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 26, 1825. [Vol. III.—No. 30.—Price 5d.

ADDRESS
TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF WATERFORD.

WE, your Lordship's Roman Catholic Tenantry residing in the Barony of UPPERTHIRD, County of Waterford, beg leave to address you at this momentous crisis.

We have heard, and hailed with sincere pleasure, the sentiments of our Fellow-Friends from the Barony of Gaultier, and indeed we should be the most ungrateful of Men, if the same opinions which they have expressed should not be felt by us likewise—we are identified with them—in unison with them—and feeling the same warmth of attachment for your Family that they have expressed.

We can all bear testimony, not only to you but to your Ancestors, as having been the best of Landlords—your Tenantry feel happy, and are comfortable under you. It has in fact been the uniform conduct of your Family, always to make them so, and even your calumniators (if the truth were in them) must admit it.

We have heard with indignation and disdain, that you were intolerant and oppressive! Oh, no! A vile calumny—a base assertion—and only proceeding from a venal and hireling press—or from characters whose praise would be censure—and whose censure would be praise.

We feel a pleasure in addressing you, in the warmth of our hearts as Irishmen—bound to you by every tie that could possibly link us to our good Landlord—our Protector and Friend. All that grateful hearts can offer, are our affections, which we pledge ourselves, to a man, shall be devoted to your Interest and Service, at the coming Election—as far as Energy, Perseverance, and Human Abilities, can perform for the House of Curraghmore.

We are, my Lord,

Your Lordship's faithful Friends and Tenants,

Richard Doyle	John Kirby	Timothy Ryan
Owen Callaghan	James Kirby	James Kenedy
O. Callaghan, jun.	James Walsh	Maurice Walsh
David Flinn	Richard Doyle, jun.	Patrick Crowley
Thomas Tobin	John Holly	Patrick Henessy
Edmond Kavanagh	Patrick Hally	John Maguire
Nicholas Fitzgerald	Nicholas Holly	Cornelius Kiely
Mathew Whelan	John Hally, jun.	Michael Sheehan
John Fitzgerald	Patrick Power	Thomas Dee
Edmsnd White	William Power	Malichi Foley
Edmond Bryan	Martin Quinlan	Terence M'Donnell
James Power	Edmond Quinlan	Michael Carrol
Thomas Flinn	Paul Power	Michael Greene
Thomas Goff	Michael Power	Patrick Flynn
Philip Goff	John Power	Maurice Kirwan
Michael Morrissey	Paul Power, jun.	Edmond Kirwan
Michael Kearney	Martin Flaherty	John Power
Patrick Goff	William Walsh	Bartw. M'Grath
Jeffry Harney	John Kirwan, jun.	Patrick M'Carthy
Thomas Goff	David Power	John Vale
James Morrissey	Laurence Power	Michael Greene, jun.
Patrick Kearney	Mathew Power	John Cahill
David Bryan	Patrick Power	Michael Power
William Kirwan	Thomas Phelan	Denis Gready
Thomas Morrissey	Edm. Cunningham	John Hearn
Walter Power	E. Cunningham, jun.	Patrick Morrissy
James Foran	Mart. Cunningham	Denis Grady
William Mahany	Thos. Cunningham	Michael Walsh
John Mahany	Edmond Phelan	Patrick Walsh
John M'Donnell	William Dwyer	James Whelan
John Dowley	Patrick Cain	Alield. Walsh, jun.
John Fowley	Maurice Lawles	Thomas Clancy
John Fowley, jun.	Philip Cullinan	Patrick M'Grath
Daniel Griffin	Maurice Bryan	Nichls. Fitzgerald
Maurice Corbett	Edmond Coughlan	Patrick Brien
Patrick Whelan	Patrick Wall	James Power
James Whelan	Jacob Topping	Robert Whelan
Edmond Walsh	Patrick Mulcahy	Thomas Morrissy
David Dowley	Thomas Brown	James Kennedy
Patrick Power	Patrick Oakley	Thomas Kennedy
James M'Grath	Florence M'Carthy	Edmond Kennedy
Michael M'Grath	Thomas Mulcahy	Thomas Finn
Michael Shanahan	Patrick Mulcahy	Thomas Fowley
Thomas Griffin	Michael Donohoe	Denis Hasset
William Shanahan	Patrick Flahavan	John Cooney
James Joy	Luke Flahavan	Maurice Fowley
Thomas Shanahan	Michael Kennery	John Keating
David Power	Daniel Morrissey	Thomas Keating
Laurence Power	Patrick Power	James Kennedy
William Coleman	John Dillon	Wm. Keating
Mathew Power	David Hayes	David Keating
Patrick Power	William Walsh	Nichls. Keating
Patrick Aragon	John Whelan	James Power
John Hurly	Edmond Bryan	Martin Power
Patrick Kearan	Edmond Bryan, jun.	David Walsh
Patrick Coffee	Thomas Toole	John Walsh
John Costello	Michael M'Donnell	Michl. Power
Patrick Costello	Michael Butler	Matthew Power
James Costello	Patrick Toole	David Power
Pierce Cantwell	William Thompson	Michl. Walsh
Thomas Cantwell	Antony Thompson	Michl. Quinlan
Patrick Kennedy	Edmond Thompson	Michl. Butler
Patrick Whelan	John Conners	John Power
Michael King	Denis Crowley	Wm. Butler
Patrick Fitzgerald	Denis Crowley, jun.	Edmond Hayes
William Hagan	Richard Elliott	James Power
James Carey	Michael M'Guire	Patrick Murray
David Shanahan	Thomas M'Guire	Walter Walsh
John Quinlan	Michael Connolly	Patrick Purcell
William Moore	Patrick Buckley	John White
Wm. Fleming	Edmond Thompson	Thomas White
Patk. Whelan	James Thompson	Walter Fower, jun.
Jas. Whelan	Edmond Thompson	Walter Fower
James Morrissey	Anthony Thompson	Patrick White
Thomas Kilmartin	James Neagle	Thomas White
M. Kirwan, jun.	Maurice Power	Martin Hassett
Edmond Kirwan	Joseph Dunster	William White
John Power, sen.	John Tobin	John Hasset
Michl. Mahoney	Maurice Dee	James Power
Richard Wh[illegible]	Mathew Power	Michael Foran
Patrick Li[illegible]n	Daniel Manning	Andrew Kerevan
James Don[illegible]	Thomas Kenedy	Maurice Hayes
John Norsie	William Butler	Patrick Ryan
Patrick Coone	Denis Cullinan	Edmond Power
Daniel Rouayn	Patrick Higgins	Roger Hearn
John Power	Michael Higgins	Michael Gee
Thomas Power	Patrick Murphy	Nicholas Mulcahy
James Morrisson	Thomas Tracey	Michael Kirwin
Patrick Flynn, sen.	John Bryan	John Kirwan
Patrick Tobin	Michael Carroll	David Gordon
Thomas Goff	Peter Dunster	William Hogan
Patrick Griffin	Richard Power	John Conway
Michael Harney	Patrick Bryan	Michael Askew
John Shanahan	Henry Christian	Thomas Flahavan
Philip Kilmartin	Jos. Walsh	James Harney
Michael Hally	Wm. Carroll	James Faulkener
Barnaby Walsh	Wm. Nagle	Thomas Power
Denis Hassett	John Buckley	John Brown
Patrick Shea	Patrick Power	John Brown, jun.
Denis Foley	Thomas Carroll	David Power
Laurence Conners	Richard [illegible]	Edmond Walsh
Patrick Phelan	John Moody	James Moore
John Whelan	James Do[illegible]t	Thomas Ryan
Wm. Foran	Roger Duc[illegible]	John Flanagan
Maurice Dooley	John Ivers	Patrick Flanagan
Thomas Dooley	Richard Wal[illegible]	Andrew Archer
Michael Power	Edmond Powe[illegible]	Pierce Archer
Wm. Baldwin	Jeremiah Mal[illegible]y	Bartw. Archer
Maurice Dooley	James Mulcahy	John Gahan
M. Dooley, jun.	Edmond Sweete	James Sheehan
Maurice Hearne	Jeffry Prender	Patrick Sheehan
Patrick Hayes	John Keating	Matthew Phelan
David Power	Edmond Grean	Michael Power
Edmond Power	Martin Toole	Patrick Cummins
Robert Power	John Power	Richard Doyle
Wm. Power	Nicholas Whelan	Michael Power
John Walsh	Patrick Whelan	Michael Walsh
Michael Walsh	Patrick Coffee	Thomas Ody
Edmond Walsh	John Power	David Carew
Michael Norris	Maurice Hartley	Denis Phoran
Laurence Norris	Michael Power	Pat[illegible] Phoran
	Patrick Kearney	

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following

ANSWER.

Gratifying as it is to me to see you my worthy Tenantry of Upperthird, come forward to address me in the same manly, spirited, and handsome manner, as my faithful friends of Gaultier to contradict the insidious assertions of those persons who have attempted to accuse me and my family of being the advocates of Intolerance, and the enemies of your Religion, yet your expressions of regard, attachment, and fidelity, are still more satisfactory to me than even the refutation they furnish.—Your public Declaration that you are happy and enjoy the comforts of life under my protection, and that I, and my Ancestors before me, have been good Landlords, is creditable not only to the Landlord but the Tenant, as it shews the conduct of the latter must have been worthy of indulgence.

You have addressed me in the warmth of your hearts as Irishmen, mine too I trust, is a warm Irish heart; it deeply felt the assurance of attachment your Address contains, and which has cemented still more closely every tie that binds me to you as your Landlord, Protector, and Friend, and as such I shall deliver down your affectionate Address as a valuable record to my Children.

WATERFORD.

THE GAULTIER ADDRESS.

County of the City of Waterford, to wit. } John Toole of Knockroe, Farmer and John Murray of Halfway-house, Land Surveyor, came before, me this day, and being duly sworn and examined upon their oaths say, that several tenants of the Marquis of Waterford, in the Barony of Gaultier, having expressed a wish that his Lordship's tenants in that Barony should come forward to assure him of their support; this Examinant, John Murray, prepared the Address which has appeared in the different Newspapers—and these Examinants went round amongst several of the tenants and undertenants of the Marquis in that Barony, to procure their signatures thereto. These Examinants say, that they were not refused or even received coldly by a single tenant or undertenant to whom they applied; but all came forward promptly and warmly to express their readiness and anxiety to testify their gratitude to their Landlord, save and except that Mr Luke Murphy and Mr Jeffry Power, both of Dunmore, though they did not object to the Address or the sentiments expressed in it, stated that as their leases were on the eve of expiring, and as they were seeking to get renewals of them, their signing such an Address might be attributed to improper motives. These Examinants farther say that the names of many of the said Tenants were signed to said Address by themselves, and the names of others of them, who were unable to write, were signed by one or other of these Examinants, in the presence and with the consent and direction of the parties whose names they so signed. And these Examinants say, that in some instances the Tenants upon whom they called were not at home, and these Examinants did in some few cases permit a father to sign the name of a son who was absent, or a son the name of a father, or a brother the name of a brother, and these Examinants say that Michael Nugent of Raheen, signed the names of John Neville and John Dwyer, Undertenants of his, to the said Address; and Daniel Pottle also of Raheen signed the names of Michael Pottle, and John Linehan, Undertenants of his thereto. And these Examinants have since heard the said John Neville, John Dwyer, Michael Pottle, and John Lenihan, express their satisfaction at seeing their names to said Address, and these Examinants say that Mrs Eleanor Daly of Passage desired these Examinants to put the names of Patrick Burke, John Grady, Michael Manin, otherwise Walsh, James Massy, John Cross, and James Costigan, Undertenants of hers, to said Address, which they did accordingly; and these Examinants have since applied to all said six persons, except said James Massy and John Cross, and have been informed by them all that they fully concurred in said Address, and approved of their names having been put thereto, and would have signed same or authorized some person to sign for them, if they had been applied to, and were ready to put their names o marks to another, if it should be prepared, save that said Pat Burke observed that he was not sure that he was a freeholder. And these Examinants did not apply to said James Massy (whose name is incorrectly put down as "Money,") or John Cross because they are Protestants, and the Address was intended to be confined to the Roman Catholic Tenants. And these Examinants say, that to the best of their recollection and belief not a single name was put to said Address, unless the person whose name was so put thereto was personally present and signed himself, or authorized some one to sign for him, save as aforesaid. These Examinants say they have not heard of any individual who has disavowed his signature to the said Address, but these Examinants have been blamed by many of the Marquisn of Waterford's Tenants in the Barony of Gaultier, for our having applied to them to sign the same, as they wished to have put their names to it.—These Examinants say that Mr. George Delandre, the son of Mr. Bartholomew Delandre, the Clerk of the Peace, of the County of Waterford, did not interfere directly or indirectly, to the knowledge or belief of these Examinants, in the preparing said Address, or getting it up, or putting it forward, or procuring Signatures thereto, nor were these Examinants applied to upon the subject, by any person or persons, except the Tenants of the Marquis in the Barony, and to the best of the opinion, judgment, and belief of these Examinants, the same originated with the Tenants themselves.—This Examinant John Murray, saith that all the conversations and expressions attributed to Examinant in a Letter signed "Telltruth," published in the *Waterford Chronicle*, of the 19th instant, are utterly false and unfounded.

Sworn before me at the New Town-Hall, in the City of Waterford, this 22d Day of November, 1825.

John Toole.
John Murray.

JOHN SNOW, Mayor.

County of the City of Waterford to wit. } Peter Dobbyn, of Crooke, Farmer, came before me this day, and being duly sworn and examined upon his oath, saith that he this Examinant did authorize his brother John Dobbyn, to sign this Examinant's name to the Address presented to the Marquis of Waterford by his tenants of the Barony of Gaultier, and saith that Nicholas Ryan is an under-tenant of Examinant,

Sworn before me at the Town-Hall, in the City of Waterford, this 22d Day of November, 1825.

his
Peter ✕ Dobbyn
mark.

J. SNOW, Mayor.

County of the City of Waterford to wit. } Robert Nagle, of the Hill of Passage, Black-smith, came before me this day, and being duly sworn and examined upon his oath, saith that he this Examinant did authorize John Toole, of Knockroe, to put this Examinant's name to the Address presented by the Marquis of Waterford's Gaultier Tenants to his Lordship—and saith that this Examinant never did directly or indirectly deny that he had so authorized him to sign same, and never did feel or express any regret at having so authorized him, and saith this Examinant has heard John Stephens, of Dromina, Esq. read a paragraph which appeared in the *Waterford Chronicle* of Saturday last, relating to this Examinant, and which paragraph is entirely false and unfounded.

Sworn before me at the New-Town Hall, in the City of Waterford, this 23d Day of November, 1825.

his
Robert ✕ Nagle
mark.

J. SNOW, Mayor.

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 denote 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 he 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.

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 12th, 1825.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, "to prevent the further Circulation of Tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for the convenience of the Public, and for defraying the Expense of exchanging such Tokens," it is enacted, That from and after the Fifth day of January, One Thousand eight hundred and Twenty-six, the said Tokens shall no longer Pass or Circulate, or be received in Payment or Exchange, or otherwise howsoever, nor shall the said Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, from and after the said Fifth Day of January, One thousand eight hundred and Twenty-six, be in any manner liable, or compellable to pay the Value of any such Tokens or Token to the holder thereof,

AND WHEREAS in order to enable His Majesty's Subjects in Ireland more easily to Exchange the Bank Tokens described in the said Act, for the Silver Coin of the Realm, We have thought fit to Direct that certain Days should be appointed in each of the principal Towns of the Provinces in Ireland, on which Persons bringing in the Bank Tokens to the Officers duly appointed to receive the same, may receive in Exchange the Silver Coin of the Realm.

AND WHEREAS Directions have been given for carrying the said Arrangements into effect in the Provinces of Ulster and Connaught, and in the Counties of Longford, 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.

GUNPOWDER.

RICHARDSON, GUN MANUFACTURER, and GENERAL GUNPOWDER AGENT, Mall, *Waterford*; George's Street, *Limerick*; and Patrick Street, *Kilkenny*—has received from London, an extensive assortment of GUNPOWDER, comprising HALL'S GLASS, TREBLE STRONG, Pigou's, Andrew's, and Wilkes's DARTFORD, Sir H. Davy's, and Harry's

N. B. FLINT and PERCUSSION GUNS, FLINT GUNS altered to PERCUSSION, ANTI-CORROSIVE PERCUSSION CAPS, SHOT, FLINTS, and GUN IMPLEMENTS.

Mall, Waterford, 26th Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE,

THE fast-sailing Schooner TIGER, of St. Andrews, William Langthorn, Master, Burthen 102 Tons per Register, now discharging a Cargo of DEALS, from St. Andrew's, on the Quay of Wexford.—This Vessel is chiefly built of Oak and Hachmatach, is 4 Years old; lately wood-sheathed, is well found in SAILS, SPARS, and RIGGING, and carries a large Cargo.—For Inventory and particulars, application to be made to the Master on board said Vessel, at the Quay of Wexford, or to Abel Labertouche, Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

November 25th, 1825.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.

I SHOULD not have thus publicly addressed you, but having seen an Address purporting to have been from the Friends of Mr Thomas Hearn, in the paper last published, offering himself as a Candidate at the ensuing Election of an Apothecary,—saying that he will produce such testimonials of his conduct and abilities, as can scarcely fail to make him appear the most eligible for the situation. I do hereby offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the same responsible situation, and flatter myself, will produce as good testimonials of qualification and moral conduct as any other Candidate, and such as will fully meet the sanction of your approbation by a Majority of your Votes.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your very devoted Servant,
MATTHEW BACON.
Licentiate Master Apothecary.

Waterford, November 25, 1825.

TO THE MANAGERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE FEVER HOSPITAL, WATERFORD.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AS an ELECTION is to take place on MONDAY next, for a Resident APOTHECARY to the above Institution, I beg leave to offer myself to your Consideration.

I shall have the honor to wait on you in Person that day, and will produce most Respectable and Satisfactory Testimonials of Abilities and Character.

Being at present a Non-Resident of Waterford, I hope would be favorable to my pretensions, as being unconnected with the Citizens, I would have no inducement to absent myself from the important trust necessarily attending the situation.

I have the Honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARROLL.

Enniscorthy, Nov. 24, 1825.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

IN compliance with the Requisition of the Regulating Committee, I hereby summon a Meeting of the Governors of the FEVER HOSPITAL, for MONDAY the 28th Nov. Inst; to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, at ONE o'Clock, for the purpose of electing a Resident APOTHECARY, that situation becoming vacant in consequence of the resignation of Mr Thomas Dudley.

R. WATERFORD.

Waterford Nov. 12, 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 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.

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 or Mark, when the Sum Assured amounts to £300 or upwards.

*** *Fire Engines are always ready.*

SAMUEL ELLY, Agent.

November 13, 1825.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

AT a MEETING of the CITIZENS, convened by Public Requisition, and held on the 25th instant, in the Town Hall, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Charles S. Tandy, Esq.—seconded by Henry Downes, Esq.

Resolved, 1st—That the statement which has been just submitted to our consideration by the Directors of the Mendicant Asylum in this City, affords decisive evidence of the economy and good management with which that Establishment has been conducted, and that we feel particular satisfaction in recording our approbation of the system of progressive improvement upon which they have and continue to act.

Moved by the Rev. John Sheehan—seconded by the Lord Bishop of Waterford.

Resolved—That the benefits which were originally anticipated from this Institution have been fully realized. The poor and destitute have always met in it support and protection. The Citizens have been by it relieved from the disgrace and importunity of street and shop beggars. The young in distress have found in it a school of industry and virtue, and as far as the Funds would admit, their labour has been made practically available to its support.

Moved by Counsellor Hayes—seconded by Mr Richard Davis.

That the preservation of this Establishment at this particular season, is a matter of the utmost importance whether it be considered in reference to our own immediate comforts, or in reference to the higher motive of charity to our distressed fellow-creatures; and that, animated by these feelings, we do instantly appoint a Committee to solicit Subscriptions for its support during the remainder of this year, ending the 1st of May.

The following Gentlemen were named a Committee for soliciting Subscriptions:—

The Lord Bishop of Waterford, Mr. Richard Davis, Mr. Roger Hayes, Sheriff Hobson, Mr. T. Wyse, Mr. C. S. Tandy, Mr J. Leonard, Mr. W. Hobbs, Mr. W. M. Ardagh, Reverend Pierse Power, Rev. R. Ryland, Mr. T. Meagher, jun., Mr G. P. Ridgway, Mr. Henry Downes, Mr. Benjamin Graham, Mr. John Scallan, Mr. P. Flynn, Mr. Hellyer.

Moved by William Hobbs, Esq.—seconded by Sheriff Hobson.

That the Committee be requested to extend their applications for Subscriptions to the Landed Absentee and Resident Proprietors who possess Property in the vicinity of this City.

JOHN SNOW, Mayor.

The Mayor having left the Chair, and the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore having been called thereto, it was

Moved by William Hobbs, Esq.—seconded by Sheriff Hobson, and Resolved,

That the Thanks of the Meeting are due, and they are hereby given to John Snow, Esq. for his very proper conduct in the Chair.

R. WATERFORD.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer has received the following:—From George Morris Wall, Esq. per John Leonard, Esq., £1 10s; a Friend, per Rev. C. M. Fleury, £1; Wm. Cherry's workmen, £1 1s 1d; John Hanly, a fine on a corn buyer, per Rev. Mr. Sheehan, 2s 8d. Gentlemen lodging at Chamber of Commerce per Peter Gibbons, £1 10s 8d; Edward Courtenay and Simon Mair, on an arbitration £2. Jeremiah Hardum Subn, per Daniel Danford, £1 10s. 0d. Wm. Thompson 10s John Cower, £1; A Friend per John Leonard, £1;

Donations continued, to Mr. Worge Smith's family—per Dr. Fleury. Mrs Sheppard 1l. Mr. Richd. Davis, 1l.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—The supply of Grain at Market yesterday was small—Wheat and Oats have suffered a slight decline, but Barley continues steady. Wheat 33s to 35s, and in a few instances 6d higher. Oats, 13s 6d to 13s 10d. Barley, 17s to 18s 6d per barrel. Prime second Flour has obtained 44s per bag, other kinds are as last quoted; 920½ cwts purchased by bakers this week; middle price to regulate the assize of bread, 36s. The Butter and Provision markets have become very heavy, and prices have fallen considerably; yesterday the general price of best quality Butter was 100s to 101s per cwt; weighed at the Crane, on Thursday, only 52, yesterday, 127 firkins; many large lots remain unsold. Pigs (singed) 44s to 44s 6d; do. (scalded) 38s to 40s per cwt. Other articles without alteration.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 21.—We had a very fair supply of all grain, and a very large arrival of Flour last week, added to which there was a good show of Wheat and Barley this morning from Essex and Kent, but very little from any other county. Fine fresh samples of the former article met ready sale, and fully supported last Monday's currency; but for the inferior qualities there was scarcely any demand. Notwithstanding the anxiously expected event, viz. the opening of the Ports for Barley, has at length arrived, we might naturally have looked for lower prices; but such was not the case, for prime Suffolk runs fully maintained last week's prices, and were much sought after, but scarcely any appeared, owing to contrary winds. It is the inferior qualities of English Barley which are likely to be affected by the admission of Foreign, as those from abroad will amply satisfy the Corn Chandler and in some measure the distillers. Oats were very brisk sale, but without variation in price. In other grain no variation.

Wheat.....58s to 74s		Oats Potatoe....30s to 34s	
Rye.....32s to 36s		Poland.....28s to 32s	
Barley (Old)....00s to 00s		Feed.....24s to 28s	
Ditto (New).....42s to 46s		Flour.....55s to 60s	
Malt.....64s to 68s		Rapeseed.....24l. to 28l.	

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—(English) Wheat, 6,383 qrs.; Barley, 10,059 qrs.; Malt, 7,302 qrs.; Oats, 7,103 qrs.; Rye, — qrs. (Foreign) Wheat, 3,245 qrs.; Barley, 630 qrs.; Oats, 6,045 qrs. (Irish) Wheat, — qrs.; Barley, — qrs.; Oats, 6,580 qrs. Flour (English) 13,275 sacks; (American), 200 cwt.

NOV. 23.—We had a tolerably brisk demand for fine Malting Barley this morning, when fine Samples fully supported last Monday's prices, but not so the inferior sorts, owing to the quantity of Foreign at Market, which kind is full 2d. per quarter lower, at which reduction a great deal of business was transacted. Fine Wheat fully maintained our last quotation—and Oats may be said to do the same. Importations since Monday:—Wheat, 5050 quarters, 5700 of Barley, 5900 of Oats, and 4900 Sacks of Flour.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 24.—We had a good supply of Grain at our Market yesterday. Sales, at the commencement of the Market, were pretty brisk and fully maintained, Friday's prices, but towards the close the demand fell off, and Wheat was 1s and Oats 6d per barrel cheaper. There was no alteration in Barley. Sales of Flour and Oatmeal were heavy, and we have heard that some sales of the former were made at 1s per cwt. reduction on Friday's prices. Prime Red Wheat, 36s to 38s; White, 40s to 41s; Oats, 14s to 16s; Grinding Barley, 19s to 21s; Malting, 21s to 22s per barrel. Flour, 21s to 23s; Oatmeal, 14s to 16s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS, NOV. 22.—Butter, 1st quality, 106s 0d; 2d, 102s; 3d, 98s; Oatmeal, 14s 6d to 15s 0d; Bacon Pigs, 45s 6d to 46s 0d; Rendered Lard, 41s 0d to 42s 0d; Raw Hides 41s 0d to 42s 0d per cwt. Flour, 2d quality, 42s 0d to 43s 0d; 3d, 34s 6d 35s 0d; 4th, 23s 0d to 24s 0d per bag. Bere, 15s 6d 16s 0d; Barley, 17s 6d to 18s 0d; Coals, 4s 6d to 5s 0d per barrel. Wheat, 21d to 21½d; Oats, 11½d to 12d; Potatoes, 3½d

TREATMENT OF THE JEWS AT ROME.

The recent revival of the laws against the Jews at Rome, in all their former strictness, clearly shows that, although the temporal grandeur of the Popedom has fallen, the intolerance of its spirit has undergone no change. It is still the same persecutor of opinion—the same enemy to freedom of thought and independence of mind, that it was when the revenues of nations were within its grasp, and it disposed of the crowns of the earth as its merchandize! The severity with which the Jews are treated within the walls of the "sacred city" is only a sample of what people of all other religious persuasions might expect if the power of Rome were capable of giving force to her intentions. The Jews are a people without a state—they are a scattered and broken race. They have no monarch of their own, with armies and fleets at his command to protect them, they cannot appeal to the Consuls and Ambassadors of their nation for shelter and redress in case of Foreign oppression, as an Englishman, or a Frenchman, a Swede, or a Russian can. They are a helpless and infirm community, and every where "strangers in a strange land;" therefore, does Rome make safe experiments of intolerance upon them—making them feel, by her merciless power, how much she presumes on their defenceless condition. But the R. Catholics, who demand to be admitted to a share in all the privileges of our Protestant Constitution, talk much of liberality, and exhaust the language of abuse upon those persons who make a distinction between them and other subjects of the State—not as to freedom of conscience—not as to the rights of property and the equal protection of the laws, but as to the expediency of intrusting them with the exercise of political power. Now what do those Roman Catholics think of the *liberality* of their Great Parent? Do they disclaim or acknowledge the policy of Rome in regard to the persecution of the Jews? If they acknowledge that policy—if they say that the Pope has done right in oppressing a people who only incur his displeasure by differing from him in faith, what becomes of the liberality of sentiment to which they had laid claim? What becomes of the flowery declamation about the sacred freedom of conscience in which their orators indulge? On the other hand, if they disclaim that policy—if they allow it to be violent, uncharitable, and anti-Christian, why not remonstrate with the Pope?—Why not point out in a respectful manner, the folly of his conduct? Why not endeavour to save their Church from the opprobrium of being in the present day as fond of persecution as in the dark ages? If such remonstrance would have no other effect, it might save them from the imputation of being of a congenial sentiment in those matters with that power to which they yield, by their own admission, a spiritual obedience. It may be said, however, that this is a foreign subject, and ought to have nothing to do with British politics. It is, however, a great evidence of the spirit that animates the head of the Roman Catholic religion, and if the fountain be so tainted, can the stream escape all tinge of its impurity? It must also be borne in mind that the Roman Catholic Association in Ireland has thought proper to interfere in the question now agitated between the King of the Netherlands and the Pope. This was not less of a foreign subject than that of the Pope and the Jews. If Irish Catholics interfere to support the Jesuits in the Netherlands, and do not interpose to save the Jews from persecution at Rome, we may fairly conclude that bigotry is their creed and liberality only their convenience. Do they forget, too, that the Jews were God's chosen people—the bearers of the promise—the founders of the covenant—the people who preserved the worship of the true God—who kept the sacred records in which our faith is built, pure from the encroachment of barbarism, and the defiling spirit of idolatry? Do they forget that the Jews have transmitted to all Christian people the Commandments which constitute the rule of conduct, and the prophecies which confirm the evidences of faith? Why then are they marked out so especially for persecution at Rome? Is it in their power to do the Romans any harm? Why are they marked out like the Israelites in Egypt of old for contempt and degradation? How would the Catholics in Ireland or this country like to be degraded in a similar manner? The Sovereign Pontiff has ordered the Jews to wear a yellow covering on their hats, and the women a yellow riband on the breast, under the pain of severe penalties.—How would the Roman Catholics in this empire like to be marked out by similar badges of perpetual disgrace? How would they like to be compelled to wear an orange hat or clothes? And yet there would be just as much reason in a law to that effect as in the edict of his Holiness enjoining the Jews to parade the streets in yellow hats and ribands—no great remove from Orange badges of inferiority. This intolerance of the Church of Rome shows how dangerous it would be to admit Catholics at any time into Parliament, without full security being given to the State that all danger of a Roman spiritual power being ever exercised in England may be effectually prevented. Let us suppose for a moment that our King had authority granted to him, as head of the Church of England, to fix some distinguishing stigma upon the Jews; that the little children in the streets, when they saw them pass along, might point their fingers at them, and that the rabble might revile them. What an uproar would it not raise about the persecuting spirit of our doctrines, if his Majesty were to order the Jews to appear abroad with yellow hats! What would the Hebrew capitalists on the Stock Exchange—what would Mr. Rothschild say to this? But Rome does as much as this, and there is no noise made by our champions of free opinion.—The Roman power is going down fast enough, but we think it will accelerate its fall by issuing such absurd edicts with regard to the dress of the Jews. It would look as if despair had seized it, and while the senses were gone, it still showed "the ruling passion strong in death." We would recommend the "Catholic Association" to apportion part of its funds for the purpose of petitioning his Holiness to rescind his Edict with respect to the poor Jews in Rome. Why not send a Deputation to Rome this year, as they did last year in London? Why not send Lord Killeen, Dr. Murray, Dr. Doyle, and other of the Catholic Peerage and Hierarchy, as ambassadors of mercy to intercede for the oppressed and degraded children of the chosen people of God? An example of Christian virtue of this kind would be of infinitely more importance to the Catholic claims than the great dramatic exhibition which Mr. Sheil has proposed with the view of turning a chapel into an amphitheatre. Why should not the Catholics show an example of tolerance before they demand power for themselves as a right. Example is better than precept. One fact is worth a volume of assertion. Here is a good opportunity for Mr. O'Connell and the Roman Catholic Priesthood to show their desire of beginning the reformation from intolerance at home in the bosom of their own Church. —*Morning Herald.*

THE NEW DUBLIN CHAPEL.

Our readers were informed by our paper of yesterday that a new Roman Catholic Church has been consecrated with great pomp and ceremony in Dublin, and that afterwards a dinner was given to the Prelates who officiated on that occasion, which was attended by nearly three hundred persons, chiefly consisting of the politicians of the "Association" and the Catholic Priesthood. A description of the solemn pageant and the festive eloquence that followed it, is given in a Roman Catholic paper—Mr. O'Connell's accredited Gazette; and the whole of the proceedings are there set forth in a very vain and ostentatious manner. The speeches of Bishops and Barristers after dinner are recorded with a zeal worthy of the convivial inspiration from which they emanated—while it is evident that there is a labored anxiety to represent the circumstance from beginning to end, as an event of great national interest, if not of political importance. What will the Bishop of Osnaburg say to this? What will the English people think of such a pompous display of the consecration of a Roman Catholic Church in Dublin, so soon after the rejection of the Catholic Claims? What will they think of this apparently triumphant ceremony, at a time when the R. Catholic Agitators describe themselves as slaves "clanking their chains," and their Church as suffering under persecution and adversity? It would be difficult to say in what part of the world it was, that Rome, while the Popedom was in its vigor, ever allowed any Church not acknowledging her authority, to wear its chains so light and loose, that all its members could indulge in a boundless license of speech, and give to what they called humiliation all the characters of splendor. We have thought for some time past that the Irish Roman Catholics—we mean those of course who are busy in the work of agitation—entertain no object with so much zeal as that of making proselytes. The political question we believe to be only secondary to the great movement of conversion which they contemplate; while the Church of Rome, as the head of all Catholic churches, endeavours to extend in modern times, the means of proselyting into all parts of the world, but more especially into those countries where the Protestant Reformation has deprived her of power and revenues, which it would be her natural ambition to regain. In England such efforts are rather cautious and concealed as yet—though a few experiments have not been so prudently tried—but in Ireland we observe of late, a studied display—an elaborate parade of all the pomps and ceremonies of the Church of Rome, while the different orders of monks and nuns are establishing themselves again in different parts of that country, like the crows returning to the potatoe field after the fowler has disappeared. That Rome is the root of all this is pretty clear, for although the progress of civilization seems to have stript her of all actual power, yet there is still a hope entertained that a great and extensive line of operations may regain the ground she has lost, and retrieve her desperate circumstances.—*London Paper.*

NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The following is the Report of the Committee read at a recent meeting, upon the *evasion* of the law as it affects the Body:—

The law, as applicable to the subject before us, is distinguishable into the provisions of the common law, and the enactments of the statute law.

By the common law, all meetings for the specified purposes, were perfectly legal, provided they were *peaceable*. That there should be no actual breach of the peace, nor any thing which a rational and firm man could justly construe into a manifest tendency to a breach of the peace, was all that the common law required as a limit to the otherwise unrestricted and universal right of holding such meetings.

As common law it was immaterial whether such meetings were held in the open air, or within the walls of any building; all that was required was, that each meeting should be in its nature *peaceable*.

It is manifest therefore, that the common law did not prohibit, but in its spirit encouraged, the holding of select or delegated meetings. In an assembly of select or delegated persons there ought to be on the one hand much more of deliberative wisdom and calm consideration than could possibly be found in large assemblies of people. On the other hand there must necessarily be more danger of riots, tumults, and breaches of the peace, in the greater than in the smaller assemblies. The common law therefore gave a preference, if we may use the expression, to select meetings of a delegated or chosen few, to the casual and more precarious composition of popular meetings.

We conceive that the common law is not altered at present in this respect in England. The English enjoy the right of discussing their grievances by a select and chosen few, and are not compelled to appeal to the first elements of society whenever they have a serious charge of public complaint.

Not so the unhappy Irish. The privileges of bringing their complaints before the proper tribunals in that solemn and deliberate way most conducive to success, has long been denied the Irish people.

So long ago as the year 1793, an Act was introduced into the Irish Parliament. It was introduced into Parliament under the sanction of the late Earl of Clare, a man who combined with great personal activity the most rancorous animosity to his Catholic countrymen. The Act is entitled "*An Act to prevent the election or appointment of unlawful assemblies* UNDER THE PRETENCE *of preparing or presenting petitions to his Majesty or to Parliament.*" That Act prohibits the electing or appointing any person to represent any place, or any portion of the people under the "PRETENCE OF PETITIONING" for any alteration of the law.

It must be observed, that Lord Clare, violent as he certainly was in his hostility to the political rights of the Irish people, did not venture to go the length of boldly enacting that such elections or selections should be illegal, if made *for the purpose* of petitioning the Legislature.

No. That was a length which even Lord Clare and the Government would not go at that time, although terrified at some attempts made in England and Scotland about that period to hold assemblies of delegates, with alleged revolutionary views. Terror and hate combined did not carry the letter of the law further than to prohibit the selection of delegates *under the pretence* of preparing petitions, &c.

But what the Legislature did not do, subsequent judicial construction has done. No man unimbued with the monstrous fallacies which sometimes disgrace our legal intendments could ever have supposed that, in a penal and restrictive Act, any Court could for a moment tolerate the notion that *pretence* and *purpose* were synonymous. But, behold, whilst Mr Saurin ruled this country as Attorney-General, and whilst Chief Justice Downes (he has since been made a Lord) was Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, they solemnly decided that *pretence* does really and truly mean *purpose*, and that when an act is done under some *particular pretence*, it is in truth done for that *identical purpose*.

The statute law, thus enacted and thus construed—a construction against which we beg leave respectfully, but strongly to protest—deprived the Catholics of Ireland of the power of making any selection of those to whom they would entrust the conduct of their cause. And it left our deliberations subject to all the evils incident to the transitory ebullition of popular and unconnected assemblies.

To remedy this evil, the Catholic Association was invented. It could not avoid all the advantages which the statute of 1793 introduced; but it removed some, and mitigated all, and had it been permitted to pursue its peaceable and constitutional course, it would soon have borne down all the opposition which bigotry resort to, and it would have combined all the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland for the promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty, and the promotion of peace, order, and good will amongst all classes of Christians.

In the midst of this career of utility—but not until after it had principally contributed to tranquillize Ireland, was the Catholic Association suppressed; and, alas! we owe this suppression rather to those who call themselves our friends than to the frank and undisguised hostility of our enemies.

We consider the law for the suppression of the Catholic Association as the greatest injury and insult that Catholic people have ever sustained. For every other enactment, however, perfidious or atrocious, there were found some plausible though delusive pretexts. For this nothing could be discovered but the example of the unconstitutional law of 1793, and some idle and weak pretences, to influence the conduct of mere children. We respectfully recommend to the Irish people to bear in deep and lasting recollection the evil produced by that statute, and to let that recollection stimulate them never to relax their constitutional and legal exertions, but to use none other to procure the repeal of that Act.

The most unconstitutional statute is plain and explicit in its provisions. It, however, is a legislative declaration, that the decision of the King's Bench in Ireland, under Chief Justice, now Lord Downes, was untenable and unfounded; for it prohibits meeting, in express words, EITHER *under the pretence*, or *for the purpose* of petioning Parliament. If *pretence* and *purpose* are synonymous in law, as Judge, now Lord, Downes gravely decided, this statute would not have resorted to the legal tautology of using both words to express only the same idea, as such use naturally implies that these different words do really express different ideas. This legislative condemnation of the doctrine of Mr Saurin, confirmed as it was by the Court of King's Bench, affords however, but a tardy and melancholy consolation to the Catholics, who are the living victims of the former unfounded and irrational decision, and also of the present unconstitutional and oppressive statute.

The law in Ireland, with respect to public meetings, is regulated by these two statutes:—the first, the Act of 1793, technically described as the 33d Geo. 3, chap 29; the second is the Act of last sessions, called the 6th of Geo. 4, chap. 4. The latter is the Act to suppress the Catholic Association.

By the first of these statutes the only things prohibited are—

First, the election or selection of delegates or representatives under the pretence of petitioning the King or Parliament.

Secondly, the accepting of the office of delegate or representative, to act under such pretence.

Thirdly, the *acting* as such delegate or representative, if elected, or chosen with that view, or assuming to be a delegate or representative, although not elected or chosen in point of fact.

Thus stood the law, until lately, with the addition made to it by the Court of King's Bench; namely, that *pretence* meant *purpose*; so that the Catholics were precluded, by the Statute and superinduced construction, to desist from seeking for redress from the legislature, through the instrumentality of any selected or delegated body.

The second Statute has added the following prohibitions:—

1st. It prevents any society or body of persons meeting, either under the *pretence* or for the *purpose* of petitioning the legislature TO CONTINUE their sittings for more than fourteen days.

2dly. It prohibits any such society, or body of persons, to *appoint* any Committee, Secretary, Treasurer, or other officer whatsoever, TO CONTINUE in office more than 14 days.

3dly. It prohibits any such society, or body, to *appoint* any Committee, Treasurer, Collector, or other person, to collect, levy, or receive, any contributions from his Majesty's subjects.

4thly. It prohibits any such meeting to appoint any committee, or select body, nominated within the preceding six months, by any meeting which would be, in itself, an illegal assembly if continued for more than 14 days; or, to appoint any Secretary, or other officer appointed by any *such* meeting within the preceding six months.

5thly. It prohibits all societies connected with other societies by separate branches or divisions.

6thly. It prohibits all societies in which any oath or declaration not required by law, is taken; and from which any persons are in any wise excluded because of their professing any form of faith allowed or tolerated by law.

Such is, as far as we are able to ascertain, the present state of the law in Ireland on the subject before us; it will be perceived at once, that however mischievous and unconstitutional this late statute may be in other respects, it does manifestly and beyond contradiction, by the prohibitions mentioned under the 5th and 6th heads render all Orange processions illegal, and makes it an indictable offence to be an Orangeman.

It is, upon the whole, obvious, that to constitute a crime in the first statute, that of 1793, *election* or *selection*; *or, the acting as an elected person or delegate*, is necessary; nothing else is prohibited by that statute.

It is also obvious, that to constitute a crime under the second Statute, so far as the Catholics are concerned, there must be a continuation beyond fourteen days of some Society, or Committee or Officer.

It is in the *continuation* beyond 14 days, that the crime is made to consist—if there be no *continuation* beyond 14 days, there is nothing to bring any society or meeting within the provisions of this Statute.

It follows conclusively that there may be as many separate and distinct meetings held as any persons may choose to call and hold—if they are separate and distinct, and have no link of connexion by adjournment, or Committee, or officer, or otherwise, they are perfectly legal.

Continuance of any meeting or society held for specified purposes is the crime, repetition of meeting stripped of any link of connexion, is still quite legal.

It is considered that it would be advisable in case separate and distinct meetings are called not to appoint any person as Chairman, who has been in the Chair of any other meeting for the purposes above specified for the six months next preceding.

There is no direct prohibition in the Statute against the repetition of the same chairman within six months, but a forced and violent construction of the Statute may perhaps extend the Act so far, and it is better to keep perfectly clear of giving any pretence to allege that the law has been violated. The Catholics should in every respect obey the provisions of the law, whilst they anxiously and zealously endeavour by constitutional means, to procure the repeal of every thing oppressive in that law.

It appears to us, free from all controversy, that the New Catholic Association does not come within the prohibitions of this statute—and that it can continue its sittings, and renew its officers and committees without any possibility of impeachment.

There only remains for us to observe that the 6th Geo. III. chap. 6, has expired. It was one of the *six Acts* which closed the reign of George the Third. That rendered illegal certain assemblies, where money was taken for admission. It does indeed appear plain that such meetings as the Catholics hold did not come within that act at all—but that at present is quite a superfluous question, because the Act having expired with the last day of the last Session of Parliament, it is now legal to receive money for admission to any assembly.

As the law, therefore, prevents the taking of money for admission to public meetings, it appears that there can be no better or more certain method found to keep any meetings separate and distinct from each other, than to make the power to attend each meeting depend on the payment of a sum of money, giving a right to attend for one day and no longer. By this means the individuals who may attend public meetings can not be called delegates or representatives; they are not chosen, or selected by any person. The meetings themselves cannot be held to be *continuous*, because a separate any distinct right to attend each meeting, must be acquired for that meeting alone; and he who attends one meeting will not thereby acquire and species of right to attend another. The continuation, therefore, of each meeting, will be but one day; there will be no society or continued assembly to come, by any possible construction, within the recent statute. But it is still permitted to hold, and as repeatedly and as frequently as the Catholics may please, separate, distinct, and unconnected meetings.

It is our duty to obey the law; but it is also our sacred duty to devise upon all legal means left us to rise superior to the vexatious provisions of Statutes calculated to crush our first hopes, and retard our peaceful but inextinguishable determination to procure freedom of conscience and justice for our native land.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman.

"REMINISCENCES OF MICHAEL KELLY."

(Continued.)

MOZART.

He was a remarkably small man, very thin with a profusion of fine fair hair, of which he was rather vain. He gave me a cordial invitation to his house, of which I availed myself, and passed a good part of my time there. He always received me with kindness and hospitality. He was remarkably fond of punch, of which beverage I have seen him drink copious draughts.—He was also fond of billiards, and had an excellent billiard table in his house. Many and many a game have I played with him, but always came off second best. He gave Sunday concerts, at which I never was missing. He was kind hearted and always ready to oblige, but so very particular when he played, that if the slightest noise were made he instantly left off.

The same year, 1784, the city of Vienna was honored with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then Bishop of Osnaburgh. On his entry into the city he was received by the populace with acclamations, and welcomed by brilliant fetes and rejoicings. The condescension and kindness for which his Royal Highness has ever been distinguished, thus early gained him the hearts of all ranks of society; he was in his one and twentieth year, and allowed to be a model of manly beauty. I have seen him often walking in the streets of Vienna dressed in the Windsor uniform, with his hair plaited behind, attended by one or two of his Aids du camp visiting the different shops, and conversing with the most amiable familiarity with the concourse of people that flocked around him. The Emperor paid him great and marked attention.

Most of my theatrical readers remember, and all have heard of that exquisite actor, Parsons, to him I was particularly partial, and he, I may venture to say, was very partial to me. I have repeatedly dined with him, in a bandbox of a house which he had near the Asylum, at Lambeth; it was an odd place for an asthmatic comedian to live in, for it was opposite a stagnant ditch; he called it Frog Hall.

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One evening I was expressing a wish to see him act the character of *Corbacio* in *The Fox*, as it was one of his great parts.

"Ah," said he, "to see *Corbacio* acted to perfection, you should have seen Shuter; the public are pleased to think that I act that part well, but his acting was as superior to mine, as Mount Vesuvius is to a rush light."

Mr G. Lewis, the author of the *Castle Spectre*, on the decease of his father, went to Jamaica. His slaves were much amused with the representation of the *Castle Spectre*; and presuming on his indulgence, they petitioned him to emancipate them. He gave them a solemn promise, that at his death they should have their freedom. On his passage homeward he died—and, it is said, by poison administered to him by three of his favorite black brethren, who thought they should gain their promised liberty by terminating his existence.

* * * *

On the 14th of January 1792 the Pantheon Theatre was burned. Mr Sheridan was with me on that day; I went with him into Oxford-street to view the conflagration. While Mr Sheridan was observing how very high the flames were, he said "Is it possible to extinguish the flames?" An Irish fireman who was close to us, and heard him make the observation, said, 'For the love of heaven, Mr Sheridan, don't make yourself uneasy, Sir; by the powers it will soon be down, sure enough, for they won't have another drop of water in five minutes.' Pat said this in the natural warmth of his heart, for he imagined that the burning of the Pantheon must be gratifying to Mr Sheridan, as the Proprietor of Drury-Lane.

* * * *

On the 24th of January, 1793, there was not any play performed, from respect to the memory of the unfortunate Monarch Louis XVI., who was murdered in Paris on that day. Mr Kemble without consulting Mr Sheridan, closed the theatre. Mr Sheridan, who was out of town, arrived late that evening, and finding there was no play, came to my house in Suffolk-street, accompanied by the present Earl Grey, and was highly incensed at the shutting up of the Theatre on such an occasion; for he said it was an invariable maxim with him, that neither politics nor religion should ever be taken notice of in his Play-house, though, I believe, no one deplored the tragical event more than he did.

* * * *

When Mrs Crouch was performing in the last scene of *Lodoiska*, on the first night it was produced, and when she was in the burning castle, the wind blew the flames close to her; but still she had sufficient fortitude not to move from her situation. Seeing her in such peril, I ran up the bridge, which was a great height from the ground, towards the tower, in order to rescue her—Just as I was quitting the platform, a carpenter prematurely took out one of its supporters—down I fell; and at the same moment the fiery tower, in which was Mrs Crouch, sunk down in a blaze with a violent crash; she uttered a scream of terror; providentially I was not hurt by the fall, and catching her in my arms, scarcely knowing what I was doing, I carried her to the front of the stage, a considerable distance from the place where we fell. The applause was loud and continued. In fact, had we rehearsed the scene as it happened, it could not have appeared half so natural, or produced half so good an effect. I always afterwards carried her to the front of the stage in a similar manner, and never failed to produce great applause—such are at times the effects of accident.

* * *

I remember well, after poor Suett's death, Kemble, in lamenting the event, said to me, "My dear Mick, *Penruddock* has lost a powerful ally in Suett; Sir, I have acted of late part with many *Weazles*, and good ones, too, but none of them could work up my passions to the pitch Suett did. He had a comical impertinent way of thrusting his head into my face, which called forth all my irritable sensations—the effect upon me was irresistible." * * *

In May, 1795, Miss Mellon made her first appearance. Mr. Sheridan had seen her the previous evening at Stafford, where she was acting; she was much patronized [illegible] that place by the leading families, particularly by Mr Horton, an intimate electioneering friend of Mr. Sheridan's. She was engaged at Drury-lane, and proved herself a valuable acquisition to our dramatic corps. She was a handsome girl, and much esteemed; and in gratitude I feel called upon to say, that both as Miss Mellon and Mrs. Coutts, I have received from her the most marked and friendly attentions, and am happy to have it in my power thus publicly to express my acknowledgments.

* * * *

At Cheltenham I had the pleasure of meeting an old friend of my father's, my eccentric countryman, the Earl of Howth, whose skill in coachmanship was so celebrated. The very apex of his ambition, the pride of his heart was, not only to be thought a coachman-like [illegible], but actually a coachman; his wig, his coat, every part of his dress, was a coachman's; and his conversation, he imitated the slang of the fraternity. But his actions and manners were those of a perfect gentleman; was upright, good-natured, and honorable.

* * *

I have often heard Mr. Sheridan say, [illegible]

he had been bred to the law, he thought he would have been Lord Chancellor. * * * *

About the same time a less agreeable incident occurred to me, which, although of a purely domestic nature, may be serviceably mentioned here, in order to put others on their guard under similar circumstances. I had advertised in the Newspapers that I was in want of a man servant; a middle-aged man came after the place—an Irishman, He said he had lived with a gentleman of fortune, of the name of Pritchard, who resided chiefly at his country house at Epping Forest, but was often at an Hotel in Southmolton-street; if I could make it convenient to call there the next day, he would be in town, and I might get his character. I went the next day, to the Hotel; the waiter informed me that Mr Pritchard had been there, and waited for me as long as he could, but would call upon me in Lisle-street. When I returned to dinner Mrs. Crouch told me that an elderly Gentleman in deep mourning, of the name of Pritchard, had called on me in a job carriage. She described him as a particularly interesting old Gentleman. He gave the Irishman an excellent character, and said that he should not have parted with him on any account, but that having recently become a widower, he felt it necessary to reduce his establishment. Mrs. Crouch gave so favourable a description of the elderly Gentleman, and the elderly Gentleman had given her such a favourable description of his Irish servant, that we were perfectly satisfied, and the man was directed to come to his place. After he had been in my service some days (it was winter time), Mrs Crouch's own maid came into my room about four o'clock in the morning, and said she heard such a noise in the passage, as convinced her somebody was endeavouring to break into the house. I rose, and crept softly to the head of the stairs, and listened, when I heard the respectable Hiberuian *protege* of the highly respectable gentleman from Epping Forest say—"Be quiet; the maid servants are not gone to bed, come back in an hour, the plate is in the back drawing room." This was pretty conclusive evidence of the liberal intentions of my new servant, touching the disposition of my property. I immediately got my sword, and proceeded to the passage, where I found the object of my search. I told him that if he stirred one inch, I would run him through the body. In the mean time one of the maids called a watchman, and the culprit was confined to the coal cellar for the rest of the night. In the morning I consulted Mr Holloway, my solicitor, as to my future conduct in the business; and he knowing professionally the difficulties, doubts, and expence of prosecuting and punishing criminals, advised me to profit by my experience, and turn the fellow away. I followed his advice, and discharged my servant. One morning, about six weeks afterwards, while I was at the Opera House attending a rehearsal, a Bow-street officer came to me from Mr Bond, with his compliments, to request my immediate attendance at the police office. I obeyed, and to my great astonishment, found seated on the bench beside the Magistrates, Mrs. Crouch and her sister, Mrs Horebow, my *ci-devant* Hibernian servant at the bar, in custody, in company with his ally, the respectable elderly gentleman who had so liberally given his friend that which he had not got himself, a character. He was however no longer dressed in mourning, but in a light coloured coat all in tatters, looking quite miserable. It appeared, that through the recommendation of Mr Pritchard, the worthy Irishman got into the service of a Clergyman at Clerkenwell, into whose house one night, the family being all at rest, he admitted two thieves, who stripped it of every thing moveable. Upon close examination of the circumstances, it turned out that he belonged to a gang of housebreakers who kept Mr Pritchard in pay for the express purpose of giving false characters. Mr Pritchard was sent to Newgate, and the Irishman, having been found guilty at the Old Bailey, was hanged, after having confessed the commission of innumerable atrocities. * * *

The night Mr Mac Nally's Opera of *Robin Hood* was brought out at Covent-garden Theatre, a young Irish friend of his, on his first visit to London, was seated on the second seat of the front boxes; on the front row were two gentlemen, who, at the close of the first act, were saying how much they liked the Opera, and that it did great credit to Mrs. Crowley, who wrote it. On hearing this, my Irish friend got up, and tapping one of them on the shoulder, said to him, 'Sir, *you* say that this Opera was written by Mrs Crowley; now *I* say it was not; this Opera was written by Leonard Mac Nally, Esq. Barrister-at-law, of No. 5, Pump-court, in the Temple. Do you take my word for it?"—"Most certainly, Sir," replied the astonished Gentleman, and I feel very much obliged for the information you have so politely given me."—"Umph," very well, Sir, said he, and sat down. At the end of the second act he got up and again accosted the same gentleman, saying, "Sir, upon your Honor, as a Gentleman, are you, in your mind, satisfied that Leonard Mac Nally, Esq. Barrister at Law, of No. 5, Pump court, Temple, has actually written this Opera, and not Mrs. Crowley? "Most perfectly persuaded of it, Sir," said the gentleman bowing. "Then, Sir," said the young Irishman, "I wish you a good night, but just as he was leaving the box, he turned to the gentleman whom he had been addressing, and said, "Pray, Sir, permit me to ask, is your friend there convinced, that this Opera was written by Mr Mac Nally, barrister-at-law, of No. 5, Pump-court, in the Temple?" "Decidedly Sir," was the reply, "we are both fully convinced of the correctness of your statement."—"Oh! then, if that is the case, I have nothing more to say," said the Hibernian, "except that if you had not both assured me you were so, neither of you should be sitting quite so easy in your seats as you do now."

* * * It was about this time that the well known Chevalier Saint George was in London, and with him Giernovick, the celebrated violin player. Giernovick, who was a desperate duellist, quarrelled with Shaw, the leader of the Drury-lane orchestra, at an oratorio, and challenged him. I strove all in my power to make peace between them. Giernovick could not speak a word of English, and Shaw could not speak a word of French. They both agreed that I should be the mediator between them; I translated what they said to each other most faithfully; but, unfortunately, Shaw, in reply to one of Giernovick's accusations, said, "Poh! Poh!"

"*Sacre Dieu*!" said Giernovick, "what is de meaning of dat Poh! Poh!—I will not hear a word until you translate me, Poh! Poh!"

My good wishes to produce harmony between them for some time were frustrated, because I really did not know how to translate 'Poh! Poh!' into French or Italian; I, however, at last succeeded in making them friends, but the whole scene was truly ludicrous.

LONDON.

CORPORATIONS.—A very unusual number of Corporation cases are at present before the Court of King's Bench: the Chester, Rye, Stafford, Ipswich, and the Tregolin cases have already been brought forward, and Bristol will come on in a few days. The attempt in most of these cases is to wrest the election of the Mayor, &c. and other rights, out of the hands of the Corporations, and to establish the right of election in the great body of inhabitant householders.

The French Papers contain an account of some penal proceedings on the part of the Government against an assemblage of Protestants consisting of ten above that fixed by the law for private meetings. The proceeding is chiefly important from its indication of the spirit of the Government at the present moment. The act proves that the Government is at present jealous of the spread of Protestantism.

FRAUDULENT STOCK BROKER.—A young Stock Broker was charged before the Lord Mayor, last week, with appropriating to his own use £300 which had been entrusted to him by the Rev. Mr Hodgkinson, of Aberfield, Berks to purchase Stock, in the 3 per Cent Consols; for a lady of the name of Howard, of Reading. The prisoner was remanded, and succeeded in compromising the affair; he was in consequence discharged on bail. This case suggests the expediency of due caution in such transactions.

The City was scarcely ever known to be in such distress for money; interest at the rate of 30 and 40 per cent. has been paid on 'Change for money for a few days, we recollect, in 1812, to have seen 120 per cent. given for money for 15 days. It is singular that South American Securities should be falling, while those countries are daily consolidating their independence. The very Congress in contemplation of the free governments, is sufficient to dissipate any evil forebodings from Spain: and as to the payment of the dividends, it is too much their *interest*, as well as their principle, to act honorably in all their engagements.

PORTER BREWERS.—The additional price of 5s. per barrel will put £400,000. into the pockets of the 13 most eminent London brewers.

We hear from Calais, that not less than two-thirds of the Baron of Rentrew's cargo has been saved.

It is said that the number of bankruptcies during the present year has been smaller than for any similar period during these last 20 years.

All attempts hitherto made to raise the *Comet* steam packet have failed.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Santiago de Chile, dated August 19, 1825, Its contents are interesting at the present moment:—

"The agents that have come out from the different Mining Companies have put the whole country in motion. They are sending parties in all directions, to lay hold of mines; and some of the most valuable have already been secured. This introduction of money, and English skill and enterprize, into the country, will prove most important in its effects. The Government gives them every encouragement.

"The Company formed here, who have undertaken to pay the interest on the English Loan, for ten years, out of the produce of the monopoly of certain duties granted them by the Congress, have been buying up bills here lately, to remit to England for the dividends—so that John Bull will begin now to see the colour of our money.

"The *Eclipse*, which was coming here with English miners, from Cornwall, has not been able to get round Cape Horn, and has put back to Buenos Ayres, where the party have landed, and are now coming across the Cordilleras."

THE WELLINGTON TREE.—We are informed by a literary gentleman to whom his Majesty lately condescended to show some of his curiosities, that the King has at Windsor a royal chair, composed entirely out of the trunk of the famous elm by which the Duke of Wellington stood at the Battle of Waterloo. We may say of it that it would not shame any Monarch to be crowned in such a seat. The history of the tree is curious. When Mr. Children, one of the Curators of the British Museum, visited the plain of Waterloo, about seven years ago, he found the tree in question marked for destruction by the proprietor of the soil, who told him that so many people came to visit it, that the produce of half an acre of land was annually lost in consequence. A bargain was soon struck, and Mr. C. became the owner of the precious piece of timber, which yields in value only to the Shakspeare mulberry tree. Mr. C. we understand, has supplied the cabinets of several of his literary friends with choice slices from this *arbor Wellingtoniensis*.—*London Paper.*

DARLINGTON AND STOCKTON RAILWAY.—Extract of a letter from Darlington, October 31, 1825—"The Locomotive Engine is now at work on this line, and I am rejoiced to say she excites the astonishment and admiration of the country; she performs her work well, and carries from the coal pits to Stockton, a distance of twenty-five miles, a greater burthen than was calculated. During the making of the railway, and up to the very day of the opening of it, the public voice was decidedly against us; no one advantage could be anticipated from it, coals would be dearer, land-owners would derive no benefit from it, and loss to the proprietary would be the inevitable consequence; but now we have been at work for a month, the aspect of things is entirely changed, the reverse of every anticipation is actually the state of the case, and I have no doubt but this rail-way will be a proud monument of the firmness and perseverance of those who undertook the completion of it, amidst all the difficulties which surrounded them.—*Bolton Express.*

We have been much amused with the following statement in the *Dublin Morning Register*:—

"It is in contemplation, and we believe agreed on, to hold a grand national dinner in Dublin, in honour of the sixty-nine Peers who signed the celebrated Resolutions at Buckingham House, and to other friends of civil and religious liberty. To this entertainment each Peer will be specially invited. The venerable and Christian Bishop of Norwich, the ornament of the English Church, with the pious and liberal Bishop of Rochester, will be also specially invited. This entertainment will be got up with a degree of elegance and splendour befitting so remarkable an occasion, and worthy the rank and distinguished persons who are to be invited to it."

This may truly be called an Irish invitation to dinner. We can fancy we see the sixty-nine Peers, with the "venerable Bishop of Norwich," and the "pious Bishop of Rochester," at their head, setting forth in the middle of January, (for the dinner is fixed for the 24th,) to take "pot luck" with the Catholic Association. It will be a pleasant time of the year for travelling; a pleasant distance, including a trip across the Channel, to go to dinner; a pleasant price to pay for it; a pleasant company to meet; and a pleasant journey back again. We would suggest, however, to Messrs. O'Connell and Co., whether it would not look better, in the way of courtesy, if they were to hire a steam boat for the conveyance of their Noble and Rev. guests. They could then embark at Billingsgate, some fine frosty morning, and with plenty of provisions on board (the Catholic Rent could defray the expense), the party would be jolly enough. At all events, we shall be curious to observe how many of the "sixty-nine," accept the invitation.—*Courier.*

EXPENSIVE NOVELTY.—*Important.*—A special Messenger arrived in this city the other day, after riding nearly 100 miles, at a ten miles an hour speed, for the extraordinary purpose of directing that—*two commas and a final* E should be omitted in an advertisement relative to a certain rail-road!—*Chester Chronicle.*

SEPTENNIAL KINDNESS.—It is certainly worthy of observation, as the Dissolution of Parliament approaches, how the memories, manners, and carriage of certain honourable Gentlemen undergo material alteration. They every day become more gentle, bland, and kind: they are now easy of access, affable in their conversation, profuse in their kind enquiries, and lavish in their good wishes. A while ago they were so over-sighted they could scarcely recognise an individual a yard off. Did you call on them, the answer was, not at home, or can't be disturbed; remind them of certain occurrences—they had no recollection of them. Now, the slightest acquaintance possessing the least parliamentary influence is not suffered to pass, without the friendly grasp, the cheering salutation, and the kind inquiry: some persons, however, have good memories out of the House. A celebrated City Baronet, previous to a former election, passing down Mincing-lane, overtook a well-known facetious broker, whose interest he wished to secure.—'Ah, my old friend, Bell, quoth he, 'how do ye do? I am very glad, indeed, to see you look so well:' heartily shaking the broker by the hand. 'How is Mrs. Bell? and all the little Bells?' 'Why, thank ye, Sir William,' replied Bell, 'I am very well, my wife is very well, and all my children are very well; but its near seven years ago since you asked me the same questions.'

CAT FLAYING.

GUILDHALL.—A general feeling of disgust was excited on Friday in this Justice-room, by the examination of a young woman named Catherine Evans, who was charged before Mr Alderman Ainsley with purloining a very handsome large cat, with intent to possess herself of its skin.

The complainant a green-grocer, of the name of Long, in Cloth-fair, stated that he observed the prisoner come up to his door, about six o'clock the previous evening, and coax his cat to the threshold, which being a very kind sociable animal, was no difficult matter, when she suddenly snatched it up, hid it under her cloak, and walked off with it. He let her proceed some distance before he attempted to arrest her progress: and when he seized her she appeared greatly alarmed, and immediately let poor puss fall to the ground. He gave her in custody to Jones, a constable, who searched her and found in her pockets the skins of six more animals of the feline species, all quite warm, and obviously all stripped from the carcases since dusk that evening. She had also a proper knife for ripping off the skin, and a piece of cat's meat to be used as a bait. Several of his neighbours, he said, had of late been unaccountably deprived of their favourite tabbies, and one of them had a few mornings ago found his cat actually crawling about alive, though deprived of the whole of its skin.

The constable exhibited the skins and knife he had found on the prisoner, and Mr Long carried his cat about in his arms.

Corby, the street-keeper of St. Andrews, Holborn, recognised the prisoner as what he termed "a regular morning sneak," and one whom he had long suspected of being a purveyor of cat's fur. It was the practice now, he said, to strip the cats up the first convenient bye place, and the bare carcases might be seen about some parts of his parish to the number of twenty in a morning,

Long, the prosecutor also stated that he had seen above a score of naked carcases at a time under a gateway in Lincoln's Inn-fields.

The prisoner cried most bitterly, and in answer to questions put by the worthy Alderman, said she got her living by selling fruit and dealing in rabbit skins; that she lived in Tash-court, Gray's Inn lane, and that she bought the cat-skins found on her from a boy for one shilling, and should sell them again for seven-pence each.

The worthy Alderman seemed quite at a loss how to deal with the delinquent, and remanded her until to-morrow (this day) that he might make up his mind on the subject.

A MANIAC.—Saturday, whilst the Court of King's Bench were occupied hearing the arguments of Counsel upon a question of ejectment, a maniac rushed in, and pushing aside several Barristers, placed himself before the Judges. The wild look of the miserable intruder, and the peculiar effect produced by his garb, instantly suspended the business, and threw the Bench, the Pleaders, Attorneys, and suitors, into a state of surprise. "If this be the King of England's throne," exclaimed the unwelcome intruder, raising his arms in a dramatic style, "let us all have justice." The Usher of the Court felt it was his duty to remove this unfortunate being, and approached evidently under some alarm to conduct him out of Court. The moment his arm was extended for that purpose, the maniac, looking at him with the wildest gestures, said, "Avaunt! I know thee not. Take away those unhallowed hands. I charge thee cast aside ambition. I must speak to it." These sentences were followed by a religious ejaculation, uttered in the impressive fury of insanity. The officer hesitated: the barristers appeared to be sensible of danger from the new advocate, and were gradually retreating to a secure distance. The poor lunatic then laid upon the bar a pocket book, a ring, and some coin. "Who gave me that ring?" he exclaimed, and was evidently in a paroxysm which must have produced the most extravagant act of madness, when the officer forced him from the bar. The Counsel near this scene of insanity told him, as he was going, to take with him his ring, pocket-book and money—"No, no!" said the madman, "I'll leave it here; you want it; take it among you." The Barristers, who had no objection to a fee in the regular way, were unwilling of course to retain the donation bestowed by the lunatic visitor. The ring, the pocket book, and the coin (whether copper or silver we could not see), were conveyed by the officer to the deranged owner. The cause of interruption was then taken out of Court, and business again followed in its usual smooth and placid course. We understood that the unfortunate maniac was once a Thespian of some repute in the Provincial Theatres, and that he became *non compos mentis* in pursuit of the Histrionic Muse.

DUBLIN—Nov. 23.

Immediately after the rising of the Chancellor, yesterday, Mr Tomb was sworn in Assistant Barrister for the County of Limerick.

NEW BENCHERS.—The Benchers of the King's Inns met on Monday, in the King's Bench Chamber, and elected Mr Commissioner Parsons, and John Leland Esq. as the New Benchers, in the room of Sir J. Stewart, Bart. and Beresford Burston Esq. deceased.

GAMBLERS.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr Farrell, Chief Peace Officer of Dublin, with the *elite* of his officers and men, attacked a celebrated *Hell* in Temple lane, and after the usual preliminaries of assault, such as sledging, &c., forced an entrance *bongre malgre* and succeeded in capturing 26 *vauriens* some *in* some *on*, and some *dehors la maison*. There were sailors, nailors, tailors, butchers, half-pays, gentlemen of all professions, fiddlers, &c. Some escaped to a house in Eustace-staeet, from which they were secured when emerging, by Peace Officer Cox, who was stationed there as a flanker by Mr Farrell. Peace Officers Jones and Hartley commanded the escalade to the roof, from which they dislodged seven of the garrison. Owing to Farrell's judicious disposition of his forces, not one of the unfortunate delinquents escaped. On Sunday morning they were brought before Major Sirr who, after giving them a good lecture, told them they were all liable to be publicly whipped in the market place, but that for the present he would let them off on payment of 40s. each.

CORK, NOV. 22.—We regret to be obliged to lay before our readers the following detail of a distressing accident which occurred to a trading brig in the harbour of Liverpool, in which the excellent vessel on this station the *Lee* steam packet has also sustained some injury:—

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

(*From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov.* 18.)

"The steam packet *Lee*, Capt. Colville, sailed from this port on Wednesday evening, and soon after one o'clock, when between Point Lynas and the Skerries, came in contact with a brig from Westport, corn laden, bound to this place; the Captain and crew of the brig (seven in number) immediately leapt on board of the *Lee*, two of them nearly in a state of nudity. There were still in the brig, a man and his wife, passengers; and Captain Colville instantly lowered and manned his boat to save them: but we lament to say, before they could reach the sinking vessel she went down, and the ill-fated couple met a watery grave. One of the men who was below at the time the accident happened, states that he escaped by the chasm made by the steamer—No blame whatever can be attached to the Captain of the *Lee*, which vessel had a light on the bow, another on the foremast head. The brig was running between the wind at the rate of six knots—and her crew, it appears, took the lights on the *Lee*, which they saw for a considerable time before, for those of some vessel lying to. The weather was hazy at the time, and had they taken the reasonable precaution of shewing a light on seeing those of the *Lee*, it would not have been our painful office to record the melancholy accident.—The *Lee*, which suffered some damage in her stern, became leaky and put back to port for repair.

"We understand the brig was called the *Generous Friends*, from Westport to Liverpool with oats."

The following is an extract of a letter, addressed by a passenger, to the respectable agents Messrs. Lecky and Mark, of this City:—

"I was on board the *Lee* at the time of the unfortunate affair: the blame attaches entirely to the people in the brig; they say that they supposed the lights in the steam packet to be the lights in the Floating Light off the Bank, and ran directly for her; the *Lee* received the shock on her stem. The brig was called the *Generous Friends*, laden with oats, from Westport to Liverpool, and was insured in one of the Offices in Dublin."

By reference to the advertisement from Messrs Lecky and Mark, the agents to the *Lee*, it will be observed that the cargo of the *Lee* has been transferred without loss of time to the *Lord Blayney* steam packet, whose arrival is looked for to-morrow.—*Constitution.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The new Bill for ascertaining the uniformity of Weights and Measures throughout the Empire, the operation of which commences on the 1st of January next, is a measure of signal utility. In a country where trade and commercial industry have risen to such a height as both have attained here, it is an enactment of the very first importance. Our stern ancestors were so strongly impressed with the consideration of its necessity, that they stipulated for the provision by a distinct article of the Great Charter, which declared that there should be but one weight and one measure throughout the kingdom. By the articles of union between England and Scotland, it was enacted, that the same weights and measures then prevailing in England should be used throughout Great Britain. But no regularity of weights and measures still existed; each county and town often had its own standard; and great confusion and constant frauds were the necessary consequences. To remedy this, the new Bill has been passed, and its effects throughout the kingdom must be most beneficial. The first leading clause of this Statute enacts, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1826, the standard brass weight of one pound troy weight, made in the year 1758, now in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, shall be the original and genuine standard measure of weight, and that such brass weight shall be denominated the imperial standard troy pound, and shall be the unit or only standard measure from which all other weights shall be computed. It then settles the minor denominations of ounces, drams, pennyweights, and grains, by their respective proportions of the imperial standard troy pound; a second clause regulates the mode in which this standard pound, if lost, may be restored. Several successive clauses regulate the standard measure of capacity, the standard for heaped measure, how the bushel shall be heaped, how the contracts are to be taken with the existing weights and measures, this clause enacting that all contracts, bargains, sales and dealings, made within any port of the United Kingdom, for any work to be done or any goods, wares, or merchandizes, where no special agreement shall be made to the contrary shall be deemed and construed to be made and had according to the standard weights and measures ascertained by this Act. And in all cases where any special agreement shall be made with reference to any weight or measure established by local custom, the ratio, or proportion, which every such local weight or measure shall bear to any of the standard weights, shall be expressly specified in such agreement, or the letter be void. Two subsequent clauses provide for ascertaining rents payable in grain in England, Ireland, and Scotland. These clauses enact that at the General or Quarter Sessions of the peace, to be holden in every county, riding, or division, and in every city, town, or place, being a county of itself, in England or Ireland, after the expiration of six calendar months from the passing of this Act, an inquisition shall be taken before the Justices at such Sessions by the oaths of twelve substantial freeholders, having lands or tenements to the value of £100 per annum or upwards, to be summoned by the Sheriff or proper officers of every such county, city, or place, to inquire into the amount according to the standard weight or measure by this Act established, of all contracts or rents payable in grain, malt, or other commodity, and the amount of any toll or rate heretofore in use in such counties, and such inquisitions shall be transmitted into his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster and Dublin, respectively, and shall there be enrolled on record, and the amount so to be ascertained shall be the rule of payment in regard to all such contracts, rents, rolls, and rates, in all time coming. The costs and charges of such inquisitions, and of the enrolments, to be paid out of the general rate or stock of the county, division, town, or place, and in Ireland by presentments of Grand Juries; and the clause regarding Scotland is, with little exception, the same. Another clause provides for the use of existing weights and measures, respectively; but that nothing in this clause shall be construed to extend to permit any maker of weights and measures, or any person whatever, to make any weight or measure hereafter, except in conformity with the standard established by this Act. Tables are also to be prepared, showing the proportions between the weights and measures heretofore in use, and those by this Act established, and all future payments are to be regulated by such tables. The Customs and Excise duties are also to be settled in the same way. This Act altogether is likely to be most useful and beneficial. It will check frauds, prevent confusion, and establish that uniformity so necessary in a great trading and commercial country, such as Great Britain is at the present.

The market-place at St. Alban's on a late market day, was completely crowded, in consequence of an eccentric old farmer, who resides a few miles off, entering it in a small car drawn by *four hogs*, at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of the people, which pace they kept up a few times around the area of the market place, and then were driven to the Wool Pack yard, and after being unharnessed, were regaled with beans and wash. After about two hours, they were re-harnessed,—a gentleman present offered £50 for the concern as it stood, but was indignantly refused. The farmer again mounted the car, and proceeded homeward amidst the plaudits of the multitude, for his ingenuity in having in six months thus trained so very uncommon an animal for drawing.—*Glasgow Herald.*

A BEAUTIFUL POLISH FOR WOOD.—The following varnish is to wood, precisely what plating is to metal. Water will not affect its beauty, and it will resist scratching equally well with marble; it is thus made—To one pint of spirits of wine, add half an ounce of gum shellac, half an ounce of gum lac, half an ounce of sandrick, placing it over a gentle heat, and frequently agitating it until the gums are dissolved, when it is fit for use. Make a roller of list, put a little of the polish upon it, and cover that with a soft linen rag, which must be slightly touched with cold drawn linseed oil. Rub them in the wood in a circular direction, not covering too large a space at a time, till the pores of the wood are sufficiently filled up. After this, rub in the same manner spirits of wine, with a small portion of the polish added to it, and a most brilliant polish will be produced. If the outside had been previously polished with wax, it will be necessary to clean it off with glass paper.

A singular story is related in an article from Lucerne in Switzerland, respecting a murder committed about nine years ago. The person assassinated was M. Keller, a Magistrate of Lucerne. Five persons lately arrested as the perpetrators of the crime have confessed their guilt, and ascribed their act to the instigation of M. Corragioni, Doctor in Medicine, and M. Joseph Pfyffer de Heidigg, at that time Prefect of Lucerne, and both members of the Cantonal Government. The central Commission charged with the investigation of the affair demanded the arrest of the two Magistrates, and the Council have agreed to it. These two Magistrates, after a solemn declaration of their innocence, have solicited the most rigid scrutiny into their conduct. They have been sent to prison, and their papers put under seal. It is proper to mention that the band of murderers consisted of six, and that the sixth contradicts the statement of the other five. The following is the account given of the death of M. Keller in a journal of the 20th of September, 1816, some days after it took place:—"He was returning from the town to his country place, situated near the Reus, when he fell into the river and perished. His two eldest daughters who accompanied him, were witnesses of the event. The night had been stormy, the waters were high, and nothing could save him." The trial has not yet been brought to any result.

THEATRICAL JEUX D'ESPRIT.—Pope's first wife was a Miss Young, of Covent-garden Theatre. On the morning after her marriage, she received the following epistle from Mrs Martyr, of the same Theatre?—

"DEAR MADAM—Permit me to be one of the first in offering my congratulations. I have no doubt of your happiness; for I will confess, that if his Holiness had attacked me, good Protestant as I am, I should not have had the resolution to die

"A MARTYR."

To which Mrs Pope returned the following answer:—

"DEAR MADAM—Accept my best thanks for your congratulations. This is not a time for criticism; but I will softly whisper to my friend, that Pope's Essays are in perfect unison with Young's Night Thoughts.

LONDON—Nov. 22.

(From the St. James's Chronicle.)

"Mr Hume," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "has been amply requited for the attempts to throw on him the odium of the late foolish attempts at combination in the distinguished reception he has met with at Edinburgh." This alludes to a dinner given to the member for Aberdeen on Friday. The most remarkable incident at this dinner was a speech of Mr Jeffrey, who, after having claimed for Mr Hume the honour of the repeal of the Combination laws, enlarged, with great truth, spirit, and effect, upon all the practical mischief that had been produced, and all the bad passions roused and let loose by his Hon. Friend's achievement. This, it must be owned, is a mode of doing honor to one's friends that would have better suited the metropolis of another division of the Empire than the modern Athens. Mr Jeffrey, however, like other arrogant persons, thinks perhaps that his disapprobation will go as far in ouring the mischievous consequences of Mr Hume's blunder, as the restraints of law would in preventing them. This is not much more wise than the reasoning of the Knight of Mantua, when he repealed the restraints imposed upon *Gines de Passamente* and his fellows, and got pelted for his help, or for the good advice that accompanied it.

The Court of Rome, always long-sighted in matters connected with its own interests, has taken alarm at the anomalous condition of the South American States. The Sovereign Pontiff thinks, reasonably enough in his situation, that though Ferdinand has been foolish enough to cast away the temporal dominion of his late rich western empire, Rome must take care of the spiritual despotism which she still holds in the New World, and that it would therefore be as well to separate the Papal cause from that of Spain. Accordingly he has addressed to the Spanish monarch a remonstrance, advising him to come to some accommodation with his late subjects, accompanied by an intimation that upon his failing to do so, the Court of Rome will feel itself bound to approve of the Bishops appointed by the *de facto* Governments of South America.

It remains to be seen whether the Pope will be able to persuade Ferdinand to a measure which neither justice nor policy—neither the interests of his subjects, nor the importunities of his best friends, can prevail upon him to adopt. Should the King of Spain prove inexorable even to the suggestions of the Vatican, the Pope will be placed in a situation of some delicacy, between, on the one side, the claims of the apostolical faction in Spain, and the patrons of that faction in France; and, on the other, the danger of alienating the South Americans; who, to borrow a distinction of Swift's, are already "Protestants in every thing but religion;" and who upon a very slight provocation from Rome, might probably complete their happy reformation.

A letter from Gibraltar, received in town yesterday, dated 31st October, mentions that grain is in great demand for the States of Barbary; and Spain is also expected to require considerable further imports before next harvest.

North West Expedition.—The *Hecla* Discovery Ship was paid off at Woolwich, yesterday, when the seamen voluntarily entered into a liberal collection for the Merchant Seamens' Hospital, on board the *Grampus*. In the evening, Capt. Hopner, and the Officers of his Majesty's late ship *Fury*, in testimony of the hospitality they had experienced on board the *Hecla*, after the loss of their own ship, gave a sumptuous farewell dinner to Captain Parry, and all his Officers, at the Freemasons' Tavern; where many loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, and the evening passed with much hilarity.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.

Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor took occasion to state, that he had received several letters, complaining that measures were not taken to prevent a Society called the Christian Evidence Society, in which blasphemous discussions often took place, from meeting for such improper purposes. His worthy predecessors had, he knew, received communications to the same effect. Now he admitted that the irreligious conduct of the persons who prompted and supported the iniquitous objects of the society was disgusting in the extreme; but he considered that they carried about them an unfailing antidote, that he felt convinced that the truths of Christianity would be in no danger from the efforts of the Society in Cateaton-street, whose occupation was too contemptible to do any mischief. For this reason he did not entertain the slightest intention of noticing the communications made to him in any other way than by publicly expressing his contempt for the Society, about which so much unnecessary alarm had been felt.

The late Lord Mayor received several letters upon the subject of this Society, but he considered it advisable not to say one word about it. The complaints, however, having most warmly revived, and the religious fears of the citizens of London having begun to exhibit themselves in a very palpable manner, his Lordship thought it his duty to utter these few words explanatory of his motives.

The baggage and sea equipment of Lord Cochrane and Maranham have been landed from the *Piranga*; but, from the seamen wanting to complete her crew not having arrived from the river, that ship will not be ready to return to the Brazils this fortnight.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Jesuits are recovering their sway in various parts of Europe. The French papers of last week stated, that one person has subscribed a hundred thousand florins towards the erection of a Jesuits' College in Ireland.

The Members of the Orange Institution at Bolton celebrated the birth and landing of King William with unusual spirit on the 5th inst. Lord Kenyon was present; and, after an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Mr Folliet, a splendid dinner was served up, followed by a series of loyal toasts.

A letter has been received in this city, from respectable authority in Cornwall, giving an account of a woman supposed to be dead. As the bearers were carrying the corpse to the grave, they fancied that a groan was heard proceeding from within the coffin, and a little time after another groan was heard; the coffin was immediately opened, and the woman discovered to be alive, and she is now perfectly recovered.—*Bexley's Exeter News.*

The Mail.

WATERFORD, NOVEMBER 26.

We received London journals of Wednesday at ten o'clock last night.—The depression of the funds, both home and foreign, encreases. Exchequer Bills were at 2 dis. to par— consols 84¾. There is no other intelligence either foreign or domestic of the slightest interest.

There is no foundation whatever for the report of the death of Lord Combermere.

The *Courier* has another philippic against the *Associators*; we have no room for it at present.

INDIA.

The latest news fom Rangoon is of the eighteenth of June, and from Prome of the seventh. The negociations of the Burmese for peace appear to have been either a mere pretence to gain time, or an act dictated by the fear of the moment, and abandoned as soon as that fear began to subside. In dealing with Barbarians we must always be prepared for these sudden changes of conduct, and we are persuaded that Sir Archibald Campbell's measures have in no degree been deranged by the momentary prospect of peace. It is most satisfactory to learn that by the very latest accounts from Prome the army there was in good health, with abundance of supplies, and particularly with plenty of bullocks both for slaughter and draught. The rains had set in before the end of June, and of course our troops in Assam, Arracan, and at Prome, must remain quietly in their cantonments till the month of December, should the Burmese not previously offer serious terms of submission, which many still think they will do.

Our Indian Government, while it takes care to provide for the future safety as well as dignity of our own empire, will doubtless be ready to avail itself of every fair opening for putting an end to the heavy expense unavoidably entailed by the present hostilities. The value of money has naturally risen in India with the demand for it. All sorts of Stocks have fallen. Eight per cent. is now the market rate of interest there, and it will probably rise still higher if the war is much prolonged. Great efforts are certainly making to bring the contest to a speedy and triumphant close, and we know that to starve a campaign is the worst of all possible economy. The Commander-in-Chief is actively employed in pouring in men, ammunition, and stores from all quarters. The Government has paid off many transports at the old rate, and re-engaged them for a given period at a lower price. The Company's remittable paper has fallen from 31 to 25; the non-remittable paper and the Five per Cent. Loan are at Par. The Exchange on England has risen to 2s 2d per rupee.

UPPERTHIRD ADDRESS.

We publish this day an address from the Roman Catholic freeholders on the estate of the Marquess of Waterford in the Barony of Upperthird in this County, expressing towards his Lordship the same sentiments of affectionate regard and attachment which were lately conveyed to him by the honest fellows of Gaultier. Three hundred and eighty-six names are attached to it. We congratulate his Lordship on this triumphant acknowledgment of the deep and immoveable interest he possesses in the hearts of his tenantry. Such is the popularity which every good man, however elevated his station, may feel proud to boast, and such it must be a peculiar happiness to his Lordship to possess at a moment when the most perhicious influence is at work to undermine the good feelings and independent spirit of the peasantry, to disjoint the order of society, and hand over the country to the tyranny of a faction which has already ruled too long for its tranquillity and peace. The game is indeed "up" with these gentry, so far as Waterford is concerned, and we have only to hope that the example which it has set thus early, may be followed as the occasion may require in other parts of Ireland. It is after all but to expose a little wretched sophistry—to lay bare a few shallow artifices, and the adherence of the people to their own as well as the best interests of the country becomes secure. The spirited example set in one Barony, has we see been quickly followed in another. Nor will the spirit thus excited rest here. If the Landlords of the country will but deserve, they will, they may rest assured, reap the benefit of the attachment of their tenantry—not merely as regards a temporary influence, but in the enjoyment of an authority the most honorable and valuable in promoting the substantial good of Ireland. We would deeply engage their attention on the subject.—Let them remember that the Roman Catholic Priesthood have declared war against them, and that if they surrender that influence which they naturally ought to possess in one instance, they may look for it in vain in another. Abundant proof is now before them that the peasantry have at present no disposition to submit to the yoke which they are so vehemently called upon to bow their necks to, and we trust the Landlords will profit by it.

We had proposed to ourselves to travel through the statement to which the affidavits inserted elsewhere supply the answer, and point out to our readers the several assertions which these depositions prove to be falsehoods, but we found the task too much for that immeasurable disgust which seized us, on perusing with attention, a statement which we are bound to say we have not seen paralleled for contempt of truth and decency, for sheer malignity, and impudence. It is perhaps better too that we should spare our readers the fatigue of wading through each successive item of so foul a compilation; the utter groundlessness of the whole and every part of which they will necessarily infer from the denial on oath which they have seen of every averment contained in it of the slightest consequence.

Such productions we should be disposed to consider as wholly unworthy of notice but that they shew the spirit of "the party"—the miserable and shameful artifices to which they are reduced—the very despair which overhangs "the cause." "Throw dirt and some of it will stick" seems to be the principle on which they carry on their operations. It was evidently that by which the writer of the article signed "Tell truth" (*lucus a non lucendo*) was animated in putting together his string of falsehoods, the baseness of which, inasmuch as they conveyed Slander of the most injurious tendency, upon a numerous body of humble individuals, far transcended any thing we have ever met with in the warfare of electioneering or of party. The address from Gaultier flowing as it did freely and unartificially from the tenantry themselves, sounded indeed like the knell of Priestly and Association influence in our County, and we were prepared to see it assailed by all the abuse which rage and disappointment could suggest; but schooled as we might have been by past experience, we were still not prepared to find in the most obscure, and contemptible print having being in the kingdom, so utterly false and scandalous an article as that to which we are referring. It has, however, been answered promptly and effectually, in a way which we think precludes the necessity of further notice of any allegations coming from the same quarter, unless authenticated and verified in the same solemn manner, as the replies. The following letter appeared in the Chronicle on Thursday:—

Sir—I have seen in your Paper of Saturday last a statement referring to an Address lately presented to the Marquis of Waterford by his Tenants in Gaultier, in which my Name has been introduced, and I am represented as having gone about the Town of Passage procuring signatures to it, and with the Address, as he is pleased to term it, ready cut and dry in my pocket.

I feel myself called upon publicly to state, that every paragraph in that statement, in which my name was mentioned, is totally and absolutely false. I never saw the Address in question; it never was in my possession; nor was I in the Town of Passage or in the Barony of Gaultier, when that Address was signed by his Lordship's Tenants.

As you have given publicity to so gross a fabrication, I trust you will also publish this my contradiction of it.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

GEORGE DELANDRE.

Dublin, November 22d, 1825.

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF WATERFORD.

My Lord—I make bold to address you once more, knowing you will not scorn an honest man because he is poor, nor reject the words of common sense because they flow from a vulgar pen.

If I understand the purpose rightly, for which Mr. Stuart and his friends are making all this fuss about our religion, and the mortal sin in voting against him, it is this; that he wishes at the next Election to be returned to Parliament by means of the 40s Freeholders voting against their Landlords' interest and wishes. Now, my Lord as to the mortal sin of voting one way or another, I think I have disposed of that in my last; as to our fears *in the next world* in consequence of our votes, we are pretty much at ease; my concern at present is as to our prospects and hopes in the present life; and your Lordship will allow we have a right to look to that. If we vote against our Landlords for Mr Stuart, it will no doubt be an honor and a benefit to him, but how will the case stand with us? I will make bold to tell your Lordship, in the very words of Counsellor O'Connell in his Letter to the Louth Catholics, which I read the other day in the Waterford Chronicle. "The Law of 1795 abolished the class of voters, who could not be distrained or ruined by the Landlord, and left the right to vote to the unfortunate and wretched serfs, who if they refuse or neglect to vote as their Landlords please, have the driver of the estate instantly sent in upon them. Their cattle, their single cow and pig, the little furniture, all are sold; and then the next gale day a civil bill ejectment, will at the expence of a few shillings, put an end to his tenure and turn the voter adrift, penryless and starving, to enjoy the fruits of his patriotism."—Again—"Even if the Freeholder be able to clear his rent and defy a distress, he has the certainty of being turned out of his holding the moment the life drops unless he obeys his Landlord."—Such are the evils my Lord, to which you and the Clergy would expose the 40s Freeholders, by interfering between us and our Landlord. Do I say the Landlords would be right in treating us so? By no means. But as long as human nature continues what it is, such must naturally be the result. If the Clergy set themselves against the Landlords, the Landlords will set themselves against the Clergy; but the worst of the case is, that it is not either the Clergy or the Landlord that will suffer in the conflict—the unfortunate Freeholders who stand between the two fires, will come in for all the blows. The Clergy are safe;—the Landlords can get as many and as good and solvent tenants—but where will the tenants get another Landlord? Once ejected from their holdings, where will they get tenements? how support their wives, their children and themselves? My Lord, this is not a made or fictitious case, but the real fact. I read a debate in the Association between Counsellor O'Connell and Counsellor O'Gorman—in which the former said—"Numbers of the 40s freeholders in the county of Dublin had been ruined and beggared by voting against their Landlords for Mr White"—Mr O'Gorman made a joke of their misery and replied—"THAT WAS THEIR GLORY."—"They had their glory then," said O'Connell, "and the immense fortune of Luke White would not be sufficient to cover the ruin brought on them by their GLORY!" This is the very way in which these heartless fellows speak of the distress they themselves brought on the Freeholders, by advising them to vote against their Landlords. This is exactly what would happen to us, if we do the same; and in this very way would Mr Stuart and his friends jeer and flout at our distresses if we were fools enough to follow their counsel. No, my Lord, we owe much to our Landlords: we owe more to our families and ourselves—and we would be worse than madmen to forfeit the friendship of the one, or the support and maintenance of the other, by voting for a black Stranger, from a foreign country—a boy of whom we know nothing, and desire to know less. We know also what we owe to our Clergy—spiritual obedience in all things pertaining to religion—but if the Clergy have no right to interfere with us in the taking of our farms, or the price of our pigs and barley, they have no right to demand our votes, which are purely a worldly concern, and to the control of which every layman has as good a right as the Clergy.

Begging God's pardon and your Reverence's, if I have said any thing in derogation of your place and office, I remain as before,

A TRUE FRIEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

Sir—I confess myself so much struck with the importance of the observations in your Paper of Wednesday, headed the "French Priests," that I feel it a duty to call the attention of your readers very particularly to the subject—not only as the system threatens to renew (what *really deserves* the name of) religious persecution and the curtailment of civil rights in a neighbouring country but as it throws light on certain proceedings in other parts calculated to excite the apprehensions of every man of whatever profession, who loves *genuine* civil and religious liberty.

That the ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome have frequently put forth and enforced pretensions fatal to the liberties of mankind, the history of Europe proves; and if at the present hour the same scenes are not re-acted, it is owing more to the want of power than the want of inclination. I am aware, Sir, that the Roman Catholic Priesthood tell us that they confine themselves to the exercise of a spiritual authority which reaches to cases purely spiritual. Perhaps, so, Sir—and of this description doubtless was the Bull deposing Queen Elizabeth, and calling on her subjects to rebel! She was renounced in the faith—her authority was employed to spread error—that error was destructive to the souls of many—in love to such souls the Church was called on to interfere effectually—which could only be done in the way referred to—and therefore although various results involving temporal obligations and interests might be expected to ensue, the act in itself was purely spiritual!

Thus more recently in France—a truly comprehensive law has been passed respecting Sacrilege, a remarkable effort to enforce which the papers reported but very lately.

A farmer whose grounds were likely to be injured by great numbers passing over them, remonstrated, but did not proceed so far as to offer active opposition to this *spiritual* act. His remonstrance, however, was disregarded—but his daring to attempt it was good ground for a criminal charge, which was prosecuted with sufficient zeal, and the dreadful effects of which were only averted by that spirit of *civil* freedom, which recent exertion has not, as yet, been able to destroy in that country. All this of course was an attempt to support authority purely spiritual! The law 'tis true, cannot be brought in Ireland to aid such spiritual pretensions, but there is a law of *mind*, that is brought into effectual operation. The Roman Catholic people are taught to look to their Clergy as the instruments of conveying to them divine mercy. Absolution withheld—or extreme unction refused to a person under the guilt of mortal sin, exposes the unhappy wretch to irremediable and eternal ruin—no masses can atone for him, no ecclesiastical effort can reach his case. I am prepared, Sir, to refer to various instances, in which this absolution has been withheld, where persons have ventured to read the Bible, or join in pious supplications to the Eternal Father of all, with Protestants. An attempt to palliate such conduct may be made in these cases, although it is easy to show how this power may be made to bear on others, not strictly spiritual; but it is no longer necessary to have recourse to indirect deduction, when the recent act of a Roman Catholic Dignitary stares us in the face. The authority of the Church is brought into a question, that to a casual observer, might appear a purely civil one, and an attempt to exercise a civil right, as a free subject of these British Realms, is stamped as *mortal sin*—sin, that must involve everlasting consequences, unless it be the good pleasure of some Rev. or Right. Rev. Father to forbid it—which we have no reason to expect without due manifestations of repentance. I am aware, Sir, that the Roman Catholic Gentry and many even of the inferior ranks of society in this County, will prove in the coming contest that they can reason justly, feel gratefully, and use their civil privileges manfully, in spite of this attempt to impose ecclesiastical chains—and who have good sense to see, that such pretensions if not promptly resisted, must very speedily make them its victims. But this is an attempt that does not concern Roman Catholics or politicians only, but speaks to the interests of every man in the country. We see how easy it is to hook things temporal on what is spiritual—the Church may interfere to prevent the exercise of political power or elective rights when she chooses to see it right and proper; and can the gentlemen who encourage this—or the people who bow to it, tell where it will stop?

I shall with your leave resume this subject, and am Sir,

AN OBSERVER.

Waterford, Nov. 25th, 1825.

DIED,

At his seat, Mullinabro', near this City, Humphry Jones, Esq., aged 23 years—A young man whose loss will long be lamented by his family, and a large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by every charm that can link man to man—an affectionate and attached Brother—a generous and sincere Friend.—Religious, without being a hypocrite "he worshipped his God in the beauty of Holiness."—"The law of his God was in his heart;" he made it the rule of all his actions. After a short but painful illness he closed his truly well spent life, in the blessed hope of a joyful Resurrection in another and a better world.

Most sincerely do we enter into the feelings of the writer of the above lines.—The stroke of death has indeed fallen with all its severity in this instance, cutting off by a malignant fever in the very flower of youth—in the full enjoyment of fortune, of friends, of an endeared circle of relatives, and of universal esteem, one of the most amiable, interesting and promising young men of whom our neighbourhood could boast. Most intensely do we deplore his loss, and if universal sympathy can afford consolation to those who must feel the stroke in all its bitterness, most sincerely and fully do they possess it.

Mendicant Asylum.—We request the most particular attention of the inhabitants of Waterford, to the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held yesterday, relative to this Institution. The Committee, will on Monday, commence their collection through every part of the City, and we trust, that in a case of such urgency no person will refuse to contribute—be the amount more or less. A sum however small will be most thankfully received.

A scene of a very savage and disgusting kind was publicly exhibited in this City, on the evening and night of Tuesday last. A house apparently abandoned by its owners, and which for some time was in a falling and dangerous state, was set upon by a mob, and in a short time at imminent risk of life or limb, plundered of every disposable article it contained, and finally levelled to the ground. The scene altogether was such as perhaps might not have been extraordinary in a captured town, given up to plunder by the enemy, but in the "untouched City" boasting of a good Police, and in this piping time of peace, was such as truly to astonish the major and orderly part of the inhabitants. Property to the value of at least £150 was destroyed or carried away.

Failure.—A report is in circulation of an extensive failure of a London house which it is apprehended will be felt by some of the Irish traders in the South of Ireland. Some particulars have reached us which, however, we forbear to mention at present.

Army.—29th Foot, Lieut. H. Deedes to be Captain by purchase, vice M'Niven, appointed to the 80th Foot, dated Nov. 19, 1825.

FELIX TOOLE.

The following is a literal copy of a letter addressed and sent by honest Felix, to the Marquess of Waterford the other day. Felix, however, is anxious to appear in print, and we are willing to comply with his wishes—assuring our readers that we present Felix to them in his genuine colours, and without the slightest benefit of editorial aid:—

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

I address your Lordship with regard to the former Lord of Tyrone, informing your Lordship and the Gentry of the County of Waterford at large how his Noble Lordship behaved to me when a Protestant Gentleman, a Lieutenent, proposed for a part of my farm. His Lordship had the goodness to ask the Lieutenant whether it was the best or the worst of the poor man's ground he wanted, and the Lieutenant said, the best my Lord—my Lord made answer—"Your Servant, Sir—for the Estate of Curra, more, you or any other man never shall get a sod of Ground belonging to an old tenant of Gaultier;" and his Lordship said that his Agent, Mr Shanly, should never give preference to a Protestant over a Roman Catholic; and it is ten years ago I heard this present Lord explain the same speech; and it is well to be seen by all men, now his Lordship behaved to his tenants in Gaultier. I feel very much for his Noble Lordship to be stained by a set of cowardly ruffians of the Devil that no man knows where they came from. Gentlemen, were I not situated as I am at present, I would speak to the Chronicle when it made mention of the Tooles and their implements. Let them take devilish good care that the Tooles, and all the Tooles and their Implements are sharp enough for the Chronicle and all that takes part with it; and on the day of trial the Tooles and all theirs, and all the Tenants of Gaultier will show their Loyalty.

Long may the Marquis of Waterford, and his children's children, and Lord George Beresford live in the County Waterford, Amen.—So, no more from your loyal Freeholder,

FELIX TOOLE,
And Gaultier for Ever.

The French are on the point of establishing a colony of transports at Madagascar, similar to that of the English at Botany Bay.

The French Clergy are determined to issue an interdict to prevent the peasantry from dancing!

DUBLIN—Nov. 24.

New "Catholic" Association.—There was another Meeting of the Association yesterday at the Corn Exchange. About sixteen members attended; but the proceedings are so spread out on the Rent Journals, occupying six columns of small type, that it would appear as if hundreds were present. This conclave of agitators discussed a variety of subjects, as will be seen from the following enumeration extracted from the *Register*:—

The Catholic Rent—Education—Kildare-street Schools.
Marriages of Protestants and Catholics.
Fourteen days' Meeting of the Old Association.
National Dinner.
Catholic Petitions—State of Ireland.
The Wings.

We shall not nauseate our readers by presenting them with a dull repetition of the same nonsense and absurdity which marked the antecedent proceedings of this body. It is enough to tell them that it met, and what the objects are which engage the attention of the members, and on which they are stretching their leathern lungs. Great expectations are formed by them evidently, from the effect of what they call their national dinner; but, unless we are much mistaken, it will only expose the contempt in which they are held by every person of rank, judgment, and independence.—Notwithstanding the great boasts of their late County Meetings, it is a known fact that several counties were obliged to club together their advocates, ere they could muster a Meeting. Such trick and humbug is attached to the system going on among these political quacks, that the fair and legitimate interests of the country are in danger of being wholly forgotten by its population. When we behold Papal tyranny losing its influence and sway in almost every country of Europe, and even in South America, is it not lamentable to observe these fanatics congregating about its standard, and endeavouring to unfold its baneful banners here?—*Correspondent.*

Dublin Library Society.—A meeting of the Members of the Dublin Library Society, was called for Monday last, by requisition, for the purpose of ordering the *Etoile* newspaper, *and discontinuing the Constitutionnel.* The Chair was taken at three o'clock by J. M. Kelly, Esq. but there was no person to be found who would move for the discontinuance of the *Constitutionnel.* At length, Mr. O'Gorman rose and said, he should move for the *Etoile* newspaper, but would not agree to their putting out the *Constitutionnel.* The motion for the *Etoile* was seconded by Mr. Plunkett, and passed unanimously. The Meeting then adjourned.

The Titular Bishop of Cloyne, having lately visited the Chapel of Rathcormack, when approaching the sacred edifice in his low-wheeled vehicle, was discovered by the Priest, who was so anxious to invoke a Prelatical benediction, that he fell upon his knees near the gate of the entrance, and there in the mud called out—"Father! I crave your blessing." The worthy Prelate, on returning from the Chapel, was pleased to say a word in passing to the devout expectant, which our correspondent, who was a spectator of this example of pious subordination, did not distinctly hear.—*Correspondent.*

On Wednesday week, an individual was apprehended in Tullamore, by two police officers from Scotland, for passing forged bills to the amount of £8000 in that country.

A Proclamation was issued from the Castle on Monday, appointing the following days and places for changing the Silver Currency. Maryborough, at the Commissariat Office, from the 5th to the 15th December. Newtownbarry, at the same from 10th to the 21st December. Kilkenny and Naas, at the Excise Office, from the 17th to the 28th December, and Carlow, at the Commissariat, from the 18th to 29th December.

Michael Mara, a young pick-pocket, apprehended by the Mayor of Waterford, last week, is strongly suspected of being concerned in the murder of John Mara, at the fair of Askeaton, in this County, a short time ago.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The County Westmeath is still a prey to outrages. Several houses have been robbed of arms, illegal oaths administered, and repeated acts of violence committed.

A murder and robbery was committed near Kanturk, on Saturday night, the victim a carman with loading for Cork. The body was found on Monday, dreadfully disfigured, and the coat pockets cut off.

A School established by a wealthy gentleman, in a parish of the County Meath, has been condemned by the Priest, and the teacher, a Catholic female, publicly anathematised because the New Testament was one of the school books.

England produces more wealth than France, Russia, and America, put together. The produce of England is nearly 37 millions sterling, France about 18 millions, America nearly 11 millions, and Russia between 8 and 9 millions.

The Marquis of Anglesea.—A report has just reached us, upon what we conceive good authority, that it is rumoured in the best informed circles in London, that his Lordship is likely to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Evening Mail.*

It is not without pain we find that our predictions of the interminable duration of the Burmese war is likely to be confirmed; all the letters from the East concur in describing the probable conclusion of the campaign as exceedingly remote, the late overtures of accommodation appear plainly to have been a mere stratagem to gain time.

Warrants were transmitted on the 17th to the Keeper of Dorchester Gaol, for the liberation of Richard Carlile.

BIRTHS.

Wednesday morning, Mrs. Condon, wife of Mr David Condon, Ironmonger, of two Sons, who, with the mother, we are happy to learn, are doing well.

On Sunday, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Newland, Wexford, of a daughter.

On Monday, in Wexford, the Lady of George Ogle Jacob, Esq. of a son.

At Florence, on the 27th of October last, the Viscountess Hawarden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday last, at Castle Hyde, the Rev. Thomas Hincks of Antrim to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Perrott of Upland, Esq.

DIED,

At Kinsale, Francis Beamish, Esq. M. D., eldest son of the Rev. John Beamish, late of Berehaven Glebe.

Lately at Grenada, in the West Indies, Thomas Murray, Esq. Surgeon, late of the Royal Artillery.

In Westminster, at a very advanced age, Mr J. Kennedy, many years head door-keeper of the House of Commons, by which situation he amassed a considerable fortune.

On Monday the 7th inst. at Jersey, P. V. Crofton, Esq. for many years Staff-Surgeon, on the Irish Establishment, and formerly Surgeon of the 21st foot.

In Chester, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs Disney, relict of Moore Disney, Esq. of Churchtown, county of Waterford, and mother of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Moore Disney, K. C. B.

On Thursday morning, in Dublin, the Lady of Alderman Kingsmill, of Kilkenny.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, Nov. 25.

ARRIVED,

23d—Draper, Richards, Dunmore, ballast; Favo[rite], Whelan, Cork, gen. cargo.

23d—Put back—Ann, Cadogan.

24th—Three Sisters, M'Donagh, ballast, (for [illegible]; Elizabeth, Collins, before mentioned.

25th—Hebe, Atwool, Weymouth, ballast; Mar[garet], Duck, Falmouth, do.; Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton, hoops; City of Waterford, Thomas, timber and deals; Frances and Mary, Gray, Portsmouth, ballast.

SAILED,

23d—Ann, Cadogan, Cork, coals, (from Pas[sage]).

25d—None.

24th—Hope, Williams, London, provisions; Mary, Currie—and Betsey, Bacon, Liverpool, wheat and flour; John and William, Primmer, Newhaven, do.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD

At London, 16th, Prosperous, Scho[field]; Pheasant, Barnes; William Penn, Hughes; [illegible], Eddystone, Kearsley.

At Deal, 19th, Hero, Smyth.

At Portsmouth, 21st, Acton, Rea[dy].

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