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] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1825. [VOL. III.—NO. 17.—PRICE 5d.

WATERFORD PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASSOCIATION

THE Seventh ANNUAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the WATERFORD PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant, at ONE o'Clock precisely, at the NEW TOWN HALL, to receive the Report of the Committee for the past Year.

The ORPHAN CHILDREN will be present at the Meeting.

By Order of the Committee,
MEADE HOBSON, Treasurer.

☞ The COMMITTEE earnestly request a full attendance.

Such SUBSCRIBERS as have not yet paid their Subscription, are requested to pay the TREASURER, on or before Wednesday, the 12th Instant, as on that Day the Accounts must be finally closed.

Waterford, Oct. 10, 1825.

NOTICE TO BAKERS & BUTCHERS.

THE COMMITTEE of COMMISSIONERS for PILOTAGE will receive Proposals for Supplying the CREWS of PILOT BOATS, with SHIP'S BREAD and BEEF, of good quality, subject to the Inspection and Approval of the PILOT MASTER, at Dunmore, to whom the same are to be delivered, for ONE YEAR, from the 5th of November next, to be paid for Monthly.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

Sealed Proposals to be left with the SECRETARY, on or before MONDAY the 16th Instant.

By Order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Sec.

Ballast Office, Waterford,
Oct. 10, 1825.

NOTICE.

AUCTION OF TOLLS.

County of Waterford. } THE TOLLS of the TURNPIKE GATES at THREE-MILE-BRIDGE, REDCLIFFE, COLLIGAN, CAPPOQUIN, and BALLYHULK, will be SET UP and LET by PUBLIC AUCTION, at DUNGARVAN, on THURSDAY, the 27th Day of OCTOBER, Instant, by a Turnpike Board, then and there to be held for that purpose. Particulars of Terms may be had on application to

MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.

October 7, 1825.

NOTICE.

County of Waterford. } THE SPECIAL SESSIONS for Accounting for PRESENTMENTS will be held at the COUNTY COURT HOUSE in WATERFORD, on MONDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, Instant at the Hour of TWELVE o'Clock.

All NOTICES of the Overseers intentions to Account, must be Posted on SATURDAY, the 15th Day of OCTOBER, and a Copy of each Notice transmitted to the Secretary on or before the 14th of OCTOBER Instant.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, Secretary,

October 7, 1825.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

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 Fifth 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 howsoever, nor shall the said Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, from and after the 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 Tokens or Token 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 said 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 Directions have been given for carrying the said Arrangements into effect in the Provinces of Ulster and Connaught, and in the Counties of Longford and Louth, and it has appeared to Us advisable that the same should next be carried into effect in the County of Westmeath, the King's County, and part of the County of Tipperary and in the County of Cork. We do hereby Name and Appoint the Twentieth Day of October instant, as the Day on which, and from thence until the Thirty-first Day of October then next ensuing, as the Period in the County of Westmeath, and the Twenty-third day of October Instant, as the Day on which and from thence until the Fourth Day of November, thence next ensuing, as the Period in the King's County, and the Sixteenth Day of October Instant, as the Day on which, and from thence until the Twenty-seventh Day of October then next ensuing as the Period in the County of Tipperary, and the Twentieth Day of October Instant, as the Day on which and from thence until the Fourth Day of November then next ensuing, as the Period in the County of Cork, during which any Person or Persons may attend and deliver to the Officers appointed to exchange the same at the under-mentioned Places in the said Counties respectively, any Silver Tokens of the 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 8th Day of October, 1825.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY GOULBURN.

PLACES.

From the 20th to the 31st October.

Mullingar..At the Office of the Commissariat Department.

From the 23d October to the 4th November,

Tullamore..At the Office of the Commissariat Department.

From the 16th to the 27th October,

Clonmel....At the Office of the Agent of the Bank of Ireland.

From the 20th to the 31st Octo'er,

Fermoy.....At the Office of the Collector of Excise.

Cork.....At the Office of the Agent of the Bank of Ireland.

Youghal....At the Office of the Collector of Customs.

From the 23d Oct. to the 4th November.

Skibbereen..At the Office of the Collector of Customs.

Kinsale,... Do. Do. Do.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF
WATERFORD.

SPEEDILY will be published, elegantly printed, in a neat Volume, to be delivered in extra boards, Price 4s. 4d.

CURRAGHMORE,

THE SEAT OF THE
MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF WATERFORD,

A POEM;

Descriptive of its beautiful Scenery. To which will be added some smaller Pieces.

BY SAMUEL MORRISON.

Subscribers' Names will be received at the *Waterford Mail* and *Mirror Offices*, by Mr. BELL, and S. MORRISON, Booksellers, Quay, Waterford.

October 12th, 1825.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE flattering reception I have met with on my Canvass, demands my best thanks and most grateful acknowledgments to those numerous friends who have so kindly promised me their support, and had the dissolution of Parliament taken place at this time, there is no doubt but the wishes of the Independent Interest of the County would have been crowned with triumphant success.

It is with full confidence I rely on the continuance of those exertions, which alone can rescue Ireland from the imputation of indifference to her best interests, and prove the Elective Franchise is what it ought to be, an instrument of real Political force. The representation of your County, is not at this juncture, a question between individuals, it is the criterion which will decide whether the Elective Franchise be of any avail in the State, whether the people can be driven to the hustings contrary to their inclination and wishes, knowingly and willingly to promote the return of a Member, to misrepresent in Parliament, their sentiments, their feelings and opinions.

I should, indeed, be unworthy of the station to which I aspire, were I insensible to the distinction between a candidate, seeking a seat in Parliament as a gratification of individual ambition, and of one put forward by the people to support the just claims and unquestionable rights of British subjects; and whilst I can with truth assure you, that their cause will not suffer in my hands from want of sincerity and zeal, may I be allowed strenuously to exhort my much respected friends, to continue unremittingly their exertions in my favor, without which my best efforts are ineffectual, yet with the co-operation of men such as those, who have undertaken the conduct of the Election, the most despondent could not despair of success.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
With the highest consideration of
Respect and Esteem, your most faithful,
And very humble Servant,
HENRY VILLIERS STUART

Dromana, October 4, 1825.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 3, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 British Sterling.

TREASURERS

LELAND CROSTHWAIT, JAMES DIGGES LATOUCHE, and JOHN TODHUNTER, Esqrs.

DIRECTORS,

Leland Crosthwait,	Daniel Kinahan,
Nathaniel Callwell,	Wm. Peter Lunell,
Richard Cooney,	James M'Call,
James Ferrier,	John O'Brien,
Stephen Grehan,	Thomas Pim,
Benjamin Guinness,	George Roe,
John Hone,	John Todhunter,
Peter A. Leslie,	Andrew Vance,
James D. Latouche,	Thos. Wilson, Esqrs.

THIS COMPANY continues to assure HOUSES, GOODS &c. from Fire.

SHIPS, MERCHANDIZE, &c. from the dangers of the Sea.

LIVES and to PURCHASE and GRANT ANNUITIES.

In the FIRE DEPARTMENT, *Common* Assurances are effected at 1s. 6d. *per Cent. per Annum.*

LIFE ASSURANCES, at Rates considerably under those charged by most other Companies, and *liberal allowance* made to Solicitors and others, if effecting such at this Office.

The PROPRIETORS and the PUBLIC, holding Policies which fall due on the 29th of *September*, are respectfully requested to bear in mind the claims of a *Native Establishment.*

LOSSES paid without any deduction.
NO CHARGE for Policies or Assignments.

By Order,
WM. LINDSEY DARLING, Sec.

Dublin, Sept. 26th, 1825.

ROBERT JACOB, Agent.
Office, Queen-street, Waterford.

John Thompson & Co. Agents,
New-Ross.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—The quantity of Grain at market yesterday was not large; Wheat, 31s to 33s per barrel; Barley, 17s to 19s, and in some instances 19s. 3d.; Oats, 13s. to 13s. 3d. No alteration in the price of Flour or Oatmeal. Butter, 107s to 108s per cwt. Pigs, (scalded) 45s to 45s 6d, do. (singed) 48s to 50s.; Heads, 32s to 34s.; Offall, 28s to 30s. Whiskey, 7s to 7s 6d per gallon. Newport Coals 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Swansea, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per barrel.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, OCT. 7.—Owing to the boisterous state of the weather we had no arrivals whatsoever, still what appeared on the stands was fully adequate to the demand, the consumers being unwilling to purchase until the arrival of large supplies, that are hourly expected from the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk; therefore, our prices must be quoted nominally as on Monday for all descriptions of Grain.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET NOTE,

Week ending Oct. 7.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M.P. s.	d.
1859 Wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	28	0	36	6	33	2½
293 Bere, per barrel....16 do..	15	0	18	0	17	7½
2278 Barley per do.....16 do..	16	0	21	0	19	6½
6679 Oats per do.....14 do..	10	0	16	0	13	3½
10479 Flour per cwt.....	6	0	23	0	00	0
650 Oatmeal per cwt.....	12	10	18	0	14	6½
0 Wheaten Meal, per do	00	0	00	0	00	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
7833 Cwt. of Flour.....	19	0	28	0	22	10½

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, at 51s 8d per Sack of 20 Stone.

Receipts of Flour..... 7,436 { 1st, from 28s 0d to 00s 0d
Sales of Flour.....10,479 { 2d, from 16s 0d to 24s 0d
3d, from 6s 0d to 14s 0d

PRICE OF BREAD NEXT WEEK.

Quartern Loaf..... 9½d
Half-Quartern..... 4¾d

CLONMEL MARKETS, OCT. 8.—The continued and heavy rain on Thursday night did not tend to diminish, in the least, the supply of grain yesterday.—Wheat and Oats were never more abundant; the highest price for the latter was 10½d, at which it was steady; and for Wheat 20d.—but for a few prime parcels of Lamas there was an allowance of 10d for the horse; a similar allowance was given where less than 20d was given for white. Butter, of which there was a good supply, remained steady at £5 6s for first quality. Barley was abundant at 18s.—There was no Bere. Pigs are up to 52s per cwt. Flour continues stationary from 46s to 44s for seconds. Potatoes still continue at 6d per stone.

CARLOW MARKETS, OCT. 8.

Butter, first.....,106s 0d to 110s 0d } PER CWT.
——second.....,96s 0d to 00s 0d }
——third.....,86s 0d to 00s 0d }

BIRTH,

On the 3d instant, at Mallardstown, near Callan, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Herbert, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

By special license, on Wednesday the 5th inst., at Castleward, GEORGE MEARA, of Curraghmore, in the County Waterford, Esq., to SARAH CATHERINE, third daughter of the late Hon. Edward and Lady Arabella Ward, of Castleward, County Down.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, after a tedious illness, Mr Robert Walsh, Barronstrand-street.

Same morning, deservedly regretted, Mrs Roche, wife of Mr William Roche, cooper, George's-street.

Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr Martin Dalton, Chandler, King-street.

In Limerick, on Friday, at the Dominican Convent, of fever, the Rev. David Fitz-Gerald, O. S. D.

LAW KALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, Oct. 14; Lismore, 17.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, Oct. 18; Thomastown, 25.

County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, Oct. 17 Ross, 21.

BALLOONING.

MR. GREEN TO MISS DAWSON IN THE CLOUDS.

(From the Dumfries Courier.)

Who says the moon is made of cheese?
The sky a sheet of paper?
The little stars so many pease—
The sun a mere gas taper?
That all the clouds are chimney smoke,
The sun's attraction draws on?
'Tis clear as noon that's all a joke
To you and me, Miss Dawson.

The secrets of the sky are ours—
The heaven is opening o'er us—
The region of the thunder showers
Is spreading wide before us.
How pleasant from this fleecy cloud,
To look on ancient places,
And peer upon the pigmy crowd
Of upturn'd gaping faces!

Oh, what a place were this for love?
Nay, never start, I pray;
Suppose our hearts could jointly move,
And in a lawful way,
I'd, like Ixion, scorn the crowds
Of earthly beauties to know,
And love a lady in the clouds—
And you should be my Juno.

Speed higher yet—throw out more sand—
We're not the last who'll rise.
By throwing, with a lavish hand,
Dust in our neighbours' eyes.
Away! away! the clouds divide—
Hush! what a freezing's here!—
And now we thread the mist-hill's side,
And now the heavens appear.

"How blest!" (so Tommy Moore might sing)
"Did worldly love not blind us,
"Could we to yon bright cloud but wing,
"And leave this earth behind us:
"There fed on sunshine—safe from woe—
"We'd live and love together!"
Ah! you and I, Miss Dawson, know,
Here's d———sh cool weather.

Suppose some future Act made void
And lawless Gretna marriages,
The snuff-man-joiner's trade destroyed,
And nullified post carriages:
What think you if a Gretna here,
With *post balloons*, were given,
Such marriages (we all could swear)
At least were made in Heaven.

Suppose we smash the stars for fun,
Have with the larks a *lark*,
Or hang a cloak upon the sun,
And leave the world all dark;
Or upward still pursue our flight,
Leave that dull world at rest,
And into Eden peep—and fright
The banquet of the blest!

Whiz!—whiz!—the fatal word is spoke—
The sprites are round our car—
Our gas is spent—our pinion broke,
And, like a shooting star,
Down, down we glide—the clouds divide—
The clouds close o'er our head—
Now, safe and sound, we touch the ground,
And now—we go to bed.

NON EST INVENTUS.

Father M'Sweeny is not forthcoming. The Catholic Papers are filled with a long story of his being now a resident in the house of Mr Coyne—that he was in that Gentleman's back parlour—a celebrated place by the way—when Mr Daly called, and that he had been subsequently introduced to Colonel Fortescue. That a person was introduced as Mr M'Sweeny to Colonel Fortescue we do not deny; indeed we had it from the Colonel's own lips. But then the Colonel had never seen his *Reverence* and the description he gives is certainly as unlike the "bit of a logician" as it is possible for description to be.—Why was he not introduced to Mr Daly? Ah, because Mr Daly was personally acquainted with him. To do the parties justice, they are managing the joke admirably; but the story, as it appears in print—

———is a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric, which the learned call "*rigmarole.*"

[*Evening Mail, Oct. 10.*

Roger Payne, the celebrated English bookbinder, ended a life of labour, poverty, and intemperance, in St. Martin's lane; and was buried at the expense of his friend Mr. Payne, the bookseller, though no relation. His workmanship was in a very superior style, and consequently procured him high prices, and the books bound by him continue to obtain large sums. For the binding of an "*Æschylus*" for Lord Spencer, he received fifteen guineas. He was very singular in his conduct; he made all his own tools, and never would work before any person, but always in some secluded cellar, and only when his necessities called upon him for exertion.

COMBINATION.

We copy the following article from a London Paper:—

"The Combination conspiracy is proceeding with a rapidity and force which must excite the deepest alarm in all who reflect seriously upon the present prospect. It is no longer an evil of many multiplied eruptions; the disease is now become confluent, and if the country is to be saved, all palliative expedients must be relinquished, and a strong constitutional regimen substituted. The nation has no longer to deal with discontented Sailors, or Colliers, or Weavers, or Shipwrights, or journeymen Linendrapers, or Coachmakers, or Letterfounders, or Paper makers, but a grand and universal confederacy of employed against employers, of poor against rich, of the ignorant and irresponsible in property and character against all the intelligence, wealth and character of this commercial nation. This is the real state of the country and all that remains is, on one side, to mark out the dreadful consequences which must follow such a state of affairs if left to its own course; and on the other to suggest the means best calculated to arrest the march of the pestilence.

"That multitude in confederacy create a power with which wealth or wisdom will vainly contend, is no new discovery, the novelty is in the doctrine, that such a power can be tolerated with safety to the society in which it shall exist. The greatest practical innovation, not merely upon English law, but upon the fundamental principles of legislation that our age has witnessed is the abandonment by our Government of the well-founded jealousy, with which every State has contemplated the growth of such confederacies. We have all long combated the new system upon this fundamental ground, that it will go to create within the nation, a power greater than the power of the nation, a power too, most hostilely opposed to its best interests. *The power* is the evil, and however mischievous may be the manifestations of that power in closing or burning manufactories, in destroying machinery, or murdering refractory workmen, these outrages are less alarming by their intrinsic evil than by *the power* which they prove to exist. Whatever remedy, therefore, shall be proposed that will not attack the foundation of this pernicious power *must be inadequate.* We have before us an abundant illustration of this truth; in the only effort which has yet been made to meet the deplorable consequences of Mr Hume's insane Bill.

The Government, as it will be remembered, some months ago, issued an order in Council, permitting ships to be taken for repairs to foreign ports. This measure was, we believe, received with universal approbation—it was expected that it would be a means of chastisement for the insolence of the combined shipwrights. What the effect of that measure has been is now well known—Suffice it to say that the measure wholly failed.

We do not blame Ministers for the failure which neither they nor the nation anticipated. We blame them only for the rashness which led them to embark in an untried system, where no calculation can be relied upon. In the case of the shipwrights, the purpose designed by the Government and expected by the people was the punishment of the combinators, but it was overlooked that in this punishment would be involved the unoffending employer, and all the multitudes of innocent persons whose trades are ministerial to the building of ships.

This was a public injustice, by itself, a great public evil, but in this case it was something worse; it was a contribution, in fact, to the exorbitant power of the combinators; it showed them that they could ruin their employers, and furnished them with an opportunity for a sort of Japanese duel, in which they might, at the cost of self-sacrifice (to weak, wicked, and desperate men a small cost) destroy those with whom they were engaged in contest. It also placed beneath their controul all the tradesmen whose occupation are auxiliary to ship-building. The result was inevitable; the masters were compelled to submit; and the combinators arose from the contest with vastly exaggerated power. Here then we have a complete experiment of palliatives and expedients—a lesson from which it is impossible to deduce any other inference than this—that the power which afflicts the country must be grappled with and overthrown, if we are to be saved—and it can be successfully grappled with only by a *re-enactment of the Combination Laws.*

BATTLE BETWEEN MESSRS. BRIC & LAWLESS.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

We lament that we have not yet discovered the secret of enlisting *infinite space* into the service of a Newspaper; otherwise we should publish the wordy particulars of this mortal combat, as they appear in the interminable pages of a cotemporary print. But until we can accomplish that *desideratum*, our Readers will be pleased to accept a few *elegant extracts*, describing the most palpable and decisive movements which occurred in the momentous struggle.

Mr Lawless addresses his dear friend at Kensington thus:—

"If Mr. Bric was *not ignorant of your character!* if he thought of you before he visited Kensington, as he is pleased to express himself at the late Meeting in Cork, how can that Gentleman reconcile himself to the act of going to Kensington, and mingling *in those confidential and generous conversations*, which took place at your hospitable table, in the bosom of your family."

And again—

"I confess these words astounded me, when coming from Mr Bric, *who* (whom) I saw partaking of the hospitality of your table, enjoying the delightful society of your beautiful and amiable family, and listening, as he was in duty bound, to the sound experience, the profound political wisdom, which perpetually poured from your lips."

This was a sore thrust, and drew the first blood from Mr Bric whose head grew dizzy by the force of the blow, insomuch that he became completely *bothered*, and scarcely knew what he was doing—for in attempting to return the compliment, he laid himself open in a place, which both he and his patron were most anxious to keep covered with a sevenfold shield.

"If," says Mr Bric, "confidential conversations took place at Mr Cobbett's house, in my presence, *I never betrayed them.* I never published to the world what was stated in the course of these confidential and generous conversations.' *Can Mr Lawless say* AS MUCH *for his friend Mr. Cobbett?*" !!!

What is this, Reader, but to acknowledge, *totidem verbis*, that the conversation about the *patent of precedency* on the 10th of March, *did actually take place* between Cobbett, and that little tattler Sheil; and that Cobbett, instead of *inventing*, has only "betrayed" the secret? Now was the time, one should think, to unhorse Mr Bric.—But his opponent either did not see the advantage that was presented, or pretended not to see it; for he allowed the blundering hero to right himself upon his saddle, and return to the charge.

Joust the second commenced with a sly back hand stroke from Mr Lawless.

"It was a cutting cognomen to give him (Mr Bric,) when you called him the PIONEER, or *clearer of the way*, of Mr O'Connell."

Hereupon Mr Bric brushes up his courage, and, as if resolved to vindicate his title to that *cognomen*, lets fly the following smart hit, in true *faugh a ballagh* style.

"Mr Lawless proceeds—'who reads the sufferings of Ireland, as detailed in *The History of the Reformation*, was does not turn to the author with reverence.' This is very pretty—but unfortunately, for Mr Lawless, there are no details of Irish suffering in *The History of the Reformation*. It is clear that the worthy Gentleman never looked into the work. He has reviewed, but he has not read it."

This shaft was well intended—but having been aimed at Mr Lawless's *forehead*, it rebounded from that impervious vizor, and dropped, *sine ictu*, at his feet.

Mr BRIC was indiscreet enough to date his Letter at *Derranane*, the same strong hold where his chieftain had shut himself up, like *Macbeth* in *Dunsinane*, after passing through a moving forest of the liege's of Iveragh. The oversight is seized hold of by Mr Lawless, who begins to suspect that his real antagonist is *Daniel himself* in disguise. He, therefore, makes a *pass of practice*, just to try if he is grounded in the conjecture, being pretty well assured, that if the man in armour be very Bric, he must whoe confoundedly.

"I do not wonder that he (Bric) should pursue *their* (Dan's) steps through the mountains of Cork and Kerry with obsequious gratitude. I do not wonder that he should still be the Special Reporter to *The Morning Register*, and the *sounder of the horn* from the Lakes of Killarney—the historian of the *stag hunt*, and the *deferential homage* paid by the patriots of Killarney, to the public virtues of the Attorney-General of Ireland. All this is only the duty of a *Special Reporter.*

The manœuvre was completely successful.—Bric turns the head of his Pegasus and scampers off the field, leaving his triumphant foe to *laugh at leisure.*

But the best thing of all is to be told yet. *The Morning Register*, in that spirit of "fair dealing," which distinguishes *every* person *connected with* that respectable Print, publishes this Letter of Mr Lawless; which unnecessary exposure the *Special Reporter* takes in high dudgeon, and has not sent a single *despatch* to the Office ever since.

Thus, the Public, except for the *advertisement* in *Saunders's* Paper of this morning, would have been left in total darkness as to the movements of the Great O, and not even *the readers of the Register* can tell how many gallons of beer have been consumed in drinking to the honor of *ould Ireland*, during the last fortnight.

O hiatum valde deflendum!

PRINTING PRESSES.

(From an American Paper of September 1.)

I stated some time ago that I had completed a small steam press, or a press to work with lever power, and with sufficient rapidity to produce 2,000 impressions per hour, but could not discover a satisfactory mode of supplying my ink-rollers, and solicited the co-operation of some of my yankee brethren. A Mr W. W. Hale, who sails I understand from Boston, and is a silversmith, called upon me and soon removed the difficulty by the formation of an ink trough, which, supplying one roller, communicates the ink rapidly to the other roller; and after a short time my model was complete, and is so simple and efficacious, and works with so much ease, that 2,500 impressions may be thrown off in the hour—and by the introduction of a heavy fly wheel, the press is worked by a crank, and with the labour of one hand and two boys to feed the cylinder with paper—thus superseding the necessity of steam, water, or horse power. I have no doubt that it will supersede all other presses, as the cost will be very reasonable.—*Youth's Advocate.*

Mr Westlake, the organist of Martock, notwithstanding he has been blind from his infancy, has for the last 25 years given instruction to numerous pupils on the piano-forte, with a degree of taste and accuracy truly surprising. His memory is so retentive as to fix indelibly on his mind any piece, however difficult, he may only once have heard performed. Mr Westlake also carries on the business of a maltster, and is considered a very superior judge of barley, and of every other description of grain.—*English Paper.*

THE PRICE OF AN EAR.—At the New Bailey Court-room yesterday, John Vaughan was brought up, charged with having, in a fight, bitten off a man's ear. An officer of the Court stated that he had seen the man whose ear had been bitten off that morning, and that he refused to appear against Vaughan; he had been paid 30s. for his ear, and was quite satisfied. The man was of course discharged.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

IRISH INQUIRY.

(EVIDENCE OF COLONEL IRWIN, CONTINUED.)

Has the measure of the reform of the Magistracy extended to your county? Yes, it has, because there have been persons removed from the commission of the peace.

Were they numerous? Yes.

Do you conceive that that was necessary? Indeed I think in the instances that have occurred, there was certainly some foundation for the removal, whether in each instance I cannot take upon me to say; certainly there were some individuals removed from the commission of the peace for whose removal I think there were grounds.

What were the grounds that you conceive rendered that reform of the Magistracy necessary? Indeed I think in some instances probably the want of strict correctness in the Magistrates, rather what we have termed trading magistrates, who have perhaps taken fees which were not strictly correct.

Do you consider that those incorrect practices with regard to fees, have been put an end to by the combined operation of the reform of the magistracy, and the Petty Sessions? Certainly.

And you do not consider there are any Magistrates within your observation who continue those practices? No. I am sure where there are petty sessions, certainly not.

What control, if any, does the governor of the county exercise over the body of Magistrates?—None, whatever; with us formerly it was considered that all recommendations passed through him.

That is no longer the case? I do not know expressly; I should really think it was not the case.

Is the office of governor of a county in Ireland purely honorary, or are there any direct duties connected with it? The particular duties connected with the governor of a county in Ireland, are connected with the militia of the county; I may very confidently say, that if I had not been appointed Colonel of the regiment, I should not have been appointed governor of the county; I consider it arose out of my having been appointed to the command of the regiment that I am a governor.

When you were appointed governor, all Colonels of Regiments in counties which at that time wanted governors, were appointed also governors? Originally all those appointed to the command of regiments, were of course appointed governors. I only succeeded in succession to the command of the regiment, and was appointed governor upon that occasion.

In what mode are Magistrates appointed in the county? Lately I have heard of some instances in which the magistrates were appointed by a recommendation of other magistrates, where there was no objection to the individuals; but, prior to that, it was through the governor of the county.

By what recommendation do you conceive the Chancellor exercises his discretion in appointing magistrates? I cannot say. I have heard that there were two or three gentlemen appointed in our county that were recommended, whether by other magistrates I cannot say; but not by the governors of the county.

Do you not conceive that persons that recommend to the Chancellor at present, are altogether irresponsible as far as the public is concerned, the public not knowing who the persons are that recommend? I do not know how any person can be held responsible, except as to his own breast. I have recommended gentlemen to the Commission of the peace, upon applications having been made to me by other magistrates and other respectable gentlemen. Always holding that my situation as governor of the county was more particularly intended for measures appertaining to the regiment, I wished to interfere as little as possible in civil matters; but in consequence of application having been made to me, and the death of Colonel King and Mr O'Hara, I have recommended; and I do hold myself responsible as governor, not to recommend any person that I did not think was an efficient person; and I have the satisfaction of believing, that I have not recommended any that have not been so.

Do you consider that if the recommendation for the magistracy were made in Ireland, through some recognised public officer, such as the governor of the county or the Lord Lieutenant, who should be responsible to the public, and known to be responsible for those recommendations, it would be an improvement upon the present system of appointing magistrates? Indeed I think if it were the province of one individual to do it, and that individual held under a solemn responsibility it would be better than its being extended to several persons.

Do you conceive the organization of counties in Ireland would be more complete, if there was a head of the magistracy of the county as in England the Lord Lieutenant of the county is appointed, who should communicate with Government, and would be held responsible? I do think that the power would be better in the hands of one provided that person was a constant resident, than of many; because it is impossible where a power of that kind is delegated to many, but that there must be more or less of private feeling introduced.

You have stated that the property in Sligo was very much subdivided, has it been much subdivided with reference to any elections that have taken place? It has been very much subdivided — Since the election of 1783 it has been gradually subdividing; prior to that election (that was the election that Mr O'Hara came in) the county was very much settled by some leading interests in it. The subsequent introduction of the corn laws and the introduction of the linen trade, have all tended to an increased subdivision of the grounds since then; I think one of the sources of our evils in the county of Sligo, is the very great and minute subdivision of farms.

Do you conceive that the subdivision of property is more owing to the circumstance of the introduction of the linen manufacture, and the corn laws to which you alluded, or to the circumstance of the elective franchise? At first elective franchise encouraged a subdivision, about the year 1783; but from that period, until very lately, there was no subdivision, on account of election contests; the subdivision arose from the extension of the corn trade, and of the linen trade; the number of weavers that came and were established, they being able to give rather higher rents.

And during that interval between the year 1783 the contested election to which you last alluded, the subdivision of land went on? It went on, but not to the extent it had done previous to that period; every one of course is desirous to support his friend.

Why do you think the extension of agriculture and the export of corn and butter, should tend to the subdivision of land? Almost the whole of the agriculture in our country, is done by little farmers: there is very little (like the neighbourhood of Dublin and Scotland,) done by large agricultural farmers; it is principally by persons not having from ten to fifteen or twenty acres of ground.

Prior to the corn trade and the corn bounties, was not the state of your country chiefly in pasturage? Very much so; it was upon the enacting of the corn laws, that our country came to be so much subdivided; it was prior to that more like the county of Roscommon, a grazing county. Its contiguity to the sea shore, which affords them sea manure, is also a considerable inducement to the subdivision of the land.

Does not the alteration of system from grazing to arable always lead to the subdivision of land? Of course it will. A grazing farmer must have a great extent of ground; he cannot farm upon a small portion of ground profitably.

You attribute the subdivision of land in the county of Sligo, more to those causes than to any wish to create 40s freeholders? Till very lately, I do.

Has there been an increased subdivision lately? Yes.

Has it been an increased subdivision of land, or has it been giving freehold tenures to persons settled on the land? I must be allowed to go a little at large here into the character of the people. The characteristic of the Irish people is to attach themselves as long as possible to the soil upon which they have been born, among parents particularly; and they will subdivide their ground, *ad infinitum*, as long as they have a child they can put upon it; that is one reason why the population of the country has been so fast increasing of late. We have no manufacture to draw away that excess of population, and since the termination of the war there has not been the same opening for men to enlist. In cases lately where there has been a desire to extend the elective influence, and that the old leases have expired, instead of selecting one or two of the occupiers that may have been introduced upon the farm or ground, each occupier has got a lease of a small portion of land: and in many cases, the person in possession has been allowed to make under leases to his sons or his sons in law, for the purpose of increasing the elective influence.

Then leases have been given to persons already settled upon the land, who but for the granting of those leases would have been removed from it? They might have remained as merely cottiers, but they have now become proprietors under lease.

Do you consider that the people attach great value to the elective franchise? I do not think that they do now, so much as they did prior to granting the elective franchise to Roman Catholics; they, the Roman Catholics, seldom got a longer lease than 21 years, whereas at that time it was a very general principle with the landlords to grant leases of three lives to Protestants. The landlords of Ireland do not, generally speaking, contribute any thing towards the improvement of the farm; whatever building is done upon the farm, is done by the tenant, and therefore it is an object to him to get as long a lease as he can. That circumstance certainly did create a very considerable anxiety in the minds of Roman Catholics to obtain a freehold lease prior to the year 1790 or 1793, when they acquired it; however, latterly, from the increase of value in land, the landed proprietors not being so willing to alienate their lands for the period of thirty or forty or sixty years, which some of our leases for three lives extended to, they now seldom give more than a concurrent life along with twenty-one years, and that life in general selected by the landlord, or by the agent; and of course it ceases to be the same object to them that it was in the year 1793. I know this to be the feeling from the Roman Catholics themselves; even the Protestants of late years suffer equally under this practice.

Then leases are not specially made with the view to confer the elective franchise? I do not say there are not instances of that.

It is not the general practice? No, I think the general practice is giving a lease of twenty-one years, and a concurrent life.

And the persons value the lease on account of its superior importance to them, not on account of its conferring the elective franchise? Not so much on account of the elective franchise as giving them a more certain period of reaping the benefit of their own labour, and the money they have expended.

Do you think they are not conscious of the advantage of giving their vote at an election? They are conscious of it, but that consciousness, I think, was extended merely to their own landlord, till very lately.

What change has occurred lately to which you allude? I allude to a case in which the priests have exercised an influence, as far as I have reason to judge.

At what election? Sligo.

Were you high sheriff at that time? I was high sheriff that year; there was no instance occurred in my own court, because the freeholders had all given their votes before they came to me; but the matter was reported to me by my deputies.

What was the report made to you by your deputies? A priest in one of the booths was sitting by the table, watching the countenances of the Roman Catholics as they came in, and was observed to make very significant communications by gesture and countenance, where the individual was giving his vote opposed to the wishes of his landlord. In one case the deputy had occasion to interfere to restrain the priest.

Did that influence so exerted by the priest produce any effect upon that election? It was so understood; I know several Roman Catholics did vote against the wishes of the landlords; I had one case with one of my own tenants, a Roman Catholic.

Do you believe that in the event of the priests of Ireland actively engaging in the spirit of electioneering contests, they have a power which would enable them to induce the tenant to vote against the interests and feeling of his landlord? I have very little doubt that they would be able to exercise an influence to an extent that must depend upon the situation in which the tenant happens to be as to his landlord, and the weakness of the man's mind.

Should you conceive that influence would be such as materially to affect elections? Yes; I think it might be a very powerful engine indeed.

Do you believe it has had that effect in the election of Sligo, to which you have referred? I do believe so, from every representation which has been made to me. In my court I had no instance of it, as I have stated, because the votes were given before they were referred to me.

Do you not think this influence would be exerted for the purpose of strengthening the Roman Catholic influence in Parliament? It is natural it should.

In the case of Sligo to which you refer, did not the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese vote? He did; and as I am asked the question, I may state that I was obliged to exercise a control unpleasant to my feelings.

Will you describe what it was? Saturday was the day for commencing the election, but the law gave the power of adjourning to the succeeding day, Sunday intervened, and I was applied to to allow one man on each side to poll; and the reason that was assigned was, that there was an old gentleman from the county of Roscommon, and that it would be very unpleasant to detain him. I did consent to it. However, instead of the person first named and on whose account I had consented, the titular Bishop of Killalla, one of the dioceses in the county of Sligo, was brought forward; and I then did feel that the understanding that I had come into was attempted to be departed from, and I would not allow any to vote upon that day.

In what respect did you conceive it was departed from, the understanding being that one should poll on each side? That the person who I was given to understand was the object in applying for that arrangement, was not the person who was brought in the first instance to poll.

Then you conceived that bringing forward the Roman Catholic bishop in the first instance, was intended or calculated to produce a religious effect upon that election? That was what was remonstrated against by the opposite side, and therefore with a view of holding the most perfect impartiality on both sides, I objected to any poll going on till the Monday, when it was in their power to bring forward any person they pleased; and I did hear that on the intervening Sunday, there was a sermon preached at the chapel at Sligo, bearing upon that influence.

Was not that Roman Catholic influence exerted at Sligo, and this vote of the Roman Catholic bishop tendered at Sligo, in support of a gentleman who is adverse to the Catholic claims? Yes; that gentleman has in the most honourable way supported his principles; independently of that I am free to say that I was then very little acquainted with him privately, but from my knowledge of him since, I believe that if he had been left to exercise his own judgment, he would not have appealed to that interest and influence in our county; but it was forced upon him by his friends, I am satisfied, contrary to his feelings, and contrary to his judgment; that is my feeling upon it. I pay the gentleman every compliment for his character, and every thing that can render a man estimable; and I do think that if he had been left to himself he would not have availed himself of that influence.

So long as the Catholic question remains unsettled in Ireland, and the agitation consequent upon the discussion to which you have alluded continues, do not you think there is more or less tendency to the exertion of the influence of the priests in matters of election in Ireland? No doubt of it; and that would be still stronger if they obtained what they at present look for.

Did not Colonel King make a declaration on the hustings, that he opposed the Catholic claims? I am not aware that he did.

What are the motives that you think induce the Catholic priests now to interfere in elections? That they may obtain a greater number of friends in the House of Commons, for the purpose of furthering their claims.

Supposing emancipation carried, do you think they would then have the same inducement? Yes, I think they would still; because I have already stated I do not think that would satisfy them.

Then you conceive their further object would be what you have already alluded to, the destruction of the Protestant Church? The attainment of the Protestant establishment, and of course the destruction of the Protestant church may be considered to be the consequence of that; but their object is to obtain what they have been deprived of.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BIBLE DISCUSSION.

[In our last we inserted the reply of Mr Daly, to the Ex-Professor's challenge. A further correspondence has taken place between these gentlemen in which Mr M'Sweeny repeats the terms of his challenge, and Mr Daly accedes to all save that of being bound by the decision of chosen judges. The absurdity of this condition is indeed evident. It is thus put by a London Journal:—

"The Priest proposes to decide the question, which to those who hold his faith is a vital question, by the suffrages of an assembly of the votes of which he is sure; for no *Roman Catholic* can vote against him without abjuring his religion; and the Protestant half he is to pack either from the Members of the "Whig Club," or the "Pugilistic Club," or the "Zetetic Society," or any other body of nominal Protestants equally liberal in their views upon the question of Bible reading. The result of such a discussion could be scarcely doubtful."

We subjoin the following from the Rev. Mr Urwick, one of the gentlemen to whom the Ex-Professor's challenge was addressed:—]

TO THE REV. P. M'SWEENY.

LATE PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY IN CARLOW.

Sligo, Oct. 7, 1825.

Sir—Having perused in *The Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday last, a letter from you to the individuals who lately invited you and your coadjutors to a discussion on the points at issue between the advocates of Protestantism and the Church of Rome, as one of the persons concerned I take the liberty of addressing you.

Your letter appears to have been prompted by disappointment in several calculations which you had made; you intimate, what indeed the experience of the last twelve months amply demonstrates, that the opposition made by the Roman Catholic Clergy to the proceedings of the Bible Societies has altogether failed, so far as its effects upon the supporters of those institutions in Ireland are considered. Turning, therefore in despair from this country, you now wish to try how far your efforts will succeed in checking the career of English Christian benevolence in its endeavours to evangelize the world. You express your astonishment that your former letter did not altogether prevent our appearing at Carlow on the day appointed, "so accessible to the mind of stupidity itself," was the reasoning it contained. I intend no personal disrespect whatever when I say that in "the mind of stupidity" alone could that letter produce the conviction it designed—the fault is not in the advocate, but in the cause. You are disappointed also in the impression which the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Doyle and his Clergy, respecting the late meeting for discussion has produced upon the public mind. Certainly it has been construed as a tacit acknowledgment of defeat on the part of the opponents of God's Truth, and the Doctor's letter has been considered as a feeble attempt to cover them in their retreat from the field of manly and Christian argumentation.

In defiance of Dr. Doyle's injunction you wish again to shew yourself upon the arena of theological controversy. To avoid the charge of insubordination, you alienate yourself from his jurisdiction by resigning your situation in the Carlow College. The independent spirit, which thus bursts the trammels of ecclesiastical despotism, to assert its right of thinking and acting for itself in religious matters, deserves to be commended. If the step has involved you in pecuniary sacrifices, Protestants can only wish the self-denial had been practised in behalf of truth. According to the judgment of Dr. Doyle, by inviting us to a discussion you subject yourself to censure on the following grounds, viz: First, You disobey the authority of the Church.—Second, You propose what is contrary to the peaceful character of the Christian religion.—Third, You become fond of disputes, and act contrary to the principles of God's church, and the practice of the Saints. Fourth, You do that which wearies the weak, creates anxiety in the minds of other, while the only thing to be obtained is to have your anger excited by our blasphemy. Fifth, You expose your Church to hazard, for should you through error, mistake, ignorance, or forgetfulness, leave an objection unrefuted, or an aspersion not wiped away, your Church will suffer in your person from the blasphemy of her apostate children. Sixth, by entering into a dispute with us, you appear to call in question those truths which are already defined by the Holy Ghost, and the Bishops of the Romish Church. Seventh, You attempt an impossibility. Notwithstanding all that has been urged by Roman Catholic Divines in favour of a living and infallible judge of controversies, there is no tribunal upon earth competent to try the issue between us. *Causa finita est.* The Church at Trent has passed its irrevocable sentence, and there can be no rehearing of the case. To enter into a dispute with us would imply the possibility that your Church has erred, to suppose which is the worst of heresy, and a virtual apostacy from the Christian Religion. Lastly, Should you succeed against us, triumph would be productive of no salutary consequences.

Such is the censure of Dr. Doyle (whether correct or otherwise, I do not determine) upon the conduct of the Roman Catholics who engage in disputes with Protestants, and, in his mind, you inform us, 'Reason sits enthroned in all the glories of her native dignity." Not being conversant with the 'distinction necessarily to be made between a subject of a diocess by birth and a subject,' such as you state yourself to be, 'merely by domicile,' I do not perceive the consistency of your conduct with your obligations as a minister of the Romish Church. The Doctor's directions are professedly grounded upon general and immutable principles.

Whatever, according to those principles, is wrong in the diocess of Kildare, must be wrong also in the diocess of Dublin. The laws of religious propriety are not regulated by diocess, or country, or climate. If obedience to the supreme authority of the Church, as quoted by Dr. Doyle, be worthy of reprobation in Carlow College, it must be censurable, also, amid the frosts of Siberia, the groves of Italy, the sands of Africa, and the forests of America. Moral rectitude and obliquity cannot be reckoned by the lines of ecclesiastical territory and geographical measurement.

Perhaps, however, you consider that discussion is not so reprehensible as the Doctor affirms—that though Popery shrinks from controversy, Christianity does not—that the first teacher of the faith among the Gentiles thought it no dereliction of his belief in the Gospel, to "reason out of the Scriptures" (*a*) in its defence—that he "continued for two whole years disputing daily in the school of one Tyranus" (*b*)—that he directs the followers of Christ to "prove all things," (*c*) that Peter, whom many call the Prince of the Apostles, instructed the faithful to "be ready always to give an answer to every man that asked them a reason of the hope that is in them." (*d*)—But whether these or other reflections have dictated your conduct; the public will hail it as a striking indication of the march of mind in this country, and of the beginnings of that liberty of thinking each one for himself, even in the bosom of the Romish Communion, for which Protestants have so earnestly contended, when they behold a Roman Catholic Professor of Divinity, emancipating himself from the ban of his Superior, to engage in a discussion already pronounced by that Superior, disobedience to the supreme authority of his Church.

I now come to your challenge. In the strength of the Lord of Hosts, whose truth you controvert, I accede to your proposal, under certain modifications.

As to the mode of argument. You are dissatisfied with "speeching," though that be the method adopted in the Senate, the Bar, and in the Councils of your own Church; and although no other was proposed at the meeting in the Chapel at Carlow, arranged under your own superintendence, for trying the identical question now at issue. I agree that the controversy shall be carried on by the novel method of question and answer, provided that an equal number of interrogatories and replies be permitted on each side alternately.

As to the time and place. I propose that the meeting be held on the first Thursday in November, in the City of Dublin.

As to the subjects of discussion. It is an indispensable preliminary, that this be clearly defined; and, if I properly understand you, you either misconceive or misinterpret it. According to your statement, the question between us is. "Whether every one, by Divine appointment, be constituted the judge of the Scriptures; and should form that faith necessary for salvation, only by the exercise of their own judgment upon the Sacred Volume?" If by this you mean, that "every man is warranted by God to put what construction he pleases upon the declarations of Holy Writ, so that the creed thus formed is the faith necessary to salvation," you grievously misunderstand our principles. Were this our opinion, we should be chargeable with the inconsistency of constituting each human being an infallible and authoritative tribunal for interpreting the Scripture and deciding Controversies—while, in conjunction with Dr. Doyle, we deny that there is any such tribunal upon the earth. We should be chargeable with maintaining that the Canonical Scriptures are the only rule of faith, and yet, that every person's interpretation of that Holy Book, however multifarious or contradictory, is also and equally a rule of faith. We should be chargeable with affirming, that they who follow the grossest abberrations of false doctrine and vicious habits, are as surely in the path to Heaven, as the holiest of the Martyrs, Prophets, or Apostles. I need not add, "This is not our belief."

You, Sir, as a Professor of Theology, are, of course, familiar with the principles of moral science; you know that free agency, understanding thereby a liberty of thinking and acting as he pleases, is necessary to man's accountability—without it, he cannot be held responsible for his opinions or his deeds. Interpose an authority between him and his Maker, and oblige him to yield implicit deference to all the decisions and directions of that authority—divest him of opportunity to examine for himself whether its dogmas accord or not with the Divine Laws, and make him, in his thoughts, words, and works, the mere tool of that secondary power, and you at once strip him of what is essential to him as a moral agent; and as then the movements of his heart and character would cease to be the result of his own will, acting upon the legislation of Heaven, they would cease also to sustain the impression of virtue or vice, merit or demerit, towards the Governor of all—and man, gifted by the Creator with powers approaching the angelic, would be at once sunk, and shrivelled into the insignificance of a machine. Yet, while every one claims the power of acting according to the dictates of his conviction and inclination, as necessary to being held amenable for his deeds, neither you nor I should hold him guiltless, if, in using his freedom, he indulged in impiety and immorality. In fact, his exercise of his liberty, is the very trust for which he is responsible. This is precisely the doctrine of Protestantism. We contend that the will of God, by which man should act now, and will be judged hereafter, is recorded in the Holy Scripture.—We contend that every man has liberty to examine for himself the records of the Divine Law, and to modify his opinions and conduct according to his conviction, founded upon his examination of that law. We contend that there is no secondary Power, or intervening authority between us and our Maker, to whose verdict we are bound implicitly to yield our conscience. Nevertheless, we contend also, that for his exercise of this liberty, in other words, for all the sentiments he imbibes and the use he makes of the Book of God, he is amenable to the omniscient and unerring tribunal of Heaven. And this liberty in using the Scriptures, and acting conformable with our conviction of their dictates, is what we mean by the right of private or individual judgment.

The right or liberty of each one judging for himself, which we advocate, does not interfere with political authority, nor Church power, properly understood—when persons in the use of it transgress the civil enactments of the empire, rulers have the power of enforcing the laws against them, and bringing them to punishment for their offences. But neither rulers nor ruled being infallible, and both being accountable to the King of Kings, the cause will, at the last day, be tried afresh. Every Christian community or Church has the power of retaining individuals in its fellowship, or of excluding them from it according to its vote; and if its vote be conformable to the will of Christ, it is binding by his authority. But in all Church censures, as neither the party administering them, nor the party on whom they are pronounced, is infallible, an appeal still remains to the Judgment Seat of Christ. At that dread period of reckoning, all the Members of Councils, convened in days past, at the Lateran, at Constance, at Basil, and at Trent, will again assemble, not to promulgate their dogmas, and fix the destinies of the world, but to have all their decisions and anathemas re-examined; and for these, as well as other things done in the body, to render an account to him who judgeth righteously.

Having thus fully stated the true question at issue between us, I proceed to notice the tribunal you propose establishing to decide it. As a Protestant, I necessarily object to your proposition of judges who are to pronounce an imperative decision upon the merits of the case; nor do I think that you, as a Roman Catholic, could act upon it. Dr. Doyle, as before noticed, has declared that there is no tribunal upon earth competent to try the issue between us, yet you propose forming such a tribunal, to be composed of 50 Protestants of your choosing, and 50 Roman Catholics of our selecting. Of course, the tribunal thus constituted, must be unerring, else it would not be safe or proper, that you or I should abandon our private judgment and abide by its verdict. When inquiring *where* the infallibility, asserted by the advocates of Popery, reside, we have been told by some that it dwells in the Pope when he speaks *ex cathedra*; by others, that it dwells in a General Council; by others, that it dwells in a Pope, and a General Council combined. *You* have invented another hypothesis, and have pronounced that one hundred Laymen, half of whom are Protestants, are competent, without any Pope, or Council, or Bishop, to pronounce an authoritative judgment upon the controversy now agitated respecting religion! If you are as conversant with the rules of Logic as you profess to be with Theology, you must be aware, that your proposal of thus appointing judges is a mere *Petitio Principii*. It involves the very surrender, on our part, of that for which we contend, viz., the liberty of thinking for ourselves in religion, and the mere existence of an earthly tribunal to regulate our faith. But you, doubtless, considered that you ran no hazard of injury to your cause in proposing this Tribunal. Your ingenuity displayed in its constitution will be applauded, though nothing of candour is discernible. You take the selection of the fifty Protestant guides to yourself. Of course, each of them is at liberty, yea, is bound, in consequence, to exercise his judgment in maturely weighing the arguments adduced, and to pronounce an impartial verdict. Possibly you have in view, as objects of your choice, some two or three individuals, a sort of mongrel religionists, or, perhaps, infidels who, not living in avowed communion with the Romish Church, are numbered in the aggregate mass of nominal Protestants, and on their decision in your favor you can, from various causes, calculate with tolerable confidence.—You plausibly cede to us the appointment of fifty Roman Catholic judges. By this you are indubitably certain of a drawn battle, if not a victory. The verdict of the jury cannot be against you. You know that every Roman Catholic has solemnly renounced the privilege of thinking for himself; he could not, as a Roman Catholic, deliberately exercise his understanding in weighing the comparative merits of our arguments; he must be regulated in his convictions and decisions, not by the evidence adduced on the trial, but by the already recorded dogmas of the See of Rome. In the creed of Pius IV. referred to by Mr. Charles Butler as "an accurate and explicit summary of the Roman Catholic Faith," every member of your Church professes, among other things, that he "will admit the Holy Scripture according to that sense, which our Holy Mother, the Church, has held and does hold, to whom it belongs to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the Scriptures; neither will I ever take and interpret them, otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers. I acknowledge the Holy Catholic Apostolical Roman Church, for the Mother and Mistresses of all Churches; and I promise true obedience to the Bishop of Rome, successor to St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and Vicar of Jesus Christ. I likewise undoubtedly receive and profess other things delivered, defined, and declared by the Sacred Canons and General Councils, and particularly by the Holy Council of Trent. And I condemn, reject, and anathematise all things contrary thereto, and all heresies which the Church has condemned, rejected, and anathematised. I do at

this present freely profess, and sincerely hold this true Catholic Faith, without which no man can be saved: and I promise most constantly to retain and confess the same entire and inviolate, with God's assistance to the end of my life."—Now what man in his common senses could submit to have his cause tried by a Jury, one half of whom had already thus solemnly, and religiously, and publicly, pledged themselves, to decide against him?

From these reasons, I trust you will perceive the absolute dity of making the appointment of a Tribunal a *sine qua non* of the discussion. If so, I engage that, with Divine permission, one of our number shall meet you for the purpose as before mentioned. Let 100 persons be admitted by tickets, 50 on a side, or, if you please, do you take 60 and me 40; also, let the Reporters be in attendance for each party.—The regulation of minor circumstances had better be left to Gentlemen resident in Dublin; and for this purpose, I beg to nominate Chichester Fortescue, Esq. No. 2, North Great George's-street, as our referee, and to him I request your reply may be enclosed before the 18th instant.

Hoping that truth, and not triumph, may be our object, and that the GOD of the Bible may be pleased to over-rule all these controversies to advance the knowledge of himself and of his Son, JESUS CHRIST,

I remain your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM URWICK.

P. S. I expect, from the impartiality of the Journalists, that such of them, English and Irish, as gave your challenge to the Public, will likewise furnish them with my acceptance of it.

(*a*) Acts xvii. 2. (*b*) Acts xix. 8, 9. (*c*) 1 Thess. v. 21 (*d*) 1 Pet. iii. 15.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIMERICK, OCT. 8.—Yesterday morning, a man was found lying on the road between Croagh and Rathkeale in this County, in a dying state, being wounded in the head by a shot.—When first discovered he could speak a little, said his name was M'Carthy, from Kerry; he was removed to Rathkeale, where he died this morning—no trace has yet been discovered of the Perpetrators of this inhuman murder, nor any cause assigned, as he was apparently a poor creature, without shoes or stockings.

There was a violent affray between two factions at Miltown-Malbay, on Sunday, immediately after both leaving Chapel, when scythes, sticks, and stones were used by the combatants in the most reckless manner. One gentleman who happened to be a spectator, received a blow of a stone which would have proved very serious but for the timely medical assistance he received.

CLONMEL, OCT. 8.—At our fair on Wednesday, milch cows were in great demand and brought from nine to twelve guineas; we saw a four year old cow, with her second calf, sold for £10. Two year old heifers brought from five to eight guineas. Such fat cattle as appeared brought equally high prices. Good wethers brought from a guinea and a half to 30s.—There were a few good horses for which very high prices were demanded; from 30 to 40 guineas were asked for horses that, a short time since would be considered dear at 20 guineas. It was very gratifying to observe that the business of the fair was not interrupted by rioting.

On Sunday, the 25th of September, a desperate fight took place at Templemore, between two parties named Cummins and Fogarty, in which one man of the name of Fogarty received so desperate a blow of a stone that his life was despaired of for several days.

An alarming fire broke out this morning in the premises of Messrs. Greer and Murphy, brewers; when these whole of the valuable concerns were burnt to the ground. The corn and property destroyed are estimated at £15,000. The premises were insured to the extent of £10,000.

(From the Westmeath Journal.)

A few weeks ago the Rev. Mr Duffy, P. Priest of Balinacarig, a man who has endeared himself to his flock by the amiableness of his disposition, and kind attentions to their general welfare, was removed by the Bishop from that parish to another living, which removal, being altogether contrary to the wishes of his parishioners, and from certain circumstances, viewed by them as rather an invidious act than an exercise of ecclesiastical discretion, remonstrated with the Bishop, but finding this mode of procedure altogether fruitless, they assembled on the Sunday subsequent to the removal of their pastor, to the number of several hundreds, barricaded the doors of the Chapel with stones; and threatened to destroy any Clergyman who should attempt to enter; the consequence has been that no worship has been performed there ever since; and so determined are the people to oppose what they conceive an act of tyranny, that they will not even allow the rites of their Church to be administered to any individual in the parish by any priest until Mr. Duffy is restored them.

The Comet is now a very conspicuous object during the greater part of the night, when not obscured by clouds. It declines fast towards the South; although it seems to increase in brightness, the tail now appears of considerable length. —It passes the meridian about two o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday last an Officer's Guard of the 42d Highlanders arrived at Athlone, with ten thousand pounds of the new silver coinage, which was deposited in charge of William Clarke, Esq. Collector of Excise for that district.

DUBLIN—*Saturday*.—On Thursday the Annual Visitation of the Clergy of the Archdiocese of Dublin was held in St. Patrick's Church, Owing to the recent affliction in the Archbishop's family, his Grace did not preside; and the returns and reports were made to the Vicar General of the Province, Dr. Ratcliffe, in the Archbishop's absence. The Rev. Mr Hamilton preached the visitation Sermon.

St. Patrick's Cathedral will be opened for Divine Service to-morrow,

The Rev. Kennedy Kennedy, of Roscrea, was unanimously admitted to the freedom of the Guild of Merchants, at a Meeting held yesterday. The Hon. John Massey, High Sheriff of the county of Limerick, was proposed as deserving of the same honor, and there is no doubt but he will be admitted at the next Meeting of the Guild.

A juvenile ruffian, named Fitzsimons, who picked the pocket of a respectable Gentleman, a Mr Petard, of his handkerchief, yesterday, in Parliament-street, was detected and conveyed to the Head-office of Police. He was first ushered into the Peace-officer's apartment where the arms are kept, and whilst Mr Petard stood at the window marking the handkerchief, the young depredator pulled down a musket, levelled it at the Gentleman, and snapped it several times before he could be secured. Fortunately the piece was not loaded. There was much difficulty afterwards in handcuffing him, and conveying him to Newgate.

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Nicholas has made no reply to the serious charges of involving his character, in the letter of the Rev. P. Grady, a Priest of his diocese.

The Woollen Manufacture is again beginning to take root in Ireland, and some Englishmen possessed of capital, have established works in the vicinity of Dublin, which are doing very well.

The Sale of Wool at the Farming Society of Ireland's stores, on Tuesday last, was extremely well attended by buyers of the first respectability in the clothing trade, and the results of the sale are likely to prove satisfactory to all concerned. The quantity offered for sale was less than on former occasions, but the quality was as fine as possible, and the prices were from ten to twelve per cent. advance on those of last year.

HORRIFYING DEPRAVITY.—MOTHER AND NIECE POISONED BY A YOUNG MAN NEAR CORDFIN.—Tuesday afternoon, Mrs Baker, wife of Mr John Baker, of Cood, near Corofin, had poison given her by her own son in a cup of tea, part of which was also taken by her grand-daughter, a little girl of the name of Brody, aged twelve or fourteen. The mother lived but a few hours, and the little girl died on Wednesday night. The reason assigned for this demoniac act is, that his mother reproved him, and threatened to have him punished, for stealing and selling a cow belonging to his father, for the purpose of spending the price in dissipation—the delinquent in the custody of the Corofin police.—*Ennis Paper.*

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A flattering address from the Inhabitants of Kinsale to Sir JOHN BUCHAN and the Officers of the 29th Regiment, will be found in our Advertising columns, and we, from ourselves, can also bear testimony to the gentlemanly deportment of the Officers, and the good conduct and high discipline of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment during the long period they were stationed at Kinsale. The head-quarters division of the regiment, marched in here yesterday, and proceeded this morning to Fermoy, on their route to Waterford.—*Cork Constitution.*

PREPARATION OF COFFEE AT ROSETTA.—One of the most curious sights in Rosetta, so famous for the finest Mocha coffee, is the preparation of that article for use. After roasting the coffee, it is pounded in immense mortars; three Arabs working at a time with enormous pestles, each as large as a man can raise. The capacity of the bottom of the mortar being only equal to the reception of one of these at a time, the pestles are raised according to the measure of an air sung by an attendant Arab, who sits near the mortar. The main purport of this curious accompaniment is, to prevent the hand and arm of a boy kneeling near the mortar, from being crushed to atoms. The boy's arm is always within the mortar, which allows room for each pestle to pass in turn without bruising him, if he places it in time against the side of the vessel; but, as after every stroke he must stir up the powder at the bottom of the vessel with his fingers; if the precise period of each blow were not marked by the measure of the song, his arm would be struck off. A sight of this process is sufficient to explain the cause of the very impalpable nature of the coffee powder used in Turkey, where the infusion more resembles the appearance of chocolate than of coffee, as we prepare them for beverage in England.—*Asiatic Journal.*

The bonded warehouses at Liverpool are so crammed with cotton, that the consignees of a cargo which arrived last week were under the necessity of paying the duty, and the cottons were placed in private warehouses.

Last week terminated the life of Anne Moore, of this town, the pretended fasting woman, in the 76th year of her age. About the beginning of the year 1807, this extraordinary impostor lived at Tutbury, a village in Staffordshire, where she first excited public attention by declaring that she lived without food, and having offered to prove the truth of her assertion by submitting to be watched for a considerable time, she was at last detected in her imposture by a professional gentleman of the name of Fox, who discovered that her daughter was in the habit of conveying her food daily, and concealing it under the bedclothes.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

Hail fell in Jamaica in May last. The poor Negroes were terribly alarmed, and some of them said it was hot like fire.

Sir Walter Scott is expected in Paris in a few days. The illustrious traveller will be at the hotel of the Marshal Duke of Tarentum.—*French Paper.*

An Order in Council has reached the Custom House, making the duty on tobacco permanent at three shillings per pound. The new Act which takes place the 5th of January, is in respect to the tobacco duty, annulled.—*Sun.*

We understand that the Cabinet have resolved to adopt efficient measures for the suppression of the numerous combinations of workmen. The first step, it is understood, will be a circular from the Home Office to the Magistracy through out the country, urging the necessity of enforcing the existing laws to their utmost extent. In the event of the evil continuing, Parliament will probably be convened earlier than usual, for the purpose of adopting extraordinary measures.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Oliver Cromwell being afraid of cabals from the expelled family, thought it dangerous to permit persons, particularly Noblemen, to leave the kingdom without leave. A young Nobleman in the intetest of Charles II. came to pay his respects to the Protector, and solicit leave of absence from the country, Cromwell immediately granted the request, but said, "Well, let me soon see you again, but, don't see Charles Stuart." "I will not, upon my honor," replied the Peer. The Nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector, Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a penknife quickly out open the lining, and from the inside took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles. "O shame," cried Oliver, "Is this the way the English Nobles keep their honour? Did you not promise not to see Charles Stuart?" "I did not see him," answered the Nobleman. "Then," said Cromwell, "who put out the candle, you or Charles?" Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his own into the Peer's service, who discovered that at the interview the King first put out the lights.

OPENING OF THE STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

(From the Durham County Advertiser.)

The formal opening of that stupendous work, which effects a communication between the port of Stockton and the coal field in the interior parts of this county, took place on Tuesday last. So early as half-past five o'clock in the morning a number of waggons, fitted up with seats for the reception of strangers, and others for the workmen, were fully occupied, and they proceeded (drawn by horses) along the railway, from Darlington towards the permanent steam engine, situate below Brusselton Tower. About the same time in the morning, several of the members of the Railway Company and their friends set out in post chaises and other carriages towards the same point, near to which it had been determined the procession for Stockton should be formed.

About eight o'clock thirteen waggons, twelve of them laden with two tons of coal each, and the other with sacks of flour, the whole covered with people, were drawn up the inclined plane at Brusselton in admirable style, amidst the cheers of assembled thousands. This inclined plane is 3,000 yards, or above a mile and a half long; yet, by means of the two powerful steam engines, erected at its top, (each being of 30 horse power.) the waggons with their immense load were drawn up in eight minutes, by a patent rope, in one piece, which extends the whole length. These engines drew forth expressions of admiration from every one who inspected them, so beautiful is their construction, and so completely did they execute their work. After remaining a short time at the top of the inclined plane, the waggons descended the other side of the hill from the permanent engine, and took their station on the level below, whence the procession was to set out. A considerable time, of necessity, elapsed before the arrangements could be completed, and the numerous company accommodated with seats, (although tickets had been liberally given, appointing professors to the different waggons.) and the hour of ten arrived before all was ready for a start. Everything being now arranged, the welcome cry of "all ready" was heard, and the engine and the appendages moved forward in beautiful style, and in the following order:—

The Company's locomotive engine.

The engine's tender, with water and coals.

Five waggons, laden with coals, one with flour, and one containing surveyors, engineers, &c.

The Committee and other Proprietors, in the coach belonging to the Company.*

Six waggons with strangers.

Fourteen waggons, with workmen and others.

Six waggons, laden with coals.

The whole of the above were attached to the locomotive engine. Then followed 24 waggons filled with workmen and others, drawn by horses.

Flags with inscriptions were displayed on four of the waggons.

The scene, on the moving of the procession, sets description at defiance the welkin rang with loud huzzas, while the happy faces of some, the vacant stare of others, and the alarm depicted on the countenances of not a few, gave variety to the picture. Astonishment, however, was not confined to the human species, for the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air seemed to view with wonder and awe the machine, which now moved onward at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, with a weight of not less than eighty tons attached to it. A number of Gentlemen, mounted on well trained hunters, were seen in the fields on both sides of the railway, pressing forward over ledges and ditches, as though they were engaged in a fox chace, yet they could not at this time keep up with the procession. One of the waggons having, soon afterwards, slipped off the rail road, owing to a defect in its wheels, some little delay took place; and this having occurred a second time, the faulty waggon was removed out of the line, in effecting which, a man who was standing near received a somewhat severe, though accidental, blow on the side, as it was turned off into a passing track. A further delay of more than half an hour was occasioned by some oakum having got into the feed-pump of the engine, after which the procession moved forwards towards Darlington, which it reached about twelve o'clock, there being at that time in and on the waggons attached to the locomotive engine (part of which, as we before stated, were loaded with coals, &c.) no less than five hundred and fifty-three persons. The crowds which had been witnessed in progress towards Darlington seemed to be almost forgotten when the procession approached that town—there being not less, we suppose, than 10 or 12,000 persons there assembled, who gave vent to their feelings by loud and reiterated cheers.

The boiler of the locomotive engine was replenished with water from the Company's reservoir, near Darlington, and a stoppage of half an hour or upwards in consequence took place. Six of the waggons laden with coals, and 24 with workmen here separated from the others, and proceeded down the branch to the town of Darlington, where the coals were distributed to the poor, and the workmen entertained with dinner and ale. The remainder of the procession, comprising six waggons of coals, one waggon of flour, the Company's coach, twenty waggons, containing strangers and workmen, and Mr. Meynell's band of music, occupying two waggons, the whole drawn by the locomotive engine, proceeded onward, followed by some other waggons drawn by horses, and filled with company, towards Stockton, which they reached, after taking a further supply of water at Goosepool, about a quarter before four o'clock. As the procession approached Stockton, a most lively scene presented itself to those who occupied the coach and waggons—the bridge and the neighbouring roads and fields being literally crowded with spectators, who testified their satisfaction by approving shouts, and by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The crowd upon the railway in the immediate vicinity of the town was alarmingly great. The road beyond that allotted to the waggons being very narrow, and the engine and its appendages moving on the descent at the rate of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour, the most serious apprehensions were entertained, that some accident must happen, for it was found to be quite impossible to restrain the enthusiasm of the multitude. These fears were unfortunately but too well founded, for a keelman, named John Stevens, who clung for some time to the waggon immediately in front of the coach, at length stumbled and fell, and one of the wheels of the coach passed over one of his feet, which was dreadfully crushed, and it is believed ampuiation must be resorted to to save his life. On reaching the Company's wharf at Stockton, a salute of seven guns was fired, and the band, which had played a variety of tunes on the way from Darlington, immediately struck up "*God save the King*," which was followed by three times three stentorian cheers. It was ascertained that nearly 700 persons were in and upon the waggons attached to the locomotive engine, when it entered Stockton.—The distance from Brusselton engine to Stockton is twenty and a half miles, and the entire length of the line from Witton Park colliery, nearly 25 miles, being, we believe, the largest rail-road in the kingdom. The whole population of the towns and villages within a few miles of the railway seeemed to have turned out on this occasion, and, we believe, we speak within the limits of truth, when we say that no less than 40 or 50,000 persons were assembled to witness the proceedings of the day.

* This coach, named "*The Experiment*," is fitted up on the principle of what are called the long-coaches, the passengers sitting face to face along the sides of it. It is calculated to carry sixteen or eighteen inside, and is intended to travel daily, for public accommodation, between Darlington and Stockton.

THE GREEKS.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a proclamation, denouncing the penalties of the "Foreign Enlistment Bill" against all of his Majesty's subjects who shall, in any wise, aid the hostilities carried on against the Ottoman Porte, by its late subjects. This Proclamation has been treated by the Morning Papers as an overt act of enmity against the Greeks,—we think without any good reason. It is obviously no more than a measure of strict neutrality. While the Foreign Enlistment Bill remains upon our Statute Book to suspend its operation in the case of a war, in which the feelings of the nation are notoriously on one side, would be an explicit, though not a formal, declaration of war against the other party. We may, indeed, regret that the bill in question forms a part of our code, but while it so remains, we cannot draw any inference as to the feeling of our Government from their not exercising upon it a dispensing power, which the constitution does not confide to them.

The history of the bill too affords proof enough that its provisions may be recited and inculcated again and again in proclamations with very little danger of such reiteration producing any effect. Since 1819, when the measure passed into a law, we have had the experience of the triumphant war of freedom in South America, and the less auspicious war in Spain, in both of which many British subjects were engaged upon the right side, without, as far as we have learned, incurring any other penalty than the pleasant chastisement inflicted upon Lord Nugent's military ardour by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It is admitted on all sides that Ministers have not been precipitate in issuing this proclamation; they have, indeed, forborn the harsh step until it was forced upon them by the indiscreet offer of the protectorate: and the still more indiscreet publicity of Lord Cochrane's preparations. This manifest reluctance fully illustrates what their real feelings are with respect to the Greek contest; and upon this proof of their real disposition, reliance may be placed that in the further progress of the war the British Government will take care that the system of neutrality which it has so unwillingly adopted shall be observed with a rigid impartiality by the other European Powers—a resolution by which the Greeks will undoubtedly gain more than they could lose, by the most strict enforcement of last night's proclamation, were such an enforcement possible, which we know it is not.—*London Paper.*

PAPAL INFLUENCE IN MEXICO.

Three recent numbers of the *Gazetta Diaria* of Mexico (of July 23, 24, and 25,) have been received, through which there runs a long and interesting article by a Dr. Mier, on the *encyclic* letter published by his Holiness Pope Leo. XII. on his attaining the triple crown. The American Doctor, though a good Catholic, and therefore disposed to pay all due obedience to the proper exercise of spiritual authority, professes himself, an inveterate enemy of the temporal *Court* of Rome, and a strenuous antagonist of those haughty pretensions by which it formerly disposed of kingdoms and deposed kings. This *encyclic* epistle had been introduced into Mexico by a species of ecclesiastical fraud, and published without the permission of the sovereign power. The Doctor shows, by a reference to the example of the Catholic States of Europe, that no *Pope's writ* can be promulgated in Mexico unless subscribed by the President of the Union. Dr. Mier elevates the banner of alarm, and calls upon his countrymen to resist ecclesiastical pretensions, which may lead to political re subjection. One Pope gave the New World to Spain before its extent was observed. Another may endeavour, through the influence of the Priests, to restore to his Catholic Majesty that portion of the gift which he once possessed, but could not retain. Troops were at first sent to pave the way for missionaries—missionaries may now be employed to open a passage for armies. The Mexicans, he contends, have always been good Catholics, though they have resolved no longer to be slaves. They have decreed that the State permits the exercise of no other religion but the holy Roman Catholic Apostolic religion; and a Minister was about to set sail for Rome, to conclude a concordat with the Vatican on terms consistent with national independence. If his Holiness refused to receive the Mexican, as he did the Colombian, Plenipotentiary, from a regard to the remonstrances of Ferdinand, with himself, and not with the Mexican Government, would rest the responsibility of a separation from the Holy See. The Court of Rome, in the Doctor's opinion, will now be more cautious, and will not refuse a spiritual arrangement because Ferdinand proclaims a political heresy. The Doctor examines the Pope's *encyclic* epistle in detail, but his further observations would have little interest for the English reader.

CADIZ, SEPT. 16.—An Americau frigate from Fisco, a port neighbouring to Lima, entered our harbour yesterday. It has brought eighty-five officers of the army of General La Serna, but having touched at Rio de Janeiro, she was obliged to undergo eight days quarantine. Our Governor-General does not appear inclined to give them a very flattering reception.

When the King of Prussia, accompanied by the Royal family of the Netherlands, went to visit the field of Waterloo, his Majesty desired to be sehwn the spot where the Prince of Orange received his wound, and took this occasion to confer on his Royal Highness the command of one of the finest regiments in the Prussian army, which will henceforth bear his name.

GUADALOUPE,—We are indebted to the Editors of the *Eastern Argus*, for some additional particulars respecting the late hurricanes. The town of Basettere was completely in ruins, scarcely a single house being left standing, and about 500 of the inhabitants missing; 257 dead bodies had been dug up from the ruins. All the plantations on the Southern Western part of the island were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at 25,000,000 francs. Two French men of war suffered in the same gale, one of which foundered at her moorings; the fate of the others is unknown. Two French sloops also were lost, the Captain of one only saved.

While a large and fashionable party in a town in this county were some time since regaling themselves with tea and coffee, a young lady (who was seated next to a Dowager of immense property, but extremely penurious habits) started from her seat, exclaiming, in terror, that there was a viper under the chair! On examination, however, it proved to be an eel. The appearance of an eel, however, was as extraordinary in a tea room as a viper. After considerable confusion; the stingy Dowager above alluded to, exclaimed, "an eel! and pray who is frightened at an eel? Poor harmless thing, it has crawled from my pocket, where I have plenty more. As I was coming up the street to tea, a woman passed me with eels, and as they looked very nice, I thought I would buy a few for supper; as it was late, I did not like to return home with them; and, as I thought, if I left them with the woman, she would cheat me in the weight, I put them into my pocket; so pray give me that poor thing again, that I may put it to its companions." The parsimonious Dowager forthwith pocketed her slippery treasure.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.—On the Tewkesbury Race Course on Thursday last, a genteel dressed man, booted and spurred, was detected in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket; on a hue and cry being raised, the culprit was seized by the multitude, and dragged down to the Severn, into which, head foremost, he was soused, without any ceremony, and which he swam across, very little aided, we presume, by his boots and spurs; his confederates in the mean time, having conducted his rosinante to the opposite side, he mounted her, and got clear off. The following day, another of the light fingered gentry, was detected in picking a pocket, when he was served in a similar manner; but whether owing to the want of boots and spurs, or rather, as some imagine, not being so expert a swimmer, he was nearly drowned, and was with difficulty extricated from his perilous situation by having a rope thrown out to him, with which he was safely dragged on shore, though apparently much exhausted. We hope that this lesson, of having once been saved by a rope, will have a salutary effect upon his future conduct, which, if persisted in, will perhaps have a contrary tendency.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.—If an animal, fresh killed, be exposed to the full effulgence of the moon, it will, in a few hours, become a mass of corruption; whilst another animal, not exposed to such influence, and only a few feet distant, will not be in the slightest manner affected. Fruits also, when exposed to the moonshine, have been known to ripen much more readily than those which have not; and plants shut out from the sun's rays, and from light, and, consequently, bleached, have been observed to assume their natural appeatance if exposed to the rays of a full moon. In South America, trees cut at the full moon split almost immediately, as if torn asunder by great external force. All these are remarkable and well established facts, but have never, as yet, been accounted for.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

BRITISH NAVY.

From the Official Navy List, published on the 1st inst., we have compiled the following abstract, shewing the amount of our force in that important department—There are now

	Building.	In ordinary and good condition.	In Commission.	Total.
Three Deckers..	9	16	3	28
Two Deckers....	8	73	14	95
Large Frigates..	31	68	29	128
Small Do.....	6	9	29	44
Large Sloops....	9	26	30	64
Small Do.....	33	34	26	93
Cutters, Brigs, &c.	0	9	34	43
Bombs.....	8	4	0	12
Troop Ships.....	0	1	4	5
Yachts.....	0	2	5	7
Hospital Ships...	0	3	3	6
Hulks, Harbour-duty and Receiving Ships..	0	71	2	73

Of the Ships in Commission, the distribution is as follows:—

In the Thames and Medway, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Moorsom—1 three-decker, 1 two-decker, 2 large frigates, 3 small do., 3 large sloops, 4 small do., 6 cutters, brigs, &c.—Total, 20.

Portsmouth and the Downs, Admiral Sir George Martin—1 three decker, 3 two-deckers, 3 large frigates, 1 small do. 2 large sloops, 1 small do. 3 cutters, brigs, &c.—Total, 14.

Plymouth and Falmouth, Admiral Sir J. Saumarez—1 three-decker, 2 two-deckers, 1 large frigate, 1 small do. 2 large sloops, 4 small do. 18 cutters, brigs, &c.—Total, 29.

Ireland, Vice-Admiral Plampin—1 large frigate, 3 large sloops, 3 small do. 1 cutter, &c.—Total, 8.

Lisbon, Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerc—3 two-deckers, 2 large frigates.—Total, 5.

Mediterranean, Vice Admiral Sir Harry Neale—1 two-decker, 4 large frigates, 1 small do. 4 large sloops, 4 small do.—Total, 14.

West Indies, Vice-Admiral Sir L. W. Halsted—4 large frigates, 3 small do. 5 large sloops, 4 small do. 4 cutters, brigs, &c.—Total, 20.

Halifax and Newfoundland, Rear Admiral W. T. Lake 1 two decker, two small frigates, 3 large sloops, small do. 1 cutter, &c.—Total, 8.

South America, Rear Admiral Sir George Eyre—2 two deckers, 5 large frigates, 1 small do. 2 large sloops.—Total 10.

Coast of Africa, Commodore Bullen—1 large frigate, 3 small do. 1 large sloop, 2 small do. 1 cutter, &c.—Total. 8.

Cape of Good Hope, Commodore Christian—1 large frigate, 3 small do, 2 large stoops.—Total 6.

East Indies, Rear Admiral Bingham—2 large frigates, 8 small do. 3 large sloops.—Total, 13.

On particular Services—1 two decker, 3 large frigates, 3 small do. 3 small sloops—Total, 10.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, OCTOBER 12.

London Journals to Sunday inclusive have arrived in course. Their contents are alike unimportant and uninteresting.

DINNER TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AND LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

This splendid entertainment which has so long engaged the public attention, and excited in the inhabitants of Waterford an intense degree of interest, took place on Monday, and presented in all its arrangements and details, and as a whole, one of the most attractive and gratifying spectacles we have ever had the pleasure to witness in this City. Our satisfaction as well as that of the numerous friends of the Noble Family to whom the festivity of the day was designed as a tribute, would have been complete, had the health of Lord George Beresford, permitted him to accompany his Noble Brother in doing honor to the occasion. Unfortunately, however, severe indisposition interfered with the mutual and anxious wshes of his Lordship and his friends, and occasioned his most reluctant but unavoidable absence. With this one exception, there was nothing left to be desired, and the friends of the Noble House of Curraghmore witnessed in the proceedings of Monday, its complete and unquestionable triumph over the foul but unavailing attempts of faction. Slander and malignity have recoiled upon those who used their arts—have animated with the most honourable enthusiasm all who ranged themselves on the side of the Beresfords, and have already brought their numbers and strength to the proof, as well as added most materially to their actual encrease. Every political feeling, every difference of opinion has merged in the one, that the Noble Family of Waterford shall NOT be put down, and that an opposition carried on by mean and unfair arts, must at the outset be marked by the discountenance of honest and liberal men. We shall now proceed to lay before our readers a sketch of the festive scene.

During the entire of the morning the preparations in the dining room were carried on with great spirit. The Stewards and a great number of gentlemen collected there at an early hour, and entered into the business with great alacrity. and throughout the day, there was a constant succession of visitors to view the arrangements amongst whom we observed several females of the first distinction. The town was unusually full, for though the entertainment was given as from the City exclusively, there were not a few attracted from the country, either to take part in or be spectators of the scene.

The Noble Marquis being expected at an early hour, about four o'clock, a number of gentlemen proceeded on horseback to meet him on the road, and from that hour the Quay became crowded with persons of every rank, who felt desirous of witnessing his Lordship's entrance. The flags of all the different vessels in the river were hoisted, and their waving ensigns contributed not a little to the lively and gay appearance of the scene. At half-past five precisely, the carriage of his Lordship was descried from the Parade, at the further end of the Quay towards the Bridge, when every eye was attracted to the spot. The carriage was drawn by six most beautiful greys. The postillions and outriders were dressed in splendid liveries of white, laced with silver, and the carriage and harness being of the most beautiful and finished construction, the whole presented a splendid and elegant appearance. His Lordship was preceded and followed by upwards of seventy gentlemen on horseback, whilst the train was drawn up by coaches and other vehicles well filled with his friends. The procession moved slowly down the Quay, amidst a large concourse of people, and in the view of countless spectators from the windows. On arriving at the Mall the band of his Lordship's regiment attired in their full dress uniform, saluted the cavalcade with one of their liveliest airs, whilst at the same moment the bells of the Cathedral steeple struck up a merry peal. At the door of the Assembly Room, their Noble Guest was received by the Stewards and conducted to the Ball-room used on this occasion as a reception room. The cavalcade then dispersed, and the gentlemen who formed it hastened to dress for dinner. At six o'clock the anti-room became thronged. In the interval till dinner, the Noble Marquis made himself personally acquainted with his entertainers, and continued to converse with them in the most cheerful and affable manner. We were most happy to observe that his Lordship enjoyed good health and most excellent spirits. At half-past six precisely, dinner was announced, when our worthy Mayor conducted his Lordship to the dining-room, and placed him on the right of the seat which he occupied himself as President.—Colonel John of the 58th Regiment (the only other guest) sat on his left. The tables were laid out so as to form three sides of a square, and completely enclosed with flags suspended from cords placed at a height of about ten feet from the floor. The band of the staff sat in the orchestra, and continued to play in their very best style during the whole of the evening. At the head of the room, and immediately behind the Chairman, the colours of the Waterford Regiment were raised and tastefully arranged. When the company were all seated, the room being brilliantly lit up, the *coup d'œil* was truly imposing and beautiful. One hundred and eighteen persons sat down to dinner.

Of the dinner, it is no exaggeration to observe, that it provided profusely for every taste, and supplied every luxury which the most pampered appetite could require. The wines in every variety, from champagne to "humble port," were excellent and in abundance. When the cloth was removed and a superb desert, consisting of melons, grapes, pine apples, dried fruits, &c., together with a fresh supply of exquisite old claret, was spread upon the board, the Chairman rose and gave—

"The King."—Four times. Tune—*God save the King*

This toast was followed by—

"The Duke of York and the Army." Tune—*Duke of York's March.*

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy." Tune—*Rule Britannia.*

"The Duke of Cumberland and the rest of the Royal Family." Tune—*Britons strike home.*

"The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland." Tune—*Patrick's Day.*

These toasts having been drank with the usual honors, the worthy Chairman next rose, and having called to the company to fill high, proposed—

"Our Noble Guest, the Marquis of Waterford."—Three times three. Tune—*Auld Lang Syne.*

The toast was received with immense cheering, and drank with enthusiasm. The applause continued for a considerable time; when it had subsided, the Noble Lord rose and said:—

GENTLEMEN—In rising to address you I am aware of my own inability to express in terms adequate to my feelings the sentiments I am at this moment impressed with. With your permission and indulgence I will, therefore, request you to accept my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have this day conferred on me—an honour which can never be obliterated from my memory. To be thus received, to be thus surrounded, to be thus entertained by the loyal, independent, respectable Gentlemen of the City of Waterford and its vicinity, adds not a little to my pride; it evinces your approbation of my conduct, and that the invidious machinations and fabrications of a few scurrilous prints can make no impression on you but disgust. Much pains have been taken to represent my family as the advocates of intolerance and tyranny. I trust the peasant and the priest enjoy comfort on my estates, and experience liberality at my hands, and I must own I feel proud at the manner in which Roman Catholics have come forward to testify that my family and myself have been uninfluenced by religious prejudice in our dealings with them. The Chapel my respected father built and our other donations were not the hasty gifts on the eve of Election, but proceeded from better motives—to promote the comfort of every individual, of whatever sect or persuasion, under our protection.

Gentlemen, my tenantry has also been attacked, and called a wretched, cringing, set. I should not be ashamed to compare them with those of any other Landlord in Ireland; and I trust I have done my best to promote their welfare. Gentlemen, I shall not further tresspass on your patience, and with your permission will give as a toast—

"Our worthy Chairman, and those loyal, respectable, and independent gentlemen, who have entertained me this day."

[During the delivery of this speech the most profound and almost breathless silence prevailed; but no sooner had his Lordship concluded, than the applause of the company burst forth in loud and long continued cheers.]

The Chairman returned thanks, and said, that he felt proud of the situation which he had the honor to fill that evening. Whilst he held the office of Mayor, it would be his constant endeavour to protect the peace of the city of Waterford, and to take care that no party should disturb it. He presided at that meeting, however, not as head of the Corporation, but as a private individual; as such he felt proud of the occasion and the opportunity which it afforded him of expressing his respect for the Noble Family whose distinguished head then honored them with his presence. The absence of his Noble Brother was a source of sincere regret to him, and the numerous friends around him. The circumstance would not, however prevent them drinking his health.

The worthy Chairman then gave—

"Lord George Beresford."—Tune—*Soldier Laddie.*

The toast was received with immense cheering, and drank with the most ardent and cordial feeling.

The Marquis then rose and said, Gentlemen, my brother deeply regrets that he could not be with you; but Gentlemen, though he cannot participate in the social enjoyments of this evening, he will be found on his post on another occasion, and be sure to meet you on the day of Election; (*continued cheering*) and gentlemen, I anticipate with perfect confidence, that you will return him to Parliament as you have hitherto done, unshackled, unfettered, and unpledged to either Men or Measures (*loud and reiterated applause.*)

The Chairman then gave—

"The Lord Primate and the Church of Ireland."

"The Lord Bishop and the Clergy of the Diocese of Waterford."

Our respected Dean having been loudly called for rose, and said—Gentlemen, in the absence of the esteemed Prelate of this Diocese, I beg leave to return you my best thanks on my own behalf, and that of my Clerical brethren. May I now be permitted as the oldest Citizen of Waterford, to express the satisfaction I feel at seeing so highly respectable a company as is this day assembled, to pay a compliment to the distinguished personage whom I am proud to be permitted to call my noble friend.

"Colonel John and the 58th Regiment." Tune—*British Grenadiers.*

Col. JOHN returned thanks, and said that it was very flattering to him and those associated with him, to have been paid such a high honor, by so numerous and respectable a company. He assured them that he left Waterford with regret, and was proud to know that his Regiment carried the good will of the citizens along with them. He hoped those under his command would always conduct themselves as soldiers in the field, and as citizens in peace (*much cheering*).

"Lord Liverpool and his Majesty's Ministers." Tune—*Duke of Wellington's Grand March.*

"The Duke of Wellington and the heroes that fought and conquered with him." Tune—*See the Conquering Hero comes.*

"The County of Waterford and its Governor." Tune—*Garryowen.*

The Noble Marquis then rose and said, that though he felt himself unequal to the task of adequately expressing his feelings on the occasion, as Governor of the County of Waterford he could not remain silent. This distinguished situation had been held by his father before him, and he himself had now held it for five and twenty years. During this long period, he trusted, that he and his Quorum had always done their duty (*hear, hear. hear.*) The County had never been disturbed as the neighbouring counties have been. (*immense cheers.*) His Lordship again regretted his inability to express his feelings as he could wish, and concluded by proposing,

"The Port and City of Waterford, and may they never want a friend in the House of Curraghmore"—Three times three. Tune—*The breeze that shakes the barley.*

This toast received its ample share of honour from the company.

The following toasts were then given from the Chair:—

"The Representatives of the County Waterford."—Tune—*Go where glory waits thee.*

"The Representative of the City, Sir John Newport." Tune—*Oh! fly not yet.*

"The Lord Chancellor and the Bench."

"The Attorney General and the Irish Bar."

The Marquis of Waterford then gave,

"The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Donoraile—liberal landlords—who study the interests of their tenantry, and to promote the prosperity of Ireland"—drank with the most marked approbation.

The Vice-President (Major Rogers) then gave.

"Lord Viscount Beresford and our gallant countrymen who fought under his command."—Three times three.

The Marquis of Waterford returned thanks, and observed that it would be useless to eulogise the character of the Gallant General, which was justly appreciated by his Countrymen. He felt proud to remind his friends however, that he belonged to the County of Waterford. (*repeated cheers.*) His Lordship proposed.

"The Stewards"

Mr CHRISTMAS returned thanks and spoke for some time in an animated strain, and in a manner which bespoke the concurrence of his auditory. We regret that being at a considerable distance, we were only able to collect the tenor of his sentiments. We understood him to say that in supporting the Noble House of Curraghmore, he by no means conceived himself as pledged to any political opinion on the question of Catholic Emancipation. So far as the principles of the noble family were identified with those of Mr Pitt, they were those on which he conceived the solid interest of the nation, and the glory of the British name were founded; they were such as he fully concurred in. Catholic Emancipation, to which he was favourable, was, however, a question not to be carried by clamour, and would never be effected so long as it was made a source of discord and division. His support to the Noble House of Curraghmore, had no reference to this question, but arose from considerations which gave them the best founded and most irresistible claims to the general voice of the County.

These independent sentiments, and the spirited tone in which they were delivered were hailed with repeated acclamations, which continued for some time. When Mr Christmas sat down, the Marquis of Waterford rose and said, there never was a term more misapplied than that of Intolerance to me; but I never will give any pledge inconsistent with propriety to support either Men or Measures. In 1793 I had the honour to move an address to his Majesty to take into consideration the claims of the Catholics. When in command of my regiment at Enniscorthy in 1798, I protected the Catholics equally with the Protestants, and never made any distinction between them (*hear, hear, hear—great cheering*). The misrepresentations which have been made of my conduct, were only designed to influence the ignorant, and deceive the unfortunate peasantry, (*hear, hear,*) but I hope the enlightened and liberal Roman Catholics will rally round the House of Curraghmore in preference to a gentleman who pays them a visit, and at the same time most disinterestedly canvasses their votes (*loud cheers*)

Captain Power (a Catholic Gentleman) bore testimony to the uniform liberality which always marked the conduct of the Noble Marquis. I have never known his Lordship, said Mr P., make any distinction between Protestants and Catholics during a long period in which I have had constant opportunities of observing his actions. During the rebellion his Lordship's protection was unsparingly and impartially afforded to every class of persons, and no imputation ever attached to the purity of his motives and conduct. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr Anthony (another Catholic gentleman) also bore testimony to the liberality of the Noble Marquis. Curraghmore was always alike open to Catholics and Protestants, and he wished he could proclaim to the County the total absence of every narrow feeling with which the Noble family always acted by the Catholics. (*Loud cheers.*)

The following toasts succeeded:—

"The resident Landlords of Ireland, and may the conduct of their tenants never tend to make them absentees."—(*Great cheering.*) Tune—*Sprig of Shillelagh.*

"The Marchioness of Waterford and family." Tune—*Oh! happy pair.*

The Marquis returned thanks.

"Sir George Murray, and the Army serving in Ireland." Tune—*Grenadiers' March.*

"General Sir Henry Johnson, and the 5th of June—98." Tune—*Wild Bugle.*

By the Marquis of Waterford.

"The Landed and Mercantile interests of Waterford, and may they be united in the support of each other!"—Three times three.

"Major Greene and the British Artillery."

Major Greene, sen. returned thanks.

Major Kettlewell paid a handsome tribute to the gallantry and services of his brother officer.

"George Morris Wall."

Mr Wall returned thanks.

"Captain T. Roberts and the Wooden Walls of Old England."

Captain Roberts returned thanks.

"Mr Power of Kilfane, and fox hunting."

"Mann Alcock and prosperity to Coursing."

"Lord Waterford and the Irish Militia."

The Noble Lord returned thanks, and observed that he was proud to declare that there never had been a United Irishman in his regiment. Whenever his King and Country should call upon him, he would be always found ready to support them. His Lordship then gave—

"Screeching away—a good tally—fairly in—and Lord George riding the foremost horse." Tune—*Fox-hunters' jig.*

(*Shouts of laughter and cheering,—drank with three times three.*)

"The bonds of Society, and may they never be broken." (*Loud cheers.*)

Soon after twelve o'clock, the Noble Marquis rose to take his leave, and took occasion shortly to address the company, which he did with an energy and animation which produced the most vivid impression. After returning thanks for the gratification and enjoyment afforded him on this occasion, his Lordship proceeded to observe that in his political conduct he would never deal in professions, but would act for what he believed to be the best, according to the dictates of his judgment. His best thanks were due to his friends for the flattering and honorable testimony which they had given this evening of their attachment to him; he felt assured that they would rally round the House of Curraghmore, and return to Parliament that Representative who could best support their interests. His Lordship retired amidst the hearty acclamations of the company, who all stood up during his last address. Colonel John and several other Gentlemen withdrew at the same time. When the Mayor who accompanied his Lordship from the room, had resumed his seat,

"The Chairman"

was again given as a toast, and drank with the most fervent and cordial feelings. The worthy President renewed his expressions of satisfaction at the honor done him, and the gratification he felt at sitting in the Chair on such an occasion.

The festive scene was then renewed, and kept up with unabated spirit to a late hour. In the course of the evening several excellent songs were sung, and harmony both of sound and feeling reigned without interruption from first to last on this very remarkable occasion. Amongst the large and truly respectable assemblage which it brought together, we noticed the following gentlemen:—

Samuel and Meade Hobson, Mr Usher of Cappa and brothers, Messrs. Wall Morris, Humphrey Jones and brother, Shapland Morris and brother, Thomas and Wm. Sheppard, Thomas Carew, Mr Cotham, Messrs. Anderson, Robert Backas, John Stephings, Colonel Dennis, Messrs. Moore, Hobbs, Briscoe, (Tinvane) Sargents, Langley, Cooke, (Kiltinan), King, Bayley, Kearney, Kennedy, M'Causland, Messrs. Roberts, Messrs. Fleury, Capt. Manning, Messrs. Lymbery, Alcock, Pope, &c. &c.

Our anticipations respecting this entertainment have been realized. We have given indeed but a hasty sketch of the proceedings of the evening, but our readers may depend upon it that it is a faithful one—faithful in all its details, and that throughout we have neither suppressed nor exaggerated. May we then ask those who feel disposed to give into the charge so industriously disseminated, that what is unmeaningly called Intolerance is the bond by which the Noble family of the Beresfords and their friends are united, if this entertainment furnishes any evidence to countenance the imputation! We invite the intelligent and discerning as well as the humbler classes of our Roman Catholic countrymen to peruse this report, and not to judge by the vague declamation of interested partisans, or the foul misrepresentation of reckless scribblers, but to think for themselves. Here was a company composed exclusively of friends of the Noble Marquis and principally of Protestant gentlemen, and yet so far from an illiberal sentiment being broached at the Meeting; every sentiment in which a liberal feeling was expressed (and there were many such) was received with unaffected pleasure and real satisfaction

There was no straining to accomplish an object—no compromise required of individual opinion—and yet a perfect concurrence in those sound general principles, which promote peace in society, and benevolent feeling among all ranks of the community. Those are the true principles on which genuine conciliation must be based, and from which alone at a future day the equal participation of political privileges by every religious class of persons can be expected to proceed. Opinion cannot be conquered by force, and we for our part will never be the advocates of a measure which obtained by any but legitimate and constitutional means (constitutional in every sense of the word) would be a curse instead of a blessing.

FABULOUS REPORT.

In the *Chronicle* of yesterday there was rather a long article purporting to be an account of the Dinner given to the Marquis of Waterford and Lord George Beresford. We think it right to inform the readers of that facetious journal, and the public in general, that that elaborate production was designed as a piece of *merriment!* Those therefore who have not laughed before, are now at liberty to hold both their sides. Certain circles about town, in which we hear the *Chronicle* is a favourite print, will appreciate the ingenuity of its conductors, when they learn that all they spelled over most devoutly as a true history, was a pure invention—an exceedingly cunning device no doubt, at once misleading those who were in earnest, and concealing the joke from those who wanted to laugh!

ON FASHIONS IN PHYSIC.—The lady who wants a carriage can no longer gain her end by hysteric fits. Hysterics have ceased to be genteel; they have ceased to be fashionable; they are sent downwards to Doll, and Cicely, and to the shoemaker's wife.—The stomach had its day, when on a sudden, all Bengal broke loose on us: an army of yellow nabobs, burnt up with curry and calomel, arrived to explode the stomach by the introduction of their own livers and Dr. Dick. The liver now became the fashion; liver complaints, bilious, bile, became the fashionable phraseology. No sooner had calomel and Bengal taken the lead in fashion, than every man, and woman, began to apply their fingers to the "hypochondres," their tongues to the looking glass, to examine the morning complexion, to scout false delicacy in language, to "call a spade a spade;" blooming seventeen scrupled not to tell her lover that she was "bilious this morning;" they began to ride jackasses to joggle the liver; and, from a paltry village, Cheltenham became a city of circulating libraries, and raffles, and parades, and pump-rooms, and cuckneys, and idleness. Thus Dr. Scott also became the fashion, and Mr Abernethy; the one operating through the legs, the other through a mercurial pill. Bile has had a long reign. Mr Abernethy cannot expect to command for ever. We much wonder at the ill-usage of the spleen. It would do quite as well as the liver; rather better, as being more mysterious, and affording a greater scope to quackery and imagination, one and both. Dr. Steward is the only man who can cure consumptions Dr. Solomon is, or was if he be dead, the man of men for nervous diseases; no man can cure the liver but Mr Abernethy, nobody the bile but Dr. Scott—when he was alive; nobody can champoo but Mahomet, or scrub but Dr. Grosvenor, or make steel collars but a man who lives at Warwick, or treat with the gout but Dr. Scudamore, or the dropsy but Martin Bree.—Cupping could not thrive, unless there was a "flow of blood to the head." The blood begins immediately to flow into the heads of all the kingdom. The pale-faced or green-visaged Miss, whose blood has been flowing a whole winter at Almack's, the opera, balls, assemblies, till six o'clock every morning, heaven knows in what direction, discovers that it is all accumulated in her head; the cupper restores the equilibrium she turns green and greener, must be cupped again, becomes nervous, cross, giddy, hysterical, and when she displays her scapulæ and her nape next winter, displays with them twelve, eighteen, twenty four, or thirty six white ornaments marshalled in the most beautiful quincunx order imaginable. Man becomes disgusted, her lover flies; what matters it?—cupping is the fashion An alderman has made himself giddy and bloated with excess of turtle and champagne. Instead of abstracting the turtle and champagne from the stomach, the cupper extracts the blood from the neck. More turtle goes in, more blood comes out—the head becomes giddier every day—he falls down at the next feast with the calipash in his mouth, the cupper is sent for, but the undertaker comes—his cup is run out.—*London Magazine.*

WHO IS CAUGHT, *v.* WHO SUFFERS.—The *quizzical* question of "*Who suffers?*" has long since marked the notoriety of the practice of men, in London, at least, dressing beyond their means of payment; but, what has thus made fun for the well-dressed, has often proved death to the dressers. The latter have, however, at last hit on a mode of self defence likely to prove more potent than laws or manners—if the law which makes truth a libel does so to preserve the public peace and impunity of the vicious, wrest the weapon from their hands. A book has just appeared, without title page, designation, or printer's name; it consists of a list of the names of men notorious about town, for not caring *who suffers*, so as they can be well dressed and furnished. This work is to be continued periodically; tradesmen contributing names from the black lists of their bad debts. The first number contains upwards of 4000 such names, with such additions of rank, title, and profession, as reflect no honor on these distinctions, and it is now seen *who is caught*,—*London Paper.*

DUEL.—Yesterday morning a duel was fought at Brownsgrave near Castletown, Co. Kilkenny, between Mansell Blackmore of Grange, Esq., and Joseph Rivers of Tybrougny; after an ineffective exchange of shots, the seconds interfered, and took the principals off the ground.

DIED—On the evening of Saturday last, Alderman EDWARD WEEKES—a gentleman whose amiable feeling and private worth endeared him to his friends. He was a warm and sincere friend, and though a victim to constant bodily suffering, of a mild, cheerful, and benevolent disposition. There are a few by whom his memory will be cherished with all the warmth of sincere affection.

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