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, JANUARY 21, 1826. VOL. III.—No. 46—PRICE 5d.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE fast sailing Commercial Packet—DANIEL, O. NELSON, Master, will sail on THURSDAY next: has room for a few Tons of Goods, and also good accommodations for Passengers.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to the *Captain* on board, at *Messrs. Richard Pope and Co's, Agents, Quay*; or at the *Bristol Packet Hotel*, where PASSENGERS may be Booked.

Captain NELSON returns his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Merchants, and Public of Waterford and the adjacent Towns, for the liberal support he has experienced since he has commenced sailing from this Port, these 20 Years past, and begs to assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part in giving dispatch and safe delivery to any orders he may be favored with.

Waterford, Jan. 20, 1826.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE GOOD BRIG

CULLODEN,

OF LEITH, 160 TONS PER REGISTER,

AS she now lies at the WOODEN WHARF, LONDONDERRY; built at LEITH, in the year 1822, of *English Oak, Copper fastened*, and carries a large Cargo. For Particulars apply to the MASTER on Board, or Mr FRANCIS HORNER, Magazine-street.

Jan. 20, 1826.

Ball—Assembly-Rooms.

MR. GOODMAN

BEGS leave to make known to the Nobility and Gentry of the City of Waterford, and its Vicinity, that his Second BALL is fixed for MONDAY, the Sixth of February next, on which occasion the Refreshments shall be provided on the same plan as the First, of which the Company were pleased to approve.

Mr G. begs to return his sincere Thanks to the several Families of distinction, who did him the honour to patronize his First Ball this Season.

For the next BALL, he has the honour to announce as Ladies Patronesses, the Most Noble the Marchioness of WATERFORD, the Hon. Mrs BOURKE, Lady PAGE TURNER, Mrs BARRON, Belmont.

STEWARDS:

Right Worshipful JOHN SNOW, Esq. Mayor.
Sir JOHN BUCHAN, Colonel. 29th Regiment.
JOHN CONGREVE, Esq. Mount Congreve.
HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Belmont, Esq.
HENRY AMYAS BUSHE, Glencairn Abbey, Esq.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:

Ladies..5s. | *Gentlemen..6s. 6d.*

Tickets to be had at Mr GOODMAN'S Lodgings, and at the Newspaper Offices.

N. B.—Mr G. begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to receive instructions in DANCING, that his Academy is open at Mr REVILLE'S, Michael-street, within four doors of Lady-lane, where he will give Lessons on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Half-past Eleven until Half-past One o'Clock, and every Evening from Half-past Six until Half-past Nine.

Families attended at their Residences, if required.

Terms of Tuition may be known on application to Mr G.

Jan. 20, 1826.

JOHN TYRRELL BAYLEE'S SCHOOL

9, *WILLIAM-STREET, LIMERICK.*

Abstract Grammar	Geometry,
The English Language,	Astronomy,
The French Language,	Geography,
Arithmetic,	History,
Algebra,	Commercial Science.

THESE Subjects are taught by the Principals themselves; and they are carried to an extent to which very few are satisfied to direct their attention. The particular applications of the Heads above presented, are sedulously pursued:—Composition in the English and French Languages; Calculation and application of Logarithms; Construction and Use of the Sector, and of the most useful Scales; Euclid; Conic Sections; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Mechanics; Surveying and Mensuration in general; Optics; Mathematical principles of Perspective; Projections; Newton's Principia; Use of the Globes; Construction of Maps; Application of the English and French Nautical Almanacs; Navigation; Chronology; Political Economy, as presented by Mortimer, Smith, &c.; English and French Systems of Book-Keeping, &c.

The Female Pupils, under the superintendance of John Tyrrell Baylee's Wife and Daughters, have the same subjects, and to the same extent, with the addition of Needle-Work, presented to them.

☞ Terms for Boarders and for Day Pupils presented in the School Cards.

Limerick. First Month, 12th, 1826.

This Day is Published,

In one thick Volume, 8vo. Price 14s British;

A TREATISE on the LAW of LAND-

LORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

By JOHN FINLAY, Esq. Barrister at Law.

A third of this Work is occupied with Law peculiar to this Country and not to be found in any other Book on Landlord and Tenant, such as *Tenures* and *Rents*, peculiar to Ireland—*Leases* for Lives renewable for ever, with the doctrine of their *Renewals*—*Registration* of Leases—*Common*—*Estovers*—*Planting*—*Registration* of Trees—a practical view of the Law of *Tithe* in Ireland, which, by a late Statute, assumes the character of *Rent*, and takes that name—*Ejectment* by *Civil Bill*—*Distress*, with the Tenants remedy, where he had paid his Rent to one Landlord, and is distrained by another for the same gale.

Throughout the rest of the work, where the Law is in general common to the two Countries, the numerous differences are carefully marked where the English Treatise would mislead the Inquirer. Subjects of general importance, but not much dwelt on by previous writers, have been amply discussed, as the Law concerning the *Off-going Crop, Lodgings, Emblements, Notice to Quit, Incorporeal Hereditament*, &c.

Finally, the general Law affecting all descriptions of *Estates*, and the legal rights and duties of *Tithe-owner* and *Tithe-payer*, as well as Land-owner and Agriculturist, are arranged, and interspersed with the latest decisions.

FINLAY'S OFFICE and DUTY of CHURCH-WARDEN and PARISH OFFICER IN IRELAND, Second Edition, *Price*, 5s 5d.

Sold by JOHN BULL, Bookseller, Waterford.

DUBLIN: Printed for JOHN CUMMING, No. 16, Lower Ormond-quay.

Jan. 17, 1826.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION,

THE CASTLE QUARTER of the Lands of GRENNAN, as lately held by PATRICK MARTIN, on which there is an excellent Mill-Site, with a never-failing Supply of WATER, adjoining the Town of THOMASTOWN, in the *County Kilkenny*—ALSO, about TWELVE ACRES of said Lands of GRENNAN, called the COULTERS.—And a STORE in THOMASTOWN, convenient to the River.

Proposals will be received by WM. HASTINGS GREENE, Esq. Lota, *Cork*; or by WM. SHEARMAN, Grenvale, Waterford—if by Letter, post paid.

West of England FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ORIGINAL CAPITAL....£600,000.
SURPLUS CAPITAL....£ 50,000.

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THE Court of Directors of this Company, hereby give Notice, that they have REDUCED THE PREMIUM OF INSURANCE, as above stated, throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, being an immediate Abatement, equal to and more general than that offered by other Offices.

In addition to the above important Advantage, this Company, (adhering to the Return System,) afford the peculiar Benefit of dividing among the Insured, *One Fourth* Part of the Profits, at the expiration of every Fifth Year, which Return has heretofore averaged nearly 15 per Cent. on the Amount of Premiums paid to the Company. The *Reduction of Premium*, and the *Periodical Returns*, being thus combined, render the Terms of this Office manifestly superior to those of other Companies.

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At this Office, Lives are Insured to the age of SEVENTY with as much facility and despatch as any other in this City. THE PREMIUMS ON ALL AGES ARE TEN PER CENT. UNDER THE LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES; and people whose Lives are insured at this Office are allowed to pass by Sea, from one part of the United Kingdom to another—and also in time of peace to pass in Decked Vessels or Steam Boats from British to Foreign Ports, between the Texel and Brest, both inclusive, without extra Premium or special leave of the Directors.

Insurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships, and Annuities immediate, progressive, and deferred, are granted by this Company: Endowments for Children, on their attaining a given age, may also be purchased, either on the payment of a gross or annual sum. No entrance money or admission fees are charged.

The Directors have a discretionary power of fixing the Premium for Insurances on the lives of persons about to proceed on any voyage, or intending to reside in a foreign country, in other cases where peculiar hazard attends the life upon which the insurance is proposed to be made; but personal appearance at the Principal Office, or before one of the Company's Agents, will be essential in all such cases.

Persons preferring a gross or single Premium, upon an Insurance for any certain time, are chargeable in due proportion to the annual Premium for such term.

WILLIAM LUMSDEN,
Agent for Waterford, &c.

Jan. 20, 1826.

Assimilation of the Currency.

THE Alteration which will be made in the Value of the CURRENCY, after the 5th Day of next Month, renders it necessary, in order to do justice to Purchasers, that a corresponding Reduction shall take place in the Prices of all Commodities. The PROPRIETORS of this Establishment having determined to make such Reduction on their Goods, deem it right to announce their intention to the Public.

The Public are aware that at this Establishment the Prices are invariably marked on every Article in Plain Figures; the present marked Prices shall remain unaltered, and a new Ticket shall be affixed to each, on which will be marked with *Red Ink* the Prices according to the new Value of the Currency, which will be a *Thirteenth Part lower than the present Prices*. Thus, the CLOTH that is at present marked *Twenty-six Shillings* will be then marked also on a new Ticket, with Red Ink, *Twenty-four Shillings*—one now marked a *Guinea* will then be marked *Twenty-one Shillings*—that at *Thirteen Shillings* will then be marked *Twelve Shillings*—and every other Price in the same Proportion. The Purchaser will then have the choice of buying at either Marks and paying accordingly. If he prefer purchasing at the REDUCED PRICE, he will have to pay according to the new Denomination of the Currency; but, if at the OLD PRICE, then the Silver Shilling will be taken as payment for *Thirteen-pence*—the present *Pound Note* for *Twenty Shillings*—the *Sovereign* for *One Pound One Shilling Twenty Shillings*—the *Sovereign* for *One Pound One Shilling and Eight Pence*, and the *Guinea* for *One Pound Two Shillings and Nine Pence*.

The fairness of this Regulation to meet the Change in the Value of the Currency will be obvious to every one, and the PROPRIETORS feel proud that a new opportunity is afforded them of proving the peculiar advantages which their system affords to the Public, by whom this Establishment has been so warmly supported.

In compliance with the wishes of numerous Friends to their usual Stock the Proprietors have added an extensive Assortment of KILKENNY and ENGLISH BLANKETS and BATH FLANNELS, which, on inspection, will be found to maintain the superiority as to Quality, and moderation as to Prices, which characterise the other Departments of this Establishment.

Dec. 31, 1825

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer has received from Mrs Fanning, per Wm. Hobbs, £1; Miss Cashin, per R. Davis, £1.—Total, £2

Mnemonics

APPLIED TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

J. ALBERT MONTCALM, gives LECTURES to the Amateurs of Language, so far as MNEMONICS can be applicable to the Pronunciation and Etymology of the French Language. Having embodied in Six Lectures the principal difficulties respecting the three kinds of Pronunciation, peculiar to the *Bar*, *Reading*, and *Conversation*; he has rendered easy the many difficult and essential points in Pronunciation, which present themselves to the English Student, and which often entirely frustrate his attempts to make himself understood in that language; as every person who has visited France, must be aware of the material *difference* that exists between the Pronunciation of the French *there*, and the manner in which it is generally taught *here*.

MONSIEUR MONTCALM, desirous of communicating general principles, now addresses himself to those Amateurs, who have been instructed in the French language by *English Teachers*, as well as those who have studied the language without any other assistance than that of books.

M. MONTCALM will communicate with Teachers, give in writing his Rules for Pronunciation, and deliver his Lectures in Public Establishments, and in Families.

For other Particulars, application may be made to M. MONTCALM.

Bayley's New-street, Jan. 20, 1826.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the TOWN HALL, on Thursday, 19th January and following days, a splendid LIBRARY of BOOKS, embracing the English Classics—many esteemed Foreign Publications—an extensive collection of Books of Prints, Etchings, and other Illustrations of the Fine Arts. In the Collection will be found the following valuable Works:—Museum Worsleyanum, large paper, 2 vols.—Pyne's History of the Royal Residences, 100 coloured plates, folio, 3 vols. Shaw's Zoology, 22 vols. first impressions—Sharp's British Poets, morocco, 50 vols.—Costumes of various Nations, 4to. 7 vols.—Encyclopædia Brittanica, 4to. 20 vols.—Florence Gallery, folio, mo. 4 vols.—Wild Sports of the East, folio—Ackerman's Microcosm of London, 4to. 3 vols.—Napoleon Gallery, mo. 10 vols.—Scott's Works complete, 60 vols.—The Shakspeare, Houghton, and British Galleries—Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, 4to. 4 vols.—Hewlet's One Bible, 3 vols.—Westall's do. 3 vols.—also the productions of Johnson Hume, Smollett, Gibbon, Locke, Smith, Paley, Blair Swift, Robertson, &c. &c,

To be viewed on Wednesday, the 18th. The Auction will commence at Half past 12 each day.

E. J. GREEN, Auctioneer.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 16, 1826.

AT A MEETING of WINE MERCHANTS, held This Day, in the Rooms of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

ROBERT HENRY FRENCH, Esq in the Chair.

It was Resolved—That at the present period many circumstances concur to recommend the general adoption of the English practice in the sale of *Bottled Wine*, by the delivery of TWELVE instead of Thirteen Bottles to the Dozen of *Wine* of every description; and as the *price* will, of course be reduced and regulated according to such a standard, the Public cannot be subjected to any loss by a change, which with respect to the Trade, will materially facilitate a compliance with Revenue Requisitions in the Registry of Stocks.

That the above Regulation do commence on the 1st of February next, and due Notice be given to the Public.

ROBERT HENRY FRENCH.

THE NEXT IN KIN OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been successfully employed for years in recovering the Property of Persons dying INTESTATE abroad, for their Relatives in IRELAND, (some of whom were totally ignorant of having any claim or right to such Property,) offer their services to Persons who have had Relations in the EAST or WEST INDIES, AMERICA, or the CONTINENT of EUROPE, of whom no recent tidings have been received by their surviving Families and Friends in IRELAND.

Authentic information will be received, and duly registered in Books kept for that purpose, at their Office, where also such information may be had respecting Persons residing in any of the above Countries as may lead to the ultimate recovery of Property, which otherwise would remain in the hands of Strangers not entitled thereto; and *in no case* will any charge for AGENCY or COMMISSION be made, (excepting the *bona fide* expense incurred,) unless Property be actually recovered, and EVEN THEN their Commission will be moderate.

JOHN KENT JOHNSTON and Co.

European Life Insurance and Foreign Agency Office, No. 1, Eden-quay, Lower Sackville street, Dublin,

Who are Agents to every Newspaper in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements, and at whose Office a vast number of Newspapers are regularly filed, and bound up (at the end of each year) for the inspection of Persons advertising.

☞ All Communications addressed to this Office must be post paid.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, JAN. 19.

ARRIVED,

Jan. 17th—Abeona, Bussell, Weymouth, ballast; Albion, Mills, Shoreham, do.; Jo, Le Gallais, Bristol, gen. cargo, (for Jersey); Queen Elizabeth, Attwool, Dublin, provisions, (for London) Star, Bishop, Newport, coals.

18th—Thetis, Chappell, London, gen. cargo.

19th—None.

SAILED.

17th—None.

18th—Royal Oak, Rogers, St, John's, timber, &c. (for Dublin); Goede Varwachten, Weyde, Belfast, flax, and clover seed; Union, Jones—Emma, Miller—George, Harding; and Elizabeth, Fisher before mentioned; Queen Elizabeth, Attwool, London, provisions (from Dublin); Enterprize, Rose, Glasgow, timber, &c. (from St. John's); Brothers, Ferguson, Belfast, flags, (from Ross) Clonmel, Davis, Liverpool, flour; Swift, Matthias, ditto, wheat.

19th—Comet, Fulton, Cardiff, iron ore, (from Whitehaven); Caledonia, Gamble, Bristol, timber, &c. (from Riga); New Astley, Bartlett, London, gen. cargo; H. M. ship Harrier, Capt. Pakenham, on a cruise; Galway, Quinlan, to market, coals; Amazon, Vanhorn, Baltimore, U. S. salt, &c.; George, Williams, and Benevolent, Hooper, Swanson, ballast,; Sir John Newport, Nicholas; Eclipse, Davis; and Fame, Miller, London, provisions; Malcolm, Pond, Liverpool, flour.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At London, 15th—Peterel, Harris; Ahiezer, Fowler.

16th—Three Sisters, Jones.

At Plymouth, 14th—Times, Clarke; Fanny, Maddick, for London.

SHIP NEWS.

KINSALE, JAN. 10th—"A boat marked "Samuel and Watkin, of Newport, Lyndon, Master" has been washed on shore near Courtmasherry," the head of a dry cask, marked, "F. 36 W and J Ryland, Liverpool," a box covered with seal skin, marked "H. A." and some stern plank, marked "Mary of Bristol:" in yellow letters have been washed on shore on the East side of the Old Head."

WATERFORD MARKETS—*British Currency.* The supply of Grain at yesterday's market was small; all kinds were in much request at an advance. Wheat. 28s 6d to 30s; Millers' samples, 31s; Barley, 15s to 16s 6d; Oats, 12s 6d to 12s 8d; by meal men, 13s 3d per barrel: Oatmeal, 14s to 14s 10d per cwt.—Flour, 2nds, 38s to 39s; 3ds, 31s to 34s 6d; 4ths, 18s 6d to 23s 6d per bag—1238 cwts purchased by bakers this week—Middle price, to regulate the Assize of Bread, 35s *Irish*. (Why is the Assize struck in Irish Currency?) Butter was from 80s to 81s 2d per cwt, best qualities. Pigs (singed), 36s 6d to 37s 6d; do. (scalded), 33s to 35s per cwt.—Other articles without alteration.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 15.—Owing to the dense fog, we had no business transacted on our Market this morning, except a few granary samples to needy consumers, at the prices of last Monday; but the prices of all kinds of Grain are nominally the same as on this day week. In Flour there is little doing, the millers preferring to hold back, in the expectation of a continuance of the frost, in which case a rise in price is inevitable.

Wheat	50s to 66s	Oats Potatoe	30s to 32s
Rye	34s to 36s	Poland	28s to 30s
Barley (Old)	00s to 00s	Feed	24s to 27s
Ditto (New)	40s to 42s	Flour	55s to 60s
Malt	62s to 66s	Rapeseed	26*l.* to 28*l.*

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—(English) Wheat, 2,874 qrs.; Barley, 2,610 qrs.; Malt, 6,931 qrs.; Oats, 7,020 qrs.; Rye, — qrs. (Foreign) Wheat, — qrs.; Barley, 15,020 qrs.; Oats, 2,080 qrs. (Irish) Wheat, — qrs. Barley, — qrs.; Oats, —— qrs. Flour (English) 7,429 sacks; (American), —— cwt.

JAN. 18.—The continuance of the frost holds our Market in a stagnant state; our prices remain nominally as on Monday, although the holders of granary samples ask higher prices for such kind.

CLONMEL MARKETS, JAN. 17.—Butter, 1st quality, 77s 6½d; 2d, 73s 0d; 3d, 69s 0d; Oatmeal, 13s 10d to 00s 0d; Bacon Pigs, 35s 0d to 36s 0d; Rendered Lard, 38s 0d to 39s 8½d; Raw Hides, 46s 0d to 46 1d per cwt. Flour, 2d quality, 38s 0d to 39s 9½d; 3d, 32s to 34s 0d; 4th, 24s 0d to 26s 0d per bag. Bere, 15s 15s 2½d; Barley, 16s 6d to 17s 1d; Coals, 4s 6d to 4s 7d per barrel. Wheat, 17d to 19½d; Oats, 10d to 10hd; Potatoes, 5hd to 6d.

BIRTH,

At Sidmouth, on the 11th inst. the Lady of Lieut. Col. Stevens, late 20th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, Wm. Mahon, Esq., to the Hon. Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Viscount De Montmorency.

On Wednesday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, led to the Hymeneal Altar, the beautiful and amiable Miss Burrell, daughter of Lord and Lady Gwydir.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, Miss Deborah Budd, aged upwards of 60 years.

In Cork, on Tuesday, Mrs Mary Cronin, relict of Mr C. Cronin, and sister to the late Sir John Hely, M. D. of that City.

Monday, at Carrick-on-Suir, in the 33d year of his age, of a fever. Mr Patrick May, of the West Gate.

Monday, at Cork, Mr Joseph Bateman, of Youghal.—He was taken suddenly ill at the Meeting of the Society of Friends, and almost immediately expired.

On the 3d, at Marseilles, Marshal Suchet, Duke of Albufera.

On the 18th inst. in Wellington-square, Hastings, Harriot, the wife of Vice-Admiral George Parker.

In Dublin, Henry, son of Counsellor Cole.

On the 11th inst., Benjamin Hadley, of Castletown, in the Queen's County, Esq., aged 80 years.

In Cork, in the prime of life, Mr George Edwards, hardware merchant.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the persons interested in the spread of religious knowledge, by a more extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures, took place in the Meeting-House, New-street, Carrick, in order to the establishment of a branch of the Waterford Auxiliary Bible Society.—They were assisted by a deputation from that Society consisting of its Secretaries Messrs. Ryland and Waugh, together with the Rev. Messrs. Cuffe and Hardcastle.—The attendance was numerous, and we were glad to witness the evident earnestness with which many of the most respectable persons in the town and neighbourhood entered into the benevolent objects of the Meeting.

On the motion of the Rev. Thomas Monck, Rector of Clonegam, seconded by the Rev. Thomas Maunsell, Rector of Whitechurch.—the Chair was taken by Michael Cox, of Castletown Esq.—Mr. Cox opened the business of the day by requesting that the gentlemen who should address the Meeting as called on by the secretary, would carefully confine themselves to the business before them.

The Rev. Thomas Waugh in offering the first Resolution, observed, that they came together that day to exercise an undoubted right, which they enjoyed in common with all their fellow-subjects—to associate for a legal and benevolent purpose—their design being to contribute of their own property, that the price of the Holy Scriptures may be so reduced, as to put them within the reach of the poorest. He proceeded to give a brief history of the rise and progress of the Bible Society—a society which originated in Britain, and now embraces the world; has its advocates among every class of society, in every country in Europe, and receives support from those of every christian denomination. Not only has it taken root, said the Rev. gentleman, wherever the name of our Redeemer is mentioned, even to the ends of the earth, but lays hold on languages barbarous and heretofore unknown, making them the instruments of conveying to the very outcasts of men "the unsearchable riches of Christ"—He proceeded to inform the meeting that the Bible has been published by the Society in 142 languages, in 56 of which it had never before appeared—that Great Britain has 310 Auxiliary Societies, 658 Branch Societies, and 2000 Associations—and America, 452. Russia boasts 289; has printed or purchased the Scriptures in 41 languages or dialects, and circulated 448,109 copies. Wurtemberg has distributed 102,432 copies, and Saxony, within ten years, upwards of 40,000! He stated the fact of a Bible Depository being established in the Chateau of Ferney, the very house whence Voltaire and his associates sent forth their blasphemous publications—thus showing the emptiness of the arch-infidel's boast that "although 12 men had spread christianity thro' the world, he would prove that one was equal to its destruction."—(Up to this period, the business of the meeting was suffered to proceed without interruption, the people appearing to listen with the utmost attention to the statements of the gentleman who addressed them—and there is little doubt that they would have continued to behave with propriety, had they not been stimulated to outrage by persons from whom different conduct might have been hoped, particularly one whose name we know, *although he hid himself behind the crowd*, whom he endeavoured to excite by exclaiming, "Go home—sit down—you knew how to choose your situation under the point of the bayonets, (the Barracks are situated just opposite the place of meeting), *come up to your Church and see how it will be, &c. &c.*"—Without attending to this interruption, Mr W. proceeded to dwell particularly on the fact, that the Society is, as such, totally unconnected with parties or politics, men of all parties in the state being enrolled among its members, (*increasing clamour,*) and men of all religious persuasions engaged in forwarding its designs—and adduced the instance of the excellent and indefatigable Rev. Dr. Leander Van Ess, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, an ornament to his own church, as he would be an honour to any christian community, who has already circulated more than 550,000 copies of the word of life—("*He's an apostate*")—and has lately applied for a grant of 10,000 testaments for distribution among the younger part of his countrymen. ("*It's false—you lie—tear them out!*") He compared the conduct of the society with the practice of the Apostles—they preached *to every man in his own tongue* the wonderful works of God—while we, said he, unite for the express purpose of imitating so rational and beneficial an example—our society seeks not to make proselytes to a sect or party, but to the religion of Christ and his Apostles, as contained in that book whence all Churches profess to derive their creed—It circulates neither note nor comment, leaving every man to apply to his own teacher in cases of doubt or difficulty—It increases christian union and universal benevolence—the rich and the poor are brought together—the former are taught useful lessons, while the latter are improved in mind, morals, and circumstances. Its success has been astonishing, its funds having increased from £691 10s 2d, the amount of its first year's income, to the sum of £123,547 12s 3d received in its sixteenth year—and the issue of Bibles from all the various Societies, amounts to more than 7,000,000—It deserves the countenance of all, and claims the aid of every man who loves his God, and desires the spiritual and eternal welfare of his fellows. He concluded by moving "That the Bible Society of this town, be a Branch of the Waterford Auxiliary Bible Society."

(*During the latter part of the foregoing address the uproar became immense; hootings and execrations burst from the lower part of the house—the most savage threats were used, and every thing was laid recourse to that was calculated to intimidate the Society, and deter the Meeting from proceeding.*)

The Rev. RICHARD RYLAND seconded this Resolution, and as well as we could hear, proceeded to state and defend the objects of the Society. He asked what well-founded objection could be made to it? (*Dreadful noise.*) Shall men who profess to be the friends of civil and religious liberty, refuse to others the privileges which they claim for themselves? ("*We don't want you.*") If them, continued the Rev. speaker, there be as you assert, any of the inhabitants of Carrick who do not desire the introduction of the Bible, they have it in their own power to stand aloof—they need not be injured or polluted by it—the Society forces the Word of God on no man—it gives it to those, and those only, who are desirous to obtain it.—(*Here the efforts of those who seemed bent on mischief became so tremendous that it was impossible for the Gentleman to proceed as he had intended. "A groan for the Captain"—"A groan for Lady Osborne"—"treat them in her way," burst from that part of the throng that appeared to have been got together for so infamous a purpose.*) Mr R. contented himself with seconding the Resolution.

The Rev. Mr Hardcastle rose to move the second Resolution—

"That it is earnestly recommended to the Ladies of this town and neighbourhood to form a female Association to promote the objects of this Society."

The observations made by this gentleman, (*who is a native of England, and has been in this country but a few weeks,*) were absolutely drowned in clamour, as were those of the Rev. Mr. Sandys, who seconded the Resolution.

On the motion of the Rev. Thomas Tenison Cuffe, seconded by the Rev. Mr Madden, it was

Resolved—"That the Rev. George Stanley Monck, be requested to act as Secretary, and the Rev. Wm. Sandys as Treasurer to this Society."

On the motion of Henry Monck, Esqr. seconded by Benjamin Cox of Castletown, Esq. it was resolved—

"That the following gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year, viz. Rev. Mr Sandys, Treasurer, Rev. George S. Monck, Secretary, Rev. Thomas Monck, Clonegam, Rev. Thos, Maunsell, White-church, Michael Cox of Castletown, Esqr., Benjamin Cox, of do. Esq. Henry Briscoe, of Tinvane, Esq, Thomas Monck, Esq., Henry Monck, Esq., Edward Elliott, of Clonmore, Esq., Thomas Martin, of Cookstown, Esq. Edward Briscoe, Esq. Mr Edmonston, and Mr Shelly.

On the motion of the Rev. Thomas Monck, seconded by the Rev. Thomas Maunsell, it was resolved—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen composing the Deputation from Waterford, and in particular to the Rev. Mr Waugh, for the use of his Chapel on this occasion."

In the course of his address, the venerable mover of this Resolution took occasion to read a very interesting letter from a person in an humble situation of life in the neighbourhood, expressive of her gratitude for the establishment of the Society, and requesting her name and that of a friend to be put down as subscribers of 5s a year each. This, said the Rev. Gentlemen, speaks volumes as to the interest already existing on behalf of the Society.

Mr Cox having left the Chair, which was taken by the Rev. Mr Monck, sen., the sincere thanks of the friends of the Society were given to that highly respectable gentleman for the firm and dignified manner in which he performed the difficult duties of the day

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, a numerous meeting was held in Enniskillen, for the purpose of establishing an Auxiliary Branch of the Society there.—Shortly after two o'clock, Edward Archdall, Esq. was called to the Chair, and the business commenced by the Rev. Doctor O'Beirne, moving the first Resolution.—Several Resolutions were passed on the occasion and the gentlemen who moved and seconded them spoke at considerable length, and with great energy and animation.

We have heard with much regret, that his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has been for some time seriously indisposed. We trust, however, that he will be spared to his diocese, which has been peculiarly favoured under his spiritual guidance and example.—*Dublin Paper.*

All measurements, surveys, &c. in Ireland, are in future to be made according to the following scale:—12 inches one foot; 3 feet one yard; 5½ yards one pole or perch; 220 yards one furlong; 1760 yards one miles

TRALEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 14.—Arrived at Portmagee, in the Harbour of Valentia, the brig *Phœbe*, Captain Tisdall, bound from Anapolis, North America, to Youghal, with a cargo of timber. The *Phœbe*, on her arrival at Portmagee, had on board 14 of the crew, and 17 passengers, saved from the wreck of the ship *Vulture*, of Nantucket, Captain Holmes, jun., for New York, bound from Liverpool to that city, and lost on the 13th December last, on the Banks of Newfoundland. Only one of the crew of the *Vulture* perished. The remainder, as before stated, with the 17 passengers (including a poor woman and her child,) now in a state of wretched destitution, continued on this wreck until the 19th of December, when they were relieved by Capt. Tisdall, by whom they were treated with the greatest humanity and kindness; but owing to the number thus saved (in all 31) in addition to the crew of the *Phœbe*, ten persons, the whole were obliged to be put on short allowance for 14 days before they arrived at Valentia. These poor sufferers were landed on Tuesday, the 10th inst, in an exhausted state. The Passengers are natives of several Counties of Ireland.

The Public are respectfully requested to suspend their judgment on the Statement lately published in the Newspapers, relating to the conduct of a Catholic Clergyman of the Diocess of Derry, until certain Documents, now in preparation, can be laid before them.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

"CURRAGHMORE."

(From Poems by Samuel Morrison.)

Now the sad tale of love's misfortune told,
Again the charms of Curraghmore unfold—
Again appears the landscape so serene,
And all the varied grandeurs of the scene;
Attir'd in beauty, Nature holds her reign,
And dwells the bounteous sov'reign of the plain—
Tho' all creation must her empire prove,
This seems her seat of royalty and love;
Enthron'd she sits in majesty profound,
And deals her gifts of loveliness around—
From yonder mountains of stupendous height,
To where the SCHOOL-HOUSE first attracts the sight.
Within that cottage op'ning the domain,
See fair benevolence unclouded reign—
There has the noble Patroness design'd
To plant the seeds of learning in the mind;
There flock the children of the neighb'ring poor,
Alike from want and ignorance secure;
The fair Protectress to each child imparts
All views of grace to emulate their hearts;
She leads the mind thro' wisdom's flow'ry road,
And points the soul by virtue to its God.

Here view a spot whose verdant slope descends,
Crown'd by the wood that o'er the Cloddagh bends,
Where Nature's scenes, unchang'd by human art,
Strike their full force of beauty on the heart;
Here oft, to shun the bright meridian beam,
I've watch'd the gliding of the winding stream—
That stream consigned the blooming vales to roam,
Till here it falls and dashes into foam:
Soon it unites from where the rocks oppose,
Its ruffled course, and murmurs as it flows.
The warbling birds that shun the heat of day,
Crowd in the shade and hop from spray to spray,
Pour forth their notes in genial concert, all
Their wild notes mingling with the waterfall:
Here the small trout displays its speckled side,
And the large salmon leaps from out the tide.

* * * * * * *

On each gay morning of returning spring,
When hills and valleys all harmonious ring,
And Nature, proud of such enliv'ning days,
Her sprightly dress of cheerfulness displays;
When the tall trees their verd'rous hue resume,
And the fair hawthorn spreads its sweet perfume;
And all the fields their flow'ry charms display,
Wafting the fragrance of the new-made hay;
How sweet to walk when Sol his race begins,
And hear the Milk-maids chaunt their morning hymns;
Gay and light-hearted o'er the fields they rove,
And hum their songs of innocence and love;
To see the lark rear high his speckled breast
Then drop with pride and grandeur to his nest;
To mark how cautious to his home he'll pass,
And trace his secret passage through the grass;
To hear the Robin from some distant spray,
Loudly pour forth his sweet harmonious lay;
Or view the artless Linnet in her nest,
And the young brood beneath the parent's breast;
To see the Hare across the fields retreat,
Whose timid bosom with emotions beat;
The smaller fish see scudding thro' the streams,
Whose polish'd backs reflect the morning beams,
Or the swift Swallow issuing from the skies,
Just dip the limits of his wing and rise.
Oft have I walk'd those beauties to survey,
Cheer'd by the bright'ning influence of day;
Then quick retir'd to some sequester'd grove,
And frame a lay of rusticated love;
Thou, Curraghmore, my constant walk should be,
Did ten long miles not sever you from me!
As thus we walk and see the flow'rs at morn,
Virtue's bright gems our bosoms should adorn,
And as these bloom and spangle thro' the field,
So should our hearts as various beauties yield;
And oh! thou Power, who rul'st above the skies,
Without whose will no morning sun should rise,
Teach me, whene'er I feel his bright'ning rays,
To pay my tribute of eternal praise;
And when at ev'ning in the glowing west,
I see him sink, retiring to his rest,
Teach me to feel—that eve as sure shall come,
When I shall drop—descending to the tomb;
And that my body shall as sure arise
As he bursts forth each morning thro' the skies.

THE CHILDE'S DESTINY.

"And none did love him—not his lemans dear."

No mistress of the hidden skill,
No wizard gaunt and grim,
Went up by night to heath or hill,
To read the stars for him;
The merriest girl in all the land
Of vine encircled France,
Bestow'd upon his brow and hand,
Her philosophic glance;
"I bind thee with a spell," said she,
"I sign thee with a sign;
No woman's love shall light on thee,
No woman's heart be thine!

"And trust me, 'tis not that thy cheek
Is colourless and cold;
Nor that thine eye is slow to speak
What only eyes have told;
For many a cheek of paler white
Hath blush'd with passion's kiss;
And many an eye of lesser light
Hath caught its fire from bliss:
Yet, while the rivers seek the sea,
And while the young stars shine,
No woman's love shall light on thee,
No woman's heart be thine!

"And 'tis not that thy spirit, awed
By beauty's numbing spell,
Shrinks from the force or from the fraud
Which Beauty loves so well;
For thou hast learn'd to watch and wake,
And swear by earth and sky;
And thou art very bold to take
What we must still deny:
I cannot tell; the charm was wrought
By other threads than mine;
The lips are lightly begg'd or bought,
The heart may not be thine!

"Yet thine the brightest smiles shall be
That ever Beauty wore,
And confidence from two or three,
And compliments from more!
And one shall give, perchance hath given,
What only is not love!
Friendship—oh! such as saints in heaven,
Rain on us from above.
If one shall meet thee in the bower,
Or name thee in the shrine,
Oh! wear the ring and guard the flower—
Her heart may not be thine!

"Go, set thy boat before the blast,
Thy breast before the gun;
The haven shall be reached at last,
The battle shall *be* won:
Or muse upon thy country's laws,
Or strike thy country's lute;
And patriot bands shall sound applause,
And lovely lips be mute:
Go, dig the diamond from the wave,
The treasure from the mine;
Enjoy the wreath, the gold, the grave—
No woman's heart is thine!

"I charm thee from the agony
Which others feel or feign;
From anger, and from jealousy,
From doubt, and from disdain:
I bid thee wear the scorn of years
Upon the cheek of youth,
And curl the lip at passion's tears,
And shake the head at truth.
While there is bliss in revelry,
Forgetfulness in wine,
Be thou from woman's love as free,
As woman is from thine!"

A very well-deserved Address from the Magistrates assembled at the Rathkeale Sessions, was presented to Thomas Lloyd, Esq., the upright and efficient late Assistant Barrister of the Co. of Limerick.

THE PRIESTS AND THEIR PRESS.

Two days after the publication of the Letter setting forth the conduct of a Priest in the North of Ireland, a paragraph appeared in *The Morning Register*, announcing with undisguised triumph, that legal proceedings had been actually commenced at the suit of a tradesman in this City against a *Protestant* Doctor of Divinity and a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, for *Crim. Con.* That the story, whether true or false, was intended in the way of set-off against the charge upon the Northern Priest was apparent; but although we were perfectly convinced of the utter falsehood of the allegation, and were in possession of some of the facts connected with the case, we refrained, at the request of the friends of the maligned party, from giving the statement that contradiction of which we knew it to be capable. *The Morning Register* of yesterday contains the following:—

ALLEGED CASE OF CRIM. CON.

In a recent number of our Paper, (*Morning Register*,) a statement was inserted, reflecting upon a highly respectable body, the Senior Fellows of Trinity College. We are, upon inquiry, satisfied that the imputation which it conveyed, was altogether groundless. The following letter affords a powerful refutation of the charge that was made against the learned and distinguished individual in question. We beg the attention of our readers to this document. Whilst it asserts the complete innocence of the accused party we submit that it affords to ourselves a full justification for having touched upon the subject. We do, however, under the circumstances that have transpired, sincerely regret that we ever made any allusion to it, and we rejoice that an individual, whose learning and talents do honour to his country, has been able to disabuse the public, and to vindicate a character *that* hitherto has been not only blameless, but eminently honorable, worthy, and liberal, in all the relations of life:—

To the Editor of the Morning Register.

SIR—In your Paper of Wednesday last, I find a statement of an action for Crim. Con. having been commenced against a Clergyman of the College. Having in my professional capacity issued a writ against the individual alluded to, I find myself bound to state publicly, that this step was taken by me in ignorance of facts which have since come to my knowledge, and which, had I been apprised of them in time, would have prevented me from being at all concerned in the case. And I feel further bound to state my conviction of the innocence of the individual alluded to, of the charge so preferred against him. And I have further to add, that the case had been entirely abandoned some time before the statement in your paper appeared. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JAMES ROSE, 11, Castle-street.

We do not accuse the Managers of *The Register* with having got up the original story, nor shall we offer any comment upon the precise period at which it appeared—"long after the case had been entirely abandoned"—a case of the most foul and flagitious conspiracy. We acquit the Managers of the Journal in question of every thing more than a blind and implicit obedience of orders; but we foully suspect their *Reverences* the Priests; and yet, after all, there was no analogy between the cases, even supposing the non-existence of a conspiracy. Protestant Divines do not affect to be anything more than human, and the purity of the Reformed Religion does not afford to any *man* opportunities which being such he may not have the powers to resist. The difference consists in this—One is the religion of CHRIST, the other that of the *Priests*. The one tends to the glory of GOD, the other towards the advancement of men. The worship of one is pure, unsophisticated, and holy, the exercise of the other is encumbered with ceremonies, sacraments, and sacrifices—is coupled with feasts and fasts and penances, all invented that the Priest may live in luxurious ease; because while he is of necessity the principal actor in the one, the system provides that he shall be the sole arbiter in the other. We dismiss this subject, wishing those who differ from us a greater portion of charity, and praying that they may be endued with a more Christian feeling.

The parties concerned in the conspiracy have absconded; but we trust that justice will overtake them.—*Dublin Paper.*

CONFESSIONAL EXTRAORDINARY.

The truth of the following anecdote may be relied on:—

Not very long ago, a Gentleman in a Northern County "had the luck (as the saying is) to take unto himself a helpmate of the 'ancient faith'" as it is the fashion among the Papists,—(though on what grounds it is not easy to find out) to designate their religion. Stipulations were duly entered into upon the "happy occasion" that nothing was to interfere with the religious observances of the other, and some months rolled away, during which their connubial felicity was uninterrupted. One morning, however, the husband seeing the carriage at the door at an earlier hour than his lady had been in the habit of driving out, asked her whither she was going. She replied, "to the Priest's, in accordance with the rules of her Church." "Very well, my dear," said the spouse, and gallantly handing her into the vehicle, he placed himself by her side. Arrived at the domicile of his Reverence—they were ushered into his usual sitting room. Shortly after the Lady and the good Father, having exchanged a few words in the recess of the window, were proceeding to another chamber, whither the husband seemed inclined to accompany them, but was stopped at the door by the Priest, who acquainted him that he was taking the Lady into his private room to confess her, a ceremony at which his presence must be dispensed with. "Confess her," said the husband, "why, what is there a proper and virtuous wife can have to confess, which her husband should not be acquainted with?" The Priest waving any direct answer to this question, reminded him of his agreement before marriage. "True," said the husband, "and I mean to adhere to it, but none of your private confessions for me. Do you see that green field?"—(pointing to an adjoining meadow of some extent) "Take her into the middle of it, and let her tell you all that she has to tell, while I will seat myself on the ditch bank, and keep off all intruders, as well as be sufficiently out of hearing distance." This proposition, however, not suiting the fancy of the Reverend Gentleman, he declined confessing the lady on the terms, and she returned home—where, having in a little time ascertained that a kind and sensible husband was as good and sufficient a confessor as any truly virtuous woman could or ought to desire, she conformed to the Established Church—and has continued ever since a pious and exemplary attender to its worship and ordinances.

We would recommend to married R. Catholics and to Protestants having Popish wives, the serious and dispassionate consideration of the plain but most important question of the acute Northern—"What is there a proper and virtuous wife can have to confess, which her husband should not be acquainted with?"—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

Maida Hill, Friday.

SIR—After a severe struggle with my feelings, I have been prevailed upon by the arguments in your Paper of yesterday, and a sense of duty to my poor country women in Ireland, to mention some circumstances that came within my own knowledge, during a residence in that country, about fifteen years ago, which will serve to show the terrible power over the minds of ignorant females, possessed by the Irish Priests.

At the time alluded to, I was with my husband, an Officer of the *Westmoreland* Militia, a resident in the town of * * *, in the province of Connaught. We lived in lodgings, and being then but recently married, had no female servant—but a young girl, daughter to one of the men of my husband's company. One day this girl complained to me that a Priest who was very constant in his visits to the family, a widow with two grown daughters, addressed her upon a very improper and offensive subject; adding, however, that his address was in the form of good advice, and that the girls of the house assured her that the Priest was in the habit of conversing freely with them and their mother upon such topics both publicly and *in private*. I had the best possible opinion of my girl, which she has since justified by her conduct both as a wife and mother; and I therefore could not doubt her truth; but, if I could have doubted her, my doubts would have been removed by a book which she put into my hands, full of the *most abominable things*, which she received from one of the girls of the house, which that girl received from the Priest in question, and which I have since discovered to be the *common book of devotion among the Roman Catholics*. It is called, I think, the "GARDEN OF THE SOUL." The subsequent fate of one of the girls of that unhappy family, who became pregnant, without any father being assigned, and was mysteriously withdrawn, proved too clearly to me also, the necessary result of such proceedings, and such conversations. This, however, as you say, is but an individual case, and if the matter stopped here, I should not have thought it proper to trespass upon the public with it; but, Sir, I have more to add. The circumstance made a strong impression upon me, and was a frequent subject of conversation with me, then a very young woman, when I came into company with Roman Catholic ladies. Though the female society of * * * * as indeed all the female society of Ireland that I have seen, was as much distinguished by correctness of conduct, as by elegance of manners, I never yet could find a Roman Catholic lady who felt, or at least would confess to feel, the indelicacy of such conversations with a Priest. On the other hand, they always told me that the Priest *could sanctify any conversation or any conduct—that to think ill of a Priest whatever he might do, was a crime as damnable as to think ill of the Creator of the Universe.* And one lady told me, in words the most horrid for me ever to forget them, that when she saw the Priest approach the altar, she saw him in the VISIBLE PRESENCE OF GOD ALMIGHTY. This lady was the wife of a professional gentleman, of high rank for the place, the sister, and I believe, the daughter of a magistrate, and had lived principally in Protestant society. And when she entertained such a dreadful delusion, what must be the character in which the Priest was regarded by the poor and ignorant peasantry? You can draw consequences better than I.—I shall therefore conclude by subscribing myself, as what, I hope, will justify my zeal for the reformation of my sex in the sister kingdom.

AN ENGLISH MOTHER.

PAPAL HUMILITY.—"When the Pope, says an old author, "at his coronation, comes to the Lateran Church, he is led to the marble seat before the principal gate on the left hand, which seat is called the *Stercoraria*; there they make the Pope sit down, or rather he sits in a lying posture. Then the Cardinals approaching honorably, raise him up, saying, "He raiseth the poor out of the dust, and the needy from the dunghill, that he may sit with Princes." The Pope also takes a handful of money, (must be all brass coin, by reason of what follows), and he throws it among the people, saying, 'Silver and gold I have none, but such as I have, give I to thee;" which, continues the author, is a very pretty story for him to tell, who, as every one knows, has plenty of money, and can work no miracles, as he would wish it to be understood that he is able to do."

Letters received last week from Madrid announce that the Pope's Nuncio in that city, with a spirit of liberality which may at first sight appear not in accordance with that character, has been for some time actively engaged in urging Ferdinand to recognize the independence of his late trans-Atlantic possessions. The reasons by which His Holiness is supposed to have been stirred up to this work of brotherly love, are the loss of influence and the loss of revenue from those rich countries under which he necessarily labours, so long as they and the mother country remain in a state of contention. It were a "consummation," without doubt, far more "devoutly to be wished", by his Holiness, that they should revert to the yoke of Spain; but seeing that such an event is altogether out of the question, he is anxious to gather in that portion of the harvest which may still accrue to him, when the parties shall be restored to a mutual good understanding. The representative of his Holiness at Madrid is said to be zealously assisted in this pious work by the French Ambassador.

SHIPWRECK NEAR KINSALE.

On Sunday morning, the brig *Eliza*, of Cardigan, in ballast, William Davis, Master, out three days from Cork—went on shore on the West point of Sandy Island, near Kinsale, and immediately after, broke up totally to pieces, owing to the heavy sea and gale from S. S. E. The Preventive Boat under the command of Lieutenant Garrett Barry, R. N. proceeded at day break, and succeeded with much difficulty in bringing the crew from the Island where they got on the rocks from the wreck—except one poor boy, David Lloyd, who was unfortunately drowned. Two of the men taken off by the boat's crew, were in a most exhausted state. Great praise is due to the spirited exertions of Lieut. Barry and his boat's crew, when it is stated that the boat swamped twice going backwards and forwards to the Island.

RUMOURS.

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY AND EARL OF BRISTOL.—It was confidently rumoured yesterday, in circles likely to be acquainted with the facts, that the Marquis Wellesley is about to resign the Government of Ireland, and that the Earl of Bristol, in the event of his resignation, will be appointed to it. It is further stated that intelligence has been received in town of the Marquis Wellesley's willingness to accept the Government of India. An offer of the important administration of our affairs in India accompanied it seems, the intimation made to the Noble Marquis of the appointment of his successor. And it is even asserted, that from the satisfactory manner in which the Marquess of Wellesley has administered the Government of Ireland, his Lordship was consulted as to the qualifications of the Noble Earl about to succeed him, and that his opinion was highly flattering to the Noble Earl. The period of life at which the Marquis of Wellesley is now arrived may, perhaps, form a presumption against the probability of his accepting the distant Government of India, where, in his former administration, he had so much distinguished himself. But it is said by the friends of the Marquis of Wellesley, that he feels no apprehension on this account, as he never enjoyed better health than during his residence there. It is asserted, that a doubt had been entertained in the Cabinet as to the appointment of a successor to the Marquis of Wellesley, and that the Noble Lords whose respective claims to the situation were discussed, are the Dukes of Buckingham and the Earl of Bristol. The Earl of Bristol is brother-in-law of the Earl of Liverpool, who lately, as our readers may remember, exerted himself in behalf of his son, Lord Harvey's election. It is said that a new Secretary (whose name we have not yet learned) will accompany the Earl of Bristol to Ireland. The above rumours are accompanied with the additional one that a promotion in the Peerage of Ireland is likely to take place shortly; and amongst other advancements which we have heard, the Marquis of Ormonde is set down for a Dukedom.—*Morning Chronicle of Wednesday*

THE CABINET.

Letters have reached us from London, which announce that the utmost confusion exists in the Cabinet—that the most Illustrious Individual in the Kingdom has expressed a strong feeling upon the question which agitates this Country, and is anxious to set the matter at rest by an allusion to his opinions in his Address to the Legislative Assemblies at the opening of Parliament; and that Mr Canning, who, since his accession to power, has exercised the functions of *speech-writer* to Majesty, has remonstrated against such a measure. If these accounts be true, and we consider the authority upon which we state them excellent, and that the Illustrious Personage to whom we allude retains his opinion, and there is not an individual in these realms less likely to alter them, for any reasons that Mr Canning is capable of assigning—the Secretary for Foreign Affairs *must* resign.—*Dublin Paper.*

BUENOS AYRES.

Letters from Buenos Ayres contain a Bulletin of the 19 h October, announcing a signal defeat sustained by the Brazilian troops in the Banda Oriental, and adding, that they were in full retreat towards Rio Grande. The following is the substance of the Bulletin:—

On the 10th of October the whole of the Patriot forces encountered the whole of the Imperial army in la Oxqueta de Sarandi, and routed the latter after a sharp conflict. Upwards of 100 Officers and 800 privates are prisoners; the field of battle is strewed with dead bodies for more than three leagues; the whole of the enemy's cavalry is destroyed. Major Velasco is the bearer of the despatches from the field of battle.

We have received Brussels Papers to the 12th instant. Their contents will be found rather miscellaneous, but not without interest. The article relative to certain "Catholic Claims," will be read with avidity at this moment, as will the publication which it announces when it appears:

"FRANKFORT, JAN. 6.

"It is reported that the Ex-King of Sweden, Gustavus IV, has arrived at Warsaw.

"BRUSSELS, JAN. 10.

"Accounts from the Hague of the 8th affirm that the Prince of Orange, was to set out for St. Petersburgh on the evening of that day.

"The remains of the late M. David were removed on the 7th, with great solemnity, to the building attached to the Church of St Michael, where the dead are deposited. A great number of Artists and admirers of his talents followed the funeral.

"The Journal of Liege contains the following important article;—

"The government is going to publish all the papers relative to the negociations with the Pope; the exorbitant pretensions of Ultramontanism will be seen in them;—the demand to place in the hands of the Priests all the registers of births, &c. is not that which will the least astonish the reader."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 14.

Rear-Admiral W. Hall Gage, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, hoisted his flag on Tuesday last on board the Warspite, 74, Captain Wm. Fairbrother Carroll, C.B. in this harbour, attended with the customary salutes. The Rear-Admiral will sail in the course of the present month to assume his command. The Volage, 28, Captain the Hon. Robert Saunders Dundas, will proceed in company.

The Eden arrived at Port Royal 23d November, to take Commissioner Ross to Malta, and then proceed to England; the Bustard arrived in 58 days from Spithead.

A court-martial has been ordered to assemble (at which Rear-Admiral Gage is to preside) to try Capt. Isham Fleming Chapman, of his Majesty's ship Ariadne, in consequence of a statement of reasons given by Mr M'Coy, purser of his Majesty's ship Espiegle (which ship Captain C. then commanded) for refusing to sign Capt. Chapman's certificate, (and in consequence of which Capt. C. requested that a court-martial might be held upon himself) to the effect that the regulations established by Capt. C. in the Espiegle had tended to destroy the ship's provisions, and that Capt. C. had been concerned in purchasing a female slave. The proceedings will commence on the arrival of a witness from Staffordshire, who was recently paid off from the Espiegle.

Yesterday the Colonial steam-vessel African, Lieutenant Austin, arrived from Deptford, bound to Sierra Leone. She was formerly a gun-brig; is of 400 tons; has two 40-horse power engines (which are found not sufficient), and thirty men. She must be taken into dock, having sustained damage by getting on shore off Ramsgate.

DUBLIN, JAN. 17.

NEW CURRENCY.—We learn from different parts of the country, that the greatest confusion prevails with regard to the currency. In several towns, questions arising out of this subject have come before the local Magistrates for decision. We learn also that in several districts the farmers have altogether ceased disposing of their marketable produce, in the expectation, that the prices demanded previous to the 5th inst. in the old, will be paid them in the Imperial Currency. The tradesmen and workmen have resolved not to accept their wages, except at the old rates, in the new Currency.

PORTUMNA CASTLE.—We regret to state that accounts have been received in town, of the accidental destruction by fire of this magnificent Castle, on Sunday night last. It was the residence of the Marquess of Clanricarde, who, we believe, is at present in England.

FUNERAL OF MR. FULLAM.—Yesterday, at two o'clock, the remains of this most respected Citizen and favourite performer, were conveyed to the grave in St. Mark's Church-yard, attended by a numerous concourse of his theatrical and city friends—the former, indeed, comprehended the whole of the corps dramatique in Dublin, headed by Mr Abbott, Mr Calcraft, and Mr Philipps; Mr Williams and Mr Talbot as chief mourners. The mournful ceremony was honored by the presence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, as Grand Master of Masons, the Dignitaries of which Institution, though without the insignia of the order, joined the procession.

We understand that a new Anti-Catholic Petition is in course of signature, to be laid before Parliament forthwith.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—A few nights since, *sixteen* sheep, the property of Mr Marum of Mount Stopford, in this county, were maliciously stabbed on that gentleman's farm. Fifteen of the number died. The carcasses were left on the spot, without the slightest mutilation. The feeling in which this barbarous and daring outrage originated, can scarcely be misunderstood, when the relationship of Mr Marum to the unfortunate gentleman for whose murder six individuals were executed in Galmoy, is taken into consideration: and the atrocity is but an additional instance of that persecuting and vindictive spirit, with which certain wretched miscreants of that barony follow up their horrid vengeance against the family and connexions of the murdered individual!—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

A sheep was also stabbed a few nights since, on the farm of a person who acts as Tithe Valuator for the Rev. Mr Ridge, in the same barony.

At Puilough-hill, in the County of Kilkenny, the house of a respectable farmer, named James Hogan, was attacked on Friday night last, by a party of Rockites, about eight or nine in number, and right-well armed, who after unmercifully beating him and his three sons, bound him by oath to give up a farm, which he lately took from the Earl of Clonmel. The same party on their return attacked the house of another farmer, of the name of Ryan, on Mr. Lloyd's estate, at Jessfield, in this county, and on the door not being opened, smashed every window, entered by force, and severely abused old Ryan. A countryman, fortunately hearing the uproar, called on some of his neighbours, who went in pursuit of them and succeeded in arresting three, one of whom was armed with a blunderbuss, in capital order, and a powder-horn, which were taken from Mr. John O'Donnell, of Cappagh, in the month of May last, and have been identified by him. That active Magistrate, Francis Despard, E-q. happening to be in the country took the necessary informations and with a brother Magistrate, Mr. Poe, committed two of the fellows to Clonmel gaol for the outrage in this county, and the third to Kilkenny for the attack on Hogan's house.—The three men taken were from Capinagerane, within two miles of Killaghy Castle, lately the seat of Francis Despard, Esq.; in which part of the country, we regret to state, outrages have, since his removal from it, become very frequent.—*Clonmel Herald.*

THE BUTTER TRADE.—The following, we understand, is the correct return up to the 9th January, 1826, of the deficiency of the undermentioned Ports, as compared with the quantities exported up to the same day, in the year 1825:—

Deficient in	Dublin.....	15,176	Firkins of Butter.
	Newry.....	6,217	Do.
	Belfast.....	5,522	Do.
	Derry.....	4,117	Do.
	Sligo.....	3,210	Do.
	Cork.....	22,320	Do.
	Limerick.....	6,110	Do.
		62,671	Firkins.
Except at	Dundalk, 6,100	8,350	
	Tralee....2,250		
		54,321	Firkins deficient.

Waterford, Wexford and Youghal, are also considerably short of last season, but the correct returns have not yet been received.

CURRENCY.—The assimilation of the Currency has created much uneasiness and embarrassment in this city. Under any circumstances, some confusion was to be expected, but the difficulties have been considerably increased by the want of a timely supply of the New Copper Coin. We understand that a quantity of the latter has been issued this day. We regret to find that the change has created a serious sensation among the working classes. The Operatives demand the same nominal payment in the new as in the old currency—20*s*. British, where they had received 20*s*. Irish. A large Meeting of the Trades was held yesterday at Grant's Bog. We sincerely hope that this affair may end amicably. We think that no time should be lost in effecting an understanding between the Employers and the Employed. The idleness of a few weeks would be a grievous misfortune to the families of the latter.—*Cork Chronicle.*

INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER.—On Thursday morning week, between one and two o'clock, a watchman was found, on his beat, in Paternoster row, nearly frozen to death; and shortly afterwards another was found in his box, by the patrol, in Stationers' court, almost frozen, and unable to articulate a syllable.—They were taken to the watch house, and were shortly restored.—*London Paper.*

Several fatal accidents from skaiting have occurred in England.

A SONG OF ANDALUSIA.

Why comes he not? 'tis now
The hour when lovers meet;
The moon beam through the orange-bough
Falls gently at my feet.
Soft eve has chased the noon—
The sultry heats of day;
The zephyr shakes the lemon bloom—
Then why is he away?

He said that he would come
When dews began to fall!
It ever was his wont to come,
When night had wove her pall.
He dared the stormy lake,
He trod the haunted grove;
He was not one would lightly break
A promise to his love.

Hush, sighing breeze, be hush'd!
I hear his plashing oar,
His frail bark through the ripple brush'd—
Can lover venture more?
He dares a jealous Lord,
He risks the lance's harms;
And he shall find the wish'd reward—
I'll clasp him in my arms.

POLITICAL APHORISMS.

I. With worldly minded suitors in love, and with litigious people in law, money is an essential ingredient; the bargain and the business are soon brought to a close through its influence. The former contract marriage, and the latter conclude peace by its aid. Money is not, however, a strengthener of friendship between states. Amity, to use a figure of speech, baptized in this water, is soon renounced; when it becomes the interest of either party so to act, and bonds that are knit by this knot, are easily dissolved.

II. If it be lawful to covenant with an enemy it is unlawful and unjust not to keep the terms inviolate. If faith be not kept with such a one why were the arrangements made? In contracts of truce or peace take heed how thou trustest him who is apparently ready to yield any thing That man who speaks more than he really believes, always performs less than he promises.

III. Moral honesty, like Christian piety, consists not in vernal profession and protestation, but in actual practice, devoid of all corruption; He who will not be deceived by state hypocrites, who make honesty and religion the cloak of their ambition, must not attend to their words, but examine into their actions. If he do not attend to these, but lend a willing ear to assertions made by such men, he may afterwards have reason to repent his credulity.

IV. Adversity may bend, but it never can break the spirit of a truly courageous man. He will not abandon himself, although forsaken by the world; and if fortune now should withdraw her cheering beams, he despairs not of again feeling their genial influence. A monarch, therefore, who may be plunged into deep disasters, let him not sink into the hell of despair; but let him trust in the persuasion that those evils may be succeeded by happier events.

V. Where ambition is the captain, and profit carries the colours, there the troop of vices is strong. With such a body, justice, honesty: promises, oaths and religion, are set at naught. Ambition is a rank weed, overshading every wholesome plant which grows in the garden of life. The poison is so venomous that when man's heart is under its influence, no antidote of former courage, or worth, can neutralize its effects.

VI. The vicissitudes of things, and changes of times, begot new counsels and deliberations in states, and enforce necessarily the knitting or dissolving alliances between them. What is proper and useful to day, may be improper and injurious to-morrow, as showers which are seasonable in the spring, are unwelcome in the harvest. It is policy to adapt our actions to the occasion, changing them with the events.

VII. Contemptible creatures have frequently done great injury. A town in Spain was undermined by rabbits, and another in Thessaly by moles. In Africa the people were obliged to quit their country because of locusts; and the inhabitants of Giaros were driven away by rats.* A similar injury is done to a state, in which the multitude have a deliberation; inasmuch as there is a disparity in their reasonings, and a general want of prudence in their understandings.

VIII. Enter into no war that is not just, and none can be so unless it be for the preservation of honour or property. Wherefore, when two Monarchs are at war, and neither of these jewels is in danger, do not take a part in the conflict; for in this case it is much better to be a mere spectator than an abettor.

IX. Cineas the Ambassador, after the first day's audience, could remember every Senator's name in Rome, and Cyrus was able to call every poor soldier by name who was in the camp.—Such perfect memories as these men have of every little wrong done unto them. Benefits they write in dust, wrongs in marble. The guilt of him who has committed an injury makes so deep an impression in the mind of the sufferer, that it is never forgotten, and perhaps never wholly forgiven.

X. Custom teaches nations, reason men, and nature beasts, that self-defence is always lawful. Invasion has its prescribed limits. For, although the law of nature, which gave all things to all men, seems to allow it, yet the law of states, which made *meum* and *tuum*, restrains it to these two conditions—either to revenge an unjust wrong, or to recover a just right. Glory and empire are excellent things if obtained properly, but they are not good motives to wage war with; nor ought they to encroach or intrude into the possession of others.

XI. The vain-glorious man views himself through a false medium, which represents him in a better light than he deserves. He is wont to soar on the wings of self conceit, and tower on high, but the feathers are borrowed, and moulded in wax, and will not withstand the dangers of his flight.† Fortune deals with such a man as the Eagle does with a tortoise, carrying him aloft that she may destroy him the easier. Let a monarch, therefore, who is surrounded with prosperity, think of the world's instability; and let him recollect that fortune is constant in nothing but inconstancy.

XII. Delicate and nice appetites are tempted to take unpleasant meats, by some savoury relish with which the cook has contrived to season the dish. So, the politician draws his confederates to disagreeable actions, by seasoning them with the sweet sauce of profit or gain. States have no natural affections; they contract not friendship like private individuals, by a sympathy of will and similitude of manners. They are merely united for some real or supposed advantage.

* Pliny His. lib. 8, cap. 29

(From the last Number of Dr. Brewster's Quarterly Journal of Science.)

"A Gentleman in the parish of Dunrossness told one of the ministers in this country, that about five years since a plough in this parish did cast up *fresh cockles*, though the place where the plough was going was three quarters of a mile from the sea, which cockles the gentleman saw made ready and eaten. How these shell fishes came there, and should be fed at such a distance from their ordinary element, I cannot know, if they have not been cast upon land by a violent storm, much of the ground of this parish, especially what they labour, lying very low, and the sea hath been observed in such storms both to cast out stones and fishes; or if these cockles have been found in some deep furrow, from which to the sea there hath been a conveyance by some small stream, upon which the sea hath flowed in stream tides, especially when there is also some storm blowing. If only shells were found, such as of oysters and the like, the marvel would not be great, seeing such are found upon the tops of high mountains, at a greater distance from the sea, which, in all probability have been there since the universal deluge; but that any shell fish should be found at some distance from the sea, and fit for use, is somewhat wonderful and astonishing."

Professor Wallace, it may be mentioned, found oyster shells in Bagshot Heath, too recent in appearance to be characterized as fossil, of which the origin is not known; and modern experiment has proved that shell-fish may be transferred from salt to fresh water with impunity, though it is difficult to believe that the ingenuity of our ancestors exerted itself in providing such articles of luxury in such a way. The fact observed and related by Mr. Witham, therefore, of live cockles being found at a distance so considerable from the sea, and at such a height above its level, can only be accounted for by the retrocession of the ocean—or by supposing some great convulsion to have submerged the land, and left these evidences of its effects. In any view the discovery is interesting, and similar occurrences will probably lead to a modification of the prevailing theories. If the shells in question had not been found alive, it might have been conjectured that they had been deposited there at a very distant period, by one of those catastrophes which are supposed to have changed the bed of the ocean, or floated its astonished inhabitants over the land, and an unknown and mysterious antiquity thus assigned to shells which might have been alive shortly before. That similar circumstances have, on more occasions than one, misled observers, we have little doubt. We have seen specimens of shells from the banks of Lochlomond, which seem, from their appearance, to be in this predicament; and instead of supposing that these were the remains of animals which had been left there when Lochlomond joined the eastern and western seas, we should conjecture that they had recently lived and died in the very lake on the banks of which they were found.

We lately received several specimens of the *Buccinum lapillas* from Shetland, which were found alive on the margin of a lake in the island of Yell, about a mile and a half from the sea. The lake has an outlet by a small rivulet. The shells are somewhat thinner in their texture than their congeners on the rocks of the neighbouring coast, and are all of the banded variety of that shell, or crossed with dark-coloured lines. That these shells had been carried to that locality by water fowl is not unlikely; and the outer lip of the shells being somewhat broken may have occurred in the attempt to extract the animal as food. But the fact of the animals being alive when the specimens were picked up, goes to prove that shell-fish may be brought to live in fresh water; and the experiments undertaken by Mr Arnold of Guernsey at the suggestion of Dr M'Culloch, and the discovery of live cockles at a distance from the sea by Mr Witham, leave little room to doubt that many species of fish may be transported to, and live and propagate in, inland fresh water ponds and rivulets.

As the result of Dr. M'Culloch's experiments may not be generally known, we give a list of the species of fish naturally belonging to the sea, which have been found to live in fresh water. Those marked with an asterisk have been finally naturalized:—

Conger	Red Do.	Sand Eel
Torsk	White Whale	Rockling
Sprat	Cod	Whiting Pout
Shad	*Basse	Mackerel
Alose	Loach	Herring
Greater Lamerey	Red Do.	*Horse Mackarel
Lesser Lamprey	*Smelt	*Pollack
Stickleback	*Atherine	Prawns
Cottus Quadricornis	*Rock Fish	Shrimps
Mullet	*Cuckoo Fish	Crabs
*Plaice	Old Wife	*Oysters
Flounder	*Sole	*Musselst
	*Turbot	

The pond in which the fish are kept is about four acres in extent, and close by the sea, from which it is separated by an embankment; but it must not be concealed, that, "receiving an insufficient supply of fresh water in summer, it varies so that while it is perfectly fresh in winter it is nearly salt in dry-weather, and brackish in various degrees at intermediate periods." The result of Dr M'Culloch's experiment, therefore, though flattering as to the ultimate success of the plan, is not so decisive as if it had been made in a pond at a distance from the sea, and whose waters were invariably fresh. Perhaps a series of ponds in which the water was less and less salt, may be found necessary to assimilate the inhabitants of the deep gradually to living and propagating in inland ponds; and though it may require time, and numerous trials, before the experiment fully succeed, yet it is an object too important, even in an economical point of view, to be lightly given up. How many exotics now flourish in the open borders of our gardens, and in our shrubberies, which, not very many years ago, could only be reared under the protection of the green house stove! and how many animals, from regions much more genial, are now permanently domesticated in our variable climate! If it be not carrying the analogy too far, it may therefore be presumed, that the ova or fry of sea fish, reared in the series of ponds we have supposed, may at last be brought to live and propagate in lakes and waters at a distance from the sea. The spawn of fresh water fish is an article of trade in China; and their methods of hatching the ova of fishes might be adopted with promise of success in the assimilation of the inhabitants of the deep to a change of element. It would be a new triumph to science, if an additional and inexhaustible supply of wholesome and nutritious food were thus provided in places at a distance from the sea, and at present precluded from its use.

It may be farther noticed, that not only did the fish in Mr Arnold's pond improve materially in quality, but the few eels which were formerly almost its only tenants, have, since the introduction of fish from the sea, increased incalculably in number, and so as themselves to bring in a considerable revenue. The pond now produces a large rent, and is resorted to for the supply of the market when the weather prevents the boats from putting to sea.

* "A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland Firth, and Caithness, &c." By John Brand, Edinburgh, Printed by George Mosman, 1701.

† Quarterly Journal, No. 38, p. 42.

THE KEY-HOLE CASE.

THOMAS v. BUCHANAN.—DAMAGES.—This case arose out of the following curious circumstances: The defender keeps a spirit shop, with conveniences fitted up behind for dram drinking. The pursuer, along with a female companion, both strangers to the defender, called at his premises, and desired to have a half mutchkin. They were immediately shown into one of the back apartments, and got what they wanted. It appears from the proceedings that these two customers had sat about two hours upon the single half mutchkin, without once moving either to go away or to get more drink—a circumstance which at once roused the chagrin, and awakened the curiosity of the defender. He was still unwilling, however, to intrude upon them: but his curiosity prompted him to ascertain if possible what they could be about. For this purpose he applied his eye to the keyhole of their door, when, to his utmost astonishment, he saw the two enjoying themselves with a bottle of wine. Not doubting for a moment that this was a bottle which had been abstracted from his press in the room in which the supposed thieves were seated, the defender immediately gave the alarm—obtained the aid of witnesses—burst in upon the happy delinquents—and roundly accused them of the theft. He became still more surprised, however, when he heard them stoutly deny that the wine was his, and allege that they had purchased it elsewhere, and brought it into the shop with them. He examined his press, and actually missed, not one bottle only but two, while he saw that the wines also were of one kind. Still the pursuer remained quite unabashed; and at last offered to send for the dealer from whom he had made the purchase. He was sent for accordingly—turned out to be a respectable man—and at once verified all that the pursuer asserted. The defender was struck dumb; for, that he had been robbed, in point of fact, by some one this same night, there could be as little doubt as there now seemed to be of the pursuer's perfect innocence. But his "mistakes of a night" were not to terminate here. He was next morning served with a summons at the pursuer's instance, which charged him with having most wantonly and maliciously accused the pursuer in presence of third parties, of the crime of theft, and concluded for £300 of damages, besides expenses of process. Long defences were lodged, in which the material facts founded on by the pursuer were admitted, but the defender dwelt strongly upon every alleviating circumstance, and urged, in particular, the absence of all malice. The pursuer replied; upon which the Sheriff (of a neighbouring county) pronounced the following judgment:—"Having considered the libel, answers for the defender, and replies—finds it admitted by the defender, that after peeping through the key-hole of the door of the apartment in which the pursuer and his friend were sitting on the occasion in question, he entered said apartment, and, as set forth in the libel, accused the pursuer in presence of bystanders—first, of stealing one bottle of wine from him; and secondly, of stealing two bottles. Finds that it was exceedingly unbecoming in the defender as a regular dealer to resort to the practice of peeping through a key-hole to see what his customers were about; and that he did so, as he confesses, before he had any just reason to doubt the honesty of the pursuer—but finds also that the defender had no reasonable grounds for charging the pursuer with theft at all, until he ascertained the actual abstraction of two bottles from his press. Finds, that before he ascertained this, the pursuer had asserted, and offered to prove, that he purchased the bottle then before them from another person. On the other hand, Finds that the pursuer acted *in fraudem* of the defender, by occupying his room and burning his candle, while he was not yielding the proper return by consuming his drink. Accordingly, modifies the damages to ten guineas, decerns against the defender for the same, and remits to the Auditor to tax the pursuer's expence."—*Scots Times.*

We understand that it is the intention of some liberal members of the Corporation of London to propose to have a museum or depository for such antiquities or interesting remains as may be found in the City added to the library which the Corporation are now forming. Many valuable antiquities, Roman pavements, urns, &c., have been dug up in the course of excavations for the city works, and lost or destroyed. The new library will be perhaps the most perfect of any relating to the City or to its history. Collections are made for it under the superintendance of Mr A. Taylor, and several other well informed members of the Committee. They have fine graphic illustrations of *Pennant's London*, arranged under the heads of the wards to which they relate. A few days since a complete set of *The Gazette* was purchased by Mr Southgate for this library, at the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, and is considered cheap at that price. This, we believe, is the only perfect set belonging to any public body.—*London Paper.*

A PICTURE.—There is now exhibiting in Derry, and is to be disposed of by raffle, a painting descriptive of an occurrence which has made some noise in the land—it represents the Kildare peasant burying the Bible. It is, we understand, the production of a self-taught artist, named Graham, who resides in or near the town of Limavady, of whose talents it is really a forcible specimen. The scene is laid in a garden near a wretched cabin: the hole is dug, the spade is sticking in the ground beside it, and the peasant is in the act of interring the formidable book, which he holds in the tongs at full arms length, handling it as *David* in the *Rivals* does the challenge which he entertains a wholesome dread "may go off"—but what in *Davy* tends to the ludicrous, is here managed so as to produce a different effect; the poor bigot is evidently under the impression of superstitious terror; but mingled with a sternness of enthusiasm which is well imagined, and as well depicted by the artist—the knees are shaking, his whole frame agitated, while in his left hand he clenches a crucifix and string of *paderoons*, to which he appears ever and anon to cast his eyes, as if resorting to them for support, in what he evidently considers a moment pregnant with some peril which he is unable to divine the cause and extent of—the costume is correctly given, and out of his waistcoat pocket peeps a well thumbed edition of *Pastorini*. On the whole, it reflects much credit on the genius of the painter who produced it, and whose merits, we trust, will not be unrewarded. The painting was placed over the principal fire-place on the occasion of the dinner given to Mr Dawson, where it excited much attention, and a number of the gentlemen present put down their names as subscribers for tickets for it. It wants but the figure of J. K. L., peeping at the transaction, glorying in the effects of Priestly domination, and preparing to reward passive obedience with a whole *tenpenny piece.*

ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.—(*From the Memoirs of the Margravine of Aspach.*—In the midst of his distress he had one day invited a party of friends to dine with him, amongst whom were a few Noblemen of the Opposition party—but upon examining his cellar, a terrible deficiency was found. He was largely in debt to Chalier, the great wine merchant, and for two years had been unable to obtain from him any further credit. He put his imagination to work, and tried the following expedient. He sent for Chalier on the day of the dinner in question, and told him luckily he was just in cash, and had desired to settle his account. Chalier was much pleased; but told him, as he had it not about him he would return home and bring it with him. He was about to leave the room, when, as if upon a sudden recollection, Sheridan said, "Oh, Chalier, by the bye, you must stop and dine with me to-day; I have a party to whom I will introduce you—some leading Members of both Houses." Chalier, who was fond of good company, and also hoped to meet with a recommendation, was obliged to Sheridan for the offer, and promised to be with him at the hour of dinner. Upon his return home, he informed the clerk of his cellars that he was going to dine with Mr Sheridan and probably should not be at home till it was late. Sheridan had fixed the hour of six to Chalier, but desired him to come before that time, as he had much to say to him in private. At about five o'clock, Chalier came to his appointment, and he was no sooner in the house, than Sheridan sent off a servant with a note to the clerk, desiring him as Mr Chalier was favouring him with his company, to send as soon as possible three dozen of Burgundy, two dozen of claret, and two dozen of port, with a dozen of old hock. The clerk, knowing his master was at Sheridan's, and thinking that the order came with his concurrence, immediately obeyed it. After dinner every body praised the fine qualities of Sheridan's wines, and all were desirous of knowing who was his wine merchant. Sheridan, turning towards Chalier, said—"I am indebted to my friend here for all the wine you have tasted, and am always proud to recommend him." Next morning Chalier discovered the trick; but I never heard whether he admired the adroitness of his customers

A Baptist Minister, named Elijah Dodson, in the state of Illinois, has been excommunicated by his congregation because he belonged to a lodge of Freemasons. When called before the Church to answer this imaginary crime, he proposed the following questions:—"1, Is a moral good a spiritual evil? 2 Is masonry a sin? 3. If masonry is a sin, wherein does it consist? 4. Why may I not pursue what course I please, if it is lawful, and an advantage to me, provided I do not sin? 5. When I have neither done nor intended harm, why should I be excluded? 6. How can you judge of that of which you know nothing?" His accusers could not extricate themselves from the difficulties involved in those questions nevertheless the sentence of exclusion was pronounced.—On this extraordinary proceeding the *Delaware* (Wilmington) *Gazette*, of the 21st instant, has the following pertinent remark:—"We will venture to say, that no man, who is acquainted with the principles of masonry will ever aver that they are inconsistent with the precepts of the Gospel; and for men to undertake to condemn that of which they know nothing, and censure others for holding principles of which they are totally ignorant, argues the existence of feelings in their own minds which no one can envy or admire."—*New York Evening Post.*

The *Charleston Courier* of the 3d instant contains the following *humane* and *interesting* advertisement:—

"NEGRO TRADESMEN FOR SALE.—The subscriber, in consequence of not being able to procure oak bark in quantities sufficient, has determined to discontinue the tanning and manufacturing of leather, and offers for sale the following negroes, viz.:—four tanners, one currier, and seven shoemakers: also one cast iron bark mill."

But that worthy son of freedom, Mr Toomer, an ardent Republican, no doubt!) deals on a more large and *liberal* scale. He offers to the public—

"Eighty-six Negroes, as prime as ever were offered for sale—among them six or eight complete carpenters, coopers, &c. For terms, which will be liberal to approved purchasers, apply to H. B. Toomer, No. 10, State-street."

ETERNITY.—The following beautiful answer by a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb School at Paris, contains a sublimity of conception scarcely to be equalled.—What is eternity?" was the question: to which he immediately answered, "The life-time of the Almighty."

TERRIBLE DENUNCIATION AGAINST THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The last number of *Blackwood* concludes with the following awful menace.

"But woe be unto some half score of scribes, in a month or two—yes, woe be unto them—for the asses shall be flayed alive, ears and all, and sent scouring along Grub-street in raw material. The world will acknowledge that it never heard braying till that day—and *one animal* especially will be seen and heard to open his jaws to such an apocryphal extent, that in future ages the best authenticated accounts of his achievments will with difficulty find admittance into systems of natural history."

HORRIBLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days ago, a man died at Blockley, in this county, of small pox; on the same day, the body was put into a coffin, and placed in the church-yard while the grave was made: some children who stood near the coffin, thinking they heard a groan, mentioned the circumstance to the grave-digger, who, however, took no notice of it, and the body was interred. The children having talked of what they heard, attention was excited, and on the following morning the body was taken up, when, dreadful to relate, the torn state of the shroud left no doubt that the poor wretch had been buried alive!—*Worcester Journal.*

When a traveller enters an Albanian cottage, every thing he sees calls to mind the simplicity of early times. The bread is made into cakes, which are baked upon the hearth beneath the embers; and while this is preparing by the women, the men are employed in peeling and splitting the onions to be served with it. The master of the house takes the post of honour, by seating himself against his sacks of corn, which often occupy a considerable portion of the floor, where he remains issuing his orders to his family until the meal is over, when he consigns himself to sleep for the night, without removing from the spot, where he finishes his repast.

An Englishman alone has had the courage to hazard the passage over Mount Cenis, braving the avalanches and other perils of the route. After waiting several days at the *Hospice* for a favourable moment to proceed on his journey, the snow still continued to block up the passage. Impatient of further delay, he resolved to encounter the journey, on foot; and leaving his carriage and baggage at the *Hospice*, he set out, accompanied by a single guide. They crossed the mountain in safety, and the Englishman arrived at the next town safe and sound, notwithstanding the many terrible obstacles which he had to surmount in so hazardous a journey.—*French Paper.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—An aged and respectable member of the Law profession in Glasgow, who died lately had engaged tradesmen, about 12 months ago, to place an elegant iron railing about his burying place, in the High Church yard but they were prevented by other engagements from finishing it at once, and put their employer to the trouble of many visits for the purpose of hastening the work, and at last he was obliged to threaten that he would engage the services of others. This had the desired effect. The job was completed on Saturday week, and the owner died on the following Monday.

SINGULAR SHOW.—Among the *shows* of the French Capital is one which, on the whole, beats our "living skeleton;" for it consists of the female Esquimaux (lately exhibited in London) *accompanied* by the *corpse* of her male companion or husband (who died at Strasburg), and whose body, say the Paris Journals, is preserved in so clever a manner, as to look as well as if *living*. The lady dances but the gentleman does not.

David's pictures, which ornamented the Luxembourg gallery, have been removed to the Louvre, as is customary after the death of the artist. Several of his pupils expressed a desire to place a portrait of their late master beneath his productions, but permission being refused, they proceeded to the house of Madame David and presented it to her.

Such has been the dreadful mortality at Sierra Leone during the last two years, that Ministers have found it difficult to obtain a proper officer to superintend the survey of that colony, which has been recently determined on. Three officers declined the undertaking, although promotion and a bonus of £1,200, were the conditions of it. A competent person has at length been engaged; but, in the event of any reinforcements being required, it is probable that many officers will resign their commissions rather than proceed upon so dangerous an expedition.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

The following fact relative to Rail-roads is valuable. Goods from Liverpool to London, by waggon, are charged twelve pound per ton; and delivered on the sixth day. By the Canal, four pounds per ton, delivered on the eighth, twelfth, and sixteenth day. By the Van, £16 per ton; and delivered on the third day; and of so much importance is dispatch in many commercial transactions, that the vans are often laden almost to breaking down. By the Railroad, 192 miles, calculated at the Stockton and Darlington price of 2d per mile, a ton would only be £1 12s with certain delivery on the second day. The superiority of Railway communication is therefore clearly demonstrated; for it combines all the requisites—safety, expedition, and cheapness.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

SMALL NOTE BILL.—It is reported among Mr Huskisson's constituents at Liverpool, that the Ministers, and especially the Right Hon. President of the Board of Trade, are determined to propose the repeal of the small Notes Bill of 1822, almost immediately on the opening of Parliament.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The stamp duty on receipts was first imposed during the celebrated Coalition Administration; which gave occasion for the following *jeu d'esprit*, at the time generally attributed to Sheridan:—

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
"That shall not fall on me!"—
"Then tax receipts," Lord North replies,
"For *those* you *never see!*

Mr Braham is engaged at Covent-garden Theatre, and is expected to make his first appearance in *Der Freischutz.*

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.—Our supplies arrive but sparingly, the water carriage being still interrupted; the demand however, is not very urgent. All kinds of Grain met heavy sale yesterday, at a reduction of 1s. per barrel on Wheat, 6d. on Oats, and 6d on Barley Large supplies of Flour and Oatmeal both; shortly expected, sales of these articles were very limited. Sales are now generally made in British currency, but, for the information of our Country readers, we give the prices in Irish also:—Prime Red Wheat, 32s. to 35s; White do, 33s to 36s.; Oats, 12s to 14s; Grinding Barley, 18s. to 19s; Malting Barley, 20s to 21s; Flour, per cwt. 19s to 21s; Oatmeal, per cwt. 13s to 14s 6d. British. IRISH.—Prime Red Wheat, 34s 8d to 37s 11d; White, do. 35s 9d to 39s; Oats, 13s to 15s 2d; Grinding Barley, 19s 6d to 20s 7d Malting Barley, 21s 8d to 22s 9d; Flour, per cwt. 20s; 7d. to 22s 9d; Oatmeal per cwt. 14s 1d to 15s 8½.

To Correspondents.—*A Schedamist* and *a Catholic* on Wednesday.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 21.

The Mail of Wednesday arrived early last night, but is destitute of any intelligence worth noticing.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR 1825.

The agitators have availed themselves of a loop-hole in the Act of last Session, and hold their sittings now as the Old Association. These sittings commenced on Monday, and will continue to be held every day for a fortnight. The reports of their proceedings occupy a very ample space in the *Dublin Evening Post* and other Journals devoted to their interest, and are by much too long for insertion in our columns. On looking them over, however, we find them to be insufferably tedious and from the total absence of novelty in any one particular, accustomed as the public has been to the infliction, uninteresting. The business nominally consists in giving notices of motions, and moving on them; but the real business is *talking*. Of this, talk or oratory—as their own papers call it, we have an abundance — *usque ad nauseum*. The only thing on the whole worth noticing is the tameness and insignificance of an affair on which it was sought to raise so much expectation. Mr O'Connell has struck on the wing questions, and an appearance of unanimity has thus been restored to the Body. The following extract from a speech of Mr Shiel is not unworthy of notice on various accounts:—

Mr Sheil said—I give notice that I shall, upon the first opportunity, move, that the thanks of the Association be given to the Right Rev. Dr Kelly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford. That Prelate has commenced the Census. He that begins has half achieved. Dr Kelly has conferred an incalculable obligation upon his country. Under his auspices an accurate Census of the Catholic and Protestant population of his diocess has been made, and the Priests of thirty two parishes have engaged to make certified returns of the comparative numbers. In a few days an official statement of the Census will be transmitted. In the interval, it may not be inapposite to communicate to you the returns of some of the Parishes which I have myself obtained from Dr. Kelly. In the parish of Ardmore, there are 7871 Catholics and 39 Non-Catholics; in the parish of Susquera, there are 3015 Catholics and 20 Non-Catholics. In the barony of Ballynamult, there is but one Protestant. He had been a Catholic, but being appointed a Collector in the Excise, he was illuminated by a 'special grace,' and abandoned the unprofitable errors of the Church of Rome,—(Loud laughter.)—In the parish of Carrickbeg, there are 4555 Catholics and 21 Non Catholics. In Abbeyside, 4899 Catholics and 33 Non Catholics. In Kilgobbonet 3079 Catholics, and 4 Protestants. In Ring, near Dungarvan, 2464 Catholics and 20 Protestants, and in Dungarvan, a commercial and rising town, 6952 Catholics and 168 Non Catholics. In Trinity Without, in the city of Waterford, there are 9325 Catholics and 396 Non Catholics, including the boys and girls in Killoteran Charter School. In Killea, 5929 Catholics and 516 Non Catholics. But if any person be surprised at the number of Non Catholics in this parish, it is right to apprise him that the artificial harbour of Dunmore, which has cost government an immense sum, and furnishes, of course, a means of jobbing, is situate in this parish, and of necessity, is a focus of Protestantism. The Catholics are, indeed, sent down in the diving bell, but the Protestants, who work the apparatus, are all above water,—The Parish of Portlaw is upon Lord Waterford's estates, and his Lordship has made great efforts to colonise his property with the Professors of the hereditary creed of the house of Beresford. Accordingly he has succeeded in gathering about him 537 Protestants. But, notwithstanding all his exertions to eradicate Popery, that noxious weed still continues to flourish and spread upon his estate There are 5567 Papists in the Parish of Portlaw. I have, my Lord, mentioned these returns without selection, and I do believe they afford a very accurate view of the comparative population of the whole diocese. What I have stated is of great importance. But a fact remains to be communicated to you of still greater moment. It has been ascertained, in the taking of the census of Clonmel, that there are 350 soldiers in that town, and that 310 of them are professors of our damnable, idolatrous, unconstitutional, and disloyal religion. This is certified by the Rev Dr. Flannery. Furthermore it has been stated to me by the Rev. Mr Sheehan (than whom there is not a more zealous, ardent, and valuable man in the city of Waterford, and who has honorably devoted himself to the independence of the County)—that the garrison of Waterford (the 29th) consists of 500 men, and although it is accounted an English Regiment, and is commanded by an English Baronet, out of them 500 men there are only 177 who are not Catholics. This fact, which illustrates the condition of the British army—this great and most momentous fact, should be told with a trumpet through every country in the civilised world, and it shall be proclaimed. France and Spain, and Germany and Russia, shall hear of it. The *Etoile* shall send it forth, and stamp shame upon the men who, with exasperating exclusions, with vilifying disqualifications, with ancient wrongs, and with new insults, repay the victories that have been achieved by the feats of Irish valour, and the waste of Irish blood. (applause.) Oh! shame, shame, shame!!—again I say shame upon the abominable system that will take the heart-blood of Ireland, and requite it thus!—What will a French soldier say? What will be said by the men who survived the field at Waterloo? When they shall peruse what I am now speaking to you, (and they will peruse it) and learn that those who put their battalions to flight, and broke the spell of Napoleon's invincibility, are deemed unworthy the rights of citizens? (hear.) What will they say when they shall have been told, that the arms which drove the bayonet through their ranks are laden with heavy shackles, and that while laurels are heaped upon the brows of the Captain of that great host, the soldiers who achieved that unparalleled victory are bound in chains. (cheers.) They will say that it is better to be unfortunate than ungrateful; and that the field of Waterloo was as disgraceful to England as it was disastrous to France; and they will say more than this; they will say that it is easier to imagine than it is wise to tell. But let that pass. I return to the census. That measure was proposed by me, and I am proud of it. There were some who doubted its feasibility Their doubts must now begone (I tell these sceptics), and we shall hear no more of their misgivings, and their difficulties, and their paltry fears.—The thing is not in the future, but in the past. It is not only resolved, but done. What will be the result of a census? It will not only teach our numbers to the Legislature, but it will instruct ourselves. The Clergy who can count the People can do more. They can gather the People and teach them to lift up their voices in one simultaneous call for redress. The Meetings in every parish on the same day will be readily effected.—3000 Petitions will be transmitted to the tables of the Legislature from the Altars of God!—But more than this can be accomplished. They who can count heads can count acres. The extent & value of Church property, the rate of Cesses & the amount of Tithes, can also be easily ascertained through the same medium. I trust that Emancipation will render these investigations unnecessary, and that the Ministers will see the wisdom of not arraying the People against the Church. But if the measure be not accomplished in the first Session of the new Parliament, let it be given up and let the axe be laid to the root. In the interval, it is well that we should know what potent means we possess to obtain justice for Ireland.

"ORANGE OUTRAGE UPON THE CATHOLICS OF KILMACTHOMAS."

Such is the heading of a late article in the *Waterford Chronicle*, and such the complexion which the hirelings of party would give to a transaction which in any other country under Heaven would be called what it really appears to have been, an *Electioneering Riot*. This, however, is but a sample of that factious and intolerant feeling which we have repeatedly said has been, *for the first time*, introduced here by the Catholic Associations—a mere slip of that odious spirit of religious dissension which Mr Stuart has naturalized in our County; and which his adherents are fostering into pernicious vigour, to serve their own purposes at the expense of public tranquillity and the social intercourse of domestic life. We have frequently had contested elections. Riots are the natural, we will add, the disgraceful, fruits of such contests; but never until the Stuart dynasty advanced its absurd and extravagant pretensions, have we seen the maddening excitement of religious fury thrown into the cup of popular turbulence, to turn its embittered waters into rancorous poison. Such, however, is the fact at the present day. A riot occurs between the supporters of the opposed candidates—counter indictments are preferred by the rioters on both sides. The matter has been referred to the competent legal tribunals. But while the truth is yet undiscovered, a daring and flagitious party, under the strongest presumptions of its own guilt, (namely, an attempt to pre-occupy the public mind *by having the first story*)—comes forward with a manifest perversion of facts, exciting all the ill-blood of bigotry and inflaming all the angry passions of the persons likely to compose a Jury, against those whom this *ex-parte* statement is intended to prejudice on their trial. The affair, we are told, is not a *riot* but an "*outrage*"—not a *simple* outrage—but an "*Orange* outrage"—not an outrage against the partizans of a particular candidate—but against "Catholics" as being Catholics!! Is not this too monstrous?—If the Gentry of the county, if all the Electors of the county, who have an interest in its peace, its honour, its prosperity, do not at once crush the pretensions of Mr Stuart, and shew their decided abhorrence of the means his advocates adopt to carry their point, we forebode the worst consequences to this ill-fated district—that it will speedily become the arena of religious dissention, and party spirit; for the Dragon's teeth of dissension have been sown; and when moistened by the ill-blood of bigotry, and warmed into life by the heats of fanaticism, they will spring up from the ground as men armed with the sword of discord, and involve our peaceful county in all those scenes of violence and anarchy, of suspicion and mutual hatred, which have already disgraced the records of places less fortunately circumstanced than we have been.

The worst of this atrocious libel remains to be exposed.—We could have excused much on the score of party excitement—we could have forgiven, because we could account for, the angry misconstructions of a disappointed and exasperated faction; we could have overlooked the zeal of a hot-headed partizan in defence of the misguided wretches whom his own proceedings had involved in a riot—but for the cold-blooded malignity—the audacious falsehoods of a slanderer who would involve an honourable man in the disgraceful charge of encouraging, nay of organizing a drunken squabble between his adherents and those of his rival—with such libellers we cannot keep our patience—from such we cannot withhold our disgust.—Will it be believed that the *Chronicle* has had the hardy insolence, the wicked audacity—the matchless *folly*, to insinuate—nay more than insinuate, that this riot originated with, and was countenanced by Lord George Beresford? Indignation can find no words to express its abhorrence of such a charge—we shall therefore content ourselves with quoting the *Chronicle*; and the only retribution which can satisfy our vengeance shall be to hang him up to the execration of all honest men by the transcription of his own infamy:—

"We will trace the causes from their effects; we will content ourselves with simply stating, that the heads of the Kilmacthomas faction dined with Lord George Beresford at the meeting of the *Friendly* Brothers on Thursday; that they returned to Kilmacthomas (we presume) on Friday; that they rallied together on Sunday; and that on the night of that day the outrage upon the unoffending Catholics of Kilmacthomas was perpetrated. Comment upon this would be worse than superfluous, the simplest of our readers can draw their own conclusions."

Reader, could you have believed, without the actual evidence of your senses that such gross turpitude could dwell in the heart even of a hired slanderer?—Yet so it is.—"Comment" as the libeller says, "would be worse than superfluous; the simplest reader can draw his own conclusion."—

FATHER SHEEHAN—THE MIRROR—OURSELVES.

—The Rev. Mr Sheehan, than whom there is not a more zealous, ardent, and valuable man, in the City of Waterford, and who has honorably, devoted himself to the *independence* of the County."

See Mr Sheil's Speech, Dub. Ev. Post, Jan. 17.

We have shown that the grand offence for which the Editor of the *Mirror* is to be hunted down by his Rev. Persecutor, is—"*horresco referens*"—his moderation!!—

There are, however, minor counts in the indictment preferred against him. He is charged with having *optics* of a most perverse and unaccommodating nature, which provokingly refuse to see what they should see—and *proh nefas!* impiously dare to gaze on and scrutinize, what they ought not presume to glance at. He will not recognize the constellation of luminaries of his Church, that beamed on "*the Aggregate*," in their true and proper place—the Great Chapel—where (if any where) they may be supposed "to give a fair and natural light;" and yet attempts to trace these heavenly bodies in their devious course when they have "shot madly from their spheres," to bathe, not in the mawkish waters of old Ocean—but in the "celestial liquor" of Duck's-pool.—This notice of the *holy brotherhood*, in their unguarded hours of festivity, is the "unkindest cut of all"—it severs an acutely sensitive nerve, and the subject of the infliction (for the Rev. Sec. *ex officio* represents the whole body,) winces accordingly.

He raves against the uninitiated interloper, who has ventured to divulge the sacred mysteries of the Dungarvan revels—he reprimands the "blabbing scout," whom he has apprehended in an attempt—

"To descry
Their concealed solemnity."

in terms as little measured as those made use of by the well-fed Father Paul, when, after toasting "the blue-eyed nun of St. Catherine's" at the *pontifical* banquet (*Cœnæ pontificales*) in the refectory of his convent he takes the glass from his lips, to rebuke the ill-starred, and half famished Lay-brother, for "breaking in abruptly on his devotions"—and if the Rev. *Father's* knowledge of Scripture stood him in stead on the occasion, he would doubtless quote the well known case of the Patriarch, as a precedent for pronouncing a bitter malediction, on the undutiful and indiscreet *son*, who discovered and published the infirmity of his parent.

If this VIGOROUS mode of treatment, do not effectually cure the Editor of his unfortunate turn for meddling, and ensure to every future convivial meeting of *their Reverences*, the secure secrecy of a Masonic Lodge, we must class curiosity and gossiping with Lock-jaw and Hydrophobia, among the *opprobria medicorum* and despair of the invention of any process for hermetically sealing dining parlours, as we do of the discovery of a North-west Passage, or the perpetual motion.

We now come to the last charge preferred against the Editor. He is "rated soundly" for not engaging in the defence of his *religion*, against the numerous and atrocious "*libels*" on it, which are said to issue daily, from the office of this Paper—

"By day and night, but this is wondrous strange."

Think you, Rev. Sir, that because you have thought proper, at this season of Carnival, to throw aside your Gown, the better to sustain your newly assumed character of *Political Gladiator*—the Editor is obliged to invest himself with the robe which you have discarded—to enter on the discharge of the duties of *your* office, as *you* have encroached on the functions of *his*—to maintain the rights of the Church while you advance the interests of Mr Stuart—to embark on the boundless ocean of polemical divinity while you "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm" of a contested Election?

Most true it is, that as good *Protestants*, we have taken frequent occasion to animadvert on the abuses and errors of the Church of Rome—we have shewn that it places in the hands of its Priests, a degree of power, dangerous to be entrusted to any being possessing human passions, and consequently liable to human frailties—we proved that the Priests abused that power by employing it as a means for acquiring political influence; and, in particular, we strongly and repeatedly censured and condemned, the unprecedented line of conduct adopted by the titular Bishop of this Diocese, in his memorable discovery and annunciation of the *New Mortal Sin*!—All this we contend we did, without for a moment transgressing the laws of fair and candid discussion. Mr Sheehan, however, considers all our disquisitions on these subjects, as so many foul and atrocious "*libels*" on his religion; and makes it, as we have seen, matter of grave accusation against a Lay-man of his community, that he has suffered them to remain unanswered. Now if the Rev. Gentleman regard these publications of ours, with such unfeigned horror and detestation—if he think it incumbent on each member of his Church, to strain every nerve, in the effort to arrest their widely-spreading contagion—why has not he come forward boldly and manfully to grapple with, and if possible refute them, when recent occurrences have proved, that the columns of a public Print in this City, are always open to his contributions; and when he has evinced any thing but reluctance to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded, of appearing before the Public? Unless the worthy *Secretary* adopt, in his defence, the plea we have suggested—namely his temporary abandonment of the clerical character—there is but one mode of accounting for his culpable silence, while attacks, which he distinctly admits to be formidable and alarming, were as he asserts, daily, nay hourly, making against the Church, of which he is not merely a Member, but a Minister.—He *dared* not undertake the task, with the remotest hope of success—he knew the untenable nature of the ground, he should have to defend—that it had invariably rendered abortive the exertions of the most consummate skill and enterprise, when employed on the *forlorn hope* of maintaining it.—What madness then were it for him, whose "*pia mater*" like that of his prototype "the Lord Ajax" "is not worth the ninth part of a sparrow" to aspire to so arduous an achievement? Incapable alike of close and consecutive reasoning, of felicitous illustration, and enlivening repartee; being (in a word) neither "profound nor playful," and moreover acquainted only with a *patois* of the language, in which the controversy should be carried on—he wisely declines encountering us at weapons, with which he is either wholly unfurnished, or at best but indifferently appointed—but directed by the unerring instinct, with which nature guides even the inferior animals, to the exertion of the peculiar mode of annoyance with which she has furnished each of them, for purposes whether of attack or defence—he has recourse to the only formidable, and truly dangerous quality he is possessed of—his *mob*-popularity—and as in the case of the Editor of the *Mirror*, devotes us to the hatred and wrath of the class, with which he is so influential by designating us, as habitual "vilifiers of the *Religion of the People*" and the Office of our Paper, as a pestilent laboratory, whence foul and "calumnious libels" on the aforesaid religion, are perpetually issuing.

This mode of dealing with a troublesome opponent, or wavering partizan, possesses not even the questionable merit of novelty—it is borrowed from the revolutionary school of France, and may boast for its inventor a *Robespierre*, a *Danton* or a *Marat*—the sole answer returned by any of these worthies, to the reasoning, the declamation, or the ridicule of an acute and able antagonist, was a simple *denunciation* of the offending party, as a traitor to the *Republic* and to the *sovereign People*—and the *mild persuasive* invariably adopted, to "whet the almost blunted purpose" of some "pigeon-livered" fellow-labourer—was to proclaim such a one, as an unworthy *Citizen*, lukewarm in his support of *the sacred cause of Freedom*.

Such is the system of free discussion, which the *soi-disant* friends of civil and religious liberty, propose to introduce amongst us!

THE BULL OF INDICTION.

A Correspondent assures us that we have followed a mis-translation in the extract we published from this document in our last: for that in the original, it runs "provided also that they shall have poured forth pious prayers to God for the exaltation of the Holy Church, the extirpation of "*Heresies*" (and not Heretics) &c. We have not the means of satisfying ourselves on the point at this moment, but we are willing for the present to make the correction on the authority of our Correspondent. Let him not however suppose that we abandon our inference even granting that his text be the true one. The word *extirpation* is somewhat a stronger than would be necessary if the bringing back of strayed sheep to the fold by gentle means, were all that were meant; and in innumerable instances that might be mentioned, we know not how it would be possible to "extirpate" the *heresy* and spare the *heretic*. History, we believe, would amply bear us out in the position, that the distinction with the Holy Church in its exultation, is but a shadow.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT CARRICK.

We have inserted in another place a report of what occurred at the place of meeting—we here add a few particulars of what took place subsequently. So soon as the proceedings had closed, Mr Cox addressed the people with some warmth on the scandalous indecency of their conduct, and desired them to quit the Meeting House without delay. He had forborne, he said, whilst he filled the office of Chairman, to use any harsh measures; but now he would act as a Magistrate if they did not at once quietly disperse. Notwithstanding this intimation a considerable time elapsed before the house could be cleared. It appeared evidently the intention of the rioters to tear up the place if they found the slightest opportunity. In our former account we stated that the friends of the society on quitting the Meeting House on their way to the house of the Rev. Mr Monck were severally attacked. Amongst these the Rev. Mr Monck himself, a gentleman who has resided amongst the people of that neighbourhood for five and twenty years, and has been on all occasions their prompt and kind benefactor, did not escape—he was literally covered with mud. Mr Hardcastle was repeatedly struck with stones. Such a scene, said a gentleman who was a witness to it, in the middle of the noon-day, I could not have credited on *report*; a gentleman of the sister kingdom, and who has been but a short time in this country, observed, that he could *now* boast of having seen the *wild* Irish. An immense crowd collected round Mr Monck's house, and as we formerly mentioned a second time vented their fury on the friends of the Society and visitors who had casually assembled there. Among the latter were Marshal Beresford, the young Earl of Tyrone, and Lord William Beresford. These noble personages in the undistinguishing savage spirit which seemed to have taken possession of the people, were assailed as well as others, and stones were thrown at them as they were leaving the town. Lord Beresford (who at no time would wish to turn on *such* enemies) rode quietly away with his young companions. [Next day his Lordship visited every part of the town alone, and was most graciously saluted!] The Secretaries of the Waterford Society were particularly singled out as objects of misorrant rudeness.—Several stones were flung at their chaise as they returned—one went right through the windows—others struck the body of the chaise in different parts. The mob continued in the same place till night, shouting and blaspheming, and next morning a party of young persons collected at the gate threatening any one who attempted to come out by it, and frequently exclaiming "we will make *twenty-five* of *twenty six* (meaning Pastorini's year) and make you *eat* your Bibles before the end of the year."

Such are a few of the particulars which have reached us of this transaction. We would now just ask, who are those that raise the cry of PERSECUTION, and INTOLERANCE? and was there ever a more savage and unprovoked instance of both than what we have now related? There appears indeed to have been a strange inertness on the part of the Police throughout the whole, but we believe it was greatly the wish of the friends of the Society, that they should not interfere, and that their work of peace should proceed without any assistance (save in the most extreme case) from the civil power. Their object has been fully accomplished, we are happy to add, without it. Nor has what has occurred in the slightest degree damped the ardour which the pure and christian spirit of their work inspired. It has on the contrary increased it; for it has proved how deplorably its exercise is called for.

Who were the *instigators* of the attack we know not, but movers behind the scenes there unquestionably were. It is strange that the two Priests who asked permission to attend, never appeared, nor exercised their influence in any way that we could learn, to put an end to the opprobrious and detestable exhibition of savage bigotry exhibited on this occasion.——

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—We submit the following letter to our readers with much pleasure, but not with the slightest intention of vindicating the benevolence and virtues of the distinguished personage to whom it relates, from aspersions which ignorance or malice could alone have uttered. The liberal and truly charitable disposition of the Marchioness of Waterford is appreciated in its proper sphere, and gratefully acknowledged, where it has been long and largely exercised, and we insert the following with no desire to shame those who have dared to calumniate, but to prove to the friends of the Noble House of Curraghmore by one out of many examples that might be adduced the utter baseness of insinuations by which it has been attempted to wound and traduce not political character, but private and domestic virtue.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

SIR—While the *munificent* acts of Mr V. Stuart are so repeatedly obtruded on the public, permit me through the medium of your really independent Journal to lay before your readers some "out of many," unostentatious acts of charity, which have been performed by the Marchioness of Waterford. Her Ladyship cannot (even by the most rancorous of the political enemies of her family) be suspected even for a moment of illiberality—her charitable acts are, and always have been, unconnected with politics; and they are too well known in her own immediate neighbourhood to be particularly remarked by me. She caused on the day before Christmas day 7 cwt. of beef, four sheep, besides a large quantity of bread and pork, to be distributed amongst the poor; and a few days back distributed in "person" 150 pair of blankets. Her Ladyship, I believe, intends contributing as much as possible, to the comfort of the poor, and her character for charity is too universally known, to require the slightest panegyric from me.—Yours,

VINDEX.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday morning the body of an infant was discovered at low water on the mud at the Parade. It was wrapped in a handkerchief with stones, intended evidently to sink it.—An inquest will be held this day.

LONDON—JAN. 17.

We have received the *Algemeine Zeitung* to the 11th inst. An article dated Triest, January 2, states, a corps of 3,000 men belonging to Ibraham Pacha's army to have sustained a defeat on the 7th of December; but the Captain Pacha is said to be preparing for a new attack on Missolonghi.

By the *Crown*, which arrived off Liverpool on Sunday evening, advices have been received from Calcutta to the end of August, 19 days later than those previously received. Sir Alexander Campbell's head-quarters were still at Prome. The *Crown* passed a ship from Rangoon, coming up the river Hooghley, and the Captain reported that all was tranquil at that place, as well as at Arracan. The intelligence from other parts of India is not of prominent interest.

The Lord Chancellor is so much better that he may be expected to resume his sittings in the Court of Chancery to-morrow.

Yesterday morning a messenger arrived in London from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Earl of Liverpool.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Jasper Nicholls, C.B., to the Staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, vice Major-General Sewell, who has resigned.

Mr Hayne's town residence, York-terrace, Regent's Park, is to be offered for sale, with all its gaudy trappings this week.

The steam vessel Enterprise, bound to India, was spoken with on the 25th October, 34. 30. south lat., 28. east long. by a merchant ship, arrived from Penang.

The King's present intention is to open the Parliament in person. Preparations are making in all the streets and avenues leading to the House of Lords to receive his Majesty.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, TWO O'CLOCK.—The Money Market is rather improved this morning, but still looking heavy. Consols for the 19th have been the entire of the morning at 81 5-8th. The continuation to the February Account is now 1-8th per cent.

Reports were in circulation, that fresh disturbances had broken out in St. Petersburgh, that the Emperor Nicholas had been assassinated, or that he had destroyed himself; but from all we have been able to collect, there is not the slightest foundation for any of them.

The Foreign Market is inactive, and the Securities lower; the Shares are only at nominal prices.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Mr Murray, the London bookseller, the publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, has it in contemplation, it is reported, to publish a new daily newspaper, to be conducted, of course, on Tory principles. The *Examiner*, a Sunday newspaper of the opposite party, affects to give Mr. Murray a piece of advice on this subject in these words—the facts of which statement, and the implied inference respecting the strength of parties and of public opinion, call for some remarks:

"MINISTERIAL PAPERS.—It is a curious and gratifying fact, that the newspapers devoted to the powers that be, whether in England or in Ireland, have, upon the whole, a greatly inferior circulation to those which advocate liberal sentiments. The *Courier*, of late years, has considerably decreased in circulation, while the *Globe and Traveller* has advanced in proportion, and now prints nearly as many; the *Post*, *Sun*, and *New Times*, have each but a moderate sale—very inferior to the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Morning Chronicle*. These are facts which, we should imagine, *would deter a discreet person from adventuring in undertakings of this kind.*

Such assertions as these may be hazarded with safety; for where nothing can be known, any thing may be affirmed. We believe, however, the fact here asserted is untrue, as respects two at least of the newspapers, the sales of which are compared. It seems to us impossible that the *Globe and Traveller* can have a circulation nearly equal to that of the *Courier*, since so long as there are judgment and taste in the community, intelligence and vivacity must be preferred to laborious dullness in a journalist. If the fact be true, however, as stated by the *Examiner*, we should only conclude from it that the *Courier* has a less circulation in comparison with its ability than might be expected, because it is addressed rather to the higher classes of society, of whose reading the newspapers are only a very small part; and that the *Globe and Traveller* has a larger circulation than its literary merit entitles it to, because it addresses itself rather to the classes of society of whose reading newspapers are the greatest part, or the whole. The opposition papers generally are in much greater request in the pot-houses than the newspapers devoted to the government and to the cause of social order.

The *Examiner*, however, has taken care to omit noticing one London newspaper, the *St. James's Chronicle*, which, devoted with more zeal, and with not less ability than any newspaper in the country, to the cause of religion, in the mode of the established church, and to the cause of social order and subordination, has a circulation greater far than that of the *Globe* and *Traveller*. How is it, also, that the *Examiner* omits to compare its own circulation with that of the *John Bull*? This were a fair comparison, since both are Sunday papers, and each the leading Sunday paper of its party. The *John Bull* circulates twelve thousand copies. What fraction of this number may the *Examiner* circulate? The magazines, too, it might be well to compare, if the circulation of publications of opposite principles be any proof of the prevalence of one or the other set of political opinion in the community. The magazines of both parties are more elaborate productions than the newspapers can pretend to be. They are, therefore, by their respective circulations better criterions than the newspapers of the state of opinion on political subjects of the higher and better informed classes of both parties; and opinion among these is the only public opinion that is truly important, as respects the influence of opinion on public affairs. Comparing the magazines, then, how would the comparison of the circulation of the *New Monthly* and *Blackwood's* magazines overthrow the theory of the *Examiner*? Poh! the man talks nonsense.

So far as the assertion of the *Examiner* includes the provincial newspapers, it has greater truth than in its application to that portion of the periodical press which is published in London.

For, if it be true, (as it is) of the London Press, that the ability and knowledge of the editors of the newspapers devoted to the government, do not so well correspond with the taste and knowledge of those for whom they are chiefly written (the higher and richer orders), as the ability of the writers of the opposite party corresponds with the taste and apprehension of those (the lower and middling classes) for whom they write; still greater discrepancy must necessarily be between the ability of the country editors, in the interests of government, and the taste of their readers, as compared with the happy coincidence of dulness in the editors of the opposite party, and ignorance in those for whom they write.

For the *Examiner* itself, we feel and care not to pronounce the most unqualified disapprobation. It is personal without wit, and vulgar without humour. Its reasoning is without depth, force, or viracity; and its ever ready defence of that license, in the expression of religious opinion, of which Carlile, his gang, *et hoc genus omne*, have been martyrs, is inexpressibly odious. Of the many newspapers that we are obliged to peruse, in order to compile our own miscellany, none is taken up with less pleasure, neglected with less reluctance, or dismissed with more disgust, than the *Examiner*.—*Liverpool Paper.*

The Excise Collector of Cork has given notice to the Auctioneers of that City, of his determination to take the most summary steps for punishing the frauds practised by them at Pawnbrokers' sales.

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