The Waterford Mail.

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

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1825. | [VOL. III.—No. 28.—PRICE 5d.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I WOULD not have intruded myself upon your attention at a time when the exercise of your Elective Franchise must be distant, did I not fear that my silence might be misinterpreted; and I should indeed regret that any of those friends, whose independent support has rendered my success certain, (let a Dissolution of Parliament take place when it may,) should believe that the security with which they have invested me, can ever make me unmindful that it is to their kindness I owe it.

I fully agree with my juvenile antagonist, that the result of the approaching contest will do much to determine the real nature of the Elective Franchise—to determine whether property is to have its due weight, and whether the long cherished relations of landlord and tenant are to exert their fair and legitimate influence—or whether the political obedience of the Roman Catholic freeholder is due to his Spiritual Guide, and whether the County of Waterford is to put forth its strength in the dignity of Independence, or to crouch to a Coalition, hatched and held together by a few demagogues unconnected with your County, who claim the toleration they have never practised.

GENTLEMEN, I seek a seat in Parliament at your hands, as an object of ambition—of honest, of honourable ambition; I seek your Independent Support upon principles as Independent and offer myself to your consideration, not as an intolerant or party-man, (as has been invidiously alleged against me); but as an Independent Candidate, unshackled by Coalition, unfettered by Associations, unsubdued by Demagogues, unawed by power, and unpledged to the support of men or measures—free as that glorious Constitution which we justly prize as our dearest inheritance, and determined conscientiously and fearlessly to support the best interests of my Native Country, and of the Empire at large.

Upon these principles I rest my pretensions, and solicit your powerful and constitutional support—to rebuke and annihilate the unnatural and intolerant combination formed against your rights and independence; nor can I for a moment doubt, that your spirited and patriotic exertions will maintain me in the proud situation which I now hold, and in which my family and myself have long had the honor to serve you.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your much obliged
And devoted servant,
GEORGE T. BERESFORD.

Curraghmore, Oct. 21, 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 Tweny-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, Louth, Westmeath, King's County, Kerry, and part of the Co's. of Tipperary, Cork, and Clare, and it has appeared to Us advisable that the same should next be carried into effect in the Counties of Limerick, Clare, Waterford, Part of Tipperary, of Wexford and of the King's County. We do hereby nominate and Appoint the 19th Day of November inst., as the day on which, and from thence until the Thirtieth Day of November, then next ensuing, as the period in the Counties of Wexford, and Waterford, the 22d Day of November inst., as the Day on which and from thence until the 16th Day of December, then next ensuing, as the Period in the County of Limerick, the Fifth Day of December next, as the Day on which, and from thence until the Sixteenth Day of December then next ensuing as the Period in the County of Clare, the Twenty-eight Day of November instant, as the Day on which and from thence until the Fourteenth Day of December then next ensuing as the Period in the County of Tipperary, the Third Day of December next, as the Day on which, and from thence until the Fourteenth Day of December then next ensuing, as the Period in the King's County, during which any Person or Persons may attend and deliver to the Officers appointed to Exchange the same at the undermentioned 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 5th Day of November, 1825.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY GOULBURN.

PLACES.

From the 19th to the 30th of November,

WEXFORD.....At the Office of the Collector of Excise.
DUNGARVAN..At the Office of the Commissariat Department.
WATERFORD..At the Office of the Agent of the Bank of Ireland.

From the 5th to the 16th of December,

LIMERICK.....At the Office of the Collector of Customs.

From the 22d November, to the 3d December,

NEWCASTLE...At the Office of the Commissariat Department.

From the 5th to the 16th December,

ENNIS.....Ditto.....Ditto.

From the 28th November to 9th December,

TIPPERARY.....Ditto.....Ditto.

From the 3d to the 14th December,

TEMPLEMORE.....Ditto.....Ditto.
BIRR.....At the Office of the Collector of Excise.

TO BE SOLD,

AN UNDIVIDED SHARE of the Lands of BALLINACLOUGH and CLONFADDA, situated in the County of Waterford, and Barony of Middlethird, the Property of the late JACOB SANKEY, Esq. Application to be made for further particulars (if by letter, post paid) to MATHEW V. SANKEY, Esq. Coolmore, Fethard, County Tipperary, or Mr. THOMAS DILLON, Waterford.

☞ The above Lands are within Four Miles of this City.

November 18th, 1825.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT LODGE, with about SIX ACRES of very good PASTURE LAND, at GRANGE ROCK, One Mile from this City, on the Newtown and Dunmore Road, with excellent WATER on the premises. It commands a view of the River, the City, and surrounding Country—that for beauty and extent is not to be equalled about Waterford.

Application to Mrs RYAN, Barronstrand Street, who will also dispose of a good inside JAUNTING CAR, and the Stock at the above Lodge, consisting of FOUR MILCH COWS, a HEIFER, an ASS and CART, &c. &c.

She continues, as usual, well supplied with every Article in the GROCERY Line, and with KENSINGTON CANDLES.

Waterford, Nov. 10, 1825.

English Sacks, Honduras Mahogany, and English Oak Bark.

ROBERT JACOB has just landed a further supply of good strong ENGLISH SACKS, direct from the MANUFACTURERS.

He has for sale a Lot of HONDURAS MAHOGANY and a Cargo of ENGLISH OAK BARK.

Office, Queen-street, Waterford,

Where FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE business is transacted with despatch.

November 18, 1825.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, HENRIETTA-STREET.—A fresh Supply of TEAS and COFFEES, imported by the COMPANY, has been just received; they are fully equal if not superior in quality to the last lot, which gave such general satisfaction.

Waterford, 15th Nov., 1825.

TO APOTHECARIES.

Charity

WANTED—a Person fully qualified, to act as APOTHECARY to the Waterford FEVER HOSPITAL. He must produce satisfactory Testimonials of Character and Abilities, and reside on the Premises.

The Treasurer, THOMAS H. STRANGMAN, will receive Applications, until the 24th Instant, in order to their being laid before a General Meeting of Governors.

November, 11, 1825.

INSURANCE.

RECEIVED from the DIRECTORS of the BRITISH and IRISH FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, by the hands of ROBERT BANFIELD, Esq. the Agent for Clonmel, the Sum of Four Thousand Pounds sterling, being the entire Sum without any deduction, which was Insured on our Premises and Stock in the Brewery Concerns and Stores lately consumed by Fire at Clonmel, by Policy, No. 5966, and received by Us this 12th of November, 1825.

£4000 0 0 Sterl. GREER & MURPHY.

Received from the LONDON UNION FIRE OFFICE, by the hands of HENRY LANANGE, Jun. Esq. their Agent, the sum of Three Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety Two Pounds, Six Shillings British, Exchange at Par—is Four Thousand Pounds Irish, being the full amount of our claim under Policy No. 175241—which we hereby declare to be cancelled. Clonmel, Nov. 12, 1825.

£4000 0s. 0d. Irish. GREER & MURPHY.

We beg to return our sincere Thanks to the DIRECTORS and AGENTS of the BRITISH AND IRISH, and LONDON UNION FIRE OFFICES, for the prompt and liberal manner in which they have settled and paid our entire claims for the loss sustained by Fire, of our Concern and Stores on the morning of the 8th of October last.

GREER & MURPHY.

Clonmel, Nov. 12, 1825.

Reduction of Premiums on Fire Assurances.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE come to the Resolution of Reducing the Rate of Assurance on Simple, Hazardous, and Doubly Hazardous Risks, as follows:—

Simple, from 2s. to 1s. 6d.
Hazardous, „ 3s. to 2s. 6d.
Doubly do. .. 5s. to 4s. 6d.

For the convenience of the Public, the Company have agreed to extend, by special agreement, the Assurance of Lives to the age of Seventy-Five Years.

☞ Persons whose Lives are assured by this Company, are allowed to pass, in Decked Vessels, from one Part of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND to another, and to and from the Islands of GUERNSEY, JERSEY, ALDERNEY, SARK and MAN, and also to pass, *in time of Peace only*, in Decked Vessels, from British Ports and Places, to any Foreign Port between FLUSHING and USHANT, without *extra* Premium, and without being subjected to apply, as heretofore, to the Office for Special Permission.

Assurances on Single Lives may be effected to the extent of £10,000.

No extra charge is now made for Militia and Volunteer Service, within the United Kingdom.

In the Fire Department, no charge is made for the Policy of Mark, when the Sum Assured amounts to £300 or upwards.

*** *Fire Engines are always ready.*

SANDHAM ELLY, Agent.

November 13, 1825.

MARRIAGE.

In Dublin, on the 15th inst., Wm. M. Geoghegan, Esq. of Francis-street, to Frances, daughter of the late Robert Melville, Esq. M.D.

DIED,

At her son's house, in Thurles, on Sunday night, Mr. Garrett Nagle, for several years a most respectable Grocer and Spirit Merchant in Cork.

At Ballyhane, County Tipperary, Michael Kennedy, jun. Esq.

On Sunday morning, in Coal Market, Kilkenny, at the advanced age of 68, Mrs. Empson, relict of the late Mr Richard Empson, of that city.

On Tuesday, in High-street, Kilkenny, Mr Jacob Hennessy, Painter.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. L. Robinson, wife of the Rev. John Robinson, Cuffe-street, Dublin.

On the 14th inst. at Warren's Grove, Co. Cork, (the residence of her son, James B. Warren, Esq.) Dame Mary, relict of the late Sir Augustus Warren, Bart.

On the 9th inst. Richard O'Donovan, Esq. of Donovan's Cove, Co. Cork.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—The supply of Corn coming to Market is not at all increased, which we attribute in a great measure to the time of Farmers being occupied in getting their potatoes safe. Wheat is advancing a little, it rated yesterday, from 54s to 56s per barrel. Barley, 17s to 18s. Oats, 13s 10d to 14s. Butter has declined considerably since our last quotation; 105s per cwt. was the general rate on Thursday for firsts; but yesterday it recovered something, 106s to 107s per cwt. and in a few instances, 108s was paid—there were many large parcels from the adjoining counties, but the quantity of Butter from our immediate neighbourhood was small. Weighed at the Crane on Wednesday, 192 firkins. Thursday, 206. Yesterday, 185. Bacon Pigs, 47s to 48s per cwt. Scalded ditto, 42s to 46s 6d. Heads, 26s. Offall, 22s, Scotch Herrings, 38s to 39s per barrel. In Flour, Oatmeal, Coals, &c. no alteration.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, NOVEMBER 14.—We had a good supply of Wheat and Flour fresh in for this morning's market, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, when fine samples of the former fully supported the prices of this day se'nnight. Barley is exceedingly brisk sale, notwithstanding the certainty of the ports opening on the 15th instant; and fine malting samples sold as high as 48s per quarter. Oats sell freely and fully support our last quotation. In Flour, and other articles, there is no alteration.

Wheat	50s to 74s	Oats Potntoe	30s to 34s
Rye	32s to 36s	Poland	28s to 32s
Barley (Old)	00s to 00s	Feed	24s to 28s
Ditto (New)	42s to 48s	Flour	55s to 60s
Malt	64s to 68s	Rapeseed	25l. to 28l.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—(English) Wheat, 5,563 qrs.; Barley, 4,582 qrs.; Malt, 3,580 qrs.; Oats, 6,710 qrs.; Rye, 10 qrs. (Foreign) Wheat, 1,650 qrs.; Barley, —— qrs.; Oats, — qrs. (Irish) Wheat, —— qrs.; Barley, 370 qrs.; Oats, 8,040 qrs. Flour (English) 11,091 sacks; (American), — cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, NOV. 17.—Although the supply was not large, the Wheat trade was very heavy at our market yesterday, and a decline of 1s to 1s 6d per barrel was the consequence. Oats and Barley were in brisk demand, at 6d to 1s per barrel, on our quotations of last week. Flour and Oatmeal were steady, and fully supported Friday's prices; prime red Wheat, 36s to 39s; white, 40s to 41s; Oats, 14s to 16s; grinding Barley, 18s to 20s; malting, 21s to 22s per barrel. Flour, 21s to 23s per cwt.; Oatmeal, 14s to 16s per cwt.

CARLOW MARKETS, Nov. 16.

Butter, first	114s 0d to 116s 0d	per cwt.
——second	104s 0d to 00s 0d	
——third	94s 0d to 00s 0d	

CLONMEL MARKETS, Nov. 15.—Butter, 1st quality, 113s 0d; 2d, 109s; 3d, 105s; Oatmeal, 15s 6d to 16s 0d; Bacon Pigs, 45s 6d to 47s 0d; Rendered Lard, 41s 6d to 42s 0d; Raw Hides, 41s 0d to 42s 0d per cwt. Flour, 2d quality, 42s 0d to 44s 0d; 3d, 36s 0d 38s 0d; 4th, 24s 0d to 25s 0d per bag. Bere, 15s 6d 16 0d; Barley, 17s 6d to 18s 0d; Coals, 4s 8d to 5s 0d per barrel. Wheat, 20½d to 21d; Oats, 11½d to 12d; Potatoes, 4d to 4½d.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, Nov. 18.

ARRIVED,

13th—St. Patrick, Young, ballast, (for Ross.)

16th—Olive Branch, Angel, Teignmouth, ballast; Jane, Elliott—and Waterford, Hodge, London, general cargo; Clonmel, Davis, Liverpool, ditto; Langford, Stephenson, Cardigan, slates; Fame, Miller, London, general cargo.

17th—Thomas, Cash, Liverpool, ditto; Nelly, M'Carthy, Cork, whiskey; Amelia Blanchard, M'Leay, Glasgow, general cargo, (for Cork;) Jane Gordon, Allison, Ayr, coals, (for Kinsale;) Pictou, Jones, Glasgow, general cargo; John and William, Primmer, Falmouth, ballast; Sarah and Ann, Rhydderch, Llanelly, coals; Mars, Evans, Liverpool, ditto, and salt; Duchess of Beaufort, Alpass, Newport, coals; Apollo, Cook, St. John's, N. B. timber, &c.

18th—Nassau, Kenny, Quebec, timber, deals, &c.

SAILED,

15th—New Harmony, Humphries, Liverpool, wheat and flour.

16th—Concord, Limbery, Bristol, provisions.

17th—None.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At Falmouth, 12th, Abeona, Bussell—and Gambier, Hutchins, both for London.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Mary Ann*, Hall, from London to Waterford, was totally wrecked at Guernsey, on the 10th inst.—crew saved.

WEYMOUTH, Nov. 13th.—"The *Swift*, Trevis, from Waterford, is on shore on the Grass Bank, N. E. of Portland Castle, with loss of anchors and cables; about 30 tons of her cargo have been taken out, and it is expected she will be got off."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—"The *Hope*, for Waterford, has been got off, without any apparent damage."

The *Nelly* and *John*, Nicholson, from Limerick, for Liverpool, with 711 barrels oats, and 15 firkins butter, in dropping down the river, struck forcibly on the pier of Meade's-quay, and sustained so much injury, that she sunk shortly after near Terroe, and is now lying full of water off Coonagh point—cargo damaged.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

We request the attention of our readers to the following Report, and appeal to the Public, from the Committee lately appointed to investigate the affairs of this excellent Institution:—

Your Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the present exhausted state of the funds of this Institution, beg leave to report that on the strictest examination into the comparative expenditure of the present year that has already expired, with that of the several preceding years respectively, they have most satisfactorily ascertained, that were it not for the considerable advance of prices on the several articles of consumption made use of in the Institution, a large proportion of funds would still remain on hands. The advance particularly effected the prices of potatoes, which have cost the Institution during the last six months, full five pence per stone, and had been previously bought from two pence to three pence per stone; oatmeal has also advanced from £11 to £15 per ton nearly within the same period. Your Committee have observed, that the advance in the price of provisions has caused considerable addition to the number of persons who have applied for and been admitted to the benefits of the Institution, and that notwithstanding this advance on prices, and the great increase in numbers of the persons who have been admitted, a great reduction has been effected in their support, as appears from the following statement taken at the same period of the several preceding years of the number of inmates and expenses.

For the first—

Year ending 6th Oct.	No. of Inmates.	Expenses.
1822	196	£474 0s
1823	303	485 0s
1824	289	439 0s
1825	272	446 10s

From this it will appear, extensive improvements have been effecting in the mode of conducting the concerns of the establishment, and the industry of several of its inmates has been made practically available to the payment of a great proportion of the expenses, from whence your Committee have been encouraged to hope that it means were afforded for the purpose, there are still many expedients that might be advantageously resorted to, in order to bring into a further beneficial operation the energies of many of the inmates, who are at present wholly unemployed, and by this means diminish the necessity for the frequent appeals that are now made to the generosity of the Public.

From this report which has been drawn up with great care and exactitude by the Committee appointed for the purpose, the public will clearly perceive that the present exhausted state of the funds of the Institution can by no means be ascribed to any wanton waste or prodigal expenditure, on the part of the managers. On the contrary it is quite evident that they have conducted it with the greatest possible economy, and that their management of it has been distinguished by an uniform and progressive improvement. The question then to be decided by the Citizens at large is this—Do they wish to have continued to them the benefits of this Institution? The Directors cannot allow themselves for one moment to hesitate about the answer that will be given. They are fully convinced that in a City like this whose people have been ever characterised for their attention to the wants of the indigent and distressed, an appeal to their charity and benevolence under the present circumstances cannot be made in vain. If the 270 who are now provided for in the Mendicant Asylum, be for the want of means let loose upon the streets, surely it will not be said that they will be allowed to perish.—Private charity will instantly interpose. All the feelings and sympathies of our nature will plead loudly in their behalf, and thus will the present inmates of the Asylum continue to press upon the Citizens under circumstances which will connect their support with difficulties and objections of the most formidable kind. The public in that case will have to witness wherever they cast their eyes, Mendicancy disgracing our streets with all its squalidness and filth. They will be ever liable to be imposed upon by the artful stories of those idle wretches who make begging a trade, they will have to suffer the annoyance of being constantly importuned by door and shop applicants, and what is worse those young children who are now training to habits of industry and virtue, will by being liberated from the wholesome discipline under which they now live, be exposed to all the frightful consequences which arise to youth as well from want and destitution as from the example of evil associates. To avert this train of moral and physical evil, the Managers of the Mendicants Asylum now confidently appeal to their fellow-Citizens.—An inclement season has already set in, and there is every prospect, that according as the winter advances its severity will increase in proportion. Let this single circumstance be well considered, and surely the benevolent mind will find in it more than sufficient motive to impel it to uphold the Institution which gives food, clothing, and lodging to the houseless and unprotected.—Every consideration which should influence men contends in calling upon the Citizens for their support to this Asylum; our own domestic comforts—the comforts of our poor suffering fellow-creatures—the well-being and happiness of society—and above all Charity—that first and greatest of all virtues, make it imperative upon us all to pay instant attention to this Call.

LONDON—Nov. 15.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.

This has been settling day in the Foreign Money Market, and the panic which prevailed has by no means subsided. The great fall in the English market has of course been felt in all the Foreign securities, and Spanish bonds are quoted as low as 15¼. In the English Money Market, yesterday there was an immense deal of business doing, and very heavy sales were made by which the price of Stock was driven down to 85⅞, 86 for the Account at the close of the market.

The *Etoile* and the *Quotidienne* are disputing warmly on the cause of the late fall in the French Funds. The former attributes it to the great demand for capital in commercial and other speculations; the latter ascribes it wholly to the reduction of the Rentes to a Three per Cent. Stock. Both these causes have no doubt operated; but it cannot be the latter exclusively, because there has been a similar fall in the English Funds. Those who conceive the late change of Ministry in Spain to have had an influence on this question are so far right, that when once the fall began (from whatever cause) political alarms would naturally add to the panic. These alarms have no doubt existed, but we think without any solid foundation. The struggles of faction in Spain will no longer be able to disturb the rest of Europe. France has not, as she had in 1822, the dread of a revolutionary contagion reaching her from Spain. She has placed herself indeed in a situation of difficulty with regard to that country, but it is not a situation likely to lead to a war.—France and England know their own interest too well to quarrel, and whilst they remain at peace no other contest of serious importance to Europe in general is likely to spring up. True it is that the reduction of the Rentes has been fatal to M. de Villele's popularity; but popularity is not so necessary to a Minister in France as in England. While Charles X. has the good sense to retain a useful Minister, in defiance of factious attacks on his measures, there is no reason to apprehend any unfavourable change in the external policy of France.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

INVERNESS-SHIRE FARMING SOCIETY.

(*From the Caledonian Mercury, Nov. 10.*)

This Society had the honour of entertaining the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. that zealous friend to Agriculture, in his way from Caithness to Edinburgh. Doctor Nicol was in the Chair, and Capt Shaw acted as croupier.—The evening was most agreeably spent in the interchange of much kindly feeling, and of marked regard for the labours of their distinguished guest. A great deal of very interesting conversation passed on the subject of agriculture, and Sir John read to the Meeting the following remarks on the contemplated alteration of the Corn Laws:—

Sir John Sinclair's address to the Inverness-shire Farming Society, on the Agricultural State of the Country.

The Hon. Baronet stated his "deep conviction that the greatest exertions would soon become necessary, to prevent the agricultural interests from suffering as great, if not greater distresses, than those which they had lately experienced. That if the subject were thoroughly investigated, it would appear that the owners and occupiers of the soil, and those who directly or indirectly depended upon them, formed the most numerous, and, he believed, were by far the most valuable part of the community. Their interests, therefore, were to be protected, in preference to those of every other class. They were fixed and permanent residents, whereas the manufacturing and commercial classes were of a *transitory* nature. They were frequently emigrating to foreign States, and the connexions they formed with other nations, necessarily made them less anxious to promote the interests of their own country. That Doctor Adam Smyth, the first of political authors, had ably inculcated the doctrine, that wealth obtained from manufactures or commerce, was of little permanent utility, unless when realised in the improvement and cultivation of the soil.

"That if we wished to be either safe at home or respected abroad, and above all to maintain our military fame and character, it was our bounden duty, not only to protect our agriculture to its present extent, but to augment *by an increased cultivation of waste lands*, the numbers employed in that branch of industry. That those who work in manufactures, however useful in other respects, are, in general, but little capable of undergoing the fatigues of warfare. Whereas those who have been bred to a country life, have both strength of body and firmness of mind to carry them through the toils and dangers of war, without inconvenience or distress.

"That the great object which the agricultural interests ought to have in view at the present moment is, to preserve (unless a scarcity is apprehended), the system of *exclusion against the admission of foreign produce.* That though it were possible to ascertain at what prices grain *might be raised*, in ordinary cases, in Poland or Russia—(which it has been said has recently been done) it is impossible to foresee the reduced prices at which grain *would be sold*, by the masters of such miserable slaves, as the Polish and Prussian boors, *in order to get money*; for in these countries our manufactures are but little sought after, or totally excluded.

"That now a new competitor for supplying us with corn, is likely to arise, namely, the Pacha of Egypt. That he had already sent immense quantities of cotton to the British market, with the profits of which, he has been enabled to bring the unfortunate inhabitants of Greece to the brink of ruin. That he next intends to supply us with silk; but if his corn were admissible, however high the duty that might be imposed upon it, there are no bounds to the mischief it would occasion. That Egypt formerly maintained eight millions of inhabitants; and besides, with its surplus produce, fed Rome and Italy. There are now in it only four millions of people; hence, were the irrigation of the Nile restored to its former state of perfection, (which, with the aid of European engineers, might soon be accomplished), Egypt, with its double crops every year, and with so cheap a mode of raising grain, might furnish our commercial speculators with wheat, at so low a rate, that our British husbandmen, who must follow a more operose, and a more expensive mode of cultivation, could never rival or resist. Hence an additional argument arises for adhering to the principle of *exclusion.*

"That the wretchedness of depending on a foreign country for food, is most happily illustrated in Scripture history. That the *commercial* towns of Tyre and Sidon, though they purchased their grain from Judea, had ventured to disoblige Herod the King. Whereupon we are told, 'That Herod was highly displeased with them of Tyre and Sidon; but they came with one accord to him, and having made Blastus, the King's chamberlain, their friend, desired peace, *because their country was nourished by the King's country.*'—(Acts xii. verse 20.)

"That such is the state to which the friends to importation would wish to reduce this country, namely, to the necessity of bribing the chamberlains of foreign potentates, to save the inhabitants of the British Isles from the miseries of famine.

"That in one respect our present system, for the exclusion of foreign corn, might be improved by punishing those fictitious sales, which prevent the average prices of grain from being fairly taken. That this source of error might easily be corrected, by rendering it necessary, that all sales shall be *bona fide* transactions, and that when any doubt on that head may arise, it shall be necessary to prove, that the price agreed upon *was paid*—that the delivery *was real and not constructive*, and that the grain had been actually placed in the *manual custody* of the purchaser.

"That our internal enemies, however, are still more dangerous than our foreign rivals; that among the manufacturing and commercial classes, agriculture has many friends, who are convinced that the three great branches of national industry are not at variance, and that the prosperity of the one, tends to promote the advantages of the others. But, unfortunately, that a species of conspiracy seems now to have been formed, for effecting the degradation and ruin of the landed and farming interests. That formerly it was considered the boast of the British Governments, that the police of the country was carried on without public expence. Now, *the unpaid magistracy* has become the constant theme of obloquy and attack. Formerly no thing was considered more useful than the residence of proprietors on their estates—now, that practice is reprobated, and it is contended, that the presence of the owner is a nuisance; that tenants would give more rent to absent than to resident proprietors.—There are not, it is believed, many farmers who would subscribe to such doctrines, and none could approve of them, but those who would wish to enrich themselves by exhausting crops, and thus destroying the fertility of the land they occupied. There is an old saying in which the tenantry of Scotland are more likely to concur—That of all forms of Government, *the pure factorial* (or the management of estates by agents, independent of any superior control), is, in general, the most exceptionable.

"That the tenantry are not treated with more favour than the proprietors of the soil; for if by their skill and industry, and the favour and indulgence of benevolent landlords, they acquire a competency, they are exposed to unceasing ridicule and abuse, if they presume to live in a comfortable and well furnished house—if they take occasionally a few glasses of foreign wine—or educate their children in a manner superior to their oppressed brethren on the Continent.

"That the daring attacks on the character and the ability of the landed and farming interests, when joined to the combinations now so prevalent in all parts of the kingdom, must inevitably lead to some species of revolution. That any attempt to convert Great Britain and Ireland into a republic, cannot be successful; for we will never exchange our well poised and temperate monarchy, and the blessings which we have so long enjoyed under it, for the turbulence and the miseries of a popular Government. The great risk is, that the nation, to avoid the horrors of anarchy, may submit to despotism.

(For remainder see fourth page.)

LONDON—Oct. 14.

The Paris Journals of Friday arrived in due course. They contain no news of any particular interest, except, indeed, the arrival in that capital of Gen. Roche, the co-protester of Mr Washington, against the presumed intention of the Greek Government to place Greece under the protection of England.

The French Funds, it will be seen, continue to decline, and a warm controversy is carried on between some of the Journals as to this decline. What the real causes may be, we are not prepared to say; what they are not, we can with confidence state. Certainly, political considerations are wholly out of the question. We believe at no period, during the peace, which has already thrice outlived the prognostics of the Whigs, has there prevailed among the Allied Powers, a more cordial desire to maintain those amicable relations which now subsist. During the last year, there have been questions of deep moment discussed and decided, in the Cabinets of Europe; questions, some of them at least, which in other times, and with other feelings, would have generated rumours of wars, if not wars themselves. But these have all been propounded, debated and adjusted, in that spirit of mutual confidence and conciliation, which was, and is, the guarantee of peace; for nations, like individuals, when they are determined to have a quarrel, are never at a loss for causes, real or imaginary. Perhaps, however, this view of the matter, while it is consolatory for the present, may create apprehensions for the future, in the minds of those who would reason upon the caution of the poet, and "beware the fury of a patient man." But we need not be over anxious about the possible feelings under which a possible war may hereafter break out. We have good grounds to be well content with the situation in which we find ourselves; and, returning to the subject with which we set out, we can only repeat that they who wish to account for the depression in the public funds, not only in this country, and in France, but in the money markets of Europe generally, must direct their inquiries wide of political causes.—*Courier.*

We understand that his Majesty, who enjoys most excellent health, intends to spend his Christmas in London, and accordingly, he is expected at Carlton House the third week in December next.

Mrs Canning and the Marchioness Clanricarde left Downing-street, this morning, for Seaford, C. R. Ellis's, Esq. M. P. country seat, Sussex. Mr Canning and the Marquis of Clanricarde shortly after left Downing-street, this morning, for the same destination.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, family and suite, are expected to embark this week at Portsmouth, in his Majesty's yacht, the *Herald*, Captain Henry Leake, and sail for Malta.

A reduction at 1s per piece, on the weaving of plaids and camlets, took place in this town on Wednesday last. The weavers, of whom there are about 1,000, naturally enough demurred against this reduction; but when it was explained to them that the present state of the trade rendered it absolutely necessary, and that the option would be either to take that price or to go without work, they submitted to the former as the least evil of the two.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Nearly thirty-five thousand pounds were subscribed in less than one hour at the first Meeting at the Crown and Anchor, towards the improvements and opening a communication between Pickett-street and Serle-street, into Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and from thence to Holborn.

Ship Launch.—On Saturday afternoon, exactly at ten minutes past two, the new East-India ship *Abercrombie Robinson*, (so named in honour of the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors) was launched at Messrs. Wigram and Green's yard, Black wall. The *Abercrombie Robinson* is of exactly the same size as the *Edinburgh*, which was launched on Wednesday and perhaps it is an unprecedented event in the annals of ship-building, that two such magnificent vessels, belonging to the same owner, and built in the same yard, should be launched in one and the same week.

MR. JOSEPH HUME.

The following letter appears in the *Times* of this morning:—

Sir—In a late number of your very excellent paper, you ask "what is to become of Mr Hume's two pieces of plate?" I can tell you how the collier's piece was disposed of. It has been returned to the maker by the colliers, who, on doing so, took occasion to mention it as their opinion that Mr Hume had turned his coat, and been bought up by the Ministry. There is also another curious fact connected with this affair—viz. that Mr Hume not only sent them down a copy of his crest and coat of arms, but stated that if they were short of funds to defray the expense, he would make good the deficiency. Yours, &c.

A HATER OF HUMBUG.

Glasgow, Nov. 8.

LORD COCHRANE.

We understand that Lord Cochrane on Monday last, addressed a letter to the accredited Agent of the Brazilian Government in this country (Manuel Rodrigues Gameiro Paez), to the effect, that as peace had happily been concluded between the Brazilian and Portuguese nations, which was the object his Lordship had in taking the command of the Brazilian naval force, it was his intention on the 10th inst. to resign the active command of his Brazilian Majesty's squadron, and, therefore, the frigate Piranga, lying at Spithead, would henceforth follow the instructions given to her by said accredited agent. We understand that this notification has produced an order from the agent, directing Capt. Shepherd to sail with the Piranga under his command, on the 20th inst. for Rio de Janeiro.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

There is no doubt that Lord Cochrane came to England in the Piranga without any order or permission of the Brazilian Government. He left Rio de Janeiro with directions to prosecute the war against the Portuguese with all the means of which he could avail himself; and, that he executed these orders successfully, was proved by the numerous captures he made. One of the ships alone took ninety sail of merchantmen, three ships of war, and reduced two places to submission. But not one of the numerous captures made, was ever sold, and the produce, as was expected, divided among the captors, as prize money. The Emperor, as he was importuned, decreed some inconsiderable sums as a 'reward' of the zealous services of his squadrou; but he could not be prevailed on to do more. The ships and cargoes alluded to have been locked up these two years in anticipation, no doubt, of that which has released Lord Cochrane from his engagements with the Brazilian Government; which his Lordship foresaw when he sailed from Maranham was hastening; and which it would appear to be his Lordship's opinion the Emperor was always more desirous of accomplishing than he was to do justice to those whose services he was so anxious to avail himself of in effecting the "Imperial" plan. We repeat that it is not true, as has been reiterated, that the Emperor of Brazil has shewn his displeasure of the Marquis of Maranham, by striking his name out of the list of officers in his service. The Piranga, (which has been upwards of four months at Spithead) will be ready to proceed to Rio on the 20th inst.. She has at present only about 150 men on board (70 of them Portuguese) but a sufficient number, we understand, has been raised to complete her crew, who will arrive in a few days. The pay of the Brazilian seamen is from fifty shillings to five pounds per month, with a month's bounty at the expiration of every twelve months.

Guernsey, Nov. 12.—The Greek ship of war brig Cymone, commanded by Capt. Miaulis, son of the Admiral, was lost on the Island of Alderney, on the night of the 10th inst. The crew, 57 in number, saved.

The Cockney University is actually in progress, two or three acres of mud, at the back of a street called Gower-street, have been purchased by the Committee, wherein the *classical* building is to be placed. In addition to the present local advantages derivable from its proximity to Upper Thornhaugh-street, Grafton-street-East, and Carmarthen-street, two rows of houses are to be built, to make an agreeable neighbourhood for the students; the one will be called *Abingdon* Place, and the other *Barnwell* Terrace; it is said the University will cost Seventy Thousand Pounds, exclusive of the Tap and Skittle-ground. —*John Bull.*

Plymouth Dock-Yard.—In our last we inserted an article on the fine condition of the vessels in ordinary at Plymouth: we this week offer some remarks on the Dock-yard. A stranger, on entering this great naval arsenal, is forcibly struck with the appearance of order, of cleanliness, which every where presents itself. A person unacquainted with the economy of our Dock-yards, and particularly with that of Plymouth, is apt to associate the ideas of bustle—of deafening clamour—of confused noises of wood, iron, &c.—of walls and buildings blackened with sulphurous vapours—of pitch, tar, paint, varnish, chips, shavings, dirt, every where offending the eye, and almost debarring access to the vessels in the docks. He is, on entering Plymouth yard, pleasantly undeceived. At first, he does not even see the ships in dock, nor the storehouses; and unless some extraordinary operation, such as that of raising a vessel, is going on, he does not even hear, or scarcely hears, the noise of a hammer. The board avenue from the Yard gates has not a chip on its surface—it is as clean as the indefatigable broom can make it. There, with an aspect of simple grandeur, arises the Yard Chapel; the Guard-house is near it, with the sentinel slowly pacing in front; a few passengers, perhaps officers of the Navy or of the establishment, or perhaps a party permitted to see the yard, are passing near it. An air of serenity—and of propriety, pervades the whole spot. It is not until the stranger or visiter has passed the Row (the houses in which the principal officers reside) and has descended one or two flights of steps which lead to the area where the docks are excavated, and the sheds, storehouses, &c. are erected, that he is sensible of the presence of business. He sees at once the mighty structures whose names are as familiar as "household words" in every part of the British empire, and are associated with some of the most daring actions ever achieved on this great theatre of the world. Here, in the depths of the spacious docks, or suspended on stages, or working on the decks of those vast edifices, the naval bulwarks of Britain, are the artisans, whose industry, skill, intrepidity, are secondary to none in the world. A thousand acts are going on—the most remarkable operations are performing—the eye of skill, the arm of industry, all that consummate ingenuity and undaunted labour can produce, are there; the mighty machine before us is the scene of the most complicated duties, yet is there no confusion—every one is at his post, and the spectator is compelled to admire the arrangements which have produced such important results. In the course of his progress through other parts of the Yard, he will find abundant reason to applaud the judicious disposition of things which every where presents itself. In the Store-houses all is arrangement and dispatch. Nothing is left to chance. Attention, calculation, simplicity, characterise the economy of those great depositories of stores. All this is effected by the skill and zeal of the officers generally, and by that vigorous, yet just and proper attention to *minutiæ* in the Chief of this great arsenal, which some might deem superfluous; but that officer is too good a disciplinarian not to know that great results depend on causes which the superficial do not comprehend, and that a vigorous attention to *minutiæ* is the very soul of discipline—of order—of good government.—*Plymouth Journal.*

THE GOODWIN SANDS.

It may not be amiss to give our readers some account of the Goodwin Sands, which have again excited such fatal interest, and which have so often caused the destruction of our ships and their ill-fated crews. The Goodwin Sands are very remarkable banks, situated between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal and Ramsgate, and about seven or eight miles from the coast. The length of the sand is about ten miles, and the breadth nearly two, and consists of a more soft, fluid, porous, spongious, but tenacious matter, than the neighbouring sands, and consequently of such a quality, that when a ship strikes upon it there is little chance of her getting off, the nature of the sand being such as to swallow the vessel up sometimes in a few hours; while the surf which breaks upon them renders all attempts to approach the ill-fated vessel impossible. We have often, when some miles inland, seen the waves breaking over the sands with fearful violence, and plainly discernible, although at a distance of ten or twelve miles This will enable our readers to form some idea of the tremendous waves, which, with a west wind, (the worst that can blow at that spot,) hurried the *Ogle Castle* to destruction, and her despairing crew to a melancholy death, when almost within sight of her destined port. When the water is off these sands, they become exceedingly hard and firm, so that people may land and stay for hours upon them in summer; indeed cricket matches have been played upon them, but woe to those who do not quit at the proper moment, for in a very short time they become a floating quicksand, and float to and fro with the waves, and when they retire again, settle as before. When the Trinity House, some years since, formed a design to erect a light-house upon them, the engineers employed, penetrated to a great depth with their boring augurs, but they could reach no solid bottom, as the spongy materials reach to such a depth as to render the design utterly impracticable, and a floating light was in consequence established. On the 26th of November, 1702, a most dreadful storm arose from the W.S.W, and blew for many hours with great violence, during which thirteen men of war drove from their anchorage in the Downs, ran upon the fatal Goodwins, and were totally lost, with nearly all their crews, only 71 being saved. Considering the origin of these sands, there are various opinions, but the common received story of their having once been the estate of Godwyne, Earl of Kent, the father of Harold who fell at Hastings, is now exploded, as well as their having once been an island called Lomea, and to have been destroyed by the sea in the year 1097, the most probable opinion of our antiquaries being, that instead of these sands being occasioned by an inundation of the sea, they were caused by the sea's leaving them at the time of that terrible inundation in the reign of King William Rufus, or Henry the First's reign, which drowned so large a part of Flanders and the Low Countries. The desertion of the sea in these parts might have been further increased by following inundations in other places, especially upon the parts of Zealand which anciently consisted of fifteen islands, eight of which were swallowed up in Henry the Second's time. Such are the Goodwins, which no vessel ought to pass without a pilot: and had the *Ogle Castle* taken the Dover one who offered his services off Hythe the previous night, perhaps the catastrophe might never have happened, the vessel might have been in the Thames, and the unfortunate crew in health and spirits among those friends who have so long been expecting their return.—*Kent Herald.*

DUBLIN—Nov. 15.

CONSECRATION OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

Yesterday being the festival day of St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, it was selected by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray as the day on which it would be most proper to consecrate this magnificent building to the service of the Almighty. St. Lawrence O'Toole was the son of Maurice O'Toole, a rich and powerful Prince of Leinster. He was consecrated in 1162, by Gelarius, Archbishop of Armagh, (the successor of the great St. Malachy,) and succeeded Gregory, the former Archbishop of Dublin. He was, on account of his piety, virtue, and exemplary charity, enrolled among the Saints of the Catholic Church.

This beautiful building is the only one of the Doric order in this City, and the Architect has paid great attention in finishing the interior after the fashion of the Temple of Minerva, at Athens. On entering the Grand Door, the magnificent fluted columns on each side of the aisle have a fine effect; the ceiling and dome are well sub-divided, and sufficiently ornamental for that order of architecture; the character is well kept up, and pleases the eye; the light is well managed, and gives a solemnity to the whole. The basso-relievo over the peristyle is a fine piece of sculpture, representing the Ascension, in figures as large as life, executed by Mr Smyth. Immediately under it is the Grand Altar, erected on seven steps from the level of the Church; it is executed in Italian marble; the front represents two kneeling figures before the Host, exceedingly well done. The tabernacle is of marble also, representing a building with four Porticos of the Cotinthian order, with gold caps; on it is a circular Temple, with the figure of the Redeemer on the Cross, executed in Ivory, in the centre. The whole is surmounted by a Gold Cross. The depth of shade behind gives great relief. There are four other Altars in the building; they are simple and effective. The whole is well arranged, and does great credit to the respective artists.

Preparations have long been making, and the greatest exertions used, for the purpose of opening, with suitable grandeur and solemnity, this magnificent Christian temple. At eleven o'clock, the Most Rev. Doctor Murray, *in pontificalibus*, and preceded by Acolytes, bearing the crosier, and Bishop's cross, and the *pontifical*, followed by the Bishops, viz: The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin; Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare; Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, Bishop of Down; Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork; Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe; Most Rev. Dr. Laffan, Archbishop of Cashel; Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Waterford; Right Rev. Dr. French, Bishop of Kilmacduagh; Right Rev. Dr. Keating, Bishop of Ferns; Right Rev. Dr. M'Loghlin, Bishop of Derry, dressed in their robes, advanced from the Altar to the outside of the Chapel, and then passing back again went round the interior, and performed the ceremonies prescribed in the *pontifical*, for the solemnly blessing a place of worship. High Mass was then proceeded with by his Grace. As soon as the first Gospel had been given out, the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle ascended the pulpit, and preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon, a sketch of which we subjoin.

"And they arose before the morning, and they sacrificed on their new Altar, and the People fell down upon their faces and worshipped, &c." 1st Book of the Maccabees, chap. iv. 52d and following verses.

The text, the Venerable Preacher remarked, shewed that which was done by the Jews, in remembrance of the Covenant which had been stricken between their People and Jehovah, and he quoted for them those words, because the same acts that were then performed by the Jews, bore so strong a resemblance to what was now done by them that day. His Lordship remarked on the customs observed by all good and virtuous men: that they offered to the Lord the best of their possessions, whether the offerings were the fruits of the earth, the produce of the land, or the beasts of the field. In those times, when a secluded vale served as a temple, and some rough stone, on which oil had been poured, was consecrated as an altar; at length a Tabernacle was, at the command of God, ordered to be made, in which the books of his law were to be preserved. This tabernacle was adorned with every sort of decoration, embellished with ornaments, covered with silks, and preserved from injury by precaution. This tabernacle was for forty years conveyed through the desert by the Jews, and brought at length by them into the land promised to them by their Almighty Deliverer, and was at last placed at Mount Sion, near Jerusalem, that the blessings of the Lord which ever accompanied it might remain with the People. David was prevented from erecting a temple, because his hands had been stained with blood in battle; but it was reserved for the mild and peaceable Solomon to erect a temple to the God of Peace.

The Church of Christ was at first humble and weak, and as it had been foretold to St. Paul, had much tribulation to pass through, before its glory should be made known. Justin, in his Apology, himself a martyr, says, that the Christians in his days used to assemble before the rising of the Sun, and offer up their worship under the shelter of some cliff, which protected them from the inclemency of the weather, the potency of the storm, and the more fell and destructive blasts of persecution. His Lordship said, that he made this digression unintentionally; but who could not feel affected at the remembrance of those times, even if they did not bear any resemblance to their own. At length, better times arose; the Emperors became Christians, and the Lateran Palace was changed by Constantine into a Christian Church. The trophies of Augustus, the riches of Tiberius, and the splendour of Vespasian, were made to embellish a Christian Church. The learning of Greece and the taste of Italy, alike contributed to the adornment of Temples erected to the true God. The lofty arch, the fluted column, and the carved capital, which had been erected to the honors of Idols, now added to the beauty of the Christian Temples. The Statuary did not cease to labour, but he discontinued the formation of false Deities, and the pencil of the painter which had been formerly employed in either depicting cruelties or obscenities, was now engaged in decorating the Christian Churches with the incentives to piety and virtue, by exhibiting to the eyes, and by that means teaching the ignorant, the history and truths of religion. It was in this manner he might say, that the Church shed a benediction on the arts. The spirit of erecting and embellishing churches, his Lordship remarked, had always continued; even the Goths and Vandals have left many memorials of their piety. The reason why there were not any remains of ancient temples to be found in Ireland, (once the model of civilization,) was, that the Irish were wont to build their churches of timber, which, like man, soon withers and decays away. The buildings which had been erected by the English settlers were destroyed by the Puritans. But he would ask all who heard him, whether it was within those walls that God principally dwelt? No: his chief place of abode was in the heart of man. He trusted that the charity of the Gospel would render their's a fitting Altar for Him, from which their prayers might rise like grateful incense. The Preacher then, turning from that subject, entered into a detail of the Catholic Religion, which has, he said, always refused, and was superior to, human aid and assistance; and notwithstanding the heresies that afflicted her, and the schisms that tore her, she was still whole and entire. Notwithstanding the fall of Origen and Tertullian, which was a mighty fall, still she remained firm and would so remain, in the words of St. Peter, "until all will be accomplished." His Lordship then gave an account of the Sacraments of the Catholic Church, and concluded by a most pious and eloquent prayer, that all they who that day were assembled together in that place of Worship might when talents, riches, wealth, beauty, property, and wit would be as nothing, be admitted to the presence of their Creator.

After the Sermon his Lordship informed the Congregation that an indulgence for forty days was granted them by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, on condition that they would offer up a prayer to God, for his Holiness Pope Leo XII. his Grace the Archbishop, and the happy state of the Catholic Church.

The High Mass was then proceeded with by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, assisted by the Rev. Mr Glynn, *Notarius Apostolicus*, as Assistant Priest; the Rev. Mr Laphen, Deacon, and the Rev. Mr Savage, as Sub-Deacon.

The ceremonies concluded with the celebration of the High Mass, the entire Band singing Graun's celebrated "Te Deum." The principal vocal performers were, Mr Phillips, Mr Hodson, Mr Brough, and Mr Latham, with a very numerous chorus. The pealing of the Organ during the ceremony contributed very much to the general effect.

The immense area of this magnificent building was completely filled, chiefly by females elegantly dressed. The grandeur of the ceremony, the Stewards with their white wands, placed in various parts of the vast assemblage, or moving in various directions, to see that no person was incommoded, the crowd in the gallery, in the Orchestra, in the lofty side galleries—all contributed to produce a *coup d'œil* of the most striking and gratifying description. The number in the body of the Church and in the foot gallery was about two thousand seven hundred persons, about three fourths of which entered on pound tickets; the remainder were ten shilling tickets.

THE DINNER.

In the evening nearly three hundred Gentlemen sat down to a splendid entertainment in Morisson's Great Rooms, prepared in his best style.

Sir Thomas Esmonde presided.

On his right were seated the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Dr. Doyle, Dr. Crolly, of Belfast; Dr. Keating, Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe; Sir Edward Bellew, and Mr Blake. On his left sat the Most Rev. Dr. Laffan, Archbishop of Cashel: Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork; Dr. Ffrench, Warden of Galway; and Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Waterford.

[As the speeching and toasting was all in the old common-place style, we shall omit it with the exception of the following speech from Mr Blake, the Chief Remembrancer, on his health being drank, and a passage from Mr. Sheil's:—]

Mr Blake assured them he felt sincerely grateful, and at the same time quite unable to thank them for the manner in which they had drank his health. The honor was the greater as it was quite unexpected. He felt doubly gratified, because the Chairman had made his health follow that of the liberal Protestants of the Empire. If there were any man in this country more indebted than another to the liberality of Protestants, the individual who now addressed them was the man. Unknowing and unknown, he became a member of his profession in a Protestant country; and he had found every man whom he had met there, and especially the members of that body to which he belonged—and it was only necessary to mention the name of the English Bar, to excite their ardor and emotion—ready to assist him as an Irishman, and he had no other claim on their regard, and to stretch out to him a protecting and fostering hand. It was therefore that he said he felt doubly gratified at the connexion of his name with the liberal Protestants of the country. Circumstances to which it was not necessary particularly to advert, and the propriety of which would not at present be questioned, had induced him to enter into a sort of covenant with himself against attending meetings of a political nature. But the present was a meeting of a different description. Thank God they had assembled to-night without recurring to those existing heats and intemperances which too much prevailed. The performance of his duty in attending here was most gratifying to his heart, as with it were connected the dearest associations of religion. They were met to celebrate the dedication of a temple in the service of the Most High, and to pay a tribute of respect to those who were daily and hourly suffering on them the greatest and most hallowed benefits, inculcating the duties and administrating the consolations of religion. He alluded to the high and venerated Prelates he saw before him, particularly to Dr. Murray, who daily inculcated those doctrines which all had heard him to deliver that night—"Glory to God, and peace and good-will among men." He (Mr Blake) would conclude by hoping that all who heard him would obey the precepts and imitate the example of Dr. Murray. (loud cheers.)

The health of our talented fellow-citizen and *fellow-sufferer*, Richard Sheil, followed.

In the course of *his* speech, the learned orator took the following flight:—

"At last an edifice worthy of the *loftiness of our creed*, stands in the centre of the Metropolis. (Cheers.) *Our religion has at last lifted up its proud and majestic head.* How nobly changed are the times—how changed from the disastrous times when the minister of religion had no other temple than the sky of Heaven and no other altar than the mountain rock. The adoration of God is no longer performed in terror and in stealth, and the sacred ceremonies of our religion are performed in all the *pomp* which befits their sublime and holy purpose. It is, Sir, a reflection of a cheering kind, that not only a most noble structure has been raised, *which far surpasses the temples of the Established Church*, but it has risen out of the voluntary contributions of the people. It is not the product of a cruel and *tyrannical impost*, and extortion is not *its architect*. (Cheers.) No verry of Catholics taxed the Protestant community for its erection. (Cheers.) The altar of God has cost no tears to man. The cottage *door has not been violated*. The poor man's meal has not been defrauded. The bed of straw has not been canted. It was not built with taxes and cesses. (Cheers.)

[Meaning thereby that the Churches—or *Chapels* as we suppose they must soon be called, of the Established Church, had been erected by a "cruel and tyrannical impost"—that they had cost "the tears of men"—the "violation of *doors*"—the "defrauding of *meals*," and the "canting of beds of *straw*."]

(From the Correspondent.)

Yesterday the dedication or consecration of that huge mis-shapen pile, called the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Chapel, stuck up in a lane off Sackville street, took place and it was followed by a dinner to the Roman Catholic Bishops at Morrisson's. Here some toasting and speeching were indulged in, but nothing occurred worth recording, except that when Mr Sheil's health was given, it was accompanied with the expression of—fellow-sufferer! This is the best joke of all—to see persons indulging in all the luxuries of Morrisson's table, calling themselves *suffering* patriots! What must the poor refugee Spaniards in London say to this?

The Irish Court.—We understand that cards have been issued by their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness Wellesley, for a dinner party—the first since their nuptials,—for Friday next, at the Viceregal Lodge.

Holyhead Steam Packets.—We have been at some trouble to ascertain the Revenues derived to the General Post-Office, from the Fares of Passengers, Horses, and Carriages, between Dublin and Holyhead, during the years 1823 and 1824. The amount during that period was as follows:—

1823.....	£17229 18s. 6½d.
1824.....	17515 5s. 0d.

Sums in our opinion, of magnitude enough, if properly applied, to meet any necessary expense for Steam Engines of sufficient powers to insure a more regular delivery of the Mail than has latterly been the case.—*E. Post.*

Agricultural Interest.—It is the intention of several Landlords in England, we are given to understand, to raise their rents at Christmas, in consequence of the very prosperous state of the Agricultural Interest. This we think not only likely, but inevitable: and the Farmers will begin again most lustily to complain of high rents. In the mean time, it is more than probable that the Ports will be open for Barley in a week or two, at a Duty of five shillings per quarter. It is our opinion, that the importation will not have any effect upon the prices.—*Ibid.*

Shocking Accident.—On Sunday last a man who was attending the horse mill at Mr Cormick's distillery, in John-street, having incautiously approached too near the outer wheel, was caught in the machinery, and his head having been forced between the inner wheel and the post on which the mill turned, it was literally torn off and smashed to pieces. The unfortunate man was not the usual attendant on that part of the business, and was probably unapprized of the danger of going too close to the machinery.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The last division of the 24th Regiment marched in here yesterday, where they are to be stationed.—*Ib.*

We are happy to learn that an agricultural Society, to be called "The South Wexford Association," is about to be constituted on an extensive scale. R. S. Carew, Esq. M. P. has accepted the office of President, and W. Hore, Esq. of Harpurstown, that of Vice President.—*Wexford Herald.*

The fair of Knockana, County of Limerick, was held on Friday. It was the largest cattle fair as yet for the season, and was numerously attended by the principal buyers from Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, and Waterford. In the purchase of cattle the Cork buyers did a good deal—about 400 head for slaughter, and 50 for market. Prices having rather receded in the Limerick market, the buyers from this quarter were the better enabled to make their bargains. Bullocks generally sold at £18 to £19 a head. Cows according to quality, from £12 to £18. Milch cows in demand, at higher prices. There was a great supply of pigs; those sold were mostly for Clonmel and Waterford, but at a reduction of 4s to 5s per cwt. on late prices—the fall in their markets being more considerable than here.

THE CASTLELYONS TITHE CASE.

Diocese of Cloyne.

We have great pleasure in stating that this long litigated case has been brought to a conclusion. It will be recollected, that the question at issue between the parishioners and the Rector, was submitted to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for arbitration, and that his decision was to be final. His Lordship after mature deliberation, has, we have reason to believe, awarded the sum of £1,476 per annum, in lieu of tithes; which, from what we can learn, is satisfactory to all parties—and thus through the interposition of this excellent prelate, has a considerable sum been saved, which otherwise would be wasted in an expensive and unprofitable law suit.—*Cork Constitution.*

IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF MARY.

The following anecdote (transcribed from the Encyclopedia Britannica tit. Reformation) explains to what accident the Irish Protestants were really indebted for an escape from persecution in the reign of the cruel and bigotted Mary:—

"In the reign of Edward VI still farther progress was made in the removal of Popish superstitions, by the zealous labors of Bishop Brown, and the auspicious encouragement he granted to all who exerted themselves in the cause of the Reformation. But the death of this excellent prince, and the accession of Queen Mary, had like to have changed the face of affairs in Ireland as much as in England: but her designs were disappointed by a very curious adventure, of which the following account has been copied from the papers of Richard earl of Cork. "Queen Mary having dealt severely with the Protestants in England, about the latter end of her reign signed a commission for to take the same course with them in Ireland; and to execute the same with greater force, she nominates Dr. Cole one of the commissioners. This Doctor coming, with the commission, to Chester, on his journey, the Mayor of that city hearing that her Majesty was sending a messenger into Ireland, and he being a churchman, waited on the Doctor, who in discourse with the Mayor taketh out of a cloke-bag a leather box, saying unto him, *Here is a commission that shall lash the Heretics of Ireland*, calling the Protestants by that title. The good woman of the house being well affected to the Protestant religion, and also having a brother named *John Edmonds* of the same, then a citizen in Dublin, was much troubled at the Doctor's words; but watching her convenient time while the Mayor took his leave, and the Doctor complimented him down the stairs, she opens the box, takes the commission out, and places in lieu thereof a sheet of paper with a pack of cards wrapped therein, the knave of clubs being faced uppermost. The Doctor coming up to his chamber suspecting nothing of what had been done, put up the box as formerly. The next day going to the water side, wind and weather serving him, he sails towards Ireland, and landed on the 7th of Oct. 1558 at Dublin. Then coming to the castle, the Lord Fitz-Walters being Lord Deputy; sent for him to come before him and the privy-council; who, coming in, after he had made a speech relating upon what account he came over, he presents the box unto the Lord-Deputy; who causing it to be opened, that the Secretary might read the commission; there was nothing save a pack of cards with the knave of clubs uppermost; which not only startled the Lord Deputy and Council, but the Doctor, who assured them he had a Commission, but knew not how it was gone. Then the Lord Deputy made answer: Let us have another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the meanwhile.—The Doctor being troubled in his mind, went away, and returned into England, and coming to the court obtained another commission; but staying for a wind on the water-side, news came to him that the Queen was dead; and thus God preserved the Protestants of Ireland." Queen Elizabeth was so delighted with this story, which was related to her by Lord Fitz-Walter on his return to England, that she sent for Elizabeth Edmonds, whose husband's name was *Mattershad*, and gave her a pension of £10 during her life."

RELIGIOUS DISPUTES IN THE NETHERLANDS

The following article though originally published so long back as October 1818, in a Glasgow Periodical, entitled "The Protestant," may still be read with some interest at the present time:—

It is the misfortune of the King of the Netherlands, that, in the greater part of his kingdom, the Romish religion prevails, while he is a Protestant, and is desirous that all his subjects should enjoy equal liberty. The constitution of the kingdom, indeed, provides for unlimited freedom in religious worship, by all denominations who shall live peaceably; nay, more "All the subjects of the King, without distinction of religious belief, enjoy the same civil and political rights, and are eligible to all dignities and employments whatsoever." On this very account, the new constitution is condemned by the Popish bishops; and they refuse taking the oath prescribed by the law. They declare, in effect, that Jesus Christ has given to each of them a certain portion of the surface of the globe, which is called a diocese.

"The power," they say, "which bishops have to watch over the teaching of Christian faith and morality, through the whole extent of their dioceses, like that of fulfilling all the other functions of the ministry, emanates from the will and authority of Jesus Christ."—Hence, they will not allow the Sovereign so much as the power of regulating public instruction in the schools; and they will not suffer that any faith but that of Rome shall be taught or professed in those parts of the globe which Christ has given them.—I should give the document entire were it not too long. It is entitled "Doctrinal Decision of the bishops of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the oath prescribed by the new constitution."—After stating the duties of bishops as guardians and depositaries of the faith and morality of the Gospel, they say, "It is to them, therefore, that are particularly addressed these words of the Holy Ghost:—Even unto death fight for justice, and God will overthrow thy enemies for thee."—These, by the bye, are not the words of the Holy Ghost, but merely those of an apocryphal writer, Ecclesiasticus 4. 28., which the bishops quote, Eccl. 4. 33. which, with an ignorant reader, may pass for the acknowledged canonical book, Ecclesiastes. These bishops declare that they cannot take the prescribed oaths, because say they, "In fact, they bind themselves by the said oaths to observe and maintain all the articles of the new constitution, and consequently, those which are opposed to the spirit and maxims of the Catholic religion, or which evidently tend to oppress and enslave the Church of Jesus Christ."

Now such are the following articles:—

Article 190—Liberty of religious opinions is guaranteed to all.

Art. 191—Equal protection is granted to all the religious communions which exist in the kingdom.

Art. 192—All the subjects of the King, without distinction of religious belief, enjoy the same civil and political rights, and are eligible to all dignities and employments whatsoever.

Art. 193—The public exercise of any form of worship cannot be prevented, except it be liable to trouble the public order and tranquillity.

Art. 196—The King takes care that all worships keep themselves within the obedience due to the laws of the state."

Such are the laws in the new Kingdom of the Netherlands, with regard to religious freedom, and it is difficult to conceive of any thing more liberal, where there are laws about religion, and, indeed, the House of Orange have been for ages distinguished as the friends of religious liberty. But the Romish Bishops will not consent to such articles; they abhor such liberal ideas.

As to Articles 190 and 191, they say—"1st, To swear to maintain the liberty of religious opinions, and the equal protection granted to all forms of worship, what else is it but to swear to maintain, to protect error as well as truth; to favor the progress of Anti-Catholic doctrines; to sow, as much as in us lies, the tares and poison which are to infect the present and future generations; to contribute thus, and it cannot be done more effectually, to extinguish gradually, in these fine countries, the torch of the true faith. The Catholic Church which has ever rejected error and heresy from her bosom, could not regard as her true children, those who would dare to swear to maintain that which she has never ceased to condemn."

"Art. 192—2d. To swear to maintain the observance of a law, which renders all the subjects of the King, of whatsoever religious belief they may be, capable of maintaining all dignities and employments whatsoever, would be to justify beforehand and to sanction the measures which may be taken to confide the interests of our holy religion, in these provinces so eminently Catholic, to Protestant functionaries."

I have not been an opposer to what is called Catholic Emancipation, on the liberal ground of emancipating all Dissenters alike, and putting them all, if good subjects, upon an equal footing with regard to civil privileges; but, supposing I were an opposer, I could not use a stronger argument than that furnished by these Belgian Bishops. If all the subjects of the King are eligible to public offices, then they contemplate great danger to their holy religion, from the appointment of Protestant functionaries in their provinces so eminently Catholic. I am sure the argument applies with double force to our country, so eminently Protestant; if all shall be equally eligible to public offices—if we shall thereby come under the Government of Popish functionaries, there will be more danger to Protestantism in Britain, than to Popery in Belgium, in proportion as Papists are more zealous than Protestants, in propagating their peculiar tenets. Papists are continually railing against the British Government for refusing them their unalienable rights, of which, they say, they have been unjustly deprived by the intolerance of the British Government. Will they grant that the rights of Protestants in the Netherlands and in Spain, are as just, and unalienable, as theirs are in Britain and Ireland? I am sure they will not; and if they possessed a particle of modesty or discretion, they would forbear making such an outcry about their deprivations, and their rights, till they had prevailed with their ghostly fathers at Rome, to command their dear sons, the Kings of Spain and Portugal, and the Belgian Bishops, to grant as much liberty to Protestants in their dominions and dioceses, as Papists already have in Britain and Ireland. They cannot reasonably complain, if they receive as they would give; and they have received a great deal more.

FRENCH PRIESTS.

The French claims to excellence in war, have occasionally been questioned; as cooks they are not even universally allowed a superiority over their neighbours; but, as dancers, they are by universal confession unrivalled in either hemisphere. Our readers may well judge of our astonishment when on opening the *Constitutionnel* of Sunday, we found a paragraph, stating that the Clergy of France have determined to interdict the peasantry from dancing! What, in God's name, do the Priests intend to do with them? Dancing is as much associated with all our ideas of a Frenchman as turtle with our ideas of an Alderman. Who could put such a thought into the heads of the Priests? Surely, surely, the experience of the last thirty years, one should think, might have taught the Priests that the energy of a Frenchman cannot possibly find a safer outlet than from his heels.—*Morn. Chron.*

The following letter has been extensively circulated among the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of Kilrush, near Newtownbarry, County Wexford:—

To the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of Kilrush.

"My Dear Friends and Neighbours,

"A circumstance has lately occurred, that renders it necessary for me, as I conceive, thus individually to address you. A few days ago I met your Minister, the Rev. Mr. French, and had a conversation with him, at some length, on doctrinal and practical subjects connected with the Gospel of Salvation—when, in honour and honesty, I must own, we differed on very essential points—so much so, as rendered it imperative on my part to oppose many of his assumptions. Notwithstanding, however, my avowed dissent from him, at that and at other times, he took that opportunity to solicit my aid towards the New Chapel now building in the Parish; and on refusing to comply, (which in my conscience I felt myself bound to do,) he told me he would make my refusal publicly known to you at the Chapel. If, then, I have been held up by him as an object of your displeasure, I cannot but hope, in appealing to you as men of candour, you will now hear my motive for not complying with his request, and pardon me for so doing.

"Believing, my dear Friends, on the authority of the Word of God, that salvation is the work of the Lord Jesus Christ, which he freely bestows on his believing people without the intercession of the Virgin Mary—without the merit of Works—without the pain of Penance—without the cleansing fire of Purgatory—in faithful submission to that sacred word, I could not subscribe to the building of your Chapel, because I have reason to apprehend that those tenets will be there inculcated—tending, as I conceive, to detract from the finished work of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—and, in proportion as they are believed, to endanger your mortal souls.

"Being then a Minister of a Church that avowedly protests against these Doctrines as not being founded in Scripture; you cannot surely censure me on this occasion, for acting according to the solemn dictates of my conscience—whilst, however, I openly avow this, I beg leave as publicly to declare, that I am totally unmfluenced by any feeling of bigotry or intolerance—that I acknowledge with the sincerest gratitude, every instance of kindness you have shewn me since I came to the Parish, and that it is my earnest desire, and constant prayer to be permitted to render you any service that might conduce to your temporal, or eternal welfare.

"I will conclude this Appeal to you, by making one most urgent request, that you will search the Bible—for the Jesus the Bible reveals, there you will find Him to be—Jehovah the Creator—the only Saviour—the only Mediator—a Jealous God—who in his humanity on earth spoke these words—"I am the way, the truth, and the life, no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."—John xiv. 6. And again—"All that the Father giveth me, shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—John vi. 37. Oh! then my Dear Friends in God's day of grace, seek and find the gracious Saviour, on your knowledge of whom depends the reformation of your lives here, and the everlasting happiness of your souls hereafter.

"I beg also, to subscribe myself,

"Your faithful Friend,

"WALTER HORE,

November 2d, 1825. "Rector of Kilrush."

Combination Laws.—The injury done to the iron trade of Scotland by the colliers' combination, is strikingly evident, from the fact, that this year there is fully a fourth less iron made in this country, solely in consequence of the want of coals, and the frequent interruptions rendering it unsafe for the iron masters to prepare iron stone, &c.; and several of the blast furnaces have consequently remained vacant. Iron is very scarce at present, for the great demand. Pig-iron, No. 1, sells at £10 10s a ton, and is not to be had. There are applications from all parts of the kingdom for pig-iron; and although the price has been lowered a little in Wales, it is owing to the rivalry of the leading iron-masters. The consumption of pig iron in Great Britain last year was 600,000 tons; of this quantity, Scotland supplied about 35,000 tons.—It is understood the make this year will not be above 500,000 tons. In Scotland there are seven iron works.—*Glasgow Journal.*

By a recent order of the Board of Excise, it will not be necessary in future to grant certificates in lieu of permits for the conveyance of exciseable goods, nor will it be necessary that tickets should accompany the conveyance of spirits as heretofore. This will tend to lessen the expense to the Revenue, and will save much inconvenience to the trader.

The first book, according to chronologists, is supposed to have been written in Job's time. Thirty thousand books were burnt by order of Leo in 761. A very large estate was given for one book on Cosmography by King Alfred. Books were sold at from £10. to £30. each in 1400. The first printed book was the vulgate edition of the Bible in 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos, published at Moscow, was the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.

In the early part of last month, two Officers of the Imperial Guards at St. Petersburgh fought a duel, when both their shots took effect, and put a termination to their earthly career! The cause of the quarrel was understood to have been an evasion of a promised marriage, on the part of one of the officers, with a lady to whom the other was related.

On Friday evening, the 28th ult. the Members of the Mechanics' Institution were highly gratified by a lecture delivered before them at the Council Chamber, Chichester, by William Allie of Winchester, an ingenious mechanic, who although brought up to the business of a carpenter, has been in the habit of employing his leisure hours in the construction of various philosophical apparatus, until deprived, about twelve months since, of his right hand and the sight of one of his eyes, by an unfortunate explosion of a chemical mixture. It was not the least gratifying part of this exhibition to learn that the air-pump, a small orrery, working model of a steam-engine, electrifying machine, and a large transparent orrery 8 feet high, were all of his own manufacturing. The auditory expressed their satisfaction by repeated plaudits.—*Hampshire Paper.*

As an old woman was leading an ass laden with sacks of dead leaves down the Allee Verte, at Brussels, one of them fell down, and the poor old creature was in vain endeavouring to replace it, when a man, dressed in a blue frock coat, who had perceived her from a bench where he was sitting, came to her assistance. The old woman quite overpowered, knew not how to thank him, but in the midst of her confusion he slipped a piece of gold into her hand and disappeared.—This man was the King of the Netherlands!—*Journal de Commerce.*

It is a curious coincidence, which we believe was never noticed, that three writers of eminence have used the very same figure in illustration of the same idea. We allude to Burke, Junius, and Dr. Parr. Burke, we forget in which of his works, says, "They exhibited the contortions of the sybil without her inspiration." Junius, in his celebrated letter to Sir William Draper, says, "it is the melancholy madness of poetry without its inspiration." And Dr Parr, speaking of Mrs Barbauld's Essays, said that "she had the contortions of the Sybil without her inspiration." It is impossible to decide the chronology of this thought, but the coincidence is a very uncommon one.

AN IRISH TRIAL.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

Larry Cronan was a stout hardy Irish lad of five and twenty. Like Saint Patrick, "he came of *dacent* people."* He was a five pound freeholder—paid his rent punctually—seldom missed a mass, a fair, a wake, or a row—hated, and occasionally cudgelled the tithe proctor—loved his neighbour—had a wife and five children, and on the whole, passed for one of the most prosperous and well-conducted boys in his barony. All this, however, did not prevent his being "given to understand by the clerk of the crown," at the summer assizes for his native county, that he stood indicted in No. 15, for that he on a certain night and at a certain place, feloniously and burglariously entered a certain dwelling-house, and then and there committed the usual misdeeds against his Majesty's peace and the statutes, and in No. 16, that he stood capitally indicted under the Ellenborough Act; and in No. 17, for a common assault. I was present at his trial, and still retain a vivid recollection of the fortitude and address with which he made his stand against the law; and yet there were objects around him quite sufficient to unnerve the boldest heart—a wife, a sister, and an aged mother, for such I found to be the three females that clung to the side bars of the dock, and awaited in silent agony the issue of his fate. But the prisoner, unsoftened and undismayed, appeared unconscious of their presence. Every faculty of his soul was on the alert to prove to his friends and the country at large, that he was not a man to be hanged without a struggle. He had used the precaution to come down to the dock that morning in his best attire, for he knew that with an Irish jury the next best thing to a general good character, is a respectable suit of clothes. It struck me that his new silk neck handkerchief, so bright and glossy, almost betokened innocence: for who would have gone to the unnecessary expense if he apprehended that its place was soon to be supplied by the rope? His countenance bore no marks of his previous imprisonment. He was as fresh and healthy, and his eye as bright, as if he had all the time been out on bail. When his case was called on, instead of shrinking under the general buz that his appearance excited or turning pale at the plurality of crimes of which he was arraigned, he manfully looked the dangor in the face, and put in action every resource within his reach to avert it. Having despatched a messenger to bring in O'Connell from the other Court, and beckoned to his attorney to approach the dock side, and keep within whispering distance while the jury were swearing, he "looked steadily to his challengers," and manifested no ordinary powers of physiognomy in putting by every juror that had anything of "a dead, dull, hang look." He had even the sagacity, though against the opinion of the attorney, to strike off one country gentleman from his own barony, a friend of his in other respects, but who owed him a balance of three pounds for illicit whiskey. Two or three sets of alibi witnesses, to watch the evidence for the crown, and lay the venue of his absence from the felony according to circumstances, were in waiting, and, what was equally material, all tolerably sober. The most formidable witness for the prosecution had been that morning bought off. The consideration was a first cousin of Larry's in marriage, a forty-shilling freehold upon Larry's farm, with a pig and a plough to set the young couple going. Thus prepared, and his counsel now arrived, and the bustle of his final instructions to his attorney and circumstanding friends being over, the prisoner calmly committed the rest to fortune, resembling in this particular the intrepid mariner, who, perceiving a storm at hand, is all energy and alertness to provide against its fury, until, having done all that skill and foresight can effect, and made his vessel as "snug and tight" as the occasion will permit, he looks tranquilly on as she drifts before the gale, assured that her final safety is now in other hands than his.

The trial went on, after the usual fashion of trials of the kind. Abundance of hard swearing on the direct; retractions and contradictions on the cross examinations. The defence was a master-piece. Three several times the rope seemed irrevocably entwined round poor Larry's neck—as many times the dexterity of his Counsel untied the *Gordian* knot. From some of the witnesses he extracted that they were unworthy of all credit, being notorious knaves or process-servers. Others he inveigled into a metaphysical puzzle touching the prisoner's identity—others he stunned by repeated blows with the but end of an Irish joke.—For minutes together the Court and Jury and galleries and dock were in a roar. However the law of the facts of the case might turn out, it was clear that the laugh at least was all on Larry's side. In this perilous conjuncture, amidst all the rapid alternations of his case—now the prospect of a triumphant return to his home and friends, now the sweet vision abruptly dispelled, and the gibbet and executioner staring him in the face; Larry's countenance exhibited a picture of heroic immobility. Once, and once only, when the evidence was rushing in a full tide against him, some signs of mortal trepidation overcast his visage. The blood in his cheeks took flight and fled; a cold perspiration burst from his eye brow. His lips became glued together. His sister, whose eyes were rivetted upon him as she hung from the dock side, extended her arm, and applied a piece of orange to his mouth. He accepted the relief, but, like an exhausted patient, without turning aside to see by whose hands it was administered. At this crisis of his courage, a home thrust from O'Connell floored the witness who had so discomposed his client; the public buzzed their admiration, and Larry was himself again. The case for the crown having closed, the prisoner's counsel announced that he would call no witnesses. Larry's friends pressed hard to have one at least of the alibis proved. The counsel was inflexible, and they reluctantly submitted. The case went to the Jury loaded with hanging matter, but still not without a saving doubt. After long deliberation, the doubt prevailed. The Jury came out, and the glorious sound of "not guilty" announced to Larry Cronan that for this time he had miraculously escaped the gallows. He bowed with undissembled gratitude to the verdict.—He thanked the jury. He thanked "his Lordship's honor." He thanked his Counsel—shook hands with the gaoler—sprung at a bound over the dock, was caught as he descended in the arms of his friends, and hurried in triumph to the precincts of the court. I saw him in a few minutes after, as he was paraded through the main-street of the town, on his return to his barony. The sight was enough to make one almost long to have been on the point of being hanged. The principal figure was Larry himself, advancing with a firm and buoyant step, and occasionally giving a responsive flourish of his cudgel, which he had already resumed to the cheerings and congratulations as he moved along. At his sides were his wife and sister, each of whom held the collar of his coat firmly grasped, and, dragging him to and fro, interrupted his progress every moment, as they threw themselves upon him, and gave vent to their joy in another and another convulsive hug. A few yards in front, his old mother bustled along in a strange sort of a pace, between a trot and a canter, and every now and then, discovering that she had shot too far a-head, pirouetted round, and stood in the centre of the street, clapping her withered hands and shouting out her ecstacy in native Irish until the group came up, and again propelled her forward. A cavalcade of neighbours, and among them the intended alibi witnesses, talking as loud and looking as important as if their perjury had been put to the test, brought up the rear. And such was the manner and form in which Larry Cronan was re-conducted to his household gods, who saw him that night celebrating in the best of whiskey and bacon the splendid issue of his morning's pitched battle with the law.

* "Saint Patrick was a gentleman
And he came of dacent people." *Irish Song.*

"REMINISCENCES OF MICHAEL KELLY."

My mother's name was M'Cabe; she was of a very respectable family in the county of Westmeath. At a very early age, she was placed for education in a Roman Catholic convent on Arran Quay. My father (who was of the same religious persuasion), having a young relation placed also at the convent, when visiting her, had many opportunities of seeing Miss M'Cabe, and the results of those meetings were—a mutual attachment, an elopement, and a marriage. Her father, who was extravagantly fond of her, soon pardoned the runaways, and as a proof of the sincerity of his forgiveness, added to it £5 000, which was considered a no mean fortune in those days!

My father and mother were both excessively fond of music, and considered to sing with taste: all their children, (fourteen in number) evinced musical capabilities; and I, the eldest of the family, was, at three years old, daily placed with wine on the table, to howl *Hawthorn's* song in *Love in a Village.*

At the age of seven I began to learn music.—My first master's name was Morland; he was the very prototype of his namesake the painter; a wonderful genius. But dissipation was his idol—and he who might have selected the very best society preferred that of the lowest orders. He was continually in a state of whiskey punch intoxication. He would sleep all day in a cellar; and I have often heard him say, somewhat *nationally*, that his *morning* began at eleven o'clock at *night*.

His first visit was generally to our house, for he was partial to my father, or rather to his currant whiskey.

My first singing masters were Signor Passerini, a native of Bologna, and Signor Peretti, who was a *vero musico*. He was the original *Artaxerses* when the opera of that name was first performed at Covent-garden; he taught me the beautiful air, "In infancy our hopes and fears," which was composed for him, and it made an impression on my mind never to be forgotten.

It is perhaps, not generally known, that, in the early part of his life, Morelli was Lord Cowper's volante, or running footman. One night when going to bed, his Lordship's attention was attracted by some one singing an air, from an opera then in vogue; the person was seated on the steps of a church, opposite to his Lordship's palace; the prodigious quality of the voice, the fine ear and excellent taste displayed, astonished his Lordship. He ordered his valet to inquire who the extraordinary performer could be; the valet replied, "that he knew very well; it was young Giovanni, one of his Lordship's volantes. His ear for music is so perfect," said the valet, "that whatever he hears he catches instantly; he often sings to the servants, and is the delight of us all." The following morning, Giovanni was ushered into his Lordship's breakfast room, where he sang several songs, in a style and with execution to surprise him still more! His Lordship ordered Signor Mansoli, Signor Verolli, and Camproni, Maestro di Capella to the Grand Duke, to hear him; they all declared it the finest voice they ever heard, and that he only wanted instruction to become the very first bass singer in the world! "Then," said Lord Cowper, "that he shall not want long,—from this moment I take him under my protection, and he shall have the best instruction Italy can afford."

His Lordship kept his word; and for two years, Morelli had the first masters that money could procure. At the end of that time, he was engaged as primo buffo at Leghorn. He then went the round of all the principal theatres with great eclat. At the Teatro de la Valle, in Rome, he was perfectly idolized, often singing at the Carnival. He was engaged at the Pergola theatre; and his success, on his return to Florence, was triumphant indeed! I have often heard him say, that the proudest day of his life was that on which his former master, Lord Cowper, invited him to dine with him.

I went one evening to a concert of the celebrated Kozeluch's, a great composer for the pianoforte, as well as a fine performer on that instrument. I saw there the composers Vanhall and Baron Diderstoff, and, what was to me one of the greatest gratifications of my musical life, was there introduced to that prodigy of genius—Mozart. He favoured the company by playing fantasias and capriccios on the pianoforte.—His feeling, the rapidity of his fingers, the great execution and strength of his left hand, particularly, and the apparent inspiration of his modulations, astounded me. After this splendid performance we sat down to supper, and I had the pleasure to be placed at table between him and his wife, Madame Constance Weber, a German lady, of whom he was passionately fond, and by whom he had three children. He conversed with me a good deal about Thomas Linley, the first Mrs. Sheridan's brother, with whom he was intimate at Florence, and spoke of him with great affection. * * * After supper the young branches of our host had a dance, and Mozart joined them. Madame Mozart told me, that great as his genius was, he was an enthusiast in dancing, and often said that his taste lay in that art rather than in music.

(To be continued.)

Shoemakers.—In the elaborate charge of Judge Thorpe on the northern circuit, in the year 1648, among other offences that he states the grand jury have power to take cognizance of, is one referring to the trade of shoemakers, which places that body of men in a sad jeopardy. St. Crispin himself would hardly escape the penalty, if all our judges were like Thorpe, calling to have examples made of every shoemaker, "if he do not make his wares of good leather, sole and upper leather well tanned, and well sewed with thread well waxed and twisted, and hard drawn with hand leathers; if he mix his wares, part neats-leather, part calf, horse, or bull hide; if he sell any wares upon Sunday."

A dying Irish felon, after confessing all the enormities of his career, was asked by the clergyman if he could not recollect one single good action of his life to be put to the credit of his soul, to which the answer was—"No, father, God forgive me, not one—Not a single—Oh! yes, now I remember—I once shot a gauger.

(INVERNESS FARMING SOCIETY CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

That we must not consider the present, as a common era; or imagine that the great vessel of the state will right itself, and that the storm will soon blow over. We must, on the contrary, prepare ourselves for some great exertion. *The stand must now be made.* We must maintain that valuable constitution—*the King, the Lords, and the Commons*, under which the country has so long prospered; and protect that agriculture from foreign intrusion, which is the only *permanent* source of national prosperity."

The meeting expressed its full approbation of the sentiments contained in this address, and resolved that it should be printed and circulated.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION AND THEIR FOREIGN ALLIES.

(From the Courier Nov. 15.)

A Second Edition of the *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday, gives an outline of the proceedings of the New Catholic Association on the morning of that day. In the absence of Mr O'Connell, Mr Conway moved the resolution of which the former gentleman had given notice, viz.—"That the *Etoile* Paris Journal should be taken by the Association," which was carried unanimously.

In connection with this fact, we beg attention to the following paragraph from the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day:—

"The language which the French Ministerial Papers hold with respect to both Ireland and the Netherlands, is rather calculated to startle us. The *Irish Catholics evidently count a good deal on the patronage of the Bourbon Government*, a patronage which never can be of the least real service to them, whilst, by rousing the jealousy of the people of England, it may be productive of much mischief to the empire in general, for the cause of the Irish Catholic is not more his, than it is the cause of the English Protestant, both equally interested in the general tranquillity and prosperity. The English know well enough that the French Government neither intends effectually to assist, nor can effectually assist, the Catholics; and though the Government, under the influence of fear, might concede that which we fear it never will concede to justice, *yet if the coquetry between the French Government and the Catholics does not inspire fear, but engenders merely animosity, it can lead to no good.*"

If there were one man in England more the enemy of the Catholics of Ireland than another, that man, most certainly, could not devise a surer method of advancing his object, than by suggesting and promoting the course which the Association are pursuing. Nay, even among the Catholics themselves, every prudent, we may add, every honest and loyal, member of that body, must feel it alike his duty and his interest, to keep aloof from this course. *Foreign* interference! *Foreign* support! *Foreign* co-operation! It would require but a whisper of this kind to run through the country, to have the doors of Parliament besieged by those, who, not in the accents of petition, not in the language of prayer, but in the voice of authority, would DEMAND protection from the insult implied in such a league, to our national honour and independence. We know the *danger* is chimerical. We know that no Catholic state in Europe would dare to stir in the cause of the Catholics of Ireland; or if there were one rash enough to try the experiment, we know also, that we have the power, and should not want the inclination, to make it a bitter one, for all parties.—But look at the motives—look at the disposition—which these men manifest. If they had possessed one grain of common sense, the thing of all others from which they would have shrunk with real or assumed disdain, would be any act, word, or declaration, which could justify, in the slightest degree, the supposition that they sought, what they call their rights at home, by an appeal to their fellow Catholics abroad. A suspicion of this kind could only neutralize, if it did not convert, the ardor of their friends, while it animated the zeal of their enemies.

Was it, then, to this sort of alliance—to this pernicious co-operation, that the direct and indirect menaces of the Catholic demagogues, during the last twelve months, pointed, when they so often reminded us, that a period might come—a period of war, with our Catholic Allies, in which we should need the aid of Catholic soldiers and sailors, and should seek it in vain? Are they really preparing to make the first contest in which England may unfortunately be engaged, a contest for religious, as well as political objects? The *Etoile* is to be their organ, in France, and throughout the Continent generally. We say their organ, for we know something of the secret history of this business. The *Etoile* is to circulate their atrocious calumnies upon Protestant England—to make known their alleged wrongs—to appeal in their behalf to Catholic prejudices and Catholic feelings—to create a *foreign* faction in correspondence with the domestic one.—The *Etoile*, in short, is to be the Paper of the Association abroad, and from the *Etoile*, other Journals abroad are to receive the impulse which it is wished to impart. What can they hope to gain from this indiscretion, to use the mildest term? Do they calculate that their *foreign* alliance will enable them, in the day of trial, which we must suppose they anticipate, to dispute their rights in the field, with the lawful government of the realm? Or, are they weak and besotted enough to imagine, that the contingency of such a conflict is a thing which would intimidate England into acquiescence, in the hope of averting it? Do they in fancy already behold themselves in the attitude of defiance, with Catholic Europe at their back, receiving from our fears the boon which they proclaim, they cannot obtain from our justice? —Will their next petitions to Parliament be supported by the remonstrances of our Catholic Allies?

If they tell us, as perhaps they will, that in their wildest dreams of factious enterprise, they have never gone so far as this, then we ask them to declare what it is they *do* seek by calling in the aid of foreign advocates? It behoves them to be explicit upon this point, if they do not wish to rouse a feeling throughout the Empire, which, as their own friends even admonish them, would inevitably lead to the re-enactment of penalties already repealed, instead of the abrogation of the few which still exist.

The accounts received yesterday from Hamburgh are to the 9th inst. They communicate important commercial intelligence, a fall of one per cent. in the Exchanges, which is ascribed to the great quantity of silver withdrawn from circulation; report states the amount at £250.000, and it is said to be purchased by an eminent capitalist for the English Mint. The value of money, which a few months ago was at the rate of two or three per cent. per annum, had advanced to 7 and 7½ per cent.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, NOVEMBER 19.

The Mail of Wednesday remained due when we were going to press.

The depression of the funds, though not an alarming, is a highly interesting feature at the present moment. But deeply as it engages public attention in the Sister country, we dont find that any of the Journals to which we should naturally look to be enlightened on the subject, offer any things like a satisfactory comment on the matter. The assurances of the Courier that the best understanding prevails between England and her Allies, do not seem to be called for, and only clear the subject by pointing out what the cause is not. If the figurative term 're-action' however can be applied with safety on a financial question, this appears to us to be one in which it may be used with great propriety. The immense speculations of every description which for some time past have absorbed the attention, and diverted the funds of capitalists, begin at length to be seriously felt in the money market. Speculation has reached its climax, and its effects are seen in the fall of every species of security. The country at large, however, we should think will not be much affected by the fluctuation, and things will probably after a short time find their just level, without great public inconvenience, or other than individual loss.

Amongst the most recent explosions of bubble Companies, are to be noticed those of the Steam Washing Company, Steam Patent Carriage Company, and Steam Navigation Companies without end.

COUNTY CANDIDATES—ADDRESSES, &c.

To the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Waterford.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

THE ADDRESSES of the respective Candidates, avowing their principles and pretensions, are now before you; and as they demand your most grave consideration, I beg leave to make some observations upon them, to which I entreat your serious and patient attention.

MR. POWER'S, *though last and least*, I shall place first in order; but it is so tame and meagre that it would be a waste of words to expatiate at length upon it.—It is calculated to disarm resentment, and excite pity, I will not say contempt. It is melancholy to reflect that a Gentleman who possessed no recommendation to public support, save what he derived from honesty of intention, and consistency of conduct, should, in an evil hour, have forfeited these humble pretensions, and, through the intrigues of pretended friends and real enemies have been beguiled into *a detestable Coalition*, to subvert that Independence in our County to which alone he owed his elevation. But I leave him to hug his chains, and I turn to his high-flying colleague, Mr. STUART, whose conduct and address afford an ample field indeed for comment and reflection. He tells you truly "that the representation of your County is not, at this juncture, a question between Individuals." No, my Lords and Gentlemen it is no such thing, and as he has told you what it is NOT, permit me to state what it really is.—It is a question between genuine independence, constitutional freedom; and social order, on the one side, and the most odious intolerance, foul misrepresentation, and insidious artifice on the other. —A question between you, THE LAWFUL PROPRIETORS and ELECTORS of the County, and certain FACTIOUS DEMAGOGUES without weight, property, or name amongst you, Demagogues who, sitting in *their parliament* in the Capital, presume to denounce and vilify all that is virtuous, and venerable, and dignified in the Empire —who insult and slander the Protestant, mislead and inflame the Catholic, and by their turbulent clamour, agitate and alarm the public mind, and "fright the Isle from its propriety."—DEMAGOGUES who have caused CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION, which they hypocritically affect to advocate, to retrograde at least half a century, and against which, by their blustering and bullying, lying and slandering, they have now arrayed the whole British Nation.

These are the men who, "to make assurance doubly sure," formed the COALITION, and sent down their Secretary to affix their great seal to the obnoxious deed, executed for the presumptuous purpose of transferring your political rights and privileges to themselves. Nor is this all—their Clergy are appointed whippers-in to the pack, in order "to draw your tenantry to the hustings," against you, and this, it is stated, will be attempted by *spiritual* denunciations the most impious and revolting.

And these DEMAGOGUES (with the MOBS of Ballybricken) are the men whom Mr Stuart "delights to honor" with the noble and comprehensive appellation of "THE PEOPLE!"—the men to whom he has become tenant for life, at the "CATHOLIC RENT" of £20 a year, and to whom he is sold for prompt payment!!—the men to whom, and to whose mandates and objects, whatever they may be, he has tendered his *undivided allegiance*, and through whose instrumentality he madly and insultingly aspires to the representation of our County!!!

Mr Stuart further tells you that the Election will be "the criterion to decide whether the elective franchise be of any avail in the State, and whether the people can be driven to the hustings *contrary to their inclinations and wishes, knowingly and willingly* to promote the return of a Member," &c.

Through the maze of this heterogeneous jargon we can perceive the bold avowal, made thus publicly, I apprehend, for the first time, that the social chain which binds our civil community is to be rent asunder, by severing the great link connecting Landlord and Tenant.—The power which you have confided to the latter for his benefit and the extension of your influence, and for the purpose of drawing the bond of union closer, is to be treacherously turned and exerted against you! You are thus to be shorn of your fair influence and honors, and "hurled from your high estate," down to the humble level of 40s. freeholders, with the exception of your own solitary Votes!!

This nefarious system is now in operation in your county, and if the experiment succeed here, its baleful influence will soon overwhelm the land, and the rights of Election and the distinctions of rank and property be extinguished for ever.—While the *intolerant and intoleruble* DEMAGOGUES ycleped "the friends of Civil and Religious liberty," will, through the unholy agency of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, usurp and wield with insolence and tyranny not to be endured, the political force of three parts of Ireland.

I will now advert to the Address of Lord George Beresford, which, from, its manly spirit and constitutional sentiments would confer honor upon any man. He truly tells you that "the result of the Election will determine "whether property is to have its due weight— "whether the long cherished relations of Land- "lord and Tenant are to exert their fair and legiti- "mate influence, or whether the political obe- "dience of the Roman Catholic freeholder is due "to his spiritual Guide,—and whether the county "is to put forth its strength in THE DIGNITY OF "INDEPENDENCE, or crouch to A COALITION "hatched and held together by a few DEMA- "GOGUES unconnected with it, who claim the to- "leration which they have never practised."

The spirited declaration of these wholesome truths has given offence to the high contracting parties, and has been clumsily and angrily criticised. Some of the Gentlemen who attended "THE HAPPY COALITION" dinner—Mr Carew, and Sir William Homan forsooth—evinced a feverish anxiety to apply the term "DEMAGOGUES" to themselves; but the farce was too ludicrous, for Demagogues must be able, at least, to make speeches, which neither of these Gentlemen are capable of doing. The effort was crafty notwithstanding, for justly ashamed to confess the humiliating and degrading fact, that they were harnessed in the traces of O'Connell, Sheil, and Co., they deemed it expedient by a "rhetorical artifice" to draw off the pack by whom they were surrounded, from the right scent, and modestly to arrogate to themselves the ignoble distinction of "the Demagogues" so obviously applied to THEIR MASTERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Lord George also manfully declares that he is "FREE as the glorious constitution which we justly prize as our dearest inheritance."—This, though studiously kept in the *back ground* by his opponents, is the real "head and front of his offending"—for, to praise or support our Constitution is treason against the Demagogues, and therefore is his Lordship convicted of the crime, and for it, and the other high misdemeanours before alluded to, has been sentenced to lose—not his head (*because it is not yet in their power*) but his Seat in Parliament, and to be expatriated from this his native County. But he, with indignant scorn, appeals from their illegitimate and impotent assumption of authority, to the legitimate tribunal of your honorable judgment. You, and you only with the freeholders at large, are the legal and constitutional arbiters on this momentous occasion, and you see your dearest interests, and the peace of the County at stake. Be therefore vigilant, firm and vigorous. You perceive the desperate game played against you—the dangerous and mischievous arts practised, to deprive you of your rightful influence, and convert your County into a close Borough, to be held by Mr Stuart as tenant at Will to the Association, until they find an instrument more fitting, though not more ready, for their purpose. You are therefore called upon, my Lords and Gentlemen, if the peace, the respectability and the independence of your County be dear to you, as I know they are, to exert all your energies in support of the Noble Lord—"to put forth your strength in the dignity "of independence—rebuke and annihilate the unna- "tural and intolerant combination formed against "your rights and independence." Yes, you must crush the Vipers, "THE DEMAGOGUES"—the GOG and MAGOG, and their servile train, who have dared to proclaim their determination to usurp your rights, and by means incompatible with the peace and moral order of society, the freedom of election—the sacred principles of religion—and perhaps the safety of the State, to grasp the representative power of your County, and return your Members.

Dungarvan, 18th Nov. 1825. MARCUS.

P.S.—I consider the letter from Carrick, which appeared in "the Chronicle" of Tuesday, unworthy of any notice, save to remark, that it is obviously the manufacture of a Ratteen Weaver, who measures out his politics with his frize, by the yard. *Woollen dresses* and not *political addresses* are the proper work of his hands—in the latter he is palpably out of his loom. But it required either the most stupid ignorance, or the most barefaced effrontery in any Roman Catholic to make the support of the Legislative Union a ground of accusation against Lord George Beresford, or any member of the Noble House of Carraghmore; since it is a fact of public notoriety that the entire Roman Catholic Body supported that measure, were instrumental to its accomplishment, and *made their bargain on the occasion.*—"Oh shame, where is thy blush!!"

THE PRIESTS v. THE LANDLORDS.

Mr Foster in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of last Session, places the two great evils of Priestly meddling with Elections before us in the following plain but comprehensive and well considered passages:—

"Do you think that those two powers of the Priest and the Landlord would be brought more into contact under present circumstances, than they have been hitherto?

"Yes, I expect a greater amount of collision at the next General Election than has been hitherto experienced. I believe, however, that it is a matter of doubt among the best judging Catholics, *whether they gain or lose more by such interference*; they must feel that it *is extremely unacceptable to the feelings of England*, and it may become a matter of consideration whether they will punish a Candidate in a particular County *at the expense of a general loss of character to their Clergy, and to their* CAUSE."

[The truth of this observation was ably enlarged upon by a correspondent in a letter inserted in THE MAIL 28th September.]

Again as to the consequences to the deluded peasantry:—

"The consequences are extremely to be deprecated, in reference to the unfortunate Tenantry. Subsequent to the Election, the Landlord *necessarily loses the good feeling* which otherwise he might have had towards the *individual who has deserted him*; the Rent is called for, *and it is in vain for the voter to look to his late advisers for any assistance to meet it.* There have fallen, within my own knowledge, frequent instances of the *Tenants having been destroyed in consequence of their having voted with their Clergy.*"

Monday, at a Meeting of the Corporation of Waterford, Capt. SIMON NEWPORT, lately of the 39th Infantry, was chosen an Assistant, or Common Councilman, in the room of WM. MILWARD, Esq. lately elected an Alderman.

At the same Meeting, Mr GEORGE WRIGHT, High Constable, was appointed Mayor's Clerk, instead of Mr WORGE SMITH, deceased.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.—We earnestly request the attention of the inhabitants of Waterford, to the Report relative to this Institution inserted in our first page. It would be superfluous to add any thing of our own, by way of engaging the benevolent feelings of our fellow-Citizens in its behalf, and we trust that the characteristic charity of our native City will not be appealed to in vain on this occasion, nay, we are sure it will not.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.—A numerous Meeting of this Society dined together at Mr. POWER'S, on Thursday. Among the Company was Lord George Beresford, M. P. The evening was spent in the utmost conviviality, and we are happy to perceive, not without leaving an honorable mark of the characteristic benevolence of the Institution.

Part of the house, to which we called the attention of the proper authorities on this day week, fell last night with a tremendous crash; fortunately without any injury.

DUBLIN—Nov. 17.

THE NEW ASSOCIATION.—The *New Association* under the guidance of Mr O'Connell is still going on, doubling and twisting its protean form, in order to avoid the statute enacted for its suppression, but we much mistake if the herculean power of the law will not be found adequate to annihilate this monstrous evil. There was a Meeting held yesterday, at which Mr O'Connell read a long report prepared by himself, in which he affects to have discovered, that by the payment of money at the door, the Meetings of the same persons cannot be considered continuous, and therefore not liable to the provisions of the new Act. But Mr O'Connell has left entirely out of view the preamble of the statute, which clearly shews the intentions of the Legislature in enacting it, and that these were directed against all persons, who, under *pretence* of assembling to petition, *aim to keep the country agitated and disturbed.* He also announced that he will collect the *Rent*, though he admits that one of the enactments of the late statute was to prohibit "any society or body to appoint any Committee, Treasurer, Collector, or *other person* to collect, levy, or *receive* any contributions from his Majesty's subjects." Unless he can establish that he comes no under the designation of *any person*, or his door-keepers, *any collectors* or that they do not receive *any contribution*, we cannot see how he will evade the law, He may brave it and set it at defiance to be sure; but will this be tolerated under the eyes of the Law Officers and the Irish Government? Mr O'Connell may be ambitious of encountering the penalties of the Act; but he may rest assured it is all he will receive for his pains, in thus attempting to set at defiance the plain and palpable intentions of the Legislature.

Yesterday the usual Meeting took place at half-past three o'clock. Mr Russell in the Chair.

Mr O'Connell brought forward, and read his report upon the law affecting their meetings, and offered to take upon himself the collection of the *Catholic Rent.*

Mr D. O'Reilly warned him, that it would be illegal to do so.

Mr O'Connell, in reply, told him the collection of the *Catholic Rent* would never interfere with the New Association, or the purposes of education, which would never go on so prosperously as when the patriotism of the country was excited. Notwithstanding Mr O'Reilly's opinions, he insisted it was perfectly legal to collect the Rent. He would undertake the collection of it himself—he would guarantee his own safety—he would stake his own liberty on the event. (Great applause.)

Mr O'Reilly observed, the only way to collect the Rent was by the aid of two collectors in each parish; but he would put it to Mr O'Connell, and ask him, could the *Catholic* people pay two rents?—one was immense and overpowering—the other likely to be the cause of achieving *Catholic* liberty. In his opinion, and he was supported by many, the law was against the collection of the Rent.—(Cries of "name.")

Mr O'Connell had no doubt on the subject; he would stake his professional reputation upon it, even though Mr O'Reilly be backed by the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals.

Sir Edward Bellew recommended that the opinions of two of the first lawyers should be had on this important question, before they proceeded.

Mr O'Gorman reminded the meeting that this was only a conversation, and that they ought not to find fault with Mr O'Connell for undertaking the collection of the Rent, and undergoing the whole responsibility; it was not quite competent to Gentlemen to object to Mr O'Connell taking the weight and risk on himself.

Mr O'Connell brought forward two resolutions—one for the arrangement of the Leinster Meeting—the other for the re-assembling of the *Catholic Association* for 14 days. (Cheers.) He here took occasion to remark, that every day, on his return from Court, he was in the habit of calling at that place; there was nothing against their holding conversations—(they should in future, instead of *Corn Exchange Rooms*, call them the *Catholic Rooms*)—and while he was anxious to have it understood distinctly that they held no private meetings above stairs, he did not wish that whatever passed there should be published in the Papers. It was not of importance to them. The Gentlemen of the Press might attend there if they wished it, and so might the Police Reporters, and the Government Reporters. To the Gentlemen of the Press he only wished to say, not to publish in the Papers; but the Government Reporters were free to attend also—he wished they would, for he would be most anxious that they should not be purposely or accidentally misrepresented.

A long discussion ensued relative to the Leinster Meeting, which was fixed for this month.

It was carried that the re-assembling of the *Catholic Association*—but *the Catholic Association*—should take place on the 10th of January next.

Flax in the Limerick Market has risen considerably, and is expected to advance still more. The crops throughout Munster have in general been deficient.

KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY.—*Attempt at Abduction.*—Mr West applied for liberty to file articles of the Peace against Mr Rich. Radford Roe, a Barrister, on circumstances stated in the affidavits of Mr Sam. Greene and his wife to this effect:—The Defendant's Mother having gone to live with Mrs Greene, her daughter, he had made several attempts to carry her off by force against her inclinations; and that at one time he stated, that he would have Ballyharkey House, the residence of the Defendant's levelled to the ground; to prevent the execution of which menace, the ponents were obliged to have two Policemen constantly in the house.

The Court granted liberty to file the articles, and suspended further proceedings at present.

There is a trial proceeding for several days in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College are plaintiffs, and the Hon. John George Archbishop of Armagh, and the Rev. William Collington are the defendants. The object of the investigation is to ascertain the right of presentation to the living of Clonoe, on the issue of which the right to the presentation to several other livings depends between the respective parties. The Jury are composed of Gentlemen from Tyrone. As soon as it is terminated we shall publish the issue of the verdict.

In the law circles it is reported, that the Hon. Baron Smith will shortly retire from the Bench, to be succeeded by Peter Burrowes, Esq. Judge of the Insolvent Court, whose vacancy will, it is said, be filled by Counsellor Farrell, Chairman of the County Clare.

Robert Sinnott, a Gentleman Attorney, was sentenced by the Recorder, on Friday, to one week's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten marks for knocking down Mr H. Fitzgibbon, Merchant Tailor, in the Hall of the Four Courts, on the first day of last term.

The Grand Canal Mining Company having reduced the rate of toll upon flour to three half-pence per ton per mile, and other articles in proportion, the boat owners have made a corresponding reduction, and the Company now clears three hundred pounds weekly over the receipts of last year.

By the *City of Cork*, arrived in Limerick, from Trinidad, a file of Trinidad Gazettes have been received. They are filled with the details of the violent earthquake which visited that colony in Sept. last, threatening imminent destruction to life and property.

SLIGO, Nov. 14.—The season has already set in unusually severe here. The neighbouring mountains have been for some days back entirely covered with the snowy mantle of winter, and the town has been visited by some severe northern blasts. We trust the farmers have been fully able to get in their potatoes. The sowing of wheat, we understand, has been much retarded by the continued rains.

An Eagle, of immense size, was lately shot at Watergrass-Hill, co. Cork. The wings measure from tip to tip, close on eight feet.

The Mining Company has agreed for the extensive Mining concerns of Lord Carrick, and the Honorable E. Massy in the county of Limerick; Mr Dillon Croker's in the Co. Kerry; Mrs Westropp, county of Limerick; and Mr Waller's, Co. Tipperary, Exclusive of the vast wealth that the working of the concerns may be to the proprietors, the advantage from having a great number of men employed daily, will be most considerable.

The Parishioners of Kilnaragh, and Kilcommenty, Co. Tipperary, have compounded with the Rev. John Pennefather, for the Tithes of those Parishes for the sum of £675—The Commissioners appointed are—for the parish of Kilnaragh, Wm. Pennefather, and Henry Lee, Esqrs. for Kilcommenty, S. H. Atkins, and W. Pennefather, Esqrs.

A public Market is formed in Belfast, and 8,000 shares are subscribed for.

Sir George Murray, Commander of the Forces, has left Dublin, it is said, to be married to Lady Erskine, the widow of Sir James Erskine.

The project for establishing the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, at Valentia, has not been abandoned. All the shares have been taken up, and £600,000. subscribed towards effecting this truly important undertaking. The preliminary arrangements are in active progress.

Sir Walter Scott and Mr Thomas Moore entered one of the centre boxes of the Theatre, in Edinburgh, on Saturday night last, near the conclusion of the second act, and were shortly after joined by Mr Jeffery. In an adjoining box were the Duke of St. Alban's and Mrs. Coutts. Mr Moore was speedily recognised by the audience in the pit and boxes, by whom he was enthusiastically cheered. For some time Mr Moore seemed doubtful to whom these warm salutations were addressed; but Sir Walter Scott having seemingly informed him that he was the object of attraction, he rose and respectfully bowed to the audience. His obeisances were again warmly cheered, and this contest of courtesy continued during the whole of the interval between the second and third acts of the opera. The distinguished individuals we have named kept their seats till the conclusion of the afterpiece,

LORD COMBERMERE.—It is reported that Lord Combermere was carried off by an attack of *cholera morbus* in a few days after his landing in India.

SACRILEGE.—On Wednesday night, Screen Church was broken in, and the surplice of the clergyman, prayer books, &c. carried off.

The Provincial Bank pays all its notes in gold, refusing to exchange them for Bank of Ireland paper.—This was of course to be expected.

The farmers of the Counties Louth and Meath, are entering into subscriptions, to oppose the collection of the tolls and customs of Drogheda.

The *Fustian Cutters* of Manchester have turned out.—What next?

At the Literary and Scientific Society of Cork, a boy was produced on Monday last, whose powers of mental arithmetical calculation astonished every person present.—He was but eleven years of age.

An Anti-Slavery Society has been formed at Cork.

The *Catholics* of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburgh have addressed a letter to the King of the Netherlands on the subject of the institutions for Public Instruction lately erected by the King, and against which the Archbishop of Mechlin so loudly protested, under the sanction of the Holy Father. The letter, however, applauds the determination of the King, and the writers add, that they see in it nothing but a new cause for the prosperity of the *Catholic* Church.—*Sun*

It is said that Mr J. G. Lockhart, the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, sometimes the reputed editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, leaves the Scottish Bar for London, to be there editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and to hold a place under Government, vice Mr Steward Rose, resigned.

The Members of the Clonmel Mercantile News-Room dined together, for the first time, on Monday last, at the Great Globe Hotel.

A man named Evans, cut his throat in a most shocking manner on Saturday last in London, and on searching his apartment, a very interesting young woman, whom he had married only three months before, was found extended on the bed in a shockingly mutilated state. He was married before, and his wife being alive he was apprehensive of being prosecuted for Bigamy, which prompted him to such a desperate undertaking.

Two hundred and fifty thousand hands are now employed in Great Britain in spinning cotton twist—these can do as much work as twenty five millions of hands could, before the introduction of steam and machinery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE Mr. WORGE SMITH.—From the following individuals *One Pound* each:—

Archdeacon Hobson, Mr Hobson, jen., Wm. Hughes, Robt. Watson, W. Ardagh, P. Nevins, Thos. Scott, T. B. Fayle, J. Strangman, S. Smith, Dr. Lanphier, Geo. Ivie, Dean Lee, Mrs. Dennis, G. M. Wall, J. Lyons.

From the *Friendly Brothers*, at their Meeting on the 17th inst., £28 including £5 British from Lord Geo. Beresford.

From the following individuals in various amounts of contribution, the sum of £13:—

W. W eekes, Abbey; Rev. R. Fleury, W. Hobbs, Friend; Mr M'Grath, Geo. Fleury, M. D. Rev. J. Hughes, H. Ridgway, Geo. Ridgway, Rev. J. Cuffe, S. White, T. Leary, T. White, W. White, J. Morris, R. Downes, W., Hawkins, H. Denny, a Friend. F. Davis, E. Strangman, J. Hutchinson, W. Cherry, W. Lumsden, J. Harris, B. Moore, T. Kehoe, G. Weekes, a Friend, T. Wilson, J. Price, A. Pope, J. Glanville, a Friend, J. W., J. Penrose J. Briscoe, M. D., M. Dobbyn, S. Sprigg, J. Lee, W. Moore, J. Dudley, P. King, W. Conolly, M. D. Lieut. Harding, M. Watson, J. Watson, Miss Preston T. L. Mackesy, M.D., H. Ivie, a Friend, J. D. Lapham, Capt. S. Newport, J. M'Cheane, Rev. R. Ryland, J. Wright H. Alcock, Ald. Sargent, E. Hobson, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Scottowe, R. Cooke, Dr. Doyle, J. M'Grath, Miss Tayor, a Friend, W. M. M. Pool, M. D.

THE CURRENCY.—The public should remember that the exchange of the Coinage takes place this day, at the Branch of the Bank of Ireland, in this City.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DART.