he most improbable reference, upon
, Costelloe, for a statement so totally
ient's reputation. Mr. Oastler has
the copy of the imaginary conversa-
the previous statements in still deep-
t, however, disavow every particle of
may have told Mr. Oastler, that the
O'Connell to an expense of thirteen
the defence of his seat for Dublin.
n the reader's attention to the circum-
e time of this supposed colloquy, I
a few instances, contributions to the
ause my political differences with
d not blind me to the fact that the
loss had fallen upon him on account
work of reform, especially by taking
Irish coercion bill, too powerfully
give this notice of discredit to all par-
versation which attributes to me, and
elloe, the rumour in question. I do
etty sure that Mr. Bell will give the
and because I am about to place the
ore the public as to throw back all the
nsaction, as it regards Mr. Taylor
m. He was sure, he says, that the
ed to Mr. Oastler Mr. Oastler gives
the date of the conversation. Did
ardian know, or was he basely igno-
t the whole story originated in the
ckwood's Magazine, which was pub-
the month, and must have been written
ess, at the beginning of June? Was
ave known the contents of so noted
d he know them? Did he wilfully
rom the public in order to blacken
first, second, or third time that he
uppression and distortion of truth
view, though I flatter myself that
t with the impunity and unalloyed
e seeks in penning his slanders. He
e good for which I thank him.
s correspondence and the explanations
, no fair minded man will ever re-
his to my disadvantage without wait-
wer I am able to furnish to it. Here is
lackwood, July number. Article—
cturers and the Factory System. Page

ding of Mr. Thomson's bill was ably
10th May, and after the eloquent and
ests of Lord Ashley, the Right Hon.
Messrs. Fielden, Brotherton, and
factory child, to which we can do no
as carried by a majority of two, the
for and 176 against it; after which
may abandoned the foul design of fur-
he infant operative population. The
lised by an instance of shameless tur-
ne wretch alone in the whole British
ave been capable. Mr. D——O'C—
rious occasions, in and out of parlia-
the factory children; three days be
ded to, he had eagerly sought Lord
him of his support, comprehending of
weight of "the tail." On the day of
ant scorn and contempt of all men, he
inst him and against the infant sup-
Our readers can be at no loss to guess
arguments by which the disgusting
d. The sordid Judas of these days
gold. Three days after the traitor
onditions of the compact, had sealed
quity—a purse of £700 from the Uni-
ing mill-owners and others, was pre-
had been kept back by the parties in
o negotiate the treaty with him, until
had acquitted his engagement—the
med and surrendered."
me reluctance that I have set forth in
is acrimonious libel. But the public
vledge of my adversary's mode of war-
ains me to throw into one view all the
earings of the subject in dispute be-
. The magazine is published on the
The article, from its circumstantial
come from London, it professes a mi-
oth of the transaction and the time.—
written at or before the beginning of

pelled the charge pointed, by no ill
parts of Mr. Oastler and Mr. Bell,
through me to Mr. Costelloe, as the
cusation. I have proved it to be not
st degree improbable, but actually im-
it were possible that this plain state-
e discredited in every particular, Mr.
ppointed advocate would have to go
process of investigation, which com-
ld have suggested to almost any other
has been so shamefully neglected by
slanderous insinuations against me.—
the public has to begin again. "How
t in *Blackwood* before my conversation
Who is the author of that article, and
e to offer for so formidable an accusa-
y hands of the whole subject.

GEORGE CONDY.

OSTELLOE'S STATEMENT.

ostelloe having ascertained that Mr.
mmunicated to Mr. O'Connell the state-
as since published in the *London Mer-*
on Saturday, the 15th inst., accompa-
d, Captain Bellhouse, and proceeded to
Monday morning, at eleven o'clock,
e called on Mr. Coody (the barrister),
roduced in the statement, as the authority
nd asked him whether Mr. Costelloe
lged by Mr. Bell, stated to him that Mr.
t a sum of £1,000 or any other sum for
factory question, or held any conver-
o that effect. Mr. Condy immediately
. Costello never made any such state-
d never had any such conversation with
Ir. Costelloe a letter to that effect. Mr.
diately forwarded the letter to Mr.
with his friend left Manchester at half
the same day.

RVEST—STATE OF THE POOR.

anguine in supposing the Harvest would
an under, an average. On the contrary,
find (and it was a long time before we
pleasant truth to produce its due impres-
st places in Ireland particularly in the
a decided failure; while in the South a
ver come to maturity. It is only in
es that any thing approaching to even
called a short crop has taken place.
n—the Highlands and the Islands par-
ffered still more. In England the com-
al. For hay, in the Liverpool market,
demanded.—Under these circumstances
hend that the approaching winter will
us. In spite of the preachers against
for the poor, we are satisfied that the
make advances. The counties must be
before any Legislative provision can be
nal assessment must take place.—*Mer-*
r.

W CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

n stone of the New Catholic College of
the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Kin-
e presence of a numerous body of the
y, on Monday last, by the Rev. Nicholas
of St. Patrick's, in which the Parish Col-
ilt.

WATERFORD:
Saturday, October 29, 1836.
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No. 1,134. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1836. PRICE 6*d*.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SIR J. CAMPBELL AT EDINBURGH.

The speech of the Attorney General at Edinburgh would have been good in any season, but it is doubly acceptable and valuable after the damper of Mr. Rice at Limerick. Sir John Campbell's review of what was done and undone in the Session is very able, and the right spirit pervades his speech. We differ from him as to some of his expectations and reliances, but in purpose we recognise in him a staunch Reformer. As to the Peerage question, he says as much as can be expected from any official man:—

"If the time should come, which I do not anticipate, when measures approved by the King and his Ministers, by large majorities of the representatives of the people, and in whose favour the public voice is loudly and unequivocally declared—if such measures shall be rejected by one branch of the Legislature, then I think it may become necessary to consider what remedy we shall resort to for reforming the Peerage. I do not anticipate such a crisis. My own opinion is, that the Lords, being prudent and intelligent men, as the majority of them must be allowed to be, will consider that public opinion is an important element and ingredient in weighing the expediency of public measures, and will bend, as the Duke of Wellington did on a former occasion—as their other leaders have done on former occasions, and as Lord Lyndhurst himself has done—to the public voice, and that the crisis may be thus averted. But my opinion is, that the people will never submit to tyranny—never submit to misrule; and that as the Peerage was made for the benefit of the people, it belongs to the Peers to recollect that it is for the good of the people they have been entrusted with the privileges which they now enjoy. (Cheers.) If, however, such a melancholy crisis should arise, but which I repeat I do not anticipate, I do not doubt, under the auspices of our patriotic Sovereign, who has already done so much for the rights and liberties of the people, a proper remedy will be found."

Some few weeks ago we expressed our opinion that many of the Whigs in office would be converted to Peerage Reform by a little more practical experience of the impossibility of reconciling the existing privileges of the Lords with the interests of the people, and Sir J. Campbell's speech strengthens this expectation.—*Examiner.*

THE VACANCY ON THE IRISH BENCH.

There has been not a little discussion upon the filling up of the vacancy in the Irish Court of Exchequer occasioned by the demise of the late Sir William Smith. The choice lies between the Attorney and Solicitor-General and Mr. Serjeant Woulfe. If the Attorney-General wishes for it, his appointment to it may be looked upon as a thing of course, and we need scarcely add that the ermine could not be placed upon shoulders more worthy to wear it. The general opinion, however, is, that Mr. O'Loghlen will continue in his present office, and then the question is reduced to the relative claims of Mr. Richards and Serjeant Woulfe. We have no hesitation in saying, that if the latter gentleman is disposed to what our admiration for his character and talents obliges us to call a premature retreat from Parliament, his title to the vacant place of preferment is prior to that of Mr. Richards; and, in expressing this opinion, we do no more than follow up that which we gave last year, when the place of Solicitor-General was disposed of in a manner, and on a principle, upon which we felt it to be our duty to animadvert strongly. The Government acted, on that occasion, upon what we called "the turn about system;" having a Catholic Attorney-General they thought it necessary to appoint a Protestant Solicitor, and this led them to pass over Mr. Woulfe, who stood next to Mr. O'Loghlen in the line of promotion, and whom they had themselves but a few weeks before made a Serjeant.—The fact was, Mr. Woulfe was put aside because he was a Catholic, and Mr. Richards was preferred because he was a Protestant, in direct contravention of the spirit of the Act of Emancipation. This, however, was but one of those inequalities which are incident to the first movements of the best governments; and as Lord Mulgrave's administration has evinced since that period no disposition to the like error, we have no doubt that the present occasion will be gladly seized upon to make Mr. Woulfe the reparation he is entitled to, should he be desirous of the vacant judgeship;—while, at the same time, and for the same reason, we are assured that, if the Solicitor-General is desirous of a seat on the Bench, and if Mr Woulfe is inclined (as it is our hope that he may be) to remain in the House of Commons, where his services are so much wanting, he will not be denied the office of Solicitor-General, because he happens to count seven sacraments in common with Mr. O'Loghlen. It is satisfactory to know, that whatever arrangement shall finally be made, the country will gain an able, upright, and popular judge. Although Mr. Woulfe is a believer in purgatory, we think there would not be found three men in Ireland sufficiently brazen to dispute his fitness in any one respect for the judicial station. Mr. Richards has not been as much before the eyes of the public; but he has never been heard of except to his advantage, and we believe that the general feeling respecting him in Ireland is that he enters heartily into the spirit of the government he serves, and has on more occasions than one assisted it with his exertions and advice in a manner extremely conducive to its stability and serviceable to the country. —*Idem.*

THE POWERSCOURT PRETTY SESSIONS.

We see from the Dublin journals that Lord Powerscourt has been appointed a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Wicklow! The next magisterial appointment we shall hear of will doubtless be that of the Rev. Robert M'Ghee, his Lordship's "*moral* agent." The step from the commission of forgery to the commission of the peace would be the prettiest transition imaginable. Moreover, as Mr. Sandes, the property agent, is in the Magistracy, we really think that, for the sake of symmetry, Lord Plunket ought to place the moral one on the bench also. Then what a triumvirate of justices there would be in the "happy valley" of Powerscourt! Then would be realized the promise that "the saints shall judge the earth;" and should the querulous Catholics make any troublesome appeal to the King's Bench, Dr. Lefroy, or Mr. Devonshire Jackson, would have only to repeat St. Paul's interrogatory—"Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect?"

We believe that, where the outside is angelic, or evangelic, the outside will, with exceptions few or none, be found to be Tory. Let your saint's coat be of ever so bad a hue, the lining is sure to be a bright orange. It seems hardly possible that Lord Plunket can be so ignorant of so obvious a truth; but, perhaps, as his Lordship has himself been a Tory, without being a saint, he may think it unfair to deny that another man may be a saint without being a Tory.

The blame, however, due to the appointment of Lord Powerscourt, must be divided between the Chancellor and the Lord Lieutenant. The Chancellor made him a J. P. and the Lord Lieutenant made him a D. L. Lord Mulgrave will do well to use extreme caution in following the steps of Lord Plunket, for the ways of that noble and learned personage are none of the straightest, nor is his heart right with the present Government.—*Idem.*

NIGHT MADE HIDEOUS.

"There were shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night."

The Church in Ireland cannot be distant from its fall, for we do not see how such enormities as we have weekly to lay before our readers can easily be exceeded. Oppression is near the culminating point; and we have only to pray that it may not set in blood! Last week we related a clerical burglary in the county of Limerick, committed with sledges and crow-bars in the most brutal manner. Here is a pendant for that bewitching picture of pastoral duty; we take it from the *Tipperary Free Press*; and let the reader say whether it is not as ferocious a scene as ever "the savage Rosa dashed" upon his canvass. Rosa loved to paint robbers:—

"On the morning before last Edward Ryan was lodged in the gaol of Clonmel, by virtue of the tithe execution, marked for the sum of £33 some odd shillings, at the suit of the Rev. William Scott.

"It appears that, so long back as November 1835, an execution was issued against the goods of Edward Ryan, at the suit of the Rev. Gentleman above named, but, though frequently renewed, care was taken that the amount should not be levied. On Monday last, however, Mr. Ryan was arrested whilst attending the fair of this town, the Rev. plaintiff having issued an execution against his body, and was forthwith conveyed to captivity. At one o'clock on the morning following, the Rev. Gentleman, accompanied by his two sons, came to Mr. Ryan's cell, where they found him wrapt in that slumber to which guilt is a stranger, but which was soon broken by the Rev. Gentleman telling him to dress, and that quickly, else he should move clad in his nakedness. Mr. Ryan lost no time at his toilet, and all being prepared, the Rev. Gentleman's sons, the two bailiffs, and Mr. Ryan, got on a car and proceeded to Clonmel.—It certainly must have been most edifying to behold five on a car, three armed each with a double barrelled gun, guarding their prisoner Ryan, and the Rev. plaintiff's son playing the coachman. At six o'clock they arrived at the gaol of Clonmel, and having delivered their victim into the hands of the keeper, they joyfully went their way."

Here are the professed servants of the God of peace and charity! Here is the Church that writes itself Christian! Here are the followers of him who preached the sermon on the mount, and rebuked the armed hand that was put forth for the defence of his own life!—Here are the apostles' successors, and the spiritual heirs of the evangelists and martyrs! Here is the Church which Lord Stanley calls "the Church Missionary!"—Here is the system which Bishops applaud, and Archbishops pray may be sempiternal! If Mr. Scott followed his bible in the proceedings described in the above paragraph, his copy must indeed be sadly mutilated.

This Mr. Scott, it may be well to mention, is Rector of the happy parish of Grean, in the county of Limerick. He has the ill luck to be burthened with an unusually large Protestant congregation, amounting to 103 souls Upon the other hand he has 5,106 Catholic parishioners, nearly five times the number of Protestants in the entire diocese. The diocese of Emly, where Grean is situate, contains only 1,246 Protestants! Strange, marvellous, prodigious, that the Catholic population of such a country are not in raptures with tithes and mitres! Was ever a system so elaborately contrived to captivate a people's affections? But it is throwing pearls before swine to shower such blessings on the Irish. The very narrator of Parson Scott's exploits in the Tipperary newspaper subscribes himself "a tithe-hater!"—*Idem.*

LUDICROUS INCIDENT.—In a recent trip by one of our Scottish steamers, she carried on deck a number of old mail-coaches; and a steerage passenger, who had got some grog, ensconced himself in one of them, observing it was much more comfortable to travel by coach than by ship. A storm came on shortly after leaving port, which increased, so that it was found necessary to lighten the vessel; and the old coaches, being upon deck, were the first of the cargo condemned. Coach after coach was consigned to Davy's locker, and the one containing the live stock was about to follow, when a heavy sea knocked in the window-blinds and roused the sleeper, of whose situation the crew were first advised by a gurgling noise in his throat, caused by an effort to eject salt water, which was immediately followed by a stentorian call of "Holloa! stop the coach!"—*Scotch Paper.*

Sir. W. W. Follett, M.P., arrived from his tour on the Continent on Wednesday.

Thursday was remarkable for being the anniversary of the death of several eminent persons:—Sir T. Browne in 1682! Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1723; Dean Swift in 1745; H. Kirke White in 1816; and Talma in 1826.

An original drama, from the pen of Mr. Bulwer, M.P., the author of several popular novels—"Pelham," "Eugene Aram," &c., is in rehearsal at Covent-garden Theatre, and will be performed next week.

SCOTCH PUNNING.—Three Scotch bakers, witnessing the ascent of Mrs. Graham in the balloon, the following conversation took place—"Sandy," says one, "I was just thinking if Mrs Graham (who is in the family-way), was to be put to bed in the balloon, what country would the bairn belong to?" Sandy replied, "To the shire of Air, to be sure" (Ayr). "I think you are correct," says the third, "I was thinking just whether or no the bairn might have a claim upon the Isle of Sky" (Skye).

After the Derby races the splendid freehold residence and racing stables, formerly the property of Samuel Chifney, the jockey, were put up by auction under the commission of bankruptcy, and knocked down very cheap to a Mr. Storgan for £2,940. Fidget Farm, belonging to the same estate was bought in; and a policy of £2,000 on Chifney's life sold for £52 10s.

An affair of honour of a very ludicrous character took place at South Malton on Thursday. It appears that the dapper medical gentleman of that town is most particular as to the make, colour and fit of his kids. A waggish young attorney, residing there, seeing his friend's gloves on the table, took the liberty of inserting a portion of lamp-black into the fingers of them. The disciple of Esculapius being called out to visit a female patient, put on his gloves and proceeded to her house, where, to his mortification, the usual act of arranging his curly locks produced a laugh from the invalid; his eye catching the glass, he discovered his fair forehead covered with black streaks, and on looking at his hands he found them in the same state. Stung with mortification, he rushed from the house, and charged the limb of the law with being the cause of his sufferings; an altercation ensued, which, however, terminated amicably. The company present at the explanation being desirous to carry on the joke which the lawyer had begun, induced him to send a challenge to the doctor, they arranging that, without his being aware of the circumstance, there should be no bullets in the pistols. The parties met to carry into effect this bloodless encounter, when the police rushed in upon them and took the whole party before the Mayor, who made an order for both parties to give securities to keep the peace for twelve months. The lawyer immediately put in bail, but the doctor's ire was so raised at the *denouement* of this last outrage, that he declared he would remain in prison for ever rather than give up his power of calling his antagonist to account for his behaviour, and he was consequently committed in default of bail.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

A great sensation has been created at Exeter, by the report lately brought up at the Town Council. It appears that this city is £157,000 in debt, £20,000 of which has been expended on the canal.—*North Devon Journal.*

ASTORIA; OR, THE ENTERPRISE BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In a well written introduction, Mr. Irving glances at the history of the fur trade in the early days of America, the distinctive traffic of the North, as the discovery and working of precious metals was of the South:—

"It was the fur trade, in fact, which gave early sustenance and vitality to the great Canadian provinces.—Being destitute of the precious metals, at that time the leading objects of American enterprise, they were long neglected by the parent country. The French adventurers, however, who had settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence, soon found that in the rich peltries of the interior, they had sources of wealth that might almost rival the mines of Mexico and Peru. The Indians, as yet unacquainted with the artificial value given to some descriptions of furs, in civilized life, brought quantities of the most precious kinds and bartered them away for European trinkets and cheap commodities. * *

"As the valuable furs soon became scarce in the neighbourhood of the settlements, the Indians of the vicinity were stimulated to take a wider range in their hunting expeditions; they were generally accompanied on these expeditions by some of the traders or their dependents, who shared in the toils and perils of the chase, and at the same time made themselves acquainted with the best hunting and trapping grounds, and with the remote tribes, whom they encouraged to bring their peltries to the settlements. * *

"A new and anomalous class of men gradually grew out of this trade. These were called *coureurs des bois*, rangers of the woods; originally men who had accompanied the Indians in their hunting expeditions and made themselves acquainted with remote tracts and tribes; and who now became, as it were, pedlers in the wilderness. These men would set out for Montreal with canoes well stocked with goods, with arms and ammunition, and would make their way up the mazy and wandering rivers that interlace the vast forests of the Canadas, coasting the most remote lakes, and creating new wants and habitudes among the natives. Sometimes they sojourned for months among them, assimilating to their tastes and habits with the happy felicity of Frenchmen; adopting in some degree the Indian dress, and not unfrequently taking to themselves Indian wives.

"Twelve, fifteen, eighteen months would elapse without any tidings of them, when they would come sweeping their way down the Ottaway in full glee, their canoes laden down with packs of beaver skins. Now came their turn for revelry and extravagance. 'You would be amazed,' says an old writer, already quoted, 'if you saw how lewd these pedlers are when they return; how they feast and game, and how prodigal they are not only in their clothes, but upon their sweethearts. Such of them as are married have the wisdom to retire to their own houses; but the bachelors act just as an East Indiaman and pirates are wont to do; for they lavish, eat, drink, and play all away as long as the goods hold out; and when these are gone they even sell their embroidery, their lace, and their clothes. This done, they are forced upon a new voyage for subsistence.' * *

"To check these abuses, and to protect the fur trade from various irregularities practiced by these loose adventurers, an order was issued by the French government prohibiting all persons, on pain of death, from trading into the interior of the country without a license.

"These licenses were granted in writing by the governor general, and at first were given only to persons of respectability; to gentlemen of broken fortunes; to old officers of the army who had families to provide for; or their widows. Each license permitted the fitting out of two large canoes with merchandize for the lakes, and no more than twenty licenses were permitted in one year. By degrees, however, private licenses were also granted, and the number rapidly increased. Those who did not choose to fit out the expedition themselves, were permitted to sell them to the merchants; these employed the coureurs de bois, or rangers of the woods, to undertake the long voyages on shares, and thus the abuses of the old system were revived and continued. * *

"The pious missionaries employed by the Roman Catholic church to convert the Indians, did every thing in their power to counteract the profligacy caused and propagated by these men in the heart of the wilderness. The Catholic Chapel might be often seen planted beside the trading house, and its spire surmounted by a cross, towering from the midst of an Indian village on the banks of a river or lake. * *

"At length it was found necessary to establish fortified posts at the confluence of the rivers and lakes for the protection of trade, and the restraint of these profligates of the wilderness. The most important of these was at Michilimackinac, situated at the strait of the same name, which connects lakes Huron and Michigan. * *

"The French merchant at his trading post, in these primitive days of Canada, was a kind of commercial patriarch. With the lax habits and easy familiarity of his race, he had a little world of self indulgence and misrule around him. He had his clerks, canoe men, and retainers of all kinds, who lived with him on terms of sociability, always calling him by his christian name; he had his harem of Indian beauties, and his train of half-bred children; nor was there ever wanting a louting train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking at his expense in the intervals of their hunting expeditions."

PRUSSIAN ARMY.—There is no flogging, nor any degrading punishment allowed in the Prussian army; nothing that is calculated to deprave rather than improve the character of an offender. When an individual is convicted of any offence he is condemned to leave his companions, and is placed in what are called companies of punishment. *Strang's Germany.*

A CIVIL MARRIAGE.—A green, good-natured, money making, up country Jonathan, who said everything drily, "got things fixed," and struck up a bargain for matrimony. Having no particular regard for appearances, the parties agreed to employ a green horn country justice to put on the tackling. He commenced the ceremony by remarking that "It was customary on such occasions to commence with a prayer, but he believed he would omit that." After tying the knot, he said it was customary to give the married couple some advice, but he would omit that also; it was customary to kiss the bride, but he believed he would omit that. The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the Squire by the button-hole, and clapping his finger on his nose, said, "Squire, it is customary to give the magistrate five dollars, but I believe I'll omit that."—*Baltimore Paper.*

Wednesday Louis Philippe was walking with Prince Esterhazy in the Palace of Versailles, in the immense gallery he has constructed there; on coming to a certain picture of Horace Vernet, the Prince asked what the subject of it was? "It is the battle of Jena by M. Vernet," replied the King. "Very well, indeed," observed the Austrian Ambassador, "his Prussian Majesty is certainly greatly indebted to M. Vernet. The battle of Jena and not a Prussian in it! It is a most delicate attention!"

Surgeon Phelan, of Clonmel, has received an important and a satisfactory communication from Lord Morpeth respecting the so much complained of Dispensary provision in the Grand Jury Bill.

W. Falconer, Esq., M. A., Exeter College, has been appointed Mathematical Examining Master, at Oxford.

ENNISCORTHY QUARTER SESSIONS.

COUNTY WEXFORD ORANGEMEN.

On Friday evening one man from Newtownbarry was tried for joining with a riotous assemblage carrying arms and firing shots on the 12th of July last.

The Barrister having charged the jury, they retired, but did not agree to a verdict. About ten o'clock the jury were discharged by the Barrister, in consequence of the ill health of one of the jurors.

On Saturday evening, the 22d nine of the Orange rioters from Gorey were tried and found guilty for their riotous conduct on the 12th of July last in said town, after the following evidence:—

Constable Clarke, sworn—Saw a great crowd of persons around a pole which was decorated with Orange lillies; heard several shots fired; went to Captain Owen for directions how to act; received an order from Captain Owen to have the pole taken down by those who erected it; read the order for those who were assembled near the pole; they refused to comply with this order, but said they would obey a government order to that effect; this occurred about seven o'clock in the evening; saw guns with Wilcocks, Bates, Greene, Ebbs, Dowdall, Stewart, Gordon and Gowan; heard shots fired during the day and night, up to 12 o'clock, saw Wilcocks, Greene, and Corman discharge their guns; Wilcocks was near the pole when he fired; saw several of the prisoners during the day, generally together, opposite Ebb's hotel, near which the pole was erected; saw some of the prisoners after eight o'clock; saw two of the prisoners fire shots after eight o'clock; they were Stewart and Gowan, in company with others.

The witness was cross-examined by Counsellor Nunn, the result of which went merely to shew that the prisoners offered no insult or injury to the inhabitants of the town.

Constable Weir, examined—Saw arms in the hands of all the prisoners in the streets of Gorey on the 12th of July last, except Evans; did not see Evans at all on that day; heard discharges of fire-arms in the direction of the pole; patrolled the streets in company with Constable Clarke, up to 12 o'clock at night; saw persons at the pole at half-past ten; saw Bates, Dowdall, and Gordon with fire-arms in their hands at that hour; saw the pole dressed with Orange lillies, and an effigy on the top of it; believes it to be the effigy of King William III.

On his cross-examination by Counsellor Nunn, he admitted he never saw William III., and that the effigy might be a likeness of Daniel O'Connell.

Other witnesses corroborated the testimony of the police as to the firing, the prisoners being armed, &c.

One witness added that one of the prisoners came from the crowd and discharged his gun near witness's ear, and alarmed him very much; who, on asking the reason of such conduct received very abusive language from the other, who swore he would blow his brains out the Papist dog; and commenced reloading his gun when witness walked away.

Another witness corroborated generally what was before sworn; and on his cross-examination by Counsellor Nunn, when asked whether he received any annoyance or insult; he stated that a person fired a shot behind him; his hat was knocked off; the lining burned; himself knocked down and his hair singed; the person who fired was not one of the prisoners; and he therefore would not name him.

There was but one witness called for the defence, who merely swore that there were more shots fired on such former anniversaries than on the last 12th of July.

Counsellor Nunn addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the prisoners, and the Barrister charged the jury, who retired for about two hours and then returned with a verdict of *guilty* against the nine prisoners, with a recommendation to mercy.

The jury was composed equally of Protestants and Catholics.

MONDAY.

On this day five of the Camolin Orangemen were tried for riotous conduct on the 12th July last.

The Jury remained in consultation for some time but did not agree to a verdict. The Barrister being prepared to go to Ross discharged the jury, and admitted the prisoners to bail.

This day the bench passed sentence on the Gorey rioters. One to be imprisoned for one calendar month; six a fortnight; one to be discharged; and another young lad to be discharged on payment of half a crown. The magistrates on the bench all agreed to the sentence except Captain Nunn; they were the Rev. S. Richards, Capt. Carey, Capt. Graves, Capt. Nunn, and Charles Hill, Esq.

On Saturday night last, David Beatty, Esq., J.P., was riding through the town of Enniscorthy, when he met three persons singing the "Boyne Water." He desired them to stop, and remonstrated with them, and said they should submit to the law; they seemed displeased, and as he passed them by one of them said, "to the Devil with you and the law." Capt. Beatty immediately turned round, caught the fellow, and lodged him in the Sessions House, without the assistance of a policeman.

VERY IMPORTANT (IF TRUE).

The *True Sun* says—Since the presence of Sir Robert Peel at Valencay, we learn from the best private sources, that the Talleyrand party, to use a French expression *releve la tete*. It is whispered that the plan is for Talleyrand to take the Ministry of the interior at Paris, whilst Sir Robert Peel replaces Lord Palmerston in Downing street. An intervention is then to be commenced against the Peninsular Constitutional cause, and perhaps in favour of Carlos. It is declared that a perfect *accord* exists between the intriguants, and that they lose no single occasion of battling with Liberal opinions. Madame Lieven has been intimately *liee* with their plots. Louis Philippe it is said has not yet been brought to countenance this hopeful scheme.

Captain Richard Lymbery of the brig *Concord*, has given 4 cwt. of coals for the benefit of the Mendicity institution.

MR. FORREST.—Monday night after the conclusion of *The Gladiator*, when Mr. Forrest was in the Green-room, recovering from the exhaustion consequent on his exertions in the part of Spartacus, Mr. Bartley on behalf of the company of Drury Lane Theatre, presented him with a handsome snuff-box bearing the following inscription within the lid:—"To Edward Forrest, Esq., the American tragedian, from the performers of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in testimony of their admiration of his talent as an actor, and their respect for him as a man.

"'His worth is warrant for his welcome hither.'"—Shakspeare.

The unexpected compliment was appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Forrest.

The receipts of a great wax-work exhibition in Cork last night were given to the House of Industry in that city, for which charity Mr. Batty's troop performed on Thursday evening.

Mr. Calcraft of Dublin, is to open the Cork theatre next month.

Journeymen Carpenters at liberal wages are in much request at Belfast.

A Professorship of the Irish language is to be established in Trinity College, for the benefit of young Clergymen of the Established Church, and it has been long required.

The weight of the bakers' loaf is diminished three ounces since the advance in the price of wheat.

On Monday last, the Mayor, of Limerick fined a number of milk women in mitigated penalties for having fraudulent measures, and confiscated the cans.

ANOTHER TITHE ABORTION.

On Monday last we witnessed another of these serio comic exhibitions parodoxically called tithe sales, at Boro Hill, the residence of that staunch and uncompromising friend of his country, Colonel Fitzhenry, at the suit of the executors of the late Bishop of Ferns. As usual the whole circumjacent district, embracing an area of several miles diameter, supplied a steady, resolute, but peaceably disposed people to look on at this farsical scene, the sub-sheriff, his bailiff, a writ of *exponas venditionem*, the well fed stock of Boro Hill, &c., forming the *dramatis personæ* and scenic beauties of the representation. The day was characterised by good humour, jollity, and well turned rustic jokes at the expense of the dead Bishop, whose representatives still yearn for the goods of this life (if we are to credit the words of the tithe execution) and who practically illustrate the force of the aphorism—*mors est janua vitæ*, for the late Right Reverend Doctor's spirit appears to act in the fullness of that pristine vigor against the people for which his Lordship was proverbial, before he passed those awful portals, which the words of our text pronounce, 'the gate of life.' Notwithstanding that placards had been surreptitiously issued by some person or persons as yet unknown, setting forth that the Sheriff's sale at Boro Hill had been adjourned—and that tens of thousands were consequently induced to remain at home, the assemblage that attended to offer their sympathies to an upright and independent gentleman, persecuted for conscience sake, in the name of religion, and coerced, as one of an "alien" flock, to support a *departed* shepherd, was fully equal to the occasion, and to the glorious cause of national justice. The sale (!) opened with four stacks of Oats, and our old friend of the hammer, by way of experiment, took the inverse of the order hitherto pursued by him, that of beginning with the *minimum* instead of the *maximum* value of the article; but as the phrase goes "his success fully realized our expectations."—Each of the stacks could not have been worth less than from £40 to £50—but the auctioneer modestly begun with the next lowest current coin of the realm—one halfpenny! From this point he laboured to emerge for a quarter of an hour for—"one halfpenny! one halfpenny! oh, boys, honey," he ejaculated, "will you allow such a *sacreefice* as this?" Yet not a word of response—a heartless stillness pervaded the wondering masses, as they beheld the representative of the "Man of God" *thus* discharge *his* part of the sacred functions. Hay, potatoes, household furniture, sheep, oxen—all shared the fate of the stack of oats; and the result of this sale, which was to have established a precedent for the Parsons to pursue the war with auxiliary aid and renovated vigor, has been blown, by the tranquil deportment of the people and their steady adherence to principles, into thin air.—*Wexford Independent.*

Swinburn's room at Limerick, on Saturday, was literally crowded to excess, to witness Mr. Herz's farewell performance on the Pianoforte, which was one of the grandest efforts of musical genius ever exhibited in that city. Miss C. Ashe's performance on the harp deserves the highest encomium. Miss Ashe in that beautiful and enchanting song 'Night at sea,' composed by Mr. Herz for Malibran, and one of the last sung by that lamented Cantatrice, was received with rapacious applause.

The old premises and Chapel house in Townsend-street, Dublin, are to be sold by the Roman Catholic Clergymen who now occupy Westland row Chapel.

Chief Constables Plunkett and Royce are to be sub-inspectors of the county Galway; the sub-inspectorship of Donegal is vacant by the appointment of Captain Taylor to a paymastership.

The magistrates of Nenagh have taken informations against Farrell, a process-server, for swearing to the service of Exchequer subpœnas, which he had not served.

R. L. J. Nolan, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest but now of the Established Church, being curate of Athboy, and also curate to his Grace the Lord Primate, preached on Sunday last in Lucan Church.

The present long annuities will terminate in January 1860.

A public cemetery is to be erected in Bath, at a distance of two miles from that city.

The Attorney General, Sir John Campbell, has arrived in London from his visit to Scotland.

Lieut. Henry Blosse Lynch, who was lately second in command of the Expedition to the Euphrates has arrived in London. Shortly after he was favoured with an audience by his Majesty, to whom he had the honour of being presented by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Controul.

The ancient and beautiful Cathedral of Glasgow is under repair.

The sister of Miss Penelope Smith (Princess of Capua) has just been married to a nobleman of that city.—*French Paper.*

A cannon constructed upon an entirely new principle was yesterday tried, with perfect success, in the neighbourhood of London. The novelty of the invention consists in the facility of charging, and the consequent increased efficiency as an engine of war.

The clear profits of business in Manchester is calculated to amount to upwards of twelve millions annually.

There is now living in the wonderful village of Holmpton, in Holderness, a male child of the following extraordinary dimensions:—Height, two feet, six inches; circumference round the body, twenty inches and a half; circle of the arms, six inches; ditto at the thickest part, nine inches; and other parts in proportion. He weighs two stones one pound, and is not yet ten months old.—*Hull Observer.*

THE ARABIAN DESERT.—The ground is teeming with lizards. The sun seems to draw them from the earth, for sometimes when I have fixed my eye on one spot, I have fancied the sands were getting into life so many of those creatures at once have crept from their holes. A greater variety of flowers covered the plain than we have met with yet; and a plant that I think resembles rhubarb—a thick stem with a very broad leaf—was abundant.—We have seen it to-day for the first time; some few of the Arabs eat of the stem, but more from curiosity than being accustomed to do so. The plain is, moreover, ornamented by poppies of many colours, irises, lupines, mignionette, a very small species of basil (ocymum), and the lark-spur, which grows in every direction as thickly as blue-bells in a meadow. . . . . . . About noon the most perfect deception that can be conceived exhilirated our spirits, and promised an early resting-place. We had observed a slight mirage two or three miles before, but this day it surpassed all I have ever fancied. Although aware that these appearances have often led people astray, I could not bring myself to believe that this was unreal. The Arabs were doubtful, and said that as we had found water yesterday, it was not impossible that we should find some to-day. The seeming lake was broken in several parts by the little islands of sand that gave strength to the delusion. The dromedaries of the sheikhs at length reached its borders, and appeared to us to have commenced to ford, as they advanced and became more surrounded by the vapour. I thought they had got into deep water and moved with great caution. In passing over the sand banks the figures were reflected in the water. So convinced was Mr. Calmun of its reality, that he dismounted and walked towards the deepest part of it, which was on their right hand. He followed the deceitful lake for a long time, and to our sight was strolling on its bank, his shadow stretching to a great length beyond. There was not a breath of wind; it was a sultry day, and such a one as would have added dreadfully to the disappointment if we had been any time without water.—*Major Skinner's Overland Journey to India.*

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	203
Government Consols, 3 per cent	88¼
——— Stock, 3½ per cent	96
——— Debentures 3½ per cent	96½
——— New, 3½ per cent	97½
Grand Canal L. 4 per cent	89½
——— 6 per cent	85½
Royal Canal Stock	27½
Grand Canal Stock	27½
Dublin Steam Company	11¾

LAST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	Price
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Dublin and K. Road	100	60 0 0	60 0 0
Hibernian Bank	100	25 0 0	22 10 0
Provincial Bank	100	25 0 0	00 0 0
National Insurance	250	25 0 0	00 0 0
Patriotic	100	10 0 0	00 0 0
Mining Co. of Ireland	25	7 0 0	4 7 6
Drogheda Railroad	100	5 0 0	0 00 0
Kilkenny Railroad	100	2 10 0	01 0 6
Ulster Railroad	100	1 0 0	00 0 0
Ulster Canal	100	10 0 0	00 0 0
Royal Bank	100	10 5 0	00 0 0

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1836.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE—THE PARSON FOILED.

Another tithe sale has been attempted in the county Wexford. The reader will be amused at the description of this farcical exhibition, copied from a contemporary into our columns this day. So well arranged were the people's plans, and so satisfied were they in their minds, that no purchaser could be found for the parson's seizure, that they attended the sale in excellent spirits, to enjoy a holiday's amusement. They were not disappointed.—The contrast between the value of the goods exposed, and the modest expectations of the auctioneer, who, notwithstanding the "tremendous sacrifice," could not find a solitary purchaser, must have afforded rare fun to the arch wags of Boro-hill.

Some time ago, a similar lot of goods was offered to the competition of the public: but, instead of finding the sum at which the goods were first put up, increased by the rivalry of successive bidders, the poor discomfitted auctioneer had to descend in his proposals, after the manner of Dutch sales, until he finally reached the minimum coin of the realm, with the same unfortunate result.

There is no county in Ireland, where the people have more finally, effectually, and *constitutionally* resisted the iniquitous tithe burden, than in the county Wexford.—True it is they have been aggrieved and persecuted for their righteous determination—true it is all the expedients which the law permitted, and which tyranny could suggest, have been put in force, to awe them into submission. Our readers, no doubt, can recollect, that not many months have elapsed since the the corn stack of a tithe recusant, in default of bidders, was purchased by the reverend claimant, and immediately after, by his own orders, was set fire to, and totally consumed.

Such samples of clerical tolerance, instead of damping the ardour of the peasantry, has increased it ten-fold; and those who know anything of the state of feeling in this, our neighbouring county, must feel convinced that tithes can never be collected. The memory of the victims who fell at Newtownbarry, one of the first bloody sacrifices in the modern tithe campaign, will perpetuate their hatred against the accursed exaction; while it will direct their resistance into such constitutional channels, as may yield no opportunity of aggression, to the enemies, whose appetites are eager for fresh scenes of slaughter. The same stern, unflinching spirit must animate the entire country; and few will be found daring enough to brave the effects of insulted public feeling, by entering into the dangerous possession of property, sold at the parson's suit. If cattle or goods should be driven to a distant part of the country, with a view of facilitating the sale, let the conduct of Mr. Patrick Lalor be followed, who sent heralds of people before his oxen, even to England, to proclaim the cause of their seizure; the effects of which announcement were such, that the very butchers refused to purchase them, or the store keepers to harbour them, until the poor animals, finally perished from starvation!

CALUMNIES AGAINST O'CONNELL.

The warfare which the Tory faction carried on with such untiring energy during the last session against Mr. O'Connell, in which their employment of the grossest lies, and the foulest fabrications, was notorious and scarcely denied—this disgraceful system denounced by honourable men of all parties, had, we thought, been finally abandoned. The utter disgrace and discomfiture which befel the ignoble plotters, who sought to take away the fair fame of Ireland's liberator, should have acted as a beacon, to deter the *fool-Hardy* crew from pursuing that perilous course. From the commencement of last session, the underlings of the conservative faction, including their hireling Swiss of the press, opened upon Mr. O'Connell a fire of such vehemence and intensity, as no public man has ever yet been exposed to; and yet the effect has been, not as the dastards intended, to strike down the liberator, but, to raise him to an elevation in the opinion of the British public, to which, without the aid of his detractors, he never could have attained.—Honorable men, lovers of justice and fair-play, felt indignant that such a dead-set should be made at one individual; they accordingly rallied round him, and by their sympathy and support enabled him to achieve a glorious triumph over all his enemies. The utter falsehood and the unmixed malignity displayed by his persecutors, as a matter of necessity, recoiled upon themselves, whilst the character of their intended victim—like gold from the furnace—came out all the brighter and purer for the trial. This was strikingly evident in the Raphael plot; here it was the tyrannical lords of misrule concentrated their forces for a *coup de main*, and it was on this ground they were destined to receive the most disgraceful and signal defeat. The most shameless of the clique were abashed, the noisiest struck dumb—their guns were silenced, the field relinquished, and the conflict—as we thought—was over. Not so, however—

> The fight, which for a time did fail,
> Now, trebly thundering, fills the pale.

The discomfitted forces have rallied, and are again in the field. It is so far satisfactory to perceive that the old faction find themselves so bankrupt in character, as to feel it necessary to put forward individuals not so well known as themselves. They have, accordingly, pressed into the service certain self-stiled radicals, through whose agency they are disseminating a lie which, for stupid absurdity, fairly wins the palm from all its predecessors. It is indeed a subject meet for laughter to suppose, that Mr. O'Connell's parliamentary influence could have been disposed of for one thousand pounds. What! O'Connell, whose support, or even whose neutrality, the Tories would joyfully have purchased for one-hundred-fold that sum. That his vote has been in the market, and bought for the paltry pittance of one thousand pounds; this is indeed too absurd, it lacks that attribute which falsehood itself must possess, to answer the purpose of its inventors, viz., probability. We doubt if this fiction will even live its day; at the moment we write it is well nigh forgotten, or if still remembered, it is only to cover with obloquy the moral assassins, who discharge their poisoned shafts, at the honor and reputation of Ireland's liberator.

ORANGEISM IN GOREY.

The day of retribution has arrived; and the Orangemen, if they be still resolved on playing their fantastic tricks, must make up their minds to be treated as other people. The factious opposition of the Tory Magistrates, who, with Lord Courtown at their head, endeavoured to defeat the arm of justice at the late investigation at Gorey, has proved totally abortive. It clearly appeared, on the trial last Saturday and Monday, which we publish, that the Orangemen, on the 12th of July last, proceeded through the streets of Gorey, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, firing shots, displaying party emblems, and putting the peaceable inhabitants in well-grounded apprehension of their lives. Had the people been less amenable to the laws; if, instead of retiring into their houses and closing their doors, they had gone forth, with equal arms, to chastise their ruffian insulters, many lives must have been lost, and, even the tranquillizing potency of the Mulgrave Government, must have been, for some time, unavailing in curbing the exasperated peasantry. Fortunately, the event turned out otherwise, and the case has been disposed of, at the quarter sessions, by the infliction of imprisonment and fines. The subject deserves the more notice from the discreditable part which the Magistracy acted, all of whom (with the exception of Sir Thomas Esmonde) refused to assist the investigation of the Government Commissioners, and left their seats on the bench in sullen discontent.

Already the Orange party (the contemptible idiots) seem to have been roused into activity in the County Wexford, from the result of the late decisions. A paragraph, describing the spirited conduct of Captain Beatty, in seizing a ruffian Orangeman, who dared to cry—"To the devil with you and your law"—shews the necessity of keeping a strict eye upon these profligate desperadoes. The *Evening Post* furnishes us with a circular, proving what indeed required little proof, that the Orange Society still exists and breathes, and requires nothing, save opportunity, to spring up into noxious activity:—

ORANGE INSTITUTION.

SIR AND BROTHER—You are requested to attend a meeting of the Ferns and Scarawalsh Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 840, to be held in their Lodge-room, in the Castle of Ferns, on Thursday, the 3d day of November, 1836, at 11 o'clock.

W. CONNOR,
M. KINCH. } Secretaries.

Let the people keep an unsleeping watch upon the manœuvres of these fellows, and their deeds, however dark, shall be dragged into day-light and scorn.

REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES—MEETING IN DUNGARVAN.

The good people of the borough of Dungarvan, feeling that the remarks passed upon their town, at a recent meeting held in this city, were in some degree derogatory, assembled on Monday last, to rebut what they are pleased to term the "vilificatory language and untruths put forward by a rev. gentleman, and by a member of parliament, one of the M.P.'s for the city of Waterford." The inhabitants of Dungarvan are quite right in feeling alive to the honour of their good town, and deserve credit for standing up in its defence, whenever an attack is made upon it. In the present case, however, their zeal has outran their discretion. The remarks made at the meeting here, on the assizes transfer, merely bore reference to Dungarvan *as compared with Waterford*; and, surely, the most enthusiastic admirer of that borough must admit, that our fair city, with a population three fold, and a trade ten fold, possessed of one of the finest rivers and noblest harbours in the empire, with a line of magnificent steam vessels which bring her into contact with the principal towns in England—with all the advantages, natural and acquired, it, surely, is not too much to assert that Waterford is entitled to rank pre-eminently before Dungarvan. We, certainly, do not find fault with the inhabitants of "jolly Dungarvan" for exerting themselves, by all fair means, to cause the removal of the County Assizes to their town. The money, levied for that purpose, would circulate amongst themselves, and, though at the expense of the whole County, Dungarvan might hope to derive advantage:—With some of the resolutions we fully agree; those, for instance, which go to say that the benefit of the county should be looked to in the affair; but, when these gentlemen shut their eyes to the well-known fact that the great majority of the cess-payers are vigorously opposed to the transfer, and, when they hazard the groundless assertion, that intimidation has been resorted to on the part of the landlords "to bring over the tenants to their own views," we must say that self-interest has blinded their judgment, and that they are not qualified to pass an unprejudiced opinion on the subject.

This subject, so vital to the interests of this county and city, was debated yesterday, before the Privy Council. The following members were in attendance:—The Chancellor, Archbishop of Cashel, Chief Justice Doherty, Mr. Justice Perrin, the Master of the Rolls, Judge of the Prerogative Court, Attorney General.

Mr. Moore stated the case for the removal, and made the most of a bad cause. The further hearing of the case was deferred till Friday next. We were much surprised at learning that Mr. O'Loghlen was present, as we had been given to understand that the learned gentleman had expressed his intention of not interfering in the matter.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF IRELAND.

In Thursday's *Chronicle* we felt it our duty to deprecate Mr. Mooney's injudicious manifesto on the subject of his imaginary difference with his colleagues of the board of the Agricultural Bank. 22,000 shares were taken in the Waterford branch, and as the concern is going on most prosperously, we do not consider it right to permit Mr. Mooney to indulge in whims that might prove prejudicial to the interests of any portion of our fellow-citizens. However, he has retraced his steps, and such has been the universal opinion of his hasty letter, that we presume neither he nor any other person will adopt in future such reprehensible conduct. The following document has been put into our hands for publication—we insert it with much pleasure:—

149, Francis-street, Dublin,
27th October, 1836.

"As one most anxious for the prosperity of the Agricultural Bank, I regret that under a mistaken impression that a London Board was contemplated by the Committee, I inserted in the public papers a letter of the 22d instant. Lest same should in the slightest degree lessen the Company's interest, I beg to recal said letter, and of course do not intend to hold any meeting of shareholders.

"THOMAS MOONEY."

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are going to Ireland, very advantageous engagements having been offered to them.

At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, a lighter-boat laden with bricks, from near Ross, was upset in the river; a man named Roche, who was master, was drowned; the two other men on board saved themselves by clinging to the large oars, till they reached land. The boat belonged to a man named Murphy at Ferry bank.

THE REGISTRIES.

Thomastown, Court-house,
Thursday, October 27, 1836.

The Sessions commenced here on Tuesday last, our streets were crowded from an early hour with honest and liberal men of this division of the county, who had previously served notices of their intention to register freeholds—all breathless with anxiety to arm themselves with that privilege which they now properly understand to be their best and only protection from oppression and insult. The Chairman, N. P. O'Gorman, Esq., entered the Court-house, at 12 o'clock, and seemed to contemplate the numerous claimants for the franchise with the utmost degree of pleasure—much credit is due to him, for the impartial and liberal decisions which he came to, on every occasion, where the right of the claimant was contested. On the bench might be observed, paying marked attention to the proceedings, Mr. M. Reed, of Kilmaganny, Major Lord, of Chapel Izod, with his dear boy Lorenzo, as the avowed guardians of the Orange interest; the first named gentleman, Mr. Reed, displaying a countenance strongly indicative of the gloomy and fallen state of the faction, of whom he is, no doubt, a worthy member. The recent combination of those gentlemen, with some few others in the county of *minor* vote, for the purpose, if possible, of reinvesting themselves, and the party to whom they belong, with that power and influence which they had formerly possessed, but which they now so happily for the country, no longer enjoy, has done infinite service to the liberal cause; as it has roused an injured and spirited people to a sense of the danger of again being subject to the misgovernment of a faction from whose countroul and tyranny they have so luckily escaped, and erected a strong determination to cast them off for ever. To effect so desirable and necessary an object, the people have taken the only and effectual means in their power—namely, investing themselves with the first of all privileges—the franchise. The patience which they displayed in waiting from day to day in the Court-house, was most praiseworthy. Five hundred and three notices had been served for this division, and so strict has been the attendance of the claimants that the Clerk of the Peace whose duty it is to read over the list of claimants three times, has only reached the letter W in the first reading; great numbers are still in patient attendance: however, as time presses I must now, and I do it with no small degree of pleasure, state the numbers registered on both sides up to the present moment—two o'clock:—

TUESDAY.

Liberals	38
Conservatives	2

WEDNESDAY.

Liberals	65
Conservatives	2

THURSDAY.

Liberals	39
Conservatives	0
Total. Liberals	142
Conservatives	4

The faction after having made every exertion in their power were only able to register the INFLUENTIAL number of four! three of whom were Parsons. A Mr. Dennis from your city, was produced by them, and this gentleman, after a most fatiguing journey from Waterford, was found not to be qualified, and consequently rejected. The faction are now quite in the desponding mood—and already begin to regret having placed themselves in their present very unenvious situation. A Mr. Turpin from the Queen's County, a very intelligent gentleman, who attended here with Mr. Elliott, on the part of the Conservatives, finding the cause with which he was identified perfectly hopeless, fled on this morning, and notwithstanding every enquiry as to the rout he took, no correct information up to the present moment has been received as to his departure.

On the part of the liberal interest our esteemed and very efficient representative, W. F. Finn, Esq., S. Green, Esq., with several other respectable and influential gentlemen from the different parts of the county were in attendance.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Counsellor O'Donnell, from Kilkenny, for his zealous and efficient exertions in behalf of those claiming to be registered, he was ably supported by Messrs. Purcell and Hyland, who were engaged by the County Association.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

It must be manifest that the gentlemen appointed by the Association, to make the preliminary arrangements, have not been idle. Effectually have they fulfilled the duty allotted to them, but I cannot, however, avoid mentioning the name of one gentleman who attended from day to day, and marshalled a great number of staunch electors from the ROSE, whose appearance was creditable to the cause, I mean Mr. Bolger, of Ballinabarna. The Woollen Grange tenantry, presented a most respectable appearance. The Mooncoin men were at their post well prepared. Indeed, taking the entire body of electors, *en masse*, it would be difficult to surpass them in any county in Ireland. I trust that the result of this Registry will act as a stimulus to future untiring and unceasing exertion; every lover of his country is bound to put his shoulder to the mighty work of regeneration, and struggle for the disenthralment of burdens too long and too patiently endured. I cannot close this page without communicating one fact more, namely, the general expression of satisfaction at the upright conduct of Mr. O'Gorman, the Assistant Barrister, who was guided in all his decisions by the spirit of the Reform Act, through which medium he sustained the franchise in all its purity.

J. F. P.

TITHES—BARONY OF GAULTIER.

The Rebellion Ruffians, we understand, have extended their operations into this hitherto peaceable Barony.—We recommend the ministers of the tithe Church who, in this barony, have hitherto refrained in some degree, from pushing their unjust exactions to extremity, to beware of what they do. The country must protect the poor farmers at any hazard.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

The Catholics of this city, wishing to show their gratitude to the Rev. John Jenkins, their late highly respected pastor, on his leaving Bath have presented him with the sum of £100, and a small piece of antique gold plate, as a token of their esteem.—*Bath Journal.*

OPENING OF THE NEW CHAPEL AT OSBALDESTON.—On Tuesday last the Catholic Chapel of St. Mary's in Osbaldeston, erected by the liberality of W. Heatley, Esq., Brindle Lodge, was opened for divine worship by the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, assisted by about thirty of the neighbouring clergy. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Curril the Rev. P. Ottel and Smith, deacon and sub-deacon. The music was conducted by Mr. S. Hemshall, of Liverpool. The Right Rev. Bishop, after the service addressed the audience in an earnest exhortation to the practice of virtue, and particularly the poor in the immediate neighbourhood, who ought to be grateful for having an opportunity of hearing the word of God. The attendance was exceedingly numerous. A collection was made to defray the expenses of the opening, amounting to £31 13s. The building is plain, but extremely neat, built in the style of Henry the Seventh, and pleasantly situated.—*Preston Chronicle.*

MR. GALLAHER.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Gallaher in this quarter to hear, that he has been performing with complete success in Cove, Bandon, &c., after having reaped a rich harvest in Cork city. We understand he purposes to make some sojourn among the English provincial towns, previous to his departure for America—whither he proceeds in the commencement of the spring. He will, probably, pass through Waterford on his route; when, if he could be induced to favour his friends with one more representation of *Paul Doherty*, he would be rewarded, we are sure, by a full attendance.

About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, as a carrier was leading his horse by a halter, through Broad-street, a large white mastiff rushed out of a house and caught the horse by the nose which he held for some time; the horse, through fear or exhaustion, then fell, and the dog loosened his hold to take a more deadly gripe, which he did by seizing the poor beast by the throat, which he cut and mangled in such a manner,—notwithstanding the exertions of the by-standers to draw him off,—that the horse died in a short time after. On enquiry we learned that the ferocious animal did not appear to be in a rabid state. The dog was subsequently *arrested* by the police and actually lodged in the Tower—thereby making a state prisoner of him! We have not heard what decision the magistrates came to on the subject.

Any officer of the 35th Regiment becoming a Benedict forfeits to the Mess a hogshead of claret, and it is said that few ladies and children will accompany the Officers from Cork to the Mauritius.

SPORTING.

CURRAGH NOVEMBER RACES.—The next race at the Curragh will take place on the 10th of November, and will continue for three days. It is called the Mulgrave meeting, in compliment to his Excellency, who takes great interest in horse racing. His Excellency dined at the Club house in Kildare during the races last week. He has entered nearly all his horses for the approaching races.

FOX HUNT.—About three o'clock on Saturday last, a fox, which had made a splendid run during the day, directed his "weary course" towards that part of the river Blackwater, near the town of Fermoy; and just as the whole pack were in full cry, about to dash at him on the brink of the river opposite Fermoy House, his cunning eye discovered a means of escape. It was a sewer, which communicates from that splendid mansion to the river, passing under ground the entire length of the lawn, and through its opening is a little under water, the fox saw and availed himself of it. In he went, and left his pursuers howling and tearing away the grass at the entrance, while he quietly made his way through the sewer, which opens in the vicinity of the poultry yard, where, it appears, he treated himself to a pullet, as he was shortly after seen by a peasant trotting at much ease into the Castle Hyde covers, with his booty on his shoulder, to regale himself after the hardships of the day.—*Cork Constitution.*

STEEPLE CHASE IN MAYO.—A steeple chase took place on Monday over about three miles of a sporting country, near Castlebar, between Captain Chearnley's, 8th regiment, brown Horse Slug, (owner,) and Enaga Marshall's chesnut mare Zephyr, well known in the counties of Cork and Limerick, Captain Longfield riding. The run lay from the green near the lower barrack gate to the bounds of Colonel M'Alpine's property. The race was well contested throughout, the time very good, Captain Chearnley winning with tolerable ease, the mare having twice baulked a large double ditch about five fields from home. There were fifteen jumps in the run. Major Baynes, with many others, were on the ground, and Captain Chearnley was warmly greeted by the assembled depot on his clearing the last fence.—Thirteen stone each. Another race over the Bready course takes place on the 27th, when six horses belonging to the officers start, at which great sport is expected; owners to ride; four feet stone walls, twice round, sixteen jumps.

GARRISON HOUNDS.—The celebrated pack, formerly denominated the Ward Union, having been placed at the disposal of the officers of the garrison, met on Monday, at Farry-house, for the season. The red coats were not numerous, but the sport was excellent, and the appearance and condition of the hounds did much credit to Lambert, their huntsman, who, as well as the other servants, was admirably mounted. The management this season has devolved on Major Hastings and the Hon. Captain Stanley, A.D.C. The latter last year showed the gentlemen of Dublin admirable sport, and we doubt not, that from the specimen afforded yesterday, he, in conjunction with his able colleague, will nobly sustain the well earned reputation of this first rate pack.

FERMOY RACES.—The following horses have been entered for the Stakes to be run for 8th Nov., at Fermoy Meeting:—

"David, Mirza, Lucksall, Sir William, Zero, Hercules, Kilcotta, Watt Stiff, Doro, Barefoot, Emmet, Fracture, Corsair, Dust, Barkston, Lorenzo."

The course is in beautiful order, and the Stewards have had stones laid over that portion on which the horses are to run to prevent others from exercising on it.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—On Saturday last, the 22d instant, Lieut. Bomford, 3d Dragoon Guards, performed the long talked of match, of walking Fifty-four miles in Thirteen Hours, for a wager, which he did with apparent ease in 12 hours and 35 minutes. He had many disadvantages, having started some time before daylight, and the road being very heavy (the road chosen was from Ballincollig on the Macroom Road, 10 miles in and out). An immense crowd accompanied him for the last six miles, by whom he was loudly cheered.

NATIONAL BANK—CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

The great anniversary dinner, given by the shareholders of the Carrick-on-Suir National Bank of Ireland, took place on Tuesday the 18th inst. Upwards of eighty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner and excellent wines. John Power, Esq., one of the Directors of the Bank, presided.

The following is a list of the toasts:—

The King, and may he never forget that he holds his Crown for the benefit of his people.

The Queen—three times three. Air—Here's a health.

The People, the true source of legitimate power.—Nine times nine. Air—Garryowen.

The Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family. Nine times nine. Air—My love is but a lassie yet.

Old Ireland as she ought to be,

"Great glorious and free."

The next toast which the chairman gave with much energy and effect, was

The Earl of Mulgrave, the best Lord Lieutenant Ireland ever had.

Immense cheering for several minutes, the band playing—See the conquering hero comes.

Lord Duncannon and his Majesty's Ministers. (Loud applause.) Air—Sprig of Shillelah.

Daniel O'Connell, (the Governor,) and the Directors of the National Bank of Ireland. Nine times nine—and long and loud acclamation—the band playing—the Dear Irish Boy.

Prosperity to the Carrick-on-Suir National Bank of Ireland. (Great cheering.) Air—Money in both pockets.

The health of the Chairman. Air—Tally ho.

The Hon. John Ponsonby. (Cheers.)

The Trade and Commerce of Carrick.

Prosperity to the River Suir Navigation Company.

Several other toasts and sentiments were given from and under sanction of the chair, amongst which was the health of the hospitable host of the Bessboro' arms, and may he long provide for his friends such excellent dinners. Mr. Phelan returned thanks for the honour conferred, after which the festivity of the evening was kept up to a late hour.

ENGLISHMEN IN THE EAST.—There has always appeared to me something ridiculous in the manner Englishmen arm themselves when travelling in the East; more weapons than hands must be an absurdity at all times, but particularly when numbers are against you.—Among the instances of fatal attacks that I have heard of in this country, the murders have generally been caused by the imprudence of the parties attacked.—I do not think the Arabs ever mean to shed blood on the first outset, but they will never forgive its being shed. The moment, therefore, a wound is inflicted, there is an end of every chance of salvation, not only the aggressor, but all in his train must pay for his rashness. For surely there is no bravery in firing into a crowd, and endeavouring to gallop off, which would naturally be the plan after the discharge of the battery of rifles and pistols. Let those who mean to die certainly fight it out; but I recommend all travellers, when the numbers are against them, to submit with a good grace, unless violence be first offered to them. Good humour and indifference, which it is hard, I confess, to assume, are the great safeguards among the Arabs of the Desert; put always confidence in their hospitality and good faith, for, savages through they be, they have some of the noblest qualities of our nature.—*Major Skinner's Adventures in the East.*

A NEW BRANCH OF MILITARY TACTICS.—Among the escapes and adventures of the day (the 5th of May), that of Lieutenant O'Connor, of our regiment, was one of the most singular. Seeing a number of Spahards in disorder, he mistook them for Chapelgorris, and ran up to rally them, when he found that he had tumbled into the hands of the Carlists. A musket snapped in his face and a bayonet at his breast formed him of his awkward mistake. Parrying the latter with his fists, he struck right and left in the approved style of pugilism, and flooring both his antagonists, who were considerably astonished at this novel mode of conducting the battles of the Queen, he took to his heels, and being a first-rate leaper, cleared walls and ditches, and rejoined his regiment with the loss of his hat, sword, and cloak, which had fallen in the scuffle.

REFORM OF THE LEGISLATURE

(FROM THE SPECTATOR.)

The *Spectator* is formally called upon by the *Standard*, to supply a distinct plan of Peerage Reform, which would not produce an Oligarchical or a Democratic Despotism. The *Standard* maintains that a single Legislative Chamber must degenerate into a despotism of the one or the other description. This argument rests on the assumption that the assembly in question would be beyond control. No doubt, *any* assembly, possessed of irresponsible authority, might abuse its power: if that authority were nominally in the hands of two or more assemblies, it would make little difference. In Venice, the despotism of the Oligarchy was not the less real or weighty because it was shared between "the Forty" and "the Ten."

The *Standard*, with commendable coolness, and spurning the idea of being deterred from "the most ample and searching discussion" by the impulse of fear, allows us the option of the House of Lords "extinguished actually, by its total suppression," or "virtually extinguished, by any change rendering it less independent and irresponsible than it is." For the sake of simplifying the view, we accept the former supposition—namely, that the House of Peers shall be "actually extinguished," and the two Legislative Chambers merged into one. The *Standard* says, that this assembly must be beyond control; and, at all events, in a few years, after the present generation of virtuously-trained Conservatives has died out, would become tyrannical and despotic. How such a result may be easily prevented, it is our part to explain.

Assuredly, if we had the construction of the new Constitution, we would not take the present House of Commons as the model of our Legislative Chamber. In the first place the constituent body should not be allowed to remain in its present state. The number of electors should be greatly enlarged, so far at least as to include every householder; the elective franchise should be made perfectly simple; by means of the sacred shield of the ballot we would secure the perfectly free exercise of the franchise; and the duration of parliaments should be made short and certain. An assembly so constituted would represent the great majority. What could it represent but the broadest interests of the whole nation? To suppose that the acts of a body so constituted, and so controlled, would be hurtful to the people from whom it derived its authority, is inconceivable, except upon the monstrous notion that mankind would freely choose to be robbed and trampled upon. An entire change must be effected in the constitution of man before, having the means of obtaining, with very slight exertion, security and protection for his acquisitions and enjoyments, he will choose those to rule over him who plunder and oppress him. It is advantageous to the community at large that the rights of property should be maintained; therefore we might be sure that such an assembly as we have described would not sanction any measure for defrauding public or private creditors. It is the interest of the great *majority* that just laws should be administered firmly and impartially; therefore a Legislature truly representing the majority, would be careful to eschew the iniquities with which the English Statutes at Large teem—would carefully guard the independence of well-chosen judges, and bring justice home to every man's door at the least possible cost. Because the great mass of the people live by the fruits of their own industry, their representatives would not curb its exercise, or confine its scope, by such abominations as corn laws or timber-duties. Then, laws are not to be made of institutions framed on the notion that men are brutes: there are such things as feelings of right and wrong, justice and injustice; good name and self respect are dear to us all; some men have consciences and religious preferences. All such sentiments, like every other branch of personal rights, would naturally be regarded by the real representatives of their fellow-citizens. In short, the interests of the many instead of the few—that is to say, *the just rights of all*—would find their best defence in the acts of an assembly elected by and responsible to the many, not the few.

If the broadest interests of the whole community would alone be cared for by such a legislature, what interests would suffer? None of an honest kind. The sufferers would be the jobbers, the public plunderers, the gainers by injustice and by the wrongs and losses of society.—Doubtless, sinecurists in Law, Church, and State, would tremble for their share of public spoil. Lords and gentlemen who sell their votes to railway speculators, or use them to enhance the value of their coal-mines, or their West Indian estates, or their barley land, would be called to account for pushing their private gains to the general damage; and be prevented, by deprivation of their power, from repeating their offences. The cost and the folly of wars would be deemed sufficient reason for keeping at peace—very much to the disappointment of those who have had a monopoly of warlike honours and rewards. These are some of the parties whose interests would lead them to dread a government acting for the benefit of the great majority. They care nothing for constitutional abstractions. It is not for the theoretical balance of power in the State, that the Lords resist the Commons, and the Tories labour continually to regain office. It is for certain tangible advantages for *money*, in one shape or another—that these men contend with us. The "glorious Constitution" has been to them something better than an abstraction or a theory; it has filled their pockets, and provided for their children from generation to generation. Therefore it is that they abhor the principle of a real Representative Government; therefore it is that they conjure up the phantom of Democratical tyranny. The many seek nothing but the quiet enjoyment of their own; but, give them the power, and they will secure that enjoyment from invasion by banded plunderers. Hence the Tory fears over every downfal of the "glorious Constitution." They know that the great majority of the community *having something* to lose, there would be a far more powerful permanent interest in favour of the rights of property, than could be mustered for an equal partition of lands and money after a scramble; and therefore they have no fear of being despoiled of what justly belongs to them, in the event of the majority obtaining dominion—they only fear the loss of what they know full well they have *no right* to retain.

The *Standard* has now the *Spectator's* view of the necessary working of Legislative Reform—if not so minutely traced out as it might be in a larger space, yet surely with as much distinctness, at least, as the *Standard's* phantom.

The details of a plan could be settled without difficulty, as they will be when men unite to give a practical face to their matured opinions. The details would include a considerable diminution of the present members of the House of Commons, and paternal regulations for obtaining that careful and deliberate examination of measures, which under the existing system of the two Houses is looked for in vain.

In reply to an objection of prejudice or mistaken analogy, against a single legislative assembly, urged by the *Standard*—that the Long Parliament and the French Constituent Assembly degenerated into instruments of tyranny—we think it enough to observe, that we are dealing with Englishmen in the nineteenth century, who have gained a fair stock of political knowledge and experience, and are daily becoming more capable of self-government; and that we assume the proposed changes to be effected peacefully and lawfully, not in the midst of a civil war or by the infuriated victims of centuries of oppression.

A MODERN LILY.—Among the multitudinous quackeries of the age, not the least is that of a certain gentleman, who professes to cure every description of nervous disease simply by rubbing the hands with a powder. The advice to take the powder is given gratuitously, as per advertisement; but the powder, or fever-scaring charm is dispensed, as old Trapbois would say, for "a consideration." But the "deep sea lead" would never fathom the depths of human gullibility.

Some idea of the fertility of the "golden vein of Ireland," which extends in a broad belt from the King's County to Limerick, through Cashel, Tipperary, &c., may be formed, from the fact that large districts of this land pays from £8 to £10 an (Irish) acre, and on one part of it the forty successive white crop was this year taken without one load of manure, and £12 was paid for the hay alone of one single acre.

VISIT OF LADY DOVER, LORD
AND THE DUKE OF SUTHE
GRAIGUE.

On Monday, the 10th, pretty far a lvan
it was announced in Graigue, that Lady
youthful Lord Clifden and his brother, a
the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, an
Marquis of Stafford and Lord Morpeth,
Gowran Castle, would all honor Graigue
Wednesday. The Chapel bell was rin
—the inhabitants assembled—addresses
Lady, the Duke, and Lord Morpeth we
adopted, and copies dispatched that ev
ran. The enthusiasm of the people to
folks, the best reception in their p
beyond expression. Although Tuesd
ered in with torrents of rain, which co
hundreds sallied out to different quarters
greens to decorate their Houses and Arch
be erected, and their return in the evenin
would remind one of the meeting of Bi
Dunsinane, although the objects were q
Wednesday morning came in with sunsh
sky; the very elements seemed to conspi
to the friends of justice and humanity.
of Mountains, called Black Stairs and M
appeared as unclouded as the beautiful n
which they reared their lofty heads. Ev
had its share in the grandeur of the bril
sented itself to our noble visitors. Every
to render the day a joyous one to both vis
All the houses in town were highly dec
arches were erected, tastefully decorated w
and in the centre of each was slop
green flag with an appropriate mot
white, in large letters. The inscription
was—"*Cead mille fealtha*" to the noble
Howards and Granvilles. On the second
"Lord Morpeth, England's pride and h
On the third was the following—"Lady
noble son, Lord Clifden, the hope of Iris
On a fourth was a Harp, headed by the
go bragh." A large chaplet was suspe
chapel belfry, with this inscription—"
of a grateful tenantry." About eleven
came into town on foot and horseback,
The respectable people of the town
bourhood had white wands prepared,
were appended different colours ri
had small flags appended to their wands
priate devices. About half past twe
veral jaunting cars, well crowded, advanc
of the procession. The numerous horsem
and the many thousand to them moved
rere. A great portion of the procession
three miles to meet the nobility as they ad
appeared in view—then very near two o
advancing about half-a-mile they were me
multitude of footmen, accompanied by
chapel band, who continued to play natio
the cortege from thence to Graig. On ap
town, the multitudes that appeared on all s
all credibility. There could not be less th
The most extraordinary good order was,
ing, observed, and not a drunken man app
for the entire evening, in the town. Aft
through the town to the entrance to Mr. B
sidence, the noble duke, Lord Morpeth, a
branches of the family, descended from t
while Lady Dover proceeded on to Brando
sidence of Mr. Burtchael.—*Kilkenny Journ*

TURNPIKE ROADS TO WATERFORD
LIN.

The parts of these roads in the Kilkenny
now in such a state as not only to endang
passengers, but to retard the progress of the
cations for redress, but we fear withou
been made to Mr. Gouby of the Post offi
order in Council could be had for getting
paired by the board of works—or through
dium. The road from the Royal Oak is so
quire additional expenditure of horse flesh
on the whole line from Dublin to gai
cessarily lost on this one stage of ten m
Trustees look to it, there is no excuse for
neglect of duty—let them either resign at
the road to be placed in other hands. T
Majesty's subjects are, through their neg
hourly endangered, and still more what w
be little short of *highway robbery* committ
from whom Turnpike on such roads is i
law peremptorily exacted.—*Idem.*

An account was received on Tuesday even
loss and destruction by fire of the beau
Waterlily, of Limerick, Ruby, master, ha
the water's edge, and sunk, on Sunday la
mile from the mouth of the river Shannon,
head and Kerry head, while on passage fr
this port with a general cargo. Only one
Rogers, of a crew of nine, who sailed in he
have survived the awful calamity, having b
in a most exhausted state, while clinging
the unfortunate vessel. The fire is supp
originated in the spontaneous heating o
which was composed of brimstone, vitrio
hats, and other combustible materials.
was a splendid newly built schooner, and
fastest sailing vessels out of the port of Li
Anxiously waiting further particulars
catastrophe, we annex the only official a
ceived which is from the Surveyor at Tarb

"Tarbert, Oct

"About Six, p.m. on the 23d inst. the
this port, from London for Limerick, gea
fire about a mile less from the entrance of
it appears all hands perished except one (
Lyme) who was picked up by the Ellen
rived yesterday evening about six, p.m
Rogers, who gave me the information.
picked up on a plank of some of the wreck
been eight hours in the water. There wa
pears, a river pilot amongst the sufferers
said nine altogether were lost, one of wh
the cabin, who, it is presumed was burn
Rogers attributes this sad catastrophe to t
ing. They saw the day before smoke asc
the forehatchway. She had brimstone it
along with various other articles. Probab
of the crew were saved unknown to Roger
not. I think he said the Pilot had bol
plank that was assisting him, and was sol
again."

For near two days before, it it said, th
observed ascending from chinks of the hatc
so as to excite any alarm on deck, until
the hatch was cautiously opened, and t
which it appeared was so long nearly
want of air, sprung up from the cloudy pa
blazed about the vessel with such desper
baffle all human efforts to repress it.
breeze, in a period less than five minutes
from stem to stern displayed one vast c
which ran up along the masts and rigg
rapidity, burning and destroying everyth
gress. Imagination can only picture
state of the crew in this tremendous c
vessel and cargo, when they had not ev
out the boat to save their lives. Those w
lish in the flames must have leaped overb
an equally certain but less painful death
Ruby, the active, intelligent, and obligin
Waterlily, was seen floating on a bundle
only survivor Rogers who lost sight of h
after! Such confidence was felt by the
superior character of this schooner, that v
numerous shippers insured their propert
the consequence is that several of the
town who had consignments on board su
amount. The value of vessel and goods

M OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM THE SPECTATOR.)

s formally called upon by the *Standard*, inst plan of Peerage Reform, which ce an Odyssedical or a Democratic Des- *andard* maintains that a single Legis- must degenerate into a despotism of the description. This argument rests on hat the assembly in question would be

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interests of the whole community would by such a legislature, what interests None of an honest kind. The sufferers ers, the public plunderers, the gainers y the wrongs and losses of society.— rists in Law, Church, and State, would hare of public spoil. Lords and gen- their votes to railway speculators, or nce the value of their coal-mines, or estates, or their barley land, would nt for pushing their private gains to e; and be prevented, by deprivation om repeating their offences. The cost rs would be deemed sufficient reason for very much to the disappointment of d a monopoly of warlike honours and are some of the parties whose interests to dread a government acting for the reat majority. They care nothing abstractions. It is not for the e of power in the State, that the Commons, and the Tories labour conti- fice. It is for certain tangible advantages hape or another—that these men con- The "glorious Constitution" has been better than an abstraction or a the- their pockets, and provided for their eration to generation. Therefore it is he principle of a real Representative efore it is that they conjure up the ecratical tyranny. The many seek no- et enjoyment of their own; but, give nd they will secure that enjoyment panded plunderers. Hence the Tory owmal of the "glorious Constitution." he great majority of the community to lose, there would be a far more t interest in favour of the rights of uld be mustered for an equal partition after a scramble; and therefore they ng despoiled of what justly belongs ent of the majority obtaining domi- ar the loss of what they know full right to retain.

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VISIT OF LADY DOVER, LORD MORPETH AND THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, TO GRAIGUE.

On Monday, the 19th, pretty far advanced in the day it was announced in Graigue, that Lady Dover, and the Hon. Lord Carlton and his brother, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the youthful Marquis of Stafford and Lord Morpeth, who were all at Carlton Castle, would all honor Graigue with a visit on their way there. The Chapel bell was immediately rung and inhabitants assembled—addresses to the amiable Lady Dover, and Lord Morpeth were prepared and messengers dispatched that evening to Gowran. The enthusiasm of the people to give the noble visitors the best reception in their power was great beyond expression. Although Tuesday was ushered in with torrents of rain, which continued all day the people sallied out to different quarters to procure evergreens to decorate their Houses and Arches that were to be erected, and their return in the evening, well stocked, presented one of the moving of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane, although the objects were quite different.—Wednesday morning came in with sunshine and a clear sky, the very elements seemed to conspire to do homage to the hands of justice and humanity. The whole chain of Mountains, called Black Stairs and Mount Leinster, appeared as unclouded as the beautiful azure sky, under which they reared their lofty heads. Brandon Hill, too, lent a share in the grandeur of the bold view that presented itself to our noble visitors. Every thing combined to render the day a joyous one to both visitors and visited. All the houses in town were highly decorated—several streets were erected, tastefully decorated with evergreens, and in the centre of each was suspended a large green flag with an appropriate motto, painted in white, in large letters. The inscription on the first was—"*Credidille fautcha*" to the noble blood of all the Howards and Granvilles. On the second was inscribed, "Lord Morpeth, England's pride and Ireland's glory." On the third was the following—"Lady Dover and her noble son, Lord Cliden, the hope of Irish millions."—On a fourth was a Harp, headed by the words—"Erin go bragh." A large chaplet was suspended from the chapel belfry, with this inscription—"The testimony of a grateful tenantry." About eleven o'clock people came into town on foot and horseback, in vast crowds. The respectable people of the town and neighbourhood had white wands prepared, from which were appended different coloured riobands—others had small flags appended to their wands with appropriate devices. About half past twelve o'clock several jaunting cars, well crowded, advanced at the head of the procession. The numerous horsemen followed, and the many thousand footmen moved slowly in the rear. A great portion of the procession proceeded near three miles to meet the nobility as they advanced. They appeared in view—then very near two o'clock. After advancing about half-a-mile they were met by the great multitude of footmen, accompanied by the splendid chapel band, who continued to play national airs before the cortege from thence to Graig. On approaching the town, the multitudes that appeared on all sides surpassed all credibility. There could not be less than 10,000.—The most extraordinary good order was, notwithstanding, observed, and not a drunken man appeared then, or for the entire evening, in the town. After proceeding through the town to the entrance to Mr. Burtchael's residence, the noble duke, Lord Morpeth, and the young branches of the family, descended from their carriage, while Lady Dover proceeded on to Brandondale, the residence of Mr. Burtchael.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

TURNPIKE ROADS TO WATERFORD AND DUBLIN.

The parts of these roads in the Kilkenny districts, are now in such a state as not only to endanger the lives of passengers, but to retard the progress of the Mails. Applications for redress, but we fear without effect, have been made to Mr. Godby of the Post office to try if an order in Council could be had for getting the roads repaired by the board of works—or through any other medium. The road from the Royal Oak is so bad as to require additional expenditure of horse flesh and whip cord on the whole line from Dublin to gain the time necessarily lost on this one stage of ten miles. Let the Trustees look to it, there is no excuse for such shameful neglect of duty—let them either resign at once or allow the road to be placed in other hands. The lives of his Majesty's subjects are, through their neglect, daily and hourly endangered, and still more what we pronounce to be little short of *highway robbery* committed upon those from whom Turnpike on such roads is in the form of law peremptorily exacted.—*Idem.*

An account was received on Tuesday evening of the total loss and destruction by fire of the beautiful schooner Waterlily, of Limerick, Ruby, master, having burned to the water's edge, and sunk, on Sunday last, about one mile from the mouth of the river Shannon, between Loop Head and Kerry head, while on passage from London to this port with a general cargo. Only one man, named Rogers, of a crew of nine, who sailed in her is known to have survived the awful calamity, having been picked up in a most exhausted state, while clinging to a plank of the unfortunate vessel. The fire is supposed to have originated in the spontaneous heating of the cargo, which was composed of brimstone, vitriol, oil, candles, fats, and other combustible materials. The Waterlily was a splendid newly built schooner, and one of the fastest sailing vessels out of the port of Limerick.

Anxiously waiting further particulars of this awful catastrophe, we annex the only official account yet received which is from the Surveyor at Tarbert:—

"Tarbert, October 25, 1836.

"About Six, p.m. on the 23d inst. the Waterlily, of this port, from London for Limerick, general cargo, took fire about a mile less from the entrance of the river, and it appears all hands perished except one (John Rogers, of Lyme) who was picked up by the Eliza of Rothsay, arrived yesterday evening about six, p. m., when I saw Rogers, who gave me the information. Rogers was picked up on a plank of some of the wreck, when he had been eight hours in the water. There was also, it appears, a river pilot amongst the sufferers. I believe he said nine altogether were lost, one of whom was sick in the cabin, who, it is presumed was burnt to death.—Rogers attributes this sad catastrophe to the cargo heating. They saw the day before smoke ascending out of the forehatchway. She had brimstone it appears in her, along with various other articles. Probably some others of the crew were saved unknown to Rogers, but he thinks not. I think he said the Pilot had hold of the same plank that was assisting him, and was obliged to let it go again."

For near two days before, it it said, that smoke was observed ascending from chinks of the hatchway, but not so as to excite any alarm on deck, until Sunday, when the hatch was cautiously opened, and then the flame, which it appeared was so long nearly smothered for want of air, sprung up from the closely packed hold, and blazed about the vessel with such destructive fury as to baffle all human efforts to repress it. Fanned by the breeze, in a period less than five minutes the Waterlily, from stem to stern displayed one vast column of fire, which ran up along the masts and rigging with awful rapidity, burning and destroying everything in its progress. Imagination can only picture the desperate state of the crew in this tremendous conflagration of vessel and cargo, when they had not even time to hoist out the boat to save their lives. Those who did not perish in the flames must have leaped overboard, and met an equally certain but less painful death. Mr. Thomas Ruby, the active, intelligent, and obliging master of the Waterlily, was seen floating on a bundle of hoops by the only survivor Rogers who lost sight of him in a moment after. Such confidence was felt by the public in the superior character of this schooner, that very few of the numerous shippers insured their property in her, and the consequence is that several of the Shopkeepers in town who had consignments on board suffer to a large amount. The value of vessel and goods was £10,000 at least.

"England," says the *Frankfort Journal*, "has given a challenge to the musical world through one of her people, John Allan, of Melton, who cultivates, with success, a species of musical execution but little known in Germany or Italy—whistling. Long may John Allan continue without a rival."

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

(FROM THE MEDICAL GAZETTE.)

Sir William Knighton originally entered the medical profession as an apprentice to an apothecary at Tavistock; and after a residence of a few months in London, returned to that town to settle as a general practitioner. This, however, not proving agreeable to his taste, or satisfactory to his ambition, he soon returned to London, and settled as an accoucheur. The College of Physicians having admonished him for practising as a physician without a degree, he went to Edinburgh, where he remained two seasons; and, having obtained a degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury, was admitted a licentiate.

From this time he remained in London till 1810, when he accompanied the Marquis of Wellesley to Spain, and returned with him when the mission was at an end. On this nobleman retiring from office, he asked his late Majesty to appoint Knighton one of his physicians. Soon after this he became acquainted with John M'Mahon, by whom he was speedily admitted to terms of intimacy; and they continued on the most confidential footing until the death of the latter, who made Sir William his executor. Amon the papers which thus came into his possession were some relating to certain private affairs of the late King. Instead of endeavouring to turn this circumstance to any profitable account, Knighton instantly carried the documents to Carlton House, and placed them at once, without comment or condition, in the hands of the rightful owner. From that hour may be dated his admission to Royal favour: the Prince Regent, struck at once with the importance of the benefit and with the delicate manner in which it had been conferred, appointed Knighton to an important office in the Duchy of Cornwall; in 1813 raised him to the baronetage; and, at a later period, presented him with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

His reputation was now at its zenith, and his business continued very extensive, till the removal of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who had succeeded Sir John M'Mahon in the office of Private Secretary. On the elevation of this gentleman to the peerage, and his mission to Sweden, Sir William Knighton, who had previously been a frequent visitor, now became an inmate, at Carlton Palace, was invested with the offices of Private Secretary and Privy Purse—appointments which he retained till the death of George IV.

Before his connexion with Court, Sir Wm. Knighton practised chiefly, but not exclusively, as an accoucheur. He is said to have been extremely cautious of his reputation—always calling an additional advice whenever there was any manifest danger; and succeeded in amassing a very large fortune by his original profession.—From the time of accepting his appointments above mentioned, he, of course, wholly abandoned practice; but he still retained an intimacy with several members of the medical profession, some of whom were indebted to him for many acts of kindness and consideration.

He had latterly suffered from embarrassment of breathing and oppression about the chest, which proved to be dependent upon enlargement of the heart, and ended in dropsical effusion into the right pleura and pericardium, which proved fatal on Tuesday, the 11th inst., in the 68th year of his age,

Sir William Knighton was unquestionably a man of excellent talents, but he was still more conspicuous for his fine sagacity and knowledge of the world. His success in life was remarkable, but such was at one time his interest at Court, that it is quite certain he might have commanded almost anything which the highest influence in the empire could bestow; yet he never showed himself either avaracious or greedy of honours. He was scrupulously punctilious in all the observances and etiquette of society; but, amid the polish which which his manners and character received from the circumstances into which he was thrown, he still retained unimpaired the impress of his early friendships.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

In the Dunkerrin affair, as we stated in our last, Hogan, the Rebellion Officer, died of his wounds. The following is from a correspondent of the *Evening Mail*:

"An inquest has been held on the bodies of Fogarty and Hogan, at Dunkerrin. The jury consisted of eight Roman Catholics and four Protestants—the former finding, "That John Fogarty died by a pistol shot fired by Philip Ryar;"—the latter, "Justifiable homicide." The coroner has sent the verdict to the crown lawyers. The Rev. Mr. Nolan refused to be sworn, and the keeper of the turnpike-gate was only allowed to answer questions tending to criminate Ryan; he offered to tell the whole of the circumstances as they occurred, but would not be permitted. Mr. O'Brien Dillon attended on the part of the people. Ryan was unable to attend for want of protection, and could not procure professional assistance, as all the Attorneys were absent at the sessions of Thurles. In Hogan's case, the jury found a verdict of "wilful murder against persons unknown"—although Mr. Westropp Smith told Ryan, when at his gate, that several of the mob were his labourers, and persons whom he had drawing turf. The police also knew many of the party, as they frequently called out to the ringleaders by their names. At the inquest, however, they "knew none of them."

Whatever the ultimate result be, there can be no doubt of the surpassing baseness of the following paragraph from the *Mail*:—

"Upon the mode in which the inquiry was conducted—the refusal of the priest to be sworn, and the stop put to the evidence of the turnpike-keeper, we shall have something to say in our next."

The *Tipperary Constitution*, a furious Orange paper, speaks very differently of Mr. Nolan. After giving an account of the tithe slaughter, this journal observes:—

"Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Mr. Nolan, P. P., of Dunkerrin, for his humane conduct on this occasion, as, were it not for his exertions the entire party would have been sacrificed to the fury of the mob."

Until all the particulars attending the inquest, and the subsequent conduct of the parties are fully and fairly before us—a circumstance likely to take place previous to our next publication—we shall say no more on the matter—except merely to quote the following paragraph from the *Globe* of Tuesday, which has just reached us:—

"The Rev. Mr. Hawkins, according to the statement of the *Dublin Evening Post*, is a pluralist and a non-resident. His parishioners know nothing of him in any other character than that of the receiver of an income drawn from them, and for which he performs no services; and he visits them not for the purpose of spreading the cause of Protestantism, according to the idea which Lord Stanley appears so fondly to cherish in reference to the Ministers of the Irish establishment, but simply to compel, by the most harsh proceedings which the law allows, the payment of his tithes. What a beautiful commentary does not the conduct of this Conservative clergyman furnish to all the recent speeches of Conservative orators upon this subject. How well adapted such means must be to convince the Irish people of the incalculable blessings which they derive from the presence in the midst of them of the established church, as a model of pure faith and discipline, and a perpetual incitement to charity and good will! How a church thus supported must conduce to the civilization and add to the peace and prosperity of the country! How, too, the Right Reverend Bishop of Exeter, in whose eyes the Irish establishment forms the brightest jewel in the ecclesiastical diadem of the three kingdoms, must rejoice in these further proofs of its progress—and how consistently do these individuals accuse the present administration of a desire to destroy Protestantism, when they propose measures to supersede the necessity, and to prevent all possibility of the recurrence, of such scenes as these!

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY CORK.

Mr. Edmund B. Roche, son of Mr. Edward Roche of Tarabolg, a liberal Protestant, has, we understand, consented to become a candidate for the county Cork on the next occassion.

ALDERMAN SMYTH.

The sittings of the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Alderman Smyth, in connexion with the election, will not terminate without the examination of Colonel Morris. This announcement was made in the course of the proceedings,

NEW LAW APPOINTMENTS.

We believe we may now, without hesitation, announce that Mr. O'Loughlen is to be the new Baron, Mr. Richards the Attorney General, Mr. Woulfe the Solicitor General and Mr. Ball the new Sergeant.—*Morning Register.*

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of Hugh Eccles, Esq., of Cromroe, and Henry Carroll, Esq., of Ballynure, being appointed Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Wicklow.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Kelly, of Camphill, to the commission of the peace for the county of Sligo.

Captain Jones, Royal Engineers, is appointed Secretary to the Irish Railway Commission.

Mr. Pierce Mahony gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday, at Salt-hill, to the newly-elected directors of the Drogheda railroad, and several other persons, to the number of upwards of one hundred, including men of all shades of political and religious sentiment.

HAUT TON—EDUCATION—THE FINE ARTS

Amongst the distinguished company lately staying at Bessboro' House, County Kilkenny, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncannon, were the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, Lords Morpeth, Dover, Lady Dover, Captain M'Donald, &c. The above party, accompanied by their noble entertainer, on Saturday last, inspected the Cottages and Schools of the village of Piltown.—With the Infant School, particularly, they were much pleased, and Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland complimented Miss Fennell, the young lady who conducts it, by observing that the advancement of the children, in their respective branches of education, reflected much credit upon her.—This truly laudable and useful Institution was established by the late Lady Duncannon, and is admirably carried on under the immediate surveillance and patronage of Miss Ponsonby and the female portion of her family. On Sunday his Lordship's guests visited the museum of Mr. Anthony, with which they expressed themselves highly entertained, and contributed very handsomely to the funds of the Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital, for the benefit of which that interesting exhibition has been now three years exclusively thrown open.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, in Sackville-street, Dublin, the lady of Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., M.P., of Barmeath, county Louth, of a daughter.

October 22, at Derry, the lady of Donald Stewart, Esq., Lieutenant and Paymaster of the Depot of the 92d Highlanders, of a daughter.

October 23, at Cornacassa, the lady of James Hamilton, jun., of Cornacassa, Esq., of a son, which only survived a short time.

October 24, at Burton Hall, the lady of William C. Burton, Esq., of a son.

October 23, the lady of Charles Peshall, Esq., of "The Buffs," of a son and heir.

MARRIED,

October 22, at Burrisafarney Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Derry, Henry Trench, Esq., second son of William Trench, Esq., of Congort Park, King's County, to the Hon. Georgiana Bloomfield, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

DIED,

On Thursday, the Rev. P. Meany, Parish Priest of Kilrossenty, near Kilmacthomias, in this county.

October 25, of a few days' illness, at her house in Great Denmark-street, the Countess of Belvidere, deeply lamented.

October 20, after a few weeks' illness, at his house in London, Rear-Admiral Maitland.

October 22, at her uncle's house, Lenton Hall, Nottinghamshire, Annie, beloved wife of Henry E. Perrin, Esq., of Dublin.

October 23, of scarletina, after her confinement, Deborah, wife of William Whitaker, Esq., of Montpelier-hill.

THE BELL LIE.

We have a motley correspondence about the Bell lie, of which little is clear, but that Mr. O'Connell is totally relieved from the alledged act, and Mr. Costelloe from having originated it. Yes, there is another thing clear—that the other actors in the thing are a pack of paltry vagabonds. It is possible that Mr. Cundy may be omitted in this classification—but as for Oastler, he is a muted blaguard, and seems to have in Bell, one who bids fair to be his rival. These fellows are Radicals, forsooth!—these, so eager to believe and propagate slanders against the prop of radicalism, and the abhorred of Toryism? Why did not they distrust, or why did they not inquire before they propagated it? Oh, no—that would not be doing the dirty work for Torvism.—*Pilot.*

TITHES—IMPORTANT.

The *Limerick Star* says, that "over one hundred bills already crowd the files of the Court of Exchequer for the county and city of Limerick alone." We trust that one hundred answers will be filed by those who are either unwilling or unable to pay the parsons' demands. This is the only way of defeating the machination of the rebellion Ruffians. (Vide Lord L—dh—st's letter to Lord R—hd—n, published in this evening's paper.—*Freeman.*

The letter to which our contemporary alludes, puts forward the process by which the tithe recusants may defend themselves in a Court of Exchequer, and states "that it is the practice in suing for tithes to include, with one or two substantial farmers, some seventeen or eighteen paupers in the same bill. Now, if the solvent parties would but file an answer to the bill, which could be done at a very trifling cost, and the other co-defendants join in their answer (a short one, confessing the bill,) there could be no writ of rebellion issued; but the plaintiff to recover his tithes and costs of suit, should proceed to a decree at the expense of from £50 to £60, without any prospect of being ever paid, as the only way he could then obtain his demand would be by an execution against the goods of the defendants, and these experience shows, no one would purchase at the sale. If, further, instead of all the poorer defendants joining in their answer, one should be induced to become the scape-goat for the rest, and file no answer, there could be no hearing of the cause till he had been compelled (if indeed he were found, or it were possible to compel some determined spirits) to answer the bill. This would cause a delay of some months or years before a hearing could be had, and in the interim, the very name of tithes would have passed into oblivion. But if the writs of rebellion be once issued, the tithes are secured, as the parties against whom they are obtained will be obliged to pay them if they should not answer the bill, or in case of their being willing to answer, to give approved security for both tithes and costs. The only hope, therefore, for the clergy is in the writs of rebellion, and their greatest danger in the discovery that by answering the bill and putting them to obtain a decree, the tithes are only recoverable by a sale of goods, for which no purchasers could ever be found. Under these circumstances few or no decress would be sought for, as the poorer class of defendants would have no goods to be seized, and the goods of the richer would not be allowed to be sold, or if sold the value of them would soon be repaid by a subscription."

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—"The dominion over men's faith," which our first misguided reformers aimed after, was additionally dishonoured by the ruthless means they employed. With a monstrous contempt of that principle of free inquiry, on which alone Elizabeth could justify her own secession from the faith of her forefathers, she at first imposed a universal silence upon the clergy and afterwards granted licenses of preaching only to those whose sentiments accorded with her own. Even Mr. Latebury admits that thus "in England the Reformation was effected by the authority of Government." And effected by what means? Not by a liberal and enlightened challenge to investigation; not by the slow but sure conviction of education; not by "warning every man, and teaching every man," but by *force*. The wonder is, that force obtained such a servile acquiescence; the wonder is, that the very persecution did not drive men, with unwonted tenacity, to hold fast the faith which was thus taken from them; that there was not, as in our sister Island, the anomaly of a reformed church and an unreformed population. But the people of England and the people of Ireland were unlike. Never was people so prostrate as the former.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE CONSTABULARY.

Major Browne, h.p., who has been appointed Provincial Inspector of Leinster, is to occupy the Cavalry Barracks at Philipstown, and the Provincial Depot is to be established there. Major B. was formerly Sub-Inspector of Kilkenny.

Major Priestley, h. p., Provincial Inspector of Connaught is stationed at Ballinrobe. The Cavalry Barracks there have been handed over to him for the purpose of a Provincial Depot.

Captain Roberts, h.p., Provincial Inspector of Ulster, is to fix his head-quarters at Armagh.

THEATRICALS.

Not having been able to attend the first performance of *The Duchess of Ormond*, at Drury-lane Theatre, since withdrawn, we are indebted to a friend for the following accurate plot of the play:—

SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF A NEW DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

ACT I.

The Duchess of Ormond, fair, comely, and fat,
Is in love with a man in a "Sucking hat hat;"
And the Duke, coming home from a ball, about two,
Finds the man in her bed room, and says, "Who are you?"
Says he, "My name's Mortimer, I'm an old beau
Of her Grace, ere you married her, three years ago!"
Says the Duke, "We were married in France, so, of course,
I must write back to France, then, and get a divorce."

ACT II.

Four years have elaps'd, and released from her vows,
The Duchess is now Mr. Mortimer's spouse,
And her happiness has but this single alloy—
Mr. Mortimer don't like the Duke's little boy;
So catching, one day, the young gentleman tripping,
He seizes him rudely, and gives him a whipping:
Mrs. Mortimer grows very angry, and sends
Master Charles, that same afternoon, home to his friends.

ACT III.

Six months more are gone, and the Duke is preparing
To take his son with him to France, for an airing;
And poor Mrs. Mortimer, hearing of this,
Steps across to the garden to give him a kiss;
Mr. Mortimer follows, and being so tall,
Has no very great trouble in climbing the wall:
The Duke, spying him out, asks again, "Who are you?"
Mr. Mortimer says, "Here are pistols for two!"
"By all means," says his Grace, "it's no bad way of thanking
Your Worship for giving my boy such a spanking!"
So each cocks his pistol, and no more is said,
But the Duke sends a bullet through Mortimer's head,
And they let down the curtain the moment he's dead!

—*The John Bull.*

The plot of the Gladiator runs thus:—

At the opening of the piece, *Phasarius*, the brother of *Spartacus*, who has been enslaved in childhood, and is now the crack gladiator of Rome, has been tampering with his fellows for revolt, and the arrival of a new set of recently-captured slaves promises him, as he hopes, recruits. Among these is *Spartacus* himself, who has been treacherously surprised while sleeping, and who is plunged in the deepest despondency by the presumed massacre of all his family. Great expectations of sport in the approaching games are entertained from his thewes and muscles, as well as his reported bravery, but he positively refuses to fight at all, till the accidental sight of his wife and child among the captives makes him accede to any terms which may procure a re-union with them. In the *arena* a further trial awaits him; he has already slain a gigantic Gaul, and is promised his freedom if equally successful in the next encounter, when *Phasarius* is presented as his second antagonist, and a recognition takes place between the brothers.—In spite of their proclaimed relationship, they are ordered to proceed. Despair induces them to give the concerted signal earlier than they had intended, the armed slaves rush on their guards, and in the *melee* the brothers cut their way through all opposition. In the succeeding act we find *Spartacus* the triumphant leader of an army that has just subdued and slain a Roman Consul. *Gellius*, who marches against him, has no better fortune, and from his camp the gladiator's wife and child are rescued. The villa of *Crassus* is surprised, and his niece carried off, whose beauty produces a feud between the General and his brother; the former affording her his protection at the entreaty of his wife. This refusal loses *Spartacus* at least three-fourths of his army, who are led off by *Phasarius*, and soon after cut to pieces by *Lucullus* in their meditated attack on Rome. The gladiator himself, with seven thousand men, "among the faithless faithful only found," is now hemmed in at Rhegium by *Crassus* in front, with *Pompey* and *Lucullus* on his flanks. The Praetor, eager to save his niece, and prevent any sharers in the glory of hutching the war, offers terms of surrender; at this moment news arrives of the murder of *Sextus* and her boy, which in the rashness of *Phasarius*, the only one who escaped the slaughter of his companions, has carried into a Roman ambuscade. *Spartacus*, driven to frenzy by his loss, orders the immediate execution of *Jutes*, but the recollection that his late wife loved and protected her saves her from destruction. He gives her up ransomless to the Roman envoy, orders an immediate charge with the word "No quarter," cuts his way even to the person of *Crassus* himself, and is hewn down by multitudes at his very feet.

Some of the most ludicrous points of the action, however, are omitted here. *Marcus Crassus*, the richest and proudest man in Rome, descends from the Praetor's seat to the amphitheatre to have some talk with one of the gladiators! and, always familiar, at his elbow, in half command indeed of his army, are two gladiatorial traitors! There is an equal want of truth and dignity throughout. The single fine point was the meeting of the brothers in the arena, and even this was spoiled by a long and stupid colloquy of *mean* and *town* talk. Each scene adds to the heap of dead bodies that are constantly before the audience, till at last, so thickly are they huddled together that all sense of horror is lost in the ludicrous. We think of the corpses that bestrew the stage, before the scene and behind, as we would think of a parcel of wretches that had been overtaken in liquor and were all dead drunk. A single execution has become a trifle. We are told of "executed multitudes." The being cut to pieces has become so familiar to the notion that it is put as an ordinary alternative. A jovial Centurion asks *Spartacus*, with the mildest possible consideration,

"Will you surrender, or be cut to pieces?"

The audience took upon themselves, without the author's permission, to answer this by a roar of laughter.

We confess that we feel reluctant to speak of Mr. Forrest in this tragedy. We must be understood to reserve anything like a final opinion till we have seen him in one of the great English plays. Even as it was, however, we think that we can pardon much of the inequality and rudeness of the performance, for its passages of strength and splendour. Mr. Forrest is "gladiatorially" made, with ponderous yet sinewy frame and ample chest, and he has certainly a fiery spirit and an energetic style. He imitates the late Mr. Kean occasionally, but this is rather, we take it, to conceal a natural defect of voice, than in any spirit of mere imitation. The defect of his voice is its entire want of flexibility, and this has driven him to the use of an artificial voice, which he brings in a ready and unpleasant way, from the top of his throat. We would say, generally, that there was a want of fusion in his acting. His passages of tenderness or rage are not struck out of each other. They are "framed and glazed" by themselves. He wants that fine faculty of the imaginative in style which works a harmony with differents. At the same time let us add, with cordial truth, that Mr. Forrest is not an *inefficient* actor. He has every now and then some burst of feeling or energy which would enter any heart, however closed against it. There is no levity, no feebleness, no indifference in his manner. The ingredients of which it is made up are occasionally something too strong for our taste; he takes the cauldron too "thick and stab;" but it is not to be denied that it glows with power and fierceness.—*Examiner.*

SHIPWRECK.

LOSS OF THE MARY, TUCKER, FROM HULL.—A considerable sensation has been excited upon Change this morning, at the receipt of the intelligence of the loss of the Mary, Tucker, from Hull to St. Petersburgh, which sunk off the Humber, on the 20th inst., in consequence of coming in contact with a large foreign vessel. The amount for which the cargo was insured is upwards of £70,000. This is one of the most extensive losses experienced for many years.—*Standard of Monday.*

The Mark-lane Express, in allusion to the wheat crop in Norfolk, Sussex, Essex, and Kent, the four counties on which the metropolis mainly depends for its supply states "the straw is decidedly short in bulk, but that the sheaves in thrashing have yielded a larger return than was anticipated."

The price of pig iron has just been reduced by the Scotch ironmasters twenty shillings per ton. The example is expected to be promptly and generally followed in England.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

(FROM THE BELFAST COMMERCIAL BANK.)

Our columns of Saturday contained a very satisfactory report of the half yearly meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, and the following extract from the leading article on banking, in the last "London Bankers' Circular," pays a high compliment to the executive of this Establishment:—

"We expected that the first rise in the rate of interest by the Bank would have produced its *natural effect*—that of at once causing the most extended banks to lessen their issues, limit their business, and in a great measure withhold granting their heretofore usual accommodation, in the shape of discounts and fresh advances. It produced this effect only to a very partial and limited extent; on the contrary, some of the banks most expanded have, we know, discounted bills at four per cent. We have heard only of one Joint-Stock Bank that publicly notified their resolution to decline discounting as heretofore. This, we are informed, the Agricultural Bank of Ireland did, as a necessary measure of *prudence and precaution*; and we believe that to be the solitary instance in which the *significant* call of the Bank of England has been publicly responded to in that manner."—*Banker's Circular.*

The holders of stock must appreciate such prudent and precautionary conduct; and we are authorised to state, that during the last week several of the wealthiest London houses have purchased stock—one company alone to the amount of £18,750 sterling.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.

The foundation stone of the new Catholic College was in the absence of the Right Rev. Doctor Kinsella, laid in the presence of a numerous body of clergy and laity, on Monday last, by the Rev. Nicholas Sweetman, P.P., of St. Patrick's, in which parish the College is to be built. The reverend Gentleman after an appropriate and eloquent address deposited in the stone, hollowed for the purpose, a bottle hermetically sealed, containing two newspapers, (the *Kilkenny Journal* and the *Moderator*) a shilling, a sixpence, a groat, a penny, a halfpenny, and a farthing, of the present currency, a slip of parchment, containing a brief account of the present diocesan Catholic seminary—the first of the kind established in this country after the relaxation of the priest hunting and exterminating penal code—the whole contents being covered by a metallic plate containing the names of the trustees, and the date of the foundation.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

LIMERICK QUARTER SESSIONS—MONDAY.

Mr. Barrister Fallon opened the Court at ten o'clock, immediately after which the names of the applicants for Registration were called over, and the following was the result:—

Reformers	123
Destructives	0

This, with 50 at Rathkeale, gives a total of 173 Reformers, and of Destructives 0!"!

Thomastown Registry, Tuesday evening,
Liberals 20—Orangemen 2—being a dozen less by ten!

It will appear that the result of the registration at the Bandon Sessions, so far as regards the County, is as follows:—

Irishmen,	Lyndhurstites.
25,	6.

nearly 5 to 1! This has not exceeded our expectations, convinced as we are that the numbers of those living in Ireland—we shall not call them Irishmen—who would enroll themselves as followers of Lord Lyndhurst in the degradation and debasement of their native land will diminish and decrease. We look for a still more decisive result at the Middleton Sessions on the First of November.—*Cork Reporter.*

GENERAL ASSOCIATION—This Day.

There is a very numerous meeting now assembled at the Corn Exchange, Ebenezer Jacob, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Shell and Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P., who were present, were received with loud cheering. The Rent is pouring in—from Croom and another parish in the County Limerick, £72 has been received. A considerable number of new members were admitted.—*F. Post of Thursday.*

Mrs. H. Cramer, who appeared a season or two since at Covent-garden theatre, is engaged for New Orleans, where a powerful company is assembling.

Mr. Foot, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Patrick Cahil, on Friday last, at Rathcormac, who was reported to have been murdered at Scrat Barry in that neighbourhood, and after an examination of Doctor Barry, and six other witnesses the Jury found "that Cahil died a natural death on Wednesday evening last, at Ballyda in the County Cork.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS—OCTOBER 28.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat white	30	0	@	32	6	
—— millers' red	28	0	@	31	0	per barrel
—— shipping	26	0	@	27	0	
Oats shipping	12	6	@	13	6	per sack
—— heavy	13	0	@	13	9	
Barley malting	15	6	@	17	0	per cwt
—— shinning	14	3	@	14	9	
Flour seconds	44	0	@	45	0	
—— thirds	36	0	@	38	0	
—— fourths	20	0	@	24	0	
Bacon Pigs	43	0	@	44	0	
Scalded	36	0	@	38	0	
Heads	22	0	@	24	0	
Salted Offal	22	0	@	24	0	
Oatmeal (₰ cwt)	13	0	@	14	0	
Newfoundland fish (₰ cwt	15	0	@	18	0	
Whiskey (wholesale, ₰ gallon	6	2	@	6	4	
—— (retail)	7	0	@	7	6	
Coals (Cardiff)	21	0	@	21	0	
—— (Newport	22	0	@	22	0	
Scotch Herrings (₰ barrel)	23	0	@	25	0	
Hay (

THE PRESS.

THE HIGH DIET OF THE REFORM BILL.

The Tories have every reason to be grateful to Mr. Spring Rice for his speech at Limerick. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is doing precisely what another Chancellor did with much memorable effect in the autumn of 1834. To borrow an expressive figure from Swift's *Polite Conversations*, he is most zealously crying for sale "stinking fish." Great would be the damage to the Ministry if it were thought that Mr. Rice spoke its sentiments; but it happens to be sufficiently well known that such is not the case, and that he is the most backward and infirm member of the Government.

The *Morning Chronicle* has some very just and spirited remarks on the Exchequer Chancellor's performances at Limerick.—

"The Tories themselves thought they had done quite enough of mischief last Session; but they will learn, to their no small surprise, from Mr. S. Rice, that they were merely the flies on the wheel, and that before they can afford a justification to the 'more eager class of Reformers,' they must exert themselves to much more purpose than they yet have done. They may, for aught we know, be an irony in the information given by the right hon. gentleman to the Tories, that they have altogether over estimated their exertions to impede the progress of Reform. There is a well-known fable of a man who, as he anticipated, bestowed on the fool a hearty castigation. Mr. Spring Rice may, in like manner, wish to encourage the Lords to attempt what may exceed the measure of patience of the people. But thus then, 'You must not mind what Lords Melbourne, and Lansdowne, and Holland, in the Lords, and Lord John Russell, in the Commons, said in the heat of the moment respecting your opposition;—the fact is, the only thing wonderful is, that we get so much from you;—Gentlemen, you are really much better than you take yourselves to be;—the Tories may strain a point, to obtain a certificate from Mr. Rice that they have conducted themselves like a vigorous and effective opposition;—then it remains for the people to show that they can relish the right hon. gentleman's irony.

"'They were told,' Mr. Rice said, 'that the Upper House of the Legislature would prevent it (appropriation) from being carried. Now he would speak with every respect of a co-ordinate, though he doubted its being a co-equal branch of the Legislature. He would speak with respect to the power given to that House by the Constitution; but if experience derived from the past were true, it proved that, if the cause were right and just, and was supported by the House of Commons, *sooner or later* it must be triumphant. They were aware that the House of Lords had opposed the Emancipation Act, the Reform Act, and the Test Act; but the cause of liberty had been triumphant, and they had fought them all successfully, and they would fight the Irish questions in the same way and with the same results. But in order to gain the battle they must use the same means—they must use the same constitutional agency which they had used before, and not to play the game of the Tories—and, by hunting after novelty, enable that party to reproach them as desirous to subvert the Constitution; when by Constitutional means all the good which they desired could be attained. *Sooner or later* their object would be gained.'

"Seriously speaking, we conceive this speech of Mr. Spring Rice of a somewhat mischievous tendency, and we find ourselves compelled, from a sense of duty, to protest against his undervaluing the differences between Tories and Reformers, as calculated to damp that ardour by which alone the exertions of the Tories can be defeated. It was very well for Sir Robert Peel to hold himself out to the people that he was as sincerely bent on Reform as the Ministers whom he succeeded; but, had the people believed him would they have made the exertions which restored the Melbourne Ministry to power? Reformers must not be told that they are fighting for shadows, otherwise the Melbourne Ministry will soon be a shadow. We consider Mr. Rice a much more dangerous enemy to the Ministry to which he belongs than Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington. A few such exhibitions of superficial declamation from members of a Reform Government would be enough to damp the ardour, if not to destroy the hopes, of real Reformers.—We tell Mr. Spring Rice that such a tone of tenderness towards political adversaries will not pass for an enlightened anxiety to maintain the kindness of social life. Honeyed words, smooth and hollow phrases, may suit the taste and policy of those mild Reformers who watch the wind to guide it by their timid course; but they will not, and ought not, to satisfy honest Reformers when applied to a reckless faction, many of them unprincipled renegades, who obviously are satisfied to hazard the peace and security of the realm, that by obstructing Reform they may regain the dominion of Toryism, and be enabled to plunder the public purse. We are very sceptical as to the Reform principles of those men who employ palaver to make the public content with what is done, instead of arguing the necessity of union and energy to accomplish that which remains to be achieved."

Mr. Spring Rice declares, that the people have been living on "the high diet afforded by the Reform Bill," and that, therefore, they do not know how to value what they get. This is like Abernethy's speech to the patient in the last stage of atrophy, "Sir, you're a glutton, and "I can do nothing for you—don't speak, don't tell me "of your ailments, I know it all—you eat and drink "too much—you cram and stuff till you are ready to "burst. Eat nothing but my hard biscuit and blue pill, "and sooner or later you will get well."

According to Mr. Spring Rice, last Session was a feast, and the Lords only prevented a surfeit. The House of Peers, in his view, discharges for the Commons the sanatary preventive service which Doctor Pedro Positive de Bode-well, of Suatchaway, performed at meal-times for Sancho Panza, in the Government of Barrataria.—England little thinks that reform is nearly exhausted, that there is comparatively not much to do here in the way of legislation, and that "Government has been driven to propose lesser measures because the greater ones have been attained." We have thus nothing to do but to say grace, and pick our teeth, and go to sleep. But if it is true that there are no great subjects unexhausted? Has the Church been served up? has a single slice been taken from it? has England touched more than a feather of it?—has Ireland got even the drum-stick?—save and except, indeed, the military drum-stick, which beats a point of war for litigant and militant parsons at Rathcormac. But the people must have patience; they must attend the pleasure of the Lords, who will, "*sooner or later*" (oh, blessed words!), satisfy their wants—they must wait for the crumbs which the peers, wearied with their cries, may at last fling to them. Beggars must not be choosers. We must pray, and whine, and show our sores, and put our trust in importunity. "Sooner or later" the Lords will be dunned into compliance.

Sheridan classed certain Reformers as the [illegible]; Mr. Rice is the opposite to them, and should be deemed the Sooner-or-later Reformer. Bentham struck out the greatest-happiness principle, but how it is transcended by Mr. Rice's Sooner or later principle. Of what applications, too, beyond the Peerage question, it allows. Why, for example, should so much money be expended for the support of the poor, when it should be enough to cram them with the promise that sooner or later, they will get relief? Why take any trouble to save a man from drowning, when, sooner or later, his body will find its way to land? When the people were suffocating in the black-hole at Calcutta, they were told that the Eastern Chief could not be disturbed from his sleep for orders for their relief, but that, *sooner or later* they would be allowed breathing room. The lungs of the poor prisoners, however, wanted the necessary patience, and most of them died, but whose fault was that? One of our wits promised to pay his debts *sooner or later*, but when pressed by the Jews to appoint a day, he named the day of judgment, but loving a later [illegible] to the last added, that as that would be a busy day, it would be as well to make it the day after. When the Lords choose the *sooner or the later*, they will surely follow this example. But what matter! We *can* wait. The people never die. The appropriation principle will be carried in a century or two, more or less. There is an old catch which sings of all the fine things that could be done—

"If a man were secure
That his life would endure
For a thousand, a thousand, a thousand long years!"

Such a man would be content with Mr. Spring Rice for a Minister and the "sooner or later" principle.

We avow that we strongly suspect those mightily abstemious Reformers, who are for supplying us very slowly with very small measures—a kind of homœopathic treatment. The regimen of the Exchequer Chancellor reminds us of the lady in the Arabian story, who ate rice with a bodkin in public, but made herself amends, under cover of darkness, by feasting off the corruption of the charnel-house. There is in this tale (to use Bacon's words) "an aspersion of philosophy." Folks who are so abstemious in the use of good things have the inordinate appetite of the ghoul for matter of another nature.—The eastern lady, who would have eaten such a grain of a Reformer as Mr. Rice with a bodkin, would have supped with Toryism on corruption, and bolted dead bones like ortolans.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer truly affirms that Ireland needs reform more than any other part of the empire; but, nevertheless, in one of her chief cities he preaches satisfaction with the past session, in which justice and improvement were peremptorily denied to her. But then he comforts her by news that her brother, John Bull, is crammed almost to the lips with "the high diet of the Reform Bill," and that nothing but the kickshaws of the dessert, which the Lords have carefully put by for another day, lest they should make him sick, and for which he is roaring, and kicking, and going into fits, like a spoiled child for the almonds, and raisins, and macaroons, and nonsenses. If this kind of picture were true of England, and heaven knows it is not, what comfort could it convey to Ireland, which must see too plainly that the Lords have resolutely set their backs against the doors of justice, and will allow her no access to the blessings of good laws and improved institutions. Like *Billy Lackaday* in the farce, when he hears the drawing-room bell ring repeatedly without troubling himself to answer it, Mr. Spring Rice says, "*Perhaps they won't persevere.*" But perhaps they would persevere; and what then?

Mr. Rice lectures against any violation of the constitution; but who proposes any violation of the constitution? All that the Radicals propose for Peerage Reform lies within the scope of the constitutional powers.—The House of Lords has undergone change before, and may undergo it again.

It is quite certain that Mr. Rice's opinions do not harmonize with those of his colleagues as to the conduct of the Lords; for, if Lord Melbourne, Lord Holland, and Lord Lansdowne, had the same views as the Exchequer Chancellor, instead of the severe rebukes, and the emphatic warnings, and the powerful arguments for prompt justice which they addressed to the Peers, they would have said something to this effect:—

"My Lords—the field of legislation is reaped in England, and nothing but the gleaning remains; of the few stalks that we offer, however, your Lordships will thrash out the corn, and return the straw to the other house; but have no fear for the consequences of the public disappointments as the patience of the people is unbounded, and your Lordships' privileges inviolable. Do what you may, the people will live in hopes of your doing better some time or other, and little remains to be done. The Reform barrel is, indeed, so drained to the lees, that his Majesty's Ministers are obliged to tilt the cask to get a dram, and to brew Bishop as a substitute. In Ireland the case is different. There is in that country great room and urgent necessity for Reform; but, if it be your pleasure to refuse what is just and requisite for the peace and improvement of the people, pray be under no kind of uneasiness as to your own credit and safety, and commit any insult and injury that may be agreed to your malevolence, in the full confidence that the people will submit to any extent of wrong, borne up by the hope that sooner or later you will heed their prayers. They will stand for ever on the bank of the Rubicon, trusting that sooner or later its waters will run out."

As the speeches of our leading Ministers were not at all to this effect, we know that their spirit and their sentiments must be very different indeed from those of Mr. Spring Rice.—*Examiner.*

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE FACTORY CHILDREN.

(FROM THE LONDON MERCURY.)

One of the provincial papers, which treats as incredibly absurd the charge which is current in Yorkshire and Lancashire against Mr. O'Connell, in reference to his vote on the factory question, has, at length, called on me for my "authorities." I find, at least, in a contemporary journal, the following extract from the *Manchester Guardian*—"We had two good reasons for abstaining from calling upon Mr. Bell for his authorities, on which he brought forward his charge against Mr. O'Connell. In the first place, it appeared to us unnecessary to call for authorities in support of a statement manifestly untrue; and, in the second place, we understood the term 'well wishers to Mr. O'Connell,' as meaning friends of that gentleman, amongst whom we have not the honor to number ourselves. However, as Mr. Bell appears to be ready to give up his authority at our request, we hereby call upon him to do so; not in the expectation that any additional light will be thereby thrown upon the charge against Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Potter, but with the hope of ascertaining the name of the man who has invented a malicious but incredible calumny." I must be permitted to observe that the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, after making such an appeal to me, ought, in common fairness, to have transmitted a copy of his journal to the office of the *London Mercury*. I received, however, no copy of the *Manchester Guardian*, and it was by the merest accident I happened to see the paragraph quoted. I am not, perhaps, justified in inferring from this circumstance that the gentleman who conducts the *Manchester Guardian* was not very anxious that his appeal should be responded to! I proceed now to discharge that duty, which, from the first moment, I have avowed my willingness to discharge. The charge against Mr. O'Connell, to which I have given publicity in London, was gravely made in my presence, on the occasion of a public dinner in Huddersfield, on (I think) the 3d of August last.—Mr. Oastler, of Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, was the gentleman who preferred the accusation. Mr. Oastler stated that he derived his knowledge of the details of the transaction, to which Mr. O'Connell and the mill owners are alleged to have been parties, from Mr. Condy, now or lately editor of the *Manchester Advertiser*. Mr. Oastler stated, moreover, that Mr. Condy had received his information from Mr. O'Connell's law-adviser: Costello, if I do not mistake, is the gentleman's name. Mr. Condy was described at the same time as having been, all along, a staunch supporter of Mr. O'Connell. So much for the formal charge which I heard publicly made against the member for Kilkenny. But, before I had heard that charge, I found amongst the more intelligent of the working men themselves a very general feeling that Mr. O'Connell had betrayed their cause to the mill-owners. The labourers who take an interest in the factory question argued, as I found, in this manner:—"Mr. O'Connell made himself eminently obnoxious to the mill-owners by advocating on all occasions, and in his most impassioned manner, for upwards of twelve months, a ten hours' bill. He was familiar with all the bearings of the case. He knew every argument employed by the mill-owners; and he treated their every argument with contempt. On the 9th of May, within two hours of the period at which the sense of the House of Commons was taken on the subject, Mr. O'Connell pledged himself to Mr. Fielden to oppose the ministerial movement by all the means in his power; yet within those two *hours* he voted with ministers, and carried with him a large body of Irish members.—Nor did the startling changes in this business end there. The mill-owners who, before Mr. O'Connell's vote on the 9th of May, would have subscribed handsomely to get Mr. O'Connell hanged, shortly afterwards subscribed, through Mr. Potter, largely towards the English rent." Such is the substance of the reasonings on Mr. O'Connell's conduct which I heard advanced by labouring men, before I heard Mr. Oastler's specific charge. Before I had ever seen Mr. Oastler, I perceived that the feelings with which twelve months ago Mr. O'Connell was regarded by a vast majority of English workmen, had been succeeded by others of a totally different character. If I had never heard Mr. Oastler's charge, I should still have deemed it my duty to state publicly the nature of the feelings which possess large bodies of workmen in the north of England on this subject. I should have deemed it my duty to do so, in order that Mr. O'Connell might publicly establish the honesty of his vote—or, if he failed to do so, incur the punishment which public opinion awards to such perfidy. The necessity for bringing the matter before the public was, certainly, not lessened by the weighty and circumstantial charge advanced by Mr. Oastler; and no occasion for demanding an inquiry into the business could, I conceive, have been more appropriate than that which Mr. O'Connell himself supplied, when he accused the English Radicals of Toryism, and of hostility to the cause of Ireland. I have now absolved myself of the responsibility of the charge, to which I gave publicity through the London press. It remains for Mr. Oastler, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Condy, and Mr. Costello, to substantiate their respective statements. It remains also for Mr. O'Connell to furnish some explanation of his factory vote to the artisans of England.—Those men believe themselves to have been betrayed by O'Connell; and their belief does not rest on any statement proceeding from Mr. Oastler or Mr. Condy. They look simply to O'Connell's conduct. They require him to reconcile the falsification of his solemn pledges with his pretensions of political honesty. Should Mr. O'Connell still refuse (for by Joshua Hobson's letter, which appeared in the *Mercury* last week, it would appear that the member for Kilkenny has hitherto refused all explanation to the short time committee) to assign satisfactory reasons for his vote on the factory question, Mr. O'Connell may, still, perhaps, exercise, for a while, great power in the political world; but of that power, no portion, most assuredly, will remain based on the affections of the labouring men of England. For myself, I beg to repeat that I have been animated throughout this affair, by no feelings of animosity towards Mr. O'Connell. *Had* a Whig or Tory been charged with offences so grave, the warmest partisans of Mr. O'Connell will admit that I would have been justified in giving publicity to the business, and in demanding the requisite explanation. The circumstances that O'Connell is the imputed offender only renders the necessity of investigating more imperative.

"That, in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which, in the soldier, is flat blasphemy."

Corruption is not to be hunted down in the persons of Whigs and Tories, in order that it may be tolerated in the persons of professing Radicals. No charge of corruption preferred against a man who has been singled out to fight the battles of Radicalism can be permitted to pass unsifted, and (if proved) unpunished with the highest degree of severity, which, in the present state of society, public opinion supplies.

J. B.

MR. CONDY'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

(FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.)

While I was engaged in a painful correspondence with Mr. O'Connell upon the subject of the rumour that he had sold his vote for Mr. Poulett Thompson's factory bill, in consideration of £1,000, contributed towards the O'Connell fund by the mill-owners of Manchester, the *Guardian*, which is now published on Wednesday, was preparing the following insinuation against me:—

MR. O'CONNELL, MR. POTTER, AND THE FACTORY ACT.—The editor of the *London Mercury* has responded to our call for the authority on which he made a charge against Mr. Potter and "the other factory owners" of having bribed Mr. O'Connell to vote on the factory question, contrary to a pledge which he is said to have given to Mr. Fieldin. The following is Mr. Bell's account of the matter:—

"The charge against Mr. O'Connell, to which I have given publicity in London, was gravely made in my presence, on the occasion of a public dinner in Huddersfield, on (I think) the 3d of August last. Mr. Oastler, *of Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, was the gentleman who preferred the accusation.* Mr. Oastler stated that he derived his knowledge of the details of the transaction, to which Mr. O'Connell and the mill-owners are alleged to have been parties, from Mr. Condy, now, or lately, editor of the *Manchester Advertiser*. Mr. Oastler stated, moreover, that Mr. Condy had received his information from Mr. O'Connell's law adviser—Costelloe (if I do not mistake) is the gentleman's name. Mr. Condy was described at the same time, as having been all along a staunch supporter of Mr. O'Connell."

Our readers will no doubt recollect that, when we first noticed this absurd charge, we ventured to guess that Mr. Bell's informant would turn out to have been Mr. Oastler; and that (?) it will be seen that our conjecture was perfectly correct. How far any body may think it worth while to investigate a story coming through Mr. Oastler, we cannot pretend to foretell; but if any step be taken in the matter, of course it will be in the shape of an application to Mr. Costelloe, who, we believe, is a respectable solicitor in Dublin, and who will, no doubt, state at once whether he has or whether he has not given currency to the story. We have an opinion on the subject, which, perhaps, we need not intimate to our readers.

The honor of this new method of lying and slandering is peculiarly his own. He had foretold that Mr. Oastler would be found to be the libeller of O'Connell, and he states that in a paragraph which traces the libel to me! He would fain kill two birds with one stone.—I shall prove to the satisfaction of all England that he was conscious of the falsehood as it applied either to Mr. Oastler or myself, or that he was still more disgracefully deficient in his duty in looking after the best information when the reputation of innocent men is at stake. I must premise, that I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Mr. Costelloe, solicitor to Mr. O'Connell, two years since, and that I met him at the house of a gentleman opposed to all three of us in politics; one who is too much of a gentleman to slight or underrate personal intimacies, grounded on mutual respect, on account of such variances of opinion. On the last occasion Mr. Costelloe had just arrived from London, and related to us a conversation, of no sort of public importance, which he had with Mr. O'Connell in London concerning me. I believe that he may have stated to me the heavy losses to which the Tories had put Mr. O'Connell in defending his own seat and those of his sons. The same thing had been written to me by Mr. Lammie Murray, who acted as secretary to the London O'Connell fund, which was subscribed with a view to bearing Mr. O'Connell harmless in those oppressive expenses. This, again, is of no public importance; but it tends to prove the improbability, and will presently prove the impossibility, of my having had any thing to do with the origin of the *Guardian's* tale. I am, however, deeply obliged by his malignant impertinence. I was not a little grieved at feeling myself bound by the rules of honourable courtesy to allow Mr. O'Connell to choose the opportunity for giving the following correspondence to the world. The skulking malice of Wednesday's *Guardian* will fully excuse me with Mr. O'Connell, and all other men of proper feeling, in allowing no longer delay to its publicity. On Saturday last, October 15, I received the following letter from Mr. O'Connell:—

(COPY.)

My informant, in regard of Mr. O'Connell's conduct on the factory question, was Mr. Oastler, of Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield. The accusation was made at, or rather after, a public dinner at Huddersfield. Mr. Oastler gave as his authority, Mr. Condy, of the *Manchester Advertiser*. Mr. Costelloe, the solicitor of Mr. O'Connell, was mentioned as Mr. Condy's informant.

J. B.

September 25th, 1836.

Darrynane Abbey, 11th October, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR—The above is a copy of a memorandum written by Mr. Bell, and signed with his initials, which was handed by him at his office to a friend of mine. I have sent the original to Mr. Costelloe, my solicitor, who you perceive at once is entitled to a denial from you, of having said any such thing of him. Indeed I could not for one moment credit any who told me you could be capable of any such misrepresentation. Besides you have too much good sense and intellect to countenance this Mr. Oastler, in so absurd a calumny against any man, and especially against one to whom as a public man you have shown kindness and not hostility. Enable me, then, I pray, to contradict this Mr. Oastler publicly, which I mean to do whenever a proper occasion arises.—I want these two things from you: first, an explicit denial of having used Mr. O'Connell's name as *your* informant; and *secondly*, an explicit denial of your having been the informant of Mr. Oastler. In short, I beg of you to enable me in the best way—and you know how to do it—to contradict this man, Oastler, so as to deprive him of all credit—and surely whoever invented this absurd and vicious calumny deserves to be deprived of all credit. It is, in short, I need not tell you, a lie in all its circumstances and details—as far as regards my vote on the second reading of Mr. Poulett Thompson's bill—which is the vote alluded to I presume—being influenced by anything but my conscientious conviction arising from *the facts* and the arguments adduced in the debate—and which were in my judgment totally unanswered on the occasion.

If you, my good Sir, feel any interest in knowing what did occur on that debate to change my opinion, I have not the least objection to state to you the reasons which convinced me. But not as yielding any concession to the "impossible lie" of Oastler or Mr. Bell; because you perceive I am not at liberty to do so until I have traced the falsehood home to one or other of these persons. When that is done you can command me—and then I desire no better judge than yourself, if I know you rightly, to say whether my vote was not that which I ought, under the circumstances to have given.—I have the honour to be, my *dear* Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

G. Condy, barrister-at-law, *Manchester Advertiser* Office.

May I ask you to preserve this letter?

To this I immediately returned an answer as follows:—

Saturday morning.

MY DEAR SIR—I lose not a moment in forwarding to you the two things which you demand of me, "First, an explicit denial of having used Mr. Costelloe's name as your informant; and, secondly, an explicit denial of having been the informant of Mr. Oastler." I knew nothing of your motives for voting with Mr. Thomson, and could only guess that you thought it necessary because you were resolved to support the ministry in their English measures. Of that vote I published my disapprobation at the time. I have acted with Oastler, Sadler, Lord Ashley, Hindley, and everybody else who would assist in getting rid of the plague spot of steam factories. Therefore, while I make, in the fullest sense of a man of honour, the denials which you require, you will allow me to say that I do it with no view to bring confusion or discredit on any body. I am not yet convinced that Oastler gave Mr Bell, whose person I do not know, the information contained in his memorandum. Be that as it may, neither of them could have any thing of the kind from me. The only point of Costelloe's conversation conveyed by me, was the detail which he made to you about the jocular manner of giving and receiving your health at a gentleman's house where we were both present. Costelloe's discretion and regard for you will make any declaration from him unnecessary. It is with considerable pain that I differ from you upon questions of public policy: because I must always remember that you were the rescuing Hercules of Ireland, and the all-powerful ally of reform in England. If you favour me with your reasons, apart from this unlucky topic of our correspondence, I shall be glad to give them the same publicity I gave my objections to that vote. I will preserve your letter. I enclose an extract of one which I am sending off to Oastler, relating to the matter in question.—I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, your very obedient faithful servant,

GEORGE CONDY.

D. O'Connell, Esq., M.P.

At the same time I directed a letter to Mr. Oastler, to the following purport:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have received a letter from Mr. O'Connell, containing the following paragraph. [Here followed the copy of Mr. Bell's memorandum.] When, how, where, I have been led to utter anything which would justify this assertion of Mr. Bell, I can neither remember nor conceive. All I can say of it is, that I know nothing which could justify me or any other man in attributing any such effect to the conversation which I enjoyed with Mr. Costello in Manchester; and therefore I conclude that I did not; because truth, which I worship, would not allow me to utter anything of the kind. I write this to inform you that I have, on the instant, returned a letter to the post to convey to Mr. O'Connell the two things which he has demanded, and to which he is fully entitled at my hands. 1st. An explicit denial of having used Mr. Costelloe's name about any matter such as is contained in Mr. Bell's memorandum. 2d. That I ever pretended to assign, upon anybody's authority, the motives of O'Connell's support of Thomson's bill. I disapproved of that vote. I gave my opinion on it publicly. But I trust in God that I shall never be brought to the degradation of hatching fallacies against any man, much less of attributing them to a gentleman in such confidential intimacy with him as Costello is with O'Connell. I think it right to inform you of the course I have taken. I am obliged to you for your kind inquiries for me at Halifax, &c.

On Monday, I received the following letter from Fixby, to which I beg the most serious attention of the reader:—

[COPY.]

Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, Oct. 17, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR—Last night I received a letter from Mr. Condy, in consequence of which I wrote to him as under. I deem it right that you should be furnished with a copy, and I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

RICHARD OASTLER.

John Bell, Esq., *London Mercury* Office.

Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, Oct. 17, 1836.

DEAR CONDY—Last night I received your letter of Saturday. On Saturday last, I received a *London Mercury*. As soon as I read the leading article, I wrote to Mr. Bell a particular account of the conversation alluded to. I intended to send you a copy to-day; my scribe is so busy that it will be to morrow before I can hand you it.

I did not say that Mr. Costello was your informant. Mr. O'Connell's 'sayings and doings' with regard to the Radicals, &c., were under discussion, and I related the facts you communicated to me July 10th last, respecting the late subscription and the vote on the factory bill. I told them that Mr. Costelloe was in Manchester, and that you had seen him. I referred them to you, and said I was sure you would not have told me, if you had not been sure of the truth; but as to who was your informant; whether Mr. Costelloe, or Mr. Potter, or any other person, I do not say.

I certainly did not expect that that conversation would be published. I have had no communication with Mr. Bell on the subject since the time the conversation took place, until last Saturday. I do not know what rules you editors have in such matters, and I must leave that point to be settled between you. I am not very sorry that the affairs should have been published; I think a good many of the factory votes want explaining, and Mr. O'Connell's amongst the rest.

I remain, dear Condy, yours sincerely,

RICHARD OASTLER.

G. Condy, Esq.

I lost no time in drawing out a copy of every word in this letter appertaining to Mr. O'Connell, and enclosed it in a note of my own, which ran thus:—

Manchester, Monday, Oct. 18.

DEAR SIR—You will perceive by the enclosed copy of a letter which Oastler has sent me in answer to my own, of which I also sent you a copy, that my conception of the error which has brought us into correspondence is the correct one. I have done every thing in my power to satisfy Costello, who came over here to seek an explanation.

[Copy of Mr. Oastler's letter.]

Upon the effect of the conversation about Mr. Bell's libel of you, there is much that is loose and unsatisfactory. That I could have originated the rumour is impossible, and it is more so that Costelloe should have given me any ground for it. The conversation alluded to by Oastler was founded on an assertion which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* before my last interview with Costelloe. I never expected to hear publicly or privately of any repetition or echo of the tale.—I have the honor, &c.

In the copy I omitted the date, to which Mr. Oastler refers his visit to Manchester. It is July 10. I cannot account for the confused recollection of Mr. Oastler's memory, nor for the most improbable reference, upon my authority, to Mr. Costelloe, for a statement so totally subversive of his client's reputation. Mr. Oastler has since forwarded me the copy of the imaginary conversation, and it involves the previous statements in still deeper mystery. I must, however, disavow every particle of it, excepting that I may have told Mr. Oastler, that the Tories had put Mr. O'Connell to an expense of thirteen thousand pounds for the defence of his seat for Dublin. I take leave to awaken the reader's attention to the circumstance that, at the time of this supposed colloquy, I myself solicited, in a few instances, contributions to the O'Connell fund, because my political differences with Mr. O'Connell could not blind me to the fact that the greater part of this loss had fallen upon him on account of having aided the work of reform, especially by taking the sting out of the Irish coercion bill, too powerful to be forgiven. I give this notice of discredit to all particulars of any conversation which attributes to me, and by me to Mr. Costelloe, the rumour in question. I do so because I feel pretty sure that Mr. Bell will give the statement publicity, and because I am about to place the fact so glaringly before the public as to throw back all the dishonor of this transaction, as it regards Mr. T[illegible] and myself, upon him. He was sure, he says, that the story would be traced to Mr. Oastler. Mr. Oastler gives the 10th of July as the date of the conversation. But the editor of the *Guardian* know, or was he basely ignorant of the fact, that the whole story originated in the July number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which was published on the first of the month, and must have been written and ready for the press, at the beginning of June? Was it not his duty to have known the contents of so noted a publication? Did he know them? Did he wilfully hold back the fact from the public in order to blacken me? It is not the first, second, or third time that he has tried both the suppression and distortion of truth upon me with that view, though I flatter myself that he has never done it with the impunity and unalloyed satisfaction which he seeks in penning his slanders. He has done *me* this one good for which I thank him.

After reading this correspondence and the explanations which accompany it, no fair minded man will ever receive an assertion of his to my disadvantage without waiting to see what answer I am able to furnish to it. Here is the passage from *Blackwood*, July number. Article—*The Cotton Manufacturers and the Factory System.* Page 126, column 2:—

"The second reading of Mr. Thomson's bill was also contested on the 10th May, and after the eloquent and unanswerable protests of Lord Ashley, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Messrs. Fielden, Brotherton, and other friends of the factory child, to which we can do no more than refer, was carried by a majority of two, the numbers being 178 for and 176 against it; after which government in dismay abandoned the foul design of further persecuting the infant operative population. The division was signalised by an instance of shameless turpitude, of which one wretch alone in the whole British dominions would have been capable. Mr. D——O'C—— had spoken on various occasions, in and out of parliament, in behalf of the factory children; three days before the debate alluded to, he had eagerly sought Lord Ashley, to assure him of his support, comprehending of course, the whole weight of "the tail." On the day of trial, to the indignant scorn and contempt of all men, he and they voted against him and against the infant suppliants for mercy. Our readers can be at no loss to guess the nature of the arguments by which the disgusting apostacy was gilded. The sordid Judas of these days betrayed them for gold. Three days after the traitor had fulfilled the conditions of the compact, had sealed the bond of his iniquity—a purse of £700 from the Unitarian and dissenting mill-owners and others, was presented to him. It had been kept back by the parties in London, charged to negotiate the treaty with him, until the noxious reptile had acquitted his engagement—the spoil was then claimed and surrendered."

It is with extreme reluctance that I have set forth in words at length this acrimonious libel. But the public have not the knowledge of my adversary's mode of warfare, which constrains me to throw into one view all the particulars and bearings of the subject in dispute between him and me. The magazine is published on the first of the month. The article, from its circumstantial nicety, must have come from London, it professes a minute knowledge both of the transaction and the time.—It must have been written at or before the beginning of June.

I have thus repelled the charge pointed, by [illegible] intention on the parts of Mr. Oastler and Mr. Bell, against me, and through me to Mr. Costelloe, as the source of the accusation. I have proved it to be not only in the highest degree improbable, but actually impossible. And if it were possible that this plain statement were to be discredited in every particular, Mr. O'Connell's self-appointed advocate would have to go through the whole process of investigation, which common honesty would have suggested to almost any other writer, but which has been so shamefully neglected by Mr. Taylor, in his slanderous insinuations against me.—The question with the public has to begin again. "How came the statement in *Blackwood* before my conversation with Oastler? Who is the author of that article, and what proof has he to offer for so formidable an accusation?" I wash my hands of the whole subject.

GEORGE CONDY.

MR. COSTELLOE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Patrick Costelloe having ascertained that Mr. John Bell had communicated to Mr. O'Connell the statement which he has since published in the *London Mercury*, left Dublin on Saturday, the 15th inst., accompanied by his friend, Captain Belhouse, and proceeded to Manchester. On Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, Captain Belhouse called on Mr. Condy (the barrister, whose name is introduced in the statement, as the authority of Mr. Oastler, and asked him whether Mr. Costelloe had ever, as alleged by Mr. Bell, stated to him that Mr. O'Connell had got a sum of £1,000 or any other sum for his vote on the factory question, or held any conversation with him to that effect. Mr. Condy immediately declared that Mr. Costello never made any such statement to him, and never had any such conversation with him, and wrote Mr. Costelloe a letter to that effect. Mr. Costelloe immediately forwarded the letter to Mr. O'Connell, and with his friend left Manchester at half past one o'clock the same day.

THE HARVEST—STATE OF THE POOR.

We were too sanguine in supposing the Harvest would be over, rather than under, an average. On the contrary we are grieved to find (and it was a long time before we permitted the unpleasant truth to produce its due impression) that in most places in Ireland particularly in the West North, it is a decided failure; while in the South a great part has never come to maturity. It is only in the Home Counties that any thing approaching to even what might be called a short crop has taken place. Scotland, we learn—the Highlands and the Islands particularly—has suffered still more. In England the complaints are general. For hay, in the Liverpool market, £8 a ton has been demanded.—Under these circumstances we sorely apprehend that the approaching winter will be very calamitous. In spite of the preachers against some provision for the poor, we are satisfied that the Exchequer must make advances. The counties must be amerced; and, before any Legislative provision can be made, a provisional assessment must take place.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

The foundation stone of the New Catholic College of Kilkenny was, in the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella, laid in the presence of a numerous body of the Clergy, and Laity, on Monday last, by the Rev. Nicholas Shearman, P.P., of St. Patrick's, in which the Parish College is to be built.

WATERFORD:

Saturday, October 29, 1836.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, at the Office, [illegible] King-street, opposite the Post-office.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

YEARLY, (in advance.)	£1 2s.
HALF YEARLY, (ditto.)	0 11s.
ON CREDIT,	1 6s.
HALF YEARLY,	0 13s.

Published every Saturday morning.

Peter Flan[...]

The[...]

No. 1,134.

DINNER TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. FL[...] R. C. BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAN[...]

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING REGISTER[...])

On Tuesday evening a public dinner was give[...] useful body, the Catholic Book Society of Ire[...] this most exemplary prelate. His own letters[...] in the simplicity of truth, and with all the vigo[...] cerity, have portrayed to the religious world t[...] tions which his lordship has had to endure in[...] lous and apostolic effort to plant amongst the p[...] new-found land the "faith of our fathers." L[...] ardous, zeal so untiring, and virtues so exemplar[...] fail to receive from Irishmen, who inhabit "th[...] the hero, the saint, and the sage," a tribute o[...] which, if not in its extent, at least in its char[...] worthy of the exalted qualifications to which[...] dered. Upwards of 70 gentlemen sat down t[...] which was served up in excellent style. Am[...] company we observed the principal Catholic g[...] merchants of our city.

CHRISTOPHER FITZSIMON, Esq., M.P[...] Chair.

The right reverend guest sat on the chairma[...] and the Rev. Dr. Spratt supported his Lordship[...] the left of the chairman was the Rev. Mr. W[...] Kingstown, and the Rev. Dr. Gillis, one of the [...] lous and successful clergymen of Edinburgh. [...] than thirty-five or forty priests were in the r[...] amongst them we noticed the Very Rev. Dea[...] P.P. of Westport; the Rev. Mr. Dowling, the [...] Hughes, &c., &c.

Michael Staunton, Esq., acted as vice-pre[...] An excellent band of music was in attendance, [...] ed appropriate airs during the evening after alm[...] toast.

When the cloth was removed, the first t[...] "The King," which was drunk with every de[...] tion of genuine loyalty. Air, "God save the K[...]

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, [...] called for a bumper; and, in calling for it, he [...] but allude to the origin of the term. In good ol[...] the times their ancestors used to quaff a flowi[...] "au bon pere"—that is, "to their good fa[...] (Cheers.) He (the Chairman) had great ple[...] proposing the health of the good spiritual fa[...] head of the Christian world, Pope Gregory [...] (Cheers.) They would drink, as their fathers d[...] bon pere," with undiminished respect for the po[...] an equally firm attachment to the faith. (Dra[...] nine times nine, and loud cheers.) Air, "Rich [...] were the gems she wore."

The Chairman said the next toast would be[...] with no less enthusiasm than the last. The gal[...] Irishmen rendered it unnecessary for him to [...] observations. He proposed, with all the honou[...] it, the health of the nation's hope, "The [...] Victoria," with which he would couple, "[...] rest of the royal family. (Tremendous cheers[...] "Rule Britannia."

The Chairman said the next toast was one [...] had only to mention, to ensure for it a most ent[...] reception. It was "their native land, and pros[...] her." (Loud cheers.) They were not there a[...] tical society, but as one devoted to the heaven-[...] jects of benevolence and charity. (Hear, and c[...] However, it was almost impossible for Irishme[...] semble without a certain portion of politics bei[...] up with their proceedings. (Hear, and chee[...] would not introduce any such topic; their feelin[...] lead them sufficiently thereto, and he would co[...] proposing,

"Ireland, our native land; peace and pros[...] her." (Drank with vehement applause.) A[...] trick's Day."

Mr. Lawless being called upon, rose and bega[...] serving, that though greatly honoured by bei[...] upon to speak to the toast delivered from the c[...] would beg leave to observe, that not being su[...] warm in his seat, it was not quite fair to cal[...] early into the field. (Cheers.) However, the [...] our common country, Ireland, dear to us all u[...] or good fortune, is too familiar a theme not to a[...] ple topics to any mind for interesting reflecti[...] often had spoken to the toast in the presenc[...] countrymen, and that, too, in times when the[...] horizon was dark and gloomy—when not a g[...] sunshine appeared, and even hope scarcely held[...] promise of better days. He had often invo[...] goddess of religious and civil freedom to ext[...] blessings to Ireland; but now he might say w[...] that he had it in his power to present her with [...] ings of gratitude for the peace, content, and [...] is at this moment diffusing through our land.—[...] Yes, said Mr. Lawless, we never had a govern[...] nestly disposed to render perfect justice until L[...] grave arrived among us; and if no other re[...] place, though we should be defeated, and thoug[...] been defeated, in the extension of those just[...] rights enjoyed by other portions of the empir[...] possession of a government determined to admi[...] laws in mercy, and good ones with energy, wo[...] ample atonement for all our struggles and all ou[...] No government, be it ever so good, can effect[...] bilities. But I tell his lordship, our honoured g[...] when he goes back to Newfoundland he may [...] attention of the government of that immense [...] the government of Ireland, which will teach [...] easy mode of making a nation loyal who were [...] dreds of years aliens to the governments und[...] they lived. Why? Because they were denied[...] to which all loyal and peaceable subjects are [...] treated as slaves, they possessed the feelings [...] and burned with an eternal fire to break the c[...] bound them to the earth. Thank God, these [...] gone by, and a better order of things present[...] Show me (said Mr. L.) any page of Irish hist[...] does not exhibit nineteen-twentieths of the I[...] ready to lay down their lives and fortunes for t[...] ment under which they live. What need of a[...] lice under such circumstances? Lord Mulgr[...] tective force is the affection and gratitude of [...] Surrounded by these, what part of Ireland m[...] visit, not only securely, but triumphantly[...] now," say the enemies, the untiring enemi[...] freedom, "Ireland is not content—still the s[...] tation goes on as enthusiastically as ever." [...] Why should not Ireland constitutionally stru[...] placed on the statute book the principles that[...] the administration of Lord Mulgrave? Wh[...] the choice of an Orange successor a power of [...] torturing our people to madness? Why no[...] all the institutions which England enjoys, [...] are the barriers that protect them from the [...] bad passions and bad men? Hence our pr[...] les; and those struggles must go on until e[...] gs established. But at present I shall say [...] Our friend in the chair tells us he has a long[...] fore him, and as each of the saints should [...] most respectful attention, I shall conclude [...] tions for the present. (Mr. Lawless sat down[...] cheers of the meeting.)

The Chairman said he felt confident tha[...] toast would be received with no less enthu[...]

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GEORGE CONDY.

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WATERFORD:
Saturday, October 29, 1836.
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-street, opposite the Post-office.
ION TO THE WEEKLY WATERFORD
CHRONICLE.
, (in advance.)..........£1 2s.
EARLY, (ditto,)........ 0 11s.
DIT, ... 1 6s.
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hed every Saturday morning.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

No. 1,134. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1836. PRICE 6d.

DINNER TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. FLEMING, R. C. BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING REGISTER.)

On Tuesday evening a public dinner was given by that ... the Catholic Book Society of Ireland, to ... exemplary prelate. His own letters, written ... simplicity of truth, and with all the vigour of sincerity ... portrayed to the religious world the privations which his lordship has had to endure in the zealous and apostolic effort to plant amongst the people of a ... island the "faith of our fathers." Labours so ... so untiring, and virtues so exemplary, cannot ... from Irishmen, who inhabit "the land of ... the saint, and the sage," a tribute of respect, which if not in its extent, at least in its character, is ... of the exalted qualifications to which it is rendered. Upwards of 70 gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was served up in excellent style. Amongst the company we observed the principal Catholic gentry and merchants of our city.

CHRISTOPHER FITZSIMON, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The right reverend guest sat on the chairman's right, and the Rev. Dr. Spratt supported his Lordship; and on the left of the chairman was the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Kingstown, and the Rev. Dr. Gillis, one of the most zealous and successful clergymen of Edinburgh. No less than thirty-five or forty priests were in the room, and amongst them we noticed the Very Rev. Dean Burke, P.P. of Westport; the Rev. Mr. Dowling, the Rev. Mr Hughes, &c., &c.

Michael Staunton, Esq., acted as vice-president.—An excellent band of music was in attendance, and played appropriate airs during the evening after almost every toast.

When the cloth was removed, the first toast was "The King," which was drunk with every demonstration of genuine loyalty. Air, "God save the King."

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said, he called for a bumper; and, in calling for it, he could not but allude to the origin of the term. In good old Catholic times their ancestors used to quaff a flowing bowl, "au bon pere"—that is, "to their good father."—(Cheers.) He (the Chairman) had great pleasure in proposing the health of the good spiritual father, the head of the Christian world, Pope Gregory XVI.—(Cheers.) They would drink, as their fathers did, "au bon pere," with undiminished respect for the pontiff, and an equally firm attachment to the faith. (Drank with three times nine, and loud cheers.) Air, "Rich and rare were the gems she wore."

The Chairman said the next toast would be received with no less enthusiasm than the last. The gallantry of Irishmen rendered it unnecessary for him to make any observations. He proposed, with all the honours due to it, the health of the nation's hope, "The Princess Victoria," with which he would couple, "and the rest of the royal family. (Tremendous cheers.) Air, "Rule Britannia."

The Chairman said the next toast was one which he had only to mention, to ensure for it a most enthusiastic reception. It was "their native land, and prosperity to it." (Loud cheers.) They were not there as a political society, but as one devoted to the heaven-born objects of benevolence and charity. (Hear, and cheers.)—However, it was almost impossible for Irishmen to assemble without a certain portion of politics being mixed up with their proceedings. (Hear, and cheers.) He would not introduce any such topic; their feelings would lead them sufficiently thereto, and he would conclude by proposing.

"Ireland, our native land; peace and prosperity to her." (Drank with vehement applause.) Air, "Patrick's Day."

Mr. Lawless being called upon, rose and began by observing, that though greatly honoured by being called upon to speak to the toast delivered from the chair, he would beg leave to observe, that not being sufficiently warm in his seat, it was not quite fair to call him so early into the field. (Cheers.) However, the toast of our common country, Ireland, dear to us all under bad or good fortune, is too familiar a theme not to afford ample topics to any mind for interesting reflection. He often had spoken to the toast in the presence of his countrymen, and that, too, in times when the political horizon was dark and gloomy—when not a gleam of sunshine appeared, and even hope scarcely held out the promise of better days. He had often invoked the goddess of religious and civil freedom to extend her blessings to Ireland; but now he might say with truth that he had it in his power to present her with his offerings of gratitude for the peace, content, and union she is at this moment diffusing through our land.—(Cheers.) Yes, said Mr. Lawless, we never had a government honestly disposed to render perfect justice until Lord Mulgrave arrived among us; and if no other result took place, though we should be defeated, and though we have been defeated, in the extension of those just political rights enjoyed by other portions of the empire, yet the possession of a government determined to administer bad laws in mercy, and good ones with energy, would be an ample atonement for all our struggles and all our labours. No government, be it ever so good, can effect impossibilities. But I tell his lordship, our honoured guest, that when he goes back to Newfoundland he may point the attention of the government of that immense country to the government of Ireland, which will teach them the very mode of making a nation loyal who were for hundreds of years aliens to the governments under which they lived. Why? Because they were denied the rights to which all loyal and peaceable subjects are entitled—treated as slaves, they possessed the feelings of slaves, and burned with an eternal fire to break the chains that bound them to the earth. Thank God, these days are gone by, and a better order of things presents itself.—Show me (said Mr. L.) any page of Irish history which does not exhibit nineteen-twentieths of the Irish people ready to lay down their lives and fortunes for the government under which they live. What need of army or police under such circumstances? Lord Mulgrave's protective force is the affection and gratitude of Ireland.—Surrounded by these, what part of Ireland may he not visit, not only securely, but triumphantly? "Even now," say the enemies, the untiring enemies of Irish freedom, "Ireland is not content—still the scene of agitation goes on as enthusiastically as ever." Why not? Why should not Ireland constitutionally struggle to have placed on the statute book the principles that distinguish the administration of Lord Mulgrave? Why leave to the choice of an Orange successor a power of once more goading our people to madness? Why not press for all the institutions which England enjoys, and which are the barriers that protect them from the invasion of bad passions and bad men? Hence our present struggles; and those struggles must go on until equal justice is established. But at present I shall say *no more*.—Our friend in the chair tells us he has a long litany before him, and as each of the saints should be paid the most respectful attention, I shall conclude my observations for the present. (Mr. Lawless sat down amidst the cheers of the meeting.)

The Chairman said he felt confident that the next toast would be received with no less enthusiasm than those which had preceded it. It was the health of a nobleman who had done much for the good of that native land which they had last toasted. That land had suffered much from the bad governments of former days. Its great energies had been crippled by Tory domination, but it was now rapidly progressing to the enjoyment of a better order of things under the impartial and fostering government of Lord Mulgrave. (Loud cheers.) He (the Chairman) had never flattered any government, and, in speaking in terms of praise of the present administration, he did so merely because he felt that he gave utterance to the feelings of a grateful people. (Loud cheers.) The last year of Lord Mulgrave's government had been eminently calculated to advance its interests. The past justified the hope that each succeeding year would further advance their prosperity. (Cheers.)—He knew that the health of a nobleman with whom the interests of Ireland were so intimately connected would be received with ecstacy by those whom he saw around him.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."—Nine times nine and loud cheers. Air—"See the conquering hero comes."

The Chairman said he had hurried through the toasts on his list because he was anxious, and he knew the company were anxious to come to the last of the list—the name of their illustrious guest. (Cheers.) He wished he could for one minute flatter himself that he was capable of doing justice to that distinguished individual; but no, his labours, his zeal, and his piety, deserved far an abler panegyrist. (Cheers.) However, none who knew him, even confident of their incapacity, could be silent: the subject would make the very dumb eloquent. (Loud cheers.) For himself, he felt proud and grateful that he had been called upon to preside on such an occasion, and over such a society, too, as was the one bestowing this compliment on their right rev. guest.—(Cheers.) The object of this society was in the highest degree praiseworthy. It was to diffuse religious knowledge and universal good among all classes of the people. While other societies, pseudo religious, were severing the children from their parents, and, careless of the sacred ties of relationship, attempting by a system of proselytism, to raise up feuds in families, this body was employing all its energies to disseminate the principles of charity and sound religion among all. (Hear, hear.) It taught the young to honour and obey their parents, and to do good to all their neighbours, no matter of what religious creed. (Cheers.) And it supplied the old with books, reminding them of the comforts and hopes of a future happiness, which good conduct and charity would secure to them. (Hear, hear.) The distinguished prelate, to do whom honour they had met, had aided the cause of religion in his native land, and the country in which his mission lay, to an extent that would hand down his name with a blessing to other days. (Hear, hear.) Among his own poor countrymen, exiles in another land, the good he had effected was beyond his power to express, and that, too, amid difficulties which few would have attempted to combat, far less succeeded in overcoming. (Loud cheers.) He was the third bishop who had ventured across the Atlantic, to take charge of the souls of those whom misfortune had driven so far from their native home; but even the good work he was employed in did not secure him from opposition from a Tory government, and wicked and interested persons; but his mighty mind, in burning zeal, overcame all difficulties. His example and character induced other clergymen to join him; and now a land, where, some time ago, scarcely one church was to be seen, possessed many commodious and beautiful temples for the worship of the Most High. And though but three priests were formerly on the whole island, almost every village now possessed its pastor, always ready to attend to the spiritual wants of the people. The Learned Gentleman concluded by proposing the health of

"The Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, the pious, learned, and exemplary bishop of Newfoundland." (Nine times nine, and loud cheers.

The Right Rev. Doctor Fleming rose and said—Mr. Chairman, language cannot portray the gratification I feel at the manner in which my name has been received, or my sense of the honor paid me by the highly respectable assembly I have the pleasure to address; but, feeling unconscious of any deserts on my part, on which to found a panegyric, I am sorry to find our chairman expending so much eloquence upon a subject so utterly unworthy. But, although I feel that no acts of my life could call forth these strong assurances of the affection and regard of so distinguished a body, yet they are found the more acceptable at this time. They pour a balm into every wound, and, as the kingdom of a Catholic missionary is not of this world, when he receives the approbation of the learned and the good he considers it as an ample and proud recompense for years of suffering, of contumely, and reproach—and because the 70,000 Catholics who pray for my success and are solicitous for my return must derive consolation from your generous sympathy, and solicitude in the present grievous disappointment of my hopes. But while I assure you with sincerity that I feel unworthy of this the highest honour that could be done me, it would be an injustice to myself as well as that it would appear like a silly affectation to assert, that the compliment had been wholly undeserving. If a devoted attachment to my faith, and an untiring industry to extend the blessings of religion; if unswerving loyalty to my sovereign, and a love of the country of my birth, as well as that of my adoption and labours; if an anxiety to promote the welfare and happiness of all of every creed and colour; if these entitle a man to public approval, I feel proud in laying claim to a share of the approbation of my countrymen (cheers.)—Irish Catholics, alas! can best appreciate labours of a Christian pastor, with a numerous flock, widely dispersed, and always anxious for his presence. (Great cheers.)—They can understand the difficulties which he must encounter, where the poor and the productive classes who form the great bulk of the people, hold their ancient creed, and those in office are invariably of a different persuasion—where the King's representative often frowns and seldom smiles on the fold. But they can form but an imperfect notion of a mission more extensive than Great Britain, without a mile of a road, covered with immense impervious forests and vast pathless morasses, intersected by extensive lakes; in winter encircled by mountain chains of ice, the country covered with dangerous, drifting snows, "frosts that sometimes burn." Sir, those who have read my letters addressed to my much respected friend on my right, Dr. Spratt, are already aware of the circumstances under which the mission of Newfoundland was first established, and the progress of religion in that colony during the administration of my right rev. predecessors, and of the state of the colony generally, when the heavy responsibility devolved upon me of filling the episcopal chair of Newfoundland—a dignity infinitely beyond my merits, and to discharge the duties of which I wanted every qualification, save only a good constitution and ardent desire to diffuse a knowledge of Christ crucified to a people eager to receive instruction, and docile in following the precepts of their spiritual guides. (Cheers.) The island of Newfoundland is one of the most useful of the British colonies, because, as it has been established for the carrying on of a fishery, it is necessarily looked upon as one of the principal nurseries for bringing up sailors for the British navy; and as this fishery is a work attended with peculiar toil and hardship, as well as considerable danger, it has seldom been regarded as an attractive speculation except to those persons of ruined fortunes or desperate characters. Thus, therefore, was the population there, towards the close of the last century, composed principally of the lowest order of the English, Irish and Scotch, many of whom had fled from the punishment which the outraged laws of their country held out, and many transmitted thereto as to a place of exile by the judgments of courts of justices. (Cries of hear, hear, hear.)—The great mass of the population then, being principally Irish, was Catholic; but you must be aware that without an altar for sacrifice, without a priest to instruct, and in the absence of sacraments to vivify, the situation of the Catholic of unsound mind is deplorable indeed.—Soldiers and sailors, and even women, performed the marriage ceremony; for even these were preferred to the magistrates, who were appointed for the purpose by government. The rite of baptism was performed by nurse-tenders or accoucheurs; and the dead were deposited in the vegetable gardens without a prayer, and almost without a sigh. Before this time several zealous clergymen sought to establish the faith in Newfoundland; but the public authorities forbade their residing in the country; and through them and the instrumentality of the merchants or the Catholics, amongst whom were crouching tools of ascendancy—through the instrumentality of these the houses in which mass had happened to be celebrated were burned to the ground. But as the population began to increase, public disorder augmented, and drunkenness and debauchery, and violence, and tumult—in fact a spirit of anarchy reigned triumphant. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Our government saw all this, and knowing the extraordinary influence of the Catholic priesthood over a congregation of Irish Catholics, they saw that to that influence only could they look for the establishment of order amid such jarring elements, and proffered a small pension of £50 per annum, for the establishment of the mission; and in the year 1784 Doctor O'Donnell, the first bishop, landed in the island. It will not be thought astonishing that, among a congregation whose picture I have just drawn, the progress of religion was slow, nor will you, I am sure, hesitate to believe that after the translation of Doctor O'Donnell to reap the eternal reward of his labours, and after the administration of the two prelates who intervened between him and me, there remained many a difficulty to be encountered. (Hear, hear.) In a country where marriage had long ceased to be regarded in any other light than a civil contract, it could not be expected that the graces of the sacrament of matrimony would be soon estimated—in a country where ardent spirits were exceedingly cheap, and where a spirit of religion existed not to restrain from drunkenness, it was almost natural that intemperance should prevail; but as this vice formed a principal obstruction to temporal advancement, numbers were induced to take a blasphemous oath to restrain from the disgusting beverage, which perhaps next day was broken, and then taken, and again broken, till all respect for the sanctity of an oath was nearly obliterated, and a frightful habit of blasphemy, cursing, and swearing became entwined on the character of the country. (Hear, hear.) Again, in a country where the government was exclusively Protestant, and all the public offices filled by Protestants—in fact, all the monied interests almost exclusively Protestant—was it not natural that the few Catholics who sprung into wealth, and therefore were permitted to associate with these respectable Protestants—was it not natural that, seeing all the good things only in the hands of Protestants, these creatures, sprung from the very lowest, and some from the vilest classes of society, should look upon Protestantism as respectable, and any attempt to oppose it as a mark of the absence of enlightenment? Thus a spirit of free thinking, as well as most frightful crimes of impurity, of impiety, of drunkenness, of perjury, of blasphemy, stalked abroad when I was elevated to the episcopal chair of Newfoundland. Immediately upon my coming into the prelacy, I determined to tear up with a strong hand those vices that had long been rankling and festering in the bosom of the community. To combat the habit of attending to those places of worship where their religion was held up in hideous colours—where blasphemies against the mother of God were, Sunday after Sunday, the subject of vulgar declamation, was the most difficult task I had to encounter. Protestants took up my interference as a mark of illiberality, and a desire gratuitously to sever Catholic from Protestant; and Catholics argued, and not unreasonably, that Catholics, for upwards of fifty years, had been permitted to attend and join in Protestant worship; therefore Catholics and Protestants lived together in the utmost harmony; but now a "new doctrine" is taught, in direct opposition to the universal usage before. "Surely," said they, "it must be that the three prelates who preceded Dr. Fleming, and who were gentlemen of elegant manners, and extensive intellectual acquirements, and all the priests there, were ignorant of the principles of their religion;" but that this new bishop only was conversant with the canons of the church; and the few would-be liberal Catholics rallied round this little Orange party, and a spirit of cavil, and calumny, and contradiction arose, that threatened to be attended with evil results. Now, every word that was dropped from the altar, or from the pulpit, was scanned severely—I calculated that, in St. John's alone, there could not be fewer than three thousand persons, bound by a rash oath, and the greater part of them who had so sworn had violated their oath. No effort had been, before me, made to stem this vice—and now, this little faction went from house to house, contradicting, upon the authority of the silence of my predecessors, my expositions of the doctrine of rash oaths, and their violation, and my exhortations were misrepresented, as favouring drunkenness, and my discourses against the latter vice as an inconsistent approval of the rash oaths.—But my exertions to combat the vast spread of the vice of impurity, in all its disgusting features, drew down upon me still greater hostility, for a vast number of the scandalous actors of those scenes were the sons, and brothers, and relatives, and personal friends of this little faction; and to disturb their dens of lewdness was to thrust my hand into a nest of hornets. I had incurred the rancorous opposition of this vile party by reproving their licentiousness, by interfering in their habit of attending those places where their religion was maligned, by daring to introduce priests into the island, or establish schools, or erecting churches, without consulting them, and by my determination and successful exertions to suppress public debauchery, successful almost to a miracle, in as much as at this moment not a street in St. John's is degraded by the appearance of a lewd character, nor is the island stained by the existence of a house of ill-fame within its shores. Our government were rendered hostile from other motives. I may be permitted to divide those opponents into two classes—the politicians and the bigots; the first those with whom political feeling was the principal, religious rancour took the lead, but who were also influenced by political prejudices. Upon the removal of the civil disabilities under which the Catholics of the British empire laboured since the reign of Henry VIII, by the passing of the relief bill, the public authorities of Newfoundland refused to admit the applicability of that enactment to that country. I, myself, feeling anxious to avoid agitation, memorialed his Majesty's government upon the subject, and immediate redress was the consequence. But I startled the politicians by my success, and the bigots were alarmed at this proof of the influence of a Popish bishop. Upon my coming to the prelacy I found the stock of vestments run out, and my immediate care was to send to Portugal for a supply amounting to 400 dollars, having made previous arrangements with the officer of customs; but upon their landing I was compelled (contrary to his declaration to me) to pay a duty equal to the first cost, or leave them to rot in the stores of our custom-house. I released them immediately, but memorialed the Lords of the Treasury upon the subject, and was immediately refunded the entire amount of duty unjustly laid on them. The bishops and priests who preceded me in Newfoundland were compelled to pay our governor fourteen pence for every marriage celebrated by them throughout the island, as "marriage dues." Immediately on my coming to the episcopacy, I remonstrated against it, but in vain, and at length I peremptorily refused to succumb to the imposition, and the charge has never been repeated (hear and cheers). Was this, think you, a means of winning the favour of the great, or was it not rather another strong motive of prejudice? (Hear, hear.)—The merchants were offended that I had dared to interfere with their right, as they called it, to make their servants work on Sundays; but I, after a hard struggle, at length succeeded, and not finally until last year, in asserting the inviolability of the Sabbath. The Protestant rector, up to my time, always insisted upon being paid 12s. 6d. as burial fees, even when the body of a Catholic was deposited in the Catholic cemetery, and this money collected by Catholic bishops and priests; but I refused compliance, and, as in the marriage dues, they have never since been required after (hear, hear).—Well, Sir, I erected churches in every part of the island, and stationed a priest where he could find a means of support. (Hear, hear.) Instead of six churches and those only half finished, when I got charge of that mission, I have now forty; I had only five priests at that moment—I have now nineteen (hear, hear). I have established schools—I have founded an institution a branch of the Presentation Convent, and at my own personal expense I support that establishment, in which a thousand children receive daily a gratuitous education; and all this with the extraordinary increase of converts to the Catholic faith, more than 300 of whom were baptised in St. John's alone within the last five years, wherefore am I rewarded with the hatred and the malignant calumnies of the bigot and the would-be-liberal, the youthful libertine and the hoary debauchee, to all of whom virtue and independence are odious and religion an object of hatred. (Cheers.) Having given now a sketch of the rise and progress of the mission of Newfoundland, and its present happy condition as far as religion is concerned, I must say there is not a single spot of the Catholic world where a people can be found more devoted to their faith, or more observant of its dictates, than are the people of Newfoundland at this moment (Hear, and cheers.) I shall now with your leave, state the object of my mission to this country. [Here Dr. Fleming read a copy of a letter addressed to Lord Glenelg, praying for a grant of waste land on which to erect a church, a school-house, a convent, and a residence for the clergy, which we regret we have not sufficient space to give.]—Can I bring myself to think now that I shall be refused—can I for a moment suppose that a Liberal Cabinet will suffer any brief authority to stand between his subjects and their benevolent sovereign? I did hope, and do hope still, that independent of my claims and those of my people upon his Majesty's government, a wise Ministry will see the generous policy of granting such a favour, and securing by the boon the affections of 70,000 Catholics of the most faithful subjects beneath his Majesty's sceptre—(cheers)—for should I have to return disappointed, surely it would be difficult, I fear, to influence their belief that they exist beneath impartial and benevolent rulers. (Hear, hear, and cheering.)—But it is said that the Catholic bishop has so far interfered in politics as to render himself unworthy the attention of government. I have, I acknowledge, interfered in some respect in politics; but, in reality, how shall the bishop of Newfoundland learn to unmix religion and politics? Where politics are debated there are to be found the strongest denunciations against the religion and the priesthood of the people. Look to the hostile press of St. John's, and for every column of politics you will find a page of religious intolerance; and are the priests alone to be restricted in this unhallowed crusade, where every thing human and divine are thus sacrilegiously confounded. Nor are we alone the only victims of vilification. Have we not seen the most amiable of men, the most accomplished scholar, that most pious divine, that most indefatigable priest, that most learned prelate, the Primate of Ireland, your beloved archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, day after day gibbeted in the Orange journals of St. John's, to gratify the vitiated taste of the vilifiers of that religion of which he is so bright an ornament—again and again subjected to the foul charges which have not only been often repudiated by the distinguished prelate himself, but even denounced by the most enlightened members of the British senate—and those vile publications encouraged and supported by every person holding office under his Majesty's government in Newfoundland? Under such circumstances, is it not the bounden duty of the priest to vindicate the cause of his religion, and to exercise the influence he possesses, to procure equal laws and equal justice for himself and for his people? (Loud cheers.) It appeared to me somewhat strange that it is only lately the executive of Newfoundland object to the interference of the Catholic priesthood in the political broils of that country, when I know that the first bishop of Newfoundland was put in nomination, and the Catholic mission of the island permanently established, at the direct suggestion of the government of England, for the purpose of securing the allegiance of the people.—The political position of the country was critical—the flag of liberty waved in the immediate vicinity, along the coasts of America. (Hear, hear, hear.) They had already threatened the Canadas, and while the British armies quailed beneath the meteor falchion of freedom, the minister trembled for the fate of Newfoundland, and saw no means of safety but through the influence of the Catholic priests. (Cheers.) Thus was the first object of the establishment of the Catholic mission of Newfoundland, as far as government was concerned, purely political; and the result proved that they had not calculated without their host, for almost immediately after the erection of a Catholic Church, those who before were remarkable for riot, and disorder, and sedition, and violence, had at once become signalised for their allegiance to the crown of England, submission to the laws, as bad as they were, and their love of order. (Hear, hear.)—It is well known to his Majesty's ministers that it is owing to the influence of the Catholic priesthood of Newfoundland that the island is at present under the dominion of Great Britain—this is a truth that cannot be concealed—it is a truth well known to those who have governed in New Brunswick, that without the co-operation of the priests no power would be sufficient to control the people smarting under accumulated wrongs, suffering poverty, and misrule, and insult, and oppression. (Hear.) At the threshold of the American States, France holding possession of the most valuable part of the island, the government of America free, the government of France liberal—how many temptations to turbulence do not those considerations hold forth to a people long suffering under misrule, long writhing under as despotic a government as that of Algiers or Turkey? and yet only glance over the history of Newfoundland since the establishment of the mission, and I will boldly assert that beneath Britain's sceptre there is not a country whose people are more marked for loyalty, or where there is so small a portion of public vice or of crime, as in Newfoundland at this present moment. (Loud cheers.) To what can it be imputed that this peaceful, this orderly character should distinguish a people who every hour feel additional oppression—who see the laws and customs of the country on which alone protection rested violated—their trade and commerce failing, through flagrant misgovernment of a set of men either grossly ignorant, or rancorously opposed to their rights? (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) In that country every annoyance is thrown in the way of the people. I shall give you a sample. The shores of that island are exceedingly bold and precipitous, so that the few patches of low and level land bordering upon the sea, denominated beaches, particularly near the principal towns, are highly valuable to every class of people, the fisherman repairs his boats upon them, or hauling them ashore after the summer's toil, lays them up there for the winter. The agriculturist, who can only look to the ocean's waste for manure, has here a place to discharge his boats and load his carts. The Larbrador fisherman cures his fish upon them. Well, if, acquainted with all these circumstances, some one were to tell you that the agriculturist, the home fisherman, the Larbrador fisherman, all were at one fell swoop deprived of those treasures, and the beaches heretofore regarded as sacred to the best interests of the country were sold to favourites, you would not be astonished to hear that a people thus wronged, had been maddened into violence or even that the perpetrators of those outrages had fallen victims to popular indignation; and yet have the principal beaches of the island been sold within the last four years by a fostering government, and scarcely a murmur escaped them. To what is this attributable?—Is it that long suffering has so bowed down the spirit of a population, for the most part Irish, as to render them callous under affliction? No; it is because we regard it as a duty to assuage the angry passions, to calm the ruffled feelings of our flock; and yielding to the salutary influence of the priesthood, they await calmly and with confidence the measure of justice which we repeatedly assure them will be meted out when a Whig administration hears of the acts of oppression perpetrated in their name, and under their auspices by a high Tory government in Newfoundland. When we find a man rioting in debauchery, we show him that he violates the duties he owes himself by wasting the health which had been bestowed on him by Omnipotence, and we exercise our "influence" to rescue him from ruin; and yet seldom is there found the individual who would say that this was stepping out of our sphere—that the charge of his health belonged to his physician—that it was simply a medical, a purely temporal question. When we find a father of a family rioting in dissipation, squandering his property, we show him that he is guilty of a dereliction of those high duties he owes his children; and we thus exercise our "influence" to redeem the sinking fortunes of a virtuous household; and yet seldom is there found the man to charge us with travelling without our jurisdiction, urging that interference in the management of property is secular, and not the province of the clergyman. If, thus, it be the duty of the priest to interfere where the violation of personal duties is calculated to bring individual injury, and to teach that that violation is criminal before heaven—if it be the duty of the priest to teach the erring parent the manner in which his religion ordains he should discharge his duties to his family—surely no one will deny that it is at least equally his duty to instruct his flock in what manner religion requires they should discharge those august duties they owe to their country—the manner in which they should use privileges, on the exercise of which the fate of a nation may depend—privileges, the improper use of which may occasion calamity and woe to themselves, and their families, and to society at large—and which, if properly used, would probably draw down blessings tenfold upon their country. But supposing it to be purely a temporal question—admitting that religion has nothing to do with it—let me ask what have the priests done that they and they only should be debarred the exercise of those privileges which the veriest understrapper of faction enjoys unmolested? Every person exercises his influence; it is only the influence of the priest "that is the bugbear." How comes it? Why, I will tell you—because the influence of the priest is overwhelming. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Well, how is that influence won? In weal or in woe the priest is ever known to regard with unremitting care, and watch with unslumbering eye the interests of his flock, be they temporal or be they spiritual (hear, hear); because, Sir, we are peculiarly sensible of that delightful harmony that so blends the temporals with spirituals, that it is utterly impossible to violate temporal duties without incurring the wrath of Heaven. (Hear, hear.) The people are sensible of our anxiety for their welfare, because our lives are devoted to their service—they see the customs and laws of their country abused—their government every hour devising means of irritation—they see their pastors pouring the balm upon the festering wounds of society—they see them teaching the grief-stricken matron to bear her afflictions with Christian fortitude, dividing their raiment and sharing their pence with her little ones—they see them instructing their children in the ways of virtue, and supporting the declining spirits of the aged—they see their pastor traversing the wilds of the forests in the depth of the winter's snows, and amid the terrors of the hurricane, to pour the soothing comfort of religion into the ear of the dying Christian. (Cries of hear, hear.) They see him crossing the scarcely frozen lake, and now the hissing crash bespeaks his danger, but too late; the yawning gulph remains, and long is the struggle to escape between broken ice and freezing water, and then in a few minutes stands the zealous pastor, incased in a garb of glittering ice, and at every step his clothes in fragments fall around him; yet, undismayed he struggles on, for religion points the way; and is it for enduring harships, and making sacrifices such as these for the love of God, that the priest alone, of society, should be debarred the exercise of civil rights? No, it is thus we win the confidence of our people, and having won it—never having been known to abuse it—never having been known to prefer our own ease to their happiness—ever shall we continue to attain it. (Hear, hear.) But think you, Sir, that I am solicitous to maintain the political "influence of the priests?" Oh, no; believe me there is not a man in existence more opposed to its continuance than I. There is not in existence a man more anxious for the complete and perpetual extinction of that "influence." (Hear and cheers.)—His Majesty's government have the power to effect this—they have the power to break down, and for ever, that "influence," and to render the priests perfectly powerless as political guides. (Hear.) Have those who charge us with exercising "influence" politically really reflected that the very admission that that influence asserts is an admission that the people are misgoverned? Have they reflected that that influence there—that that influence here—that that influence everywhere, is only indicative of political suffering. Let the manner in which the laws of that country have been administered since the arrival of Chief Justice Boulton on the shores of Newfoundland—let the whole system of government be inquired into, and I will venture to say that priests will be powerless, because the discontent will be healed; the priests will be disarmed, because THE CAUSE will be removed. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you for the patient manner in which you have heard the imperfect delivery of my sentiments, and shall conclude by assuring you, that at every period of my life, and in every situation, I shall gratefully remember your marked kindness towards me. Whether passing over the wild Atlantic wave, traversing the desert, or standing at the altar of my God, I shall offer from my heart my warm and fervent prayers for your and your families' prosperity and happiness. (Great cheering.) The right rev. prelate concluded by proposing the chairman's health.

Mr Fitzsimon returned thanks, and said that the next

(Concluded in Fourth Page.)

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTSMAN.

[illegible], 13th October, 1835.

SIR,—[illegible] upon a [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] *Chronicle*, which [illegible] contains an extract from a [illegible] of a speech of a person who styles [illegible] Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan. In that speech [illegible] following passage:—

"Remember that this is Mr. O'Connell's account—that it is essential to the Catholic faith to [illegible] to murder, or to break faith with heretics."

There [illegible] nothing exceedingly [illegible] in the career which this man, and his very worthless [illegible] are pursuing in Scotland, castigating all the [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] of false [illegible]. That [illegible] Christian [illegible] of the God of Charity, would be [illegible] were it not a [illegible] melancholy.

[illegible] cannot [illegible] to look upon their efforts with silent contempt—and, of course, so should I—it my [illegible] and an opinion of the most [illegible] attributed to me. I am so much [illegible] that the scorn of my contempt would [illegible] the [illegible] silence of acquiescence [illegible] contradict the entire passage.

[illegible] I proclaim to be in all its parts totally false. It is false that I ever gave any such [illegible] say or [illegible] anything to [illegible].

As to the doctrine itself—that it is essential to the Catholic faith to believe it right to murder or break faith with heretics. I not only declare it, as every educated man already knows, to be totally false, but I go further and declare that if it were true I would not remain a Catholic one hour—no, not one minute.

I am a Catholic in all the certainty [illegible] faith, and I would not abandon or deny any one tenet of that religion for all the world could possibly bestow—but the doctrine thus charged on us is exactly the reverse [illegible] doctrine and belief of the Catholics.

There is not one religious persuasion in the British islands so numerous as the Catholics. [illegible] nations of Catholics in Great Britain [illegible] Ireland, and [illegible] to form [illegible] so numerous [illegible] a portion of the King's British subjects.

[illegible] one of these [illegible] that may not readily inform himself of what our real opinions are. He could easily learn that we condemn and teach in our catechisms and books of religious instruction, that the end can never justify the means—that it is not lawful to commit the [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] the prosperity of the church—the conversion [illegible] and even the salvation of the whole [illegible] possibly depend upon that act.

I would not be a Catholic one hour, if that religion taught me that it was lawful to break faith with a heretic, or with any other person—or that it was more lawful to break faith with a heretic than a Catholic. I would not be a Catholic one hour if that religion taught that it was lawful to murder a heretic, or any other person—or that it was less sinful to murder a heretic than a Catholic.

To break faith with any body is a crime—to murder any person is a crime. But why should I dwell on facts which are so well known, that it is a mockery to repeat them? No Protestant can repudiate the opinions thus attributed to us more than every Catholic does—no Protestant can abominate them more than I do.

Let me conclude with offering this test. Has Mr. O'Sullivan says—"This is Mr. O'Connell's account."—When? Where? How did Mr. O'Connell give that account—or say anything to countenance the assertion? Let him answer that question.

If he do not answer it, he thereby admits that he is a calumniator and propagator of falsehood. If he do answer it, I will have the means of proving him to be such.

I deceive myself much if there lives any man who, more than myself, respects the rights of conscience, or who would go farther to vindicate those rights for all mankind, including every creed, and caste, and colour.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

[We have great pleasure in announcing the above letter. The Scotch paper from which the *Chronicle* borrowed the extract of O'Sullivan's speech was [illegible]. In our remarks we did not think it necessary to revert to the connexion of Mr. O'Connell's name with the monstrous doctrine attributed to the Catholics. No man but a crazy fanatic can believe that he could be at once so wicked and so foolish as to utter anything which would countenance such a charge. We have no doubt that it rests on some wretched quibble, some malicious misconstruction, or perchance some ingenious device like M'Ghee's! The "best abused man" in the British Isles might, indeed, have treated the charge with silent contempt; but his manly, powerful, and admirable letter, speaking, as it does, to the understanding and to the heart of every honest man, will do a great deal of good. It places O'Sullivan in a position from which he will find it not easy matter to escape.—*Ed. of Sc Iseann.*]

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. O'Loughlen has accepted the puisne Baron's place and may now be said to have closed his legal and political career. The following is from the *Mercantile Advertiser* of Saturday, and may be considered as demi-official:—

"We believe there is now no doubt that Mr. O'Loughlen will be the successor of Baron Smith on the Exchequer Bench, and that the appointment will be officially announced in the course of next week. Mr. Richards, we understand, will be the new Attorney-General, and Mr. Sergeant Woulfe will be his successor in the office of Solicitor-General. It is probable that Mr. Ball will be the new Sergeant."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The widow Guest, of Bourra, who has been some time past deranged, was burned to death on Friday evening, the 14th inst.; her daughter on returning into the house from which she had been absent but a short time, found her lying on the fire, and her face and chest dreadfully burned; she survived but a few moments after.—*Clonmel Paper.*

SENTENCE UPON THE KILDARE POLICEMEN.—On Saturday the chairman passed sentence upon Scott and Porter. He ordered that Scott be fined five pounds, and that he be imprisoned until he pay that sum. Scott instantly paid it, and was discharged. He is now doing duty at another station! Porter was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month!—*Register.*

The average weekly cost of each pauper in the Liverpool workhouse is 1s. 10½d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris Papers of Friday and [illegible] have been received. The *Moniteur* of Friday contains the following official announcement:—

"A telegraphic despatch dated Bayonne, the 18th inst. states that Rodil was marching on Cordova. He was on the 16th at Banos. Another despatch, dated the 2[illegible] states that Gomez had quitted Cordova, after having possessed himself of several millions of reals, three pieces of cannon, and bringing with [illegible] recruits armed [illegible] the muskets of the National Guards. He was at [illegible] at the moment when one of his columns [illegible]. On the 11th he was at Priego. It was reported that Alaix had come up with his rearguard. Espinosa was still on the [illegible] Seville was in terror. The Audience Royale [illegible] of the royal Court had left the city. The troops from Cadiz had not arrived, owing to their want of arms."—*Sun.*

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—It becomes more and more difficult to appreciate the real state of things in Andalusia. We read in the Ministerial journals that the troops of Estremadura were marching to Cordova; that Rodil had arrived at Despenaperros; that Q[illegible] had sent national guards to Jaen; and that Alaix had passed on the 9th through Alcaudete and Lama. At the same time a report from Espinosa announced that [illegible] had advanced, by way of Fernan Nunez, towards Carlota. Espinosa, therefore, sent troops to La Carlota [illegible] Seville. As far as we can judge Gomez would seem to be advancing to the South, and the Queen's troops would [illegible] Gomez [illegible]. But we repeat it, [illegible] conjecture, and it would have [illegible] that [illegible] Bayonne, Oct. 23, [illegible] of Gomez.

MADRID.

OCT. 15.—The military news which has reached the capital this day, is of the most cheering description, and [illegible] true, [illegible] dark and anxious [illegible] have [illegible] of Mar[illegible] and [illegible] into Catalonia [illegible] the troops under the command of Gurrea, forcing the [illegible] to seek the French territory for safety, [illegible] of Saez from the walls of Oviedo, and, [illegible] the announcement of the defeat of Gomez, in Andalusia, by the division of Alaix, have tended to dissipate the gloom which every post from the South, during the last fortnight, bringing the intelligence of some [illegible] success of the rebels, had cast over the prospects of the Constitutionalists.

As the account of the affair [illegible] reached Madrid from Bayonne, having been telegraphed to that city from Perpignan, [illegible] the [illegible] particulars [illegible] the following brief announcement in the *Extraordinary Gazette* is nearly all that is at present known [illegible] encounter between the Queen's troops and the [illegible] Andalusia:—

"General Alaix, from Alcaudete, [illegible] inst., writes to the Captain General of Granada, that Gomez [illegible] on the [illegible] Porcuna, [illegible] that the [illegible] desirous to know the true position of the Queen's troops, or give the [illegible] flag of truce to that General under the pretext of proposing an exchange of prisoners; but General Alaix, aware of the object of the [illegible] to hold any communication with the party, sending to them an escort [illegible] of a Colonel, Adjutant, two officers, and [illegible] Granada.

The following statement is then given as the substance of various communications made to the Minister of the Interior from the Postmasters of different towns in the line of road from Granada:—

"The troops of General Alaix were on the 12th inst. within view of those of Gomez, and according to the Postmaster [illegible], it appears that an action took place [illegible] and Priego, in which the [illegible] of Gomez was routed. The same [illegible] that General Espinosa had entered Cordova [illegible].

From the reports that have come in from all quarters it seems [illegible] action [illegible] taken place. Some [illegible] that [illegible] prisoners [illegible] that [illegible] officers were killed upon the field, Gomez [illegible] offered to capitulate. The offer, however, it is said, was rejected. The position of the [illegible] forces is near Lucena, Quesada, and [illegible] being such as to render escape [illegible] a late letter that the ultimate movement of Gomez, whereby he placed himself between Granada, Seville, and Malaga, would render his escape impossible if the [illegible] authorities performed their duty in giving [illegible] exact information of his movements to the commanders of the Queen's Forces.

SWITZERLAND.

Nothing definite is yet known respecting the settlement of the Swiss question, [illegible] the [illegible] that the final [illegible] of will be [illegible].

THE TITHE SYSTEM.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

Among the many pillars of prejudice and selfishness which sustain that temple dedicated to bloodshed and mammon—the tithe system—none has been so effectual with the ignorant and the unreasoning, as the fallacy that tithes are paid by the landlords. Oh! exclaim these well meaning, but stupid logicians, there is no injustice in compelling the Irish to support the Church Established by Law, the tithes come from the land, the owners of the land are, for the most part, Protestants; therefore it is untrue to say, that the Catholics maintain the church, she is supported by those of her own communion. Such is the train of reasoning [illegible] well-meaning and, in other [illegible] according [illegible] and injustice, [illegible] inhabitants amount to eight millions, the creed professed by one tenth of that number is, to the exclusion of the rest, raised to the rank of an establishment, and gorged to repletion with anti-Christian opulence. It is truly astonishing that a sophism so absurd, and the detection of which is at once so obvious and so simple, should for one moment impose upon intelligent and educated men. We can well understand why it is, that those whose attachment to the establishment is influenced by the same motives which directed the silver-smiths of Ephesus to worship Diana—the base and sordid love of lucre—we can well account for the anxiety of these disinterested followers of the church not of Ireland, to gull simpletons with the clumsy artifice; but the fact that they have in part succeeded, tempts us to ask with Abernethy, if there be such a thing as common sense. To all acquainted with the subject, it is apparent as the sun at noon, that the tithe is not in any part paid by the landlords, not even in these parishes, where the composition act is in force. Those laws which in this country award a portion of the produce of the land for the maintenance of religion, and the sustenance and education of the poor were in force at a period long previous to the date to which any landowner can trace back his title. Consequently, at whatever period he came into possession, his land was *encumbered* with the amount of tithe, which is, to all intents public or national property. Those proprietors who hold by purchase, paid for their estate a less sum than they must have done, had the land been tithe free; and no person in his senses pretends that they have any claim to what, in truth and justice, belongs to the poor. Those iniquitous statutes passed in the reign of Elizabeth, which transferred this property to the Established Church, are part and parcel of the penal code. Till they be repealed it is a falsehood to assert that Ireland is a free country; she is groaning beneath the most rapacious and [illegible] of all despotisms. This despotism meets us at every step, and obstructs us in every pursuit, Proteus like it can assume various shapes, the last more revolting than the preceding. The Tiger appetite of this monster has been again slaked with human blood. The fatal tragedies of Rathcormac and Moncorn have been re-enacted at Dunkerrin. How long are these horrors to be endured? To what extent must persecution be carried before the executive comes forward to rescue the people from their murderers? We hope and trust that Lord Mulgrave will, at this crisis, prove himself worthy of his high character for prudence and humanity. It is his duty at once to issue his commands that the Police shall cease to accompany the Rebellion Ruffians in their campaign against the people. If the mandate of the Court of Exchequer be urged against him, he may well answer that laws were made for the benefit and protection of the people, when they produce a contrary effect they cease to bind, as it is no less a maxim of human than of divine law, that, *salus populi suprema lex.*

PERSECUTION OF [illegible] TENANTRY [illegible] TITHES.

Great astonishment has been caused by conduct which [illegible] Alcock is pursuing towards his tenantry in the County Wexford. He has caused notices to be served on seventy five of his tenantry who have no leases, requiring them to quit their farms next March. Mr. Alcock having engaged to pay the tithe, for which [illegible] is now insisting on [illegible] of making his tenants reimburse him, or in case of refusal, of driving them out upon the world. [illegible] proposing this alternative [illegible] is unfortunately too true, [illegible] Mr. Alcock avail himself of a legal right at the [illegible] of prudence? He has earned the [illegible] a considerate landlord, and we [illegible] that his tenantry are honest, [illegible] seriously reflect if it be [illegible] picture, by becoming a [illegible] a champion in the [illegible] of [illegible] antipathies of [illegible] mouths of [illegible] word of reproach; and [illegible] of meritorious [illegible] ever. Will Mr. [illegible] not hesitate [illegible] tranquillity and [illegible] resides into peril, by [illegible] crusade against the religious scruples of the people? If these considerations be devoid of weight, personal interest ought [illegible] his ruinous project. He can have [illegible] peace and lasting success [illegible] neighbourhood, and he [illegible] sooner or later that the [illegible] proportioned to the injustice [illegible] towards his tenantry. The Dublin *Freeman* [illegible] of this subject, [illegible]:—

"Mr. Alcock has been a resident landlord, he is therefore competent to form a pretty accurate opinion of the exciting causes of Irish turbulence and discontent, and he must know, that in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, it may be traced to the ejectment of tenantry, and the consequent competition for land; and if he has marked the effects of this baneful and heartless system, he will find that property has almost [illegible] deteriorated in the same ratio as the extent of the [illegible]. It is a melancholy truth, that the Irish landlords in most cases have been influenced by political feelings in their tyrannical treatment of their unfortunate dependents. In this instance—we are happy to say—such is not the fact—Mr. Alcock, though a Conservative in principle, has abstained from taking any part in politics. He is anxious to be considered superior to the vulgar prejudices by which too many of the Irish proprietary are guided in the management of their estates. He wishes to stand well in the estimation of his fellow-men, and it is only fair to state from all we have heard, that he has succeeded in conciliating their good opinion. This is a praiseworthy ambition; but he may rely upon it that perseverance in the threatened proceedings can only have the effect of subjecting *him* to much odium, without being of any ultimate advantage to him in a pecuniary point of view. He may get people to undertake the payment of any rent he chooses to demand—but it is very questionable whether in the long run he would not be a loser by the change. Experience has clearly demonstrated that where lands are set at a fair value, the rents are well paid; and that when the same lands are set at an exorbitant rent, the revenue of the landowner is positively decreased. This is the natural consequence, and is easily accounted for."

Perhaps, however, Mr. Alcock has not resolved on the cruel experiment of expelling his tenantry. Perhaps in serving notice on the seventy-five houses, he merely wishes to make a trial of his tenantry's disposition, and [illegible] compliance with the demands of the [illegible] church. We sincerely hope that such is the fact, [illegible] to put his [illegible], however, [illegible] effect; and that [illegible] the hardships he has it in his power to inflict, since they pay a shilling towards tithes. It affords us pleasure to perceive in a commentary of the *Wexford Independent*, that Mr. Alcock's character gives good ground for hoping that he will not gratify the worst wishes of his enemies:—

"We fully subscribe our opinion—that Mr. Alcock has too much goodness in his heart—too much humanity for his fellow-creatures—too much respect for his own character, than when no man's can stand higher, to follow up a course, when we verily believe he has entered on without due consideration, or pursuant to the evil counsel of interested advisers. We know Mr. Alcock's character too well to believe him capable of acting a harsh part towards any individual, much less against his own tenantry, who love and esteem him, when his eyes are once opened to the false position into which some wickedly disposed person must have driven him.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

It appears that this Bank is working its way with wonderful celerity. So well satisfied were the English shareholders with the result of the last Half-yearly Meeting, that they have made a proposition to extend the capital of the concern so as that the Bank may carry its operations with full effect into every part of Ireland where trade may be encouraged. Mr. Mooney's letter is published in the *Chronicle* of this day, and how its extraordinary allegations have been met by all the other members of the Board, will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. The fact is, Mr. Mooney had taken up the management of a new Insurance Company. The Bank has refused to unite itself with that speculation, and because it has, Mr. Mooney has become dissatisfied, and his Irish mind has worked itself into imagination about London Boards and English interference, shadows only that exist in the mirror of his own brilliant and prolific brain. While Mr. Mooney prides himself on the great prosperity of the Agricultural Bank, and states that a capital of £375,000 has been paid up, and that it has in the short space of two years become the most powerful institution in Ireland. Yet while all these admissions are made, he recedes, and demonstrates in his person the reproach with which we are so often visited, that "Irishmen cannot pull together." But Mr. Mooney has written hastily, not indeed to us, for we have repeatedly written to him about his Insurance Company, and he has never thought proper to favour us with a reply. Unless he attends to our letter, sent by the post of yesterday, he shall most assuredly hear from another quarter.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCTOBER 26.

ARRIVED.

25th—Patty, Couch, Liverpool to Ross, salt; Mary, Davies, Gloucester, do.; Defiance, Brown, Dublin, ballast; Thomas, Hearn, Liverpool, coals; Lynx, Hyam, Cadiz to Cork, wine; Star, Racue, Liverpool, salt; Douglas, Brew, Ayr, coals.

26th—Gratitude, Kous, Swansea, culm; Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, coals; Ann, Murphy, Bangor to Ross, slates; Shamrock, Fann, Howth, Herrings; Pursuit, Burr, Lerwick, do.; Earl of Caithness, Mackay, Wick, ditto.

SAILED.

25th—Edward Jones, Fowler, Ross to Newport, ballast; Phoenix, Boston, Neath, flour; Killarney, steamer, Bristol, United Brothers, Fowey, Ross to Cork, coals.

In England, towards the North, winter has prematurely appeared. On Friday last the road betwixt Buxton and Ashborn was covered with snow, to the depth of three [illegible]. Such a spectacle at this period of the year was never before witnessed.

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible] Bridge-street on the Saturday [illegible] from collecting [illegible] broken and distorted [illegible] in that quarter. On last Monday sixteen of them were removed to the House of Industry.

Lamps are being erected in Mulgrave street and from John's town towards Harvey's bridge. These improvements merit our acknowledgments.

The streets are [illegible] course of repair.

The Corporation, at the suggestion of the Mayor, has taken up the subject of Alexander-street. A statement of the separate interests has been made [illegible] the Commissioners of Wide Streets [illegible] as [illegible] as possible. [illegible] the Citizens are indebted to the zeal and activity of our Chief Magistrate.

Keyzar's-lane is in a sad state. It would be a charity to macadamize it. The ground floors of the houses in this lane have been untenanted for several years; they have neither doors nor windows; and the apartments are receptacles of filth. The creatures that are in the upper rooms, are in a state of abject destitution and misery. The houses are in a state of [illegible] ruin. We beg to direct the attention of the owners to those premises—a little repairs, with [illegible] the whitewash brush, would tend [illegible] to secure health and comfort.

A fight took place in Michael's Churchyard on Sunday, the parties repaired from a [illegible] in Michael-street for the purpose. One man was most seriously injured. The overseers of that neighbourhood interfered and put an end to the disgraceful scene. In the expectation that occurrences of this description will not again be permitted, we refrain from mentioning the name of the person who harboured such a band of pugnacious fellows contrary to the [illegible].

THE ROAD SESSIONS.

A complaint has been forwarded to us from "A Decies Within Drum Man," who describes the very great inconvenience to which numbers of persons have been put in consequence of the non-attendance of Magistrates at the Road Sessions, advertised for last Saturday. Persons from Decies Within Drum attended in this City at considerable inconvenience and expense, to account for their contracts and to get paid. In consequence of the sessions not being holden, they had to leave town without accomplishing this object, while the poor people employed upon the roads, and who can ill afford to suffer a disappointment in the payment of wages, must be out of their *money because it was not fitting to these "[illegible]* aristocracy, the great unpaid Magistrates, [illegible]." We hope, with our correspondent, shortly to hear of the "Legislature making it imperative on those Magistrates to attend, and not to have the country, as it is, depending on the caprices of such men, to the great injury and injustice to the poor."

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Dublin, 149, Francis-street,
October 22, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—As the individual that first introduced to the Irish public the bank with which you have identified yourselves, I feel that I owe you, and I will not my countrymen in general, a duty of a nature sufficiently peculiar, to justify me in addressing you on its affairs at any time that I think it necessary; but were I not so interwoven with its destiny, and were I a mere shareholder, not connected with the committee of the establishment, I should, on the present occasion, feel impelled to act in the manner which I am now about to do.

The Agricultural Bank was established for the purpose of securing to the country a great local establishment, in which the merchants, traders, and agriculturists could join for their common benefit, and by which they could sustain themselves against the caprice of a distant proprietary and directory. It had in view the raising up of a commercial spirit in Ireland, which, if allowed fair liberty of action, would very soon bring it to a commercial level with the sister countries. That object and its accomplishment is daily becoming more and more apparent, as every tongue can testify in every part of the country.

The bank itself from a very slender commencement has, in the short space of two years, become the most powerful institution in Ireland; those that know what it had to contend with from within and without, have been dumb with astonishment at its success. The good it has done to the country, and particularly to the humbler classes, I leave to others to calculate. You must then be well astonished when you hear that the bank itself, the shareholders, the managers, capital, credit, and all, are about to be handed over for some consideration or other to a London board!! Aye, indeed! after all we have boasted of our nationality, after having fought the good fight and conquered, the enemy has attacked us in another form. He is now employing the sap and mine—he tells you, you have not sufficient capital when you have £375,000 paid up, and a splendid proprietary; now, mark, out of eighty-six of the English joint stock banks there are not over a dozen that have as much. The pretence for giving up possession of your independence is the insufficiency of capital. But the object is deep and deadly.

Now then, the bank is prosperous—when it has obtained a splendid capital, 300,000 of which be it remembered, was subscribed in Ireland—when it has been built up at the expense of all our personal happiness and comforts—when it has overlaid the land, and produced for the first time a unanimity of thought and action amongst Irishmen of which we have no precedent in our eventful history—we are all in one lot to be brought to the hammer! However, my present letter is but a hasty warning as I am so filled with indignation I cannot give details; but I inform you, with dismay, that our board this morning, without the slightest notice to me or to some others of it, and without the usual notice which should be placed on the books, have agreed (with the protest, however, of one or two members) to a resolution, which when I have the pleasure to meet you, I will I trust, show you is, if not rescinded, the foundation of the fall of your independence and prosperity.

I, therefore, take the liberty to request you will meet me at Morrisson's Hotel, at twelve o'clock, on Saturday, the 5th of November; in the meantime, I trust you will not give any proxy or power to vote to any individual, until you have full information as to the men you are about to elect. Do not believe an angel out of heaven until you come here and judge on the spot for yourselves.

If you have given your proxy to any individual, be he whom he may, I beg you will recall it without the loss of a post, and either come here, or give your proxy to some well known neighbour, who will come and act as circumstances justify.

I am your faithful and obedient servant,

THOMAS MOONEY.

[We would recommend to this gentleman to devote some portion of his attention to matters that more immediately concern him. Mr. Mooney will understand us, as we have by yesterday's post forwarded to him a communication to which he will find it his interest to pay prompt attention. E. W. C.]

WATERFORD OCTOBER FAIR.

On Tuesday our fair, was well supplied with live stock of cattle of all descriptions, and some of each were disposed of as follows:—New Milch Cows rated from £6 to £10; Dry, £5 to £9; two years old Heifers, £4 to £5; Yearlings, 30s. to 40s.; prime Horses, £20 to £30, good do. £10 to £15; Old ditto, £4 to £6; Mules, £4 to £6; Asses, £2 to £3.—Fat Pigs according to the Merchants' currencies! Store Pigs, 30s. to 40s. Slips, 20s. to 25s., Sucking Pigs, 10s. to 15s.; Fat Sheep, 30s. to 35s.; Lambs, 15s. to 20s.—Timber ware was in great plenty, and was freely purchased at tolerably good prices.

The *Kilkenny Journal* has a full account of the visit of Lady Dover, Lord Morpeth, and the Duke of Sutherland, to Granagh. It will appear in our next.

We feel pleasure, for the honour of the fair sex of our county, in having to record the fact, that not one female criminal prisoner is in custody in the Waterford county gaol this day.

A public dinner was given on [illegible] Lord Morpeth [illegible] Rt. [illegible] of Har[illegible].

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

[illegible] TO THE EDINBURGH [illegible] TUESDAY.

It has already been announced that the Attorney [illegible] would address his constituents yesterday [illegible] meeting was held in the Waterloo R[illegible] at two o'clock. Sir John appeared on the [illegible] was greeted with loud cheering. The Lord P[illegible] taking the chair, briefly addressed the meeting.

The Attorney General—Electors of Edinburgh [illegible] much respected constituents—[illegible] put [illegible] this room by an election [illegible] it was [illegible] to [illegible] representative, [illegible] face again?" (a laugh). I ventured at the [illegible] pledge, the only pledge I ever gave, that I would pay a yearly visit, and that I would be ready to give you an account of my stewardship. It is my duty now to state to you what has passed [illegible] Parliament met in the beginning of [illegible] the King's speech gave an outline of the measures were to be submitted, and it was allowed [illegible] to complete [illegible] the Tory [illegible] the King's speech held forth a glorious [illegible] Lord Lyndhurst, said there [illegible] but there was a sad deficiency [illegible] Whose fault was that? The fault was Lord [illegible]. If he would have allowed these [illegible] the first session of parliament would [illegible] the most brilliant in the annals of Britain, but the Tories had otherwise decreed. [illegible] if they could not repeal the reform [illegible] the fruits of it should not be [illegible] If they had not the courage to [illegible] of the government, they were resolved to [illegible] as soon as possible to a deadlock. [illegible] beginning of the session the Tories had great [illegible] an attempt against an individual; [illegible] Mr. O'Connell (cheers) great advantages [illegible] to arise to the Tory cause. I wish you [illegible] long faces (laughter) when the report of the committee came out, and acquitted Mr. O'[illegible] proved to a demonstration that the charge [illegible] brought against him was foul and calumnious [illegible] hope was then entertained that [illegible] fall on the Prime Minister himself. But [illegible] rightly understood—I say that the respect[illegible] of the Tories were ashamed of the attack on Lord Melbourne; but I must say that [illegible] the party [illegible] and with great expectation [illegible] result of the trial, and in the verdict [illegible] return to power. I rejoice that I had [illegible] posing the falsehood of this charge, and [illegible] the innocence of the party accused. [illegible] a glorious reward for any exertions [illegible] return of a verdict of not guilty. I [illegible] of Commons, and heard the cheers [illegible] tives of the people [illegible] that [illegible] vanced. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) [illegible] of the Tories being thus disappointed, [illegible] for them except to adopt a system [illegible] practicable, useful [illegible] might [illegible] It seems to me, that for this purpose [illegible] their leader. They now threw aside the mask [illegible] formers—they no longer appeared as pseudo[illegible] were determined to get on their own [illegible] Some of them looked on Sir R. Peel as [illegible] a Refusal, and the Duke of Wellington was deficient in energy and vigour. They, therefore, [illegible] to my Lord Lyndhurst. It is with great reluct[illegible] I say anything which can be considered, in the [illegible] degree, reflecting censure on that noble lord. [illegible] known him long—I have eaten salt with him; [illegible] cannot forget, though he may. He is possessed [illegible] brilliant talents, and most agreeable manners—"[illegible] sume a pleasing form." (Cheers and hisses.) I [illegible] recollect what he said of me—he believes I am a Whig. I must say of him that I believe he was a Whig, [illegible] great deal more—(cheers)—and I do not despair [illegible] ing him again return to our side of the question. He is liable to sudden changes of opinion—[illegible] acting conscientiously; and though it may happen [illegible] in those changes, his opinions coincide with his [illegible] yet he has the magnanimity to act upon them. (Laughter and cheers.) When he returns to the [illegible] we shall hail him with satisfaction—(cries of [illegible]) taking care that he does not drive on too fast [illegible] that he may not urge us to propose measures which [illegible] prove subversive of the monarchy under which we [illegible] born, and under which I hope we wish to die. (Cheers and laughter.) One great measure which was carried in last session was a bill for the commutation of tithes in England. Another measure was also passed [illegible] importance to the Dissenters in England. Since [illegible] they were compelled, before they could contract marriage, to enter a church, and have the ceremony performed according to the rites of a religion of which they disapproved. This is now remedied. Another measure, in favour of Dissenters, has been likewise passed—[illegible] the births, the marriages, and the deaths of Dissenters, as well as of churchmen, are recorded in a civil [illegible]. Another measure which distinguished the last session of Parliament was the putting down of Orange lodges. (Cheers.) You obtained municipal reform [illegible] after a long struggle, municipal reform was also [illegible] for England, and in consequence of the [illegible] almost all the towns of Great Britain, there has [illegible] marked improvement, and general harmony [illegible] among all classes. Is it fair to withhold from [illegible] what Scotland and England have obtained? Yet [illegible] by Lord Lyndhurst, because the Irish are aliens [illegible] aliens in language, and aliens in religion. [illegible] The hon. and learned gentleman then went at [illegible] length into a recapitulation of the events of [illegible] session, after which he proceeded [illegible] [illegible] to the present ministers [illegible] support the Mr. O'Connell, and [illegible] (great cheering). I do not participate in [illegible] ions of Mr. O'Connell, any more than I do [illegible] [illegible] approve of all he says and does, but I [illegible] as a man of great talent—to whom his country [illegible] [illegible] deeply indebted. [illegible] It is said there is a compact between him and [illegible] vernment—that is a foul calumny; there is [illegible] between him and the Government; and [illegible] point out improper measures which the [illegible] brought forward, it will not do to [illegible] cepting his support. I allow that the [illegible] the country is [illegible] [illegible] I have no doubt the Tories may [illegible] resolution, that so far as it depends on [illegible] pre[illegible] there shall be no [illegible] ment in our laws and institutions. There [illegible] an article in the *Quarterly Review*, which [illegible] be the manifesto of the party. It is [illegible] written by Mr. Croker, the great enemy [illegible] but, and who has disdained to appear [illegible] House of Commons, but who finds it [illegible] to sit in his closet and issue forth anonymous attacks in support of his party. His motto is "[illegible] No more—you shall go no farther." King Canute [illegible] mounted his throne; and, like King Canute [illegible] to the tide—thus far shalt thou come, and no [illegible]. This is vain and presumptuous language. [illegible] improvement will continue to rise [illegible] ance is removed of which there is [illegible] [illegible]. What is the remedy for this state [illegible] have nothing to disguise in appearing [illegible] tuents, and I may say the first remedy [illegible] attempt is, a [illegible] [illegible] and a [illegible] unequivocal expression of opinion (cheers). It is said that we [illegible] are for the ballot, and the [illegible] calumny; we wish to instruct the Lords by constitutional means. Let petitions [illegible] meetings raise their voice. If a dissolution [illegible] takes place, return an overwhelming [illegible] liberal members to the House of Commons [illegible] way show on which side is public opinion.

In Bristol the result of the municipal [illegible] been to give the Liberals a great majority [illegible] Tory antagonists.

Mr. W. S. Roscoe has honoured [illegible] pointed by the Town Council of Liverpool [illegible] appointment of Sergeant-at-Mace.

The *Sherborne Journal* states that the [illegible] neighbourhood are abundant, and will [illegible] but that the wheat crop is short, and that [illegible] [illegible].

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

From the Evening Freeman.

The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this bank took place yesterday, at their establishment, [illegible] Fleet-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the last half year.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor [illegible] the [illegible]. Mr. James Dwyer read the report as follows:—

REPORT.

Gentlemen—In presenting [illegible] report [illegible] last half-year, the committee [illegible] in calling your attention [illegible] progress of a great national [illegible]. Since the [illegible] general meeting in April, [illegible] the bank has been called [illegible] demonstrated the nationality [illegible] connection with it, for the [illegible] manufactures, and commerce. [illegible] capital of £50,000 [illegible] [illegible] bank in connexion with [illegible] month of August last. It has since proceeded under the guidance of an able executive, with prudence and with every promise of a prosperous result. In [illegible] towns of Ulster, where [illegible] business is chiefly being carried on, branches [illegible] in no case, has one been established without [illegible] proprietary, and a fair proportion [illegible] the stock subscribed for; by this means [illegible] ensured, and united action guarantees success.

The banks in the cities of Cork, Waterford, [illegible] districts of Ireland, have [illegible] generally, have yielded a profitable return. [illegible] experience has suggested to your committee the [illegible] of circumspection, action, in order to [illegible] expense; and, acting upon the reports of [illegible] your committee contemplate [illegible] carry their recommendation (where [illegible] the facts) into effect.

The profit appearing in your account for the half year would have been much greater had not [illegible] the pressure of the exigencies in the [illegible] restrictions, dictated by the state of [illegible] the sister country, resulting from the [illegible] Bank of England upon the commercial [illegible] Your committee do not [illegible] province to discuss the policy of the Bank of [illegible] whether the refusal of [illegible] at a period of pressure, has caused [illegible] results to the country at large [illegible] circumstances, the character [illegible] ence the circulation and credit of the country, [illegible] deem it a duty to [illegible] proceedings, and so to proportion [illegible] that no capricious exercise of power [illegible] by the bank corporation [illegible] important undertaking.

With a view, however, [illegible] demanded by the [illegible] Ireland, your committee feel it [illegible] general interest [illegible] company, [illegible] Provincial Bank of Ireland [illegible] have, accordingly, made a call upon the British [illegible] for a third instalment of £5 per share, [illegible] the option of taking up [illegible] allocated on the 5th day of June last, rating [illegible] to present proprietors at par. As the increased [illegible] can be profitably, and with safety, employed, [illegible] anticipate a prompt and cheerful compliance with the requisition. It is obviously the interest of [illegible] proprietors to go hand in hand with the British [illegible] of exertion and equality of interest being the [illegible] foundation of strength. In order, therefore, to [illegible] the payment towards the capital stock of the [illegible] and considering it for the permanent interest [illegible] shareholders and the welfare of the country, [illegible] recommend that you should sanction an [illegible] third call upon the Irish shareholders, allowing [illegible] option as to the British—namely, to take an [illegible] to the amount of the call in increased stock [illegible]. Such a measure, promptly adopted by the British [illegible] Irish shareholders, will be productive of the best [illegible] and must add considerably to the value of the [illegible] as also to the welfare of all concerned.

Although the paid up capital including the [illegible] of £5 per share, or allocated stock—amounts to [illegible] of £400,000, yet the ample field presented, [illegible] in the province of Ulster, for the profitable employment of capital in banking operations, makes it the [illegible] interest of the shareholders to increase the [illegible] capital to a standard allowing of perfect [illegible] all deserving of credit; independent of which [illegible] cannot overlook the important suggestion [illegible] from the parliamentary report on joint stock [illegible] England, both as to the expediency of a large capital in such undertakings and the necessity [illegible] and circumspection therein. It may be [illegible] from the report made by the parliamentary [illegible] that such companies as have ample paid up [illegible] proportion to that subscribed for, shall meet with [illegible] advantages superior to others, and, at the [illegible] of the charter of the Bank of Ireland [illegible] than one year,) will stand in a position [illegible] protest against its renewal as a monopoly of [illegible] issue in Dublin, and the circuit of fifty miles [illegible] It is, therefore, the manifest advantage of the [illegible] proprietors to leave no ground for cavil; and, by [illegible] paid up capital of the company equal to that of the Provincial Bank (of whose directory the Right [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer was or is a [illegible]) place your company upon at least an equal [illegible] for favor or privilege.

In conclusion, your committee refer to the [illegible] balance sheet, by which it will appear that, not[illegible] the disturbance in public credit, and the [illegible] the monied and commercial classes, occasioned [illegible] excess of speculation, [illegible] England resulting therefrom, the balance to the [illegible] profit and loss will justify a dividend at the [illegible] per cent. per annum, for the past half year; [illegible] committee recommend.

WILLIAM [illegible]
JAMES DW[illegible]
J. CHAMB[illegible]

Fleet-street, 17th October, 1836.

Balance sheet of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	
Bills on hands	902,457	2	2	
Government and other securities	26,697	16	11	
Property in Dublin and at the branches valued at	28,5[illegible]	6	[illegible]	
Credit accounts	93,731	11	9	
Cash on hands	154,9[illegible]	5	11	
				1,1[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	
Paid up capital	375,02[illegible]	15	0	
Notes in circulation	4[illegible],56[illegible]	15	0	
Deposit and current accounts	[illegible]	4	7	
				1,1[illegible]

Surplus [illegible]

Five per cent on the paid up [illegible] the half-year [illegible]

Surplus Funds now on hands after paying the dividend [illegible]

The reserve fund at former balance was | £23,741 16 11

Added this last half year | [illegible] 15 [illegible]

Verified by declaration according to law, [illegible] the deed of settlement [illegible].

J[illegible]

John M'Kenzie, Accountant.

Mr. Dwyer said, that in compliance with the deed of settlement [illegible] the accounts to be authenticated, the [illegible] the Grand Canal Company, [illegible] paper was attached thereto.

A Proprietor wished to [illegible] which the accounts were made [illegible]. Mr. Dwyer [illegible] that they were arranged up [illegible] start.

Mr. Joseph R[illegible]

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

INSTALLATION OF THE RIGHT HON. GENTLEMAN AS LORD HIGH STEWARD OF EDINBURGH.

YESTERDAY.

It was announced that the Attorney General, who was to have been installed yesterday, a very considerable number of the Waterloo Rooms. Everything was ready for the reception of the distinguished visitor. The Lord Provost, [illegible] addressed the meeting.

[illegible] Edinburgh, [illegible] Lord Chief Justice [illegible] Lord High Steward [illegible] Lord Provost

(Concluded from First Page.)

toast on the list was the health of the Most Rev. Archbishop Murray and the Catholic prelates and clergy of Ireland. That venerated body, and, above all, the pious prelate whose name was connected with it, required no ... The distinguished talents and virtues of ... conspicuous among the most pious ... were known to them all. Neither was it necessary to call their attention to Dr. Slattery, or the ... distinguished ... MacHale. (Cheers.)

"The Most Rev. Dr. Murray and the Prelates and Clergy of Ireland." (Nine times nine, and loud cheers.) Air, "Paddies evermore."

The Very Rev. Dean ... having been loudly called on from all parts of the room, rose and said, that though he was but recovering from a severe attack of sickness, he rose to respond to the call of his friends and countrymen. He had hoped that some individual belonging to the ... of the most rev. prelate would have risen to respond to the toast; but since it had been left to him, he could not let it pass even under the circumstances of his late illness. Nothing would have induced him to leave his quiet home, but the opportunity of paying a compliment to their distinguished guest, whose ... he had long marked with wonder and admiration. He knew that his late lamented and beloved Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, intended to assist Dr. Fleming in his work by every means in his power, and that he was resolved to educate and ordain priests specially for his mission; and he entertained ardent hopes that his illustrious successor, Dr. MacHale, would fulfil the intention which his being called to receive the reward of his good works left incomplete. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

The Chairman next gave—

"The Catholic Society of Ireland; may its success be as great as its designs are noble." Three times three, and loud applause.

Mr. Walsh being loudly called upon, returned thanks in a long and eloquent speech, in which he dwelt upon the advantages that arose from the formation of such a society, and detailed the progress it had made, and the large number of religious works which had been distributed by it. From the lucid and satisfactory statements of the reverend gentleman, it appeared that the Catholic Society has effected good in every quarter of the world.—He concluded by contrasting its efforts with the richly-endowed but unsuccessful Bible societies, and hoped that it would be rallied round as a standard by the Catholics of Ireland—that it might, by their assistance, extend its labours, and, like the grain of mustard-seed spoken of in the Scriptures, which grew till the fowls of the air took shelter in its mighty branches, and became a powerful tree, in whose grateful foliage the lovers of religion would find a kind protection. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman said the next toast on his list was one which by its liberality spoke for the kindness and universal charity of the society from which it emanated. It was—

"Our Protestant brethren all over the world—may kindness and good will ever distinguish the conduct of Catholics and Protestants towards each other." (Drank with loud applause.) Air, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

The Chairman said the next toast on his list was, "The Catholic Bishops and Clergy of England and Scotland," to which he would beg leave to add the name of a distinguished Scottish clergyman who was present, the Rev. Mr. Gillis.

The Rev. Mr. Gillis returned thanks in an eloquent speech, which was received with much applause.

The Chairman said he had next to propose the health of a gentleman who had done service to his country—one whose public character for political honesty and unswerving consistency was known to them all, whose private life was equally creditable and unblemished—(hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) He would therefore give them—

"Mr. Staunton, the vice chairman." Three times three and cheers. Air, "Garryowen."

Mr. Staunton returned thanks, and proposed, after some appropriate observations—

"The health of Daniel O'Connell." (Nine times nine and loud cheers.)

Mr. Fitzsimon returned thanks, and proceeded to propose the next toast, which was—

"Newfoundland and prosperity to it." Air, "Minstrel Boy."

The Chairman said the next toast on his list was a name dear to Irishmen, it was—

"Thomas Moore, the first lyric poet of the English language, and the bard of his native land."

Mr. Lawless spoke to the toast. The learned gentleman rose and in an address of considerable length, which we regret we have not space to report, eloquently enforced the claims of Moore on the respect, affection, and gratitude of Ireland, for the splendid services rendered by his unequalled genius to the welfare and independence of his native land. He then called the attention of the assembly to the great and imperishable merits of his work called the "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion." This work Mr. Lawless described as one of the most powerful series of testimonies in support of the ancient and revered religion of Ireland. Mr. Lawless then took a review of the present state of Ireland—her hopes and prosperity, and strongly urged the necessity of union among the friends of Ireland in parliament. He referred to the difference between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Crawford, and urged the superior judgment of that policy which, while it presses for every right, is not unwilling to accept of an instalment of national privileges. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) The first object of every honest Irishman should be the keeping down the common enemy, the Tories—the old taskmasters of Ireland. Their first object should be the preservation of an honest, equitable, and impartial government, and any difference of opinion which could have a tendency to shorten the existence of such government would be a fatal calamity to Ireland. Mr. Lawless proceeded in this strain at considerable length, and sat down amidst the cheers of the assembly.

The next toast was—

"The officers of the Catholic Society of Ireland."

Mr. Battersby returned thanks in a lengthened and eloquent address.

Several other toasts were then drank, and the company separated highly delighted with the harmony and festivity of the evening.

BELL'S CHARGE.

To the challenge of the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Bell of the *Mercury* says:—

"The charge against Mr. O'Connell, (quoth Mr. Bell,) to which I have given publicity in London, was gravely made in my presence, on the occasion of a public dinner at Huddersfield, on (I think) the 3d of August last. Mr. Oatsler, of Fixby-hall, near Huddersfield, was the gentleman who preferred the accusation. Mr. Oatsler stated that he derived his knowledge of the details of the transaction, to which Mr. O'Connell and the mill owners are alleged to have been parties, from Mr. Condy, now, or lately, editor of the *Manchester Advertiser*. Mr. Oastler stated, moreover, that Mr. Condy had received his information from Mr. O'Connell's law adviser; Costello, if I do not mistake, is the gentleman's name."

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Catholics of Edinburgh have just sustained a loss which will be deeply felt by them, in the death of their senior clergyman, the Rev. Alexander Badenoch. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, and in about the fortieth of his priestly ministry, beloved, esteemed, and honoured by all who knew him, whether Catholics or Protestants. Mr. Badenoch was educated at Douay and at Valladolid. He commenced his academical course at the Benedictine's monastery of Douay, and was in that place when it was entered by the revolutionary bands of Paris, who had figured in the massacres of August and September 1792. Soon afterwards he proceeded to the Scotch College of Valladolid, then under the Presidency of Dr. Cameron, where he completed his academical education; and having returned to this country, he was ordained priest, and sent to officiate at Tomantoul. He was subsequently removed to Presholm, and thence to the Catholic seminary at Aquhorties (now transferred to Blairs) where he remained for some time, conducting it with that ability and success which might have been expected from his strong natural parts, and acknowledged learning.

The Commissioners of Constabulary Inquiry in England are to be unpaid.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE TAGUS.

The communication of our Lisbon correspondent deserves the serious attention of our readers. The British Admiral has, contrary to the remonstrances of the existing Government placed the Talavera, a ship of the line, with her broad-side to the square of the Custom house, and in such a position that she can batter down the whole of the city in a short time. The usual anchorage of ships of war between Belem Castle and the Packet Stairs, and none but the Portuguese vessels are permitted to go higher up the Tagus; but it seems, for reasons best known to the British Minister and Admiral that the Talavera has been planted in the most favourable position for the offensive operations against the city a display is kept up of boats passing and repassing from her to the rest of the squadron, and marines are landed in the most conspicuous manner for exercise. What is all this done for? Clearly to overawe the people, and to aid the Queen or rather the Prince, in his desire to overturn the Constitution of 1820, and to restore the charter of Don Pedro. It is undertaken by a hint from home. Ferdinand is nephew to the Duchess of Kent, and cousin to the future Sovereign of these realms. Lord Palmerston is already canvassing for their favour by playing any part at Lisbon that may suit the views of the Prince Consort, and of his wily adviser, M. Van de Weyer. We are no admirers of the Constitution of 1820, and we believe it has been imposed on the Queen by a small faction, as the charter of Don Pedro was by a still smaller, backed by an English naval and military force; but we think it is an unlawful thing to find a British Minister and Admiral disregarding the remonstrances of an existing government, and assuming a warlike attitude without any explanation. Sa da Bandeira is as much the Minister of the Queen of Portugal as Mendizabal is of the Queen of Spain. The constitution is imposed on both Sovereigns by the same means and Palmerston will not be permitted to make a distinction in one case which he does not in the other—to place Mr. Villiers as a guardian to Calatrava, and to put Lord Howard de Walden in opposition to the Conde de Lanates. We are by this step giving a final blow to the British interests in Portugal. The Miguelites, or rather Royalists, for personally Don Miguel has not any friends, hate us for our conquest over them; the Queen's party because we made the convention of Evora Monte, and did not annihilate Don Carlos and Don Miguel, and now the Constitutionalists will look upon us as enemies to their cause and country. We have earned the national hatred from all parties. Viewing the mooring of the Talavera in an offensive position, against the remonstrances of the Queen's Government, as an act of hostility to Portugal, and tantamount to a declaration of war, we are anxious to know what opinion will be entertained of it by the European Powers. Whether we please the cousin of our future Queen, and the niece of our future Regent, or mercy as a thoughtless action of the British Admiral, this extraordinary step has been taken, we cannot help viewing it in a most serious point of view, and of calculating that serious embarrassments may be the consequence of it.—*Morning Post.*

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

A very false colouring has been given by some of our contemporaries to the fact of a British line-of-battle ship having taken up an unusual position in the Tagus. It is conspicuously proclaimed as an "interference of the British naval force." The duty of the British Government is to protect the lives and the properties of British subjects at Lisbon. It may not be superfluous to apprise our readers that the quarter of the town principally occupied by the British, and in which they chiefly carry on their trade, is in the immediate vicinity of the Black Horse-square, off which the Talavera has anchored. The position thus taken up is not alone the best, but almost the one from which, in case of necessity, effective assistance could be rendered to a large portion of the British residents and merchants in Lisbon. This is, we presume, sufficient to account for the ludicrous distribution which Admiral Gage has made of the force under his command, without interpreting it into "a decisive and formidable demonstration" in favour of any particular form of government. No doubt, however, that the British fleet is ready, as we have before observed, to protect, in case of necessity, both the Queen and Court.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

The position of Lord Melbourne and his Ministry is the most artificial and unnatural which men of honour could condescend to take. Under a false pretence of governing according to the sense of the majority, they in effect continue to place the nation in the power and under the direction of the smallest and the most selfish of the factions into which it is unhappily divided. They pretend to the King that they are under no influence of O'Connell and his tail—that the support they derive from that quarter is accidental—is the consequence, not the cause, of the measures they propose, and that they are prepared to throw him off whenever they find it expedient for their own purposes. To O'Connell they pretend that it is necessary to their common object that they should hold this language to the King and the public—that whilst they co-operate cordially together, an occasional appearance of difference does but strengthen their union—that they therefore do not object to his attacks upon them in letters and speeches, provided he emphatically urges the necessity of supporting them as the only means of accomplishing the *real* ends of the Irish Catholics, whatever they may be; and, as a consideration for his services, they give him as much of the patronage of Ireland, and of England too, as may be consistent with their present safety. To the Scots and English Radicals, that is Republicans, they pretend that their measures are measures more effectually calculated to destroy the aristocracy and the throne, because they are gradual and cautious, than the open violence of which these classes are the advocates; and they call for their support to the only practicable Administration that for the present could make any progress towards a republic. To the Dissenters of all classes, they pretend that they well know them to be their only real friends and sincere supporters; that the ancient alliance between the Dissenters and the Whigs against the Church subsists in full force; that if time is but given to them, they will accomplish the common object of destroying the church; and as a title to the support they ask, they fairly allege that their language, and as far as the have been allowed by superior control, their measures have ever been directed to throw power into the hands of those opposed to the church. Such was the object of their Reform Bill, such the object of their Municipal Reform Bill, such the intended object of their Charity Trusts Bill, and of the secret machinations by which they are now contriving to throw the patronage of the charities into the hands of the Dissenters. In the mean time to please all these their several classes of supporters, they make occasional demonstrations of a concurrence in some mysterious designs against the House of Lords; and to prove his sincerity, the Prime Minister blusters and obscurely threatens that house in his place; meanwhile they quietly make use of the wisdom and moderation of that house to keep in check the most rash of their partisans, and to throw out such measures as they know to be pernicious, but to which they are forced to give an apparent countenance.

Thus they stand in the honourable position of being hated, despised, and distrusted by all parties—unable to carry any measure of which any of these parties disapprove—inefficient for all purposes but that of receiving their salaries. The mischief is, that whilst this game is playing, the institutions of the country are the stake; they gradually crumble away, the very foundations of all government, the affections of the people are loosened, and hasten to that destruction which unhappily has been so long accomplished in France, and the name of Great Britain in foreign countries becomes a by-word of contempt and ridicule.

The *Englishman*, conducted by a committee, at the head of which Lord Duncannon's name appears, has the following article on peerage reform:—

Peerage Reform, therefore, is a question with which Ministers must be prepared to grapple, if they would rescue the Peerage and themselves from destruction. The Peers have for some time past been sinking in public estimation; means must be found to restore them to that position of moral influence, without which their legislative power cannot be exercised with any wholesome effect. REFORM ALONE CAN RESCUE THEM FROM DESTRUCTION, and it will soon become the imperative duty of a Minister desirous to preserve the aristocracy of the country, to correct the evil tendency of an assembly which is falsely supposed to embody that aristocracy.

All the measures which have hitherto been suggested for the *reform* of the Upper house, seem to have had the *destruction* of that house in view; and to this circumstance we are disposed to attribute the very trifling degree of public favour with which they have been received. The people of England are attached to the principle of a Second Chamber, as a check upon the proceedings of their representatives, but they expect that check to be exercised in a friendly, not in a hostile spirit, and if they submit to a revision of those laws which they themselves have virtually enacted, they have a right to expect that the assembly to which they are, to defer their own judgment, should be invested with every attribute calculated to command esteem and respect. It is not the mere transmitter of a foolish face—the hereditary bankrupt who feeds on the eleemosynary pittance doled out to him from the pension list, the noble black leg, at whose approach a respectable jockey steps out of the way to avoid contamination, the sinecurist, whose whole fortune is derived from those abuses, for the continuance of which he is so magnanimously ready to risk the tranquillity of a country in whose welfare he never had a stake—it is not, we say it again, by such men, that England can submit to be governed—it is not to such men that a reformed House of Commons can or ought to defer its judgment, but it does not follow that our aristocracy must sink or swim with its worthless members. We utterly deny the doctrine now so loudly proclaimed by the Radicals, that an aristocratic chamber cannot co-exist with one elected on democratic principles; we utterly deny that the great principle of our constitution is a fiction, or that in purging the representative chamber of its notorious vices, we imposed on ourselves the necessity of overturning all the institutions to which the affections of our ancestors clung, and which we hope to transmit as a rich inheritance to our latest posterity. Again we say: Reform the Peers to rescue them from Destruction!

TITHE CAMPAIGN.

A fatal collision took place between the Commissioners of Rebellion and the people at Dunkerrin, in the diocese of Killaloe, County Tipperary. John Fogarty, a poor industrious man was shot through the breast,—Hogan, one of the rebellion ruffians was beaten so severely that he is despaired of. Full particulars in our next.

PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday Parliament was further prorogued to the 29th December. Lord Melbourne was present at the ceremony, looking extremely well.

THE NEW JUDGE.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* received yesterday states that Mr. O'Loghlen has accepted the vacant seat on the Exchequer Bench. The other Dublin papers are silent on the subject.

MATRIMONY.—A great portion of the wretchedness which has often embittered a married life, I am persuaded, has originated in the neglect of trifles. Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a plant which will not even bear the touch of unkindness; a delicate flower which indifference will chill, and suspicion blast. It must be watered with a shower of tender affection, expanded with a glow of attention and guarded by the unpregnable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus matured, it will glow in every season of life, and sweeten even the loneliness of declining years.—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

FOREIGN INTELIGENCE.

Letters from Constantinople of the 28th of September, state that a report had reached the Turkish capital of the sudden death of Mehemet Ali. The report was communicated in commercial letters from Aleppo of the date of the 9th and 16th of that month. Should it prove to be correct it will lead to most important changes in the policy to be observed by England in the affairs of the East.

The Porte had received despatches announcing a decisive victory over the Kurds by the troops under command of Reschid Mehemet Pasha. Ravandanz Bey, the rebel Pasha, surrendered himself a prisoner, so that the whole Kurdistan will now yield to the power of the Sultan without further provoking the vengeance of the conqueror.

Hassan Bey has been superseded in the government of Smyrna by Mustapha Bey. Hassan has obtained for himself a monstrous notoriety as a Governor. In cruelty he is a devil incarnate.

M. Boutinieff, the Russian Minister at the Porte, is doing all in his power to induce the Sultan to insist upon the recall of Lord Ponsonby. We regret to learn that our government has not yet communicated its pleasure to the Porte relative to the affair of Mr. Churchill, so that our excellent Ambassador is cruelly exposed to the intrigues of the enemies of British influence. This is not the duty of our government. Colonel Considine remains at Constantinople.

The whole of the Paris papers of Wednesday have been received. The trial of the individuals accused of participation in the gun-powder plot of the Rue d'Orsine, commenced on Monday. The proceedings excited no public interest, and whatever be their result, it is unlikely that the nation will trouble itself further about the matter. Fontaine and Ursel, the two villains seized on a charge of meditating the assassination of the King on the 28th of July last, will be tried by the Cour d'Assizes instead of by the Court of Peers. This is the first indication we have had of the good sense of the Minister of Justice. Had Fieschi and his accomplices been tried by the ordinary tribunals, the crime of Alibaud would never have been committed.

The King's sister, the Princess Adelaide, is seriously indisposed.

On Monday last the Austrian ambassador entertained at dinner the whole of the French Ministers, and the entire diplomatic body. On the same evening a courier from St. Petersburgh brought dispatches from Count Nesselrode to Count Pozzo di Borgo, requesting him to hasten his departure for London. M. Pozzo di Borgo purposely delays his arrival here, in order that he may watch the movements of Prince Esterhazy.

Nothing farther is known respecting the final settlement of the Swiss question. Count Mole has sent M. de Rougemont on a secret mission to the Directory, the purport of which is supposed to refer to the necessity of a speedy amicable arrangement of all differences, and to explain the nature of the satisfaction which the Diet will be expected to make to France. All the French Ministers seek is to get creditably out of a very ridiculous and degrading dilemma.

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 13th inst., have been received this morning. It appears from them that the reported defeat of the Carlist chief Gomez before the gates of Cordova was a gross fabrication. Instead of suffering a defeat, Gomez made himself master of the city, which he sacked, after possessing himself of all the church plate found in the Cathedral, and having rested for seven days, he took the road to Montilla, carrying with him an immense quantity of booty, and upwards of 2 000 of the National Guards, and other inhabitants of Cordova, as prisoners. A portion of the army of Gomez fell in with a corps of the Malaga militia, under Escalante, when the latter took to their heels at the first onset, leaving 500 prisoners in the hands of the Carlists. Gomez left Cordova on the 7th, and on the 8th Alaix's division left Jaen for Granada, where Quiroga, the Captain-General, was stationed to intercept the flight of the rebels. And now that Cordova is sacked General San Martin, after the usual fashion with the Queen's valiant army, is rapidly marching at the head of nine thousand "tall fellows" to protect the inhabitants from insult.—When the steed is stolen, these heroes talk of fastening the door.

RESULT OF THE REGISTRIES.

(FROM TUESDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

Well, the battle of the constitution *has* been fought, and the result is that the Conservatives find themselves beaten to their hearts content. Let the wisdom or folly of their leaders call for a dissolution of parliament as soon as they please, we care not how soon, the country is ready for the struggle. The strength of Reformers is confirmed, their triumph is certain, they have nobly answered the appeal of their brethren assembled in Dublin, and at the hustings they shall reap their reward. Even in the North, the centre of that worst species of Toryism and Orangeism, the liberals have been successful beyond their expectations. In our last number we gave the state of the registries in the different principal places—in Armagh the liberals had a majority of eight—in Dundalk of fifteen—in Dublin, Cavan, Mayo, Killarney, Kildare, and Kilkenny, although not one half or one-third of those entitled to vote, and whose notices had been served, came forward to the registry, and though the conservatives had paid agents on every occasion, to oppose the admission of their opponents, still in all these places the Reformers had glorious majorities. For the city of Kilkenny, there was but one conservative registered while the reformers added fifty to their ranks. For the county, we shall let our excellent contemporary the *Kilkenny Journal*, speak for himself, he shews pretty clearly that the Cumberlanders have got their *coup de grace*:—

"The Registry for one Division of the County has already terminated; the Registry for the other Division will commence on Tuesday next. The result of the first is just as we should wish—the Tories have been foiled, vexed, exposed, and soundly thrashed. The result of the second will be even more triumphant to the Liberals.

"Look at the position of both parties: The Liberals, by means of their County Association, served a large number of notices, but not one fourth of the number which, had it been formed one month earlier, they could have done. However they will be ready for the next Sessions. The Tories, by means of *their* Anti-Freedom of Election Society, served *all*—or very nearly all—the notices that could be procured. So that now the Tories, though not entirely exhausted, cannot, with their utmost exertions, muster more than 20 for the next Registry, while the Liberals will be ready with ten times twenty. The Tories come well prepared to the Court, not indeed so much to support their own claimants as to oppose the others. They gave determined, and, in many instances, most vexatious opposition (technically understood.) But the Barrister, with that anxiety for which he is remarkable, to extend the franchise, overruled every objection, which was not strictly supported by law. Indeed his Worship's conduct towards both parties was such as it should have been. After all the mustering and blustering of the poor Orangemen, they succeeded in registering only 11, while their opponents added 62 to the list of electors. There would have been many more registered, had they attended the Court.—We certainly must blame the apathetic conduct of those who did not make their appearance, though they had served notice. However, we are in such good humour at the prostration of the foolish Orangemen, that we will reserve a lecture for our absent friends for a future occasion. The following is the number registered, distinguishing the various classes of electors:—

	£50	£20	£10	
Liberals,	2	5	55	62
Orangemen,	3	1	5	11
Total,				73

"See here what sweet consolation we have presented to the Orangemen. The "fictitious voters," as they have insolently termed the Liberals, registered two £50 and five £20 Freeholders, while the Orangemen who assume to themselves all the wealth, rank, intelligence, and respectability of the county—registered five £50 and only one £20. The Liberals registered as many *Twenties* as they did *Tens*. Poor devils! in what "lowness of spirits" must not this registry have placed them!"

So much for the Liberal cause in the Northern division of Kilkenny, and we feel confident that at the registry at Thomastown for the Southern division, the independent electors will manifest an equal determination.

In the last number of the *Northern Whig*, we regret to find that the Reformers have sustained a defeat, rendered still more aggravating from being the consequence of their own neglect. The Liberals were the greater number, but having neglected to come forward "they were beaten, and they deserved to be beaten." Let us transcribe the remarks of our Northern Contemporary, premising, at the same time, that there exists, a strong resemblance between the Liberals in Belfast and in this county. There, it is true, they were defeated; here they neglected a victory which was in their hands.—Although the electors were apprised of the importance of having their votes registered, there was but ONE solitary individual that availed himself of the franchise.—We are astonished and ashamed of such conduct at such a time. It is true, that it can produce little effect in case of a dissolution, the present members being perfectly secure in their seats; the apathy manifested, however, was no less disgraceful, as the duty of every elector requires that he should labour to prevent even the chance of a contest:—

"We have taken the best means of ascertaining the exact state of the case; and, though it is not at all satisfactory, it is our duty to give the simple facts. Much exertion was used, on both sides; but the Tories resort to arts, (some of which we may expose, at another time,) which, though very discreditable to them, seem to have answered their purposes. However, we refer, for the present, merely to the issue of the Registry; and we would call the attention of the Liberal inhabitants to it, by way of a warning. Some of them, we know, exerted themselves to the utmost; but, on the other hand, the greater number are contented to remain inactive. The opposite party, headed by their Members, have acted otherwise; and the consequence is as we have shown.—This Registry completes the year; and, reckoning on gains and losses, during that period, the Liberals stand fairly enough. But, that is far from sufficient to satisfy us; and we can tell the Liberal inhabitants, that they must *all* contribute, in every way necessary, or they will, and ought to be, effectually beaten. As it is, the exertions of the Committee of the Reform Association have sustained the cause, hitherto; but, we repeat, that a small body, however zealous, is not sufficient for the occasion."—*Northern Whig.*

BELFAST REGISTRY.—The Registry Sessions commenced on Tuesday, and terminated yesterday evening. Much interest prevailed, during both days. At the close, the numbers registered were:

Tories	112	
Re-registries	23	
		89
Liberals	78	
Re-registries	6	
		72
		17

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The observations of the Assistant Barrister for Kilkenny at the swearing in of the Grand Jury point out in the clearest manner the change which that county has undergone within the last two or three years. Not only in the quantity but also in the quality of crime a sensible diminution appeared upon the calendar. The Barrister observed "that this happy state of things must mainly be attributed to the public functionaries, and the firm determination of Juries to do their duty." These causes no doubt had their due weight, but there must have been something besides these to have produced such a speedy and satisfactory change. We should be sorry to pay such a bad compliment to Grand Juries as to infer that they were not always thus determined to do their duty, and yet the fruit of their exertions was very different. The learned Assistant Barrister continued—"All predial outrages had ceased, and rioting at fairs and markets—the cause of every calamity—had entirely subsided by the just and necessary examples which had been made. On former occasions, the number of assaults on the police was numerous; at present, there were only two, and these were of a minor description." Such is now the condition of our adjoining county; yet, good heavens! it was there that the address to his Excellency, on its tranquillity it enjoyed under his Viceregal Government, was met by a fierce protest. Here, upon the calendar, the best and surest of witnesses, we find that Lord Mulgrave has tranquillized the country; and can it be credited that the men who, in the teeth of undeniable facts, came forward to make a counter-statement, can have any object save the propagation of crime and outrage? Notwithstanding their rancours and malignant wishes—notwithstanding *their profligate emissaries*—notwithstanding the taunts and obloquy of our defamers, and the infamous robberies of the Law Church, the country has been tranquillized and it will long continue so.

TRANSFER OF THE ASSIZES.

We are glad to perceive the alacrity with which the Farmers are coming forward in their respective ... lands, to subscribe towards the fund for opposing Mr. Bagge's project for changing the County of Waterford Assizes. The citizens and the corporation have been very liberal in their contributions.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

At the half-yearly meeting of this prosperous company, held in Dublin on Monday, the 17th instant, a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year was declared, with a surplus fund of £8,000.

Proprietors from all parts of the country, of all sects and parties, attended, as well as some of the most wealthy and influential merchants and gentlemen of Dublin. The Rev. Mr. O'Gava, P. P. of Boyle, and the Rev. Doctor Foley, P. P. of Dingle, were present, and all united in giving expression to their satisfaction at the result of the day's proceedings.

COURSING.

The Slievgrane Coursing Club held its second meeting on Wednesday last. The day being fine, a great number of Gentlemen attended. The sport was good, having some uncommon fine courses. The day's sport began with a private match between Mr. T. Fitzgerald's bitch Bran, and Mr. Roe's bitch, Spy—the best of three courses. Spy won in two, in good style, and killed both hares.

Second match—great interest excited by it, as they are both considered cracks on Shevegrane—the best of three courses—

Mr. R. Power's bitch, Fly—beat Mr. D. Tallon's ... Spring.

Unfortunately, the last course was not seen all through by the judges. Mr. Tallon offered to run Spring ... that day month, for any bet, on the best of three courses, or so much on each run. It is expected that Mr. Power will accept the challenge.

The other matches were—

1st—Mr. Kennedy's Nap, beat Mr. Smith's Plen...
2d—Mr. Power's Spanker, beat Mr. Carew's Je...
3d—Mr. Wall's Vestris, beat Mr. Bagg's dog, S...
4th—Mr. Dower's Cossmore, beat Mr. Wall's T...
5th—Mr. Carew's Jennett, beat Mr. Smith's T...
6th—Mr. Smith's Major, and Mr. Carew's S... being slipped, two hares got away at the same time, and each dog took a different hare; and it was allowed by those present, that such two courses were seldom or ever witnessed on Shevgrane.

N.B.—The next day's place of meeting will be at Follew-bridge, on the new line of road from Dungarvan to Youghal, by Killongford.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

As soon as the Barrrister, Walter Berwick, Esq. had taken his seat on the bench, the business commenced.

A petty jury having been sworn,

John Mullowney, Michael Phelan, and *Edward Cunningham,* were put to the bar charged with being guilty of an affray—*Guilty.*

—*Patrick Ward* was next put forward, charged with an assault—*Guilty.*

John Morohan, indicted for the rescue of a horse distrained for taxes on the lands of Newtown—*Not Guilty.*

Nancy Flinn, indicted for stealing one bushel of corn, the property of John Stephens, Esq., on the 7th of May, at Ballycanvan—*Guilty.*

The prisoner was discharged in consequence of her having a large family, and her husband undertaking for her future good conduct.

THURSDAY.

The business commenced this morning with hearing civil bills, and at 11 o'clock the applications for licenses for the sale of spirits were brought on, which occupied the bench to half past twelve.

FORCIBLE POSSESSION.

A petty jury having been sworn,

Matthew Lalor was given in charge for taking forcible possession of a house from his brother—*Guilty.*

Edward Daniel was next put to the bar, charged with stealing five geese; but there being no prosecutor, he was *acquitted.*

Nancy Manning pleaded guilty for stealing sheets.

Thomas Hurley, James, William, Michael, Pierce, and *Richard Cullinane,* and *Thomas Trihey,* were put to the bar charged with rescue, riot and assault, under several counts.

The jury deliberated about half an hour, and returned a verdict of *guilty* of the common assault against Trihey and P. Cullinane—the other prisoners were acquitted on all the counts.

The court adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

Friday morning at ten o'clock the court ... to hear the civil bill and ejectment cases.

SHIP NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 19.—The steamer *William Penn*, from Waterford, for London, got on shore about four miles to the eastward of Cowes this day. Some vessels from Cowes have proceeded to lighten her, and she is expected to be got off without damage.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 20.—The steamer *William Penn*, from Waterford, for this port and London, which got on shore near Cowes, in a thick fog, as reported yesterday, was got off without sustaining any damage, and arrived here this day, landed the cargo consigned to this port, took in coals, and proceeded on her voyage to London.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCTOBER 2[illegible].

ARRIVED,

21st—Lord Rolle, Samuel, Llanelly, coals; Anne, Samuel, Neath, ditto; Pilot, Griffiths, Llanelly, ditto; Henry Bibby, Runcorn, ditto, for Ross; William, Wakeham, Glasgow, ditto, ditto; Heart of Oak, Mathias, Ayr, ditto, ditto; John Scott, Reny, Quebec, timber, &c., for Ross; Surprise, Evans, Cardigan, slates, a market; Diligence, Finch, ditto, ditto; Squirrel, Lewis, ditto, ditto; Hebe, Clements, Dublin, ... for Portsmouth; Aid, Jenkins, Cardigan, slates; ... Read, London, gen. cargo.

22d—Gem, Marquis of Waterford's yacht, from Gibraltar in seven days; Erin, Davies, Liverpool, salt, for Ross.

23d—Carensen, Andrew, St. Ives, machinery.

24th—Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Swansea, coals; Joseph, Richards, Cardigan, culm; Sarah, Cory, Cardiff to Ross, coals; Malcolm, Pond, Swansea, coals.

SAILED,

22d—Ceres, from Ross, M'Carthy, Youghal, coals—Ceres ditto, Buckley, ditto, ditto—Joseph, ditto, Dempsey, Cardiff, coals—Margaret, steamer, Keay, Liverpool—St. Patrick (steamer) Gosson, London—Velocity, Rowland, London, grain—Royal Eagle, Allen, ditto, ditto—Martha Pope, ... ditto, provisions and grain—Eliza Williams, Price, ... ton, grain.

2[illegible]d—Caroline, Walters—Friends, Barnard—Helen, Watson—Gage, Poole—and Oak, Hough, before mentioned—Betsey Hay, from Dublin, Macbeth, London oats—Dauntless from Cadiz, Gray, Liverpool, wine—Mary Ann, from Newport, Carroll, Dungarvan, coals—Mary, from Ross, Wright, Swansea, flour—Sion Hill, Roberts, London, grain—William and Mary, Budd, Southampton, grain—Hazard, Croscombe, Bristol, grain—Liverpool, Meyler, do. do.

ERRATUM.—For "Iverk Farming Society" in our last, read "Innistiogue Farming Society."

GENERAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION.—The Association, it will be seen by the report elsewhere, are continuing to do their business like men. The rent is pouring in and the Registries are triumphant.

NEWTON and Co. Warwick...
Messrs. JONES, Crane Co...
Mr. WALLERY, N. Ross.
Mr. JEREMIAH DUNN, Main...

No. 9,309,

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

This body held their usual weekly meeting on ... E. JACOB, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Murphy, in the absence of the secretary ... minutes of the last day's proceedings.

Mr. Barrett handed in £6 collected in ... Oldcastle, county Meath, and read the fol... ter.—

DEAR SIR—You have already paid ... of one pound to the Justice Rent. I send ... the sum of six pounds, collected in the ... castle, for the same laudable purpose. ... sheet you will see the names of the worthy ... which I trust you will publish.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

GEORGE LEONARD, P.P. ...

Richard Barrett, Esq.

Mr. Barrett would also gratify himself by ... the admission of two distinguished English ... but would first read the communication:—

Constitutional Office, Oct. ...

MY DEAR SIR—Having had the pleasure of ... duction to you when I was conducting the ... some two years since, I avail myself of the ... gives me to request that you will propose ... Mr. Cleane (with whose name and sufferings ... beral cause you are, no doubt, familiar) as mem... National Association of Ireland.

We do not speak "without book," when ... the National Association of Ireland does th... England injustice, by acquiescing in Mr. ... allegation of indifference on their part to the ca... liberty; and we desire, as far as we are ... cated by this censure, to give a practical refu... by that association with Irish patriots, which ... quest you to obtain for us.

Believe me, my dear Sir, when I say that ... tive millions of England are watching ... movements in Ireland with ... They are struck with admiration at your ... energy. You have all their sympathies ... behalf, and in every step you take to ... complete justice for Ireland you may reckon ... dence upon their co-operation and support ... tional Association they see an instrument by ... people of Ireland may command, not ... reform and an adjustment of the tithe questi... other legislative measure which they have t... demand.

Believe me, dear Sir, very truly your's,

WILLIAM CARP...

Mr. Barrett continued—I hail with satis... introduction amongst us of such men as t... names are subscribed to that letter. I alwa... pleasure the association of Englishmen with ... hail the association of Mr. Carpenter and ... with more than ordinary pleasure, as men o... rary talents, and tried and uncompromising ... to rational liberty. (Hear, hear.) It is a ... spiring feature in the times, that I may say ... time, we have Englishmen associated w... Irish struggle for justice. Indicative as ... growing sympathies of Englishmen, it is t... of identical privileges with Englishmen, a... what else cannot exist?—reciprocity of fe... ests, and affections. (Loud cheering.) T... pels the thought that Englishmen are indiff... tice for Ireland. He does it better than by ... he acts, and we accept the very sensitive ... allegation of Mr. O'Connell as a proof, tha... sition is felt as a reproach. After all, a... circumstances, we may suppose the indiffer... lishmen towards us to a considerable ext... any stigma on the national character. (He... cheers.)

Mr. Murphy then read the following ... tions, which had been received since the ... meeting:—

Rathnore, Tullow, Oct. 2...

SIR—I was away from home when your ... Oct. 17th, arrived, which will be my ap... answering it before this. My answer now ... concise, and, I trust, satisfactory, as ... in my power has been already done toward ... the registry of my tenants in the county ... have at present, I believe, but one tene... estate unleased, and this tenement is only ... which, I apprehend, is too small to con... have these many years been endeavourin... tenants to take leases for their own sec... appeared inclined to improve; but till ... them rather indifferent upon the subject, ... sessed a confidence in me which appeared ... sufficient satisfaction. However, they have ... (save the tenant above alluded to) ... liberty to use as they please, a... ... feel happy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your ... servant,

CHARLES ...

James D. Lyons:—

"Tourine, Croom, County Li... ... 2...

"DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure ... you an order on Dublin for £72 10s., this ... collection of the justice rent in the unit... Croom and Ballynebanouge. You will ... ness to have the subscribers of £1 ... now enclosed proposed as members of your ... Association. I feel justly proud of the ... *liberality* of this small parish, and I believ... in stating that this remittance is the large... other parish up to the present moment. ...

Cornelius Guinea, Ballynalty, Buttevant ...

"The Rev. Mr. Chester, rector of the ... lyclough, has issued a commission of re... me, and the sheriff and police came to ... Wednesday last to take me, but fortunate... home. I have neither lease nor ... nor any writing whatever, and I am ... have a good defence to make. I am ... a large family to maintain; I ... you will lay my case before the Ass...

John O'Dogherty, Esq., Letterkenny ...

"The registry proceeded on here ... Counsellor Costello attended ... Association, Counsellor Mark... Lord Leitrim. Mr. Murray ... les Style's tenantry, seventeen ... six or seven Liberals gave us a ... Tory vote. The opposition ... vexatious, conducted by Counsellor Ch... Sproul for Colonel Connolly and Sir E... but at this time they were well resisted ... upon every law point. The Tories seem... to Captain Hart, who attended the sess... several of Lord Leitrim's tenantry, owin... of their papers being wrong. Surely ... agent ought to take notice of this. I ma... is up in the county, if Lord Clements's ... father's estate be followed up by Lord ... his agents. As to my own knowledge ... Conyngham has always been the strenu... the Liberal cause in our county, if at ... to the independent freeholders, Donegal ... We expect to be engaged the entire da... the registry, and the result I will write y... row's post."

John B. Spence, Esq., Stranorlar, co...