during the morning at 91¼ for the Account. The prevailing opinion is that no war will take place with America.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Thursday evening the lovers of the drama had a rich treat in the performance of *Speed the Plough*, in which the celebrated Master Burke appeared as *Sir Abel Handy*; we do not recollect a performance go off with more *eclat* or give such general satisfaction: Mr. Seymour's *Sir Philip Blandford* was most excellent; indeed the company seemed particularly to exert themselves, and we must say, their exertions were crowned with the most decided success. The Concerto of Master Burke was equal to his former exertions, and was rapturously received. The afterpiece of the *Merch of Intellect* followed for the second time, in which Master Burke again delighted the audience by his extraordinary versatility. We perceive his benefit is announced for Monday evening, when, we have no doubt, it will be a bumper. The highly gifted Miss Birch, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, made her first appearance last evening; she is certainly the most splendid singer we have heard for a long time, and the applause she received throughout the evening fully proved the delight of the audience, in hearing the highly gifted child of song. We regret our limits will not permit our entering more into the merits of this musical phenomenon which we will fully do in our next publication. We are happy to perceive that distinguished Nobleman the Marquis of Waterford, will honor the Theatre by his presence this evening, the performance being by his command and under his immediate patronage, previously to his leaving Ireland, which, we understand, takes place in a very few days—we are proud to see a young nobleman of his high rank and influence, patronize the drama and we have no doubt a full and fashionable attendance of the rank and fashion of our City, will upon this occasion grace the boxes by their presence.

From what we know of the taste of the Waterford gentry, we are convinced that they will not, now that a truly celebrated Vocalist is here for their entertainment, give an opportunity of saying, what Mrs. Waylett said on a late occasion to a certain lady in this city—"that the Waterford *folks* did not deserve to be honored with any thing above mediocrity as they did not know how to appreciate talent." It is well known, and acknowledged, too, that, on all occasions, the Waterford gentry have encouraged and patronized merit; for, we venture to say, there is not in Ireland a provincial town where taste and discrimination have been more manifested, on every occasion, than in our own city. Mrs. Waylett's observation was both undeserved, uncalled for and—only she is a lady—we would say impertinent.

We have seen a note from the Marquess of Waterford to Mr. Seymour, engaging some boxes for this evening, for a large party, consisting of himself and other noble visitants now sojourning at Curraghmore.—A very crowded and fashionable house is expected.

THE BRITISH MAIL.

Mirabile dictu, the English Mail arrived in our city yesterday evening at half-past three o'clock—although an hour after it was due, still we seldom see it here so early in the day. It shall not be our fault if the present inefficient, ricketty and rotten hulks—'ycleped steam packets—now on the Milford station, be not speedily removed, and their places supplied with others equally as good as those on the Holyhead station. They are a disgrace to the post-office establishment, and are a manifest proof of the disregard shown,—now as hitherto,—to the interests of this country. We shall never cease showing up in their true colours, the neglect and inattention of the persons placed at the head of the Post-office department in England, till a proper and efficient change shall be made in the conveyance of the British mail to this part of the United empire. We invite the mercantile portion of the South and West of Ireland to co-operate with us in our endeavours to rectify this culpable negligence on the part of the English authorities who thus insult them and disregard their interests.

There is nothing of any general interest in the London papers of Wednesday, except the voluminous address of the President of the United States, with which they are nearly filled.

John Rogers, better known in the theatrical world as Manager Howard, was found dead on Tuesday, near the White Lion public house, London.

In China, being the last male of a family is considered sufficient to exempt from capital punishment.

The word *hithe* is of Saxon origin, and signifies a landing-place to receive wares out of barges or other vessels; hence we have Queen-hithe, Rother-hithe, Maidenhithe, corrupted into Maidenhead.

A FELICITOUS ILLUSTRATION.—It is enough that we have once swallowed truths; we must feed on them, as insects on a leaf, till the whole heart be coloured by their qualities, and show its food in every the minutest fibre.

HOME KNOWLEDGE OF LORD STANLEY.—When Lord Stanley was in America, it was necessary to speak of the General Post-office, he did not know where it was; whilst a Judge who was at the table pointed out its situation in Lombard-street, and evinced so much local knowledge, that Lord Stanley said, "You must have been a long time in London, ——?" "I was never there in my life was the reply.

PLEASURES OF CELEBRITY.—In less than a week I have not seldom received half-a-dozen packets or parcels of works, printed or manuscript urgently requesting my candid judgment or my correcting hand. Add to these, letters from lords and ladies, urging me to write reviews or puffs of heaven-born guineas, whose merit consists in being ploughmen, shoemakers. Ditto from actors; entreaties for money; or recommendations to publishers from ushers out of place, &c.—*Coleridge.*

The Grena Ude, which is intended to ply between Drogheda and Liverpool, is nearly 500 tons burden.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The following melancholy occurrence connected with the loss of the George III. convict ship, took place last week:—A woman named Levi, the wife of one of the convicts, shortly after his departure from this country, became acquainted with a young man named Hudson, and, after a short time, they lived together as man and wife. When, however, the news arrived in London of the loss of the vessel, and of her husband being drowned, she was seized with such remorse that she fled from her paramour, and went to her friends, who reside at Broad Green, Surrey. After a day or two had elapsed, Hudson having been informed where she was, went after her, and begged her to go back with him. She, however, persisted in her determination of remaining with her friends, and at length the man Hudson became so enraged, that he drew a knife from his pocket, and seizing the unfortunate woman by both her hands, he inflicted a desperate wound in her throat. He was taken into custody almost immediately, and subsequently fully committed for trial, for the capital offence of wounding with intent to murder.—LONDON PAPER.

Lord Dudley Stuart and several of the Polish nobility were admitted Master Masons at Edinburgh last week.

Intelligence from Calcutta announces the execution of five murderers of Mr. Blake. Nineteen natives were killed by lightening at Calcutta last July.

The plague has appeared at Constantinople.

The Pope is losing his eye sight.

Riots at Ipswich have occurred this week, in consequence of an attempt to separate the sexes in the work-house, under the new poor law.

Lord Stowell, to save the legacy duty, gave all his property to his son, recently deceased. This will render it necessary for Lord Stowell, as his legal representative, to administer to his son's effects, by which he will be compelled to pay a larger duty than the property would otherwise have been subject to had it been left in the usual way.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Dublin Castle, December 29, 1835.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will hold a LEVEE at the CASTLE, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, next, at Two o'Clock.

To prevent mistakes, it is particularly requested that each Gentleman attending the Levee will bring two Cards, with His Name and Place of Residence on each, one to be delivered to those appointed to receive them in the Corridor, the other to be delivered to the Aide de Camp in Waiting.

WILLIAM E. LEESON.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

Dublin Castle, December 29, 1835.

Their Excellencies will hold a DRAWING-ROOM at the CASTLE, on THURSDAY, the 21st of JANUARY, 1836, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening.

It being determined that the Regulations to be observed at the Drawing rooms at the Castle shall assimilate, as closely as possible with those observed at her Majesty's Court at St James's, the Chamberlain has received his Excellency's commands to issue the following Notice:

The Ladies who purpose attending the Drawing rooms are requested to bring with them Two Cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with those appointed to receive them in the Corridor, the other to be delivered to the Chamberlain, who will announce the name to her Excellency. And Ladies are hereby requested to send a Card, with their names and place of residence thereon, to the office of the Chamberlain, at the Castle, three days before the Drawing room, in order that they may be submitted to her Excellency, it being their Excellencies' desire that the names of those ladies presenting their Cards at the Drawing room should correct, and with the names sent in to the Office of the Chamberlain.

WILLIAM E. LEESON.

The Earl of Howth has gone on a visit to Rokeby, County Galway.

DEATH OF LADY H. WILLIAMS WYNN. Breathed her last on Tuesday, the 22d instant, at Wynnstay, the mansion of her husband, Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Lady Henrietta Antonia Williams Wynn, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Powis, and sister to the Duchess of Northumberland and Viscount Clive.

FISHER BOY IN HIS BOAT.

The lake smiles bright in sterling light:
The little boy sleeps on the sunny shores,
A voice calls slow
The waters along,
Like the flute's soft flow,
Or an angel's song,
Heard from Eden's bowers!
He wakens in wonder from his rest,
The light spray falls upon his breast;
Is it a dream, or is there a voice
That whispers winningly,
Lovely little one, come and rejoice,
From the deeps below I have looked on thee,
Lovely little one, come to me!

SHEPHERD ON THE HILL.

Farewell! farewell to the field,
Farewell to the sunny lawn!
To the mountains we must away,
Summer is over and gone!
Away! to the mountains away!
With the cuckoo's call when the green woods ring,
When the small bird's song awakens the Spring,
When the breeze is blythe and the fields are gay,
When the rivulet sparkles and sings on his way,
We will hail the merry May!
Farewell! farewell to the field!
Farewell to the sunny lawn!
To the mountains we must away,
Summer is over and gone!

A HUNTER, BRED ON A ROCK.

On the mountains the thunder swings long and deep,
And shakes the rocks on the dizzy steep,
Where the gulf yawns dark, and the clouds sweep dim,
In the fowler's path, but fear not for him.
On fields of ice
Where no flower may breathe,
Where the black mists, in billows,
Are rolling beneath,
See where he leans o'er the precipice!
Through the rifts of a cloud he looks down on a scene,
Where the river rolls bright, and the meadows are green!

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, at Clonenon hall, co. Wexford, the Lady of Matthew T. Derrizy, esq. of a daughter.

On Christmas Day, in Priory street, Rose, the Lady of M.P. White, esq. M.D., of a daughter.

At Killane Cottage, co. Wexford, the Lady of Frederick Jones, esq., of a son.

DIED,

At Roelare, co. Wexford, after a short illness, on Monday last Mrs. O'Farrell, relict of the late Mr. J. O'Farrell, woollen draper.

DEATH EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday morning, at her residence in Castle-street, at a very advanced age, Dame Corporation Tory, the last surviving branch of an ancient and very very respectable family. This event had been long anticipated by every body who beheld the old lady gradually declining under the exaccumulation of *disorders* by which she has been afflicted for so many years, but she herself never appeared, until the very last, to have an idea of her approaching end. It is melancholy to have to relate that she continued the irregular and vicious course of life for which she had always been so notorious, up to the very hour of her departure. In her days of health and strength her most intimate friends could never discover what religion she professed, but, it is supposed, from her wishing, in her inspiring moments, to assign over a large portion of her property to endow churches and say masses for her soul, that she had a secret leaning towards Popery. She has left behind her a large family of illegitimate children—there are no less than 37 little Tories thrown upon the world altogether destitute and unprovided for, after been accustomed to every luxury and pampered upon every delicacy. As no will has yet been discovered, her great accumulation of property will go, of course, to the Lord only. It is indeed pretended that the two priests who visited her during her last illness, obtained from her an instrument making over to them £50,000 each; but she had altogether lost the use of her faculties, and had been *non compos mentis* since the paralysis which attacked her about four months since, the validity of the document, should it be found to exist, will be disputed, and no doubt it will be set aside. The Mayor, who was a favourite child of the old lady's, we understand, who was a favourite child of the old lady is, we understand, utterly inconsolable at the bereavement he has suffered and has one of the splendid establishment from which he is expelled.—*Liverpool Caronicle.*

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—The Reform, for Gibralter, was in contact yesterday afternoon in the River, with the Wm. Fawcett, steamer, and lost cutwater, &c. The St. David, steamer, for Newry, ran on shore at Egremont, yesterday, and still remains.—The William, steamer, arrived here from Waterford, was in contact yesterday afternoon, with a sloop at anchor off the Magazines, which went down, and it is feared all hands were drowned.—The Lock Eck, (ferry steamer) was in contact yesterday with the Ranger, for Bombay, at anchor in the river, received considerable damage, and was run on shore near Seacombe; the Ranger did not receive any apparent injury.

The smack Commerce, a general trader between Penzance and Bristol, on her voyage from the latter place, laden with shop goods, &c, carried away her mast off the Wormshead, on Sunday evening last, in a heavy squall from E S E. One of the crew was at the mast head at the time, striking the topmast, and fell on deck with the topmast and head of the mainmast: his arm and leg are broken, and he is otherwise severely injured. The wreck, and the mainmast and boom rigging, and bulwarks, were washed overboard. When off Caldy, she was fallen in with by the schooner Maria, of Newport, (Monmouthshire) James, master, and towed into Milford on Monday evening last. The goods are not damaged.

The American ship Victoria, lately stranded on Laughharne Sands, was towed from Penby to the mouth of Milford Haven on Sunday last, by the Palmerston steamer, and with the additional assistance of the Mountaineer Steamer (the engines of the former have been disarranged), was towed up to Milford.

INDIAN HORSEMANSHIP.—There is nothing upon which the Indians pride themselves more than their horsemanship. Almost living in the saddle, they are as much at ease when mounted as when sitting on the floor of their own lodge. Many a horse while quietly dozing and ruminating upon the prairie. After sundry coaxings and efforts, they would succeed in mounting upon its back, and then, without saddle or bridle, and with a whoop and yell that terrified the startling steed into a full gallop, they would scamper madly along, clinging to his mane and to each other with a tenacity which would have astonished any one but an Indian.—THE JUNIOR.

IRVING'S INDIAN SKETCHES.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY MAYO TO ADDRES LORD MULGRAVE.

(FROM THE PILOT.)

On Monday last a numerous and respectable meeti of the freeholders and inhabitants generally, of t county of Mayo, took place in the Court-house at Ca tlebar, for the purpose of adopting a complimentary ad dress to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Irelan It was called by the Right Hon. Dominick Brow M.P., and Vice-Lieutenant for the county, in cons quence of the high sheriff having refused to do so, a though a very numerously signed requisition of the n blemen and gentry of the county was presented to hi respectfully calling on him to convene the meeting.

At one o'clock the Court-house was thrown open, ar immediately became thronged in every part. In a sho time afterwards the county members, the Right Ho D. Brown and Sir William Brabazon made their a pearance on the bench, and were greeted with sever rounds of applause. They were followed by a numb of gentlemen, amongst whom were—Joseph Lambe Esq., Brookhill; Major Henry Blake, Fisherhill; t Hon. Mr. Cavendish, Castlebar; David R. Courtene Esq., Ballinrobe; Theobald Burke, Esq., Woodvill Joseph Burke, Esq., Greenhill; Henry Jordan, Es Rosslin Castle; Alexander Coghlan, Esq., Brize; E ward Deane, Esq., Ballygowan; J. D. Fllard, Es Swineford; Francis Creane, Esq., Prospect; Jo Lynch, Esq., barrister; Edward Howley, Esq., ju Belleek Castle; Patrick C. Howley, Esq., Broadland John Burke, Esq., Ballina; John Frederick Knox, Es Mountfalcon; Henry Brown, Esq., Rheins; Matth M'Donnell, Esq., Westport; the Rev. Mr. Lyo Dean of Killala; the Very Rev. Mr. Costello, Vic General of Killala; the Rev. Rich. Gibbons, P.P. Castlebar; the Rev. James Hughes, P.P.; the Rev Cannon, &c., &c.

On the motion of Sir William Brabazon, which w seconded by acclamation,

The Right Hon. Dominick Brown, Vice Lieutenant of the county, was called to the chair.

John Lynch, Esq., was appointed to act as Secreta and at the request of the Chairman read the requisit which had been presented to the high sheriff, names appended thereto, the high sheriff's reply clining to call the meeting, and the request of their presentative the Right Hon. D. Brown, that t would notwithstanding, assemble for the purpose m tioned in the requisition, and for that purpose only

The Chairman then rose and said—Gentlemen of county Mayo, I do not think it necessary to offer any apology for convening this meeting. But I do th it right that I should state to you the reasons that duced me, in the first place, to sign the requisition, subsequently to call the county together. (Hear, hea There is not, gentlemen, in the world an individual disposed to show any, even the slightest degree of respect to our high sheriff. I feel satisfied that wha has done, he has done conscientously, and because conceived he was doing right, but I am not on that count obliged to agree with him. (Hear, hear.) W regard to his answer to the requisition, there are questions in it, on which I wish particularly to mak few remarks. He has stated in that reply, that called upon him seven months after our present Vice was appointed to the governorship of this country Now, as far as I am concerned, and I think I speak opinion of many other of the requisitionists, I must fess that I did not look upon it as at all necessary to the county called together on the occasion of Lord Mulg becoming Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But, gentlen feeling as I do, that due respect ought to be paid to King's representative whoever he may be, and percei with regret, that our present Chief Governor, and re sentative of his Majesty, has been grossly calumni and unjustly abused, I do most undoubtedly think this country would be neglecting an imperative and tacitly giving their sanction to the calumnies disrespect which have been lavished upon his Excelle for no other reason than that he is, and has been, suing a straightforward and conciliatory policy, if did not come forward and clear themselves from the proach of having in any manner acquiesced in such duct. (Loud cheers.) That was the principal re why I signed the requisition that was presented to high sheriff. (Hear, hear.) As for the imputa that have been thrown out against myself for pur this course, I really value them at so low a rate t will not stop to notice them, beyond saying tha own private feelings with regard to the governme this country are now what they have been for th six-and-twenty years. (Hear, hear.) I can, ther with little reluctance, let such imputations pass b like the idle wind, the more particularly when I f my conscience that I am free from deserving th (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have now only to call yo tention to the names which were signed to the re tion addressed to the high sheriff. (Hear, hear cheers.) I will say, in the first place, that it wou hardly possible, unless all the inhabitants of were unanimous in their sentiments, to expect a larger proportion of the nobility, gentry, and free ers, to attach their names to that document. hear.) And in the next I would view it as to pro Suppose we take that as one of the criterions for ing of its respectability or weight, do we not fi names of Lord Dillon and Sir Wm. Palmer, two largest estated gentlemen in the county? (Chee You have the names of my honourable colleage William Brabazon and myself, which I allude the purpose of shewing you that, unless we cons it the sense of the freeholders of the county, mor ticularly when elections are so generally anticipat you suppose we would have become a party to th quisition. I say that that in itself, is proof w acting, in so doing, with the sanction and concu of the freeholders generally. Gentlemen, I shall you no longer. (Hear, hear.) You also find at to that requisition the names of seven deputy nants, thirty-six magistrates, three Roman C bishops of the province; and I have only to as is it possible a requisition could be more respecta better signed? (Loud cheering.)

A person in the gallery observed, "you are for the two Protestant clergymen;" upon which t chairman corrected himself in the unintentional o of their names.

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MISCELLANY.

AIN'S OFFICE.
ublin Castle, December 19, 1835,
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2 O'Clock, on FRIDAY, the 1st of JANUARY, 1836, at Two

Gentlemen are respectfully requested that each Gent
during two Cards, with His Name
one to be delivered to those ap
orrister, the other to be delivered

WILLIAM E. LEESON.

AIN'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle, December 29, 1835,
DRAWING-ROOM at the CASTLE,
UARY, 1836, at Eight o'Clock in

Regulations to be observed at the
all assemble, as closely as possible
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mberlain, at the Castle, three days
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cellencies' desire that the names of
rds at the Drawing room should
n to the Office of the Chamberlain,

WILLIAM E. LEESON.

on a visit to Roxboro, County Gal

AMS WYNN. Breathed her last on
onstay, the mansion of her husband,
Lady Henrietta Antonia Williams
he Earl of Powis, and sister to the
Viscount Clive.

IN HIS BOAT.

in stirring light:
on the sunny flowers,
ow
long,
soft flow,
's song,
bowers!
from his rest,
pon his breast;
here a voice
uningly,
e and rejoice,
I have looked on thee,
e to me!

ON THE HILL.
ll to the field,
e sunny lawn!
s we must away,
y and gone!
ountains away!
l when the green woods ring,
song awakens the Spring,
lythe and the fields are gay,
kles and sings on his way,
merry May!
ll to the field!
e sunny lawn!
s we must away,
r and gone!

SEEN ON A ROCK.
e thunder swings long and deep,
on the dizzy steep,
s dark, and the clouds sweep dim,
but fear not for him.
s of ice
may breathe,
e black mists, in billows,
th,
e he leans o'er the precipice!
a cloud he looks down on a scene,
bright, and the meadows are green!

BIRTHS.

enon hall, co. Wexford, the Lady of
a daughter.
y street, Ross, the Lady of M.P. White,

Vexford, the Lady of Frederick Jones,

DIED,
fter a short illness, on Monday last
ate Mr. J. O'Farrell, woollen draper.

XTRAORDINARY.

her residence in Castle-street, at
ne Corporation Tory, the last sur
nt and very respectable famil
long anticipated by every body
radually declining under the vest
ay which she has been afflicted for
erself never appeared, until the
of her approaching end. It is
ate that she continued the irre
of life for which she had always
the very hour of her departure.
strength her most intimate friends
t religion she professed, but, it is
ing, in her inspiring moments, to
ortion of her property to endow
s for her soul, that she had a se
pery. She has left behind her a
ate children—There are no less
wn upon the world altogether dea
r, after been accustomed to every
on every delicacy. As no will has
er great accumulation of property
he Heir at law. It is indeed pre
ests who visited her during her last
er an instrument making over to
she had altogether lost the use of
een *non compos mentis* since the
d her about four months since, the
t, should it be found to exist, will
bt it will be set aside. The May
e child of the old lady is, we under
ble at the bereavement he has suffere
splendid establishment from which he

Chronicle.

HIP NEWS.

—The Reform, for Gibralter, was
ernoon in the River, with the Wm.
lost cutwater, &c. The St. David,
n on shore at Egremont, yesterday.
e William, steamer, arrived here from
ntact yesterday afternoon, with a
Magazines, which went down, and it
e drowned.—The Lock Eck, (ferry
t yesterday with the Ranger, for
the river, received considerable
n shore near Seacombe; the Ranger
argent injury.
e, a general trader between Pem
her voyage from the latter place,
&c, carried away her mast off the
ay evening last, in a heavy snow
Due of the crew was at the mast
king the topmast, and fell on dec
head of the mainmast: his arm an
is otherwise severely injured. Th
il and boom rigging, and bulwarks
d. When off Caldy, she was falle
er Maria, of Newport, (Monmouth
and towed into Milford on Monda
ods are not damaged.
Victoria, lately stranded on Laugh
ed from Tenby to the mouth of Mil
last, by the Palmerston steamer, a
sistance of the Mountaineer Steame
mer have been disarranged), was to

ANSHIP.—There is nothing up
pride themselves more than the
most living in the saddle, th
e when mounted as when sittin
own lodge. Many a horse wh
ruminating upon the prairie. A
s and efforts, they would succe
its back, and then, without sad
a whoop and yell that terrif
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dly along, clinging to his ma
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KETCHES.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY MAYO TO ADDRESS LORD MULGRAVE.

FROM THE PILOT.

On Monday last a numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants generally, of the county of Mayo, took place in the Court-house at Castlebar, for the purpose of adopting a complimentary address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was called by the Right Hon. Dominick Brown, M.P., and Vice-Lieutenant for the county, in consequence of the high sheriff having refused to do so, although a very numerously signed requisition of the noblemen and gentry of the county was presented to him, respectfully calling on him to convene the meeting.

At one o'clock the Court-house was thrown open, and immediately became thronged in every part. In a short time afterwards the county members, the Right Hon. D. Brown and Sir William Brabazon made their appearance on the bench, and were greeted with several bursts of applause. They were followed by a number of gentlemen, amongst whom were—Joseph Lambert, Esq., Brownhall; Major Henry Blake, Fisherhill; the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, Castlebar; David R. Courtenay, Esq., Ballinrobe; Theobald Burke, Esq., Woodville; Joseph Burke, Esq., Greenhill; Henry Jordan, Esq., Rosslin Castle; Alexander Coghlan, Esq., Brize; Edward Deane, Esq., Ballygowan; J. D. Ellard, Esq., Swinneford; Francis Creane, Esq., Prospect; John Lynch, Esq., barrister; Edward Howley, Esq. jun., Belleek Castle; Patrick C. Howley, Esq., Broadlands; John Burke, Esq., Ballina; John Frederick Knox, Esq., Mountfalcon; Henry Brown, Esq., Rehenis; Matthias M'Donnell, Esq., Westport; the Rev. Mr. Lyons, Dean of Killala; the Very Rev. Mr. Costello, Vicar-General of Killala; the Rev. Rich. Gibbons, P.P. of Castlebar; the Rev. James Hughes, P.P.; the Rev Mr. Cannon, &c., &c.

On the motion of Sir William Brabazon, which was seconded by acclamation,

The Right Hon. Dominick Brown, Vice Lieutenant of the county, was called to the chair.

John Lynch, Esq., was appointed to act as Secretary, and at the request of the Chairman read the requisition which had been presented to the high sheriff, the names appended thereto, the high sheriff's reply declining to call the meeting, and the request of their representative the Right Hon. D. Brown, that they would notwithstanding, assemble for the purpose mentioned in the requisition, and for that purpose only.

The Chairman then rose and said—Gentlemen of the county Mayo, I do not think it necessary to offer you any apology for convening this meeting. But I do think it right that I should state to you the reasons that induced me, in the first place, to sign the requisition, and subsequently to call the county together. (Hear, hear.) There is not, gentlemen, in the world an individual less disposed to show any, even the slightest degree of disrespect to our high sheriff. I feel satisfied that what he has done, he has done conscientiously, and because he conceived he was doing right, but I am not on that account obliged to agree with him. (Hear, hear.) With regard to his answer to the requisition, there are two questions in it, on which I wish particularly to make a few remarks. He has stated in that reply, that we called upon him seven months after our present Viceroy was appointed to the governorship of this country.—Now, as far as I am concerned, and I think I speak the opinion of many other of the requisitionists, I must confess that I did not look upon it as at all necessary to have the county called together on the occasion of Lord Mulgrave becoming Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But, gentlemen, feeling as I do, that due respect ought to be paid to the King's representative whoever he may be, and perceiving with regret, that our present Chief Governor, and representative of his Majesty, has been grossly calumniated and unjustly abused, I do most undoubtedly think that this country would be neglecting an imperative duty and tacitly giving their sanction to the calumnies and disrespect which have been lavished upon his Excellency, for no other reason than that he is, and has been, pursuing a straightforward and conciliatory policy, if they did not come forward and clear themselves from the reproach of having in any manner acquiesced in such conduct. (Loud cheers.) That was the principal reason why I signed the requisition that was presented to the high sheriff. (Hear, hear.) As for the imputations that have been thrown out against myself for pursuing this course, I really value them at so low a rate that I will not stop to notice them, beyond saying that my own private feelings with regard to the government of this country are now what they have been for the last six-and-twenty years. (Hear, hear.) I can, therefore, with little reluctance, let such imputations pass by me like the idle wind, the more particularly when I feel in my conscience that I am free from deserving them.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have now only to call your attention to the names which were signed to the requisition addressed to the high sheriff. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I will say, in the first place, that it would be hardly possible, unless all the inhabitants of Mayo were unanimous in their sentiments, to expect a much larger proportion of the nobility, gentry, and freeholders, to attach their names to that document. (Hear, hear.) And in the next I would view it as to property. Suppose we take that as one of the criterions for judging of its respectability or weight, do we not find the names of Lord Dillon and Sir Wm. Palmer, two of the largest estated gentlemen in the county? (Cheers.)—You have the names of my honourable colleague Sir William Brabazon and myself, which I allude to for the purpose of shewing you that, unless we considered it the sense of the freeholders of the county, more particularly when elections are so generally anticipated, do you suppose we would have become a party to that requisition. I say that that in itself, is a proof we were acting, in so doing, with the sanction and concurrence of the freeholders generally. Gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer. (Hear, hear.) You also find attached to that requisition the names of seven deputy lieutenants, thirty-six magistrates, three Roman Catholic bishops of the province; and I have only to ask you, is it possible a requisition could be more respectably or better signed? (Loud cheering.)

A person in the gallery observed, "you are forgetting the two Protestant clergymen;" upon which the hon. chairman corrected himself in the unintentional omission of their names.

Sir William Brabazon then proposed to the meeting, that they should at once proceed to the business for which they had assembled—namely, to address his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He would, therefore, move, in order that the address might fully correspond with the wishes of the meeting, that a committee be selected from amongst those present to prepare it.

The motion having been seconded by acclamation, a committee of eleven gentlemen was appointed, who retired for the purpose, and in about an hour returned with the address, which on being read by the secretary was warmly received by the meeting.

Sir William Brabazon said it became his duty to move that the address then read be adopted. He felt it to be quite unnecessary to point out to the meeting how justly his Excellency Earl Mulgrave deserved this compliment from their county. (Hear, hear.) His exertions since he arrived in Ireland had been uniformly devoted to allay all animosities and distinctions, whether political or religious, and thereby to tranquillize this hitherto distracted country and render her prosperous and happy.—(Loud cheers.) The fruits of his Excellency's conduct since he came amongst them was, he believed, apparent to all in the present comparatively tranquil state of the country. (Hear, hear.) Yes, his conciliatory policy during a period of little more than six months, had done more for Ireland, as they would see by looking over the annals of the country, than had ever been accomplished by years of coercion—(renewed cheering)—and what was that conduct that had wrought so much good in so short a space of time? Why, nothing more nor less than pure and impartial justice, administered without favour or affection. (Hear, hear.) No doubt then that a steady perseverance on the part of his Excellency in that line of policy which he had so well and happily commenced, would ultimately bring about what every true lover of his country desired, and what he felt assured was the most anxious wish of Earl Mulgrave to achieve—the happiness, peace, and prosperity of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He looked upon the present state of affairs as a new era for this country, and while he sincerely hoped that the expectations now raised in the minds of the people would be realised, he had very little doubt indeed of so joyous a consummation to their long forbearance. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that our present Viceroy would long continue at the head of the government in this country; for, speaking as he does, the feelings of the present administration, they might look upon it as a certainty that those feelings would be acted on by his Excellency, and those measures of relief which have been promised carried into effect. (Hear, hear.) The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheering, having first moved the adoption of the address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The motion was seconded by Major Henry Blake, and on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Davis R. Courtney begged leave to say a few words before the meeting would separate, as he believed the business for which they had assembled was concluded. (Hear, hear.) He was rejoiced to find the address carried unanimously, and although he did not regret to see it proposed to the meeting by their present honourable chairman, yet he would for a moment pause to inquire why that chair was not filled by what he might term the legitimate authority, the high sheriff of the county. He would say nothing disrespectful of that gentleman. He had his own motives for acting as he did, and he (Mr. Courtney) supposed he should look upon them as correct; but he had every right to take the written words of that gentleman and make what comments he pleased upon them. The High sheriff of the county had said—"Since my nomination as sheriff, my object has been to keep clear of party in every act of public duty; this course I shall hereto to, to the best of my judgment, I have endeavoured to pursue, and acting on this principle, I deferred an official reply, until I should afford ample time to ascertain whether the requisition was in accordance with the general sentiments of the noblemen landed proprietors, and gentlemen of my bailiwick." Now, it would appear from this that the high sheriff conceived he was but the representative of a certain class of the inhabitants of the county; and if he only were to represent that class which he had alluded to in his reply, he would be a very inefficient representative indeed, for he would not represent one tithe of the county.—(Loud cheering.) Were, he would ask, the ten pound freeholders to be thrown out of the scale? (Hear, hear.) Were the Protestant and Catholic clergy to be thrown out—were respectable shopkeepers and many others to be thrown out, because they did not come within the denomination of noblemen or landed proprietors? (Hear and cheering.) But it was useless to disguise the real fact by any such excuses, for it was too perceptible. Had they not similar meetings sanctioned by the legitimate authority of the sheriff, and similar addresses adopted. Yes, and such meetings were called to address one that would raise a barrier of disunion amongst the people: they would soon have a Tory sheriff willingly attending to the signatures of three or four individuals, and considering that those three or four persons represented the whole respectability of the county. (Cheers.) They had now gotten a Lord Lieutenant amongst them of whom they had experience as to the mode in which he intended to govern the country. They had now, after a lapse of seven months, assembled to address his Excellency, and the compliment, he conceived would be much greater in consequence of that lapse of time, for it showed that they were not the sycophants of power, but that when they found that his Excellency had acted according to his promise, they gladly came forward to express their gratification at his having been placed in the high situation of chief governor of the country by his most gracious Majesty; and that during the period of seven months, he had fully realised the favourable anticipations which they had been induced to form or his arrival amongst them. (Hear.) They all well knew what addresses were, to men who had just come into power; but such was not the case with them, for they deferred pledging themselves to any compliment until they perceived that it was deserved; and so it was in this instance, for they had assembled to address one in whose conduct they could not discover a single blemish, while it was characterised by the most beneficial results to the country. (Hear, hear.) He would conclude these few observations by remarking that any person who would refuse to hold a meeting in compliance with such a requisition as theirs, he did not care whether the signatures were those of the "noblemen and landed proprietors" of the county or not, should be considered as treating the county with disrespect. (Hear, hear.)

It was proposed, seconded, and agreed to, that a deputation, consisting of the county members and such other of the requisitionists as could make it their convenience to attend, should wait upon his Excellency in Dublin for the purpose of presenting the address.

The Hon. Mr. Brown having then vacated the chair, Sir William Brabazon was called thereto, and the marked thanks of the meeting voted to the former gentleman for his dignified conduct in the chair, and for the public spirit he evinced in calling the county together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BYRON.

(From the English Bijou Almanack for 1836.)

The lute upon the Grecian ground
Lies broken: let it lie;
'Twas worthy of such funeral wound,
'Twas worthy of such sky.

Beside the old Castalian groves
It breathed its noblest words,
The pine woods and the ancient hills
Attend its dying chords.

All nature owned its bitter spell,
And answered to the tone;
For in the sorrow of the strain
Each heart recalled its own.

MISTAKE.—La Fontaine was an example of a meditative philosopher marrying. He was most appropriately styled "the fable hearing tree," never exhibiting the slightest sympathy or care of his wife. How or why he married at all is a wonder; it was usual with him to leave his wife for months together, without any reason assigned, making it a point, however, to visit her every September, at least. On his return from one of these annual visits, some one asked him after her welfare; "Oh, I have been down to see her, but she was gone to church." His son was under the patronage of Harly, and La Fountaine having quite forgotten him, met one day at a friend's house a very intelligent boy, with whom he expressed himself much pleased and thought that he was a very promising youth. On being told that this was his own child, he replied, "Ah, well, I am glad of it."—*Old Bachelors.*

IMPROVEMENT OF ALGIERS BY FRENCH OCCUPATION.—When I go out to the gate of Babazoun, and am shown the spot where the Jews used to be burnt alive, and where criminals were precipitated from a high wall, to be caught by hooks half way down, and detained in tortures for perhaps a week, I bless the event that has put Algiers under any dominion that will exclude such horrors. At the outside of that dreadful gate, as late as 1813, a friend of mine, too authentic an informant, saw a state criminal chained to a post to be starved alive. The sufferer was a dutch, stout man, on the first day of his punishment, and he bore the pangs of famine, for several days, with heroic fortitude; but, on the ninth day, he was heard screaming for water to quench his thirst, and died with his tongue coming through his skin.—CAMPBELL'S LETTERS.

The Stuarts were a wrongheaded race or had to rule a vicious race. James I. was assassinated; James II. was killed by accident; James III. was murdered; James IV was killed at Flodden; James V. died of grief; Henry, Lord Darnley, was murdered; his wife, Queen Mary, was beheaded by Elizabeth; Charles I. was beheaded; James II. died in exile; the Duke of Monmouth was beheaded.

Mr. James Wilson, of Hunslet, in the borough of Leeds a member of the Society of Friends, has resolved to fulfil his pledge given to the burgesses, on their invitation to him to allow himself to be put in nomination as a councillor of that ward, and to bring the question to the test, whether the solemn asseveration in the Municipal Act will be insisted upon from those who have conscientious objections against making a declaration in the nature of an oath.

THE ENGLISH CORPORATIONS.

(FROM THE MORNING ADVERTISER.)

Municipal Reform, as it is displayed in the results of the Saturday elections, has filled the Tory camps with well-founded alarm and dismay. The recent county elections—the luck of the Tories in the seats which became vacant happening to be in districts of paramount Conservative "influence"—buoyed them up with ludicrous notions of a "reaction" of public opinion, and they idly dreamed that their appeals to religious prejudices, and untiring abuse of O'Connell, would yield their sinking cause a temporary succour. But the Tories find to their cost that the Reformers "come again," and that when the united strength and political energies of the people are put forth in a national conflict with Toryism, there is not the slightest chance of their return to power. Vainly they endeavour, by vapouring and lying, to hide from the public the intensity of their present political affliction. We know that some of their metropolitan leaders and active partisans are absolutely paralysed with fear. Their "managing men"—their Holmeses and Bonhams—know that 200 Members are returned by corporate cities and boroughs; that the Tory Corporations have alone given them the greater portion of the town representation in Parliament; that this great "organic change," this municipal revolution in local government, is death to their party. The Liberals have not spiked the guns of their opponents, but they have captured them, and loaded and turned them against the enemy who so long and exclusively occupied the Tory-garrisoned Town-halls. Yesterday we recorded the storming of the close Corporations of Liverpool, Leicester, Cambridge, Leeds, and Coventry, where, with some few lives saved, the entire Tory *cliques* were put *hors de combat*. In Norwich we stated the majority of the Reformers, to which were added similar triumphs in Portsmouth, Bury St. Edmunds, High Wycombe and Windsor. This day we add to the number of complete victories the populous and opulent communities of Bristol—yes, *Bristol*—Hull, Plymouth, Bath, Lincoln, Wigan, Boston, Macclesfield, Carmarthen, Sudbury, Maldon, Newport in Monmouthshire, Stockport, Banbury, Colchester, Sandwich, Canterbury, Maidstone, Bridgwater, Gravesend, Faversham, Ipswich, Newark, and we hope Warwick—Rochester being a "tie," and Dover the only known loss. In some of these towns every vestige of a Tory Corporator has been obliterated. Not an old member of the deceased bodies has been re-elected—all have been indignantly rejected. In Liverpool only *two* of the old Tory Self-Elect have succeeded in re-entering the Capitol. Hull, it will be seen, has repudiated nearly all the old "public servants," as the late close bodies used farcically to designate their service of themselves and patrons. Our report of Banbury states, that in this borough not even "*the fractional part of a Tory*" was allowed to enter the Town Council.

Now we bid defiance to the Tories! They vainly hoped, by the employment of the vilest instrumentality, to oust the Ministry before the Corporation Reform Bill came into operation. Their organs, in exulting anticipation of success, announced the "downfall" of the Melbourne Cabinet as certain before the expiration of a few days—nay, such was their confidence, that each individual partisan was speculating on what portion of the spoils of office might fall to his share—when lo! up starts the enfranchised citizens of England, and universal abhorrence of Tory tyranny supplying the want of a general organization, they drive the traitorous faction from the field, and raise the Reform standard in every borough of England. The municipal elections have been a series of triumphs to the cause of Reform. In addition to the victories recorded yesterday, we have this day the gratification to announce a number of others equally signal and important. Everywhere have the Tories been hurled with marked ignominy from the place of trust which they had perverted to the basest purposes of fraud and oppression, and honest Reformers placed in their stead.—Leicester has redeemed itself from the disgrace which Tory influence inflicted on it, and left not a single Conservative in its Common Council. Cambridge, Coventry, Bristol—hitherto the hotbeds of the faction—have produced rich fruits of Reform in their several elections.—Plymouth, Bury St. Edmund's, Macclesfield, &c. &c.—have all sent in their adhesion to the cause which, in its consummation, will and must secure cheap and good government, and realize that ardent wish of the patriot—to identify the law of the land with the will of the people. These glorious results are subjects of most cordial congratulation to all the friends of liberty and order. We have crushed the vital principle of the many-headed monster, and a little more perseverance and unanimity must for ever free us from its pestiferous influence.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE TURF CLUB.

MR. EDWARD RUTHVEN M.P.'S CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.

The greatest possible interest was excited to learn the result of the investigation undertaken by the stewards of the Turf Club into the ages and identity of the filly "Caroline," and the horse "Leinster," the property of Mr. E. Ruthven, M.P. for the county Kildare.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28—FIRST DAY.

The proceedings were delayed for an hour to admit of Mr. Ruthven bringing witnesses forward if he should think proper.

The Stewards, Earl Howth, Hon. Colonel Westenra, and John Maher, Esq., took their seats at one o'clock.

Colonel Westenra as senior steward, asked the complaining parties if they were willing to abide by their decision.

Earl Miltown and Mr. Headrick expressed their readiness to abide by any decision the stewards might think proper to come to.

Mr. Tooney on the part of Mr. Kelly, said he was confined to bed by rheumatism, but that he was willing to submit to the decision of the stewards.

Colonel Westenra asked if any one appeared on the part of Mr. Ruthven. There was no answer.

The gallant Colonel proceeded to say, that in consequence of reports having been circulated as to the ages of "Caroline" and "Leinster," we thought it our duty as stewards of the Turf Club, to request our secretary, Mr. Hunter, to call a meeting of the Turf Club, at his public office, Rutland-street. A requisition was presented, calling upon us to enter into an investigation as to the supposed ages and identity of Caroline and Leinster. Mr. Hunter was ordered to write to Mr. Ruthven, apprising him of the investigation, which letter and the reply sent you will hear read. In this letter we requested the production of "Caroline" and "Leinster," as stewards of the Turf Club. Thinking the subject one of such vitality to the welfare of the turf in Ireland, we consulted with our brethren of the English Jockey Club as to what course it would be prudent for us to follow, and we have the advantage of their opinion upon the subject. We regret that Mr. Ruthven is not here, as it is for the protection of his honour as well as our own character we have undertaken this proceeding. We are willing to let the English witnesses go to Mr. Ruthven's stables, or postpone the investigation for a day or two. If he will not enter into the *prima facie* case of producing the horses, we will take it to be a *prima facie* case against him, and construe it accordingly.

Mr. Ruthven's letter, withdrawing from the Turf Club, and the certificate of character from the English Jockey Club, for the English witnesses, were then read.

Captain Hume—The impression is gone abroad that Mr. Ruthven was ready, and had the animals to produce at Naas when the referees were appointed. I am anxious to know whether the animals were there, and whether he offered to produce them?

Earl Milltown to Mr. Disney—You will please state was it your impression that Caroline and Leinster were at Naas.

Mr. Disney—My impression is that neither of them were there.

Did Mr. Ruthven give you any reason to believe that they were there?—No.

Mr. A. Mansfield—Mr. Ruthven gave us to understand they were at Mulkeith.

Lord Miltown requested that the arbitrators be examined as to who appointed them, for Mr. Ruthven had stated that he (Lord M.) had appointed the three judges in his own case.

Mr. Digby declared he was appointed by Mr. Ruthven first, decidedly. Lord Miltown said he would leave all to him.

Mr. Disney said he consented to act for Lord Miltown; Mr. Mansfield was called in by him and Mr. Digby.

Mr. Ruthven's first letter, franked, was dated Sept. 2, 1835, at top of which was written "Keaneth will tell colour of foals. The letter mentioned no colour."

The second letter, dated Sept. 6, 1835, declared the produce of Wogenkorb a filly, likely to be bay.

The third letter, dated Sept. 12, describing the colour chesnut or roan, and that she was engaged in the Sligo Angleseys, and Pagets.

Mr. Hunter observed that the last day for declaring produce was the 9th of September.

James Walker sworn—Is a veterinary surgeon; was called upon to examine Mr. Ruthven's filly, Caroline; saw her; can surely form a distinct opinion as to her age; she has an old three-year old mouth; this was the day of the last meeting at Naas; I felt both Caroline and Leinster in the stables at Mulkeith.

By Lord Miltown—Is sure Caroline had an old three year old mouth, with six teeth full shot out; did not look at the age of the mare in his stables.

Mr. Hunter asked if there was any one present on the part of Mr. Ruthven, who would question Mr. Walker before he retired—There was no reply.

George Watts sworn—He was asked to examine Caroline's mouth; he was called for that purpose by Lord Miltown, after she had won the match with Fusilier; Mr. Pottinger called out, we will not abide by your decision alone; witness turned up her lip to look at her mouth, and saw she had a three-year old mouth.

Earl Miltown said, on Mr. Walker declaring to the best of his belief that the filly (which beat with such great ease his colt, one he had reason to think a good one) had a three-year old mouth, with regret, he (Lord Miltown) had to suppose that there must be some fraud. His lordship wrote to Mr. Charles Greville, at Newmarket, to know if a filly, answering the description of Caroline, had been sold there lately, and received a reply. His lordship proceeded to read the following:—

"Newmarket, October 26, 1835.

"DEAR MILLTOWN—I think it is possible I may have discovered what you want. Becassine, three years old, was bought by Osbaldeston, of Payne, at the end of July; he told Payne he had purchased her for a friend; she was sent to Manchester the end of July or beginning of August, whence it is probable she went to Liverpool, and was shipped for Ireland; in many particulars she exactly answers your description; she is chesnut, slight, blood-like, with white down her face, stifty of right fore legs, frequently in season, but she is light, and not "rather a dark chesnut." With respect to lop ears there is great difference in the statements, some asserting, and some denying that she has lop ears; however, the animal may be easily identified if it be Becassine, as she has a black spot upon one of her quarters; has one white heel behind and some white above the girthing place, besides white hairs on many parts of her body.—If the filly should bear these marks, if you choose to send over here you can easily procure some one to identify Becassine.—Very truly yours,

"C. GREVILLE."

"Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1835.

"DEAR MILLTOWN—I think it right to add to my letter of yesterday, that Becassine is pinioned at the elbows and turns out her toes, one of the points you mentioned, and there seems to be a doubt whether I stated correctly that she has a white heel behind. Sir M. Wood says she has none—Sir Francis told me that she has, but the marks I have told you, it will easily prove the identity of the mare. I am going to town on Saturday.—Yours very truly,

"C. GREVILLE."

I understand the mare was purchased by Osbaldeston the end of July or beginning of August, and delivered at Manchester; what became of her after nobody here knows.

London, Nov. 10.

DEAR MILTOWN—The bearers of this letter, by name James Finch and John Keat, can identify both Becassine and Old Bill; the former is one of Cooper's head men; the latter, the man who took Becassine to Manchester; they will go to the Kildare-street Club.

Yours, C. GREVILLE.

I gave them £10 to pay their expenses over to Ireland.

Selby Hall, Welford, Nov. 8.

DEAR MILTOWN—I received a letter from Greville this morning requesting me to send you an account of the sale of Becassine. I bought her of Sir Mark Wood during the last July meeting, and after she had been some little time in my possession, Osbaldeston wrote to me in London, asking me whether I would sell her, and what I would take for her, I replied £250, which he agreed to give, and appointed a day and hour to pay me for her. When he gave me his cheque for the money, he told me "the mare was for a friend, and requested me to write to Cooper, at Newmarket, to desire him to get a man to take Becassine to the Railway Hotel at Manchester, where a person would meet him, pay him his expenses in coming from Newmarket, and take the mare from him." I dare say Cooper has this very little letter by him. The fact is, as soon as I had got my price for the mare I paid no attention to what was said, and whether Osbaldeston told me the name of the person for whom he had bought the mare or not I cannot remember; my impression is that he did, but as I could not swear to it, it is perhaps better to say nothing; I also think the name of the man to whom she was to be delivered at Manchester was mentioned, but Cooper or the man who took her could tell you this. I fancy it was Jones, but as I have before stated, it was a matter of no consequence to me, and I paid no attention to it further than writing what Osbaldeston told me to Cooper.

Yours very truly, GEORGE PAYNE.

I ought to have added that the mare was sent to Manchester, and there met by some one, and delivered to him.

Mr. Hunter then read two letters, which appeared originally in *Bell's Life*, from Mr. Osbaldeston, and have been published in the *Mail*.

Earl Miltown next read the following extract of a letter from Mr. Tattersall, of London, without any communication with him—as also one enclosing an extract from a letter of a Mr. Lucas, of Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Tattersall, dated London, 30th November:

Being anxious to assist your lordship, if in my power, to detect the rascally business, if true, about Becassine, I see by yesterday's *Bell's Life* Mr. Osbaldeston says, "that after the mare's arrival at Manchester (Mr. R. writes), he had a very advantageous offer for her from a dealer who was then shipping other horses for America, and that he closed with him, and that she was on board, and on the point of sailing, &c." Now, my lord, there never was an American horse-dealer in England; nor, from what I can learn from the American gentleman who have been over (all of whom I know), that there is such a thing in America, at least one who ever deals in English horses. Mr. Weatherby buys for one or two—I buy for all the others, and insure every horse and mare by its name. If, therefore, either of the gentlemen, four or five of whom were buying at the same time, I should have insured her, as all the insurances were done in London; they will not do one at Liverpool. I will write to Mr. Lucas, the repository at Liverpool, to whom all the horses go before they are shipped, to inquire if she ever came to his place, and also to inquire if such a mare was ever shipped from Liverpool. There is a very gentlemanly man at Liverpool, the American Consul, F. B. Ogden, Esq., who, if your lordship makes use of my name, will give you every information; he can, perhaps, tell you more than Lucas, as all Americans go to him.

Extract of a letter from Robert Lucas, of Liverpool, dated December 4, addressed to Mr. Tattersall:—

"I am in receipt of yours of the 1st, and since have been making all the enquiries in my power on the subject. I showed your letter to Mr. Olgen and Mr. Corben. We are all perfectly satisfied no American horse-dealer has been over from America this year buying horses; indeed it is a question, whether there was ever one calling himself a dealer, even from America for the purpose. Secondly, we are almost positive no thoroughbred horses have been shipped the last six months, but what some of us are aware of."

LEINSTER.

Mr O'Connor Henchy stated his objection to Leinster for the handicap weight, viz., that he was old Bill, and four years old.

Thompson Harrison having been sworn, deposed to his knowledge of Leinster, and his identity to old Bill; he first saw him run for the Anglesseys, and thought he knew him; saw him again in October, when it ran in his mind that he was Old Bill; he saw Mr Ruthven's man take him by both cheeks of the bridle as if to prevent any one from seeing his mouth; mentioned his surprise to Mr Ferguson the day after he bought the Colonel from Mr Watts; the Colonel was sent to witness's stables, he was out of condition; was engaged in the Madrids against Leinster, and in the Pagets in October; Mr Ferguson said if witness thought he could make any thing of him he might have a chance of winning the Pagets; witness said he considered the horse against him was a three year old; Mr Fmade no observation, was sure he heard witness.

Mr O'C Henchy—Mr Ruthven, from his own lips, admitte I that he had purchased Old Bill.

Mr. Mansfield—He acknowledged it before the arbitrators.

Mr Maher—Did any one hear him.

Mr Lerken—I did.

The evidence having closed,

Colonel Westenra—After hearing so much evidence, you will allow us to recapitulate; every possible attention will be given to the consideration of the question, and in the course of to morrow we will give our decision on the subject. All the hope and happiness that remain for gentlemen connected with the Turf in this country rests upon asserting our own honour or that of Mr Ruthven.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday, 29th December.

SECOND DAY.

The Stewards remained in close conference during the morning, and about one o'clock they came into the coffee room, which was crowded as on the previous day with an anxious assemblage.

DECISION:

Having most carefully examined the evidence produced before us, we are of opinion, that in reference to "Leinster" and Old Bill, as also to "Caroline," and Becassine a case of identity has been proved, and we consider Mr. Ruthven's refusal to produce those horses for examination here, as conclusive of the facts of substitution alleged against him.

We are therefore of opinion that neither Caroline nor Leinster are entitled to any stakes in the races for which they may have come in first; that the second horse in those races should be deemed the winners; that the bets should go accordingly except in the match between Caroline and Fusileer, in which the bets are off.

In conclusion we feel imperatively called upon to remark, that in consequence of Mr. Ruthven's withdrawal of his name from the Turf Club, it does not become a part of our painful duty to recommend to the Club any further proceedings in this matter.

Signed,

JOHN C. WESTENRA,
JOHN MAHER,
HOWTH,
} Stewards of the Turf Club.

Kildare, 29th November, 1835.

The crowded assembly separated soon after this was promulgated.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS. FRIDAY, JAN 1.

	Satur.	Mondy	Tuesd	Wednes	Thurs	Friday
	s.	s. s.	s. s.	s.	s. s.	s. s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	95	100 00	000	100	106 100	105 107 00	000
Wheat, per bar.	16	20 16	20 16	20	16 20	16 20 16	19
Oats, do.	8	10 8	10 9	11	9 11	9 11 9	11
Barley, do.	10	11 10	11 10	11	10 11	10 11 10	11
Oatmeal per cwt.	10	12 10	12 10	12	10 12	10 12 10	12
Flour, 2 fs, per st	29	31 29	31 27	30	27 30	27 30 28	30
3 fs do.	22	24 22	24 21	24	21 24	21 28 22	26
4ths do.	15	18 15	18 14	20	14 20	14 18 15	16
Bacon Pigs, cwt	30	31 30	31 32	33	32 33	32 33 32	33
Scalde I Pork do.	25	26 25	26 26	28	25 28	26 28 26	28
Heads, do.	17	18 17	18 17	18	17 18	17 18 17	18
Offal, do.	14	15 14	15 15	16	15 16	15 16 15	16
	d.	d. d.	d. d.	d.	d. d.	d. d. d.	d.
Coals, Cardiff,	30	32 30	32 30	32	30 32	30 32 30	32
Newport,	32	34 32	34 32	34	32 34	32 34 32	34

Thursday—Butter, 100s 0d to 107s 0d per cwt. Number weighed 17.

Friday—There was a small supply of Butter at market this day, and only two firkins purchased.

Flour, 24s, per sack, 28s to 30s; 3ds, 22s to 26s; 4ths, 15s 0d to 16s 0d per ditto.

Singed Pigs, 32s 0d to 33s 0d; Scalded ditto, per cwt, 26s to 28s 0d; Offal, 15s to 16s; Heads, 17s to 18s per cwt.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 15s 6d to 17s 6d per barrel; do (miller's) from 18s 0d to 20s 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 9s 0d to 9s 6d; Heavy, 10s to 11s 0d; Barley, (shipping) 10s 0d to 10s 9d; ditto, (malting) 11s 0d to 11s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £00 00s to £00 00s; ditto per cwt 10s 0d to 12s 0d.

In other articles no alteration.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—DEC 30.

The Merchants.—First quality, 98s; Second do, 94s; Third ditto, 88s; Fourth ditto, 84s; Fifth ditto, 78s; Sixth ditto, 52s.

The Country.—First Quality, 92s; Second ditto, 86s; Third ditto, 79s; Fourth ditto, 75s; Fifth ditto, 64s; Sixth ditto, 42.

KILKENNY MARKETS—DEC 29

Butter, 88s 0d to 94s per cwt.; Wheat, 15s 0d to 19s 0d per barrel; Barley, 10s to 12s 6d per do; Oats, 8s 9d to 10s 0d per do; Flour (per bag)—1st 22s 0d to 23s; 2ds, 18s 0d to 19s 0d; 3ds, 11s 0d. to 13s 0d; Bacon Pigs, 27s 0d to 27s 9d; Beef, 3d to 4d; Mutton, 4d

LITERARY ASSIGNMENTS.

We yesterday gave a short account of a sale of a collection of Autographs by Evans of Pall-mall, on Tuesday which produced much to interest the antiquarian and historian. We now subjoin some further particulars.

Among those Autographs were the original assignments of literary property from their respective authors to the Dodsleys, which elicited, for the first time, the names of the writers of several works published anonymously, but now of established repute.

Jan. 16, 1740-41, William Whitehead receives ten guineas in full for a poem entitled, The Danger of Writing Verse. William Guthrie, the historian, agreed to translate Riccoboni on the Theatres, Index, and all complete for £10 10s.

Dr Edward Young received, Nov 24 1753, fifty guineas which, with 110 guineas before, was in full for the first parts, or nights, of a poem entitled Night Thoughts. For the sixth, called The Infidel reclaimed, the author received, Jan 26, 1744-5, fifty guineas; and on Feb 19, 1745, he assigned his Centaur not Fabulous, with the plate used as a frontispiece, for £200, which Dodsley was to pay six months after date.

John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists, acknowledged to having pirated the copy-right of some portions of the Night Thoughts, and some productions of Mrs Rowe, in his Collection of Poems, and made restitution by agreeing to pay £50, Feb 8, 1744.

Nov. 25, 1748, Dr Johnson assigned his translation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal for fifty guineas, the author reserving to himself the right of printing an edition. This document produced seven guineas. Dr Johnson's Autobiograph Account of his Tour in France, presented to his Biographer, James Boswell, the elder, by Malone, July 21, 1787, sold for £20, it was purchased at the sale of the library of James Boswell, the younger, for ten guineas, a few years since.

Robert Paltock, of Clement's inn, assigned the manuscript of the Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, a Cornishman, to Dodsley, January 11, 1749, for twenty guineas, twelve copies, and the use for coppers used for the plates of the first impression. The author of this work is now, for the first time, discovered.

Thomas Warton, January 21, 1750, agreed to translate the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius for £50; and at a subsequent date, his brother, Dr Joseph Warton, assigned his Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope, in two volumes, octavo, for £200.

Colley Cibber, assigned his Apology, March 21, 1749-50, for fifty guineas. Susanna Cibber, April 1, 1752, the Comedy of the Oracle, in one act, for thirty guineas; and Mrs Kitty Clive, March 24 1753 her Rehearsal, or Boys in Petticoats, for twenty guineas.

John Collet, the artist, whose humorous productions are usually assigned to the inimitable Hogarth, assigned his work entitled Chit Chat, Nov. 6, 1745, for twenty guineas.

William Melmoth, April 20, 1755, for his translation of Cicero's Familiar Letters, £600; and for the thinner volume entitled Laelius, £100. Hampton, this year, received for his translation of Polybius, two hundred and fifty guineas.

Mason, the biographer of Gray, has asserted that the poet never received any emolument for his writings, but this is false; Gray, June 29, 1757, assigned his two odes, the Power of Poetry and the Bard for forty guineas, reserving the right to reprint them in any edition of his works. This document produced eight guineas.

A receipt for six guineas for Burke's first published production, excited much notice; it professed to be for the use of the author of Natural Society Vindicated, and was written in Lord Bolingbroke's style, to evince his aptitude at the manner, deemed difficult, of that illustrious statesman. Only five hundred were to be printed of the first edition; if it reached a second, the author was to receive six guineas more.

A point frequently controverted, as Burke had himself omitted it in the collection of his works, was here set at rest. Burke assigned his history of the European settlements in America, to Dodsley, Jan. 5, 1757. This was, with many of the same choice articles, purchased by Mr. Wilks, the Member for Boston.

Burke, April 10, 1758, contracted with Dodsley, to write the Annual Register, or a Retrospect of men and Things, in the manner of Whatley's Kalendar, in octavo, each volume for every year not to contain less than thirty sheets, nor more than thirty four, for £100 per volume, and to have all books and pamphlets sent him: Dodsley, if disatisfied, to give three months' notice. This document produced six guineas. There was also a receipt in full, for fifty guineas to Burke for the volume of 1762, when probably he ceased to write for the work. The Annual Register was conducted by Thomas English, for Dodsley, from 1768, onwards, and the receipts show that he received £140 for each year.

As a unique in literature was Burke's receipt, dated May 26, 1791, for £1,000, the profits of his Reflections on the Revolution in France, published as a 5s volume. No author ever received so much on the sale of any work: Walker King received also £300, Nov 25, 1791, for the copyright of Burke's Letter to a Member of the National Assembly; and his Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, on his secession from Fox's party.

Nov 19, 1760. Dodsley paid Sterne for the first two volumes of his Tristram Shandy, and the first two volumes of the Sermons of Mr Yorick, £450. An astonishing sum, when it is recollected that Sterne proffered the first volume of Tristram Shandy for £50. On the same day Dodsley contracted to pay Sterne, six months after the work was completed at print, £250 for the third and fourth volumes. These two documents produced seven guineas. There was also a curious letter of J Hall Stevenson, Sterne's Eugenius, author of Crazy Tales, proffering to Dodsley the second part of his Fatile gratis, as he had formerly given the first.

Oct. 31, 1764. Goldsmith then residing at chambers in the Inner Temple, on the Library staircase, assigned to Dodsley and Newberry, his Oratorio of the Captivity, for ten guineas. This drama remained unpublished till it fell copyright. Heber's library was forwarded to Washington Irving, by his Paris edition of the poet's works. The present was a clear transcript, and evinced in almost every line the sedulous care of Goldsmith's amendments. The manuscript produced £25 10s.

March 31, 1763, Contracted with Dodsley to write a Chronological History of the Lives of Eminent persons of Great Britain and Ireland, in octavo volumes, to range with the Universal History, each volume to comprise thirty five sheets, at three guineas per sheet. Goldsmith had this year resided at Canonbury Tower, Islington, perhaps for seclusion, to compile this work which from some cause was abandoned. This contract produced £7 10s. In 1774 Goldsmith received five guineas for improving the second edition of his Essay on Polite Learning, and for prefixing his name to the same; a receipt of three lines in Goldsmith's Autograph, and sold for £3 5s.

TO THE REV. MORTIMER O'SULLIVAN.

"Audi alteram partem."

Permit me to tell you, that I can produce facts which will clearly demonstrate that the glowing eulogy you passed on the Orange Association is most unjustly bestowed. It may have imposed on the good people of Brighton, but should I allow it to appear before the British public uncontradicted, I should be guilty of a crime against truth. From long residence in the North of Ireland, I happen to know more than most of the Orange fanatics; and I must say that it has become of such a nature as humanity shudders to contemplate, having led to the perpetration of crimes which must ever damn it in the eyes of the civilized world. Without further preface, I shall proceed to detail briefly, what I happen to know of its history.

Orangeism originated upwards of forty years since in the County of Armagh. The causes which gave it birth are not those to which its existence is ascribed by the Orangemen themselves. Their grand plea is, that it arose out of loyalty and religion, state necessity, public and private wrongs unpunished, aggressions unchecked, and grievances unredressed. At other times, they assert it was instituted to suppress a rebellion; whilst its history proclaims it was calculated to provoke one. But they would be sadly puzzled if asked to reduce this catalogue of utterances to facts. The truth is, it had its origin in rancorous bigotry—an evil which curses whatever country it may exist in with pernicious and desolating effects.

Pure and downright bigotry was not only the life and soul which animated Orangeism, but its grand and mortal error, as well as the undoubted source of that long catalogue of crimes it has perpetrated against the peace and social harmony of Irishmen. It strikes me that the principle which gave it first will, ere long, accomplish its overthrow. The virtuous, the rational, and the truly religious, whose minds are embued with charity, and respect for freedom of conscience every Christian community in the empire, whether Protestant or Catholic, abhor religious persecution; and consequently, when the fact becomes known that Orangeism existed for the last forty years for no other purpose, and has produced no other effects, it must concentrate against it the abhorrence and condemnation of all classes and creeds of that great and influential portion of the British nation.

The Orangemen sought the conversion of the Catholics; but their great error was, that they set about accomplishing that object by means which neither religion nor morals justify. Instead of employing the mild influences of reason and "the sword of the spirit, the Word of God," they used violence and the sword of the flesh. The time selected for their missionary excursions was the darkness and dead of night. Instead of argument and the Bible, they went forth furnished with the gun and the bayonet, the bullet and the torch; and instead of speeding in the mild accents of the Gospel, "peace and good will," they denounced the objects of their zeal "to Hell or to Connaught." It could not be expected that a Christian mission, conducted on Mahometan principles, would be successful with great success. Such a mode of conversion would succeed with the weak and timid, who, rather than suffer persecution, would turn to any religion, even that of Vishnu or Juggernaut: but with those Catholics who believe that a Christian is never justified in abandoning, through fear, what they conscientiously consider the truths of the Gospel, it utterly failed. After burning eight Catholic Chapels, murdering some forty Catholics, and expelling, according to the testimony of Lord Gosford, 1,700 families, how many families did they succeed in frightening out of their religion? Some half dozen families, two of whom again returned, to my own knowledge, to Catholicity having called on me to administer to them the sacraments of the Catholic Church.

The English people may desire, and naturally do, the conversion of the Irish Catholics to Protestantism. But I shall stop to inquire—do the sober, rational, and liberal minded British people wish it, however desirable, to be accomplished by such horrid process as I have described?—If they do not, they must set their faces against you and the Orange Association. Or do the English people wish to prefer their religion from the disgrace of persecution? If they do, they must disclaim all participation with the Orangemen in this horrible persecution of the Irish Catholics. But lest you might reply that this persecution never took place, I beg to submit for your perusal the following facts:—

ORANGE MURDERS.

Names of victims.	Parish.	Names of victims.	Parish
1 Felix Ruddy,	Kilkeman	19 B Reany,	Seago
2 H Donachey,	Clonie	20 G Byrne,	Seago
3 T M'Cann,	Tartareghan	21 C Goodfellow,	Ballyargan
4 P M'Cann,	ditto	22 Owens,	ditto
5 A M'Conville,	ditto	23 P Slevin,	Meraleen
6 T Prunty,	ditto	24 M'Cann,	Kilmore
7 D M'Gregor,	ditto	25 J Ward,	Tullyish
8 M M'Nally,	Drumcree	26 J Morgan,	ditto
9 L Monaghan,	ditto	27 H M'Corry,	Moira
10 H M'Caffrey,	ditto	28 H Lavery,	ditto
11 D Corrigan,	Kilmore	29 H M'Garry,	Tartaran
12 M'Glade,	ditto	30 Mrs Ferguson,	Mulla barn
13 Teran,	ditto	31 M'Corry,	Aughnzallon
14 D Crossan,	ditto	35 Curril,	Clonaden
15 Mrs Crossan,	ditto	40 Five of the Branniguns	burned in their own house by the Orangemen
16 J Cummins,	Mullabrack		
17 Mrs Harvey,	Seago		
18 John Carr,	Seago		

Here are, to my own knowledge, forty murders. But this is not all. Who, a short time since, murdered Gribben, at Maghera, County Down?—An Orangeman.—Who murdered Lundy, at Crossgar, County Down?—An Orangeman. Who murdered Donnelly, at Portadown?—Orangemen. Who murdered Mullin, at Newtownecrumlin, County Antrim?—Orangemen. Who create riots weekly in the North, by crying the charitable expressions, "To Hell with the Pope"—"Hell and damnation to the Pope, pish!"—Orangemen.

41 Gribben, Maghera.	46 Michael M'Veigh.
42 Lundy, Crossgar.	47 Patrick Hughes.
43 Donnelly, Portadown.	48 James Gormley.
44 Mullin, Newtownecrumlin.	49 John M'Cann, Derryinver.
45 Henry M'Neil.	50 Daniel O'Neil, Markethill

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS BURNT BY THE ORANGEMEN

1 Tartareghan.	5 Maralin.
2 Seago.	6 Moira.
3 Aughagalon.	7 Ballinderry.
4 Clare.	8 Kilwarlin.

This not only did they denounce "to Hell or Connaught," burn and murder the Irish Catholics, but they wrecked their houses, destroyed their furniture, and plundered their property to a vast amount; carrying off, without a scruple of remorse, not only money, but linen webs, yarn, wearing apparel, bedding, beef and bacon—in a word, all the portables they could lay their hands on. Such has been the conduct of the Orange Association of Ulster.—And did the Orange Leaders interfere to prevent their party from perpetrating such horrid atrocities?—No.

"Hoof, heartless chiefs, unmoved alike
Mid every tear that weep and swords that strike:
Some of that saintly sanguinary brood,
To Orange and to Purple given,
Who think through unbelievers' blood
Lies their directest path to heaven."—MOORE.

The culpability of the Orange Magistracy in conniving at this persecution, is notorious, and is severely censured in the Address, written by Lord Gosford (Lord Lieutenant of the County of Armagh, which does equal honour to his head and heart. Are you not ashamed, Sir, to stand up in a British assembly to out-grise a faction contaminated with the guilt of such vile atrocities?

You will object to me, is there not Captain Rock and his atrocities in the South? I admit, and at the same time regret as much as you can possibly do, that there is. But is there not, too, "Swing" in England, and the Orange faction in Ulster? The only difference between the parties is this, that whilst "Swing" is denounced by the English Clergy, Gentry, and Nobility, Captain Rock and his wicked crew by the Catholic Clergy, Gentry, and Nobility; the Orange faction is alone sustained by a large portion of the Orange Clergy, Nobility and Gentry of Ireland. Thus the crimes of Swing cannot be justly thrown in the face of the English Protestants, nor those of Captain Rock in that of the Irish Catholics, because neither countenance such crimes; but the same exemption from blame cannot be argued in favour of the Orange leaders who patronize the Orange faction, notwithstanding their horrible crimes.

Thus much have I felt it my duty to say in behalf of truth, and my calumniated country and creed. I grounded my argument on facts, which when you ruminate on, I should think you will be more cautious in conducting a nation for the crimes of some individuals, and that you will know the character of a society better, before you venture to eulogise it almost in the presence of Majesty. I shall, therefore, conclude by offering you the following advice. *Mortimer Cigo nosce et corrige te ipsum, labor haud inditis fertur, vincitur acto superque*

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
M. M'CARTAN,
R. C. Pastor of Dromarah, County of Down.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(FROM A SECOND EDITION OF THE LIVERPOOL STANDARD OF TUESDAY.)

At a late hour this morning we received the message addressed to Congress, on the 7th instant, by the President of the United States. That part which has relation to the state of affairs between France and the United states is as explicit as possible, but it is in an exceedingly warlike tone. The President is firm and unbending, and some of his language will, perhaps, be considered harsh. He is resolved to make no apology to France, and declares he will never suffer any nation in the world to question the character of his communications with the representatives of a free people.

The alternative of war, then, it would appear, depends upon what took place between the government of France and Mr Barton, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, previous to the departure of that gentleman from Paris.—This event was not known at Washington when the message was delivered, and the President states that his conduct would be regulated by the answer which Mr. Barton should receive, and in case it should be unfavourable he would make a special communication to Congress.

Now, it is well known here that the answer was unfavourable, because Mr. Barton has left France, and is by this time in the United States. What results are to follow we leave our readers to decide.

"In the meantime the government of the United States having full confidence that a treaty entered into and so solemnly ratified by the French King would be executed in good faith, and not doubting that provision would be made for the payment of the first instalment, which was to become due on the 2d day of February, 1833, negotiated a draft for the amount through the bank of the United States. When this draft was presented by the holder, with the credentials required by the treaty to authorize him to receive the money, the government of France allowed it to be protested. In addition to the injury in the non-payment of the money by France conformably to her engagement, the United States were exposed to a heavy claim on the part of the bank under pretence of damages, in satisfaction of which that institution seized upon, and still retains an equal amount of the public moneys. Congress was in session when the decision of the Chambers reached Washington, and an immediate communication of this apparently final decision of France not to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty was the course naturally to be expected from the President. The deep tone of dissatisfaction which pervaded the public mind, and the correspondent excitement produced in the Congress by only a general knowledge of the result, rendered it more than probable that a resort to the immediate measures of redress would be the consequence of calling the attention of that body to the subject. Sincerely desirous of preserving the pacific relations which had so long existed between the two countries, I was anxious to avoid this course, if I could be satisfied that by doing so neither the interest nor the honour of my country would be compromised. Without the fullest assurances upon that point, I could not hope to acquit myself of the responsibility to be incurred in suffering Congress to adjourn without having the subject before them. Those received by me were believed to be of that character.

"That the feelings produced in the United States by the news of the rejection of the appropriation would be such as I have described them to have been, was foreseen by the French government, and prompt measures were taken by it to prevent the consequences. The King in person expressed through our minister at Paris his profound regret at the decision of the Chambers, and promised to send forthwith a special ship with despatches to his minister here, authorizing him to give such assurance as would satisfy the government and people of the United States that the treaty would yet be faithfully executed by France. The ship could sail at once, and the minister received his instructions. Claiming to act under the authority derived from them, he gave to this government, in the name of his sovereign, the most solemn assurances that, as soon after new elections as the charter would permit, the French Chambers would be convened, and the attempt to procure the necessary appropriations renewed; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his ministers should be put in requisition to accomplish the object; and he was authorized, and so expressly informed by his government at the time, to change that the question would be pressed to decision at a period sufficiently early to permit information of the result to be communicated to Congress, if the commencement of their next session.—Relying upon these assurances, I incurred the responsibility, great as I regarded it to be, of suffering Congress to separate without communicating with them upon the subject.

"The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to the government by that of France, were not realized. The French Chambers met on the 31st of July, 1834, soon after the elections; and although our minister in Paris urged the French ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be reassembled at a period so early that their action on the treaty might be known in Washington prior to the meeting of Congress. This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December, a day so late that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not, in all probability, be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the constitution. The reasons given by the ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an earlier period were themselves shown not to be insuperable by their actual convocation on the 1st of December, to act a special part, for domestic purposes—which act, however, did not become known to this government until after the commencement of the session of Congress.

"Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to submit to Congress, to regard to the expediency of a resort to retaliatory measures, in case the stipulations of the treaty should not be complied with; and to recommend such as in my judgment the occasion called for. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all aspects, became indispensable. To have refused, or making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offence to others, would have been unworthy of us. To have gone, on the other hand, a single step further, for the purpose of wounding the pride of a Government and people with whom we had so many motives for cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper.—Admonished by the past of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs, without disturbing the resentments of those who had, by their position, been compelled to participate in their redress, and especially does a sense of prevention further obstacles from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, is not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that our peace and liberty and her power were too well known to expect any thing from her fears. The message did not reach Paris until more than a month after the Chambers had been in session; and such was the insensibility of the ministry to our rightful claims and just expectations, that our minister had been informed that the matter, when introduced would not be pressed as a cabinet measure.

"Although the message was not officially communicated to the French government, and notwithstanding the occasion to the country which it contained, the French ministry decided to consider the conditional recommendation of reprisals, a menace and an insult which the honour of the nation made it incumbent on them to resent. The measures resorted to by them to evince their sense of the supposed indignity, were the immediate recal of their minister to Washington, the offer of passports to the American minister at Paris, and a public notice to the Legislative Chambers, that all diplomatic intercourse with the United States had been suspended.

"Having in this manner vindicated the dignity of France, they next proceeded to vindicate her justice. To this end, a bill was immediately introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, proposing to make appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty. As this bill subsequently passed into a law, the provisions of which now constitute the main subject of difficulty between the two nations, it becomes my duty, in order to place the subject in a clear light, to refer to the history of its passage, and to refer with some particularity to the proceedings and discussions with regard to it. The Minister of Finance, in his opening speech, lauded the measures which had secured a proper return for the imposed indignity, and recommended the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honour and justice of France. He, as the organ of the ministry, declared the message, so long as it had not received the sanction of Congress, a mere expression of the personal opinion of the President, for which neither the government nor the people of the United States were responsible, and that an engagement had been entered into, for the fulfilment of which the honour of France was pledged. Entertaining these views, the single condition which the French authority proposed to annex to the payment of the money, was, that it should not be made until it was ascertained that the government of the United States had done nothing to injure the interests of France; or, in other words, that no steps had been authorized by Congress of a hostile character towards France.

"What the disposition or action of Congress might be, was then unknown to the French cabinet. But, on the 14th of January, the senate resolved that it was at that time inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France, and no action on the subject had occurred in the house of Representatives. These facts were known in Paris prior to the 28th of March, 1835, when the committee to whom the bill of indemnification had been referred, reported it to the Chamber of Deputies. That committee substantially received the sentiments of the ministry, declared that Congress had not made the proposition of the President, and recommended the passage of the bill without any other restriction than that originally proposed. Thus it was known to the French ministry and chambers, that if the position assumed by them, and which had been so frequently and solemnly announced as the only one compatible with the honour of France was maintained and the bill passed as originally proposed, the money would be paid, and there would be no end of this unfortunate controversy.

"But this cheering prospect was soon destroyed by an amendment introduced into the bill at the moment of its passage, providing that the money should not be paid over to the French government had received satisfactory explanations of the President's message, of the 2d December, 1834, and went in still more extraordinary, the president of the council of ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by the recal of their minister, and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions, which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the government or people of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to that government and people. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfilment of the engagement into which the king had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfilment is refused unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterised by themselves as personal and inoperative.

"The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the government of France, it is unfounded as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous.—But the constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people or government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American people are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties which the constitution has imposed on their public functionaries. The discussions which intercourse between the several departments of our government belong to ourselves; and, for anything said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents and to each other. If, in the course of these discussions, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deductions are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, however informed of their error, and their love of justice, and what is due to their own character; but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign power. When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign powers commences, not as individuals, but as a nation. The principle which calls in question the president for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or a member in debate.

"This is not the first time that the government of France has taken exception to the messages of the American presidents. President Washington, and the first president Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American people, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the ministry of Charles X., and censured by the explanations made by our ministers upon the spot, has already been adverted to. Even it was understood that the ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late ministers at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French government, under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French government to the disavowal contained in the message itself, of any intention to intimidate by menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain, in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated that the necessary use of the right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made the act of this government by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known on the 25th of April, 1835, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment supported by the King's ministers, and was finally approved by the King.

"The people of the United States are justly attached to a pacific system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper, therefore, that they should know whether their government has adhered to it—In the present instance it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self-respect. The note of the 29th of January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting upon the same subject and in the same spirit. Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependent on the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French government that whilst self-respect and regard to the dignity of other nations, would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence, yet we could never admit a right to any foreign government to ask explanations of, or interfere in any manner in, the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another; that in the present case no such language had been used, and that this had in a former note been fully and voluntarily stated, before it was contemplated to make the explanation a condition; and that there might be no misapprehension, he stated the terms used in that note, and he officially informed them that it had been approved by the president; and that, therefore, every explanation which could reasonably be asked, or honourably given, had been already made—that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if annexed as a condition.

"When this latter communication, to which I especially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honourable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the minister who had made himself responsible for the act; and it was published to the people of the United States, and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their executive has gone in its endeavours to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the government of France, had it been officially requested.

"The French government, having received all the explanations which honour and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money was instructed to inform the French minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been complied.

"Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d'Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French government; and, in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

"The result of this last application has not yet reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favourable is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty of 1831; and their really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, if my confidence be founded, accept the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will, and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their accustomed force.

"In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromised without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honour of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose if the sum of 25 millions of francs will save the weight of a feather in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will I am sure, rally round the government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence for ever the degrading imputation.

"Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires, shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication."

DESTRUCTION OF BANK NOTES BY RATS.—Last week Captain Trinidade, of the Fellis Peusamenti, into this port, received the sum of 50l. from one of our merchants, in notes of the Bristol Old Bank, which he deposited in the locker of his cabin; but on his going to the place on the following day, he found that the whole had been mangled, and partly consumed, by the rats with which the vessel is infested.—*Bristol Mercury.*

THE SEA FED ENGINE.—This is the name which Mr. Galt, in a letter last Saturday, gives to his invention for propelling vessels.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following account of the longevity of a family in Hastings, of the name of Phillips:—1st, 86; 2d, 83; 3d, 82; and the 4th, 80 Total, 331.—Two men and two women, brothers and sisters.—*Brighton Gazette.*

A Railway between Greenock and Glasgow is proposed.

O'SULLIVAN'S PECUNIARY SACRIFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

O'Sullivan may deny as he pleases about the £2000, but it is now whispered also by his brother clergymen as a fact which is *not last authority*, let the cash come from whence it may.

The name of his second curate is Mr. Marks, who is engaged for three years certain, in O'Sullivan's room, and is now residing in the parish of Killeman, as also his other curate, Mr Polleck, each of whom receive £75. Take that from the amount of his parish, which, at the outside, glebe lands and all, is estimated at £150. His family have been with him in London since May, namely, a wife and four children, and one thing certain, the £300 a-year from Killeman goes a short way to meet the expenses. You may depend upon it, the £2000 he is to get, let it come from where it may. It is a certain fact, that when the Duke of Cumberland was in England he had O'S frequently at dinner with him.

Five out of the seven of the Roman Catholics whose houses were lately attacked in Killeman pay him tithe, and three of them live within a *short distance* of the glebe-house.

DETECTOR.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.
No. III.

The following song is selected from that portion of Mr Panim's book, devoted to "Irish Peasants' Songs." It is a humorous satire on Malthus and his disciples.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY.
PAUDEEN AND MOYA.

AIR—"The meeting of the Waters;"
Or, "The boys of Kilkenny."

I.

"Arrah, Moya, my pet, do you know what they say
About what we're for doing next marrying day? (1)
They say, that to go to the Sogearth, (2) that way,
Is a shame and a schandle—faith, that's what they say:
Is a shame and a schandle—faith that's what they say?"

II.

"Aythin, haw's it a shame and a schandle, Paudeen?
"There's too much of us in it, already, peteen (3)
And to go to the priest, is to go in the way
Of more of us coming—and that's what they say."

III.

"And how would some more be too many, Paudeen?"
"Sure the gintleman makes it quite plain to be seen—
For—if more comes than's wantin', or call'd for, says they—"

"Och! Paudeen, the bastes, and is that what they say?"

IV

"No—but more than there's room *for*, or ating, or drink"—
"Och, cuild Ireland, Paudron, can hould more than they think,
And the Lord never lets a new mouth see the day,
But He sends something for it—for all that they say,
For all that from morning till night they can say.

V.

"And so we must shame our poor people of ould,
Or wait till the love goes away, or grows cowld?
Is that what they say, Paudeen? Is that what you say?
Och, Paudeen, is that what yourself means to say,
Och, Paudeen, is that what yourself means to say,'

VI.

"In one thing they're right, pet, as I understand;
Sure enough, we're too many for *them* in this land—
But, they'll see a few more of us, day after day,
Ere we make ourselves scarce for them—that's what I say.
Arrah, Moya, my darlent, and that's what I say.

VII.

"Ere the name that we got from our mothers, to give
To our wives and our daughters, as long as they live,
Has a note to be seen in the summer's day—
By St Bridget, the exegin, and that's what I say,
By St Bridget, the virgin, and that's what I say.

VIII.

"Ay—or wait till the love goes away, or grows cowld
And be dein' God's will when we're bother'd and ould;—
So—*heccum pithe, lanee*, (4) next marryin' day
To the face o' the priest there's some more that I'll say,
To the face o' the priest there's some more that I'll say."

(1) The eve of Lent—a day and night of great increase to the Irish Soggarth.
(2) Priest.
(3) A diminutive of Pet, as is Paudeen of Prudge, or Pat—both terms of endearment in this sense.
(4) Give me a kiss, my dear.

SHOCKING MURDER.—On the morning of Thursday se'n, great alarm was excited in the neighbourhood of New Chapel, in consequence of a woman named Maria Maxwell, a sailor's wife, being found strangled in her bed. It appeared on inquest that the deceased and husband were not always on the best of terms. During the night a child of this unfortunate pair heard some noise in the house, and shortly after her father came to her bed and said he was killed. He then knocked at a partition, and called to a woman who lived in the next house, saying he murdered Maria Maxwell. In the morning the wife was found with a slight scar on her neck, and the marks of pressure from a finger and thumb. She was six or seven months advanced in pregnancy and she bore an excellent character. The husband appeared to be sound in mind; he declared himself guilty, and was committed accordingly. Verdict—"Wilful murder."—GALWAY PATRIOT.

PATRICIDE.—A melancholy affair took place at Carrigaline, a few days ago. Two brothers and their mother inhabited the same house; in the evening the brothers having been employed about dividing of their general stock of potatoes into two shares, fell out, words ran high, the passions of both became wrought up to the highest pitch, when one struck the other a blow with a spade, of the effect of which the sufferer died the following night. The survivor has been committed to jail, and is described to be in a state of distraction.—CORK PAPER.

The Marquis de Saint Paer was formerly the possessor of the fine domain near Audely, in Normandy, from which he took his title, and which now belongs to the Viscount d'Arlincourt. In consequence of his wanton extravagance, he was obliged to part with the whole of his estates, and at length became reduced to the utmost degree of want, receiving charity from those upon whom in prosperity he had bestowed it. Still he could not leave the scene of his former splendour, and lived for twenty years in a low thatched hut, in the confines of his ancient chateau. On the 15th instant he was found dead, from cold and hunger, under a hedge not far from its walls!—GALLIGNANI.

Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock the following lamentable and singular accident occurred in the family of Mr. Coulson, a respectable silk dresser, living at No 13, Silk-street, Fore-street. It appears that Mr. Coulson's eldest son, a promising youth of between 11 and 12 years of age, was striking a metal button with a hammer for the purpose of knocking the shank off, when happening to hit it slantingly, the shank flew off upwards, and struck him in the right eye so violently, that it completely bedded itself in the ball. The child was thrown into a state of the most excruciating agony, and on surgical aid being obtained it was deemed advisable immediately to remove him to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he at present remains in a dangerous state. The shank of the button was, with much difficulty, extracted from the eye, but the sight is for ever destroyed.

The small pox is at this moment so prevalent in Canterbury, that the magistrates have issued notices of punishing persons who expose infected individuals in the public thoroughfares.—KENTISH GAZETTE.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1836

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD AND WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLES.

SIR—I beg leave through the medium of your patriotic and independent journal, to bewail, with all the pathos of a Jeremy, the deplorable apathy manifested, almost through the country, with regard to the registry, and in particular to rouse the liberal minded citizens of Waterford to act the example, and be at their post on the first of the new year, which is the day appointed here for that purpose. At the last registry there was a shameful neglect on the part of many of those who gave notice to register, but did not come forward to qualify, whilst the enemies of liberty, ever active, were present to a man with all the fidelity of a lover.—Yes, Sir, the conservative orange faction are united through the land, but their union is cemented in blood; and he must be a renegade Irishman, indeed, who will not assist in endeavouring to counteract the insidious attacks of that sanguinary faction, who in the last hours of their mortal agony are still seeking to perpetuate that odious and abominable system, against the existence of which the liberal and enlightened of every religious persuasion in the united empire, are unanimously opposed. Thank God, the shout of liberty is heard from Waterford harbour to Carrickfergus—from Carrickfergus to the cliffs of Dover, and reverberates from the summit of the lofty Benlomand. The reception our illustrious countryman, Mr. O'Connell, experienced in England and Scotland, is the clearest proof of my assertion. It is now quite clear that they sympathise in the wrongs of Ireland; and the prejudices of their education, which taught them that the Pope had horns, and the Bishops cloven feet, and the wild Irish tails, have now died a natural death. This fact is now fully proved by the pleasure they received at the castigation he inflicted on those demons of discord, who, in place of the Bible—(what next?)—substitute old Dens' Theology, as if the solitary opinions of an individual formed any portion of the Catholic religion. No, Sir, the Catholic church never taught persecution—her temples resound at this joyous season with that angelic hymn, "*Glory to God in the highest Heaven, and peace on earth to men of good will.*" I could, if delicacy did not prevent me from trespassing on your columns, place the saddle on the right horse, and show you who were the real persecutors. But I refer my readers to the great Dr. Milner's "Letters to a Prebendary," and to his fourth letter on persecution, in which it will appear that the most cruel torments were inflicted on the Catholics during the reigns of Elizabeth, Edward, James, and Charles, and not only the Catholics, but the different sectaries, and even women were committed to the flames for the opinions they held. And if Protestants suffered in the reign of Queen Mary—which I condemn—the faithful historian will admit it was on account of their being concerned in a deep laid plot against her crown and dignity, and that religion stands acquitted altogether. But I digress from my subject. I have now, Sir, to call your attention to the respectable and patriotic association lately formed in Dublin, which will shed its benign influence through the land. Let Waterford imitate the glorious example, and catch a spark of that holy fire which animated her sons when she gave birth to the Catholic rent, when she beat the Beresfords, and emancipated Ireland. Where are the noble spirits who used to rouse up the City in the struggle for religious liberty? All is wanted is a little exertion on the part of a few individuals. An association should be formed without delay to attend to the registry. The Householders' Club being still in existence, a meeting of that eminently useful body could be called at a few hours' notice—they were chiefly instrumental in putting down vestry cess, and their exertions were directed in endeavouring to deliver their country from that cursed incubus the tithe system—call it incumbent money if you please—which deluged her fields with blood, and with the voracity of the Heron eats and digests, eats again and digests, and still has an appetite fresh to pounce on its victim. As I said before one or two noble spirits are sufficient to rouse their fellow citizens. We should be prepared for a new contest. We have determined enemies to contend with. The present Ministry are determined to do us justice. The great and good Mulgrave is healing the wounds of this long suffering country. But, Sir, they must be supported by the pressure from without. The Tories are using every measure to get again into power, then, indeed, would commence anew the reign of terror. Highly culpable must be that man who would remain cold and insensible. But I anticipate no such change. The mighty signs in the political horizon, and passing events when viewed with the eye of a christian philosopher, indicate Ireland's release, her long captivity and free admission to the promised land.

"Hitherto shalt thou come, but shalt go no further,
And then you shall break against swelling waves."

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

BRUTUS.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR—Seldom have been witness to a longer or a faster run than that which came off with the Kilkenny hounds, on Saturday last. The place of meeting was Mullinavat; and thither resorted every one that could sport a hack of any description, all being determined to make a regular Christmas bunt of it. Gentlemen, squireens, and spalpeens, formed a numerous and varied assemblage of sportsmen, in the village of Mullinavat; and if I was to judge from the bright red coats, still fresh with the scent of the tailor's shop—from the well cleaned topboots—and in fact from the general appearance of the whole meeting—I should say that every one had turned out in his very best.—The first cover drawn was Hookey. The rain was overhead—the dogs would not lay their noses to the ground, and after galloping for near an hour, through rocks and stones, with little or no sport, we repaired to the cover of Ballinaboola—where we had not long to wait, ere Reynard broke cover—and away went hounds and horses at full speed. The hounds kept a devil of a pace all the way—sometimes going like greyhounds, and giving the best horsemen enough to do to keep in with them—and throwing many altogether out of view. Many who kept the roads, had little or no jumping—while others, making a wrong taste, and losing all view of the hounds, went home without knowing the result. Those who kept the country, and followed the hounds, came in for all the sport. After a hard run of *one hour and forty minutes—without a check*—Reynard reached the wall of Bessborough demesne, which he cleared in gallant style—the hounds being close to his tail. This was the fortunate deliverance of this most sporting fox, as the hounds were now drawn off—no one wishing to break in upon the gloom-dyed sorrow that dwells within the walls of Bessborough. It would be a difficult task to describe the many perils that occurred throughout the day. Never do I recollect having seen so many ugly falls, unaccompanied by any very serious injury. One of the most perilous accidents of the day was that which befel Mr. T. White; and more was the pity, for he was going it in tandering style, on a big bay brute, long before many of his fellow-sportsmen. Mr. W. was crossing a small stone bridge, beneath which ran a stream from three to four feet deep; he was scarcely on the top of the bridge, when the centre gave way, and down went Tom, horse, and all—as it is had descended through a trap-door. According to some, he scrambled back through the hole which he had made; while others affirm that nothing more was seen or heard of him, except the words "Oh my God! Oh my God!" mingling with the waters underneath, and rising in mournful accents through the wide gap in the bridge, into which the gallant horseman and his steed had plunged and disappeared like another Quintus Curtius.—"Alas poor Tom!" exclaimed a poetic sportsman as he passed over the fatal spot. This was all the sympathy manifested on the occasion. I have since understood that an action for damages is about to be commenced against this worthy gentleman; and this, I believe, is likely to be all the injury he may receive from his fall. But the great scene of confusion and terror was a large bog at the back of Bessborough demesne; no fox-hunter ever got into such a hell-hole place: here, indeed, was the *damned, deep, and dangerous*. There were horses and riders running after each other in every direction. There was Mr P. Power wading through one drain, while his horse was kicking and plunging in another, showing off his swimming powers to great advantage. There was Mr H. Briscoe calling out to catch Cinzel, who had left his rider in a drain. Mr J. Power, of Kilmac, was pulled out of a canal as wet as a drowned rat, and was obliged to change clothes at Castletown. Mr Bowles came down with a tremendous fall, and the earth shook beneath. Mr M Carroll was plunged headlong into a bog-hole, and came out, *mirabile dictu*, not a bit the worse or his dire, (save that he was covered with black mud) his hat being elevated on the side of his head with due precision, and not a button astray, as was truly observed by a witness to his misfortune, who humorously called out to him, "Well, Matt., what a pity the girls can't see you now." Mr C. bore his fate with heroic fortitude. There were many other accidents of a similar nature, ludicrous in the extreme, which it would be difficult to describe. It is impossible to say who took the lead throughout the day. The first were sometimes last, and the last first. Messrs Power, Bayley, and Cox, rode forward, as usual, in the hunt. Of those from this neighbourhood who were well carried, we observed Mr Jones, of Mullinabro', on his cock-tail chesnut, spanking along in good style; Mr Morris going it on Poser at a safe and steady pace; Mr J. Rivers was pelting along at a devil-may-care sort of a rate; and Captain Snow was smoking it on Paddy Kelly, taking, as usual, the highest part of every fence. Mr T. White also was making a rapid character for his Bucephalus, until he met with the unlucky accident above described. Some others, with whose names I was unacquainted, were equally distinguished in a similar way. The meeting separated about three o'clock, and proceeded slowly on their way homewards, in groups of four and five, each talking of the perils, and accidents, and pleasures of the day; and each perfectly satisfied with himself and his horse. Thus ended a day of real sport—and that we may have many such days is the sincere wish of your humble servant,

A FOX-HUNTER.

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

PARISH OF KILL.

The Rev James Veale P P £5; the Rev John M'Grath C C £1 1s; John Power O'Shea Esq. £3; Captain Petherick £1; Messrs John Casey David Phelan and Thomas M'Grath 10s each; Peter Curran 8s; Thomas Quinn and Michael Power 7s 6d each; William Phelan 5s 6d; Michael Hennessy John Power R Allenan H Sullivan M Flynn D Hayes E Hayes M Hayes E Hayes, jun J Hayes P Purcell R Hardy D Baldwin P Power E Power R Canty T Walsh P Walsh E Nugent W Joy M Flynn T M'Grath M Hanley M M'Grath T Slattery M Flynn J Hickey J Keane R Walsh J Walsh J Donevan and T Donevan 5s each; Thomas Miles T Hearney P Mooney J Mooney T Baldwin R Power and N Power 4s each; M Cahill 3s 6d; H Hearney 3s; J Beresford J Gibson M Kelly M Torpy T Power R Champion J Power — Boyle P Joy J Kearney P Hearney J Jordon J Hunt Widow Dower N Beresford C Carroll P Dalton T Cullenan M Conway T Power J Galvan I Gleeson M Finearty J Walsh P Phelan P Lyons I Sullivan R Gough Miss Nugent R Power M Daly E Purcell M Murphy and Mrs Harvey 2s 6d each; I Sullivan R Sullivan and R Lenehan 5s each; E Alsden M Gleeson I Phelan J Hayes J Gibson M Foley I Dunphy R Dunphy M Higgins J Sullivan P White M Lynch D Lynch L Morrisey D Coleman M Joy T Power J Flynn Widow Dower P Kennedy and E Power 2s each; M Brien J Kehan E Cleary M Power R Colebert K Bronange M Brien P Gealy I Keeffe I Daly M Brophy and M Veale 1s 6d each; W Lovergan M Brien I Lyons I Gough M Brien Widow Maguire I Reily M Delaney E O'Connor P Casy P Baldwin I Sullivan M Phelan P Driscol M Landers I Burke I Sullivan E Torpy J Kelly R Cantwell Mrs Dunne T Mearty T Hally T Nugent T Conway N Joy P Lynch J Grey E Curran T Kearney T Hallanan J Vaile P Hunt Bridget Murray N Hunt M Power P Bolan P Doyle P Brown J Hayes W Carroll I Hurly W Hayes I M'Grath E Power M Rilly M Cunningham W Cullanan I Kirby I Fitzgerald Esq. P Connell W Hally M Phelan W Shea W Sullivan M Gough R Brien R Sweetman T Sweetman D Conway M Byrne T Murphy J Brien M Nugent Margaret Nugent I Joy T Calbert I Riely I Grace C Morrisy D Mountain I M'Grath Honora Mulcahy P Fitzpatrick J Jordan J Gormon I Breanoge I Kelly I Baldwin J Walsh E Clancy T Wall Margaret Bucke Alice Daly Ellen Poristal Margaret Burke and Johanna Burke 1s each; I Walsh 7s.

PARISH OF NEWTOWN.

Patrick Power E Walsh Thomas Shanahan Thomas Chasty James Hanly and John Power 10s each; E Fitzgerald D Shanahan and L M'Grath 7s 6d each; Thomas Cummins W Power D Power J M'Grath and W Kennedy 6s each; James Kirby 6s 6d; P Kerresey Ellen M'Grath P Mullowney J Power Catherine M'Grath M Shanahan J Bulger Thomas Lonergan T Butler N Butler J Kerresey Thomas Hayes T Phelan T Donevan Bridget Doyle J Pine N Cummins P Cummins N Cummins N Hally W Power and M M'Grath 5s each; M Brazile T Green and T Kennedy 4s each; J Mullowney Widow Vaile and J Power 3s 6d each; G Power P Power J Power 3s each; E Pine W Power P Power A Power R Power P Landy D Power M Power W Goff T Cantwell T Treby J Keane D Power J Hanly D Dee P Dee J Griffin M M'Grath P Heffernan M M'Grath J Mullowney D Carrol J Feletor Widow Fitzgerald J Power P Keohan T Kelly J Baldwin Widow Mooney and P M'Grath 2s 6d each; M Murray M Power J Hassel J Goff J Brazile P Phelan J Keohan N Meany and N Power 2s each; M Keeffe and L Kiernan 1s 6d each; M M'Grath M Power R Quinn I Connors M Goff P M'Grath P Hunt I Cunningham T Whitty Juin Pine T Barry T Walsh M Baldwin P Headen T Flannery M Dunphy J Mahony M Brien M Phelan P M'Grath I Daniel J Power M Leacy W Tobin R Organ T Abbot E Kelly E Power P Nolan N Nolan F Sullivan D Organ I Keating Margart Keating J O'Neill T Flannery Widow Heferman T Hartery J Byrne L Power J Sullivan I Mullowney P Brien I Mangner R Nugent N Hearn P Brien D Condon M Byrne W Power I Neren P Reily I Pierd P Cantwell I Walsh Allice Coffee M Dyer T Cantwell I Phelan T Walsh T Slattery I Slattery E Kelly M Ryan, M Kerresey D Manguer L Arebard P Cronan and I Delany 1s each.

KILMACTHOMAS.

Mary Hearn a Friend to Freedom, Mrs Chance £1 each; Mr John Walsh and a Reformer 10s each; a Radical Patrick Murray John Donevan and Thomas Dunne 5s each; M Keily 3s; P Macdonald Mary McGrath J Whitty P Walsh J Casey M Dunne T Power T Keogh I Lyons R Vaile James Donnell C Handrehan and E Dee 2s 6d each; R Walsh R Duckett R Brien P Power P Lenehan E Kirwan and M Dunne 2s each; J Power J Power M Callanan and Johanna Sullivan 1s 6d each; J Moran M Power D Morrissey Catherine Whitty Margaret Toole O Power D Ronayne W Day I Flaherty T Morrissey T Naigle P Slattery Widow Goff D Heffernan Mary Slattery Anne Slattery P Norris J Green P Cantwell T Cantwell T Vaile J Doolin J Power M Mooney J Callman M Brien J Landers M Kelly P Kelly J O'Donnell Margaret Griffin Margaret Kirnan, P Crony Mary Mulcahy M Brady P Power T Goff 2 Byrne P Byrne J Sullivan R Casey J Cahill R Hanigan, J Hengerty Mary Shanahan Abby Sullivan Bridget Mulcahy A M'Carthy T Connelly D Doolin M Hearney J Daly J Flynn J Redmond J Green Mary King M Kennedy P Cantwell E Brien P Ryan P Hunt P Higgins W Morrissey M Power J Kennealy P M'Grath E Butler P Tarsfield P Flynn M Mullowney R Elliot J Flynn & E Lyons, one shilling each.

PUBLIC HOUSES IN THEATRES.—By a clause of an act which received the royal Assent the 15th August last, the proprietors of all theatres, whether patent or otherwise, are allowed to open a public house for the sale of beer, spirits, and wine, within the walls of their respective places of amusement.

ACCIDENT TO MR. WILSON.—DUBLIN, DEC. 22.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Wilson, the singer, met with a severe accident a few evenings ago. One of the stage traps had been very carelessly left insecure, and while Mr. W. was crossing the stage during the performance of *The Bottle Imp*, it gave way under him: fortunately he caught hold of the stage by one of his arms while falling, and hung there till secured by some of the persons on the stage. He received two severe wounds on one of his legs, which caused inflammation to a great degree; but he is now recovering.—*Dublin Paper.*

The foundation of a city has been lately laid in Hungary, in the palatinate of Schimech, on a height situate at the meeting of the Mur and Kanischa branches of the Danube.

DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND.—Mrs. Hall in the course of her tale, "The last in the Lease," *(New Monthly Magazine)*, thus speaks of what the Orange and Tory journals of Dublin, and, after them, London, call the "disturbed state of the country." The doors of Irish cottages are seldom fastened; indeed, during the last month, notwithstanding what is called in England "the *disturbed* state of the country," I slept more than a week in the house of a Conservative gentleman residing in the midst of a Catholic community, whose doors and windows were never disfigured by bolt, bar, or lock, though the house was known to contain much plate and some fire-arms."

LORD DURHAM.

In our account of a meeting at Newport will be found a just tribute to Lord Durham. The admirers of that ever faithful and intrepid friend of the people will see with grief the heavy domestic affliction which has befallen him in the death of his beloved daughter, Lady Fanny Ponsonby, married but a few months ago to the son of Lord Duncannon. We may say with Shakspeare, "This sorrow's heavenly, it strikes where it doth love." Heaven sends its favourites early doom. For a man of Lord Durham's acute sensibilities, under this sore affliction, it is well that the duties of his mission, involving so many great interests of society, must command his cares, and call his mind from its grief.—*Examiner.*

THE LIVING BODY.

A living body is a chemical workshop, in which a vast number of processes are in simultaneous action, the object of which processes is to *produce* THE LIVING *state*, and to *sustain* it. The action is incessant, as the life is continuous, and the power of this action is such that it brings forth products to sustain life, and which no human knowledge can contrive or skill can execute. But at a certain period one of these chemical operations is interrupted, the routine of the life-sustaining processes is destroyed, and death is the result. From the moment that life is extinct, the component parts of organic bodies become subject to the laws of these inorganic bodies. The acting powers of organization cease with the departure of the principle of life.....An organic body differs from an inorganic in this, that it has a visible beginning, is gradually developed, arrives at perfection, has its functions first impaired, then stopped, and finally is destroyed—its elements commingling with the inorganic world, wherefrom the vital power had abstracted them; while, on the other hand, the inorganic body appears ready formed, in full perfection, and so remains through time, a thing incapable of destruction.—*Annals of Philosophy.*

This SOMETHING, the *power of life*, is no particular property of the inorganic elements. It is no characteristic of a material substance, such as is specific gravity or impenetrability, or electric polarity. It is assuredly none of these; yet *what* it is, how it arises, and why it ends, we know not. But the inquiry into the nature of this vital power leads to extensive views. We perceive that if the globe, with its multitudinous elements in their full proportions, destitute only of the power of life, but placed in all other respects in its present circumstances, were rolling on its heavenly course, it might roll on for ever without producing a single blade of grass, to beautify and to gladden its surface. A power, to us unknown, above our knowledge, *perhaps above our faculties*, strange even to material nature, has at a certain period brought *this* SOMETHING into the inorganic mass of the solid world. There it works, and works, too, in, in such a way as to point it out as being no product of accident, but as a power admirable in its mode of action, multifarious in its influences, calculated with the highest wisdom to reach determinate ends, and to produce an incessant—even now unceasing—succession of transient and perishable individuals, which rise out of each other, and in which, by a continued mutation, the destroyed organization of the preceding furnishes the substance of the succeeding.—*Ibid.*

IRISH EMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.—Here comes a ship load of Irish. They land upon the wharfs in New York in rags and open-kneed breeches, with their raw looks and bare necks. They flourish their cudgels, throw up their torn hats, and cry "Hurrah for General Jackson!" They get drunk and kick up a row—lend their forces to any passing disturbance, and make an early acquaintance with the interior of the lock-ups. From New York they go in swarms to the canals, rail-roads, and public works, where they perform the labour which the Americans are not inclined to do. Now and then they get up a fight among themselves in the style of the ould Ireland, and perhaps kill one another, expressing great indignation and surprise when they find that they must answer for it, though they are in a free country. By degrees, the more thrifty get and keep money, and, diving deeper into the continent, purchase land; while the intemperate and irreclaimable vanish from the surface. The Americans complain, and justly, of the disorderly population which Ireland throws into the bosom of the union, but there are many reasons why they should be borne with. They, with the poor Germans, do the work which, without them, could hardly be done. Though the fathers may be irreclaimable the children become good citizens, and there is no finer race in the world, both for powers of mind and body, than the Irish, when favoured by education and under proper control. In one thing the emigrant Irish of every class distinguish themselves above the people of other nations, and that is in the love and kindly feeling which they cherish towards their native land, towards those whom they have left behind; a fact proved by the large sums which are yearly transmitted from them to the mother country, in aid of their poverty stricken relatives.—*Latrobe's Rambles in North America.*

THE DIRTIEST PERSON IN PARIS.—A curious trial is reported in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. M. de St Cricq, son of the famed Minister of Commerce under the restoration of that name, is in the habit of frequenting the *Cafe Anglois* on the Italian Boulevard. As he insisted upon dining between the hours of four and five in the morning, his custom was not much sought after. He ever found the *cafe* shut at his favourite hour. M. De St. Cricq procured a machine for bursting open doors in a summary manner, and made his entry whenever it pleased him. On his last forcible entrance M De St Cricq was ill-used, and he brought his action. The amusing part of the trial was the speech of an advocate of M. De St Cricq, who sought to prove, and did prove most satisfactorily, that his client was not altogether *compos mentis*. To demonstrate this, he recounted several anecdotes that much disturbed the dignity of the court. One was M. St. Cricq's ordering salad, filling the bowl half full of oil, then placing a shaving bowl and contents upon his head, and crowning his *coiffure*, by emptying his tall snuff-box over all. The gentleman, though he drives to his carriage, is certainly the dirtiest person in the Parisian capital, Chadrue Duclos not excepted.

The Ottoman troops concentrated on the frontiers of Syria amount already to 60,000 men, and reinforcements are daily marching in that direction. Mehemet Ali, on the other hand, is collecting a large force in Syria, which would seem to indicate that he is not without some apprehension of being attacked in that quarter. The new treaty of commerce, concluded between Austria and Greece, had given great satisfaction to the latter country, and King Otho, wishing to evince his gratitude to Prince de Metternich and Baron de Brenner, appointed them Commanders of the Order of the Saviour.

THE SIX OF HEARTS.—Sanctioned by William III., the Duke of Schomberg sent a confidential friend to Grace, the last of the ancient family of Courtstown, with the unqualified promise of any favour the Crown could bestow if he would follow the example of his illustrious kinsman, the Duke of Ormond, in joining their party. Without even pausing on so tempting a proposal, he instantly seized a card accidentally lying near him, and wrote upon it the indignant answer;—"Go tell your Master I despise his offer; tell him that honour and conscience are dearer to a gentleman than all the wealth and titles a Prince can bestow." This card which he sent uncovered by the bearer of the rejected offer, happening to be the six of hearts, is to this day known by the name of "Grace's card" in the city of Kilkenny.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

EXPEDITION TO MASCARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

PARIS, DEC 23.

SIR—Honour to the French Government! Honour to the French Army! Honour to the Marshal Clausel! and, though last not least by any means—Honour to the Duke of Orleans!

Mascara has fallen! The savage and ferocious Abdel Kader has received a memorable lesson! His inhumanity to French officers and to French soldiers has been amply avenged by the destruction of his capital! The heads of the French soldiers whom he had captured and surprised, and then severed from their bodies and stuck on poles or nailed to the walls of his city, demand a striking and terrible act of retribution. It was impossible for France to retain Algiers without causing it to be distinctly understood by the Arab tribes, that while the French Government was not in desirous of establishing and maintaining the most friendly relations with the African tribes, yet that it could not, and never can, submit to such atrocities as those which were perpetrated by the orders of Andel Kader. Nor must it be supposed that the "Emir" is a barbarian in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He is NOT one of those uninstructed savages whose ignorance may be pleaded as an excuse for his crimes, and of whom it may be said that he knew no better. Abdel Kader is not only a chief but a sovereign. He is fully aware of the rules of war—of the duty of behaving with humanity to prisoners—of the laws and regulations of modern warfare—and of the habits of all civilized people. When he ordered a small party of French settlers to be attacked, put to death, their property to be destroyed, and the heads of the French soldiers who were seized to be severed from their bodies, and exposed to the eyes of the Arabs, Abdel Kader intended to shew his hatred to Europe, his resolution to prevent, if possible, the introduction of civilization into the north of Africa, his aversion to France, and his Arabian malice and revenge. It was not the hasty decision of an inconsiderate fool—it was not the love of plunder of a mountain robber—it was not the mere ignorant triumph of a savage chief—it was the premeditated act of a man who is well educated, who is an accomplished warrior, who is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of modern warfare, and who has a fixed hatred to civilisation and improvement. He hoped to strike the soldiers of France with awe—he hoped to alarm them into retreat—he thought that the impression which such a surprise, such a capture, and such murders would create, would frighten away the French settlers, or would, at any rate, prevent new ones from arriving. This was all calculated before hand by time There is an abundance of evidence to prove this. He admits it. His hatred to France and to Europe is such that he preserves the smallest relics of any objects captured by his troops from European soldiers, and causes it to be every where known through his dominions that he will abundantly reward those of his subjects who shall bring to him the heads or the property of Europeans. Thus the French Government had but two courses to pursue—either to abandon Algiers, or to punish most severely and exemplarily the Emir Abdel Kader. There was no middle course. The tribes had confidence in him. He had never been defeated. His attacks on the French settlers had been often successful. They had become fortified by those successes, and they were prepared to follow him everywhere and carry into operation his love of vengeance against France and Europe. It was quite impossible for settlers to remain outside the city of Algiers with any thing like security, unless Abdel Kader should be brought to the dust; and no new settler would venture to go, when without a movement's notice, they might find their colony surrounded, their houses set fire to, their persons exposed to the most inhuman acts of cruelty, and their property destroyed. All who understood that question admitted the necessity for the expedition; and all felt that Algiers was too important an opening for the introduction of civilization into the north of Africa, to be speedily or immediately abandoned. Nor can I allow it to be said, 'This is a strange way of civilizing the Arabs—to make war against them, dethrone their chief, and destroy their capital!' The French Government has no idea of repeating the horrors of Chili and Peru The French Government has no idea of depopulating Arabian settlements, or attacking Arabian prejudices by fire or the sword. The French Government has done all it can to shew its desire to live on terms of friendship with the African population, and has gone to unheard of lengths in concessions to the people, among whom they arrived certainly as conquerors. No sort of reproach can be addressed to the French Government on this head; and if at the end of six years France has found it necessary to destroy Mascara as she did Algiers, and to put down the 'Emir,' as she did in 1830 put down the Dey, she is most assuredly wholly free from blame, and has not at all to reproach herself. The campaign has been short and splendid. The roads were difficult, the mountains rugged, the rains terrific, the rivers swollen, the country unexplored, the language of the people unknown, the passes more frightful, and the means of attack on the part of the Emir were very numerous. Yet the army of France, under the direction of its able commandant, Marshal Clausel, and seconded by the future King of the French (the Duke of Orleans) carried all before it, overcame every sort of obstacle, rushed with impetuosity on the enemy, put Abdel Kader and the Arabs every where to flight, paid no attention to the physical and natural obstacles which they had at every step to encounter, arrived at Mascara, put the Emir to flight, and, as well merited punishment, after having caused it to be evacuated by every human being, set fire to its buildings, and reduced it to ashes. Prior to the French arriving at Mascara, the Arabs had fled. They had carried with them every thing of value except their provisions. A general pillage had taken place. The French made no captures of any prizes or property. The Arabs fled to the Atlas and beyond it; and in all probability we shall hear no more of Abdel Kader or his savage bands. His territory is now possessed by another At Mustaganem an Arab Government, friendly to France, is established by that country; and Ibraham Bey, is a man of talent, of zeal, and of military ardour, but he is also aware of the advantage of civilization, and is anxious to see the Arabs become humanized and improved.

Thus the expedition to Mascara has been just, necessary, and wise; it has been well conducted and rightly terminated; and it is now to be hoped that we shall hear no more of these sad necessities of war and the sword; but that the French Colony of Algiers will become the centre of good Government, enlightened and liberal opinions, and the source of immense and moral physical good to the whole of Africa.

I. O. U.

SCENE IN A WATCHHOUSE.

Christmas-eve: Time, midnight—place, Blackhorse-court watchhouse—Circumstance, rival waits, and fight between the first fiddler, on one side, and black trumpeter on the other. Great uproar in the watchhouse. Sundry watchmen in red nightcaps, belaboaring the most obstreperous. Night constable ascends the justice seat and calls out authoratively, 'Silence in the Court—above 'em all in the hole as kicks up stitch a blessed row; number 8, bring up your charge."

Watchman (bawling to the gaoler)—Bring forrad them there two gemmen von with part of his nose cut off, and tother with von of his eyes bung'd up.

Enter first fiddler without a nose, pretty considerably drunk; also black trumpeter, ditto.

Night Constable—Now watchman, what do you know about this here consarn?

Watchman—I seed an hinflamatory mob in Poppin's-court, making the gallusest rumpus——

Night constable—Stop. Vot you seed is ony hearsay evidence, and can't be taken. Tell us vot you know'd.

Watchman—Vy, ven I got into Poppin's-court, I seed the vite gemman a top of the black 'un.

Night constable—And vot did you do?

Watchman—By my virtue in my hoffice I took both on into custody.

Night constable—Hold your jaw—that's enough. Now then, blackee, what do you say?

Blackee—Vy gentlemen, I vas blow my instrument in Fleet street, for alvay at Christmas I spies de spectable habitues wid music, ven de gentlemans vat plays de fiddle come over and swear he shall knock my topfover my bots tom if I not go vay. I play on, ven he gib me very great knock.

Fiddler—I was knocked down first.

Blackee—I knock down myself, dat I shall swear. I loose my piece for my mouth.

Night constable—Lost a piece of your mouth? Vich side on it?

Blackee—No, no, not my own mouth; de piece vot I blow my vind through.

Fiddler—I deny the inference I'm the regular waits.—I can give plenty of references, and my father's Common Councilman of Castle Baynard ward.

Night constable—Is he? Hah! that alters the facts of the case werry materially.

Blackee—I'll be pay ten shilling for my mouth-piece, I go and say nothing no more.

Night constable—Take five shillings.

Blackee—Too little money, my noble gentlemans.

Night constable—I'll send you to the Counter, if you don't.

Blackee—Den I take five shilling.

Night constable (to the Fiddler)—Fork out five shillings

Fiddler—See you d——d first.

Night Constable—Then you shall go to the Counter.

Fiddler—There's five bob (pulling out the money); but to the trumpeter, it there is law or justice to be had, I'll ruin you. I'll take the black swan from you—I'll take the horns from you, and you shan't never blow another note afore the Chapter.

Night Constable—Them as won't turn out, shove 'em in the hole. [Exeunt omnes.]

Common Councilman of Castle Baynard bustles in, apparently in a passion—How! Where! What! When! who charges my son?

Night Constable (graciously)—Oh, the gentleman with part of a nose—he's discharged.

Right; quite proper. Good night. (Common Councilman of Castle Baynard bustles out.)

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—Mr. Salomons, living in Old 'Change, appeared the other day before the wardmote of Farringdon Within, with an apothecary's certificate, declaratory that Mr. Salomons, jun (his son), was in a state of debility, and unable to serve the office of constable, for which he has been nominated. The applicant argued at some length upon his claim to consideration upon the certificate, which did not appear to make much impression on the Court. Mr. Salomons then adverted to what had lately taken place in the Court of Aldermen, where a namesake of his, and one of the same religious persuasion, had been declared ineligible to fill the office of Alderman. Mr. Salomons submitted that if religious opinion was an insuperable bar against filling elevated situations, the members of his faith ought not to be saddled with irksome and subordinate offices. Mr. Cookson, a very old inhabitant of the ward, strongly opposed the objection which had been raised by Mr Salomons, as he could see no analogy between a constable and an alderman. (Laughter.) After a desultory conversation, it was agreed that on the ground of the allegation contained in the certificate of the medical gentleman, Mr. Salomons, jun, should be excused from doing "watch and ward," but it was upon condition that the applicant (his able bodied sire) should perform the constabulary duty himself, or provide a substitute. The motion was carried unanimously, amidst much laughter and applause, which reverberated from the old dome above. Mr. Salomons joined heartily in the mirth, and intimated that it would be proved that a Hebrew would at least attempt to discharge an humble duty with fidelity.

DUMAS AND THE POPE.—The recognition of the republic of New Grenada by the Holy See is stated in the *Moniteur* with apparent satisfaction. A letter from an English gentleman, received in Paris on Thursday, in stating that fact, proceeded irreverently to place it in juxtaposition with a new step in the *progres*, a new innovation—the reception of a dramatic author, M. Alexander Dumas, by his Holiness, on whose person the writer is also indecorously jocose, the Pope being (according to him) "as like to Reeve, the London comedian, as one drop of water is to another."—*Herald.*

NEW POLITICAL CARICATURE.—According to the *Gazette de France*, the censors, under the Fieschi laws, have prohibited the publication of the portrait of M. de Genoude, editor of the said paper!

FIESCHI.—Since the publication of Count Portalis's Report, Fieschi has become dull and melancholy. He hoped to have been considered the performer of a great political part in history—a figure which, according to his ideas, would be worthy the assassin of a King; and he is therefore distressed that his life of robbery and immoral conduct should have been made public. He considers himself sunk by it into the rank of his accomplices, and feels the humiliation deeply. He has written to the President of the Chamber of Peers, complaining of the indiscretion of Count Portalis, and of his great abuse of confidence. This singular man, in whom every feeling of humanity appears extinct, is only moved by a feeling of pride and vanity. He considers himself guilty, but looks upon it as a noble thing to be guilty of such an act. He had admitted his crime, and that of his accomplices; he had, in fact, confessed every thing; but he has now, it is said, determined to deny before the Peers everything affecting his accomplices. He will no longer charge them with anything and declares himself alone guilty. This new incident is more inconceivable than anything in this complicated affair.—*Times' Correspondent.*

A KENTUCKY BRAG.—A coat of strong blue cloth, of the Jehu cut, with white buttons of the Jehu size, the standing collar of which was always pulled up over the ears, and concealed them beneath its shade, served at the same time, in consequence of its being tightly buttoned from throat to wais, to hide the neckcloth and waistcoat, of the existence of neither of which I am therefore able to make affidavit. This upper garment which was certainly typical of the horse part of his nature, impended over a pair of full corduroy pantaloons. The legs of the same though constructed by the artist of amplitude sufficient to reach the ankle if they had been allowed to do so, having apparently been elevated to mid leg in the act of drawing on a pair of half boots remained littened on the top of the latter during the whole of the first day of my observations, no effort having been made to induce them to descend to the ordinary position.—On the second, one descended and the other did not, and in this way Tom Lavender sported his Nimrod-looking person. I never saw his hands; as, whether sitting, standing, or walking, they were always thrust decidedly to the bottom of large flap pockets in his Jehu coat. In the manner in which he disposed his person in the cabin, when inactive, upon two or three chairs, backing before the fire, with his nose erect in the air, I thought I detected something of the alligator part of his origin; while, in the impetuous manner in which, striding forward with outstretched limbs, he perambulated the cabin or the deck to take exercise, alternately inflating his cheeks, and blowing forth the accumulated air, I could not fail to detect the steamboat, by which the purity of the race had been recently crossed. He was a man of no conversation, but he made up for it by an incessant hoarse laugh, filling up the pauses in that of three or four trusty young cronies, who seemed to hold him in great respect and consideration.—I should not forget to mention that at a later period I was informed that the mode of wearing the pantaloons hoisted half-leg high, as described above, was premeditated, and intended to give an "air *distingue* !"—*Latrobe's North America.*

THE NAPOLEON FAMILY.—The son of the King of Holland has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *National*;—Sir, several journals have noticed the report of my departure for Portugal, as a pretender to the hand of Queen Donna Maria. However flattering to me be the supposition of an union with a young, beautiful, and virtuous Queen, the widow of a cousin who was dear to me, it is my duty to refute such a report, since no step that I am acquainted with can have given rise to it. I must even add that, notwithstanding the lively interest attached to the destinies of a people that has just acquired its liberties, I should refuse the honor of sharing the throne of Portugal, if chance made some persons cast their eyes upon me. The noble conduct of my father, who, in 1810, abdicated because he could not combine the interests of France with those of Holland, has not been obliterated from my mind. My father has proved to me, by his great example, how preferable our native country is to a foreign throne. I feel, that accustomed from my infancy to cherish my country above all, I can prefer nothing to the interest of France. Persuaded that the great name which I bear will not always be a title of exclusion in the eyes of my countrymen, since it reminds them of 15 years of glory, I await with calmness, in an hospitable and free country, that the people recall to their bosom those whom, in 1815, twelve hundred thousand foreigners banished. This hope of one day serving France as a citizen and a soldier invigorates my soul, and is worth, in my estimation, all the thrones in the world. I am, &c, NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE. Arenenberg, December 14, 1835."

A MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.—A few weeks ago, a pair of lovers sick of freedom, presented themselves at the altar of St. Margaret's church, that they might be united in the bonds of marriage But the Reverend Gentleman having learned that the banns had been published in the parish church of one only of the parties, he declined to perform the ceremony, stating, that as they lived in separate parishes, it was necessary that proclamation should be made in both. Reluctantly they withdrew, to pass a few more weeks of tedious courtship, while the banns were duly published. On Sunday last they again presented themselves, and were buckled together hard and fast. The Gordian knot being tied, the "happy man" refused to pay the fees, as he had been subjected to extra expense in the publication of the banns; whereupon he was locked up in the cancer, to comply with his new made wife, who, (as all "better halves" should) refused to desert her partner in his adversity. Imprisonment made no impression on his resolution—he persisted in refusing to pay the charges (perhaps for a *sufficient reason*)—and the redeeming section inserted next to nine for the wedding dinner.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

MORNING PAPERS OF THURSDAY.

[illegible] there is a truculent attack on [illegible] which they are threatened at no [illegible] with all sorts of illnesses and disgr[illegible] in consequence of our Continental neutrality—[illegible] to the Times showing, that the Continental wars, if not ended and buried, at any rate [illegible] a slighter decision—its [illegible] in the Whig-ish or the rational "record's," —in short, that [illegible] Stand to Quarter, but to begin [illegible] hazards—a consummation which our Contemporary thinks will best be brought about, by allowing them, for the present, to have their full swing. If they be but allowed rope enough, he makes no doubt of their well soon being the death [illegible]. In the very midst however, of Irrational Anti-Whig and Conservative and gloomy [illegible] of city feasts in honor of our contemporary, like a fresco sandwich in the thick of a November day's fog, for the last time, he solemnly—indeed, almost affectionately—anathematizes "Lord Melbourne and his colleagues," to remember that they are *Englishmen!* Now, it is scarcely three weeks since this consolation of mentor objected to this very Cabinet, whom he now consoles to bear in mind that they are "Englishmen," that they were all "Scotch and Irish foreigners;" and consequently were all "Scotch and Irish foreigners;" and consequently were all "Scotch and Irish foreigners;" and consequently

SM OF THE AGE.

VENING POST.)

SSAYS.

t the present moment more Journalist than another, it is es of that miserable class of orms, are destroying and fal- ce of their own private ends; nployed in corrupting and de- st, in order to rule despotically pable of distinguishing right at question between aristo- bject slavery and civil liberty, portance to this giant danger, hat they who would thus de- precisely the very men who lfare of mankind at large, to s of an irresponsible few.— be saved from the gulf into favorites the they honest or re it, if the people are not ation for centuries, if fire ore to decide the question of civil war is not again to desc- nd a united effort must be at lightened part of the press, by from the pulpit, and on all untenance and denounce the who are scattering firebrands the foolish and the ignorant behalf of what they are falsely consider as the purity of re- does the moral and intellec- people of England hold out to Co-Popery flags of the North- *e elite* of the land, the Clergy ring and inflaming prejudices ned by the very dregs of the t, and with the country bum- g at their bidding, for they ts which, if they knew, they and turning their eyes aside citizens, to gaze in stupor on imposture and mystification them from their propriety." a must our neighbours form n Britain, when they read in e trash which the O'Mulligan their gaping audiences; and lumnies of the Tory Press the l falsehood, and ten times re- e thought good enough to im- monster, whose name is no

ted for, that a nation which of civilization, is thus hood- that people essentially Protes- to hundreds of sects, each of oing for itself the freedom of seduced into such odious into- happen that a community in- of Clergy, each obliged to ri- mination of morality as the his own peculiar doctrine, can ot the peace for the *tocsin* of ompelled to conclude that our f-deception—that our boasted stration of intellect, and that ity is a mere conventional sys- t the rich against the poor, to interests, and totally at vari- ews, which have humanity at which, while they promote the he character, and purify the heart tertains them. When we look at ency that is set in motion to the bare-faced fraud and brutal who are let loose upon them, haunch of communication, and ciousness in their employers, lled to the matter on which they at it is difficult to avoid coming s to the intellectual and moral subjects. Here, in Ireland, we re that Orangeism is the anti- is upright in morals, pure in intellect. We are made at every ior sanctity is synonymous for cool speculation on the "great t best, a credulity that cannot siest veil that hypocrisy ever nonsense. Here, we are hourly e one great dogma, worth all d that the cure of souls is prin- contained in the picking of nd, however, these things are are neither new nor rare; but nlightened England, and to the ourings of the *Standards* and is to be thought of the sort of outpourings were addressed? without suspicion, even "truths ated and disgraced by coming If the demons of misrule—if ophets—are to pursue their ini- ed, and universal corruption and ensue; every man's right hand is neighbour; and peace, and dignity, honor, and influence, e winds; Protestant will be set hman against Dissenter—mus- for texts—the will of the strong- become the universal solvent, to y element of British prosperity

d, Esq. of Killaghy Castle, wa- te of Tipperary and Kilkenny. property reverts to Mrs. W. Dublin..

w stipendiary magistrate, has cessor to Dr. Fitzgerald.

mate l consumption of potatoes ts environs, at the present pe- ns. Supposing half the popula- potatoe, weighing a quarter of rage cost is upwards of £4,300

requisition has been presented Dublin, requesting his Lordship king, for the purpose of consi- better communication between Portdynllaen, Carnarvonshire, kets and Railways—which plan en recommended by the Dublin

,—Two gentlemen at a tavern waiter, the poor fellow had e fell down in a fit of apoplexy. one. "He'll come to!" replied five hundred!" "Done!" re- noise of the fall and the confu- ght up the landlord, who called "No, no! we must have no in- et depending." "But, Sir, I vant!" "Never mind! never down in the bill"—*Paris Ad-*

MEN OF LETTERS.—All men of pre-eminence of all men of letters; onscious of inferior power and a ey are, indirectly, and against struments and agents of higher

rkendbright, on the 31 current. 84 years. She was the last of the who held the respectable situation of Kirkendbright for many years, pportunity of exercising the im- e excepting on one solitary oc- Besides Janet, the hangman had zabeth and William. Elizabeth, e Nowall," was a well-known char —*Dumfries Courier*.

m Packet Company, and North cket Co mpany, have combined.

THE JEYPORE TRAGEDY.

From the Calcutta Papers:

From reports of Mr. Blake's case, it appears that he has been executed, and we have died from jealousy.

It appears from a military officer on the staff of Major Ludlow, that he expressed that nothing had transpired in connection between the attempt upon the life of Mr. Blake and the assassination of Major Ludlow, and in regard to Mr. Blake, adds the following:—"On leaving the Hall of Audience (gentlemen, Major Ludlow, Mr. Macnaghten and previously left the palace; immediately upon which the Sujah had been wounded,—Mr. Macnaghten exclaimed, 'The scoundrels have murdered the palace,' and with cries of 'mar! mar!' commenced a shower of arrows, darts and stones. It is also but apprehended that I was rescued from a suspicious crowd, by the doubt that I have been turned back into the palace, but he was induced to push on homewards, and his elephant accordingly urged along the Chandnee Chouk, where, at a place which I left the mob behind, and I have carried that out of the city, but as he approached the broad street which leads to the Ajmere gate, there was a guard of the city police attached to the elephant, and began to wound the elephant to stop him. Blake then ordered a Sowar who attended on him to go to the Residency, and report what was occurring. The mob still pressed on, and had got down the street, a distance of 300 yards, when [illegible] seconds, I found in the affray, and broke the elephant's hind legs; and the mob coming round stones at the howdah from all sides, exclaiming 'he has shed blood in the palace'—Blake defended himself from the stones as well as he could, and received the mahout to crawl the animal up to the [illegible] for the [illegible] facing the street. The door of the howdah being closed, but Blake the circumstance, and [illegible] got in at a window, and were connected by two [illegible] perfectly to a small [illegible] on the ground floor at [illegible] and another on one side just under the roof, from which [illegible] staircase, so as to be able to attack them from [illegible] points. Our friend got a sword from one of the [illegible] just before he was locked in, and with this he defended himself most gallantly for some time, keeping the [illegible] and warding off sword and spear thrusts; but when [illegible] assassins began to fire matchlocks at him [illegible], he felt that resistance was vain, and forgetting [illegible] through the [illegible] they had made in the wall and the [illegible] he threw down his sword at the door of the room, and went out calmly to face the mob that filled a small court in front of it, when ere he had advanced two steps beyond the threshold, he was deprived of [illegible] he twenty sword wounds. When the intelligence of Blake's death was brought to the Residency it was with difficulty believed; so little was anything serious expected from the effervescence of the people, but a few hours afterwards the sad truth of the statement was proved by the arrival of his body, which was brought with all possible respect by the servants of the Durbar. He was buried early the next morning close to the Residency, and a monument is being built over the spot, to perpetuate the memory of one who was as much esteemed by the Government as he was beloved by his friends."

RURAL AFFAIRS.

HOW TO KEEP A COW AND A PIG UPON AN ACRE OF LAND.—1—Never let the cow out of the cow-house. 2—Carry her food and water to her. 3—Do not keep one foot of land in pasture. 4—Dig your land instead of ploughing it. 5—Never throw away anything that can be turned into manure. 6—Keep your land well weeded, and collect a large dunghill. A small cow, which is best for a cottager, will eat from seventy to eighty pounds of good mixed food, of the following kinds, in a day:—Lucern or clover, and the leaves of yellow beet or mangel wurzel, from the beginning of Spring to the end of Autumn; and the roots of yellow beet or mangel wurzel, Swedish turnips, potatoes, &c. from the end of Autumn till the beginning of Spring. If the cow is carried once a day, it will increase the quantity of milk. To produce the above-mentioned crops, you must have plenty of manure, which you will obtain by careful management. Rushes, potatoe stalks, and weeds before they seed, should be industriously collected for the cow's litter.—*Labourer's Friend Magazine*.

WONDERS FROM CULTIVATION.—There is scarcely a vegetable which we now cultivate that can be found to grow in a state of nature. Buffon states, that our wheat is a fictitious production, raised to its present condition by the art of agriculture. Rye, rice, barley, or even oats, are not to be found growing wild, that is to say, growing naturally in any part of the earth, but have been altered by the industry of mankind, from plants not now resembling them, even in such a degree as to enable us to recognize their relations. The acrid and disagreeable *opium grandiflorum* has been transformed into delicious celery, and the *cabbage*, a plant of scanty leaves, not weighing altogether half an ounce, has been improved into cabbages, whose leaves alone weigh many pounds, or, into a cauliflower of considerable dimensions, being only the embryo of a few buds, which, in their natural state, would not have weighed as many grains. The potato, again, whose introduction has added millions to our population, derives its origin from a small bitter root, which grows wild in Chili and Monte Video.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.—The wind having become favourable, a fleet of vessels have reached our port, laden with wheat and barley, and though the supplies were mostly anticipated, yet their actual arrival has had the effect of further depressing the trade on Friday. Many samples of wheat continuing to exhibit the effects of the weather have caused the dry selected parcels to be taken by the millers, and these descriptions supported the previous quotations. The arrivals of flour have been liberal, and the trade ruled dull, ship quantities being taken slowly off hand, at the previous quotations; landed flour meets purchasers for export, at former prices. Since this day week, we have received from our own coast 18,636 quarters, and 16,967 sacks of flour, and from 25 quarters, and 105 sacks from Scotland. The receipts of barley have been almost unprecedentedly large, the market has become quite inundated with the article, altogether the supplies having amounted to 28,514 quarters, of which 28,478 quarters are English, 2,991 quarters Scotch, and 1,405 quarters Irish. The trade both Wednesday and Friday was depressed, chevalier and best malting descriptions tending to get quarter less money, but at which decline the millers appeared inclined to purchase, while secondary sorts, with drooping parcels, were 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper, and, even at this reduction, the bulk remained ever unsold; grinding qualities were heavy, at their previously low currencies. Malt was dull sale, at lower prices, new brewers appearing at market. The arrivals of oats amount to 11,349 quarters. The importation of oats has been liberal, amounting to 18,459 qrs.—viz.—2,894 quarters English, 4,774 quarters Scotch, and 11,369 quarters Irish. Good treak oats were saleable at the currencies of Monday, but all secondary samples, and those out of condition, hung on hand, and were rather cheaper. In France, the trade remains, for the most part, in a very inanimate state, with a tendency, in the prices of wheat, to recede, at the principal markets. At Naples, the excellent crop which has existed in the wheat trade had subsided, and prices were receding, though the currencies would, it was expected, again rally. At Leghorn, the quotations had undergone little fluctuation. In New South Wales, wheat had rather declined in value, the bulk of the later sales having been made at from 6s to 6s 6d per bushel. At St. Petersburgh, the trade in rye was firm, and, as the stocks were more, and not reckoned to exceed, in first hands, 1,500 chetwrts, prices were likely to be maintained, as the [illegible] autumn caravan from the interior not having reached the capital. At Hamburgh, the supplies of marks were nothing been large, prices of Upland qualities had receded in price, but fine Mecklenburg being scarce, supported fully the previous quotations. Beans were saleable at 19s to 20s, for Spring shipment. Rapeseed was held at £32 5s to £33 5s per last. Clover seed had advanced 2s to 3s per cwt., owing to the improvement in the London trade.—*Mark-lane Express*.

LOSS OF HORSES.—It is the practice of those who breed for the sale to give the foal, from the earliest period of its existence, as much milk as possible; and it its dam be incapable of affording an abundant supply, the nutritious beverage obtained from the cow, is rendered subservient to the object in view—but is this all—since, soon as the young animal can be induced to feed on corn, it is supplied with the choicest oats which can be procured, with an unsparing hand. By such means the growth of the foal, like forced vegetation, proceeds rapidly, and it attains, if not an unnatural, at least an extraordinary size. But, it is then required to assume the appearance of more advanced age, if a two years old is then forced into sprongy for an annual race in advance, it is our decided opinion, that the creature feels the approach of old age at an earlier period also—further, we are much inclined to think, that although the animal, under such treatment, attains an extraordinary size at an early period of life, inasmuch as the increasing firmness of the bone and tendon cannot keep pace with the superabundance of muscle which is thus forced upon them, the creature, though it assumes the appearance of a year beyond its age, is not a year increased in strength. To this accidental forcing of nature by the young racer, and the severe exercise to which he is consequently subjected, may be unjustly attributed the "breakings down" which so frequently occur in the early part of the animal's life; this is also, we consider, the source of the bad fore legs, so prevalent on the race course.—*The Sportsman*.

LORD MORPETH—MR. BANIM.

We were gratified at learning that Lord Morpeth sent his card and a complimentary message, by Mr. Greene, R.M., to Mr. Banim, on Tuesday last. His lordship requested Mr. Greene to state that he regretted extremely his stay in this city was necessarily too brief to permit him the pleasure of calling in person on Mr. Banim.—Lord Morpeth, who is himself an author of no mean pretensions, knows how to appreciate the acquaintance of a man of Genius, and to pay due respect to a writer of such acknowledged powers as the author of the "O'Hara Tales."—*Kilkenny Journal*.

ADDRESS TO LORD MORPETH.

The following is the Address presented by the workmen, of the Ormonde Factory to Lord Morpeth, on Tuesday. It was read to his Lordship in the Factory yard, by M. D. Connolly:—

'MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—We the operatives of the Ormonde Factory, rejoicing at the arrival amongst us of so distinguished a character, respectfully beg leave to address your Lordship, intimating to your Lordship the our Body consists of upwards of THREE HUNDRED INDIVIDUALS, the greater portion possessing families.

'That we are all very badly employed, by reason of the Non-consumption of the WROUGHT GOODS of the Employers; in fact we are but HALF EMPLOYED.

'That under every depression we have been always amenable to the laws; a single Individual of our Body never having been indicted for any offence, as the Civil Authorities (if applied to) can authenticate.

'That the Government Order we procured, has been of ultimate service to Ourselves and Families, and we refer with confidence to the Local Authorities, whether our Workmanship in that particular has not been superior to any heretofore produced.

'That we are led to understand that the Commissariat Orders, are, for the most part, in the hands of the Irish Government, and your Lordship's influence weighing so heavily, we humbly but confidently solicit your Lordship to take our case into consideration, and procure such Orders for our Establishment, and your Lordship shall be entitled to the prayers and lasting gratitude of

THE OPERATIVES OF THE ORMONDE FACTORY.

His Lordship replied that, as far as his influence might prevail, it would be used in their favour.

We should mention that when this passage in the address stating that they had been 'always amenable to the law,' &c., was read, Mr. Greene, R. M. who was present, corroborated the fact. This must have proved gratifying to those poor, but honest and patriotic men.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

AN HONOURABLE INSTANCE OF COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.

DINNER TO CLOTWORTHY DOBBIN, ESQ.—On Tuesday last, Clotworthy Dobbin, Esq., an eminent brewer and highly respectable merchant, of Belfast, was entertained in Kern's Hotel, by one of the most influential assemblies we have ever witnessed. The party consisted of about 70 persons, principally merchants and traders, belonging to the town and neighbourhood. The object of the meeting was, to testify the high opinion entertained of the integrity of the gentleman to whom this mark of respect was paid. About five years ago, Mr Dobbin, owing to losses and commercial embarrassments, was obliged to compound with his creditors for ten shillings in the pound; being, as stated by the Chairman, two shillings and sixpence more than the estate would pay. He then received a full acquittal of all demands against him. Owing, however, to his subsequent success in business, and to the pursuit of a system of rigid economy, he felt himself enabled, in the end of the present year, to pay his creditors in full, with interest. So unusual a system of commercial integrity, an example so worthy of imitation, and a strong proof of Mr Dobbin's honour, naturally excited a powerful sensation in the North of Ireland. It was spoken of as an event calculated to do something more than confer honour on him, and his family; it was to be an example to the willing, and an incentive to the backward. The party was composed of gentlemen of every shade in politics and religion. All differences on those points were merged in the common principle of doing honour to an honest man. The proceedings, altogether, reflect honour on the creditors and on Mr Dobbin; and will serve as a lasting memorial of the upright conduct of a Belfast Merchant.—*Abridged from the Northern Whig*.

INSOLVENT COURT—CLONMEL.

MONSTROUS INGRATITUDE.

On Monday, at twelve o'clock, Mr Commissioner Fortescil entered the court, and proceeded immediately to hear the petitions of the insolvents.

The petition of William Doyle having been called on

The insolvent, a man of respectable and venerable appearance—his hair stivered over with age—came on the table.

The crier repeated in a loud voice 'is there any one to oppose the petition of W. Doyle?"

'There is,' said a modest looking, well dressed young man; 'I oppose it.'

Get on the table then, you viper, said one of the elderly attorneys.

The plaintiff made his appearance before the court, and stated that his name was John Doyle, that his father, the insolvent, had made over to him some houses and ground several years ago, the rent of which he had not withstanding drawn from the tenants, and he now sought to recover that rent, because he suspected his father did not mean well to him. He said all this, and much more, with the most perfect coolness, and as if he were speaking of an indifferent person.

The judge and the whole court heard him with amazement and disgust.

On his examination he admitted that it was about seven years since his father had received any money from the tenants.

The insolvent—He is, my lord, nearer to 13 years.

The judge (addressing the unnatural son)—By your own admission, Sir, it is seven years; it is a horrible case—the son opposing the liberation from prison of his aged parent. Was it for this he reared and educated you? Is this your morality? You entertain some suspicion of your father, and you hasten beforehand to do him an injustice. Your conduct is revolting to nature, reason, and religion; but you seem dead to all moral influences. I hope God will forgive you, *for you have* been guilty of a most horrible outrage on humanity. Discharge the insolvent.

A CLEAN TIGHT IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—Three thousand persons, hamited on their war customs, a great number of whom arrived from the adjacent islands, each desirous of outvieing his neighbour in dexterity and warlike prowess, were prepared for the contest. The multitude disposed themselves, as to form a circle round the combatants, and incited them by loud cries of discordant applause. The scene commenced by each warrior menacing each other, partly in words, but still more forcibly by expressive gestures, thus mutually signifying a wish that the opposing parties should begin hostilities; then retiring to their respective stations, they successively engaged in single combat, in a most scientific, and sometimes, too effective manner; each warrior inflicting blows of such severe stunning force on the head of his opponent, as to render it a matter of surprise to the bystanders, how any human skull could escape unfractured. No quarter was granted, until one of the contending parties was rendered insensible, or his club broken. Should any unfair advantage be assumed during the encounter, on either side, immediate death was the offender's portion. At the conclusion, the successful combatant seeks him out before his chief, whose approbat on he receives, then retires amongst his own party, who further celebrates the victory by loud yells and acclamations. These fights are mostly attended with much bloodshed, and though commenced as a mere trial of skill, stimulated by rivalry and competition, often become the means of exciting real asperity, revenge, and all other concomitant evils.—*Nightingale's Ocean Sketches*.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE POLES.—The celebrated artist, Mr William Allan, has offered his interesting picture, representing Polish Exiles conducted by Bashkir Tartars on their way to Siberia, which was exhibited in London with great success, for the purpose of having an engraving taken from it, the whole profits to be given in aid of the Polish fund.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The accounts from Holland say that the Government has replied to the observations of the States General that it cannot consent to any change in the project of law relative to the duty on corn.—*Brussels Paper*.

An inquest was held at Isleworth, before Mr Stirling on the body of a child, whose death was caused by burns.

MR. O'CONNELL.

(FROM "RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.")

Mr. O'Connell is not only the most distinguished of Irish Members, but he is, in some measure, *the* Irish Member. His influence in Ireland, and in the House, on all Irish subjects, is much greater than is generally supposed, although admitted, on all hands, to be of very great extent. A very large portion of it is indirect, and is in a great measure unknown even to himself; for as he is known to lead and direct public opinion in that country, measures have brought forward, both by the Government here and in Ireland, without his knowledge, merely because the Ministry, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, knowing that they will approve of them, are convinced they will be hailed with satisfaction in that country. Mr O'Connell's influence is increasing every day, both in Parliament and in the country. When he first appeared in the House of Commons, it was comparatively limited, indeed, in that house, and even in Ireland, it was chiefly confined to the lower classes. The fact is, that he was then, and for two or three years afterwards, miserable deficient in judgment. He then, thoughtlessly, and recklessly opposed himself, by his strenuous advocacy of the Repeal of the Union, not only to the prejudices of the House, but to those of the most respectable and intelligent even of the liberal party in Ireland. In the expression of his opinions, which were always extreme, on other great political questions, he was also imprudent.—These opinions he at all times boldly asserted, and regulated his support or opposition to certain measures by them, without the least regard to circumstances. Hence, his objects were not only defeated, but his influence, instead of increasing, only diminished the oftener he spoke in the house. So late as the middle of the Session of 1834, when he brought forward his motion for the Repeal of the Union, his influence was at a very low—if not its lowest—ebb; and the opinion of many of his greatest friends was, that he had then, in some measure, sunk to rise no more. Circumstances, however, favourable to Mr. O'Connell's recovery of his influence, occurred in November, 1834, and he had the judgment to avail himself of them. The abrupt dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry, and the formation of a Government on Conservative principles, in November, last year, inspired a large proportion of the nation with a hatred of Toryism, and an attachment to liberal opinions, incomparably greater than they had ever felt before. Mr. O'Connell sympathised with the opinions and feelings of the Movement party on that occasion, and at once proclaimed himself the friend of the Government which had been so suddenly ejected, and the relentless opponent of that which had succeeded it. He hurried in the dust all his past differences with the Melbourne Ministry, individually and collectively, and laid aside all his own peculiar opinions, in order that he might more effectually grapple with what he regarded as the common foe. For the first time, his great talents then began to have full scope; and from that moment to the present, he has acted with the most consummate judgment and tact—in so far as the interested views of his party are concerned—and with a correspondding effect. The result has been to confer on himself an importance, and invest himself with a power, for good or evil, to an enviable greater than the importance which attaches to, or the power that is possessed by, any other individual of the present day. In fact, the Duke of Wellington was, after all, quite right, when he said that no man has possessed so much power in the country since the revolution of 1688. Mr O'Connell is a man of the highest order of genius. There is not a member in the house who, in this respect, can for a moment be put in comparison with him. You see the greatness of his genius in almost every sentence he utters. There are others—Sir Robert Peel, for instance—who have much more tact and dexterity to dissemble; but, in point of genius, none approach to him. Every sentence bursts forth with a brilliancy and effect which are quite overwhelming. You have not well recovered from the overpowering surprise and admiration caused by one of his brilliant effusions, when another flashes upon you, and produces the same effect. You have no time, nor are you in a condition to watch the force of his arguments; you are taken captive wherever the speaker chooses to lead you, from beginning to end. If there be untenable propositions and inconclusive reasonings in his speech, you can only detect them when he has resumed his seat, and his voice no longer greets your ear. What greatly adds to the effect of the effusions of Mr O'Connell's genius is that you see at once they are perfectly spontaneous, the result of the feeling of the moment, and not of careful thought in a previous preparation of his speech. I have known him, times without number, both in the House and elsewhere, make some most brilliant and most effective allusions to circumstances which had only occurred, either while speaking, or immediately before he commenced his address. The reference to the "last rose of Summer," in the case of Mr Walter, as noticed in the short sketch I have given of that gentleman, was one among innumerable other instances of a similar kind. One of the most extraordinary attributes in Mr. O'Connell's oratory is the ease and facility with which he can make a transition from one topic to another,—"from grave to gay, from lively to severe," never costing him an effort. He seems, indeed, to be himself insensible of the transition. I have seen him begin his speech by alluding to topics of an affecting nature, in such a manner as to excite the deepest sympathy towards the sufferers in the mind of the most unfeeling person present. I have seen, in other words—I speak with regard to particular instances—the tear literally glistening in the eyes of men all gether unused to the melting mood, and in a moment afterwards, by transition from the grave to the humorous, I have seen the whole audience convulsed with laughter.—On the other hand, I have often heard him commence his speech in a strain of the most exquisite humour, and by a sudden transition to deep pathos, produce the stillness of death in a place in which, but one moment before, the air was rent with shouts of laughter. His mastery of the pass sions is the most perfect I ever witnessed. He can touch—and touch with inimitable effect—every chord in the human breast. The passions of his audience are mere playthings in his hand. He can not "call spirits from the vasty deep," but can do as he pleases with the spirits of those on the confines of the earth. Nor is Mr. O'Connell's complete power over the passions confined to a refined or to an unintellectual audience. It is equally great in both cases. His effects are with the same effect whether he addresses the "gentle, assembly of gentlemen in the world," or the ragged and ignorant rabble of Dublin. A very striking instance of the powerful impression he is capable of producing, occurred at a dinner given at Hackney, in July last, to celebrate the successful registration of the Liberal electors in the Tower Hamlets. There were about two hundred and fifty persons present, including several Members of Parliament. On that occasion he dwelt with so much eloquence and pathos on the fact of a poor innocent girl in Ireland being killed by the soldiery while enforcing the collection of tithes—of which circumstance intelligence had only been received that morning—that there was hardly a dry eye in the meeting, and almost every person present, immediately on the conclusion of the speech rose from his seat, and pushing up to him, shook him most cordially by the hand, although the great majority were strangers to him. Modern times cannot furnish a parallel to this splendid proof of the effect produced by oratory. Mr. O'Connell does not excel as a reasoner. His speeches are seldom argumentative, and when they are intended to be so they are by no means happy. His great forte, when he means to discourse on argument is to laugh and banter him out of his premises. And here again he stands alone; no man in the house at all approaches him in the effectiveness of his wit and ridicule; and yet there is no man, unless provoked to it, who indulges in fewer personalities. Mr. O'Connell's style is not polished or elegant, but it is terse and vigorous. He is fond of short pithy sentences. His style reminds me in some measure of that of Tacitus. His ideas flow too rapidly to allow him to elaborate his diction. As Mr. Sheridan observed, in one of his series of "Sketches of the Irish Bar," which appeared in, or eleven years ago, in *The New Monthly Magazine*, "Mr. O'C. with the unprecedented of his country has a breadth of robust thoughts upon the world's wisdom, a ring to convert them." With most men it requires no effort of an ordinary kind to find out a few tolerable ideas. In Mr. O'Connell's mind they grow up naturally and with a luxuriance which, if there be prosperity in the expression, is incontestable fact. I have known his mind to be so overburdened with ideas, as to render him incapable until he got an opportunity of reading himself of them, by [illegible] them without [illegible] work," in predicament precisely. Mr. O'Connell is not a graceful speaker, either as respects the management of his voice or his gesture. He has a brogue [illegible] accent, which though by no means unpleasant, lacks somewhat [illegible] clearness. His voice is rich, clear, strong and often musical. It is capable of being modulated with the best effect; but the art of modulation is one to which Mr O'Connell seems never to have studied. The intonations of his voice are never regulated by any artificial rule; they are regulated, unconsciously to himself, by his feelings alone. It, therefore, the subject on which he is speaking be not one involving important principles, or one which appeals to his feelings, there is a degree of coldness about his manner, and a monotony about the tones of his voice, which is sure to make a person who never heard him before, go away with an unfavourable impression of his talents, and wondering how he could ever have attained so much popularity. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and several other members, appear excellent speakers whenever, and on whatever subject they open their months; with Mr O'Connell it is otherwise. Even his happiest efforts, though, as I have already stated, most effective, are not presents specimens of oratory. In fact, the very circumstance I have mentioned, of his ideas flowing so rapidly on him must, of necessity, mar the graces of his speaking. He cannot pause often—sometimes for a sentence or more—to collect his thoughts slightly, simply from want of brevity of both. I have often at the same moment for a variety of words, all struggling for utterance, which he would never afterwards finish, owing to some far first thought suggesting itself at the moment. A person of less impetuous and more settled mind, would first finish the sentence, and then give expression to the new idea which had occurred to him. Mr O'Connell's gestures is also very deficient in gracefulness.—He gets himself into an endless variety of attitudes, every one of which is awkward. At one time you see him with his head and body slouching, and his right arm partially extended; at another, and perhaps the next moment, you see him with his head thrown back, and his arms placed akimbo on his breast. Then, again, you see him stretching out his neck, and making wry faces, as if to undergo the process of decapitation. If you withdraw your eyes a few seconds from him, you see him, when you again look at him, with both his arms raised above his head, and his fists as firmly clenched as if about to engage in a regular Donnybrook row. Then again, you see him apply both his hands to his wig—he wears a wig—with as much violence as if about to tear it in pieces, but instead of this, it turns out that he has only carefully adjusted it. But the most singular thing I ever heard of his doing in the delivery of any of his speeches, was that of untying and taking off his cravat, when delivering one of the best parts of his speeches, in 1834, on the repeal of the Union, and when he had worked himself up to the utmost enthusiasm of manner I was not in the house at the time, but was credibly assured this was a fact. The great characteristics of Mr O'Connell's manner are its boldness, its utter disregard of all artificial forms. You see, as Mr Sheridan, the tumultuous Irish blood revelling in the veins. Agitation or excitement is necessary to his very being—as much so as the air he breathes. He is in his element when in the midst of the political storm and tempest and whirlwind. I once heard him say, that, independently of the great object for which he is struggling, he exults in the struggle itself. A state of quietness and tranquility would be insupportable to him. If his country had no wrongs to be redressed, it no doubt rights for agitation existed he would have to create life desirable. Like Alexander the Great, who sat down and wept when he had conquered all that was then known of the world, because there was no other field for the gratification of his military propensities, Mr O'Connell though he would rejoice on account of his country, would feel unutterably wretched on his own account, if a political millenium to take place in Ireland. He is always in excellent spirits. You never see him cast down or dejected. In the most adverse circumstances, his fortune the greatest triumph of the great cause of justice and humanity, is unbounded. It never wavers for a moment. Hope, like his eye fixed on the sunny side of the picture, always has its eye fixed on the sunny side of his prospects. Hence he is ever cheerful. You see a perpetual smile on his countenance, whether he be addressing the House or exchanging a joke with his friends on the front bench. He sometimes—and often—throws

WATERFORD COUNTY MEETING TO ADDRESS HIS EXCELLENCY EARL MULGRAVE.

On Tuesday last this meeting, which must be looked upon as highly important, took place in the Court-House of Dungarvan. At one o'clock the chair was taken by Pierce Geoffrey Barron, Esq., High Sheriff, who said, that having received the requisition calling on him to convene the present meeting, he felt it his duty to comply with the call; and even though it had not been so numerously and respectably signed, his own feelings would have induced him to have done so. (Hear, hear.)

Wm. Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P., rose and said, that he was happy to have the present opportunity—the first that was offered since the honor of a public representative had been conferred upon him—of stating his opinions fully and openly. (Hear.) It was an additional source of gratification to find that the occasion for which he had anxiously looked, presented itself at the same moment that they had assembled to consider the best mode of presenting an address to his Majesty, congratulating him on a state of things, which every well-wisher of his country must be filled with pleasure to behold. (Hear, hear.) The country was now tranquil; it was progressing in its commercial, its agricultural, and its moral relations; and, to discover the great progress it had already made, they had only to turn their eyes to the contrast which so long existed between two countries, both enjoying the same advantages, blessed with equal fertility, subject to the same political changes, and governed by the same laws. On the one hand, every thing that art could do had been done; tillage wearing the appearance of cultivated gardens on every side—harbours filled with ships, bearing the produce of the globe—towns and cities exceeding each other in magnificence, and vieing with all the rest of the world; while, on the other hand, were harbours without trade or vessels—a population without employment—a fertile soil without cultivation—and towns and cities without commerce. (Hear.) It was now his duty to consider the cause of this anomaly. Why, with equal natural advantages, equal talent, equal intelligence—for if any difference it was in favour of the less happy country—nature had done so much and art so little; why, on the one side, speculation and speculators arose in every direction, and thousands were expended by merchants, and, on the other side, enterprize languished, and commerce was neglected. And, in considering this point, he thought it his duty briefly to state his views, and to declare that it was caused by a long course of misgovernment—(loud cheering)—it was a course of misgovernment that began with the first conquest of the country, which was dictated in the same spirit that caused our ancestors to pass a law denouncing death against such as solemnized marriages between the natives of the two countries, preventing all approach to amalgamation by depressing one party and elevating the other. (Hear.) The general state of the country was tranquil, yet, still there was considerable crime; and criminals, despite of the exertions of the magistrates and gentlemen, were harboured and concealed in the houses of the farmers. While such a state of things existed, the country could not be called perfectly tranquil; but he was bound to say that it was owing to other causes besides insubordination, and the principal was the want of education among the poorer classes, so long upheld by the dominant party, who considered it best to advocate but one party; and not until this evil was remedied could they hope to be on an equality with their sister country.—(Hear.) Emancipation put an end to religious domination; it made all equal; but the disappointed party still looked upon Catholics as persons not fit to be associated with, or to be considered as equals. There was now a prospect of better things—there was a prospect of real improvement, seeing that the government was composed of those in whom confidence could be placed, who had given ample security for bringing forward measures best adapted for tranquillizing the country, and who, above all, no longer ruled upon the system of setting party against party. It was the duty of every man to rally round such a government, and more particularly to prove his attachment to its head, who, more than others, was entrusted with the management of the country. Mr. Stuart concluded, amid loud acclamation, with proposing that a committee be formed to deliberate on the best method of carrying into effect the object before them.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to form a Committee, for the purpose of preparing resolutions:

Sir Richard Musgrave, M.P., Sir Richard Keane, H. W. Barron, M.P., William Villiers Stuart, M.P., Dominick Ronayne, James Esmonde, Thomas Walsh, Thomas Fitzgerald, Purcell O'Gorman, and Robert Longan, Esqrs.

Mr. James Esmonde begged before the committee retired to suggest the propriety of introducing a resolution stating the necessity of bringing forward the tithe question. It was not his wish to throw the apple of discord among their proceedings, but his object was that government should understand in a clear and distinct manner the cause of the gratitude which now existed, and that it arose from the expectation that tithes would be done away *in toto*. Something should be done to present the dreadful state of things that existed where tithes were exacted, and which might be ascertained from the example afforded by Carlow. They knew that but for the exertions of the clergy, and of him who had facetiously been called the representative of all Ireland—Daniel O'Connell, (Great cheering) such a state of tranquillity could not have existed as they were that day called upon to record. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. V. Stuart hoped he would be excused for thus rising a second time, but he begged to say that he considered the present meeting one for the purpose of expressing entire confidence in the present government, and that they should lend heart and hand to that one object.

Mr. Esmonde replied that nothing could be farther from his wishes than to diminish that confidence, but as one of the inhabitants of the Barony of Middlethird, he could not avoid giving expression to the feeling that animated that portion of the county, and he thought it well that on all occasions government should be informed of the hostility it bore to that odious impost. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Barron said it was a most unusual proceeding for a committee to retire fettered as to then adopting any one particular resolution.

Mr. N. P. O'Gorman declared that if a grievance were to be made the subject of discussion, it ought to be a Poor Rate.

The committee here retired for upwards of an hour, and returned with the resolutions, which will be found in our report.

Sir Richard Musgrave, M. P., then rose and said—Mr. High Sheriff, I have been entrusted with the first resolution. I am anxious to unite with those whom I have the honor to address, in paying every mark of respect to the Lord Lieutenant. The tranquillity which so generally prevails throughout Ireland may, in a great degree, be attributed to the course adopted by Government since the arrival of Lord Mulgrave in this country. We find that whether the Lord Lieutenant is employed in visiting various parts of Ireland, or is engaged by the duties of his high office in Dublin, he is anxious to inquire into the wants of the people, to improve their condition, and in every way to promote their welfare.—Above all, the greatest attention is paid to secure the due administration of justice, and to secure the great body of the people from injury and from insult.—(Cheers.) To do justice to the people of Ireland is an easy mode of governing this country. But it is very obvious that any government, dispensing equal justice, must give offence to the ascendancy party, who had so long possessed power, and had so long continued to abuse it. (Hear, hear.) In order to satisfy that party, the rights and the feelings of the people must be treated as quite a secondary consideration. It is not surprising that the party was displeased, when the Lord Lieutenant refused to place the military at the absolute disposal of clerical magistrates, in order that the tragedy of Curtroe might be often renewed. But, for so refusing, he is entitled to the approbation of every impartial Protestant. Every real friend of the Protestant Church must rejoice that the government interferes to prevent men of violent dispositions from bringing disgrace on the very name of Protestant. At former periods, when a liberal Lord Lieutenant came to Ireland, a Tory Secretary was sent in order to counteract any friendly disposition towards the people. It is was thus hypocritically pretended that thus neither party would gain a triumph. But what was then the state of Ireland? The Orange party was triumphant, and the Tory Secretary was in reality sent in order to secure their ascendancy. Equality before the law ought to be the maxim of every wise government, but this would be death to Orange ascendancy. (Hear, and cheers.) We have now a liberal Secretary who sincerely desires to promote the welfare of all parties, and who possesses good sense and firmness to enable him to disregard the clamours and the abuse of any faction. He has already evinced the best disposition towards Ireland, and I am confident that he will continue to rise in public estimation for capacity as well as for good intention, in proportion to the length of time he continues to hold a public situation.—In addition to the weight of his personal character, it is important to consider that he represents one of the richest, most populous and most intelligent districts of England, and that his conduct towards Ireland is approved of by his constituents. (Hear, hear.) The people of England are anxious that justice should be done to Ireland—they feel that much is due to Ireland for the wrongs she has endured. In many counties of England Tories have certainly been elected, but it is equally certain that the landlords have used the most unconstitutional means in order to coerce their tenantry to vote against liberal candidates. At the last general election immense sums were spent by the Tory aristocracy in bribery, and the influence of government was exerted by the Peel administration in the most unscrupulous manner. From these and from such causes, a great number of Tories were returned; but the people of England would not endure a Tory administration—neither would the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) If Ireland is now in a state of tranquillity, not from apathy, not because the condition of the people does not call for much improvement. The people know that within a few years great progress has been made towards the attainment of their rights. The people are gratified to find that the Catholic members are found to do their duty in parliament; that on questions concerning the freedom and improvement, not only of Ireland, but of every country, the Irish Catholic members are always found voting on the right side. They see that by peaceful constitutional means a great change has been effected, a change most beneficial to the entire empire. Last session I attended a committee on education, of which Mr. Wyse was Chairman. In 1826 Mr. Wyse was in common with other Catholics, marked out by an unjust law as unworthy to sit in parliament. In 1835 we find him presiding, as Chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons, at an inquiry of surprising importance, bringing together men of eminence from all parts of the empire, in order to throw light on the subject of education, acting thus for the benefit of all sects, and by his own zeal and ability justly gaining the applause of all men. (Hear, hear.) One of the witnesses was John Claudius Beresford, and it appeared to me that Emancipation had not rendered Mr. Beresford and Mr. Wyse less cordial friends than in 1826, when our great election took place. The people of Ireland are in a state of tranquillity because already much has been done to satisfy their just claims; they have confidence in the good intentions of his Majesty's ministers, and they find that the Irish government is most anxious to protect them from injury and from insult, and to promote their welfare. I beg leave to move the first resolution:—

Resolved—That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, expressive of our unlimited confidence in the present Government, and our fixed determination to support it, and congratulate him on the peace of this country, which we meanly attribute to his mild, impartial, and enlightened administration of the laws.

Sir R. Musgrave resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Mr Barron said that he would trespass for a few minutes upon the meeting. He knew what the feelings of the country were upon the subject which had assembled them that day, and which had been sufficiently manifested before, in the choice it had made of two representatives, so much distinguished for talent and integrity. One or two subjects there are (continued Mr. Barron) which press with particular weight on public attention. In the political warfare that has been carried on for some time back, it is in the first place necessary to refute the base, false, and cowardly calumnies of a Tory press against Lord Mulgrave, in the discharge of his public duty. Never were calumnies more dastardly or more utterly false than those uttered against that nobleman—a nobleman distinguished as well for his birth, his talents, his literary attainments, as he is for his high-minded patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity with which he attends to the happiness and the wants and wishes of the people. (Cheers.) If he had not been so distinguished as a legislator as in other respects, upon his first coming amongst us, he has, since his arrival displayed talents for governing which have elevated him to no common height, and procured for him the respect and admiration of all who set a value upon the peace and prosperity of the country. He has been vilified by a corrupt and hireling press, which has dared to say that he is the nominee of an individual and the tool of a party. Lord Mulgrave would not stoop to a party for worlds, his duty to his Sovereign would make him incapable of such meanness, if he were not deterred by his own high and honorable feelings, and from the hands of no man breathing, save his sovereign, would he condescend to accept office. And, Sir, never for the last forty years has Mr. O'Connell himself been made the object of such vindictive calumnies as at this moment; he is represented as being friendly to slavery and an enemy to the liberties of his fellows, as being anxious for Catholic domination, and the extirpation of Protestantism; and on this pretext his revilers endeavour to raise the cry of "no-Popery" through the kingdom. Who are they who thus act?—The friends of tyranny and bigotry in every shape—the supporters of the Russian autocrat—the wretch who trampled on the last liberties of Poland and the Poles—the friends of Carlos, the tyrant bigot Catholic, though he be—but I care not whether he be Catholic or Protestant; if Catholic it makes my case the stronger to find the Catholic bigot of Spain supported by the Protestant bigot of England. Oh unnatural connection, if religion were the cause; but it is not religion is the object; it is the natural alliance which subsists between bigotry in every country; and they who act thus, and raise the cry of "no-Popery," think to set us cutting one another's throats, as we have been these hundred years. But thank heaven the eyes of the people are opened—thank heaven we are not now as we were then, and that the times are changed. Toryism and not religion was the cause—the religion of the Irish people is pure, elevating and philanthropic, inculcating obedience to the laws and peace and charity towards men—this is pure Catholicism, and this, as a Catholic, is my faith, and what I am bound to profess. (Cheers.) Sir, I should repudiate and treat with uttermost scorn the Priest or Bishop who would dare to insult me by inculcating such obedience to the laws as would preserve not the tranquility of the country, as well as love and charity towards my neighbour. (Hear and cheers.) The bigoted crew have endeavoured to aim a wound at the government through the side of Mr. O'Connell, but the attempt has failed, signally failed—Toryism has been defeated never to rise again; in a few counties, from causes already explained, Tories have been returned—but in all the great towns and cities the friends of the present ministry are secure. In Edinburgh two liberals have been returned, one the Attorney General; in Glasgow, Leeds, York, Manchester, in every town of note the same result; to enumerate them all I should travel all England. (Hear, hear.) This is the answer to make against the "No Popery" cry, with which the Ministry is assailed. In the very few instances where Tories have succeeded it has been owing to the influence of Tory landlords, and to the fatal clause which gives to £50 tenants-at will the power to vote, and who thus were enabled to send in representatives contrary to the popular wishes. (Hear.) But if there were a dissolution and a general election to-morrow, I would not fear but that ministers would still have their majority, we would meet the enemy on the hustings, and I would not have a doubt as to the result. The Tories can never be popular, their leader is too crafty—too full of smooth sophistry and deception, he tried the country once before, and the country beat him. (Cheering.) True, that reform in church, reform in state, reform in all the overgrown abuses here and in the sister country, has been pertinaciously thwarted by a certain body, yclept the House of Lords, but the people of England have resolved not to endure its tyranny, and I tell that body to beware how it trifles longer with a nation, and that we *will* have reform, to which it must yield, or be trampled under foot. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I am not for revolution, I would resist every, even the slightest approach to it; I am bound to respect ancient institutions, but I am also bound to recollect that it is the duty of government to rule for the good of the people. (Hear.) [The speaker here called the attention of those around to the necessity of registering—he emphatically denounced the apathy which would remain idle or indifferent during the period given for preparation, neglecting the necessary weapons for the struggle.] Would such be the orders, he continued, which yonder brave men to my right (pointing to two officers in a side box of the Court-house) would give their soldiers, and will you allow your enemies to take away your weapons. I tell you to clean your armour—I wish to put you through your facings; you have your bayonet and your sword in your hand—let bayonet and sword are the elective franchise, use it—guard it—watch over it. It is said that the Whigs have deserted their ancient colours, I ask you for one single instance in which the Whigs have abandoned their former opinions? Mr. B. went on to prove that for fifty years they have been contending for the same objects, *sans peur et sans reproche*, and concluded an able speech amid much applause.

Mr. J. Esmonde said, Mr. Chairman having come a considerable distance I felt it my duty to convey to the Lord Lieutenant the feeling which the barony I reside in entertains to a man regarding Tithes. (Hear.) In concurrence with the wishes of several influential persons had intended to bring forward a tithe resolution, but a committee has judged it best to confine itself wholly and solely to an expression of confidence in the present government, I have yielded to their opinion. At the same time it may be well to resolve on a public meeting of the county for that purpose, in which idea I believe the committee has concurred.

Mr. W. Stuart said, having passed a vote of full confidence in the government, it would be superfluous to press any question at that moment on their attention.

Mr. P. G. Barron also considered, that the present meeting had but one object in view.

Mr. Esmonde, then read the subjoined resolution, which he said he had intended to introduce, knowing the feeling out of doors, and considering that every opportunity should be taken to enlighten government, and let it know what the country most require. He begged also to recommend to the general attention, the letter of Mr. Sharman Crawford, which appeared a short time since on this subject, and which placed it in the best possible point of view. (Hear.)

Resolved—That this meeting cannot separate without recording its unanimous opinion, that no measure can make this country happy, or its people perfectly united or prosperous, until every vestige of the tithe system is extinguished, not merely in name, but in substance.

The following is the second resolution which was passed unanimously:—

Resolved—That our High Sheriff, the County and City Members, and such Noblemen and Gentlemen as signed the requisition calling this meeting be requested to present the said address.

[The speeches of Dominick Ronayne, Esq., M. P., Sir P. Keane, and the Rev. Mr. Fogarty, in our next.]

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

PROCESS OF DEPOPULATION.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

The statement which we made concerning the process of Depopulation, now, and for some time back in active operation in the county of Carlow in particular, has, we perceive, stung some of the parties to the quick, and the phials of their wrath are poured upon our devoted heads from almost every scribbling creature in the realms of Orangeland. Thus speaks one fellow:—

"The Evening Post of Tuesday last contains one of the most truculent articles on the Beresford family that it was ever our fortune to peruse, and the recklessness with which he hazards falsehoods, is a melancholy proof of the morality of the pensioned hirelings who uphold the present government. The article, by way of exciting the lower classes into war against the higher, if not into open rebellion against all authority, is headed 'Persecution unto death. Extermination of the Tenantry. Famine'—and whenwe take this startling heading in connection with his observations about pitchcaps and triangles, and the Beresfords of 1798, we think the broad incendiary intended to select a most amiable nobleman, Lord Beresford, as a fit object for rabble vengeance."

But is there any *denial* of the facts stated? Is the statement set forth in the Dunleckney Resolutions, and repeated and expounded in the speech of Mr. Phelan, the Parish Priest, true or false? Is there, we ask again, in any part of the *hullabaloo* balderdash which we have quoted, a distinct denial, that the agents of Lord Beresford are *depopulating* his Lordship's lands to the extent and in the manner stated? Not a syllable. If the statement be, therefore, accurate to the letter and figure—if men, and women, and children, and widows, and orphans, are thrust forth upon the road side, without the shelter of a pig sty, and in this inclement season, what language can be employed to describe such conduct adequately emphatic? Is it not, after all, "persecution unto death?" is it not the forerunner of famine? is it not an actual sentence of starvation pronounced upon the wretched beings? Well then, what are people to say of this Orange system? We have said it was an exemplification of Mark Beresford's famous recommendation, about "driving the bloody Papist rebels from amongst us." And why should Orangemen be angry that we recollect this phrase, when we are engaged in describing the progress of depopulation on the estates of a member of Marcus's family? The association of ideas was inevitable.

But, touching this same system, we beg to refer the friends of Lord Beresford to an article which we extract from the *Times*, and which will be found under the head of Contemporary Press, in another column. The *Times* is now a violent Tory, a furious antagonist of the Priests—and the Roaring Lion of Conservatism. Read its article, however, depopulating Landlords—and be assured that the English Tories, "albeit unused to the melting mood," are not disposed to *go the whole hog* with you, in exterminating "the bloody Papist Irish rebels." Be wise, therefore, in time, and prepare forthwith for the imposition of a Poor Law.

We subjoin the following letter to the Legislature of Portugal, as closely connected with our strictures. We may assure our Carlow friends, and others whom it concern, that this letter will be read in the Chamber of Nobles, and in the House of Representatives of the Portuguese people. That it will produce a sensation among "the bloody Papists" of Portugal, (we use the Beresford phrase,) we need not say. It will appear in the *Lisbon Gazette*, a copy of which we sometimes receive. Indeed, when it returns to us in choice Portuguese, it is our intention to re-publish it in that dialect of the Latin language for the use of the curious:—

TO THE NOBLES AND GENTLEMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL, AND CONSTITUTING ITS LEGISLATURE.

Senhors—In England, we say of history, that it is philosophy teaching by facts. You are too sagacious not to perceive the truth of this definition, and more especially as applicable to political wisdom. Disdain not then to listen to a fact belonging to contemporary history, since a knowledge of that fact may prove useful to yourselves in a matter connected with your financial interests.

The Ministers of her Most Faithful Majesty have lately withdrawn some portion of the enormous pensions which the facile nature of John VI. induced him to settle on Marechal Lord Beresford: and there is reason to expect that this personage will not fail to apply to you complaining of this retrenchment, although he is permitted still to retain an income far exceeding the retired pay and allowances awarded to native officers of the same rank; and although he still enjoys, besides, the revenues of the princely domains in Portugal given to him by the same generous monarch. You best know the amount of his present income derived from these sources, and it will be for you to decide how far that income is proportioned to his military services! Even his flatterers will not have the impudence to tell you, that these services were of the highest order in the scale of merit, like those of Wellington, nor even of the second order, like those of Lord Hill, and some others. I admit that it is not to be imputed as a fault in Lord Beresford, that he neither displayed nor could display the resources and qualifications of an able commander in the field. This is rather the fault of nature than the fault of the man. The battle of Albuera decided Lord Beresford's qualifications, leaving him little more than the vulgar merit of personal courage. It was this memorable and disastrous experiment that indicated to Wellington the real extent of Lord Beresford's powers: and he wisely remanded him to the office of organising or drilling the new levies of the Portuguese army, and presiding over the military bureaux of Lisbon. This was his natural sphere, and he laboured in it with zeal and success. His reward has been for years extravagantly disproportioned to the degree and value of such services, and every impartial man will readily allow that the Portuguese nation ought not to be urged to continue its prodigal allowances to this individual.

But you are a people of romantic temperament; and it may occur to you that Lord Beresford is also one of a generous, romantic spirit, ready to spurn your offer to pay him only what he can claim as of strict right.—You may imagine that this personage, who so long engrossed an authority little short of *regal* in your fine country, still cherishes that fond remembrance which your language expresses by the word *saudades*. You may scruple to mortify this tender feeling of his bosom—to break that charm which inspires him with an admiration of your national character, and with a good nature respect for your honest national prejudices.

Now, it is with the view to undeceive you on this point, that I have resolved to make known to you the piece of contemporary history to which the first sentence of the present leetter alludes.

Know then, ye Catholic men of Portugal, that this same redoubtable Lord Marechal Beresford—this man who rejoices moreover in the rank and title of a Marquis of your kingdom—has been, for the last two or three years waging a war * * * * * against the poor Catholic peasantry, who from time immemorial had been, either in the person of their fathers or in their own, the industrious farming tenantry of certain estates which [illegible] which is now his estate—estates which *you many, so long a and so prodigally bestowed, has helped him to purchase!!* In *this* warfare Lord Beresford has been *victorious*, not having a Marshal Soult to oppose him in tactics, so that he has already driven from the hearths of their fathers not less than eighty-six families, consisting of 492 souls, including 135 widows and orphans. Other landed proprietors have followed Lord Beresford's example, and the whole number of poor Catholics thus driven to ruin amounts to 1353 souls, as you may perceive in the annexed table.

Such is the number of human beings driven by this renowned Marechal General from their homes, to beg, to starve, to perish for want of employment, though willing as well as able to cultivate their farms, and pay the rent of those farms to the Noble Lord of the soil.—But he had already decreed that his tenantry must be of the Protestant Faith.

People of Portugal, you did not refuse to entrust the command of your armies to Lord Beresford, though you knew that he was not a Catholic.

He may tell you that it is not because of their Catholicism he has ruined his poor tenants. Let us then see the true reason. It is thus they scrupled to give their suffrage for representatives in Parliament, in obedience to his dictation. They claimed the right to vote in obedience to their own conscientious judgment, and to elect as their representative, men whose principle it is to maintain the constitutional rights, liberties, and interests of the people, whether Catholic or Protestant. On the other hand, Lord Beresford belongs to a political faction, who are remorseless enemies to the Catholic population of Ireland; who would fain enslave the seven millions of Catholic Ireland, in order that half a million should be upheld as a privileged class. Lord Beresford wishes to see the great Catholic population of this island degraded as an inferior class, whilst the very bastards of a Protestant oligarchy must be enriched by the labour of the Catholic population, and the infamy of their birth, like Cæsar's baldness, concealed under the wreath of factitious rank and title.

Lord Beresford finds that his Catholic tenants scruple to prostitute their suffrages to this degradation of themselves and their posterity. And it is for this reason that he has been the first landed proprietor in Ireland to set on the principle of ejecting the Catholic population from their holdings, to give place to Protestants, in the hope that these may be found so unprincipled and regardless of their constitutional trust, as to vote just as their landlord shall dictate. This is at best a sorry compliment to Protestantism, while it is treason to the constitution.

You may now judge for yourselves, men of Portugal, how far Lord Beresford is entitled to a romantic generosity at your hands, in requital of his services. Pay him what is justly his due, and spare your resources, that you may be enabled to reward the many brave and distressed officers, whether native or foreign, who are justly deserving of your consideration.

PHILO LUSITANUS.

Table, showing the number of Catholic tenants driven to destitution, or noticed to quit the estates of Lord Beresford and others, in the county Carlow, as ascertained by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, of said county.—*See Dublin Evening Post of 22d Dec., 1835.*

Townland of Ballankillen, 39 families, 205 souls, 56 widows and orphans; ditto of Ballyknocker, 7 families, 33 souls, 18 widows and orphans; Slyguff, 9 families, 64 souls, 13 widows and orphans; Clowater, 6 families, 29 souls, 13 widows and orphans; Cloncgath, 25 families, 161 souls, 20 widows and orphans; noticed to quit Slyguff, 15 families, 94 souls, 23 widows and orphans; total of Lord Beresford's tenants, 101 families, 656 souls, 135 widows and orphans; actually expelled, or served with notice by others, after his example, 24 families, 1,386 souls, including 316 widows and orphans.

THE "STARVING" CLERGY.

We copy the following correspondence from the *Edinburgh Patriot*. The reply of the Rev. Doctor (observes the *Northern Whig*) is a *leveller*. We would like to see a rejoinder from Mr. Bagot, or any other of his party. Murtagh tried at Brighton to make the people admire the Rathcormac massacre as something like an act of mercy, compared with what might have occurred! Here then is high game for the renegade reviler of his early faith to fly at; and we venture to predict, that the Scottish divine will not be slow or unwilling to meet the attack. We are of opinion, however, that not one of the agitating gang will venture to encounter him. He has taken up his position very inconveniently for them, because he has fortified himself with the authority of the Word of God. Now the agitators, holding that Word in most thorough defiance, and treating it with sovereign disregard practically, in all matters relating to tithe exactions, tithe hunting, Exchequer proceedings, and the like, would be in no condition to give battle to an antagonist who encases himself in the panoply of Scripture. Their armour would prove but a slight defence against "the sword of spirit" with which such a man as Dr. Ritchie would smite them. They will, therefore, prudently decline engaging in so unequal a struggle; but will proceed, after their own fashion, to agitate, in defiance of justice, humanity and religion.—

13, Howard-place, Edinburgh, Dec. 11, 1835.

Rev. Sir—I have been desired by the committee for the relief of the distressed Irish clergy, to ask if you will kindly meet them on Tuesday next, 14th Dec., in the Religious Institution house, 13, Queen street, in the hope of your lending your valuable advice and assistance in promoting that benevolent object.

I am, Rev. Sir, your very obedient servant,

DANIEL BAGOT,
Minister of St. James's Chapel, and
Secretary to the Committee.

The meeting will be at two o'clock.

Rev. Sir—I have just now received a note from you, as secretary to 'the committee for the distressed Irish clergy,' asking me to 'kindly meet them,' to-day, 'in the Religious Institution House, in the hope of my lending my valuable advice and assistance in promoting that benevolent object.'—Sir, I take for granted that, to my being a minister of the gospel of peace, I am indebted for this request; and, were I not to relieve every species of '*true* distress,' to the utmost of my power, I should disgrace the office with which I am invested. To my humble history I can refer, that I have not been deaf to the cry of the needy. By request I lately preached and appealed to the Christian public in aid of the surviving sufferers by the barbarous murders at Rathcormac, and obtained for them £10. I should be among the first to give my mite to your 'object,' did I see it to be 'benevolent.' 'The distressed clergy:' Are they Popish? Presbyterian? Independent? Baptist? or Wesleyan? No! I knew they are of the 'Law Church' of Ireland. Sir, as I believe that not one of 'the distressed Irish clergy' came 'in by the door,' but have 'climbed up some other way,' as I know not an argument condemnatory of the church of Pope Pius, which does not also condemn the Church of Henry VIII., (noted, alike, for religion and conjugal affection,) and regarded them as thieves and robbers, and rejoice in the prospect of their being driven out of the temple, and, though in spite of themselves, made honest men, I regard the distress which you mean to relieve as the consequence of the rejection of a bill, having for its object a very meagre fraction of the reform of the "Church of England in Ireland," (to use its own classical phrase,) rejected by its avowed friends and patrons. The distress of these buyers and sellers in the temple of God, who never lamented the want of flocks, but are now crying, day and night, for being dsprived of their fleeces, is occasioned by the refusal of their application for the sabre and bullet to enable them to plunder and murder, as their use and wont was, in the name of Him who "came, not to destroy men's lives, but to save." Sir, I most cordially thank the Viceroy for his refusal to allow the Irish clergy to distress, plunder, and murder the Irish, with whom they never had any spiritual connexion, and on whose support they never could have any claim. This refusal is doubly grateful to a Scot, who reads in his country's history the same barbarous treatment inflicted on Scotsmen by the same church, and on the same sacrilegious pretexts. I hallow the memory of my ancestors, who resisted, unto blood, similar outrage on conscience and nature. I revere those who are bravely contending in similar struggles; I pray for their success; I deprecate any attempt to impose on my countrymen, under the sacred name of "benevolence in aid of distressed clergymen," by calling on them to furnish a fund in support of the "Law Church" of Ireland in robbing (now that they dare not murder) the Irish peasant, whatever be his religion or his superstition.—Sir, I, a minister of the Prince of Peace, abjure you, who are one, in the name of Him who hath said, "Do I not hate robbery for a burnt-offering?" Of Him who brought "on earth peace and good will toward men"—of that religion of which he is the "benevolent *key* principle"—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them"—to ask yourself what would be your estimate of Christianity, did you know it only through the medium of the "Law Church" of Ireland? Do not form an Association which Protestantism, the religion which is wholly in the Bible must repudiate—against which the very locality where you meet protests. Defend religion by her own only legitimate weapons. Dr. Chalmers will tell you they are "reason, Scripture, and prayer." Strive, and I shall cheerfully go with you, to restore the support of the "clergy" to its true, because Scriptural, basis—the inspired ordinance—"Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind"—"Let him that it taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things." In aid of distresses incurred in accordance with this statute of our common Lord, I shall most readily contribute my mite; but, to be of your association, would be in my opinion, to associate with Anti-Christ in his worst feature—"to cover the altar of the Lord with tears, with weeping, and with crying out" of the oppressed in *His* name—to encourage Ryder and others to repeat the plunder and murder (where possible) of the widow's son—to tender the religion of Jesus abhorrence in the view of justice and humanity. If this must be, let it not be in *Edinburgh*, where the blood of the righteous, shed under "Black Prelacy," still cries for retribution. With every desire for your success in aid of *God's poor*, I am Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN RITCHIE.

19, Salisbury Road, December 14, 1835.

For Rev. Daniel Bagot.

To be communicated to Committee.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On Tuesday evening was performed Colman's excellent comedy, John Bull, in which Master Burke sustained the part of Denis Brulgruddery. His acting throughout was extremely effective, and the rich humor of the fracas with his better half, was hailed with unbounded applause. The character of Mary Thornberry was performed by Miss J. Cruise with exquisite taste and feeling. The artless simplicity of the innocent girl and the intense agony of her sufferings were vividly pourtrayed by this extremely clever actress, whose voice, intonations and gestures were all in perfect accordance with the part, and drew down the warm acclamations of the audience. We would particularly instance her interview with her father, which exhibited the profoundest pathos, without overstepping the boundaries of nature. We must congratulate this highly-gifted young lady in the rapid improvement which she has made in her arduous profession since her last sojourn amongst us. Job Thornberry possessed a most able representative in Mr. Alexander. Mr. Seymour was, as usual, excellent in the benevolent and philantropic character of Peregrine. Tom Shuffleton also had an admirable substitute in Mr. Walton, who personated the dashing *top* in good style. We have never seen our old friend Villiers sustain a character better than he did that of Sir Simon Rochdale.—Indeed the performers in general acquitted themselves with credit. The performance was ably sustained, and extremely well received. The laughable afterpiece of the Prize followed, in which Master Burke, Miss Cruise, and Mr. Alexander, performed admirably, and received unbounded approbation.

The performances at our Theatre continue to prove highly attractive. Master Burke, of whose talents we cannot speak in sufficient terms of praise, made his third appearance, last evening, in the "*The Heir of Law*," in which he performed the eccentric pedagogue *Doctor Pangloss*. We have seen this character performed by some of the veterans of the stage, and we are free to confess that Master Burke more than realized our expectations. Our old favourite, the Manager, played *Steadfast*; it is hardly worthy of his well-earned fame, but to say he played it well, would be a cold expression, for what does he play ill. Of the performance of Master Burke, on the Violin, our opinion has already been given, and we only say, that those who did not hear the performance of this extraordinary musical phenomenon, lose a treat of no ordinary kind. In the afterpiece of the *March of Intellect*, a piece written solely for this extraordinary youth, he personates six distinct characters in a manner that is truly astonishing, such versatility of talent is rarely to be met with, and is the most convincing proof that Proteus-like he can range from

"*Gay to grave, from lively to severe.*"

Miss Cruise, as *Cicily Homespun*, met with considerable and most deserved applause. The character of the simple country girl, in her hands derived a borrowed grace from the attractions which genius flung around it, and found its way to the hearts of the admiring audience.—We perceive by an advertisement that the interesting piece, the *March of Intellect*, will be repeated by particular desire this evening—we have no doubt it will bring an excellent house. Our old friend Gibney made his first appearance, and was well received. Miss Birch, the celebrated vocalist, who has won

"*Golden opinions from all sorts of persons,*"

makes her first appearance here to-morrow evening, in the favourite opera of *Love in a Village*, (the interesting drama of *The Vampire* will be repeated by particular desire); this young lady has been eminently successful in Dublin; the critics of that city consider her only second to Mrs. Wood—we sincerely hope her success here, may be equal to her deserts—and that the manager may be justly renumerated for the treat he is about to give us.