The Waterford Mail.

This PAPER has a general circulation in the Counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1825. [VOL. III.—No. 8.—PRICE 5d.

STATE OF IRELAND.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE H. C. JUNE 8, 1825.

JOHN RAMSAY M'CULLOCH, Esq.

Called in; and Examined.

Have you devoted much of your time to the study of Political Economy, and to writing and lecturing on that science? I have devoted a good deal of time to these objects.

Have you seen the returns that have been laid before Parliament, respecting the population of Ireland? I have.

Did you examine the table in which the amount of the population is stated at different periods? I looked over it.

What do you find to be the number of the people in the year 1791, according to Dr Beaufort's calculation? Dr. Beaufort estimated the population of Ireland in 1791, at 4 088.000; but he made that estimate on the hypothesis, that there were six persons to a house.

Is that stated in the returns? It is.

What is the common rule for taking the number of persons from the number each house contains? It must of course vary in different countries; but I should consider five and a half persons to a house was a very large average, and that would make the population of Ireland in 1791, 3,747.000.

Is that average of five and a half, the average that is commonly adopted by persons of authority upon the subject of population? Yes; I believe it is generally about the highest that is taken.

Is not an average of five more common than five and a half? I should think that five was rather more common; but it is taken as high as five and a half, in some instances, and perhaps in Ireland, that average may be more nearly correct.

What do you find the population to be in the year 1821? It is stated in the Census to be 6.800,000.

Then taking the population of 1791 at 3.747.000, and the population of 1821 at 6.800,000, it appears that the population doubled in something more than thirty years? It has doubled in about thirty three years.

If the average of five persons to a house were taken in the enumeration of 1791, what would be the result? It would have more than doubled in thirty years.

Has this rate of doubling occurred in other countries to your knowledge? It has occurred in several of the states of North America; after making every reasonable deduction for emigrants, it has been proved that the population of several of those states has doubled in so short a period as twenty five years, or less.

At what rate is it supposed that the population of England doubles? According to the remarks prefixed to the last census, the population of England was 6,064.000 in 1740 and 12.218.000 in 1820, which would give a period of doubling of about eighty years.

Does that include England and Wales? It includes England and Wales, but excludes Scotland; at the same time, however, it is proper to observe, that the ratio of increase was greater in the latter years of this period, than between 1740 and 1760.

What is the state of the case with respect to Scotland? I have not by me a return of the population of Scotland, from any remote period; but my impression is that it amounted to only about 1,100,000 in 1700, and according to the late census, it amounted to 2 135.000 in 1821: so that if I am right, which I think I am, in my former position, it must have taken about 120 years to double.

What is the common rule for calculating the period in which the population of a country doubles? By comparing the excess of births over deaths. I believe that according to the common principle of annuities, if the births exceed the deaths, by thirty-sixth part for 25 years, the population will be doubled.

What is the general principle upon which a people continues to increase? There is a power in man to produce fresh men, which may be considered at all times as about equal; and population would go on increasing as fast in England or France as the United States, provided the inhabitants of those countries had equal facilities of obtaining food and other things necessary for the support of existence.

From the information you have collected respecting the state of Ireland, are you of opinion that causes exist there to a great degree that contribute to a considerable increase of the population? I should think to a very great degree.

Will you specify those causes in detail? They are so very various, that it would be difficult to specify them all in detail; but the low standard of the people with respect to food, is, I think, the main cause of it. They consent to live on and are satisfied with a very small quantity of food, and that food too of the cheapest kind; and the extreme facility of obtaining small portions of land, enables them to raise it with little difficulty.

The acknowledged habit of early marriages, will of course contribute to it? Undoubtedly.

And the healthiness of the climate? Undoubtedly. All those causes contribute to increase the number of the people; but without the low standard of comfort that obtains among them, and the extreme facility of obtaining supplies of food, the habit of early marriage would rather occasion a great mortality in the country, than add to its population.

It appearing, from the facts of the case, that the population has increased so much from the year 1791 to the year 1825, are you of opinion that it is still going on increasing? I cannot say in point of fact, whether it is increasing or not; but I know of no cause that has been in operation since 1821, to check it.

Then, if no such cause exists; according to all experience on the subject of population, the natural tendency of the population of Ireland as it existed in 1821, is to go on increasing in the same ratio as it has heretofore? Undoubtedly.

In point of fact, is it not proved by experience, that the progressive increase of a people is not easily checked; and that although pestilence, famine and other circumstances, for a time destroy great numbers, they each may occur without ultimately diminishing the population of a country? I should question whether pestilence ever permanently diminished the population of any country. A pestilence improves the condition of those that survive; it destroys a portion of the inhabitants, without destroying any portion of the capital that employs them; consequently, those that survive obtain higher wages, and there is a stimulus given to population, that generally fills up, in a few years, the blank which is occasioned by the pestilence.

Then nothing even of this sort having of late happened in Ireland, there is every reason to suppose that the population is still going on increasing, at the rapid rate at which it has increased up to 1821? I am not aware of any cause to prevent it, I should think it is increasing at the same rate at which it has of late years increased, that is from 1810 to 1821.

Supposing a system was introduced of clearing farms in Ireland on the termination of leases, from the superabundant people that are found to exist on them, in consequence of the system of underletting; do you conceive that that could by this time, by any possibility, have had any considerable effect in checking the progress of population, that is to say, between 1821 and the present time? I should think it is not conceivable that it could have had any considerable effect in so short a period.

What is your opinion supposing that the system of clearing farms in this way were to continue, and to be extended? I should think, if it were to continue, that ultimately it would change the habits of the people. It would prevent their obtaining land with so much facility as they now obtain it; and therefore, I think, if it were extended, it would ultimately tend to check the habit of early marriage.

Do you suppose there exists a probability of the population of Ireland advancing in numbers, so as to increase still more considerably? If no check be interposed to the practice which is so universal in Ireland, of splitting farms into small portions, I do not know where the population is to stop, till all the land is parcelled out into mere potatoe gardens.

Might it in your opinion go on doubling every thirty years? Yes; it might go on increasing till such time as the land could support no more, under the potatoe system of cultivation.

From the information you have been able to collect respecting Ireland, have you formed any opinion with regard to the condition of the people of that country? From carefully reading the evidence given before Committees of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and from reading books and conversing with gentlemen belonging to Ireland, I have been led to believe that the condition of the Irish peasantry, is worse than the condition of any other peasantry in Europe; and that it is so very bad, that it is hardly possible for human beings to live and be in a worse state than they are.

Have you turned your attention to the consideration of what may be the cause of this state of things? Yes, I have, generally.

What may be said, in your opinion, to be, as far as it is possible to give an opinion upon it, the principal and single cause of this state of things? I should think that the immediate cause of it was the excessive number of people in the country, compared with the quantity of capital to employ them; or, in other words, that there are more people in the country than the capital can afford to employ, at a sufficiently high rate of wages.

Have you observed in the evidence that some of the witnesses have stated, that if all that is paid for labour were to be divided amongst all the labourers in Ireland in the course of a year, it would not average more than fourpence a head per day? No; I have not read that portion of the evidence.

In order that the wages for labour in Ireland may be increased to any thing like what is sufficient to place the people in a good condition, to what degree must there be an alteration, between the proportion of the supply of labour and capital? I do not know that I can answer that question. If I were to be asked how much additional capital it would require to raise wages from any given amount to any other given amount, I should be able to give an answer.

Suppose instead of four pence a day, it were considered necessary, in order to secure the object of placing them in a respectable and decent condition, that they should receive as high as twelve pence a day? I should think that taking the population of Ireland at the present time, at seven and a half millions, there may be about two millions of individuals fit for labour above sixteen years of age, including 500,000 females, which in a country like Ireland, might be supposed to be able to work at various sorts of labor; then you would require a capital of about twenty millions, in order to give them eight pence a day of wages.

In addition to four-pence a day? Yes.

Why do you assume the population of Ireland to be seven millions and a half? Because it was very nearly seven millions in 1821, and I assume that it has been increasing at the same ratio since 1821, that it encreased from 1810 to 1821.

Since 1821? Yes.

You are of opinion that if the census of 1821 was accurate, giving near seven millions, the population is now at seven millions and a half? At the very least.

You have no reason to think that there have been causes at work in Ireland, to prevent the increase of population going on in the same ratio that it has done? No, I am not aware that there have been any in operation.

You are not aware that the practice of breaking up small farms and consolidating large tracts has had the effect of expelling the tenantry from many districts, and of course destroying one of the causes of multiplication which have been adverted to? I know that has been acted upon to some extent; but I should not think it could have been acted upon to any such extent as to have already produced any material change in the habits of the people; they would go to villages or to some other parts of the country.

Do not you think that for the three years immediately past, that would have had the effect of retarding the population? I do not think it would be felt so soon; it is not easy to change the habits of people with respect to population; such a change can only be the late result of a long series of continuous impressions.

Your view of the question would induce you to think that half a million and upwards has been added to the population of Ireland, in the last four years? I should think so.

Is it not a matter of familiar and easy calculation, after having established the fact of a population doubling in a given number of years, to be able to ascertain the actual increase upon any given number of people for a given time? Unless some change takes place in the condition of the people to alter the ratio of increase, it would be so.

Can you state to the Committee, supposing the population doubled in 30 years, what is the annual increase upon each 10,000 persons in a year? No, I cannot state that; I do not now recollect the increase; but I know that Euler has calculated a table of that sort.

When you mention a capital of twenty millions as necessary to be paid for wages of labor, in order to pay 8d a day to each labourer, in addition to what he now receives, you mean that amount of capital to be in addition to the present capital that is now applicable in Ireland to the employment of the people? Undoubtedly.

The calculation is made upon the assumption that you increase the amount of daily wages received by each, from 4d to 12d a day? Precisely so.

In order that a deficient capital may be made into a sufficient one to employ a people, must it not increase faster than the rate at which the people are increasing? Undoubtedly; if the people and the capital continue to march abreast or to increase in the same ratio, there can be no rise of wages.

From what may be ascertained by experience in matters of this kind, what is the general rule upon this head that is laid down by persons acquainted with this branch of science, as to the tendency of capital to increase faster or slower in proportion to the tendency of the people to increase? The commonly received opinion is, that the tendency of population is always to outrun the means of subsistence, or to increase faster than capital.

So that in regard to the improvement of the people of Ireland, the first difficulty to be overcome is, the general tendency of the people to increase faster than the tendency of capital to increase? Undoubtedly. To increase the proportion of capital to population, is the grand difficulty to be overcome in Ireland.

Until this difficulty is overcome, do you see any reasonable prospect of the condition of the people being likely to be improved? Not the least; it is quite impossible it can be improved, until the ratio of capital to population be increased.

Are you of opinion that it is impossible for the efforts of individual landlords to do any thing considerable towards overcoming this difficulty? No; unless the landlords were all to co-operate, or a very considerable portion of them to co operate, I should think that the isolated efforts of individuals would have very little power to increase the ratio of capital to population.

From your experience, what would you say would be the effect in securing the great object of improving the condition of the people, by carrying on public works to a great extent? It would very much depend upon where the capital to carry those public works on, was brought from.

You mean, that if it was collected through the country in the shape of taxation, it would be only transferring capital from one employment to another? If it were collected in Ireland, I should think it would be any thing but advantageous for the people that it should be so employed.

Suppose it to be transmitted from England, do you conceive that any probable amount that could be expended in that way would produce any considerable impression upon the state of the people? I should think, that during the time the public works were being made, it might improve the condition of the people in the places where they were carried on, if a large quantity of capital was remitted from England; but after they had been made, I should think they would be about in the same condition as before.

Do you think that those measures which may contribute to bring English capital together, in order to be transferred to Ireland, namely, companies for the purpose of opening mines and other works, can possibly be carried to such an extent as to produce any perceptible improvement. If it were advantageous to take capital to Ireland, it would go there without any companies being formed for that purpose.

You think the common principle of profit would induce it to go there? Certainly; it would be taken there upon the same principle that capital would move from Yorkshire to Devonshire, if it were more advantageous to employ it in the latter than in the former.

Is it your impression, that taking into consideration the great number of people to be employed, and the great sum that is necessary to give them that employment, these efforts of joint stock companies are likely to be of any avail? It would require a very large capital to be employed as wages in the first instance, to occasion any considerable increase of comfort to the labourers; and unless those who undertake these works, employ that capital so advantageously as to render it able to reproduce itself, with a sufficient profit, after the transference of capital from England had ceased, you would have no means of continuing the employment of the people; and if so, its transference, by stimulating population in the first instance, and then leaving this population unemployed, would be rather injurious than beneficial to Ireland.

Assuming the judicious application of capital in manufactures, are you of opinion that this system of joint stock companies is likely to produce an effect, so as to alter the condition of the people of Ireland for the better? If the companies were to lay out that capital so that it would reproduce itself, with as large a profit as might be obtained for it in any other part of the empire, I should think that its transference to Ireland would be advantageous to the people of that country.

Would the extent to which that could be carried, depend upon the amount? Undoubtedly.

What prospect is there, that by the intervention of companies, such a large amount would be transferred, as would be necessary to allow of twenty millions being altogether employed in the payment of wages? I do not think that there is the least prospect that any sum like that could be taken over to Ireland, and laid out advantageously by any companies.

If it falls much short of that sum, in point of fact, it can produce no considerable impression in changing the condition of the people? No; and if the companies do not lay it out so as to reproduce itself and thus to enable the employment of the people to be continued, its being taken there, to whatever extent it goes, will ultimately be injurious to Ireland, because it will stimulate the population in the first instance, and there will be no means afterwards of employing the people that will thus be brought into existence.

From past experience of companies of that sort, what is the prospect of their capital being employed with profit? I should think the prospect of their laying it out with the advantage proposed, is infinitely faint.

You are aware that the people in the north of Ireland are in a much more flourishing condition than the people in the south of Ireland? I am aware that the people in some parts of the north of Ireland are in a much more flourishing condition; but I understand there are other parts in the North of Ireland, where they are in as bad a condition as it is possible for them to be.

What are those parts that you conceive to be in the most flourishing condition? As far as my information goes, I should think the county Down and the environs of Belfast.

To what do you attribute that greater degree of comfort? I am inclined to attribute it to the great number of Presbyterians that are there, and to the better education the people have got, which naturally produces great forethought and better habits.

Do you ascribe some of it to the result of manufactures and abundant employment? No, I do not think I should be warranted in attributing any portion of it to that; for if you have the people well educated, the introduction of manufactures among them may extend the means of employment without improving their condition. You may have a larger population with manufactures than without them, but I do not know that the condition of the people will be better.

Are you aware whether the population is dense in that part of Ireland you speak of? I believe it is dense.

Are you apprised that the linen manufacture prevails in other parts of the North of Ireland, besides that you have stated? I understand it prevails in Armagh and other districts.

Are you aware as to the state of those northern parts of the province of Connaught where the linen manufacture has made progress among the people? No; I am not particularly informed with respect to the state of that province, except from what I have read about it.

In the county of Sligo for instance, have you ever heard that in that part of Ireland, the improvement in the condition of the population has been commensurate with the increase of population, although the population of that country is neither by religion or descent that which you consider the most improved? I have seen that stated; but not having ever been in Ireland I can say nothing from personal observation.

Is it not possible that in a country so populous as some of those northern counties of Ireland are stated and proved to be by the returns, notwithstanding a manufacture may exist, the condition of the lowest description of the people may be extremely wretched? It is perfectly possible that you may have manufactures and a very miserable population.

The questions related to a manufacture which is consistent with agricultural habits, you are aware of the manner in which the linen manufacture of Ireland is carried on? Yes.

Would not your last answer refer rather to the accumulation of people in manufacturing districts, upon a different principle or practice? No; I consider the combination of manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, to be a proof of the barbarism of every country in which it exists; and so far from its being advantageous to the country, I think it is decidedly the reverse.

Do you mean advantageous to the state of the population, or advantageous to the interest of manufactures? I mean advantageous to the general mass of the community; chiefly to the labourers themselves.

Will you be so good as to state what is your view of that, as affecting the state of the population itself, as separated from the manufacturing interest? I consider that the more labour is subdivided, the greater will be the quantity of produce obtained by each individual labourer. When you combine in the same family, the trades of manufacturer and farmer, neither the one nor the other can be well carried on; and consequently the whole people of the country will have a less quantity of commodities to divide among them, than if the one set had been manufacturers, and the other set agriculturists, and had separately carried on their operations.

Do you mean by a greater proportion of produce, greater wages? I mean there will be a greater quantity of commodities to all individuals.

Do you not mean, when you use the expression that the labourer would receive a greater proportion of the produce of labour, that he thereby would have better wages? Undoubtedly, he will have better wages in every country in which labour is most productive.

Do not you think that an illustration of the principle you have just laid down; is to be found in that part of Scotland where, a few years ago, the occupations of farmer and manufacturer, or weaver, were carried on by the same people? Yes. I think that the condition of the people of Scotland in those districts where they formerly combined a rude species of manufacturing with farming occupations, and which are now altogether separated, has, in consequence, been signally improved.

Is it not the case, that where the weaver is also a farmer, he frequently pays some proportion of what he earns for weaving, in the shape of rent, and thereby gives more for his land than the land actually is worth, according to its power of yielding agricultural produce? I believe that is the case in Ireland, and some other countries.

Have you ever read a pamphlet of Dr. Rogan's upon the condition of the people in the province of Ulster? Yes; I have an extract of a tract of Dr. Rogan's, who the Irish government employed to inquire into the state of fever in 1817, published in 1819 as follows: "Throughout," he says "the extensive counties of Tyrone, Donegal and Derry," and in other parts of it he mentions the province of Ulster, "the population is only limited by the difficulty of procuring food. Owing to the universal adoption of the cottier system, and the custom of dividing farms among the sons, on the death of the father, the labouring classes are infinitely more numerous than are required for the purposes of industry; and under these circumstances, they are engaged in a constant struggle for the bare necessaries of life, and never enjoy its comforts!" (p. 8.)

Supposing the absentee landlords of Ireland were to return and reside upon their estates, is it your opinion that it would be productive of any decided advantage to the lower orders of the people? No; I am not aware that it would be productive of any advantage to them; in the way of increasing the general and average rate of wages all over the country.

Would not the expenditure of their incomes amongst them, be productive of a great deal of good? The income of a landlord, when he is an absentee, is really as much expended in Ireland, as if he were living in it.

Will you have the goodness to explain that a little further? When a landlord becomes an absentee, his rent must be remitted to him one way or another; it must be remitted to him either in money or in commodities. I suppose it will be conceded, that it cannot continue to be remitted to him from Ireland in money, there being no money to make the remittance; for if the rents of two or three estates were remitted in money, it would make a scarcity of money and raise its value, so that its remittance would inevitably cease; it is clear, then, that the rents of absentees can only be remitted in commodities. And this, I think, would be the nature of the operation: when a landlord has an estate in Ireland, and goes to live in London or Paris, his agent gets his rent, and goes and buys a bill of exchange with it; now this bill of exchange is a draft drawn against equivalent commodities that are to be exported from Ireland; it is nothing more than an order to receive an equivalent amount in commodities which must be sent from Ireland. The merchants who get £10,000 or any other sum from the agent of an absentee landlord, go into the Irish market, and buy exactly the same amount of commodities as the landlord would have bought, had he been at home; the only difference being, that the landlord would eat them in London or Paris, and not in Dublin, or in his house in Ireland.

Therefore, in proportion to the amount of rent remitted, will be the correspondent export of Irish commodities? Precisely: if the remittances to absentee landlords amount to three millions a year, were the absentee landlords to return home to Ireland, the foreign trade of Ireland would be diminished to that amount.

Would not there be a local effect created by the residence of Irish gentry now absent, that would be very beneficial? If the question be confined to particular spots, the expenditure of considerable sums of money in them may perhaps be productive of some advantage to their inhabitants; but when a landlord goes abroad, the expenditure of his income, though not probably productive of advantage to that particular parish, or that particular part of the country where his estate lies, will certainly be proportionably advantageous to some other part of the country, inasmuch as the income must all be laid out, in the first instance, on Irish commodities.

The employment of the people is a great object; would not the residence of the gentry contribute to the employment of the people? If you lay out your revenue in labour, you cannot lay it out in commodities; if you get £10,000 and lay out £5,000 in labour, you can of course only lay out £5,000 in commodities.

Would it not be much better for the peasantry of Ireland, that a large proportion of revenue would be laid out in employing them, than in the purchase of commodities in the City of Dublin, many of which perhaps may have been of foreign produce? If it is laid out on commodities, it will give employment to the persons engaged in the production of them.

If, however, a large proportion of the commodities which you consider as the means of producing rent, or of producing that which is to enable a remittance to be made for the payment of rent, are not of a nature that employ the poor in their production to that extent, are not the people prejudiced by the want of employment? Yes, if that description of commodities that are alluded to can exist. This, however, I do not believe can ever be the case to any extent worth mentioning; because the value of almost all commodities, whatever they may be, is determined by the quantity of labour employed in their production, so that whatever may be the species of commodities, whether they be velvet cloaks or potatoes, there will be the same quantity of labour employed to produce equivalent values of them.

Supposing that the largest export of Ireland was neither in velvet cloaks or potatoes, but in live cattle, and that a considerable proportion of rent, to use your own phrase, has been remitted in that manner, does not such a mode of producing means of paying rent contribute less to the improvement of the poor than any extensive employment of them in labour would produce? To answer this question, I must know in what, had the absentee landlords remained in Ireland, would their rents have been paid to them, or what would their farmers have raised to obtain the means of paying them; unless the means of paying rent are changed when the landlord goes home, his residence can have no effect whatever.

Would not the population of the country be benefitted by the expenditure among them of a certain portion of the rent which has been remitted? No; I do not see how it could be benefitted in the least. If you have a certain value laid out against the Irish commodities in the one case, you will have a certain value laid out against them in the other. The cattle are either exported to England, or they stay at home; if they are exported, the landlord will obtain an equivalent for them in Irish commodities; so that in both cases the landlord lives on the cattle, or on the value of the cattle, and whether he lives in Ireland or England, there is obviously just the very same amount of commodities for the people of Ireland to subsist upon, for by the supposition which is made, the raising of cattle is the most advantageous mode in which the farmers can pay their rents.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TO THE REV. DOCTOR DOYLE,

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF KILDARE AND LEIGHLIN.

SIR—After waiting for some time for a reply from the Roman Catholic Clergy of Carlow to the Challenge sent them, I am led to suppose, that you, like an able General, have thrown yourself between my friends and them, to sound and cover their retreat. It is well known in military tactics, that nothing more marks the skill of a General than a good retreat; but, however creditable it may prove to the Commander, it stamps upon the army, and the cause, the indelible character of defeat. With whatever skill you may have extricated them from their unequal contest, the Roman Catholic Clergy are a defeated body. They have fled from the field which they first deliberately occupied themselves.

And, Sir, as you well know, this is not the first occasion within the last two years, in which the Roman Catholic Clergy, with you as their leader, have suffered defeat, and have made a retreat. In 1823 the leading men of your communion thought it necessary to make some great movement, in defence of their own cause, and as an attack upon their Protestant brethren; and, they, fixed upon Miracles as the means to confirm their own people in their attachment to their Church, and if possible, (as Dr. Murray expresses it,) "that many of the brethren wandering from the one fold, may be conducted back to venerate the Holy Mass, on which the hand of Omnipotence has expressed in such effulgent characters the attestation of its sanctity." In this movement, Sir, you led the van; but ere long you were found to relinquish the ground you had taken—you roused Protestant exertion—you provoked a Scriptural examination of your alleged Miracles—you found the ill-advised movement weak and ineffectual, and soon there was sounded a retreat; and there has not remained in the field one pretender to Miracles, either with the hope of confirming the faith of the Roman Catholic, or disturbing that of the Protestant. I have seen, in the last year, the prints of Prince Hohenlohe and Dr. Doyle ornamenting the wall, and a disappointed cripple occupying the chimney corner of a cabin, whilst the blushing owner declared, she never believed that her Church could make the cripple walk.

It was, Sir, I conceive, to help to cover your retreat from the ground you had taken up by your alleged Miracles, that your Church began their concerted, simultaneous attack upon the principles and meetings of the Bible Society last year. It was with the mistaken hope of effecting, what your Miracle manœuvre had failed in, that your men of war determined to enter the field of open controversy with Protestant Scriptural divines. With this intended important movement, you and the higher powers of your Church must have been acquainted. We know too well the discipline and order of your Church to suppose that Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Carlow, should all become the scene of vigorous controversy, without the rulers of your Church being the main springs of the movement. But you, Sir, were undoubtedly the Captain Commandant at the attack which was made at Carlow; you were in the neighbourhood during the preparation which preceded it—you were in a commanding position adjacent to the field during the action. Though you did not appear on the ground you were, no doubt, the General that conducted the campaign. There were heard on that day from Old Derrig, Carlow, no words of—peace. No; you anticipated a victory—you thought to have surprised the friends of the Bible, and with your drilled troops, equipped out of the armoury of Milner, to have gained an easy triumph over persons ignorant of, and unprepared for the contest.—Your troops tried the fight; they claimed a victory; but unlike the usual conduct of conquerors, they declined another contest that year, but promised to be at their post at Carlow at the Meeting of the Bible Society this year.

In the mean time, your church felt the effects of the movement, she herself had made. She found a spirit of inquiry exerted, which she knew would be destructive of her influence—she found that Book which will convict and condemn her, more circulated, more read, and the time drawing nigh, when there was to be another meeting of the Bible Society at Carlow, when her Clergy must either redeem their pledge, solemnly given, or confess themselves beaten by their antagonists. You, Sir, were not ignorant of all the circumstances—you had the command of the assembled troops—they were ready at your word, either to advance or to retreat—they were ready to make as good a fight as their cause and their position would admit. If we are to judge of your state of mind by the changeableness of their movements, you do not appear to have been quite as cool as when you called upon your brethren to exult that "Miss Lalor had her tongue loosed," whose functions had been so long suspended. You were more like your friend, Mr Kinsela, after Mr Pope's speech, when he said, "really I know not what we are to do." At one time your friends, who, no doubt, did not act without your advice, were quite anxious for discussion. On Monday, the 25th July, the Rev. Mr O'Connell asked whether the Roman Catholic Priests would be allowed to address the Chair, in order to discuss such principles of the Society as they deemed hostile to the best interests of their flocks, and contrary to the discipline of the Catholic Church. In the evening of that day, they seemed to have cooled in their ardour and to have been willing to get off from discussion, because it must be after the routine business of the Society. On Tuesday, at a quarter to three o'clock, having no doubt consulted you, whether they should proceed or retreat, their courage is quite up, their voice is all for war. They have no fears of disturbing the public tranquillity—no misgivings that they were acting inconsistently with the Gospel. They had not been furnished by you with "Tertullian's remarks, or his book on Prescriptions," and they send for tickets of admission for six champions, who were fully determined to carry on the war with vigor and effect. They were informed that they could have the tickets on personal application, and a time was fixed for them to call at the office. But time cools many warm passions—it gives them an opportunity of surveying the enemy to whom they were to be opposed, and they could not bring themselves to peaceful discussion, by calling for the tickets. Wednesday comes, and brings to Carlow the friends of the Bible Society—it brings to the Priests the tickets they had sought—but, the longer they look, the less they like the prospect—they see with whom they shall have to contend—all of a sudden they can find "no use in controversial discussion, after the practical proceedings of the Society were concluded"—they become at once "great admirers of that spirit of charity and peace which the Holy Scriptures inculcate," and they return in the morning the tickets that had been sent, resolving not to make use of them.

Here was a very remarkable retreat of your troops—leaving the Bible Society to pursue, unmolested, the even tenor of its way. It held its meeting, which was very numerously attended—it was enabled to report a four-fold increase in funds and issues of books; and its friends, thankful for their prosperity, abstained from the language of exultation, or of controversy. It was evident, Sir, that you and your friends felt displeased with yourselves, as having announced a contest, and then abandoned it—they felt that they had injured their cause, and wonderfully did their courage rise, as their opponents quitted the field, and left in Carlow none to enter with them the lists of controversy; and could we have applied a barometer to ascertain the state of their courage, it would have been quite curious to see the quicksilver rising gradually as the Carlow coaches took off the Bible Deputation from the town. By the very beginning of the week all their courage was come back, and these men of peace were now turned out mighty men of war. Whilst the friends of the Bible Society were in Carlow they could see no use in a discussion; immediately after the meeting of the Bible Society, when its friends are fairly gone, and no chance exists of their return, they see every advantage in a discussion above a week after the Meeting.

They, no doubt, Sir, consulted you upon the subject, but I suppose you found it impossible to curb the impetuosity of your troops—all you could do was to use your prudence and generalship, and get them safe out of the conflict; and this was most effectually secured, by fixing the day of battle when there was no possibility that any enemy could appear. On Wednesday was the challenge of war prepared—on Thursday it was published in the Carlow Paper, and Saturday was the day fixed to plant the wreath of victory, without the peril of a conflict, on the brows of the Carlow Priests.

The Meeting was held (says the *Carlow Morning Post*) according to previous notice, in the Roman Catholic Chapel of that town, for the purpose of giving mature consideration to the proceedings of the Bible Society. The advertisement conved the attention of men of every religious creed, and their expression of their deliberate opinion on the subject.

Such was the nature of the Meeting of Saturday, the 6th August, as given in your authorised publication, which admitted the principle of discussion, but guarded effectually against the fact. It is wonderful, Sir, that with your acuteness, you did not foresee that the Protestant Ministers would not let such a paltry proceeding pass without detection. They, as soon as they heard of it, determined to put it to the proof, whether the Carlow Priests were really willing, as they professed themselves in their advertisement, to discuss the subjects in dispute between them and the Members of the Bible Society, or whether they were only vapouring to deceive the credulous and blinded portion of the Public. It is wonderful that you did not see, that this movement of your Clergy must produce an open challenge, which should force your People to discuss the points at issue, or to retire, disgraced and dishonored from the conflict.

My friends and myself, we trust in the spirit of meekness and Christian Charity, did consider ourselves called upon to invite these Gentlemen to such a discussion as would be most unobjectionable in its nature, and most efficacious in its results; and the Catholic Priests were in a dilemma from which it would be hard indeed to extricate them. They could not object to the principle of discussion, whilst they admitted it by their meeting of the 6th, unless they were content to have their proceedings of that day branded as an imposture and fraud. In short, they had nothing to do or to say, unless they would either abandon their consistency, or hazard their cause; and, at the very crisis of their fate, it would seem, they procured you to help them from their unhappy situation by binding them over to keep the peace. Your authoritative mandate might have sounded very well, had it appeared previous to the Meeting of the Carlow Bible Society this year; but when you, as it would seem, prepared them for the contest—allowed them to send for tickets, which they only returned when they found their opponents too strong for them to contend with, and above all, when you quietly permitted them to call a discussion-meeting, it is too palpably ludicrous, that you should bring forward the pompous display of your authority, and think to deceive the Public, as if at Edenderry you accidentally learned more of the proceedings than you were acquainted with at Carlow. No, Sir—though you now, for the first time, come forward openly in this contest, the Public well know that you were behind the scenes, and the principal actor in the discussions of 1824, as you were in the Miracles of 1823.

You and your party have been beaten out of the field in both—you volunteered to advance; and you have, in both cases, been forced to retreat, not for want of numbers to bring into the field, nor of skill and dexterity in your instruments, but because you had not truth on your side, and you could not by argument and reason, make the worse appear the better cause.

As to the grounds upon which you would justify the refusal of our challenge, there is nothing stated that would not have had equal force at the time when you encouraged discussion, as now when you prohibit it. It was as true in 1824, as in 1825, "that the character of the Christian Religion is peace, and the end of it to establish truth and goodwill upon earth."

It ought to have been as well known to you at the first period as at the last, that St. Paul says, "if any one be contentious or fond of dispute, we have no such custom in the Church of God." You were, I doubt not, equally well acquainted with Tertullian's remarks in his book on prescription, &c. The same may be said of all your other reasons—but in 1824, you had not tried the effect of discussion—in 1825, you had suffered under its effects. In 1824, you knew not the strength of your adversaries' cause, nor the temper of your own people—and it appears in 1825, that you had miscalculated both. From this circumstance, it has happened, that the Prelate, who, in 1824, prepared the Roman Catholic Orators for their discussion, in 1825, sounds the trumpet that is the signal for their retreat, and comes forward himself to cover them in their flight. What sort of a retreat you have made for your friends, it is for the public to decide; that the arguments you adduce are not weighty, is pretty clear from this, that they did not convince either you or your friends till you found yourself obliged by your circumstances to use them; and for my part, when I read them, they brought to my mind a story told of a very clever and acute lawyer, who having been asked by a brother barrister, how he could make so bad a speech, replied—"my dear friend, you know where we have nothing to say, we must say something." But sir, while there is little striking in the matter of your letter, there is something in its tone and manner. You put on a high tone of confidence and assurance, as if you could not possibly be in error, and as if people were bound to believe you to be right, because you boldly say so. I would remind you, Sir, that a man is never taken as evidence in his own case, and I would call to your remembrance, that the Scripture tells us that in the last days, there will be a great ecclesiastical power in the world, that will talk as confidently as is the common language of you and your Church; and yet be the enemy of God, and the victim of his heavy displeasure. The Babylon of prophecy says, as the Romish Church does, "I shall be a lady for ever—I am, and none else beside me—I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall I know the loss of children." (Is. 47, 7c.) I shall make no offensive intimation of probable unity between Rome and Babylon, from the similarity of pride and pretension; but, surely, I may say, that as Babylon will not be the true Church because she says, "there is none beside her;" so it does not follow that Rome is the true and only Church, because she says she is the only one; and when she fears that discussion may expose her weakness, haughtily calls all who differ from her, heretics unworthy of reply.

I am sure, if you search the Scriptures, you will find this pride and arrogance, marks rather the harlot than the true Church of Christ. It was not by that arrogant assumption of authority that the first Christians spread the truth throughout the world. Paul at Corinth spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and persuading the things concerning the Kingdom of God. Apollos, in the same city, "mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was Christ." And St. Peter, whom you so peculiarly claim as your own, desires you "to be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you, a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear."

But whilst you thus imitate the language of Babylon, and depart from the example and precepts of the Apostles, the friends of the Bible, gain a victory to an extent that they could not have anticipated, when the first storm of opposition burst upon their Society, they could not have imagined that in one short year, in spite of all the boasts of their enemies, they should see all opposition put an end to, and their adversaries obliged to leave them in quiet possession of the field. Thus it has been through the good hand of our God upon us.

May this book which we would circulate, reach, in all the power and demonstration of the spirit to you, Sir, and to your people, and be "a light unto your feet, and a lamp unto your paths." I entertain towards you no worse wish than this, and I cannot desire for you or myself a greater blessing. I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

Sept. 5, 1825. ROBERT DALY.

NAPIER'S DOUBLE-IMPERIAL PRINTING MACHINE.—The *Dublin Evening Post* is the first establishment in this country which has introduced this powerful and magnificent piece of machinery into Ireland. Of late years the printing press has received several improvements. On a modification of the old principles Lord Stanhope constructed his press—that has been improved upon by the Colombian: but the steam-press of the *Times* was the first great invention which simplified, by a very complex and cumbrous machinery, however, the operation of printing. By this press the ink was distributed, and the impression made, within a space of time almost incredibly short. The *Times* boasted very justly, that it was enabled to throw off 1,200 sheets in an hour. Mr Napier's Double Imperial Printing Machine, however, without the aid of steam, possesses a very decided advantage over Mr Kœnig's Press. By the simple operation of a wheel, it distributes the ink on the types, places the paper on the forms and discharges a sheet from either end of the machine, as it moves backwards and forwards. Of the rapidity with which this process is accomplished the Reader will judge, when we inform him that it throws out *two thousand sheets in the hour!!!* This, be it observed, is the ordinary rate. The *Courier*, which is printed by a Machine precisely similar to ours, mentioned, that on one occasion, with a view to try the speed of the Press, it threw out, within an hour, 2,880 sheets!! It is to be observed, that this Press may be worked by Steam, or by any other mechanical power. But, when the business can be done by the labour of a single man at the wheel, it appears to us quite supererogatory to employ any other contrivance. It occupies, comparatively, but a small space—it is not liable to those accidents to which a Steam Apparatus is exposed—and besides this advantage, it beats, by 500 impressions in an hour, the utmost speed which any of the Steam Presses in London can work at. To a Mechanist, this admirable Instrument must be a great treat, when, even to a person not skilled in mechanics its appearance, (which is very beautiful) and the regularity, rapidity, and precision with which it accomplishes its work, are really matters of great interest. It is one of the finest demonstrations of what the mechanic Art can achieve. Such an instrument is worth a high price indeed, and accordingly its purchase-money would set up an ordinary printing establishment. We have said before that there were no exertions, no sacrifices which we should not cheerfully make, in order to satisfy the public and our subscribers that the patronage which we have received should always be met on our part in a corresponding spirit.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SEPTEMBER 10.

The London Papers of Wednesday remained due when we were going to press. In those of a preceding date the foreign intelligence is of little moment. The funds had recovered considerably.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Some of our readers perhaps have not been aware that amongst the evidence to be found in the last report of the Commons' Committee on the state of Ireland, is that of a regular professor of that profound science called Political Economy. Not having seen it transferred into the columns of the Newspapers, it is our intention to lay it to the extent of our circulation, before the Irish reader, conceiving that a careful perusal of it must tend to two ends; first, to familiarize the mind with the great truths of this invaluable science; and secondly, to impress upon us a due sense of their consequences, practically applied to Ireland. In the portion inserted elsewhere to day, the Professor slightly touches on some of the most beautiful and best established principles of his philosophy "Cheap living, and cheap food, and of course a rich fertile soil, are the very root of populousness and poverty," and other evils, with which it is admitted we are here peculiarly afflicted. Our forefathers used to lament when food was hard to be obtained; and when the people were driven to desert their homes, and seek for settlements in a foreign clime, they imagined that the stock of national wealth was diminished; and the Poet breathed their sorrows and swelled his verse in congenial measures; so ignorant were they of genuine political economy! We fear there are many, who even yet remain unenlightened by its rays, and that at this moment many of our countrymen do not take that consolation from immediate prospects, which they would derive, were their understandings thoroughly penetrated by its illumination. The potatoe crop for instance, is now much below average all over the country—by some accounts short, in the old phraseology, to an *alarming* extent. The poorer classes of the country thus have every chance of finding it difficult to procure subsistence; every article of food will become dear; some hundreds may die off from increased poverty of diet, or from hunger. But what then? It is clearly demonstrated by Political Economy that this is no calamity at all. They who have embraced the mystic science will enjoy this truth amid their bodily sufferings; they will reflect, that as they drop off, they are adding by their death, to our National wealth and they who die unconvinced, are scarcely to be pitied, seeing that they might have learned it all from the evidence of Professor M'Culloch before the select Committee of the House of Commons.

A pestilence, which in our Church service, is one of those *evils* (erroneously so called) which we pray to be delivered from, is, like famine, another blessing in the eye of the political economist, which most materially contributes to national wealth. We cannot, we fear, flatter ourselves just at present, with any immediate visitation of this kind. During the discussion of the quarantine laws last Session, the politico-economical advantages of a good plague introduced into Ireland, seems to have been unaccountably overlooked. Had its benefits as described by Mr M Culloch, been fully considered, not only might the question of contagion or non-contagion, have been most satisfactorily determined, but in any event, the most advantageous result must have followed. The law might have been relaxed as to Ireland; a plague ship might have been chartered for some port in the South; if then the plague spread, so much the better for Ireland; if otherwise, the debated question would be decided, and an important acquisition would have been added to Medical Science.

Another but a much inferior point on which Mr. M'Culloch has happily brought this admirable—this consoling, and heart-improving Science to bear is Irish Absenteeism. There are few domestic topics on which so much pen, ink, and paper has been wasted. Newspapers, pamphlets, novels, speeches—painting, poetry and music—have all been put into commission, to move the obdurate deserters of the soil, and our hopes and fears have been alternately swayed as the style minatory or pathetic, seemed to exert the more predominating influence. But as yet Political Economy was not—or at least her High Priest Mr M'Culloch, had not been heard to expound her mysteries. We are now disabused of our error; and so far from the absence of her Gentry being any loss to Ireland, we find it is a matter of perfect indifference, whether they are absent or present.

The rent, says Mr M'Culloch, is paid in kind. It must come from the land, and it is the same thing to the tenant whether the landlord be resident or non-resident, because in either case the market will remain the same for his commodities. In all other respects the *national wealth* remains unaffected. It is the same thing in this point of view, whether the landlord spend his money in England or Ireland. If the Irish shopkeepers, merchant or dealer lose the benefit of it, it is gained by him of the sister country; and if *that* don't satisfy the claims of our countrymen, why they must be ignorant of political economy, or unworthy of its consolations. We will take the liberty of illustrating the position; and it is, as if John and Peter being brothers and joint heirs to an estate, and John take possession of the fruits and the rents, and leave to Peter and his children, the delving and the toiling and a bare subsistence. Now though John is a fat sleek fellow and too rich already, and Peter a poor devil with a house-full of brats; and though John take nearly all and leave Peter next to nothing, still this is of no consequence whatever; for the estate remains *in the family*, and if Peter don't enjoy it—why John does, and that is all the same thing in a family way. Thus it is that the divine science of *political ecouomy* brings every thing to rights—a science better calculated to "raise the genuis and mend the heart" than any other we know of.

In our next we shall lay a further portion of Mr M'Culloch's evidence before our readers, and take leave to call their attention to a few more of the exquisite beauties of the SCIENCE, which have here been only slightly touched upon.

Advices to the 18th of July have been received from Sierra Leone. They afford proof of the persevering activity with which the hateful traffic in human beings is still carried on by men who disgrace civilization. A vessel laden with slaves was met with at sea in distress by the *Roxburgh Castle*, East Indiaman, which took possession of her, and carried her into Sierra Leone. The Judicial Commission which is permanently established there will no doubt do justice to the parties engaged in the illegal trade; and, what is more gratifying, the unfortunate beings who had been dragged into captivity will be restored to freedom and instructed in civilization and religion.

It is very generally reported in the political circles of the west end, that Lord Cochrane has sent in his formal resignation to the Emperor of Brazil, declining hereafter to serve under his flag; and the motives which led to this singular measure have, we understand, been, within these few days, the free topics of discussion in certain clubs, chiefly frequented by persons of his Lordship's own cloth. That his popularity had greatly declined, or rather that a host of enemies had risen up against him at Rio, even in the very palace, previous to his going to Pernambuco and Maranham, was mentioned in a variety of letters written home at the time. After the signal services his Lordship has rendered to the cause of South America, and particularly to that of Brazil, such a termination to his naval career in the New World, would almost require an explanation, particularly as his Lordship has many friends and some enemies, in his native land.—*Morning Chronicle.*

COUNTY ELECTION.

On Thursday Lord GEORGE BERESFORD visited Tramore, and had the gratification of receiving the most satisfactory assurances of support.—Similar forerunners of triumph have indeed flowed in of late from every direction.—Some of the tenantry of Lord DONERAILE, who is a principal land proprietor in that quarter, not having been aware that their landlord was determined to give his full support to the Noble House of CURRAGHMORE, had been heretofore unwilling to give any positive pledge of their support; but on learning from Mr HILL the agent, the sentiments of his Lordship, they on this occasion came forward and unanimously declared, and in language expressive of the most cordial and ardent feeling their fixed resolution to vote with their landlord. Lord GEORGE BERESFORD received their assurances as might have been expected, and thanked them heartily not more for the acquisition which they made to his interest, than the gratifying manner in which they expressed their determination. They were afterwards entertained at dinner in the village, on his Lordship's invitation.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.

On Wednesday evening the Marchioness of Waterford, accompanied by her lovely daughter, Lady Sarah Beresford, and suite, arrived at Dunmore, and proceeded immediately through this city to her residence at Curraghmore.

Her Ladyship's equipage had been ordered to be in attendance, but her arrival was not expected until the following day. With that peculiar delicacy which has ever marked her conduct, her Ladyship was anxious to avoid the triumph of a public entrance, and therefore anticipated by a day, the preparations of her tenantry for a reception suitable to her rank and virtues, and worthy of the respect and love they bear to her and their noble Landlord. Her intentions were, in some measure disappointed; for a rumour having gone abroad of the possibility of her arrival, hundreds had assembled on the shore to greet her return. The vessel approached the pier under a salute of six guns, and the Noble Ladies landed in their carriage, which was swung from the vessel, amid the loud acclamations and hearty welcomes of the assembled multitude. The chariot was then drawn by the people to the Hotel, where her Ladyship stopped. In the evening Dunmore was particularly gay.—Her Ladyship ordered refreshments for her zealous friends and followers: flags flying and bonfires blazing enlivened the scene, and her Ladyship's departure was cheered with shouts for "the House of Curraghmore," "success to the Beresfords for ever," &c. &c.

We are happy to remark, that though her Ladyship and Lady Sarah seemed somewhat fatigued with their journey, they both appear to enjoy the most excellent health and spirits.

LIMERICK—SEPT. 7.—An outrage of a daring nature was committed, on Monday night, at Creaghcorah, in the Liberties, by a party of four armed ruffians, who attacked the house of Martin Hayes, a Steward of the Rev. Joseph Jones, of Rathkeale, who had a few days before taken possession of the lands of Ashfort, in that quarter. Unable to break in the door, they forced an entrance thro' a window, while one remained on guard outside. In the interval, the object of their pursuit most fortunately escaped into a loft, by the help of a ladder, which he drew up after him, and thus avoided their vengeance; disappointed in seizing Hayes, and unable to mount the loft, they fired two shots through the aperture over head happily without injuring the man. They forced his wife, a few days only after her lying-in, out of her bed, put her on her knees, and presenting their arms, ordered them to quit the house before Friday, or that her husband should have his coffin prepared against the next visit. They also said he was a spy, and coming to inform in that part of the country. The fellows who entered were armed with a blunderbuss, pistol, and bayonet. Hayes has since got the protection of the Police, in expectation of the threatened visit.

Mr J. Cleary, a respectable and wealthy resident of Kilmallock, was discovered yesterday morning, lying dead on the bridge of Kilfinnan, with his brains dashed out and other marks of violence on his person. On a minute investigation of all the circumstances and with the aid of surgical advice, it was ascertained that he was by some accident thrown from a vicious mule he was riding, and kicked repeatedly by the animal until deprived of life.

On Friday, two farm houses, between Farriby and Kildorrery, were attacked by an armed party, who robbed the inmates of £7 and inflicted several bayonet wounds on a person who offered resistance.

On Monday last, Michael M'Mahon, a cooper, was so dreadfully assaulted and beaten by three others of the same trade, in John-street, that he was removed to the County Hospital—the assailants have fled.

We can collect from the scattered glimmerings of our playful cotemporary, that he means to advocate the STUART cause. As "this is a secret" to his readers, we shall deserve his thanks, by showing up now and then to the public the manner of his advocacy.

The Chronicle reports that "Lord George Beresford was *accompanied on his canvas* by Sir George Hill, of *Orange notoriety*." That Sir George Hill was at Curraghmore is true—that he might have ridden out with his friend is possible; nay more, very probable. But Sir George's visit was entirely unconnected with politics. He was actually on his way to England, and his visit to Curraghmore was merely incidental to his journey. Moreover, Sir George neither is, nor ever was, an Orange-man, and the writer of the paragraph, were he any thing of a "chronicler," must have known it, for the assertion has been repeatedly denied on the most unquestionable authority.

Again; the Chronicle is angry with the *Dublin Mail*, for asserting that "Lord George Beresford is deservedly popular"!—Aye, aye! "there is the rub"—Now *we* assert that Lord George is popular in the genuine sense of the word—popular with the gentry—popular with the real Forty-shilling Freeholders—popular with the independent constituency of the county: and the event will prove it. But our cotemporary means *mob*-popularity; we differ therefore as to terms, and fairly make him and his friends a present of the popularity which issues from beer-barrels.

It is alleged, in the Chronicle of Thursday, that the statement in the *Mail* of Wednesday, relative to the little fracas of Sunday evening, is "at variance with truth in many particulars;" when we are informed what may be the particulars "at variance with truth," we shall be happy to correct them: Meanwhile, we are disposed to adhere to the version which we have given of the affair. The seditious expressions ascribed in our statement to *one individual*, namely—our "humble townsman" (a cad belonging to one of the coach-offices, late in confinement, of course for some 'other piece of good conduct'), to whom the origin of the disturbance was attributed, we were induced to suppose had been really uttered, from finding them "deposed to by persons of veracity, on a certain inquiry held into the affair on Tuesday last."—

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, will hold his Annual Visitation for the Diocese of Waterford, at the Cathedral on Tuesday next, the 13th inst.

It appears, that Lord George Beresford, whose interests are warmly espoused, and efficiently supported by some of the Roman Catholic Clergymen of Dungarvan, has been very successful in his canvass. In addition to the £200 he gave for completing the Chapel of Dungarvan, he gave £40 to another Chapel Fund, and £10 for another Religious structure.—*Clonmel Herald.*

KILKENNY, SEPT. 7.—It is in contemplation to revive certain Fairs and Markets at Inniskogue, patents for which had been obtained by Sir William Fownes, Bart. the ancestor of the present patriotic and resident owner of that town, William Tighe, of Woodstock, Esq. but which Fairs, &c. have been neglected since a short period after the decease of Sir William. Their revival will give that beautiful and thriving town five annual Fairs and two weekly Markets.

A General Meeting of the Corporate Body of this City has been summoned by the Mayor, for the 19th inst. to take into consideration a late opinion of Counsel upon the rights of freedom in said city.

Messrs. Montefiore and Blount sailed for England on Wednesday—having previously paid their respects to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at Malahide Castle. Mr Medley remains some time longer to complete the establishment of their banks.—*Dublin Paper.*

The premiums offering by the Farming Society of Ireland, at the Ballina-loe show, on the 5th of October next, for the best stock of different descriptions, amount to £576 exclusive of two silver medals. They have likewise offered premiums to the amount of £70 for the best seed corn throughout Ireland.

CAUTION TO CORONERS.—At Durham Assizes a prisoner named Jefferson was arraigned on the Coroner's Inquest "for killing and slaying George Rickaby." Mr Greenwood was about to state the case for the prosecution, but it appearing that the Inquisition was upon paper instead of Parchment, as required by law, Mr. Justice Bayley directed an acquittal, explaining that one object of having inquests was, that they were to be perpetual and kept among the records of the country.

The description given by Madame de Genlis of the scene which immediately followed the murder of the late Duke de Berri, is very striking:—"The Ladies of the Duchess de Berri, who hastened to the spot at the fatal moment, were in full dress, having just quitted the ball. They were covered with flowers and tinsel, and in these dresses they surrounded the bed of the dying Duke. A white robe, trimmed with roses, which the Duchess wore, was literally soaked in blood, and the dresses of the Princes were splashed in many places. At the same moment, not two paces from the distressing scene, the Opera continued. When the door in the little saloon, whither the unhappy Prince was at first carried, was opened to give him some air, the sound of the orchestra and the violins were distinctly heard."

Funds are now collecting for the establishment of an asylum for conforming Priests.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The fares to and from Liverpool have been reduced by the *City of Dublin* Steam Packet Company, from one guinea to five shillings for cabin and from five shillings to *six pence* for deck passengers. This immense reduction has taken place we understand in consequence of some of the other vessels having lowered their rates. The *Hibernia* which arrived this morning brought 784 deck and 60 cabin passengers!—*Dublin Paper of Tuesday.*

The first shaft of the Thames Tunnel at Rotherhithe, is now sunk to the full intended depth, viz. 80 feet, which is 20 feet below the bed of the River. The excavations in grores will now soon commence, and, to all appearance, with every prospect of success.

A fellow was lately lodged in gaol by the Mayor of Limerick for exposing horse-flesh as beef for sale.

A meeting was held in Bandon, last week, with a view to construct a ship canal from that town to Collier's-quay, two miles and a half distant, where the navigation commences. The plan and estimate were much approved—the expence will be £20,000, one-fourth of which is to be equally defrayed by the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Shannon; and the remainder in shares of £50.

CAUTION RELATIVE TO THE BRINGING FLINT GLASS FROM IRELAND.—By the Act 6th Geo. IV. chap. 107, it is enacted; that if any person or persons shall bring into Great Britain, from Ireland any Flint Glass, without the duty being paid thereon, before removal from Ireland, or when brought into Great Britain, unaccompanied with the Collector's certificate of the same, or if any person or persons shall forge or counterfeit any such certificate or shall make use of, or deliver any false or untrue certificate or such duty being paid, or secured to be paid, all such glass shall be liable to seizure, and the person or persons so offending shall forfeit the sum of Five-hundred pounds.—

TO THE FORTY SHILLING FREEHOLDERS
OF
THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

DEAR BOYS.—The season is coming round when you will have occasion to exercise one of your most valuable rights, namely, the choosing of a person to represent your interests in Parliament. There will be grand doings in the County, and as the fate of the Election will mainly turn upon your votes, you will be courted and canvassed on all sides, some telling you one thing, and some another, till your brains will be so addled that you can't tell rightly which to vote for. And many an attempt will be made to mislead you as to how matters stand with the Candidates, and many an effort will be made to enlist your feelings against your reason, and to seduce you from your landlords, your natural friends and protectors. Now a few words of warning and advice may not be amiss, and as I am neither better nor worse than a plain Forty Shilling Freeholder of the County, perhaps you would be the better of hearing the reasons upon which one of yourselves is determined to act,

There will be great rout made about Emancipation. You will be told that any Catholic who votes for a Member opposed to the Catholic Question, will be voting against his religion. But fair and softly, my boys; listen to reason. It is a well known fact, that the Catholic Question can never be carried in Parliament, without the addition of what are called its WINGS, and the Leaders are so sensible of this, that it was they who proposed them. Now these wings are two Acts, one for pensioning the Catholic Clergy, and the other for depriving the Forty Shilling Freeholders of their Elective Franchise, that is, for stripping us of our freeholds and our votes. Let us see now who will be benefitted by these three measures if they be carried (and *all* or *none* of them must pass), and who will be injured. In the first place, our Catholic Lords and great Gentlemen may get seats in the Parliament House—they may get places and pensions for themselves and their children. The Lawyers and Leaders may become Judges and King's Counsel, may wear silk gowns and cauliflower wigs, may get offices and preferments: but how are We, the Forty Shilling Freeholders, to be the better for all this? On the other hand, shall we not be much worse off than at present, when the only little political rights we have shall be taken from us, and given as the price of silk and horse hair for our Lawyers, and of seats and sinecures for our Gentry? In the second place, our Clergy would receive from £200 to £300 a year a-piece from the Government, and would thus become pensioners upon the Crown; they would soon learn the tricks of their paymasters, and our religion would be in danger of corruption and change by making its Clergy dependent upon a Protestant Government. Besides our Clergy being then independent of us, might neglect the flock, desert us in our necessities and we should then turn Protestants (God save the mark) in spite of ourselves. Such is the second advantage of the Bill and its Wings—Our great men get seats in Parliament—our Lawyers silk gowns—our Clergy get pensioned and purse-proud, whilst we and our children lose our freeholds, and what is worse our religion, with no other advantage whatsoever, barring the honour of returning a Catholic Member, making Counsellor O'Connell a King's Counsel, or Mr Shiel a *puisné* Judge. In the third place, it is clear that the Leaders and the Lawyers gain by this Question at all events, while we are a losing by it, and must lose whether it is lost or carried.—If it be lost, the Lawyers make a rout, get their names up as patriots, and fill their pockets full of money; whilst we who are the tools they work with, go to the wall—for if we vote with the landlord we get the ill-will of the priest; if we vote with the priest, we incur the displeasure of the landlord. If the question be carried, Priests, Lawyers, and Noblemen get seats and places, and pensions.—The poor forty-shilling freeholders gain nothing, but lose all they had, namely, the vote out of their little holding. Now let me ask you, boys, who is the poor man's friend? Is it the Member that would vote to deprive us of our votes, and to undermine our religion? Or he who would stand to his post in favour of the Forty shilling Freeholders who sent him into Parliament, and would vote to preserve their little rights untouched, to keep their religion from being tampered with, and their Priests from being pensioned? Our Leaders, with Counsellor O'Connell at their head, have sold the pass upon us, in making a good bargain for themselves, (and both Mr. Wyse and Mr. Ronayne have told the Counsellor so to his teeth)—they don't care a *traneen* for us or for our rights; and Mr. H. V. Stuart is just the same. It was the Counsellor and the Association that betrayed our interests; and it is they who are now setting up Mr Stuart for the County, we may therefore be sure that his principles are the same as their's, and that he would vote against us as stoutly as the Counsellor himself, who proposed to the Parliament to rob us of the franchise. But how did Lord George Beresford act? He stood up for us like an honest man, declared he would never consent to defraud us of our privileges, and he voted against the Act for disfranchising us; and by his means and that of a few other honest Members, we now have votes to dispose of which Mr. Stuart asks us to give him against the man who preserved them to us? What right has Mr Stuart to our votes as Catholics? What has he done for us? Nothing. He has paid the Catholic Rent, has he? Oh, very well! And if he can purchase the County, by his £20. subscription to the Association, by my troth, he has made no child's bargain. What have the Beresfords done for us as Catholics? I'll tell you. In 1793, the Parliament granted us the privileges we now enjoy, among the rest the Elective Franchise. And who was the man that moved the Address to the King in our favour? Why, the Earl of Tyrone, the present Marquess of Waterford—and he also moved an Address to the King thanking him for the favour he had shewn his Catholic subjects. And in this very year Lord George and all the Beresfords in Parliament voted to preserve to us those rights which his late Majesty granted us. Which of these two Candidates now do ye think, my boys, has the best claim to our support?—As for myself, I'll vote with my landlord, (long life to him!) and for Lord George Beresford; and I advise you to do the same. But you have not heard all my reasons yet;—please God, you shall have another batch of them next week.—In the mean time stick to your landlords my boys, and believe me to be your

TRUE FRIEND †

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The advantages which have resulted from the use of steam vessels in conveying passengers, and transporting merchandize, are generally understood: but it is not, perhaps, quite so well known that the English Government has been for several years past devoting considerable attention to the subject, and making preparations for employing this discovery to a considerable extent in naval warfare. The encouragement which has been given to officers of the royal navy, to become commanders of steam packets, is pretty well known; and we have been informed, from authority on which we place great reliance, that a considerable number of marine engines, of a large size, have been constructed by the first engineers in the country, and are now stored in the naval arsenals, in readiness for any emergency which may happen. With the view of ascertaining who were the best engine makers, a series of experiments were, some time ago, made with three steam packets on the Milford station, which were of precisely the same size and construction, and fitted with engines of the same power, but furnished by different houses. These vessels were the *Harlequin* the *Cinderella* and the *Aladdin*; the engines of the first being made by Messrs. Maudslay and Co., of London; of the second by Messrs. Boulton and Watt; and of the last by a house in Liverpool. The following is the result of thirteen voyages from Milford to Ireland and back, taken from papers laid before Parliament during the last year.

	Total distance.	Total time.	Rate per hour.
Harlequin	2470 miles	269h. 41m.	9..15 miles.
Cinderella	2470	273h. 19m.	9.. 3
Aladdin	2470	276h. 5m.	8..95

In economy of coals Messrs. Maudslay's engine had a still more decided superiority, the consumption on board the three vessels, in 19 voyages, having been in the following proportions.—

Harlequin.....100 tons 10 cwt.
Cinderella.....136 tons 10 cwt.
Aladdin.....177 tons 10 cwt.

We believe each house were informed of the trial intended to be made, were desired to make the best engines in their power, and allowed to find their own superintendants.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

FRENCH PRIESTS.

M. Bergeron, the curé, who some time back declared from the pulpit that Louis XVIII., and Charles X. would be damned, for having given and sworn to maintain the charter, is about to be tried before the Correctional Tribunal of Blois. He declares that he will prove before his Judges, that all the Archbishops and Bishops who were present at the coronation are equally as much to blame as his Majesty, and that he is willing to suffer martyrdom for proclaiming these great truths. The curé of St. Raphael (department of Var) thus addressed his congregation during a sermon on the coronation:—"Brethren the King has been anointed—he is now like us. But he does not correspond with God—that he can do only through our intervention. You see, therefore, that he has not so much power as we have, though he be a King."—*Paris Paper.*

The following extraordinary scene has just taken place at a village near Nancy. At the moment the Curé of the village was about pronouncing his benediction at the close of vespers, a young missionary, belonging to a troop that are exhibiting in the neighbourhood, started up and said, "Stop, father, there are here seven women unworthy to receive your benediction—seven women guilty of adultery. This they have revealed to me in confession. He then pointed out the seven women, and forced them to quit the Church. A *proces verbal* was drawn up, and transmitted to the Bishop and the Procureur-General.

In the last *Monthly Magazine*, the old hypothesis of Horne Tooke's being the author of *Junius's Letters* is again broached. We do not think the Magazine writer is very happy in the proofs he brings, but he asserts one or two curious facts; that the copies of Junius, bound in blue marble paper, &c. (as directed in his private correspondence with Woodfall,) had been found in Tooke's library after his death; and that the original MSS. of *Junius*, in Tooke's hand writing, having been discovered among musty papers, by, and are now in the possession of, John W. Croker, Esq. M. P. Secretary to the Admiralty. We doubt the facts, but, if true, they are certainly curious.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A gentleman named Boyle, who had been spending the evening of Friday in the company of several companions, with whom he had partaken rather freely of liquor, was robbed of a valuable gold snuff-box in rather a singular manner. On quitting his society, as he was crossing Waterloo-bridge, about two o'clock on Saturday morning, he took out his snuff-box to take a pinch of Irish blackguard with which it was filled, and it would seem was noticed by two men who happened to be going in the same direction. When he reached the toll gate, on the Surrey side of the Thames, he again took out his snuff-box and applied its contents to his nose. In his good nature he offered a pinch to the toll collector, who accepted of it; almost as soon as he had passed through the gate, on his road towards the Coburgh Theatre, the two men whom he had observed on the bridge overtook him, and they very politely asked him to favour them with a little snuff. He accordingly took out his snuff box from his coat pocket, being anxious to oblige them, and presented it to one of them.—The man instantly snatched the gold box from his hand, with which he ran off, followed by his companions.—*London Paper.*

ARMY.—His Majesty has been pleased to order that the allowance of Twenty Pounds a year to Captains of Companies shall be abolished, and that, in its stead, an addition shall be made of One Shilling and a Penny to their daily rate of pay.

The freedom of the City of Cork was, on Monday, voted by the Common Council to Captain Cooke, of the Cambrian, for his humane exertions in preserving the *Kent* East Indiaman.

TURNPIKE ROAD
FROM SHANKILL TO WATERFORD.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the TRUSTEES will be held in THOMASTOWN, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, to SET the GATES for One Year and receive Proposals for keeping the Road in repair.

Signed by Order,
SAMUEL DUKE, Treasurer.
Thomastown, 2d Sept., 1825.

NEW GALWAY KELP.—THOMAS JACOB intends Selling by Auction, THIS DAY, at One o'Clock, about FORTY TONS of NEW GALWAY KELP. *Terms at Sale.*
Waterford, 10th of 9th Mo. 1825.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE impropriate TITHES of the Parish of TEMPLETOWN, situate in the Barony of SHELBURNE, and County of Wexford.

ALSO, to be LET, the INN-HOLDING at FETHARD lately held by Mr WM. CLARKE, deceased. The House is very commodious and well adapted for an INN. Any person taking the same, and agreeing to keep a comfortable Inn, will be encouraged.

PROPOSALS in writing (post paid) to be made to JOHN HARE, Esq., 61, Dawson-street, DUBLIN.
July 19, 1825.

SHIPPING.

WANTED

SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS of SHIPPING to convey COALS from LOUGHOR, in the RIVER BURRY, to various parts of IRELAND and CORNWALL, for which liberal Freights will be given.

Application to be made at the COLLIERY, LOUGHOR; or Mr T. EDWARDS, Hill-House, *Swansea.*
August 16, 1825.

BURRY COALS.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

INFORMS Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, and Importers of Coal, that he has commenced shipping from one of his Collieries which is recently completed, and that vessels may be loaded with LARGE and good BITUMINOUS COAL at the OLD WHARF, LOUGHOR, on the RIVER BURRY, where the Port Charges on a vessel of 100 Tons Burthen do not amount to Ten Shillings, and there is about Ten Feet of Water at Neap Tides.

Price of "COAL BROOK" Coal. 7?s per Wey.
Gratuity to Ship-Master - - - - 7s ...
N. B.—Ballast Limestones purchased.
Loughor, near Swansea, Aug. 16, 1825.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

WELLESLEY,

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, "to prevent the further Circulation of Tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for the convenience of the Public, and for defraying the expense of exchanging such Tokens," it is enacted that from and after the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the said Tokens shall no longer pass or circulate, or be received in payment or Exchange, or otherwise however, nor shall the said Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, from and after said fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be in any manner liable or compellable to pay the value of any such Token or Tokens to the holder thereof.

And whereas in order to enable his Majesty's subjects in Ireland more easily to exchange the Bank Tokens described in the same Act, for the Silver Coin of the Realm, we have thought fit to direct that certain days should be appointed in each of the principal Towns of the Provinces in Ireland, on which persons bringing in the Bank Tokens to the Officers duly appointed to receive the same, may receive in Exchange the Silver Coin of the Realm.

And whereas it has appeared to us advisable that the said arrangements should first be carried into effect in the Province of Ulster and the County of Sligo, We do hereby name and appoint the eight day of Sept. next ensuing, as the day on which, and from thence until the 18th day of September, then next ensuing, as the period during which any person or persons may attend and deliver to the Officer appointed to exchange the same, at the undermentioned places, any Silver Tokens of Bank of Ireland as aforesaid, and may receive in lieu thereof Silver Coin of the Realm, at the nominal value of the said Tokens and Coin respectively.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 23d day of August, 1825.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY GOULBURN.

PLACES.

Londonderry,	At the Office of the Agent of the Bank of Ireland.
Coleraine,	At the Office of the Collector of Customs.
Belfast,	At the Office of the Agent of the Bank of Ireland.
Larne,	At the Office of the Collector of Customs.
Ballyshannon,	At the Office of the Collector of Customs.
Strabane,	At the Office of the Commissariat Department.
Omagh,	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Enniskillen,	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Armagh	At the Office of the Collector of Excise.
Newry.	At the Office of the Agent of the Bank of Ireland.
Strangford,	At the Office of the Collector of Customs.
Monaghan,	At the Office of the Commissariat Department.
Cavan,	Ditto Ditto. Ditto.
Sligo,	At the Office of the Collector of Customs.

Due Notice will be given of the Periods which may be fixed for the exchange of the Bank Tokens in the Provinces of Connaught, Munster, and Leinster.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the 23d day of October last, for prohibiting the exportation of Gunpowder or Saltpetre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any port or place on the coast of Africa (except to any ports or places within the Streights of Gibraltar) has expired.

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be continued for some time longer.

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland do, therefore, hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service) do at any time during the space of six months (to commence from the date hereof) presume to transport any Gunpowder or saltpetre or any sort of arms or ammunition to any port or place on the coast of Africa, (except to any ports or places within the Streights of Gibraltar,) or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Saltpetre or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such ports or places on the coast of Africa (except as before excepted) without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of suffering and incurring the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the thirty-third year of his late Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the exportation of Saltpetre, Arms, and Ammunition when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 13th day of August, 1825.

TO BE LET

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE CORN STORE, BAKE-HOUSE, YARD, SHEDS, OFFICE, &c, on the QUAY, late in the possession of JACOB SCHOBER.

Likewise to be Let, a HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, on NEWTOWN-ROAD

Enquire of EDWARD PEET, or WILLIAM PEET *George's-street.*
Waterford, August 30, 1825.

TO BE LET

OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

THE HOUSE in LADY-LANE, in which DOCTOR MARKEY at present resides, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLE.—These Premises are in excellent Repair and fit for the immediate reception of a Family.

☞ The HOUSE may be viewed from TWELVE to FOUR o'Clock.
Lady-lane, Aug. 19, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE following LANDS part of the ESTATES of WM. CHRISTMAS, Esq. are preserved, viz.

WHITFIELD	LISNAKILL
GLYNN GOUGH	BALLYMORRIS
MATTHEWSTOWN	BALLYNABRONOGUE
RAHEEN	CARRICKATOWN
SMOOREMORE	CARRICK-A-DUSTRA
KNOCKDUFF	ADAMSTOWN
OOWNEEN	STONEHOUSE
LOWER BUTLERSTOWN	BALLYCRADDOCK
POWERSKNOCK	BALLYLOUGHBEG
BALLINCREA	ARDBEG
MELVILLE	SHANBO

Any person found sporting thereon, *without permission*, will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the Law.
Sept. 6, 1825.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

54, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST. DUBLIN,

Cheapside, London, and Waterloo-place, Edinburgh.

THIS Establishment was founded in 1817, by Messrs. Butler of London, for the Sale and Composition of Genuine Medicines; embracing in its arrangements, the disposal of every article connected with the Medical Profession.

The universal patronage it has received from the Public and the Faculty, fully justify the Proprietors in the belief that it has performed all it originally professed; at least, if a judgment may be formed from the innumerable *assumptions* of its name in Dublin, and every town and village in Ireland, it has raised for itself no inconsiderable celebrity, and has been found worthy of imitation.

The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Operations being performed in the

LABORATORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT,

Under the direct Inspection of the Proprietors, the utmost reliance may be placed in their accuracy and *freshness.*

THE COMPOUNDING DEPARTMENT.

For Physicians and Surgeons' Prescriptions, Family Recipes, &c., is superintended by

CHARLES BUTLER, M. D.

Apothecary and Chemist to his Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Licentiate of Dublin and London, &c.

VENÆSECTION, CUPPING, and OPERATIONS on the TEETH, performed; FAMILY, SEA, and PHILANTHROPIC MEDICINE CHESTS, fitted up, with appropriate directions, for all Climates; VETERINARY MEDICINES, and MEDICINE CHESTS; GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES from the original Proprietors; also, BUTLERS' FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST DIRECTORY, or Family Catalogue of Drugs 12s 6d British each.

☞ Messrs. BUTLER respectfully request that the Public will in future, direct all Orders and Commissions intended for *their* Establishment, to "BUTLERS' MEDICAL HALL, No. 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET on the Post Office side."

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES, &c.

(*Adapted to the present Season*).

APERIENT SODAIC POWDERS, forming an agreeable draught, and at the same time acting as a mild and pleasant laxative, relieving Heartburn, Bile, Indigestion, Nausea, Acidity on the Stomach, &c, 3s 3d each.

SUPER-CARBONATED SODAIC POWDERS, for making highly carbonated Soda Water instantaneously 2s 6d

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, an agreeable and cooling laxative, possessing all the properties of the celebrated Spa in Germany

FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA (Simple and Compound) for making the Decoctions instantaneously, *and suggested to Surgeons and Physicians, for its portable convenience.* (Simple, 6s 8d Compound 7s 6d each)

CALCINED MAGNESIA, recently prepared, and of very superior quality. 1s 8d and 5s each.

CITRATED KALI, for making Saline Draughts, in cases of Fever, Thirst, &c. and more certain in its operation than those prepared with Lemons, &c. 2s 6d each.

AROMA of JAMAICA GINGER, for Medicinal and Domestic purposes, prepared from the best Jamaica Ginger, and entirely separated from its fibrous parts. 3s 3d each.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER, beneficial in Flatulence, Gouty and Rheumatic Affections. 3s each.

ACETATED LAUDANUM, possessing all the anodyne without the irritating properties of Laudanum and Opium. 2s 6d.

ETHEREAL ODONTALGICA, used with much success for the immediate alleviation and cure of the Tooth ache, &c. 1s 8d.

QUININE LOZENGES, an agreeable peptic remedy, for debility of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, &c. 2s 8½d. each.

ACIDULATED LOZENGES of CAYENNE, for Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Relaxation of the Uvula, &c.—2s 2d per box.

DINNER PILLS, of Turkey Rhubarb and Jamaica Ginger, &c. for Indigestion, Flatulence, &c.—1s 8d and 3s 3d per Box.

FAMILY ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, gently aperient particularly useful in Hepatic Complaints.—1s 1d and 2s 6d per box.

INDELIBLE MARKING INK, recommended to the Heads of Families for the prevention of Theft and Imposition.—1s 8d.

PARISIAN CORN PLASTER, an emollient and approved application for Corns, Bunions, &c.—10d per Roll.

AROMATIC SPIRIT of VINEGAR, used as a preventative against Contagion, Fever, &c. 2s 8½d per Bottle.

AROMATIC SMELLING SALTS, highly approved for their Strength and Odour, in elegant cut Bottles, 3s 6d British each.

LAVENDER and HONEY WATER of superior Fragrance, used by his Majesty.—1s 8d and 3s each.

The Agencies for Dr Thompson's GENUINE CHELTENHAM SALTS, the PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, of Salmon, Ody, and Co. of London, and Dr James's FEVER POWDER, are confined to the Establishment

Agents—Messrs. BULL and PHELAN, *Waterford*, HACKETT and DAVIS, *Clonmel*; REYNOLDS, *Kilkenny*; EVERETT, *Ross*; TAYLOR, *Wexford*, FINN, *Lismore*; O'DONNELL, *Fermoy*; DAVIES, Parade, *Cork.* &c.

AUCTION.

THE AUCTION of FURNITURE, &c. &c. at Major GAHAN's House, JOHN's-HILL, as formerly Advertised, will take place on the 26th Instant, with the addition of an Excellent JAUNTING CAR; an elegant *London made* PIANO FORTE; and a DEBENTURE of the WATERFORD INSTITUTION.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*
Waterford, Sept. 9, 1825.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE and CONVENIENT STORE, with an Excellent KILN in complete order, situated near the Quay.

Apply to WILLIAM M. ARDAGH.
Waterford, Sept. 9, 1825.

BURNT CHURCH, SEPT. 5, 1825.

A REPORT having been generally circulated and attributed to Us, that his Lordship, the Marquis of Waterford has discharged us from his service on account of our being Roman Catholics. We think it incumbent on us thus voluntarily to come forward and solemnly assert, that *such reports are totally unfounded*; and that it is our firm belief that no such Motive has influenced his Lordship's conduct towards us, and we further take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging that during seven and a half years continuance in his service we have always found his Lordship a kind and liberal Master.

CORNELIUS HAYDEN,
MICHAEL HAYDEN,
Upper and Under Gardeners to the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, SEPT. 8.

ARRIVED,

6th—Hope, Beale, Chichester, bark.
7th—Phœnix, James, Belfast, ballast, (for Ross;) George, Munden, Wexford, ditto; Harmony, Angel, Weymouth, ditto; Elizabeth, Carew, Cork, whiskey; Three Sisters, M'Donagh, Galway, kelp; Thomas and Mary, Barron, Dungarvan, ballast; Betsey, Dale London, general cargo; Thetis, Chappell, Newport, coals.
8th - Heart of Oak, Howell, ditto, ditto.

SAILED.

6th—New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, cattle & sheep, (from Ross;) Two Sisters, Corry, Liverpool, wheat; Amity, Privett, London, oats; Daniel, Nelson, Bristol, wheat and butter; George the Fourth, Hollis, Portsmouth, butter and lard.
7th—None.
8th—Glasgow, Griffiths, Liverpool, wheat and flour

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At Deal, 5th, Star, Bishop.
At Scilly, Aug. 30th, Quebec, Julian, for London.
At Riga, Aug. 12th, Three Sisters, Jones.
At London, Aug. 5th, Indian Chief, Cochrane, from Baltimore, U. S.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—Our Corn Market continues to be well supplied with all kinds of Grain. Yesterday, Wheat, was from 31s to 33s; Barley, 17s to 20s; Oats, 13s 3d to 13s 6d per barrel. No alteration in the price of Flour or Oatmeal; 635½ cwts purchased by bakers this week; middle price to regulate the assize of Bread, 4lb being 2s less than last week. Butter has declined since our last, the general price of best neighbouring yesterday, was from 101s to 102s 6d per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 5.—We had a large supply of Wheat, principally new, fresh up to this morning's market, the quality of which being very fine, the mealing trade was exceedingly heavy, at an abatement of full 3s per quarter on the prices of this day week. The samples of New Barley arrived being also very fine, the factors demand 52s per quarter, which has caused no progress to be made in the sale of this article; but towards one o'clock, the holders being seized with a panic, New Barley fell from 4s to 5s per quarter. Oats fully support the prices of this day se'nnight. Flour is in a very uncertain state; some stating it at 63s while others say it has lowered 5s per sack.

Wheat	50 to 75s.	Oats (Potatoe)	28s. to 34s.
Barley (Old)	33 to 38s.	(Poland)	27s. to 32s.
Ditto (New)	44 to 46s.	(Feed)	24s. to 28s.
Malt	61 to 72s.	Flour	56s. to 60s.
Rye	32 to 36s.	Rapeseed	25l. to 26l.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—(Eng.) Wheat, 5,017 qrs.; Barley, 833 qrs; Malt, 3,300 qrs; Oats 7,246 qrs.; Rye, 10 qrs, Foreign Wheat, —— qrs.; Barley, 1,816 qrs; Oats, 4888 qrs; (Irish) Wheat, — qrs; Barley, —— qrs.; ditto Oats, 1,570. (English) Flour 5,544 sacks; American Flour, —— barrels.

The Average Price of Corn in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ended August 27, 1825, Wheat, 69s 1d; Barley, 40s 7d; Oats, 26s 10d. Rye, 41s 11d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 7.—The great reduction which has recently taken place in the price of Grain in England, as well as the circumstance of almost all the Mills throughout Ireland being idle, owing to the extreme drought, operated very sensibly upon our Market to-day. Wheat, of which there was an abundant supply, was exceedingly dull, and what sales were effected were done at a reduction of 1s. 6d. per barrel, on Friday's prices.—Oats, on the contrary, were steady at last week's quotations. Barley is beginning to appear, and some samples to-day were disposed of at from 20s to 22s. Bere fetched from 18s to 19s 9d. Flour and Oatmeal were in fair demand at last week's prices.

CARLOW MARKETS—SEPT. 7.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter	105	0	to	108	0	per cwt.
——seconds	95	0	to	00	0	
——third	85	0	to	00	0	

CLONMEL MARKETS, SEPT. 6.—Butter, First quality, 102s; 2d. 98s; 3d, 93s, per cwt. Oatmeal 16s 6d to 17s 0d per do. Flour, 2d quality, 49s to 50s per bag; 3d, 44s to 46s; 4th, 29s to 30s. Wheat, 1s 8½d to 1s 3d per stone. Oats, 10d to 10½d per do. Potatoes 9d to 10d do. Bere, 17s 6d to 14s Malt, 00s to 00s per barrel. Barley, 17s 0d to 18s 0d.

BIRTHS,

At Dundalk, the Lady of Henry M'Clintock, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 1st inst, in Kilkenny, the lady of Michael Hyland, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 1st inst. at Killinick Church, Co. Wexford, John Sykes, Esq. of the City of Dublin, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Jeffares, Esq. Streamville, in that County.

At the Church of Ballynaglish, County Kerry, Wm. Moriarty, Esq Capt. R.N, second son of the late Admiral Moriarty, to Apphia, daughter of the late Dr Crumpe, of Tralee.

In London, on Saturday, the Rt. Hon. Stratford Canning, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Alexander, Esq. of Somerhill, Kent, M. P., and first cousin to the Earl of Caledon.

DIED,

On Thursday evening, at Grantstown, Eaton Reynett, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. France Reynett, remarkable for amiability of disposition, honorable principles, and strength of understanding, he lived admired and respected. His severe and protracted illness he bore with perfect resignation to the will of his heavenly Father.

On the 4th inst. in Wexford, Joseph Allen Cummine, eldest son of the Rev. Ralph Cummine.

On Sunday, in the 67th year, Clonmel, Mr Mathew Shanahan, Pawnbroker.

On Sunday, in Cork, Mr Wm. Terry, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

On the 1st instant, George Smith, Esq. of Stone-view, Co. Dublin, Contractor to that great national work—the Royal Asylum Harbour, Kingstown.

At Belfast, on the 1st September, in his 81st year, John Holmes, Esq. who, for upwards of half a century, held a high rank in the estimation of that town and the adjoining counties.

At Paris, after a long and painful illness, the celebrated Mademoiselle Fanny Blas.

On the 1st inst. the Right Hon. Lady Jane James, wife of Sir Walter James James, Bart. of Langley Hall, Berks, and sister of the Marquis Camden.

On the 4th inst. Henry Woodthorpe, Esq. Town Clerk of London, in his 70th year.

THE SEA NYMPH.

Come to my cave. The envious sunbeam there
Dares not to enter, nor the jealous moon
Can dart her lone and midnight glance so deep.
Our palace shall be where the stormy winds
And the harsh thunders of th'outrageous sea
Are by the distance turned to harmony.
And we shall have our pomps, rich banquettings
Spread upon shells, brighter than beaten gold,
In halls whose lamps are living amethyst;
The pearl and chrysolite shall make our cups,
Which shall be ministered by dazzling shapes
With lightning eyes, and lips that shame the rose:
Come to my cave!

——Now weary day goes down
And the great Sun, its Sultan on the hills,
Sits in his purple tent. The winds, his slaves,
Answering the signal, like an Indian host,
Lifting their thousand banners, join his march
Leaving Heaven's champaign clear.
Come to my cave.

You shall have riches gathered from a realm
Thrice all the sterile earth; your fleeting life
Shall be immortal as yon new-born star,
Sweeter than summer, lovelier than all dreams,
The morn shall wake to softer harmony
Than ever witched Earth's ear; and matr on Night,
To Earth so chilling, sad, and full of fear,
Shall be enchantment. Every wind shall sleep,
The sea shall be a mirror, on whose breast
Shall sweep our ivory cars. The Japanese,
And the swarth Indian from his spicy isle,
Seeing our light shall think it is the morn.
Then by the Atlantic shore, our passing songs
Shall fill the air with joy. Till Hesperus,
Lighting his torch at the yet hidden sun,
Looks on our train, and then, to rest, to rest,
Where couched on rose, and the gemmed hyacinth,
And canopied with watching spirits' wings,
We shall be one.

Now; for our plunge! Away!

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—DUBLIN.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD, AND MORE THAN EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.

Samuel Blanchefield, an Insolvent Debtor, appeared on his petition to be discharged, when he was opposed by Mr *Hatchell*, on the part of Mrs *Anne Casey*, a personage better known to some of our Readers as "*Mother Casey.*" The ground of opposition was for fraudulently contracting the debt under the most false and unheard-of representations.

In 1819, this Insolvent, as I am instructed, said Mr *Hatchell*, was a barefoot boy, carrying baskets about the markets, and my Client is an industrious person of the name of Anne Casey, who sells oysters, and well known to persons who are peculiarly fond of that description of fish. About four or five years ago, she brought the Insolvent home for the purpose of preparing her stock in trade, and arranging them for her customers; but this Gentleman had more aspiring notions; for after he got warm in this poor woman's premises, he set forth to better his fortunes; he continued absent for a good while; at length he returned, related his adventures and his good success, which was partly corroborated by his appearance, for he was better grown and better dressed, and to crown the whole, he intimated that he was going to open an oyster shop, but this intimation did not create any uneasiness, for in 1821, it so happened, that mother Casey arrived to the rank and obtained the privileges of Queen of the Oyster-women, and is now stiled *Queen-Casey.* On the 20th of September, oysters are introduced by a grand procession, something like the franchises in the good old Corporation days gone by; he joined in the procession, and was of bourse one of the "gayest among the gay." My client being obliged as Queen to entertain her courtiers, had a choice collection of music, good cheer, and good oysters. He was so well grown so well dressed, and danced so well, that he made an impression on the heart of one of her dancers, who was nearly allied to the Sovereign Lady; he eloped with his princess and got married. Mrs Casey being naturally attached to her relative, was prevailed on to give assistance when the fruits of an Irish marriage appeared in the usual period, nine months, and they knowing her to be an industrious woman, who must have amassed some money, he contrived, after having engaged the affections of her relative, to get into her good graces, most unfortunately, for he has defrauded her of upwards of £200 by the most barefaced fraud and basest ingratitude.—My Lord, this poor woman cannot read or write, and he has, in order to try to cover his fault against her, signed his name as a marksman, which is, however, but a very bad covering, for I am now going to state facts, the like of which were never heard in this Court before. In the year 1821 or 1822, he called upon this poor old woman, and stated to her that he was in want of money, which was occasioned by the person who paid him an annuity of 40 guineas per year, which had been settled on him by a Sir William Daniel Crofton, with whom he lived as servant, but who, like other Baronets, was not altogether correct in his payments, and requested of her to advance him some money on this security, and having practised on her credulity, he obtained a supply so easily, that he regretted at not having *hit her sooner*; she inquired how he had this annuity; he told her that the papers were pledged for two guineas, and if he could release them he would give them to her; the poor old woman, wanting to have something tangible for her advances, gave him the money, with which he declared he would instantly release the papers; he was not long away, when he returned with them, one of which I will read for your Lordship, till you see how this poor old woman was duped.

The Learned Gentleman here read the following, which produced through the Court a sensation we cannot describe:

"January 12, 1814.

"I authorise Samuel Blanchfield to receive from you, or any other person, the sum of Forty Guineas yearly. Given on the head of this to be paid for by

"Sir DAN. WM. CROFTON."

She now thought herself safe, and laid up this curious document as if it were a debenture. Some time after this transaction, he called on her again, and told her that he was going to sell his annuity, for which he had been offered 7 or £800 by a Gentleman of the name of Hooper, from London, some great English Stock Broker, and hoped she would have no objection to advance more money on it. He likewise stated, that Mr Hooper would call on her, in order to arrange matters with regard to the sale of the annuity. Accordingly some well dressed person called at her place, and inquired for Blanchfield. Mrs. Casey spoke to him in the absence of the Insolvent. He introduced himself as Mr Hooper, and said, I will give him £800 for the annuity; you need not be alarmed, as I understand you have lent him some money, for he will shortly be able to pay you. The poor woman was satisfied with the hopes held out of payment, and the Insolvent was enabled to carry on his scheme, which he did successfully: for he used to drag a pound or two out of her hard earning every week. However, as every thing must come to a conclusion, she became anxious to see Sir Wm. Daniel Crofton, Bart. of whose arrival she had information from the Insolvent, who told her at the same time, that if she wished to see a carriage at her door, she would be gratified, for the Baronet would be there between 11 and 12 o'clock that night. The long wished for hour arrived, and with it came the carriage, which drew up to the door, and in it appeared a person, who assumed all the airs of a Baronet. My poor client went to the carriage door, made her best curtsey, had a conversation with the Baronet, who told her that the annuity was worth a £1000, and that he would shortly pay that sum for it; and to conclude the farce he handed her the following document.

The Learned Gentleman then read the document alluded to. It created the same sensation as the first. It was as follows:

"I O U—settled to Samuel Casey, on the 10th Sept. 1822, the sum of £200.

(Signed) "Sir WM. CROFTON."

The Learned Gentleman then read several letters evidently written, or caused to be written, by the Insolvent for the purpose of enabling him to commit further depredations on this poor woman's credulity and purse. They were filled with the most nonsensical stuff that can be conceived, and all signed with the name of the worthy Baronet so often alluded to in the statement of Counsel; but, for the sake of those who had not the good fortune to hear a developement of one of the most barefaced acts of duplicity, we give the concluding sentence of one of them. It ran thus:

"I hope the old woman has no reason to be uneasy about the money which she has advanced you.—I am your obedient Servant,

"Sir WM. CROFTON."

Under these representations and devices, continued Mr Hatchell, this old Lady states that she was induced to advance the Insolvent all her earnings for a number of years, one penny of which he has never refunded, and she is now ready to corroborate my statement on oath.

Mr Commisssoner Burrowes inquired if Sir Wm. Daniel Crofton was to be examined, and who he was?

The Insolvent said that he knew him well; that he had not seen him for seven years, but that he had subpœned a person on his behalf.

The opposing creditor having been put on the table, and being sworn, was asked her name, she replied that her name was, "with submission," Anne Casey.

Mr Hatchell—Pray, Mrs Casey, what trade or business are you?

Witness—I sell oysters, with submission to you; I earn a bit of bread that way, in Abbey-street, those 16 years.

Mr Hatchell—Do you know the Insolvent?

Witness—Indeed I do, with submission to you; I know him so long that he has got my industry that I gothor by hard *raking* and *scraping.*

Mr Hatchell—How long do you remember him, Mrs Casey?

Witness—Since he was a boy, bare and naked and without a mouthful, with submission to you.

Mr Hatchell—Well, now, have the goodness to state to the Court all you know about him.

Witness.—I went one day to the market just to buy some fish, and when I got among the fishwomen they cried out—we all know you to be a charitable good creature in your own place, and won't you do something for that poor object, pointing at that poor *dissolute* creature, (the Insolvent) who is lying on the flags and in the halls; myself turned round, and looked at him, and to be sure I felt for him—come home, says I to him—come to me every day—my girl will give you your dinner, and you can do one thing or another for me—you'll clean my knives; well, he came, to be sure, and used to get his dinner and supper for a month regular—one day I bid my girl give him the knives to clean, and he got them; but he went up stairs, and went away, and I did not lay my eyes on him for three years—and to be sure I kept wondering, and saying to myself, what could become of him; I went on this way for a long time, but at last forgot him—well the three years come by, when one day my girl and myself, (God help her, I took her much the same way) were sitting in my seat, when down he came to light a candle, and told me that he was come to live in the neighbourhood—God, I looked at him—and says I, God bless me, can this be Sam—such a fine clever fellow; but to make a long story short, he lit the candle, and went off, and did not come near me till Michaelmas day came on, and Michaelmas day is a merry day with the oyster-people, and myself had a couple of fiddles, a good drop, and a good dinner. Well, in the middle of our fun, he comes to my cellar door, and, says he, if you let me down I'll give you a pint of whiskey—says I, we don't want your whiskey, but, in the name of God, come down and dance with me and my girls—well, down he came and to be sure he danced, and fell too to court one of my girls, and this girl, in a short time after couldn't do nothing but thinking of him—she could not go for a hap'orth of cream, but she would whip to see him; and to tell you the truth with submission, it was she that courted him, and not he that courted her; and when I found out this freedom between them, I says to her, you must walk with me my girl, and I'll give you up to your mother; so I walked her along with me, and says I to her mother, there's your child as I got her from you, beware of her, for she is courting, and I don't like the fellow. However, they were married, and, being married, it so pleased God, that she was brought to bed, after which she remained in a bad state for a good while; several people persuaded me to give her a lift, as she was in a very bad state without clothes! Sam Blanche (the Insolvent) came to me, and told me, that Mr M'Gauley went off without paying him his annuity of 40 guineas, which he had from Sir Crofton, and that he was in a bad way.

Mr Hatchell here asked the witness who that Mr M'Gauley was? when she said that it was Mr M'Gauley, out of Essex-street, and that he was the person whom the insolvent represented as having always paid him his annuity.

Witness resumed.—God help you, says I, but you are in a bad way, sure enough; so I put my hand in my pocket, and says I, here's a pound note for you, golong and get something for yourself and your child; but in he comes the next day, and, says he, if I had a guinea and a half, I would get my papers from M'Gauley; arrah, says I, what papers can these be, that you would get so much money on them? They are the papers of my annuity, says he, and if you would lend me the money to get them, you shall have them, says he, and then you can let me have more now and again; well, my poor self lends him the money, to be sure, and away he went, and came again in an hour and a-half with the papers, which he handed to myself, and, says he, now these will secure you 40 guineas a year, which I have got from Sir William Crofton, with whom I lived as servant; I took the papers, and God knows but I put them up carefully; och in troth I did, carefully sure enough; the Insolvent used to see me often enough, and every time he came, it was nothing but money, eating and drinking on the strength of the papers.

The paper which was first read, was here produced and identified by the Witness.

Witness proceeded.—I handed my girl a £10 note one day; here, says I, golong and get change of that, and give it to the poor fellow; well, she brought me in the money, and I gave it to Blanche; go home says I, and set up a little huxtery, buy a bit of meat, get some oysters, and try to do as I am; why not you get on as well as a poor, forlorn, destitute widow like me; well, away he went, bought plenty of meat to be sure, but it did not stand him long; for in a fortnight he came again, and I, like an old fool, put my hand in my pocket and gave him £5, all on the annuity, my dear Sir; but I paid 5s. 5d. a week, for his room.

Mr Hatchell.—Mrs. Casey, did you lend the Insolvent all this money, on his representing to you that he had this annuity?

Witness.—Yes, to be sure, my dear.

Mr. Hatchell.—Well, now tell us did you ever see this Mr Hooper?

Witness.—Oh to be sure I did: I saw him one night, and before he came, the Insolvent told me he would call, and bid me show him the papers, but not to let him take them; the gentleman came, and I showed him the papers; oh, says he, these are they sure enough, and you'll soon be paid.

Mr. Hatchell.—Did the Insolvent tell you who this Mr. Hooper was?

Witness.—He said he was a comrade of his master's, and whatever Mr. Hooper would say, it would be a law with him; and he told me, says he, your place is decent, for you know, your Worship, (addressing the Judge) I keep a nice little parlour off the cellar; and he bid me tell Mr Hooper that I was his mother, for says he, you are a comfortable old woman, and he will think better of me, and will soon pay me.

Mr Commissioner Burrowes.—Did he pay you any?

Witness.—Not one ha'p'ny, only if he'd pass my door *faugh* and *spit* down at me.

Mr Hatchell.—Well, Mrs Casey, go on about Mr Hooper?

Witness.—When he came down, he asked where was Sam; he's to be had, says I; so away I sends for Sam; in he comes, and all was attention; well, the *gentleman* went away, and I was so confident of getting my forty guineas a year, that I used to pop my hand into my pocket whenever Sam asked me.

The Witness told her story with so much simplicity and good humour, that she kept the Court in continued fits of laughter, in which she heartily joined, and some person having remarked that she was laughing, she turned about and asked why would'nt she laugh, when she was such an old fool.

Mr Hatchell.—Did you ever see the Baronet, Sir William Daniel Crofton, and tell us about him.

Witness.—Indeed I did, to be sure; a gentleman called between nine and ten at night, and one of my girls said there was a carriage at the door for oysters, for you must know, your Worship, (again addressing the Judge) that carriages often comes to my door; so up I goes, and made a low curtsey, to be sure; the gentleman pops his head out of the window, and says, do you know me, my good woman? No Sir, says I; I am Sir Wm. Crofton; Oh God bless us, Sir, I thought it was oysters, says I; no my good woman, says he, I am Sam Blanchfield's old master; Oh Lord, says I, my heart jumping within me, thinking I was going to be paid that minute, for Michaelmas was coming on, and I would want cash if I could get it, for to get one little thing or other, and was so puzzled I could not speak first; so, says he, I spoke to Sam about £1000, but I think it is too much for him to get, and I'll allow you £200 out of it; so I made him another low curtesy, as low as I possibly could, to thank him, to be sure, and said, God bless you; so he handed me a bit of paper.

Mr Hatchell here produced the paper that was handed out of the carriage, and it was identified by the witness.

Mr Commissioner Burrowes.—Did he read the paper for you?

Witness—No he did not, my darling.

Mr Hatchell—Well, Mrs Casey, when did you see Sam after this, and what did he say?

Witness—In about half an hour after, came down Sam—oh! says I, your old master was here—where were you?—I was away with half a hundred of oysters, says he—we are to get our money, says I—oh! that I wasn't here, says he—then my hand was in my pocket again—at last I found out that it was only to get money from me, and when I would not give him any more, he used to throw dirt down on me and my girls—I always strive to keep my girls clean, for Gentlemen won't eat oysters out of a dirty girl's hand, and Gentlemen often come to my cellar to eat oysters, for I have a nice little parlour off the cellar, and this Gentleman here (pointing to a Gentleman in Court) knows it well, (great laughter); and whenever he passed by, he'd throw down dead rats, cats, dirt, and shells; and his wife used to call me names that would make the hair of your (to the Judge) head stand of an end, and 'tis before her face I say it, although she looks as mild as an angel there your worship: so I went to my 'torney and swore the peace against her, and she soon let me alone.

Mr Huband said that from the moment the case came before the Court, he found he could not set up a vindication, or attempt to vindicate his client, he had not the least doubt on his mind, with respect to the facts sworn to with so much good humour by the poor old woman on the table, who was the weak dupe of the Insolvent, and it was so palpable a case, that he would not say one word in his behalf.

Mr Hatchell said, that she had been defrauded out of a sum of money exceeding £210, and that the Insolvent should be indicted for a conspiracy to defraud, in order to make him give up his associates.

The Witness here addressed the Court and said, if he was let out, he would begin his old tricks of annoying herself and her girls in their industry again,

Mr Commissioner Burrowes said he would take care she should not be molested by the Insolvent, at least for some time, for he would send him back for two years, at her suit.

Mrs Anne Casey was then appointed assignee.

DUBLIN—SEPT. 6.

ADULTERATED TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

In consequence of the exertions of Mr. Bell, of the Horse Police, more discoveries of the detestable practice of making an imitation of tobacco from cabbage-leaves and filthy liquids, were made on Saturday. Three of the Horse Police, under his command, accompanied by a Revenue Officer, were sent to search for the loathsome substitute:—In No. 25, Meath-street, they found a large quantity of cabbage-leaves in process. A press, &c. were seized there, and a large tub of the embryo tobacco. There were likewise discovered a large box containing cords, oil cans, colouring stuffs, and 31 large snuff cases:

In No. 18, they discovered a snuff-mill; at a grocer's, at the corner of Meath-street, part of a roll of the adulterated tobacco was seized. They were all lodged in the King's stores.

LEVELLING.—An instance of this practice has just occurred in Strand-street. A very good house, not long built, to judge by outward seeming, got into the possession of a leveller; he commenced by gutting the inside of the doors, grates, chimney-pieces, &c. &c.; he next removed the windows and window-frames, the slates, and timber of the roof, and the coping stones gradually disappeared:—Having now removed the upper floor, he brought in several labourers to demolish the walls; a large portion of the rear wall was actually thrown down, and the materials carried away, when the work was yesterday put a stop to, by what process we are not informed, the law being rather *lame* upon this point. The best of the joke however was this—the poor labouring men who had the job in hands refused to quit the premises until they were paid the wages due to them! They were, we believe, removed by force.

COMBINATION.—We are happy to state, the differences between the Masters and Journeymen Coach-makers is likely to be amicably adjusted. The Magistrates of the Head Police-Office on Saturday, postponed giving judgment in Mr. Long's complaint, to afford this desirable opportunity of arranging matters. Arbitrators will be named on both sides, of such respectability and known character, as will make their decision certain of being acceptable and permanent.

A report has prevailed, that the Earl of Clanricarde is to be the Representative Peer in the place of the lamented Earl of Donoughmore. This has given way to another, perhaps, more probable:—Lord Clanricarde is to be a British Peer; and Lord Farnham to succeed to the vacancy alluded to.—*Correspondent.*

At an Ordination held on Sunday, the 4th instant, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, in the Cathedral of Ferns, the Rev. Samuel Jeffares, was ordained a Priest.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Mayo to the Colonelcy of the Kildare Militia, in the room of Lord Henry L. Moore, deceased.

The Earl of Portarlington, formerly Colonel of the 23d Dragoons, has re-entered the Army, as an Ensign in the 35th Regiment.

It is said, that the Chair of the King's County, vacant by the death of the late highly esteemed and much lamented Thomas Parsons, Esq. is to be filled by Francis Longworth Dames, Esq.

Thirty-eight mail and stage coaches arrive in, and start every day from Cork; and thirty mail and stage coaches arrive in, and start every day from Limerick.

BLACK ROCK LOGIC.

HEAD POLICE-OFFICE.—*Patrick Mahony,* driver of a Black-rock jaunting car, appeared to a complaint of his having refused to go with a gentleman to Bray; the said Paddy Mahony's car being then disengaged.

The defendant appeared with an elongated expression of countenance, rendered particularly marked by the natural formation of his chin, which projected from his face like the end of a spout, and being asked what he had to say in his defence, thus spoke:

Why *plaise* your honor's glory, this is the way, me and my poor beast is murthered these *tin* years—whoever *hard* of a Rock horse going to Bray? and sure the *gintilman* wouldn't tell me the road to Bray—

Prosecutor—You never asked me.

Defendant—Oh, but what's all the same sure *barn* you're a Counsellor, didn't I before your face *ax* Larry Cox the way, and didn't he say it was *betune* this and *Waxford*—and didn't, now don't deny it, says I to you, you looking me straight in the face all the time, says I, by the *hoky*, my *baste* did'nt *starve* her time to Captain Cooke, and live by sailing by land all round the *univarsal* world, and says Larry Cox—says he—

Magistrate—Perhaps you were drunk, and didn't know what you were doing?

Defendant—Och, I reverence your pity, and faith I was—by the *vartue* of my oath I couldn't *till* the College rails from a sheet of pins, the drop of drink your honor knows, is very bad for the *sinsis*—

Magistrate—As you acknowledge you were drunk, I'll fine you forty shillings.

Defendant—Oh, your Worship's Honor! sure I only gave the man "the civil refuse."—Here Paddy retired, lamenting that there was such a thing as law in the world, or men who would make a Rock-horse set off for Bray whether he would or not.

THE AFFAIR AT LOWESGREEN CO. TIPPERARY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Having since our last publication made inquiries on the spot, and of the persons who were involved in this most unhappy affair, concerning the facts of the case, we now give a more faithful account than could be collected from the various, frightful, and contradictory reports that reached us late on Friday evening.

That Mr Cuthbert, in the discharge of the duty he owed Mr Newenham, made a distress for the late rents and arrears of rent that remain undischarged, is perfectly correct; and, as is usual on all such occasions, made a valuation of the crops—rating the potatoes at £5 per acre; the oats at 13s. 5d., and the wheat at 30s. per barrel. Having originally placed but six keepers on the lands, which are extensive and comprise portions of three town-lands, he deemed it necessary, in consequence of a menace from one of these keepers, to bring from the County Limerick [not from the County of Cork] men (in number 25 and) on whom he could depend. The threat alluded to was that if he (Mr Cuthbert) sent out any more keepers, he (the driver) would have nothing to do with the business. On Thursday, as we stated, the country people in vast numbers assembled and attacked with great violence these unfortunate keepers; one of whom, from a blow of a slane, had his skull *cleft* in two, the membranes of the brain ruptured, and a portion of the brain had been forced through the fracture. This man appeared dead at the time, but though there is scarcely a possibility of his recovery, he still breathes, but is perfectly insensible. Three more of the party received such blows from other missiles as fractured their skulls; they lie in the Infirmary and some hopes are entertained of their recovery. Several more received dreadful injuries, and of four of them there is no account as yet; but it is hoped they escaped unhurt to the County of Limerick. The Police did not advance beyond their own station which they deemed a paramount duty, from the overwhelming numbers that appeared within 60 yards of them, to defend; and Mr Cuthbert having applied to the Rev. Mr. Herbert (who arrived on the spot, immediately after the affair terminated, with a party of the Military from New-Inn) for an order to the Police to protect the property under seizure which, after consulting with Baron Pennefather on the urgency of the case, was granted; but in consequence of the instructions by which the conduct of the Police is governed in matters of this nature, Mr Chief Constable Willcocks withdrew them on the following day; and the property under seizure was left to its fate. The tenants, who are charged £4 per acre, having complained that abatements, promised by the former agent, were now claimed (which promise of abatements of £1 per acre Mr Cuthbert denies) it was agreed, on Friday, between the agent and the tenants (who were greatly exasperated at the prospect of paying 2s. 6d. a-day each to such a number of keepers as were brought from Cashel and the County Limerick) that two neighbouring Magistrates should be invited to view the lands, state their opinion of their value, and arrange all matters in dispute between them.—Accordingly on Saturday John Maher, of Tullamaine Castle, Esq. attended and, as no second Magistrate came, guaranteed the safety of the destrained property till Mr. Newenham (who is an excellent Landlord) shall decide the matter. The country people had no fire arms, and offered no violence to the Police station, into which Mr. Cuthbert, his assistant, and two constables, of the name of Burn, ran for protection; neither did they offer to inflict any injury on four or five of the drivers who stopped near to and outside the door of the Police station; while the two Burns, brothers and keepers on the occasion, took refuge up the chimney and Mr Cuthbert upon a hurdle close to them, the two Policemen took their station outside the door, and with charged bayonet firmly awaited an apprehended attack.—The Police are of opinion that if the entire of the keepers (31 in number) kept near the door of their station they would have been safe; but seeing the crowds assembling from all parts, they screamed, and when any opening for escape presented itself 25 of them made off, and in their flight the sufferers were overtaken and treated as we have stated.—*Clonmel Herald.*

THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.

LONDON POLICE.—One Mr William Neale made his appearance at the bar, on a summons granted to his wife, upon a charge of maltreating that injured lady.

Mrs Anne Neale gave his Worship to understand, that Mr Neale having some time since squeezed rather too much acid into the matrimonial sherbet, she had been induced to withdraw herself from his arms, to enjoy her single blessedness on an alimony of 16s a week. Sixteen shillings, however, is somewhat of the smallest for a lady, even of the most economical habits (Mrs Neale had a French lace cloak on); to subsist upon, and enjoy her little elegant recreations; and she was in the act of calling upon her spouse to specify as much, when, instead of "forking out the blunt," Mr Neale actually ordered her, in terms too plain to be mistaken, to quit the house, and on her refusing to go, bestowed on her more kicks than money.

The charge having been gone through, Mr Neale said he had supplied (amply as he thought) considering his circumstances, her wants, in spite of which she was perpetually tormenting him, and "money was the cry." On Wednesday evening he was enjoying the company of a friend, a man of substance, and well to do in the world, the owner of 20,000 acres of land. (Mr Neale here hitched up his small-clothes)—when, just as the clock struck eight, in glided the grim figure of his wife, "and stood at William's feet," uttering the everlasting cry, "money, money!" He was so ashamed of her conduct that he ordered her out, when she kicked him in the breast, and spit upon him; a line of conduct which certainly did make him so far forget her sex as to strike her, but it was very gently. He proceeded to mention a few little peccadilloes of Mrs N. such as her having become *chum* to a common street-walker, and declared, in the words of Lord Fownley, that as she conducted herself so improperly upon her allowance, "that little should be less." Twelve shillings should henceforth be the maximum for necessaries, pin-money, and *max.*

At this terrible winding-up, Mrs Neale poured forth a loud lament, which discomposed the gravity of all present; and the husband asserting that he not only considered his life but even his chattels in danger, called Mr John Hudson, who deposed that he heard the fair complainant declare that she was determined, "to have a row," and "she would be——" (*blessed*, she meant to say) "if she did not give it her old codger of a husband well."

This evidence made strongly against her tears, and his Worship dismissed the charge.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

MORNING DRESS.—Dress of fine jaconot muslin, ornamented with rose colour satin ribbon and clear book muslin, the corsage full and rather high, with three small rows of puffed book muslin round the top, rose colour satin being drawn through the centre row, and tied behind; on each side of the bust, and nearly meeting at the waist, is a very full piece of book muslin, drawn at four equal distances with rose-colour satin, of which a loop or bell is formed on the outside of each drawing. Long sleeve, of an easy fullness, with three drawings towards the wrist; at the shoulder four deep vandykes of book muslin made very full, and drawn with rose-colour satin on the outside, each point fastened to the sleeve by a rose colour bow. The border of the skirt, about a quarter of a yard in depth, is prettily composed of very full book muslin, with perpendicular drawings of rose colour satin, terminated with a bow at the top; every other drawing being but half the height of the intervening one, has a very pleasing effect. Cape or pelerine of the same material as the dress, rounded off from the front, where it is fastened with an oval amethyst brooch, and trimmed round with two rouleaux of puffed book muslin, rose colour satin being drawn through one. Chip hat trimmed with flowers and rose colour *crepe lisse* gauze veil. Lemon-colour gloves, and morocco shoes.

CHILD'S DRESS.—Dark green Highland plaid dress; rose-colour tartan stockings; Highland cap and feathers.

SEA-SIDE DRESS.—Tunique robe and petticoat of *gros de Naples*, of Egyptian sand colour; the robe and petticoat trimmed with double bias folds. Sleeves *en gigot.* Silk *sautoir* of bright amber, with variegated border, and surrounded by a white blond of a Vandyke pattern; over the *sautoir*, a Maltese collar of fine India muslin trimmed with lace. Large Leghorn hat with broad blue lappets, floating loose, and white lace veil.

EVENING DRESS.—Dress of tulle over white satin, elegantly bordered with two rows of fluted gauze, ornamented with silk satin foliage; and these flutings which stand out from the dress in a very rich and novel manner, are confined on each side, and their commencement concealed by a full pink satin rouleau, which finishes each row. The sleeves are short, with the top quartered like a melon, and formed of tulle and pink satin. The corsage crossed over in the front with pink satin rouleaux, forming a stomacher. Moabitish turban of white tulle, enriched with strings of pearls; ear-rings of pearls, and a necklace formed of several rows of small pearls twisted.

EXCISE LICENCES.—By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, relative to Excise licences, it is enacted, "That every person in the United Kingdom required by any law of Excise to make entry of his or her premises, to carry on any trade or business in which an Excise licence is required, shall place, in letters visible and legible, at least one inch long, upon the entered prsmises, his or her name at full length, and after such trade or business for which the licence has been granted; and if any such person shall not preserve and keep the same so painted as often as necessity shall require, he or she shall forfeit, for every such offence the sum of £20."

CHEAP WINE.—The following is stated to be a chymical analysis of a bottle of a cheap commodity, sold under the denomination of port wine:—spirits of wine, 3 ounces; cider, 14 ounces; sugar, one ounce and a half; alum, 2 scruples; tartarick acid, 1 scruple; strong decoction of log-wood, 4 ounces.

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Orders received by NEWTON & Co. *Warwick-square, London, by* R. BARKER, 33, Fleet-street, *London*—J. K. JOHNSTON & Co. *No. 1, Eden-Quay, Dublin.*

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DART,
At the Office of the Paper, Old Exchange Place, Quay.