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."

VOL. V.—No. 461. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1828. PRICE 6d.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, can keep accounts, understands farming well, and is anxious to serve in any capacity to which he may be deemed competent. He will be highly recommended, and is of the Established Church.—Inquire at the office of this paper.

WATERFORD RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK DEPOSITORY.

A FRESH SUPPLY of BOOKS and TRACTS have been just received at Mr. Benjamin Doyle's, [illegible] Church-yard.

TO BE LET,
From the 1st of February next,
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, for such terms as may be agreed on,

JOHN'S-HILL HOUSE, GARDEN, AND LAWN.—Also, to be let, for a long term of years, or by the year, several FIELDS on the John's-hill and Ballytruckle roads. Apply to Henry Alcock, Esq. South Parade.
January 11.

TO BE LET FOR A LONG TERM,
Together, or Separately,

PART of the LANDS of LISMORE, situate on the Cork Road, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, and within a mile and a quarter of the city, containing about 20 Acres.
Apply to Samuel Sprigg, jun., Waterford.

ON SALE,
To close a Partnership Account,
AT J. D. LAPHAM AND ISAAC STEWART'S STORE,
(Late Messrs. HUNT'S),

THREE THOUSAND Barrels WHEAT; 500 Ditto BARLEY; 32 Hhds. TOBACCO, 11 lying in Limerick; the SLOOP GEORGE; 2,000 barrels Swansea Coal; 400 Barrels HERRINGS; 4 Tons SALT; 20 Casks Russian TALLOW; One SHARE in the NORA CREINA Steam-packet.
Waterford, Jan. 7.

This day is published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. CXXXIV. for January, 1828.

Contents. I. Christmas Dreams.—II. Christmas Presents.—III. The Bachelor's Beat. No. 3. The Bachelor's Christmas.—IV. Battle of Navarino.—V. The Causes of the Decline of the British Drama.—VI. Trials of Temper. By the Ettrick Shepherd.—VII. Moralitas. By the same.—VIII. Notes of a Journey in the Kingdom of Kerry.—IX. Chapters on Churchyards. Chap. 13. The Haunted Churchyard.—X. British Africa—Sierra Leone. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners. By James M'Queen, Esq.—XI. Projected Cathedral at Liverpool.—XII. Managers of the Opera.—XIII. Military Uniforms.—XIV. Steam Carriages.—XV. Health and Longevity.—XVI. Noctes Ambrosianæ. No. 35.

Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; T. Cadell, London; W. Curry, Jun. and Co. Dublin. Sold also by JOHN BULL, Waterford.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS,
Coal Quay, Waterford.

THIS EVEVNIG, Jan. 12, the Entertainments will commence with the Musical Piece of
KARLIE OGI:
Or, the Old Woman keeps the Fire Side.
Jockey MacGregor, Mrs. KERR. Old Gaffon, Mr. MOORE.
Kate, Miss BUTLER. Karlie Ogi, Mr. ORD.
Favourite Song by Mrs. WATSON.
"Barney leave the girls alone." by Mr. WATSON.
The Female Equestrian Mrs. KERR, will go through a variety of
FEATS ON HORSEBACK.
SLACK WIRE.
In full Swing, by Mr. ORD.
HORSEMANSHIP,
Without Saddle or Bridle, by Mr. ORD, the first Horseman in the World. He will conclude his Performance by his much admired imitation of a Drunken Hussar.
The whole to conclude with the
TAILOR'S JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD.
Tailor, Mr. MOORE. Clown, Mr. WATSON.
Riding-master, Mr. ORD.
"Puddings in my Lantern," by Mr. MOORE.
Hornpipe, by Miss BUTLER.
The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with a Musical Burletta in One Act, called
BOMBASTES FURIOSO.
Artaxomines, Mr. MOORE. Fusbos, Mr. WATSON.
General Bombastes, Mr. ORD. 1st Courtier, Mr. KIRWAN
Distaffina, Mrs. BROWN.
Doors to open at Six, and Performance to commence precisely at Seven o'Clock.
Boxes, 2s—Pit, 1s—Gallery, 6d.
Places for the Boxes may be taken at the Circus from 11 till 2 o'Clock.
Ladies and Gentlemen instructed in the Art of Riding and Managing their Horses, by Mr. ORD—Four Lessons One Guinea; Single Lessons 7s 6d. Gentlemen's hours from 8 to 11—Ladies', from 1 to 3 o'clock.

REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Sunday the 12th day of August last, about the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, a mob of at least Fifty Persons, well supplied with fire arms, and provided with crow bars, and such instruments, came to the Townland of Tully, in the parish of Langfield, and in the county of Tyrone, and levelled to the ground a dwelling house thereon, the property of Charles Sproule, senior, of Grannan, in the said county, the mason work of which had just been completed, and destroyed all the timber, &c. used in building the same; and when Charles Sproule, junior, son of the above, for whom the house was intended, appeared, several shots were fired at him by individuals of this party, and with difficulty he succeeded in escaping.

Now we, the undersigned, holding in abhorrence such atrocious villainy, and perfectly convinced that if the perpetrators shall (in this case) be suffered to escape with impunity, there will neither be safety for the persons, or the property of any individuals, residing in exposed situations in this part of the country, who may happen to become obnoxious to any of the party (we mean Rockites), of which these ruffians are supposed to be members, do hereby offer a Reward of

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS

sterling, payable in proportion to the sums respectively annexed to our names, to any person or persons who shall, within twelve calendar months from the date hereof, give information against, and afterwards prosecute to conviction, any considerable number of the principals or accessaries engaged in this nefarious transaction: And we also, in like manner, offer the Sum of

FIFTY POUNDS STERLING,

for such private information within the same time, and with strictest secrecy observed, as shall lead to the conviction of any considerable number as aforesaid.

Application to be made to James Galbraith, or James Wilson, Esqrs.; or to Chief Constable Duff, all of Omagh; or to Andrew Sproule, of Grannan.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1827.

[Here follows the List of Subscribers, with the sums opposite their respective names, amounting in all to the Sum of £785.]

DUBLIN CASTLE, DEC. 21, 1827.

The Lord Lieutenant, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the outrage committed on Charles Sproule, jun. is pleased hereby to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any of them (except the person who fired the shots), who shall, within six months from the date hereof, discover his accomplices, so as they or any of them be convicted.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 21st day of December, 1827.

By his Excellency's command,
WM. LAMB.

TO COOPERS, BASKET MAKERS, &c.

THE Produce of Seven Acres planted with Osiers now standing thereon, to be Sold at TOURIN, near Cappoquin. Part of the above will answer for Hoops, and the rest is fit for Basket-work.
January 8th.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT, A BANKRUPT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, before the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 25th Day of January, 1828, at Three o'Clock, in the Afternoon, the several DEBTS claimed to be due to the Bankrupt's Estate, mentioned and set forth in Schedules thereof, which are posted in the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, and in the Office of the Undersigned in the Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

Any further information that may be desired, can be had at the Offices of S. Kildahl, Solicitor to the Commission, in Sackville-street, Dublin; and of Messrs. Tandy's; Ivie and Mortimer, Solicitors to the Assignees, in Dublin and Waterford, in each of which Offices, Copies of the Schedules remain for inspection.

WILLIAM HONE, Broker.

FORAGE CONTRACTS.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DUBLIN, 29TH DEC. 1827.

PROPOSALS will be received, until MONDAY, the 4th day of FEBRUARY next, at Twelve o'Clock, by the Deputy Commissary-General, from Persons desirous to Contract for Supplying FORAGE for the HORSES of his MAJESTY'S ROYAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, and COMMISSARIAT CORPS of WAGGONERS, from the 25th of MARCH to the 24th of DECEMBER, 1828, inclusive; and for the HORSES of the MOUNTED POLICE, from the 1st of APRIL to the 31st of DECEMBER, 1828, inclusive, in the undermentioned Counties, viz.:—

ANTRIM and DOWN,
CORK,
GALWAY,
KILDARE,
KING'S COUNTY,
LONDONDERRY and TYRONE,
TIPPERARY,
WEXFORD,
ARMAGH and MONAGHAN,
DUBLIN and WICKLOW,
KERRY,
KILKENNY, CARLOW, and QUEEN'S COUNTY,
LIMERICK and CLARE,
LOUTH and MEATH,
WATERFORD.

The Tenders to be made on Forms, which may be obtained at this Office between Ten and Four o'Clock.—If requested to be forwarded by Post, the Party applying must pay the postage.

The Proposals to be sealed, addressed to "*The Deputy Commissary General*," and marked on the outside "*Tender for Forage Contract*," and if sent by post, to be put under cover to "*The Principal Clerk, War-Office, Dublin Castle*," with the word "*Commissariat*" written on the left corner.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Original Capital....................£600,000
Surplus Capital....................£ 50,000

TRUSTEES.
Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.
Right Honourable Earl Morley.
Right Honourable Lord Clifford.
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. } Members
Edmond Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. } for Devon.
Samuel Frederick Milford, of Exeter, Esq.
PRESIDENT.
William Gifford, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
First Class....from....2s....to....1s 6d per cent.
Second Class...from....3s....to....2s 6d per cent.
Third Class....from....5s....to....4s 6d per cent.

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.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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 persons 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 Insurance on the lives of persons about to proceed on any voyage, or intending to resign 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,
Dec. 22. Agent for Waterford.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—Jan. 8th, Susan, Hammett, Dunmore, ballast; William Whitty, Sheil, London, wheat (for Newport); Eliza, Reigh, do. general cargo (for Liverpool).—9th, Dove, Egan, Youghal, oats and butter (for Newport); Catherine, Dempsey, — potatoes (for Dublin); Charlotte, Robson, Southampton, ballast; New Venus, Lord, Ipswich, grain, (for Liverpool); Favourite, Sibston, London, flint (for do.); Concord, Smith, do. general cargo (for Newry); Brothers, Tobin, Chester, bricks (for Cork); Sally, Allen, Plymouth, furniture; Liverpool, Scallan, London, ballast (for Wexford); Elizabeth, Straide, Southampton, timber (for Milford).—10th, Hannah, Culleton, Liverpool, salt, &c.; Elizabeth, Bond, Newhaven, ballast; Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, general cargo; Town of Liverpool, Brett, Liverpool, do; Cove, Williams, Newport, coals.

SAILED—Jan. 8th, Peter and Rebecca, Gibbons, Youghal, salt (from Liverpool); Hannah, Bowen, Galway, bricks (from Chester); Eagle, Tonkin, Cork, fish and oil (from St. John's). 9th, Edward, Curran, ——— ballast; Irish Miner, Nicholas, Dingle, coals (from Liverpool).

10th—Wind, at 8 a.m. S.E. by E.—11th, S.E. and at 11 a.m. S.W. by S.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 6th, Edward Protheroe, Propert; Malvina, Chappell.—7th, Plover, Buck—; At Torbay, 5th, Bellona, Tyrer; Flora, Pavey.—At St. Ives, 3d, Margaret, Evans (from Ross).—At Portsmouth, 6th, New Friendship, Hutchings.—At Shoreham, 4th, Albion, Brazier. At Liverpool—Drake, Cook; Western Star, Byrne; Providence, Bully; Triton, Roche.

SHIP NEWS.

The Friendship, Wiseman, from Waterford for Liverpool, was on shore at Blackpool, on Friday week, and it was feared would be lost.

On the night of Friday, the 21st ult. the sloop Cambria, of Carmarthen, was upset in Loughor river, and the master (David Owen) and the mate were unfortunately drowned. The vessel is now in the sand, but it is expected that on the next high spring tide, she may be raised.—*Cambrian.*

From the *Newfoundlander* of Nov. 28.

The brig Brothers, of Port de-Grave, Captain Heath, with a cargo of salt, from Portugal, was driven on shore, near Bay Bulls, on the night of Tuesday the 20th instant, and totally lost. The master and crew with difficulty saved their lives.

The brig British Merchant, of Teignmouth, Capt. Bibbens, hence for Harbour-Grace, was driven on shore at Killegrews, in Conception Bay, on Friday morning last, in a tremendous gale of wind, and now lies a complete wreck. Crew saved.

The following afflicting narrative will be read with the deepest feelings of commiseration:—

"BRIGUS, Nov. 21.—The James, belonging to Mr. Cossill, arrived at Cubits yesterday from Portugal. The master says that a few days ago, in the longitude of (I believe) 30 deg., he fell in with a brig, water-logged, having a living woman lashed in the main-top, four living seamen in the rigging, and (oh! dreadful to relate!) a dead man spread in the shrouds on whom the unfortunate and unhappy survivors were subsisting!!! The master says that he made every exertion to save them, but, alas! without avail; and that a very heavy gale, which lasted 48 hours, caused him to leave them to the mercy of the foaming ocean, into the bowels of which, he has no doubt, they were consigned soon after its commencement. The master descried "Indi—" on some part of her. He came close to her several times, and requested the poor fellows to throw themselves overboard, that he might be enabled to pick them up, but he could hear them say that they were too weak; and when they saw the impossibility of saving them, their lamentations were dreadful."

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Jan. 12.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, we had but a trifling supply of corn at market yesterday—wheat, 22s 6d to 24s 6d, and in some cases for millers' samples 25s per barrel; barley, 11s 6d to 16s 6d; oats, 9s 6d to 10s 6d, and by mealmen, 11s; oatmeal, nearly unsaleable, 12s to 12s 6d per cwt. by retail. Flour, 2ds, 30s to 31s; 3ds, 22s to 26s; 4ths, 14s to 16s per bag. Butter on Thursday was 82s per cwt. for best qualities, but yesterday, 81s was the highest price paid; weighed at the crane on Wednesday 126, Thursday 225, yesterday 207 firkins. Pigs are on the advance, singed, 33s 9d to 34s; do. scalded, 32s to 33s; heads, 21s; offal, 16s to 18s per cwt.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White.			Ranged.			Houshold.		
	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
Penny	0	6	3	0	9	5	0	12	3
Twopenny	0	12	6	1	3	2	1	8	6
Fourpenny	1	9	4	2	6	3	3	1	2
Sixpenny	2	6	3	3	9	4	4	10	0

Middle price of Wheat and Flour last week, was 25s 0d per barrel, besides an allowance of 8s per quarter on white, and ranged, and 10s on household, for the benefit of the Baker. Purchased by bakers last week, 946½ cwts. of flour.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—There was a thin attendance of dealers at last Tuesday's market, who seemed little inclined to purchase. In the few sales of new wheat which occurred, the quotations of the previous week were realised. Oats were in moderate demand at about ½d per bushel advance on former prices. Sack flour was without alteration. Oatmeal may be quoted 6d per load dearer. During the remainder of the week, and at the market on Saturday, the demand for all descriptions of grain was very limited.

Jan. 8.—There was a fair attendance of dealers at to-day's market, but the demand for all sorts of grain was extremely slack, and, consequently, the sales very limited. Oats were ½d to 1d per bushel cheaper, but the quotations of last week for all other articles may be repeated.

London Corn Exchange, Jan. 7.—We had a moderate arrival fresh in this morning, but as most of last week's supplies remained unsold, the mealing trade was rather heavy; nevertheless as the greater part of the wheat samples were rough and cold, fine samples fully support the prices of this day week, but the purchasers were far from being numerous. Malting barley was in request, and higher prices obtained, owing to the country market having advanced; upon the whole 33s per quarter were obtained. Beans and peas were very dull sale and 1s per quarter lower. Oats were heavy sale, although we cannot quote them cheaper. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 45s to 62s; Rye, 30s to 34s; Barley, 28s to 33s; Malt, 56s to 60s; White Peas, 40s to 42s; Boilers, 42s to 47s; Grey Peas, 40s to 44s; Small Beans, 42s to 45s; Tick, ditto, 36s to 38s; Oats, Potato, 26s to 30s; Poland, 24s to 28s; Feed, 16s to 20s; Flour, 45s to 50s; Rapeseed, £20 to £23.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—Wheat (English), 6,907; Barley, 7,974; Malt, 5,560; Oats, 5,560; Rye, 80; Beans, 1,843; Peas, 1,698; Wheat, (foreign), 230; Barley, ——; Oats, ——; Beans, 1,136. Irish wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 1,195 qrs; Flour (English), 12,054 sacks; American, —— barls.

BIRTHS,

On the 8th instant, at Summerhill, county Wexford, the lady of James Talbot, Esq. of a son.

Same day, the lady of William B. West Esq., of a son.

At Gayfield, on the 5th inst., the lady of Commissary-Gen. Luscombe, of a son.

At Plassy, county of Limerick, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir Guy Campbell, of a son.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, Mr. John W. Collins, formerly of Waterford, to Miss Maria White, of Church-street, Dublin.

On the 1st of June last, at Poonah, Lieut. Edward Willoughby, 18th Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Edward C. Willoughby, to Emma, daughter of Lieut. Col. Meall, of that residency.

In London, Thomas, only son of George Douglas, Esq. of Mount Tola, county of Down, to Sarah, only daughter of Walter Prideaux, Esq. of Totness, Devon.

In Dublin, James Alexander Hamilton, Esq. of Clonsilla, in the county of Dublin, to Rosetta, daughter of Edward Mitchell, Esq. of Gore's Grove, county of Kilkenny.

On the 1st. inst. at Newport, Isle of Wight, Samuel James Fletcher, Esq. son of the late James Fletcher, of Ormond-quay, Dublin, Esq., to Anne Powne, only daughter of the late Wm. Slade Gully, of Travennan and Trevissick, in the county of Cornwall, Esq. and sister to Major Wm. Slade Gully, of the Royal Irish Fusileers.

On the 7th inst., at Rathfarnham, James Hartley, of Dublin, Esq. to Martha, second daughter of the late William Semple, Esq.

Jan. 4, at Middletown, county of Armagh, the Rev. R. Loftie, eldest son of Wm. Loftie, of Tandragee, Esq. to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Mee, Shantilly Glebe.

In Dublin, Jan. 8, Joseph Allen, Esq., of the East India House, London, to Marianne, daughter of Samuel Scott, Esq., of Lower Gardiner-street.

DIED,

At Kiledmond, County Carlow, Mr. John Sinnot, for many years Lieutenant of the Kiledmond Yeomanry Corps, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

Jan. 1, at Hatfield, Herts, aged eighteen, George Vernon, Esq. of Clontarf Castle, Dublin.

Dec. 28, at the advanced age of 100 years, Mrs. Sarah Cordukes, of York, mother to M. Isaac Cordukes, provision merchant, of Belfast, and grandmother to M. Isaac Cordukes, jun. of Dublin.

Jan. 3, in Drogheda, in the 90th year of his age, Philip Brabazon, Esq. formerly of Cartstown, in the county of Louth, and late of Mornington House, in the county of Meath.

Cardinal F. Ruffo, at Naples, on the 13th Sept.

On the 4th Nov., at Antigua, aged 30, Michael Lowry, Esq., Surgeon on his Majesty's Staff, and lately of Dublin.

At Boulogne, William Broomfield, Esq. late Major of the 19th regiment.

General Sir G. S. Brown, K. C. B., at Brussels, the 30th Dec.

The Rev. Denis O'Beirne, P. P. of Longford and Templemichael, on Saturday, aged 90 years. He was brother of the late celebrated Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, Lord Bishop of Meath, originally a Roman Catholic.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8.

The *Morning Chronicle* has the following paragraph:—

"It was very generally reported yesterday, in the west end of the town, that the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wellesley, and Mr. Peel, were commanded to form a ministry. The report is, we believe we may safely say, without the slighest foundation in fact. It is, however, high time that an end were put to a state of things which can only be *productive of the worst consequences*. The uncertainty in which men now are, with respect to the future, is not calculated to strengthen the preparations for the *approaching struggle*."

The *Morning Chronicle* truly surmises that his Majesty is too reasonable and too gracious to impose upon those who have faithfully, effectually, and gloriously served him, the task of repairing the blunders of Mr. Canning and his pupils—at least, until after these blunders, their motives, and causes shall have been exposed to his people; and until that exposure shall have confirmed, in the opinions of the public, the soundness and patriotism of the principles upon which his Majesty's government had been conducted for twenty years before the 10th of April. The season of good government is, however, rapidly approaching; nothing can more accelerate it than the permitting the present ministry to meet its *euthanasia*—to fall by the hands of its popish *proteges*; and we trust that neither the King nor his true friends will attempt to anticipate this so desirable consummation.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a letter, extracted from yesterday's *Morning Chronicle*. It will show that the whig party are not altogether satisfied with their present position, and confirm, as far as whig authority can, all that we have said of Lord Goderich's imbecility, the weakness and distraction of the Cabinet, the unconstitutional surrender of the church patronage to palace influence. &c. &c. &c. The writer is evidently a party interested, and a cleverer man than most of his faction.—*Ib.*

The event which we announced in our last—the change of the French ministry, has taken place. Without having any particular spleen against Monsieur de Villele (whose retreat is covered by a peerage), we are rejoiced at the circumstance, as it indicates a determination to get rid of the tyranny of the Jesuits, to whom that minister, contrary, it is said, to his wishes, but in accordance with what he deemed his interest, had lent himself during his administration. These reverend fathers are especially struck at in this ordinance, the second article of which is—

"In future, Public Instruction will no longer form a part of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical affairs."

The object of which the Jesuits were particularly desirous, and which they had, though contrary to law, in a great measure accomplished, was to get the education of youth into their own hands, and this ordinance puts an end to their ambition. The elections have demonstrated that France is hostile to the arrogant spirit of ecclesiastical domination, intended to be forced upon her. Charles X. will do well to remember that kings may be removed as well as ministers, and we can assure him, in the words of his namesake in this country, that he will find himself too old to go on his travels again with any degree of comfort. Our friends in Ireland have lost one common place of intimidation by the late events in France. The French will not march to the aid of popery any where—that's flat.—*Standard.*

The mercantile letters from Constantinople state, that the Russian Ambassador ceased his functions on the 4th of December, and embarked on the 6th; but as the wind came round strong to the north, the vessel was still detained on the 8th. The English Ambassador expected to be met by the Rifleman man-of-war at the mouth of the Dardanelles, from whence it was reported he would proceed to Vourla (near Smyrna). Not the least impediment was thrown in the way of persons quitting Constantinople, and all the English residents had embarked except four, who intended to remain, at all hazards, at the Turkish capital.

His Majesty, we regret to hear, has been for some days slightly indisposed. At the time of Don Miguel's arrival, the King was suffering, it is said, under a slight attack of gout; and his Majesty's subsequent exertions to receive and entertain his illustrious guest, brought in some inflammatory symptoms, which induced his medical attendants to have recourse to bleeding, which is stated to have had the desired effect.—*Morning Paper.*

It has been remarked as somewhat extraordinary, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department is not named in the Court Circular as having been present at any of the royal or noble entertainments given to Don Miguel.

An announcement to-day makes certain, that the dividend on Buenos Ayres Stock, due on the 12th inst., will not be paid. Thus the whole of the new American States, once Spanish Colonies, which have raised loans in England, have in turn become bankrupt.

The burning cliff near Weymouth now sends forth volumes of fire and smoke to five times the extent it did at first.

Last year, 603 vessels and 16,862 settlers arrived at Quebec.

The Papers relative to the affair at Navarin, and the correspondence berween the Allied Ambassadors and the Sublime Porte, which his Majesty's Ministers intend to lay before both Houses of Parliament, have been printed under the superintendance of Earl Dudley and his Private Secretary, Mr. Stapleton, at the Foreign Office.

Letters from Malta to the 1st of December, received at Brussels, describe Admiral Codrington as actively employed in endeavours to suppress the piracies of the Greeks; two frigates had been despatched against Carabusa, a strong post on the coast of Candia, frequented by these marauders, whence they had issued to pillage a merchant vessel then lying at Malta, with strict orders to capture all the vessels they found there, and to destroy all the forts which their guns could reach.

The *Rev.* Robert Taylor is to take his trial on a second indictment for blasphemy, in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, on Tuesday the 15th inst.; and on a third indictment for a conspiracy to blaspheme, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The *Rev.* Orator purposes again to defend himself, and has devoted himself for some months past to most laborious preparation.

The Borodino, Indian Trader, Jupiter, Wansbeck, Mary and Robert, Heyden, and Cato, trans- [illegible] Royal Hussars and [illegible] England.

PARIS PAPERS.

(From the *Constitutionnel*.)

PARIS, JAN. 4, 11 O'CLOCK, EVENING.—The ministry, of which we this day gave the composition, is generally regarded as the shadow of the old. We find, in fact, MM. Chabrol, Frayssinous, colleagues of M. de Villele; MM. de Saint Criq, Decaux and Martignac, Directors General under his administration, recently named Presidents of Electoral Colleges and Deputies, through his influence—which forms a complete majority for the doctrines of the old ministry.

There is, indeed, a general astonishment that MM. the Counts Portalis and Roy, who formed part of the constitutional opposition of the Chamber of Peers, should have consented to make a part of this Administration. We find in it no notability of the new majority of the Chamber of Deputies, no influence which may be said to sympathise with the wishes of the Electoral Colleges; it seems as if it were forgotten that this Chamber meets on the 5th of February.

During the course of the day, attempts were made to cause it to be belived that propositions had been made to the Hon. M. Royer Collard, for whom the department of Public Instruction was reserved.

We are certain that not even an insinuation has been made to him, and we can say, without fear of being contradicted, that he would have openly refused them. M. Royer Collard understands too well the political situation of France to enter into a ministry composed under the influence of a colleague of M. de Villele.

It appears to be confirmed, that the for[illegible] ters the Chamber of Peers with MM. [illegible] and Peyronnet. Thus the 76 Pe[illegible] 79, and M. de Villele, with his [illegible] Generals, would not himself at [illegible] little army.

(From the *Courier Franç*[illegible])

M. de Hermopolis and M. de C[illegible] of the old ministry, will figure [illegible] they dream of continuing the [illegible] they will be instantly at varianc[illegible] colleagues. If they wish sincer[illegible] new system, what attitude will [illegible] chamber when the former adminis[illegible] attacked, or when the question shal[illegible] tion of some of the numberless fault[illegible] had their share of co-operation and [illegible] Will they defend the Villele administ[illegible] avow it?

It is probable that the *Moniteur* will [illegible] morrow all these doubts. The public [illegible] with being delivered from the triu[illegible] biere, Villele, and Peyronnet) will [illegible] ing the new ministry till [illegible] revealed by their acts. This judgment will, therefore, be adjourned to the session, for we can then ascertain what the ministry really is.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

(From the *London Gazette*.)

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 7, 1828.

9th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. G. Callaghan, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Greenwood, promoted.

15th ditto—Lieut. J. G. Hall, from the half-pay of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion King's German Legion, to be Lieut. vice R. Gill, who exchanges, receiving the difference; J. Salmond, Gent to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mortimer, promoted.

3d Regt. of Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. W. T. Knollys, from the half-pay, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. vice J. D. B. Elphinston, who exchanges.

2d Regt. of Foot—Ensign E. L. Daniell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Douglas, who retires.

9th ditto—Capt. Sir R. J. Fletcher, Bart. from the half-pay to be Capt. vice W. H. Cockburne, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

10th ditto—F. W. Hill, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Golden, promoted in the 3d Foot.

20th ditto—Lieut. R. C. Oakely to be Capt. vice Langmead, deceased.

22d ditto—D. Walsh, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tupper, promoted.

53d ditto—Lieut. T. J. Galloway to be Capt., by purchase, vice Harty, promoted; Ensign J. Colquhoun to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Galloway. To be Ensign, T. B. Gough, Gent. by purchase, vice Colquhoun; J. Tully, Gent. without purchase, vice Elliott, who resigns.

39th ditto—Ensign M. Spencer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Waldron, promoted.

42d ditto—Capt. D. Frazer, from the half-pay, to be Capt. vice J. K. Ross, who exchanges.

99th ditto—Lieut. H. Terry, from retired half-pay of the Veteran Companies, to be Paymaster, vice H. Irwin, who retires upon half-pay.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. E. Waldron, from the 39th Foot, to be Capt. of Infantry, by purchase; Ensign D. Tupper, from the 22d Foot, to be Lieut. of Infantry by purchase. To be Ensigns, by purchase, R. Sherlock, Gent.; J. Minto, Gent.

HOSPITAL-STAFF.—W. W. Barnett, Gent. to be Hosp.-Ass. to the Forces, vice Hanly, promoted.

MEMORANDA.—The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:—Capt. A. Chambre, unattached; Lieut. J. Brownlow, 7th Foot; Ensign C. Campbell, 39th Foot; Second Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 3d Ceylon Regt.

NEWRY PETTY SESSIONS.

RAPE—ATROCIOUS CASE.—On Friday last, James Morgan, Eleanor Hogan, Mary Treanor, and Thomas Savage, all of Hilltown, were brought to the bar in custody of the Police charged on the evidence of Rose Morgan, of Ballagbelly, an interesting young woman, aged about nineteen, and of very genteel appearance, with having aided and assisted Thomas Corrin, of Hilltown, publican (who, we regret to say, has hitherto escaped the vigilance of our active Police), to forcibly lock her up in his dwelling-house, and there detain her against her will, from a late hour on the evening of the 27th until the evening of the 29th day of December last, when she was at length rescued by her friends from treatment too distressing, and by far too indelicate, to detail in our columns. It further appeared, that on the morning of the 27th Corrin met the prosecutrix (with whom he had been previously acquainted) in Newry market, and that, after various abominable contrivances, he at length succeeded in accomplishing the capital offence with which he now stands charged. Subsequently, and while the unfortunate young woman was unable, from the intoxicating liquor which had been forced upon her, to make any effectual resistance, Corrin forcibly conveyed the prosecutrix to, and locked her up in his residence at Hilltown, where she was detained for the time and in the manner above alluded to. The prisoners were fully committed for trial at the next Down assizes.—*Newry Telegraph.*

The following regiments constitute the military force on the Irish Establishment:—Dragoons—2d Queen's, 3d, 1st Royal Dragoons, 2d Scots Greys, 3d Light, 8th, and 14th. Infantry—3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, 5th, 8th, 17th, 24th, 32d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 53d, 56th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 69th, 70th, 75th, 76th, and the following depots—10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22d, 29th, 33d, 58th, 61st, 66th, 72d, 73d, 77th, 79th, 84th, 86th, 88th, 91st, 97th, 98th, and 99th regiments. Total—7 regiments of Cavalry, 18 of Infantry, and 22 Depots.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. N. O'NEILL AND REV. MR. RYLAND.

No. I.

Waterford, Nov. 16, 1827.

Sir—Will you be kind enough to favour me with the name of the Roman Catholic in the neighbourhood of this city, who was about becoming a Protestant, and on his waiting on a Protestant clergyman, he desired him to consider well on such a change, and not do it hastily. You say he went to the Continent, and on finding the difference between the Catholic religion there and in Ireland, he became an infidel and died there.

I know you are fond of an inquiring mind on religious subjects. I want this information particularly, and shall thank you for your answer in reply to the foregoing.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

N. O'NEILL.

Rev. Mr. Ryland.

No. II.

Waterford, Nov. 17.

Sir,—It would give me sincere pleasure to satisfy any inquiring mind, in matters connected with religion, and I must therefore regret my inability to communicate to you the names of the persons alluded to in my speech at the Reformation Meeting. Indeed I am surprised you could ask me to make the disclosure, after the declaration I made at the time, and more particularly, as you must yourself feel how unjust and cruel it would be, were I to wound the peace of an innocent family by revealing what must unavoidably give them pain. The observations which I made on the occasion of the meeting could derive no additional weight from a knowledge of the names of the parties. They were intended to show that the mind of an inquiring Roman Catholic will not be satisfied with mere human authority, and that if the truths of the Gospel are not brought before him at a time when he is investigating his peculiar creed, the transition will probably be from Roman Catholicism to infidelity.

Had I imagined that the statement which I made, would not have been satisfactory, without particularizing the individual alluded to, I should probably have taken the case of a Spanish Roman Catholic clergyman, in whose experience, as related by himself, I should have had authority for my statement.

I am your obedient Servant,

R. H. RYLAND.

Mr. O'Neill, Patrick-street.

No. III.

Waterford, Patrick-street, Nov. 19, 1827.

Sir—I have been honoured with your letter of the 17th and should have replied on Saturday, but I was en- ticularly about business, and, on Sunday I did not ate the Sabbath.

v taken an hour to myself, and I beg to intrude on tention, while I advance a few arguments in sup- principles as a Roman Catholic—while I extend to may differ from me in creed, the same indul- ers regarding so important a subject as religion. appy to hear from you, in reply to my state- y observations you please, and it shall be re- avour, coming from so high and respectable as you are considered in the city of Waterford. for the expression of your charitable readiness he benefit of your assistance in matters connect- gion. I would, however, regret to put you under ty of acting in a direct contradiction to your own al principles, by imposing your human authority on judgment, which, according to your peculiar creed, my supreme judge in matters of religion.

with you that the feelings of an innocent family should ded; but their nameless authority ought not to be on the important subject of religious truths. Such au- may suit the taste of the infamous Blanco White, of a lf-pay stroller, or of a shameless Jew, and their hear- should be dismissed by the clergyman, the gen- d the scholar. You, however, have mistaken that ... still my main object—the ... of the Pro- ... clergyman, who was either regardless of his duty, or convinced of the truth and safety of the Catholic religion, as to recommend his nameless friend to remain in it.

I am sensible that there are many persons professing the Catholic religion in whose breast the seed of faith produces fruit not according to the maxims of the Gospel. Such were the Jews, from whom God withdrew the light of faith, in punishment of their crimes. Persons of this description will proceed to any extremity. Reason is not less a gift of God than faith, and the impious rejection of the latter leads to the abuse of the former.

I am equally certain that there are in this country, nay, in this city, great numbers, who profess the doctrines of the Established Church, for the sake of her emolument, or her patronage, while they are Calvinists, Methodists, Deists, or Atheists at heart.

As I am but a plain shop-keeper, I must confess that I do not comprehend your meaning, in saying that Roman Catholics submit to human authority in religion. I tremble for your reputation as a scholar and a theologian—as such, you ought to know that in matters of faith Roman Catholics submit to none, but what they believe to be a divinely constituted authority, to a Church which they are convinced was founded by Jesus Christ upon a rock, which he commands all to hear, which we have his divine words for, which the gates of hell cannot prevail against, and which is actuated solely by the spirit of truth. Whether the Catholic Church be or be not the Church which Christ commands all to hear, is a question which every man has a right to decide for himself. It is here the right of private judgment is legitimately exercised—his private judgment having discovered a superior authority, cannot without presumption proceed farther.

A Catholic then who is led to, and continued in submission to the authority of his Church, by the conviction of his own private judgment, cannot be censured by you without a manifest contradiction to the fundamental principles of your own peculiar creed.

The Catholic finds no difficulty in taking the Catholic Church in preference to those which claim no other but human authority, which derive their forms from government for their orders, canons, sacraments and ritual, and who rest on no more solid foundation than an Act of Parliament.

I must here beg your apology for these lengthened observations on your valuable time, and have only to conclude, that as a Catholic, I am as firmly convinced of the truth of my creed, as if Almighty God delivered it to me, with the same awful majesty as he did to his people of old from Mount Sinai.

I remain Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

NICHOLAS O'NEILL.

Rev. Mr. Ryland.

No. IV.

November 27, 1827.

Sir—I beg to thank you for the attention which you gave to my letter, and also for your expressions of good will to myself, and as you intimate a wish to hear further from me, I shall make one or two remarks in reply. You mistake, in supposing that I desire to impose human authority upon you. Protestants admit no supreme judge in matters of religion, except the revelation of God, communicated in the written word; at the same time, they highly respect human authority, in subservience to Scripture. Thus, we recommend all to seek the assistance of their peculiar teachers, to listen to them respectfully and attentively; yet, remembering that they are men, we warn them not to trust their soul's salvation to human authority *only*, but to try their doctrines, to compare them with Scripture, and if they be true, to believe them, not as the word of man, but as the revelation of God. This line of conduct we find enjoined in the 8th chapter of Isaiah, 20th verse.

You conceive that Roman Catholics do not yield implicitly to human authority, because they believe their teachers divinely constituted. I would ask, have you any other authority for the peculiar doctrines of your church, than the word of men who teach them? Have you examined the records of councils, and have you compared the unwritten traditions of the Roman Catholic church with the written word of God? You say the Roman Catholic Church is *the* Church or *the only Church* to which the promises of Jesus Christ are addressed. Do you recollect that the Church of Rome was not in existence for many years after our Lord spoke the words you allude to? Do you recollect that the first church founded by St. Peter was the Church at Jerusalem? (See 2 chap. of Acts.) And again, if the Church of Rome was the only true Church, what are we to think of the churches mentioned in the Apocalypse, which certainly had no connection with Rome?

Protestants believe that the Church of Rome was once a pure Church, namely, when St. Paul's epistle was addressed to her; but she was not then *the only* pure Church, for there was also the Church of Corinth, Ephesus, Philippi, &c. &c. In the days of her greatest purity, St. Paul cautioned her against error, and threatened the displeasure of God against her. (See Romans, 11 chap. v. 19, 20, 21, 22.) We, Protestants, say the Church of Rome has erred, and therefore ceased to be a true Church. She has fallen like the Churches of Ephesus, &c. &c., and though the name remains, the spirit and truth has vanished.

May I beg to ask why you apply the term 'infamous' to Blanco White? Perhaps you know something immoral or scandalous in his conduct, the report of which has not reached me; in that case I would join in condemning the man as a hypocrite and villain. What I have heard of Blanco White is this:—He was a Roman Catholic Divine, of considerable rank in the Spanish Church—the dictates of his conscience compelled him to abandon the creed in which he had been educated, and with it he was obliged to sacrifice family, fortune, and country. After wandering in the mazes of error, he examined the religion of Protestants, and believed it to be true, and he is now a Protestant, without rank, and without fortune.

Surely, if this man's only offence is, that he changed his religion in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, you will admit that 'infamous' is too harsh a word to attach to his name.

I am, your obedient servant,

R. H. RYLAND.

Mr. O'Neill, &c.

No. V.

Waterford, Nov. 23, 1827.

Sir—Press of business has prevented my attending sooner to the subject of the last letter, with which you have favoured me, and though its arguments have failed to convince my judgment, I must yet confess that the mild and inoffensive tone of it has commanded my approbation.

I am again disappointed in getting the name of that consistent Protestant Clergyman, who advised his nameless friend to live and die in the practice of base hypocrisy, by professing a religion which both he and they believed to be false, *but it appears that he too must remain nameless.*

I cannot but admire your judgment in disposing of my remarks on the inconsistency of Protestants, and censuring Catholics for following the dictates of their judgment, when it leads them to submit to the authority of the Catholic Church. In your first letter, you very properly laid great stress on the distinction between divine and human authority in matters of religion; but, in your second, you throw authority overboard altogether, not sparing that of the private spirit. You extol the law, and silence the judge. You set up the dumb letter of the Written Word, but you will admit no supreme authority to determine its sense. You leave it to speak one language to the Catholic, another to the Protestant, a third to the Quaker, and a fourth to the Socinian. You will not tell me that the Written Word speaks the same language to all—for that would be but begging the question, while our well-meant but unhappy differences on various important points but too clearly prove the contrary.

You ask if I have any other authority for my peculiar doctrines, except that of the men who teach them? I answer that I have. I know that those doctiines are the doctrines of the Catholic Church; I am convinced that that church is the church which Jesus Christ has built upon a rock, and which St. Paul calls "the pillar and the ground of Truth." I have, therefore, the authority of Christ and St. Paul for these doctrines, and a better, I am sure, you will not require. I am aware that you understand these words of Christ and St. Paul in a different sense from me, a proof that the Written Word does not speak the same language to all. But then my private judgment is of equal authority with yours; you therefore cannot condemn my application of them. I do not require that you should admit that I am right, but you cannot, by your own supreme rule prove that I am wrong, or that you yourself are right. Your supreme rule, in matters of religion, cannot prove right or wrong, and is therefore fallacious, and leads directly to scepticism and infidelity.

You ask again if I have examined the records of Councils? I need not tell you that I have not. The above mentioned divine authority supersedes the necessity of my undertaking that arduous task. You will permit me to ask, what authority has the Protestant for his peculiar doctrines, and for the interpretation which he puts on those passages of the Scripture, which he quotes for them in opposition to others of as sound judgment and as good disposition as himself. What authority has he for the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Written Word? Has he examined the original Hebrew, Syriac and Greek records in which the Bible was written? Has he examined the various translations through which it has gone? Or has he ever examined the correctness of the printer by whom it has been published? You know well, Rev. Sir, that Protestants do not take this (to them) unnecessary trouble—they rest satisfied with taking all these points on the human hearsay of each other. I feel ashamed at the degraded condition to which you have reduced yourself and the rest of your Reverend Brethren. You represent your Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Parsons, and Curates, as so many school-boys, whose authority in matters of religion amounts to no more than that of repeating their lessons to their masters the laity, whose supreme private judgment is to decide finally on their merits or demerits. Is the ploughboy, then, authorised to put his own crude notions in opposition to the solemn decision of your whole Church? Your right to try and compare with Scripture, must mean this or it means nothing.

I would ask, is it for this ridiculous purpose that this order of men are supported at an enormous expense to the public, that they prey on the nation's vitals, and seize on the tenth of the industry of a distressed people?

My respect for you does not allow me to enlarge on the absurdity of your confounding the diocese of Rome with the Catholic Church through all nations. St. Peter or his successor is equally head of the Catholic Church, whether he fixes his See at Jerusalem, Antioch, Rome, Avignon, Paris, or Waterford. Blanco White has proclaimed himself to the world as a consummate and unprincipled hypocrite, who for ten long years preached to others a doctrine which he did not believe himself.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS O'NEILL.

Rev. Mr. Ryland.

No. VI.

Waterford, Nov. 27.

Sir—Although your last letter does not seem to require any answer, I cannot suffer our correspondence to terminate with out expressing my readiness at all times both to communicate religious truth, and to explain 'the reason of the hope that is in me.' When the way of salvation, or the mode of acceptance with God is sought, I should never consider any labour too great to promote so great an object; but I confess I consider my time too valuable to be employed in corresponding on the topics which occupy your last letter, inasmuch as I am persuaded you might firmly believe all you have stated, and I might as firmly disbelieve them; and yet neither of us be a bit nearer to the kingdom of heaven. The rule which I have laid down for myself in my intercourse with Roman Catholics, is this, when the question is, 'what must I do to be saved,' Acts, 16, 30, I will in every way accommodate myself to the convenience of the inquirer; but when controversy on minor points is sought this I will only engage in by word of mouth. In this I am always ready to discuss controversial matters, publicly or privately, perfectly confident in the truth of my cause. In one hour, more may be done in this way than if we were writing for a month.

Lest it might appear disrespectful, I will briefly notice some parts of your last letter.

You have rightly divined why I did not name the Protestant clergyman. I did not wish to hold him up to the public in his true character, 'a base hypocrite.' The view which I took of a Christian Minister, you will find accords with the rules laid down by St. Paul in his Epistle to Titus, and also with what St. Peter says, 'neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock,' 1 Peter, 5, 3. Nothing can be more weighty than the authority of a Christian minister, *when he speaks according* to the oracles of God.

But if he *does not speak so*—'if the blind lead the blind, BOTH shall fall into the ditch.—Mat. xv. 14.

The authority upon which the Protestant rests is the promise of God, contained in Scripture, Mark xvi. 16. As far as regards the way of salvation, I have never found reason to agree with Roman Catholics, that God has given a book so obscure as not to be fit for the perusal of his creatures.

Our blessed Lord's own words carry with them an authority which is absolutely irresistible. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John, 3 chapter.

Wishing that you may depend on Christ and on nothing else,

I am your obedient servant,

R. H. RYLAND.

Mr. O'Neill, Patrick-street.

No. VII.

Waterford, December 5, 1827.

Sir—Business has not until now left me sufficient leisure to attend to the subject matter of your letter of the 27th ultimo. I do not understand why you consider the topics of my last as not requiring an answer, My leading topics were the right of private judgment and the inconsistency of Protestants in condemning Catholics for what the latter deem to be the legitimate exercise of that right, and the result of it in submitting to and continuing in submission to the authority of the Catholic Church—these topics involve the fundamental principles of the Reformation, and claim the serious attention of every sincere Protestant. I must beg leave to remind you that you are the aggressor—that you accused the Catholics of errors, and of submitting to human authority, in matters of religion. You made those charges on the authority of your own private judgment explaining some texts of scripture. I have opposed to you the private judgment of Catholics, on those and other texts, and have denied your authority to pronounce definitively, without contradicting your own fundamental principle. I have proved that your rule cannot prove either right or wrong, that it is consequently a blind guide, and must necessarily lead those who follow it into the ditch, but as you decline discussing these important topics, I shall not press them farther.

Your disapprobation of a correspondence in writing and your recommendation of a discussion by word of mouth, proves your consciousness of the superiority of your acquirements over a plain shop-keeper, and, without intending it, you acknowledge that teaching by word of mouth is preferable to Scripture.

I must again regret your pious determination to screen that nameless Protestant clergyman, whose authority you adduced to bear false witness against your neighbour. You cannot believe that God would give a book to his creatures which they could not understand. Do you believe that the book of the Apocalypse was given by God? Do you know of any sapient layman or divine, who can understand it? Or do you believe that Christ spoke to the multitude so—that *seeing, they may not see*, and hearing, they may not understand.—Luke, c. 8, v. 10. But God, in his wisdom and mercy, has not left his creatures without a means to understand—for he gave some Apostles, and some Prophets, and to others some Evangelists, and others some pastors and doctors, for the perfection of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ—till we all meet in the unity of faith—that henceforth we be no more children "tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine."

I have been edified by your description of a Christian Minister, who should not lord it over the heritage. No, Rev. Sir, he should not lord it over their minds, bodies, or property—he should not call in the arm of the secular power to enforce his assumed authority—he should not enforce his peculiar doctrines by the profane arguments of an Act of Parliament. He should not be an advocate for cruelly punishing them with the loss of their civil rights, for the supposed errors of their minds—he should not plunder the labourer of the fruits of the sweat of his brow for spiritual services which were neither tendered nor required—and finally, he should not blaspheme the attributes of the Almighty, by his sacrilegiously offering to Heaven the consecrated cup, overflowing with the blood of the poor, and the tears of the widow and the orphan.

My reliance is placed in Christ and not in man.

Yours, &c.,

N. O'NEILL.

Rev. Mr. Ryland.

THE REVENUE,

FOR THE LAST QUARTER AND YEAR, RESPECTIVELY, ENDING ON THE 5TH INST.

The decrease of the Revenue during the Quarter, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of last year, is £188,002. This arises from a diminution of receipts, under the following heads:—

Customs	£11,304
Excise	240,983
Post-Office	51,000
	303,287

But an increase having taken place of £25,564 under Stamps, £11,487 under Taxes, and £78,234 under miscellaneous heads, the total decrease in the Quarter is, as above stated, £188,002.

The decrease of £779,709 in the amount of the Revenue of Excise in the Year, and the still larger proportionate decrease of that source of income in the Quarter of £240,983, shows a diminished consumption of various articles essential to comfort and luxury; while the decrease of the Post-office Revenue likewise proves that a less active internal trade has been carried on than during former periods. The increase in the Customs in the Year does not compensate for the decrease in these heads, for probably the whole increase which has taken place, arose from the duty on Foreign Corn let out of Bond.

On the whole, the character of the present statements must awaken serious consideration; as it is hardly possible, under existing circumstances, that any material reduction of national expenditure can be made. It may be interesting to give, in one view, the amount of the Revenue of Great Britain in each of the last four years, and the aggregate amount of the Customs and Excise in each of those years.

TOTAL INCOME OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Year ending 5th January, 1825	£48,812,759
1826	48,573,819
1827	46,650,672
1828	46,644,670

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Year ending 5th January, 1825	£35,353,022
1826	34,718,875
1827	33,516,036
1828	33,361,403

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

London, Monday Evening.

We have received the Paris papers of Friday, and the *Gazette de France*, dated Saturday morning. The former contained various speculations relative to the persons who were to compose the new ministry: but all uncertainty upon the subject has been dispelled by the arrival of the *Moniteur* of Saturday, containing the following Royal ordinance:—

"ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

"Charles, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre,

"We have ordained and do ordain as follows:—

"Article 1.—The Count Portalis, Peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the Department of Justice.

"The Count de la Ferronays, Peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"The Viscount de Caux, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State for the Administration of War.

"The presentation to the offices vacant in the Army will be hereafter made by our well-beloved son the Dauphin. The nominations will be counter-signed by the Minister for the Administration of War.

"The Viscount de Martignac, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

"Certain duties of the Minister of the Interior are separated; they are those which relate to commerce and manufactures, in order to be re-united to the present duties of the bureau of Commerce and Colonies.

"The Count de St. Cricq, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State President of the Superior Council of Commerce and of the Colonies.

"The Count Roy, Peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the Department of the Finances.

"2. In future public instruction will no longer form part of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"3. Our Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

"Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 4th of January, 1828, and the 4th of our reign.

(By the King) "CHARLES.

"The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine of the Colonies,

"Compte de CHABROL."

Then followed two other ordinances of the King; the first naming the Count de Villele, Count de Peyronnet, Baron de Damas, Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, and Count de Coybiere, Ministers of State, Members of the Privy Council, and the second elevating the Count de Villele, Count Peyronnet, and Count de Corbiere, to be Peers of the Realm, by way of consolation to them for the loss of office.

It is impossible at this moment to surmise what effect this change may have upon the general policy of France.

The express which brought the *Moniteur* left Paris before the business at the Exchange commenced, and we are therefore at present ignorant of the effect which the official announcement of the change may have had on the public securities. On Friday, when it was tolerably well known who would succeed to office, the three per cents. varied between 68f. and 68f. 25c.

CHIT CHAT AT A COUNTRY BALL.

Says the Captain to fine, as he handed Miss down,
"What a number of *belles* for a small country town;"
Miss smiling replied, "Few towns can boast more,
For the great church has seven, and the little church four."

IMPROMPTU.

"I don't like," cries Peter, "a bear skin to wear,
'Tis so awkward it makes people laugh."
"That is true," replied Tom, "*but the skin of a bear,*
Than a *bare skin* is better by half!"

DON MIGUEL.

The agreeable little pageant prepared for the holiday folks, in the shape of a Portuguese Prince, and his reception, has failed in its effect, owing a good deal to the indifference of the people, and a good deal to the badness of the weather.

His Royal Highness, however, has been paraded about a good deal, taken out "a hunting," sent to the play, carried to Hyde Park, trotted about the streets, and asked out to dinner, to show the people what a great fellow, we have got, and how swimmingly every thing is to be carried on in Portugal: but the English people, though they run after sights in fine weather, are saying to themselves, "we wonder what will happen when this Prince gets to Portugal, and becomes King, and when our troops come home and leave him to do as he likes." Don Miguel, whom the Cocknies call Mac-gill, has been to Paris and Vienna, and the lessons for his guidance, we should think, would not all agree, so that in the end, it is most likely, after having eaten all the German, French, and English dinners he can get, seen all the soldiers the allies choose to show him, been at all their play-houses, and trotted through all their cities, he may, at the rational age of 26, take the trouble to judge for himself and act for himself.

Portugal does not promise him a bed of roses, neither the public affairs his Royal Highness has to settle, nor the private matters which he has to reconcile, wear the most agreeable aspect; however; if he had answered the purpose of diverting public thought, or public conversation, from the state of our own country, he would have answered the purpose—this unfortunately his Royal Highness has not done, the public see and receive him with a sort of negative goodnature, perfectly indifferent as to his Royal Highness's coming or going, or going or staying—in short, every thing in England seems stagnant—the whole business of the Government is to hold itself together—and here we are, within a fortnight of the meeting of Parliament, with a temporary Prime Minister, who has virtually resigned, and without any man in the country, except Mr. Cobbett, ready or willing to take the high office which the Minister himself is so unwilling to keep.—*John Bull.*

DIRECTIONS FOR FEEDING HORSES.

From not attending to the nature of the horse, much food is wasted, and the animal, after consuming and wasting a large quantity, is nevertheless in bad condition. A horse is a very cleanly animal, very nice in the quality of his food, which he judges of entirely by smell—and though he may be forced by hunger to eat damaged hay and bad corn, still his constitution requires cleanliness in his food and management. He never will be healthy without it—you often see horses with coats staring in great care, but unequal to much work, out of spirits, easily sweated, and puny; all this is attributed to worms and such like, but the saddle ought to be put on the right horse; all these bad symptoms arise from want of feeding, and from irregularity. A horse should be kept as clean as a man, his bed should be of the best straw every day, not as now, the greater part of the old litter, with a little new straw over it; his stable should be well broomed at least three times a day, and washed, at least the floor, once a day, and his rack and manger once a week; his food should be most carefully attended to, and if this is done as it ought to be, the horse will be at all times fit to work, and consume far less food than he does in the present slobbering system—any man who wishes to have his horses well and cheaply kept, should have in his stable an oat-bruiser, straw-cutter, and a pair of scales—the horse should be fed early in the morning with three pounds of oats bruised; three pounds of hay cut with the straw-cutter, and a pint of bruised beans, and a handful of salt; previous to which, he should get one gallon of water. There should be no hay put before him then until two o'clock, and in the interval his stomach is not so crammed with food as to make him unfit for work; he does not eat more than is necessary for his support in health. The oats being bruised all goes into nutriment, and none passes undigested. At two o'clock in the day give him the same feeding—a gallon of water, a pint of beans, three pounds of bruised oats, and three pounds of chopped hay, with a handful of salt. At night again give him the same quantity of oats and beans, with six pounds of chopped hay, and three pounds fresh chopped straw; in this way he gets each day 9lbs. of oats, 12lbs. of hay, three pints of beans, half a pint of salt, and 3lbs. of straw. Twice a week, give him, instead of the third feed of oats, a feed of bran—keep a lump of rock salt always in his manger; keep him covered when in the stable with a rug, and when he is idle, and the day fine, give him a few hours run on a field, and you will have your horse free from broken wind, fit for work at all hours, in good health and spirits, and you will feed him at one-third less expense than is done at present. The oat-bruiser costs £6; by bruising the oats, two thirds bruised give as much nourishment as three-thirds unbruised—say 4lbs of oats a day saved on each horse, which will amount to over 100 stone in the year, which, at an average of prices, is a saving of £5 on the feeding of one horse in the year; multiply this by the number of horses you keep and your oat-bruiser saves so much. The straw-cutter saves as much hay in proportion as the bruiser does oats. There should be no hay-racks, but larger mangers than at present, and the entire feed, hay, oats, beans, and salt, put in together, when the greediness of the horse will be prevented, and he will masticate all his food in a short time, and be enabled to sleep the greater part of the night, which is as necessary for his condition as food; but, if he is obliged to stand up half the night cutting long matted hay, how can you expect your horse to be fresh in the morning and fit for work? The refuse litter will answer well for cows, and the washing of the stable will ten-fold repay the labour by the addition to the dung-hill, besides its other benefits. Some slovenly people leave their stables without cleaning for days; they lose quantities of manure by so doing, and their horses cannot be in good health, and as to going into their stable, you may as well put your foot on a dung-hill.

When potatoes are abundant and cheap, they are economical food for horses—24lb. of potatoes well boiled, divided into three feeds; with a quart of bran in each feed, and a handful of salt, is good food for such horses as do slow work. Pounded furze is also excellent for horses, and saves hay, but should not be substituted for oats, while potatoes may. Horses fed on furze have invariably a good coat; it is particularly good food for thick winded or broken winded horses.

Junius.—Five letters are deposited in the archives of the Grenville family at Stow, which establish, beyond a doubt, the real author of *Junius*. This eminent individual was politically connected with Mr. George Grenville, the grandfather of the present Duke of Buckingham, from whom these autograph proofs have descended to the present successor. The venerable Statesman, nearly allied to the Duke of Buckingham, has requested the discovery should not be published during his lifetime. It is, however, confidently asserted, that in all the controversies relating to these celebrated letters, the author of them has not been named.—*Globe.*

After service had been concluded on Sunday, in the King's Hospital Chapel, St. Michan's Church being closed, a respectable and intelligent man, named Murphy, residing in the parish, came forward, and publicly renounced the errors of the Church of Rome. The Rev. Thomas R. Shore, through whose instrumentality this man has been brought within the pale of the true Church of Christ, made some very appropriate observations on the occasion.—*Dublin Paper.*

STEAM CARRIAGES.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine* for January.)

The most novel application of that most powerful of all agents, steam, is now coming before the public in a form which at least promises practical effect. Gurney, an ingenious chemist and mechanician, has, after various attempts and failures, brought his steam carriage into a state allowing of actual experiment on the road. It some time since ran up Highgate Hill, a very steep ascent, at the rate of probably ten miles an hour: but its descent was more formidably rapid, for the pilot was unable to guide its velocity, and it tore off one of its wheels. To be run away with by a horse of this kind, that would think nothing of whirling carriage, passengers, and all, into the third heavens, or dissolving them to a jelly in the face of mankind, was too perilous an adventure to be assured of popularity. In the mean time another engineer sent another steam carriage to perambulate the streets, but his name was the most disastrous imaginable for the purpose. An old Roman would have pronounced him destined by fate never to prosper in steam apparatus, for the name was *Burstall*. The omen was true, for the carriage blew up, and boiled and parboiled several scientific spectators, doing at the same time the good work of washing the faces of the mob far and wide.

Gurney's carriage is now ready, like a pair of lovers for a run on the north road, and the Edinburgh mail may begin to tremble. But its first run will be to Windsor, to pay its respects to his Majesty, as in duty bound. It is next to visit Bristol by day, and having felt its way in sunshine, is to try its speed with the mail: this will be a decisive proof of its locomotive powers, for the rapidity of the Bristol mail is such, that double insurance is said to be required by the offices for all who travel in it, and all who have anything to leave are publicly requested to make their wills. But this machine has the one grand defect, that the steamery is under the feet of the passengers. The mighty agent which could make mincemeat of the whole cargo at a moment's warning, is working under the boards on which twenty human beings pretend to be at their ease, travelling fourteen miles an hour. Where the journey may end, whether at Bristol, or in the other world, is the problem; and it will be some time before those who are not zealous of their speedy riddance of all the cares of life, will be induced thus to soar upon hot water wings. The engineer protests, by all the names of philosophy, that a blowing up is utterly impossible. But in the modern philosophy, the most *impossible* things have come to pass so often, that a man attached to his own vertebræ may well be allowed to indulge a little scepticism.

The machine will never be entitled to popularity until the chance of blowing up is entirely out of the question; which it can scarcely be, while the steam engine forms a part of the carriage. It must be detached, and at some distance from the carriage, and be not a steam coach, but a steam horse. Then, though our steed be blown, we shall not be in the same condition, which, though perhaps easily cured in this system of pipes, boilers, and valves, would defy the pharmacopœia in ours. And to this construction the machine will naturally come, and we shall have steam teams for vans and waggons; steam sets for mail coaches, and single horse powers of any shape, size, or colour, necessary for the generation of the tilburies.

The comforts and conveniences of this contrivance will be universal and obvious. Gentlemen, nice about matching their horses, will have nothing to do but send their own pattern to the japanner, and they may have any colour from scarlet to sky blue. Awkward whips will drive like the choicest artists of Cambridge, without any more trouble than that of holding a rudder. The peculiar *genus* described in the advertisements as "timid gentlemen, that love an easy going cob, tender in the mouth, and pacing like a lady," may have one that will no more start or fling out than a Bath chair; and to the romantic, the whole romance of guiding fiery chargers by a pin in the forehead, will be realized in perfection, at the rate of 6d a soar. But if we can conceive this use of steam to be brought to that practical excellence which will allow of its general enjoyment, the effect must be curious and nationally beneficial in a very high degree. Its evils to the horse trade, or the travelling trade, or the oat trade, it must be idle to set in competition with any one of its advantages. Those advantages, too, will not be so rapid, that time will not be given for things to find their level, and thus the least possible evil be done. Political economy is, three fourths of it, utter nonsense, or utter ignorance, made presumptuous by the use of high sounding words, and exclusive pretensions; nothing, too, can be less wise than the attempt to overthrow an established manufacture, for the sake of making the experiment of an unestablished one, or trying how far we may beat the French in silks and gloves, by allowing the British artizans of both to try how long they could live without eating. But where we obtain a new power over nature, we have a new source of national wealth; and no matter what it may displace for the moment, we are sure that it will replace the loss by ten times, or a thousand times the gain. The spinning jennies and power looms have increased the weavers of England from one hundred thousand to nearly three millions! The steam boats have perhaps not thrown a single ship out of employment, while they have increased the general tonnage, and rendered the intercourse of England with her dependencies and the Continent a matter of certainty. If the steam carriage can be made general, its effects will be more important to us than even those of the steam boat, as being applicable to a greater variety of purposes, more easy of employment, and involving less expense. The result on travelling would be probably ten passengers on the road for one; an obvious benefit to the trusts, to the innkeepers, and the towns; the increased cheapness and facility of conveying every kind of produce, domestic, commercial, and agricultural. We should have flocks and herds carried up to our markets without the present delay, expense, and exhaustion of the animals. Corn, coals, all the necessaries and comforts of cities, would be brought with rapidity and ease by steam waggons, and exchanged with the country for the merchandize that now must go by the slow and expensive passage of canals and the coast. The intercourse from corner to corner of England would probably be increased in all its details ten fold or fifty-fold, within a few years; and there would be no assignable limit to its increase, except the surcharge of every corner with the produce of every other—a period beyond calculation.

The horse breeders would possibly feel the invention, in the partial decay of their trade for horses for the road. But the decay on the whole might be but trifling; with the general intercourse of the island and the consequent general cheapness of living, men would have more money to lay out

on luxuries, and the horse will be a luxury to the end of time. Thousands would keep horses for the one that keeps them now. The consumption of provender for these animals might fall off for a little while; but if the farmer sowed less oats, he would have but the more room to sow wheat: the profits would be the same, and the public would be possessed of its food at a cheaper rate. Besides in the operations of agriculture, the horse is at present the chief source of expense—the saving of that expense would be a fortune to the farmer. The steam horse, or plough, would besides be a better servant; it would not be tired, but would work as well by night as by day, and perhaps with the usual superiority of mechanism over animal power. It would thus do twice, or ten times, the work, in a brief period, when it was of the utmost importance, from the state of the weather, that time should be made the most of. It would do it better and more regularly. The steam horse would not be sick—it would not lose a shoe, nor run lame, nor require food through the winter. Every operation of the farm, from the first turning up of the ground to the harvest home, might be intrusted to steam in one shape or other. A steer of carriage and this exemplary drudge would work wonders in all. In the forest it would plant, cut down, or carry home the tree; it would drag the boat against the river, or along the canal; it would rear chickens, and carry them to market with half the village on its back; it would stack the corn, and trash it, and grind it, and bake it, and carry it in fresh loaves from Bristol to London between breakfast and dinner. All the old miracles of locomotion, the arrow of Abaris, the car of Phaeton, the flying serpents of Triptolemus, the gryphons of the Arab magicians, and the wishing cap of Fortunatus, will be tardy and trifling to the steam horse. Pegasus himself never showed higher flights, nor was the Python more irresistible.

"SEPARATE MEETING."

A "Separate Meeting" of Roman Catholics was held at the Corn Exchange, on Wednesday, at three o'clock, John Scully, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. Coppinger was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. O'Connell moved that the following resolution should be inserted in the Newspapers:—

Resolved—That once again are the Catholics of Ireland reminded, that Sunday, the 13th of January, 1828, is the day fixed for the simultaneous meeting to petition the House of Commons for total, unqualified, and unconditional emancipation. Such meeting will, we know, be as peaceable as it is constitutional; and we are perfectly convinced, that even should the enemies of Ireland attempt any insult or breach of the peace, the Catholics will rather endure outrage, and separate in tranquillity, than stain that important day by any retaliation whatsoever.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Staunton and carried.

Mr. O'Connell said, that the next resolution was one respecting the Fourteen Days' Meetings, which were to commence on the 17th January. Circumstances had prevented the possibility of postponing them to a later period; and he regretted it, because a more convenient day would have enabled many country gentlemen to attend. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

Resolved—That we solemnly call upon the Catholic Nobility and Gentry of the several towns, cities, and counties of Ireland, to make any sacrifice that may be necessary to attend the Fourteen Days' Meeting, to commence on the 17th day of January instant, being convinced that such meeting ought, if properly conducted, ensure the passing of a Bill for unqualified Emancipation in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

Mr. O'Connell moved, that a Committee of twenty-one should be appointed to prepare drafts of the following:—

1st. To prepare an address to the Dissenters.
2d. To petition for unqualified Emancipation.
3d. A petition against the Vestry Bill.
4th. A petition against the Sub-letting Bill.
5th. A petition for the performance of the Treaty of Limerick.
6th. To petition that no more money be granted to the Kildare-place Society, the Society called "For Discountenancing Vice," or any other exclusive or excluding Association.
7th. A petition for a grant of money for the moral, religious, and literary education of the people of Ireland, without distinction of sect or party.
8th. A petition in favour of Catholic charities, to recognise in Courts of Law and Equity the successors of Catholic prelates as trustees for charitable purposes.

Mr. O'Dwyer seconded the motion, which was carried, and the gentlemen who are to form the Committee were named.

Mr. Hartnett was then called to the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GREAT O'CONNELL.

(From a Correspondent in Dublin.)

This has been a wonderful day for Ireland.—Daniel O'Connell, the man of the people, has been *hung in effigy* by the Catholic Association! Lest you should suppose that I am bantering, I will give you chapter and verse for it.

The Rev. Father L'Estrange (*tu quoque, Roger?*) said "It was his pleasing duty to present to the Association the gift of an eminent artist;" and, thereupon, he handed it in sure enough; and what was it, think ye, reader?—Not a trifle of rent from some sweet-fingered frequenter of St. Michael and St. John's Chapel—nor a picture of King George in his Coronation robes, smiling so graciously upon the ladies in the cock-loft—nor yet the admirable bust, of which I told you before, and which, by the bye, still continues in *the rough*, for want of a lock-jawed interval to enable Turnerelli to catch the expression of the original's potato-trap—but a little wax doll, of about the bigness of the Monarch of Lilliput, wearing the K. C. coat, with standing collar; the stiff gown, the ambrosial wig, the nose, the lips, the eyes, the form, and moving of the Great O'Connell. But hear the Reporter of the *Morning Register*, for he describes the affair much more movingly than I can pretend to do:—Mr. L'Estrange presented the model to the chairman, who inspected it with peculiar interest; and, having raised it to his lips, kissed it fervently (cheers.)"

The good old gentleman! what a pity that he did not stay at home to dandle the babies of his grand-children, instead of beslabbering the molten image of Daniel O'Connell as reverentially as if it had been a fac-simile of our Lady of Loretto! But to come to the banging part—the Octogenarian President made an end of kissing the beautiful little mannikin, and then made a little speech of his own—

(Oscula libavit nani, dehine talia fatur.)

The chairman said, "That although he had nearly arrived at his eightieth year, no occurrence had ever afforded him more gratification than the present. He was highly delighted to see the model so warmly received."

Now came the wag L'Estrange's turn again, and he observed that "it (the model) was the present of Mr. T. S. Jordan, of Nassau-street"—(a queer street for such a present to come from). "From the manner in which it had been received, he conceived that it was merely necessary to move that it should be *hung up* in the Association rooms on all public days."

"The motion having been seconded, was carried with acclamation;" and thus the type of Daniel O'Connell is "suspended between heaven earth, as being unworthy of either."

Another Liberal print (the *Freeman's Journal*) gravely informs its readers that this *Daniel-in-little* has been "beautifully executed." And, in short, the entire affair wears a most ominous aspect.

PAT. PRY.

[*Kilkenny Moderator.*]

MARCH OF MIND IN IRELAND.—In illustration of this interesting process, we lay before our readers the following copy of a letter from a certain Irish Peer to his Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the militia:—

"My dear Colonel, I send you three recruits, except two which I keep to mend my garden wall, which is a mason, Raferty and Fogarty, Fogarty is a tailor.—Your's sincerely."

A patent has lately been granted to an individual of Leeds for a mangle on a very improved plan, which bids fair entirely to supersede the huge and cumbersome machine in common use; the new one, combining every requisite in one fourth the space, with half the usual labour.

REFORMATION IN KERRY.

Six young men, in rather a respectable sphere of life, from the neighbourhood of Listowel, have lately abandoned the Church of Rome. What is rather singular in the cases of these young men is, that they were severally sent to France, by their respective friends, for the purpose of prosecuting study, and have all returned with changed opinions, owing, perhaps, in no small degree to the prevailing infidelity of that country. Some of those young men were intended for the priesthood. Our informant adds, that in some cases they have to encounter, in their conscientious pursuits, great bitterness of feeling from their relatives. Notwithstanding, such blameable prejudices exist here, as well as in other parts of Ireland, it is satisfactory to think that they are not sufficient to controul that laudable spirit of inquiry which is daily extending itself more and more; and will, ere long, shake each wretched system of bondage and terror, to its very centre.—*Kerry Paper.*

The Crusade against the emancipation of the people from the thraldom of moral and intellectual degradation, is in active operation in the northern parts of this county. A correspondent informs us, that an honest industrious tradesman residing in the neighbourhood of Ballylongford, has continued for several months past in the enjoyment of good health, and in almost contant employment—(thanks to the kindness of a Protestant Gentleman, under Providence, for the last,) notwithstanding, that during this period he has been bearing on his devoted head all the horrors of Priestly excommunication. On Sunday last his Reverence observing this individual in the Mass-house, renewed his curses upon him, and all who would hold any conversation with this contumacious apostate. The "head and front of this poor man's offending" is, that he persists in sending his children to the Sallowglin Free School, than which, we have the best authority for saying that there is not a better conducted school, or perhaps one so well attended to, in any part of the kingdom.—*Ibid.*

BOASTED POPISH CONVERSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—The *Weekly Register* of Saturday, the 22d ult., contains a letter signed "J. Cainen," upon the subject of the Reformation in these parts. This Gentleman is the Coadjutor Priest of Lucan, and is exceeding wrath against the Biblicals and Saints in his neighbourhood for having robbed him of some *ten* or *twelve* of his deluded flock within the last twelve months. In his present letter to the Editor of that *respectable* journal, *The Register*, he, if we were to believe the Rev. Gentleman himself, has turned the tables completely upon the *hapless* Saints, and is winning over Protestants by the gross into the bosom of Mother Church. He explicity states that within the last few weeks he has received no fewer than *five* respectable Protestants, who are, I presume, parishioners of mine, into the Roman Catholic Communion. As soon as I was informed of the loss which my congregation had sustained, and being quite unable to form even a *remote guess* as to who these apostate individuals might be, I thought the most *natural* as well as the most *candid* means of obtaining the desired information was to make a direct application at once to the Rev. Mr. Cainen himself. I accordingly despatched to him on Thursday last the following note:—

"Rev. Sir—I have not seen the *Weekly Register* of Saturday, the 22d, but was last night informed by a person who has, that it contains a letter from you wherein you state, that 'On Sunday last, *two* Protestants, who have been in preparation upwards of three months, were received by you into the bosom of the (Roman) Catholic Church:' and that 'some time before you had the happiness of receiving in a similar manner a respectable and well-educated female, whose *two* sisters, also Protestants, prior to herself became (Roman) Catholics.'

"May I take the liberty of requesting that you will have the goodness to favour me, at your earliest leisure, with the *names* and *residences* of the persons so stated to have conformed, of whom I have never, until now, heard one syllable, and oblige your very obedient servant,

"Lucan Glebe, Dec. 27, 1827. "F. OULD.

"The Rev. Mr. Cainen."

In reply to this communication, I received a mere verbal message, that "*there was no answer*;" and up to the present moment none has been sent. Waving all observation upon the want of common courtesy and the absence of all gentlemanly feeling thus displayed, I may be permitted to express my surprise at the *mysteriousness* with which these alleged conversions have been conducted. If the Reverend Gentleman has really made five *honest* converts to the "ancient faith," why is he so excessively afraid to let their names transpire? It is quite evident, I think, that there is some *dark thing* in the business, which shrinks from, because it cannot bear, the *light* of investigation.

I have now to assure the public, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, that I have applied to several of my most respectable Roman Catholic parishioners, who have all with one voice declared to me their perfect ignorance of these recorded converts, assuring me that they never once *heard* of the circumstance until mentioned to them by me. Every other possible exertion has been used to discover "the local habitation and the name" of these "airy nothings," but without success. I now *challenge* Mr. Cainen to make their names public, and until he does so, I must take the liberty of expressing my deliberate conviction that, as far as the parish of Lucan is concerned, his statement is *utterly untrue*, and that not *one* individual Protestant has, within *any* definite period embraced the superstitions of Popery. It is really most painful to be obliged thus publicly to impugn the statements of persons calling themselves *Priests* of the Most High God; but when a blind and bigotted zeal in the propagation of *error* and the repression of the progress of *truth*, *does* carry men these extreme lengths, their public exposure and public chastisement becomes a *duty* imperative apon all who revere *truth*, and have a zeal for the honour and glory of the God of Truth.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

FIELDING OULD,
Perpetual Curate of Lucan.

Lucan Glebe, December 31, 1827.

The following frightful catastrophe has taken place at St. Symphorien, department of Vienna:—"In the middle of the night, a man named Dorat, one of the most comfortable inhabitants of the village, left his bed, in which lay his wife, about 28 years of age, and, taking a torch, set fire to the house and barns of his relations and neighbours. On returning to his own house, he set fire to it, and with a hatchet killed his wife, a grown-up daughter, about 21 years of age, whom he had by a former wife, and a neighbouring woman, aged 32 years, the parent of six children, who had run to the cries of the first victims. John Raton, about 19 years of age, was then attacked. He then armed himself with three pistols, and ran through the streets, knocking down and threatening with destruction every body he met. The true cause of this furious barbarity has not been discovered; he had been for some days meditating the destruction of all the inhabitants of St. Symphorien. He at length threw himself into a pond, and was drowned. A subscription is made for all the unfortunate victims of his ferocity."

MR. GOURLAY.

NIGHT THOUGHTS.

"Tis midnight! The clock strikes twelve. Another year is come, the fifth of my imprisonment, to justify a lie.

I am sole tenant of these state rooms; have been so for five months; am days together without conversation; wholly without that of ladies; and thus my faculties are weakened. In this time of peace power finds no other victim, and only to justify a lie.

There are eight hundred prisoners in the adjoining house; but they have had trial, and see an end to punishment. I have neither had trial nor fair examination, and to my punishment there is no end. All to justify a lie.

Other men are allowed to plead not guilty. I must acknowledge guilt; ratify a verdict of insanity against myself; and that to justify a lie.

Few think me hardly treated, being bailable; while most say, "*Nolumus leges Anglia mutari*," even though they justify a lie.

Well! what must I do? Why this—dream of better times, fair play, and freedom; rise early, eat little, drink less, keep up my spirits, and wish all the world a happy new year.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, Jan. 1, 1827.

Enormous fortunes are realized by the keepers of gaming-houses. In spite of the expenses of occasional prosecution, and the still more constant charge of bribing to avoid it, these persons live at a rate which noblemen can scarcely surpass. Dwelling in splendid mansions; maintaining carriages, and suites of servants; and visiting, on their excursions of business or pleasure, all the most fashionable resorts in the kingdom. The wealth of C——d has almost become a proverb; he intends shortly to buy a borough, and go into Parliament. H——h (now dead) had a house in Clarges-street, fitted up in more than oriental splendour. His profits have been known (from only one-fourth share of the "bank" in which he was a partner) to exceed a *thousand pounds per week*. T——r was a man of rather magnificent spirit; he collected pictures, and paid the artists whom he employed with great liberality. O——d, who was the son of a charwoman, kept six or eight horses, and servants in proportion, and was taken out of his own curricle, to be carried to prison, on his last conviction. Bankrupt tradesmen, footmen, and waiters from coffee-houses, low attorneys, horse-dealers, brothel-keepers, and worn-out gamblers, are the part-owners and overt-agents at these houses. In some cases, the capital is supplied by persons who keep in the back ground, and occupy a more reputable station in society.—*Monthly Magazine.*

THE ENCHANTED GUN.—*A genuine good one!*—It happened some sixty or seventy years since, in the land of pumkins, that an honest old simpleton, who had been "in training," had made money enough by throwing stones at a "training stake," to get comfortably fuddled, even without a draft upon his purse of the "fourpence ha'penny piece," laid by for that purpose several months before. Some wags who had kept more sober on the occasion than our hero, not having so good luck at the gingerbread gambling, loaded his gun to the very muzzle, with alternate charges of excellent "double battled" and *touchwood*, and starting him homeward, took care to put a red hot nail-rod upon the topmost piece of touchwood. Uncle Ichabod, honest old soul, shouldered firelock, and took up his "line of march" for home. He had not gone far, however, before pop goes the first charge from his gun. Rather singular, thought Uncle Ichabod, but a mere accident, doubtless—a charge being left there carelessly. A few rods further, bang! goes the second charge. "*Lard a mercy*," says Ichabod, "this is *tarnal* strange; I swaggers, but I guess it did'nt all go off at the first time, els't would'nt go off again, would it though? He had hardly finished this dialogue with himself before off goes his *repeater* again. "My gracious," exclaimed the militia-man, 'the old boy is in the gun; I never *haird* of such a thing in my *born days*,"—an exclamation which he had hardly concluded before his everlasting musket *struck four*, and Ichabod, having no longer any fellowship for a weapon possessing such fearful continuity of explosion, very prudently threw it over the fence, and made rapid strides for the house of a clergyman, having now no doubt that he or his gun was betwitched. The clergyman himself was not without his doubts on the subject, after Ichabod had testified to the whole story, the truth of which was corroborated by several distinct charges from the gun in the place where he had thrown it, which was within plain hearing of the parties. However, while the matter remained *sub judice*, the mischievous caitiffs who had caused all this alarm, arrived with the offending musket, which made its last discharge in the clergyman's presence, and refused further service till reloaded. It was never fairly settled, however, between him and Ichabod, whether or not it was a case of real witchcraft—a matter which we are the first to put at rest, by detailing these particulars.—*Boston Spectator and Literary Album.*

There is a very curious relation respecting the corpse of James IV. who was killed at Flodden. Sir Walter says:—"The fate of these relics was singular and degrading. They were not committed to the tomb; for the Pope, being at that time in an alliance with England against France, had laid James under a sentence of excommunication, so that no Priest dared pronounce the funeral service over them. The royal corpse was therefore embalmed, and sent to the monastery of Sheen in Surrey. It lay there till the Reformation, when the monastery was given to the Duke of Suffolk; and after that period, the body, which was lapped up in a sheet of lead, was suffered to toss about the house like a piece of useless lumber. Stowe, the historian, saw it flung into a waste room among old pieces of wood, lead, and other rubbish. Some idle workmen, 'for their foolish pleasure,' says the same writer, hewed off the head; and one Lancelot Young, master glazier to Queen Elizabeth, finding a sweet smell come from thence, owing, doubtless, to the spices used for embalming the body, carried the head home, and kept it for some time; but in the end caused the sexton of St. Michael's, Woods-street, to bury it in the charnel-house. Such was the end of that King, once so proud and powerful."—*Tales of a Grandfather.*

ANECDOTE OF TALMA.—One day the famous fisherman, M. de C—— arrived at Brunoz to visit Talma, whom he called his old friend, and at the same time to enjoy the pleasure of fishing. "Talma," said he, "come into thy park and look at the peasants, they are devastating your property, they are fishing, my friend—they are fishing." M. de C—— was right; the peasants of Brunos were capturing the carp and gudgeon of the tragedian, without troubling themselves about the poetical imprecations with which the proprietor might load them. It was an unpardonable crime in the eyes of M. de C——, who regards the right of fishing as one of the best privileges of landowners. Talma, without flying into so great a passion, listened to his friend, and they both went to the scene of crime in order to surprise the delinquents. The peasants saw Talma coming without disturbing themselves, and saluted him in a friendly manner. "Good day, Mons. Talma; good day;" and the line still remained in the water, except when a fish was taken, which they took off the hook, and the carp or the perch went to fill their baskets. Mons. de C—— was furious. "They are depopulating your preserves—they are robbing you. There is an article in the civil code which authorises you to have these persons brought before the Procureur-General. Let us prosecute them, my friend." But Talma did not care to trouble these poor people; on the contrary, he was pleased to see them happy. "Well, what sport my friends—have you caught any thing—are you not losing your time?" "We have hardly caught any thing, Monsieur Talma." "The liars," said M. de C——, "their baskets are full." "What do you want?" said Talma; "they have perhaps not the means of getting a dinner. If you like, do as they are doing, and take a rod and line."

SWISS MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

In the valley of *Engadine*, when a person tried for any crime is acquitted, a young and handsome girl, as soon as the declaration of innocence has passed the lips of the Judge, presents him with a white rose, which is called *the Rose of Innocence*. This rose is worn by the owner in all public places, and seems to be more esteemed among the natives, than badges of honour are in other countries.

When any dissention has broken out between two inhabitants, so that they have threatened one another with some striking revenge, their mutual friends endeavour to bring together under one roof (the symbol of hospitality), and to make them sit down at the same table to a meal. If they succeed, all hostility vanishes at the instant, the respect they owe to the inviolability of hospitality remains ever present to their minds; they have eaten of the same bread, and that is enough to restrain them from ever raising a hand against each other. We have eaten of the *bread of reconciliation*, they say within themselves, and their dispute is quietly settled, either in a court of justice or by arbitration.

In the canton of Appenzell a similar custom prevails, with the difference only that the person who wishes to effect a reconciliation between two individuals, invites them to his house, and makes them drink together. This is called *Drinking-Peace*. In some parts, however, they will not allow this ceremony to take place till after a truce of four weeks has subsisted between the parties; experience having probably shown that reconciliations obtained at the spur of the moment are seldom durable.

These ancient customs serve as law in those countries which besides, have but few others; they have even more force, and are better observed than laws are elsewhere, their antiquity imparting to them a sort of religious reverence, which laws in general do not possess. The veil of mystery which covers every emblem has the double advantage of compelling to veneration those who shrink from touching it, and of offering important lessons to him who has the courage to lift the curtain.

PROPHECY OF BUONAPARTE.

The present state of affairs in the East of Europe cannot but induce any person who has read the following prophecy of Buonaparte, to conclude that the fulfilment of it is not far distant:—

"In the course of a few years," added he, "Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practised towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years, Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of the population are Greeks, who you may say are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia, and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may ever be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail; France, England, and Prussia united, cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it.—*Voice from St. Helena, p.p. 69, 70. May, 1817.*

CLONMEL, JAN. 9.

The Government have appointed, in consideration of his meritorious services, Matthew Singleton, Esq. Chief of Police in this town, to the situation of Paymaster and Inspector of Police for the county Kerry, vacant by the death of Capt. Smiley.

On Sunday night last three men of the name of Murphy, relatives, came to the house of a man of the name of George Page, at Gormanstown, near Ardfinane, and insisted on buying some bread, which Page never sold; on being told so, they proceeded to force the door, but Page beat them off, pursued them to some distance, and struck Patrick Murphy, who instantly expired; Page on the Coroner's warrant, has been committed to jail.

In consequence of information communicated from the Castle, fourteen persons have very lately been taken up in the neighbourhood of the Horse and Jockey; their names are Grace (two brothers of the person of that name found guilty of the murder of Mr. Chadwick) Russell (father and four sons), Ryan, Keogh, Barry, &c.

It is conjectured, on very good authority, that the perpetrators of several murders committed in this unfortunate county for some years back, will be brought to punishment.

An unfortunate man of the name of James Shea, who was addicted to liquor, suddenly expired, yesterday evening, in Mr. Cooney's shop, in this town, where he had just drunk some spirits.

On Monday the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland held its annual meeting, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen.—

President—Cusack Roney, Esq.
Vice-President—Wm. Aughinleck, Esq.
Censors—Samuel Wilmot, James Wm. Cusack, Rawdon M'Namara, James Kerin, Francis White and Arthur Jacob, Esqrs.

—Upon the President's declaring the above gentlemen elected, a letter from Mr. Kerin was handed in, in which that gentleman expressed his regret that peculiar professional duty would prevent him, for the present, from holding the office of Censor. The College expressed their regret at this circumstance, and passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kerin for the manner in which he discharged his duty while in office.

WEXFORD, JAN. 5.—A few evenings since the driver of the Waterford Day Car observed a man struggling in a trench filled with water by the road side, a little beyond Killinick. He raised him up and carried him to a house were, though every attention was paid him, he expired the next evening. The man's name was Furlong, and he was, we understand, in a state of intoxication when the accident occurred.—*Herald.*

A Reformation Society was formed in Drogheda on Thursday week. John M'Clintock, Esq. of Drumcar, presided at the meeting. Several Roman Catholics attended, and a discussion took place which was conducted in a very orderly manner.

LORD MANNERS.—With sincere regret we announce that this estimable Nobleman has been for some days seriously indisposed. We are happy, however, in being able to add, that the last accounts pronounce his Lordship to be somewhat better.

Thomas Bernard Birch, Esq. is appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Secretary Lamb.

The Parish Priest of Johnstown, county Kilkenny, the Rev. Dr. Brennan, has, in consequence of the death of the Right Reverend Doctor Marum, been appointed Vicar Capitular of the Diocese of Ossory.

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—So scarce are labourers in Canada, they have been advertising all the summer for hands to work on the different canals. Men get from 2s to 2s 6d per day, with food and lodging; masons get 5s and 7s 7d per diem. The employment on the canals will last for many years. That of the *Rideau*, which is to connect the Royal dock of Kingston with the *Ottawa* or grand river, is commenced and going on with spirit. The whole line is a complete wilderness. On excavating and blowing up the rocks, many most beautiful specimens of minerals have been discovered.

THE TITI APE.

According to the description of M. Von Humboldt, the species of Ape called Titi, seems to approach nearer to man in a variety of points than any other of its genus. Its features exactly resemble those of a child; they have the same expression of innocence, the same roguish smile, and the same sudden transition from joy to grief. The Indians assert that the Titi weeps in like manner when it is vexed; and this statement is perfectly accurate. Whenever it is frightened or crossed, its eyes fill with tears. The Titi is in constant action; but its motions are as graceful as they are rapid. You never find it angry or ill-tempered, but always playing, skipping about, or catching insects; among which, it prefers spiders to vegetable food. When any person speaks it fixes its eyes upon his mouth, and if it can possibly get upon his shoulder, it touches his teeth or tongue with its fingers. To travellers who collect insects, it is particularly dangerous. Let them take what care they will of their collections, the Titi soon discovers them; he takes the specimens without pricking his fingers, off the pins by which they are fastened, and greedily devours them. Such is the discrimination of those little Apes, that one of them could distinguish those plates in Cuvier's *Natural History*, which represented insects.

At the sight of them, though uncoloured, the Titi would immediately stretch out its little hand in the hopes of catching a grass-hopper, a wasp, or a dragon fly; but remained quite indifferent when he was shown engravings of momalia, birds, or other animals.

The total number of corps of yeomanry in Great Britain was 170. It seems that Lord Lansdown's circular has disbanded all but about 16, which are existing in the manufacturing and mining district.

Although the docks at Liverpool occupy about 60 acres of ground, the accommodation for shipping is not yet found adequate to the vast and still increasing trade of the Mersey. On this account a suite of new docks is about to be commenced on the Cheshire side of the river, and Mr. Telford, Mr. Robert Stevenson and Mr. Nimmo, have already been called upon to give plans for these new docks.

WAR.—Two boys going home one day found a box on the road, and disputed who was the finder. They fought a whole afternoon without coming to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the contents equally; but on opening the box, lo and behold! it *was empty*. Few wars have been more profitable than this to the parties concerned.

Of the Romish ceremony of extreme unction the following account is given in an old black-letter book, printed in 1580, entitled "The Beehive of the Romish Church," book 3, chapter 2, page 232:—"Whensoever any body lies a passing, so that there is no more hope of life in him, the Prieste shal anoynt him with holie oyl, bless him with crosses, and conjure him with certaine words, and then he can never come in hell; for all the devill's will runne away from before the crosses, lyke a dogge before a flitche of bacon, and, therefore, must bee take up his lodging eyther in the suburbes of hell, or in purgatory, where hee shal have his house-hyre and fire-wood free, til suche time as hee (with soule masses and Pope's pardons) have gotten a plotte of grounde in heaven, to builde a house thereupon of merits and good workes."—*English Chronicle.*

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Chlamyphorus Truncatus.*—A perfect specimen of this very curious animal has recently been added to the collection of the Zoological Society. It is strikingly distinguished from all other quadrupeds by the singular cloak of mail which covers its upper parts, and bends suddenly downwards behind, almost at a right angle. This cloak has some resemblance to the coriaceous covering of the Armadilloes—but it does not adhere, as in these animals, in all its parts, forming a complete substitute for the skin. In the Chlamyphorus it is actually an additional covering laid over the skin and fur, and having no attachment except along the spine and on the head. It descends down the sides, covering about one half of the surface, and must from its inflexibility, considerably impede the actions of the animal, preventing all lateral motion of the trunk and confining it almost entirely to mere progression. Even this motion cannot be affected with rapidity, owing to the conformation of the anterior members, which, although very powerful, are scarcely adapted for any other purpose than that of digging. To assist in this operation the fore feet are furnished with extremely large and stout claws, sharp at their points and cutting at their lower edges, which are suited for harrowing even more admirably than those of the mole, to which its habits are very similar. In the structure of its molar teeth, the Chlamyphorus approaches most nearly to the Sloth. It has also an evident affinity to the immense extinct animal of South America described by Cuvier, under the name of Megatherium. This animal is peculiar to the district of Cuvo, at the foot of the Andes, on the eastern side. It is there called Pichi-ciego, and is very rare. In Europe it had never been seen until the arrival of the present specimen, which was presented to the Zoological Society by the Hon. Captain Percy, R.N., who received it from Woodbine Parish, Esq., British Consul at Buenos Ayres. Our only knowledge of it was derived from a description and figures published by Dr. Harlan, in the first volume of the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History at New York.—*Weekly Review.*

THE DEAD ALIVE.—The following singular occurrence has been vouched by a respectable medical student:—A person named Mahony, residing at Blackpool, in Cork, after a short illness, died, to all human appearance, on Wednesday week last. The usual forms of laying out the corpse were observed; when night approached twelve candles were lighted and placed around the emblems of death. The friends and relatives of the departed spirit were assembled, and all the sad paraphernalia of the "grim tyrant" were perfected. During the conversation of the company, a hectic flush was observed on the countenance of the corpse; in a few minutes it was evident that entranced nature was being resuscitated. Shortly after a heavy sigh was heaved, and respiration struggled. The cheeks now exchanged for the palid hue of death the evidence of returning circulation; the pulse resumed its operations, and the poor man once more opened his eyes on terrestrial objects. All was confusion—some retreated from the living spectre, whilst others stood out the scene. When composure was procured, the re-animated being, amongst other matters, told his anxious hearers, that he certainly should give up the ghost on Friday night.—But up to 11 o'clock on Saturday he was a sojourner in the land of his fathers.

FATAL EFFECTS OF PASSION.—On Monday evening an inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of S. Langley alias Jones, who lost her life in the following manner:—It appeared that the deceased resided with a man named Jones, who is a fireman belonging to the Eagle Insurance Office, at a place called Church entry. On Sunday se'nnight he came home to his dinner and found the deceased in a state of intoxication. He told her she ought to be ashamed of herself for being so drunk when she abused him, and threw a fork at him, which struck him in the head, and knocked his hat off. He was much irritated at her conduct, and taking up a saucepan, threw it at her; it struck her on the forehead, when she immediately sunk to the ground, and the blood gushed from a wound which had been inflicted. On the Friday following she died from the effects of the injury. It appeared that the deceased was married about fifteen years ago to a waterman named Langley, but deserted him and went to live under the protection of Jones. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Jones, and he was committed for trial.—*London Paper.*

A lady remarked to a celebrated Physician noted alike for his skill and roughness of manner, that she wished there was no such thing as nerves. "I wish there was no such things as fools," was the uncourteous reply. "Then," instantly retorted the lady, "there would be no doctors." It is said the Physician good-humouredly acknowledged the justice of the last hit.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.

From our extracts from the London Journals received since our last, it may be perceived that the very unsettled state of our Ministry, is by far the most interesting domestic topic at the present moment. Upon the unfortunate state of our relations with the Porte, nothing of a decisive character can be expected for some time. The recent change of the French Ministry may be considered favourable to the cause of liberty in France. Our Irish *Simultaneouses* of *to-morrow*, must keep cool till the French Jesuits and Superstition-mongers get uppermost again;—but the state of the national revenue—the gloomy prospect of a war with Turkey—and the approaching meeting of Parliament, render the present state of the Cabinet, a very peculiar and anxious feature of our domestic policy.

The London Journals of Wednesday had not arrived when our paper was putting to press.

THE PRAYER!

The following is the *form of prayer* to be used at the factious meetings in the Romish Chapels in the Diocese of Cork on to-morrow—the composition of the Romish Bishop, Dr. Coppinger:—

A PRAYER to be read in every Parish in the Diocese of Cloyne and Ross, on *Sunday, 13th January*, and on the subsequent Sundays, until the result of all the Parochial CATHOLIC PETITIONS to the IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE, shall be made known.

O Almighty and most merciful God, in whose hands are the hearts and the designs of men, prostrate before thy Altar, we humbly and earnestly beseech Thee, to look down with an eye of pity upon the long continued sufferings, the unmerited privations, and severe legal enactments under which the Catholic population of these realms are still unrelentingly doomed to complain. Our own individual transgressions against thy Law, have doubtless, justly drawn down upon us, these heavy inflictions. Against the State, however, we have not transgressed. An inviolable attachment to the Faith once delivered to the Saints, is the only State-crime we can be charged with—that unchangeable Faith professed at this day by the great majority of thy Christian people; but such fidelity to thy sacred deposit, instead of being criminal in thy sight, O Lord, furnishes us on the contrary, we firmly hope, with a stronger claim upon thy mercies. Thou hast declared those blessed who shall suffer persecution for justice sake. We are now suffering for it. We are suffering, and alas! have long suffered with patience under the influence of religion as our ancestors have suffered. They have generously preferred thy Law, O Lord, to every earthly consideration; their example we trust has not been unavailing, and with thy divine assistance we are fully determined never upon any account, or under any penal pressure whatsoever, to relinquish any one article of our Holy Religion. Graciously hear us then, O merciful God; vouchsafe in thy infinite goodness to enlighten our Sovereign, his Ministers, and the British Legislature; that they may at length more justly appreciate our ill-requited fidelity, and adopt such prudent and wholesome councils as will unite every denomination of our fellow-subjects in one general bond of mutual charity, unshaken loyalty and universal peace; thus securing the stability of the Throne, and effectually promoting the happiness of the people, through Jesus Christ thy beloved Son, who with Thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth one God, world without end. Amen.

The above prayer has the merit of being appropriate. To the desecration of places professedly set apart for the service of the Deity, and to the open violation of the Sabbath at one and the same time, and by the same act, nothing could be more appropriate than the above *orthodox* and *scriptural* address to the throne of grace. We are told in Scripture, that *his* prayer was accepted, who said, "Lord be merciful *to* me a sinner!" and that *that boasting Pharisee's*, which, like this *Catholic* petition, set up *claims* to the divine favour ("Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men are," &c.) was not only unacceptable, but rejected: but *Lord* Coppinger is *above* any consideration drawn from this source. His *Lordship*, however, may be challenged upon a mere matter of fact—and we own we should like to trouble him for change upon the bare-faced assertion—"against the *State* we have not transgressed," &c.; we would like to know how the Star-lights and the Captain Rocks who figured about Bantry, and Macroom, and Dunmanway, in the Catholic insurrection of 1822—not to speak of any stray Corkonians that might perchance have meddled in the petty affairs of —98 or 1803, in Wexford, Dublin, or elsewhere—we should like to know, we say, how these pious Catholics, many of whom no doubt will swell his Lordship's congregations of the faithful, in the different mass-houses on to-morrow, are to *join* in a prayer containing this assertion?—Confession and Absolution to be sure are great matters.——

The following is the Circular to the Priests:—

REV. SIR—You are earnestly required to offer up the Holy Sacrifice, on Sunday the 13th inst. for the success of the several Parochial Petitions, the promoting of which you will doubtless most zealously co-operate. It is presumed you are aware, that there are to be two petitions from every Parish, each severally signed by the subscribers, and containing a respectful, but firm, demand for unqualified Emancipation, and for the repeal of the Subletting and Vestry Acts, so severely oppressive and ruinous.

† W. COPPINGER.

The correspondence alluded to in our last, will be found in this day's paper. We had intended making some observations on the letters written for Mr. O'Neill, but on second thoughts prefer leaving the whole to speak for itself.

Sir Richard Musgrave was complimented in the Catholic Association on Saturday by Mr. O'Connell, with the title of 'one of the most *liberal* and *decided* PATRIOTS in the Country.'

—If the historian of the Popish rebellions and massacres could rise from his grave!

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—At the Petty Sessions held yesterday at the Mayor's Office, Patrick O'Brien, of the Square, grocer and spirit dealer, was fined £2 for entertaining persons in his house on Sunday last.

We understand that very shortly two new steam vessels will be placed on this station for the conveyance of passengers and goods; one to ply between this port and Bristol, and the other to and from Dublin.

At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Joshua Wm. Strangman, Esq. was elected President, and Richard Fogarty, Esq. Vice-President, for the current year.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Monday night last, the house of a poor man named Richard Kehoe, a tenant of Charles Ronayne, Esq., fell in, and dreadful to relate, killed himself and two daughters, one aged 18, the other 7 years.

It is said that shoes sowed with cotton thread are worth ten or twelve per cent. more than those sowed with flax, so much longer do they last.

DUELLING—SECURITY for the PEACE.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR,—As the following communication is one in which the public must be considerably interested, you will oblige me, as a public officer, to give it insertion in your paper of Saturday next, for their information.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
HENRY ALCOCK.
South Parade, Waterford, Jan. 9.

Having received information on Sunday evening the 30th ult. that Mr. Charles Henry Archdall and Mr. Henry Langley were about to fight a duel, I took immediate measures for their arrest, and I succeeded in binding over Mr. Archdall to keep his Majesty's peace to Mr. Langley; but before my doing so, I repeatedly told him and his sureties, that should he (Mr. Archdall) break the peace in any part of his Majesty's dominions, the bond they were in the act of entering into would be forfeited as much as if it were broken in any of the Counties for which I have the honour of holding the Commission of the Peace; and I pledged myself before them to have it enforced if forfeited. From what afterwards occurred (of which the public are already aware), I thought it my duty to have the bond put in force; but before doing so, I deemed it advisable (fearing I might have been wrong in my opinion) to lay the facts of the case before the Lords Justices, and to which I received the following answer this day, from Mr. Lamb, which will prove to the parties concerned my opinion to be a correct one, as to binding over to keep the peace; and will, I trust, be of vital service in setting public opinion right on the subject. In my letter to Mr. Lamb, I stated that the meeting between Mr. Archdall and Mr. Langley took place in a county for which I was *not* a Magistrate.

HENRY ALCOCK,
Magistrate for the City of Waterford, and for the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

COPY OF MR. LAMB'S LETTER.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 7, 1828.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. respecting the conduct of Mr. Langley and Mr. Archdall, the latter of whom was bound over by you, himself in a sum of £500, and two sureties of £250 each, to keep the peace to Mr. Langley, which bond he forfeited by having a hostile meeting afterwards with Mr. Langley, and am to acquaint you that the matter was submitted by directions of the Lords Justices to the Law adviser of the Crown, who is of opinion that the recognizance has been forfeited, and may be returned to the Exchequer, for the purpose of being proceeded upon.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. LAMB.
Henry Alcock, Esq. Waterford.

WATERFORD ASSOCIATION

FOR ASSISTING THE MECHANICS AND INDUSTRIOUS POOR OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD IN THE ACQUISITION OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

Monday night, although it was extremely wet, a very numerous assembly took place, Joshua William Strangman, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Address was read by Mr. Hanton, and was received by the Meeting with a strong expression of approbation.

To the citizens of Waterford, of all ranks, and particularly the working classes.

The committee of management and instruction, appointed to direct the concerns of the newly formed association "for assisting the Mechanics and Industrious Poor of Waterford in the acquisition of useful and entertaining Knowledge," beg leave, at the commencement of their proceedings, to address a few explanatory observations to their fellow-citizens. It is presumed that the formation of this society is already generally known throughout the City; but, as many may be still ignorant of the fact, they have thought it expedient to give it as much publicity as possible, that all may be apprized of its existence, and that none may be prevented from availing themselves of the opportunities of improvement which, it is hoped, it will afford.

Of the objects of the Association it can scarcely be necessary to enter into any lengthened explanation, as they are sufficiently indicated by the title which it has assumed. It may, however, be advisable to state at the outset, in order to prevent misconception, that the society does not, at least for the present, aspire to be considered what is generally termed a "Mechanics' Institute," in which regular lectures, illustrated by appropriate apparatus, should be delivered on the higher and more difficult branches of science—but merely, as its name imports, an Association intended to assist the humbler classes of their townsmen in the attainment of "useful and entertaining knowledge," comprising as much of what may be properly comprehended under these general terms, as their circumscribed means shall enable them to bring forward.

The mode in which it is intended to convey the proposed information is by the reading, at stated weekly meetings of the Association* of extracts or selections from works of acknowledged merit or established reputation in the various departments of science and literature, or original papers on practical and interesting subjects. The only topics which it is intended to interdict, are those of domestic politics and controversial divinity, which, for reasons too obvious to require enumeration here, it has been thought advisable studiously and decidedly to exclude.

In the prosecution of the latter part of their plan, the committee depend not merely on their own limited resources, but place considerable reliance on the kind aid and co-operation of the well-informed, scientific, and ingenious portion of their fellow-citizens, whose literary contributions (whether the authors be or be not members of the Association) will be thankfully received, and are earnestly solicited. They hope, by thus opening an appropriate field for the useful display of native talent, to call forth the latent energies of many an able and well stored mind, which, for the want of such an opportunity, have long lain dormant, useless, like the hoards of misers, both to the possessors and to the public.

They also indulge the hope of being hereafter enabled to provide such a collection of useful books, &c., for the use of the members of the association, as will materially enhance the benefits to be derived from the institution, and greatly promote the grand object of its establishment. As some time must elapse, however, before the state of their funds can enable them to carry this most important purpose into effect, and as it is highly desirable in the interim to form even the nucleus of a future library, they beg to say that they shall feel exceedingly grateful to such gentlemen as shall be kind and liberal enough to assist them with presents of books, maps, charts, plans, drawings, &c.—the names of the donors of which shall be carefully registered amongst their proceedings, as benefactors to society. Donations of this nature will be thankfully received by the Rev. T. Clarke, Joshua W. Strangman, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Graham, or Mr. John Fitzpatrick.

The Committee have purposely refrained from adducing any arguments to convince the public of the probable utility of the undertaking in which they have embarked, conceiving that an elaborate effort to this effect would be unnecessary, or superfluous, and might be considered insulting to the understandings of their fellow-citizens. The more enlightened and better educated portion of society can require no process of reasoning to impress upon their minds the high value and great importance of the diffusion of useful knowledge; even the most ignorant and uninstructed are fully sensible of the numerous advantages which the possessors of such a treasure enjoy over those who are destitute of this mental wealth; and, though there may and must be, many who are incapable of relishing, or even comprehending, the deeper subtleties and more obstruse researches of philosophical learning, and consequently unable to appreciate their value, to perceive their connection with the ordinary business of life, or to estimate their influence upon human character and happiness—yet there are few so blind to the striking evidence of facts and daily experience, as to be insensible of the utility of practical information upon subjects connected with their particular occupations—few so utterly devoid of intellect, as to be incapable of

* These meetings are held in the Court of Conscience, on Monday evenings, at eight o'clock.

[illegible] the delight which the hearing or perusal of well selected [illegible] of history, biography, voyages, travels, and other entertaining works, is calculated to impart. It would, therefore, be an obvious waste of time and trouble to set about demonstrating the almost self-evident proposition, that the increase or extension of useful knowledge has a direct and powerful tendency to improve the character, to ameliorate the condition, and to augment the happiness of individuals—as well as to increase the resources, to advance the prosperity, and to extend the power of nations.

It is not, then, an unreasonable presumption to hope, that an Association whose purpose is to facilitate, though even in an humble and limited degree, the attainment of an object so confessedly desirable, by affording to the working classes of society opportunities for the acquirement of "useful and entertaining knowledge," from which they would otherwise be shut out by the scantiness of their pecuniary means, will derive ample and liberal support, not only from the description of persons for whose immediate benefit it is principally intended, but also from their more fortunate fellow-citizens, whose happier circumstances enable them to minister to the mental as well as corporeal wants of their humble countrymen.

But, though the aid of the affluent and comfortable orders of Society is considered highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, particularly at the outset, it is chiefly on the working classes that the Association must rely for that steady and permanent support which alone can ensure its stability. That such support will be cheerfully afforded, the Committee entertain a well grounded confidence; nor can they permit themselves to doubt, that the industrious tradesmen and artisans of Waterford will readily come forward to sustain an undertaking, the great aim of which is to confer on them substantial and unquestionable benefits. To place these benefits within the reach of the most limited means, the subscription necessary to entitle any working man to become a member of the Association has been fixed so low as 6d per quarter (or less than one halfpenny per week), a sum too insignificant to be weighed for a moment, even by the most frugal, against the solid and durable advantages to be thereby purchased. Even this trifling subscription, however, will be dispensed with for the first three months, the Committee having determined to throw open the Meeting Room for that term to all who may choose to attend, and thus afford every one an opportunity of estimating the probable usefulness of the institution.

Sensible as they are of the difficulties and embarrassments which must fetter their exertions at the outset, they yet do not despair of being able to surmount them, if stimulated to perseverance in their efforts by public encouragement. They feel it necessary, however to bespeak indulgence for any appearance of weakness or inefficiency which may be visible in their first attempts, and to deprecate any severity of criticism on productions which are to be regarded rather as introductory essay, than as elaborate and finished lectures. They trust that disappointment will be obviated by a recollection of the imperfections inseparable from all novel undertakings; and they would beg to impress upon the public, that the institution is yet in its infancy; that its incipient efforts to make way for itself, amidst the jarring bustle of a world occupied with the multiplicity of other objects, must necessarily be slow, feeble and uncertain; but that, if sustained through the first stages of existence by the helping hand of the public, it may ultimately attain to a healthful and robust maturity, when it will be able to repay, with the munificent reward of great and extensive usefulness, the fostering care of its early guardians.

But while the Committee express their ardent hope, that the institution of which they are now endeavouring to lay the foundation, if favoured with the countenance and support of their fellow citizens generally, will at no distant day produce most important and salutary effects upon those classes of society whose advancement in knowledge it is intended to promote, they do not wish to excite too sanguine expectations of its *immediate* progress, or to flatter either themselves or the public into the delusive belief, that it can *speedily* accomplish a decided or very perceptible improvement in the manners, habits, or opinions of the community. That such consequences will ultimately flow from the efforts now commencing, if properly seconded and perseveringly followed up, they entertain the strongest and most unqualified conviction; but their present views are as humble and as limited as their means and their abilities—and they pretend to nothing more than simply to begin the erection of a structure, which may hereafter, under the auspices of public favour, be carried to such a height and extent, as will render it eminently beneficial and highly ornamental to Waterford.

In the furtherance of this great work, they earnestly invite the cordial co-operation of *all* the inhabitants of this city, without any distinction of rank, creed, or condition—trusting that every man who feels anxious for the welfare and happiness of his fellow men, or solicitous to promote the interests and exalt the character of the community in which he lives, will cheerfully contribute his aid towards the accomplishment of purposes so truly benevolent, patriotic, and useful, as those which, it is hoped, may be effected by the establishment of this Association.

COBBETT—THE AGITATORS.

Cobbett in his last Register takes up the cant of Sheil at the Fitzwilliam dinner, concerning Lord Plunket and his martyrdom, and after quoting the Dublin Mail to show that that *martyrdom* consists in the annual receipt of *seventeen thousand pounds* of the public money, amongst this Lord and his sons, &c., says—

"It is but fair to add that the newspaper of the O'Connells and the O'Sheils, denies that a part of this is true. It asserts that the Plunkets have not been punished to this excess. But, at the same time, it rubs off but a very little part of the sufferings; and, after all, it leaves the family of Plunket in possession of an income from the public purse, one year's amount of which, if laid upon the body of any one of the parties in full tale of gold, would in the space of an hour press the breast-bone and the back-bone close together.

"This is another instance of the empty impudence of the incorrigible political roguery, or of the beastly folly of the O'Sheils, and the O'Connells. Both these men were prosecuted by this Plunket by criminal information, only a little while ago. They see that he has through the means of his sons, got fast hold of a great part of the property that formerly belonged to the Catholic Church: they know that he is the strenuous supporter of that Protestant hierarchy, the power of which is wholly incompatible with Catholic freedom: they know all this very well; but the hypocrites also know, that he is a *Chief Justice in one of the Courts where they have to plead:* and if it were possible for Satan himself to be placed in that post, they would cry up Satan as a martyr. The conduct of these unprincipled men; their everlasting bother; their resolution not to suffer people to forget, has rendered the very mention of the Catholic cause as loathsome in England. In all probability Catholics and Protestants may be made all free together, before many more years will have passed over our heads, but, never will there be any such measure as that which is called "Catholic Emancipation;" people are now universally convinced that no good can possibly arise, and that much evil will arise, from any measure that will enable, or give a chance to these desperate place-hunters to get into power. These men, therefore, have been the greatest enemies, and are the greatest enemies of the religion they profess. The aristocratical Catholics of England, and also lawyers, are bad enough, sufficiently insincere and selfish: famous borough-mongers some of them, and all of them wanting a share of the taxes; but they are not so perfectly loathsome as these men in Ireland, who will be everlastingly before the public; and who will, while they are before the public, act in a way to make that public abhor them, and suspect the goodness of the cause which they pretend to have at heart."

LOSS OF THE FANNY, OF AND FROM ST. MALO, *with eleven of her passengers and two of her Crew.*—JERSEY, JAN. 4.—On the 1st instant the sloop La Fanny, of and from St. Malo, came into our roads about half-past two P.M.; there not being sufficient water in the harbour, she tacked off, and in waiting for the tide at a distance, eight passengers came off in boats, and the remainder sixteen or seventeen in number, preferred not landing until the vessel could get into the pier. Soon after a sudden and tremendous hurricane arose; they immediately let go both anchors which did not hold, and the vessel drifted on the rocks, about a mile from the shore. The master, two of the crew, and four passengers took to the boat, The vessel soon went down, when 11 passengers, and two of the crew perished. Two boats attempted to go off to their assistance, but from the tremendous sea were obliged to put back. If there fortunately had been a life boat here, they would have been all saved. In the number of those ascertained to have perished are, Lord Harley, Captain and Mrs. Fitzgerald, with an adopted child, Miss Murray, Mrs. Duval, and Master Collins.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE WHIGS!!

(From the *Morning Chronicle.*)

Who is prime minister? This question meets you at every corner of the street; is echoed from the counting-house in the east to the club-room in the west; and agitates alike the speculator in the State, and the speculator in places. Nor is it idle curiosity alone that asks the question; interest—the interest of all—is deeply involved in its solution. The merchant dares not freight his vessel; the manufacturer dares not twist his cotton, while he doubts if Huskisson and liberality, or Eldon, and exclusion are to take the lead. The farmer, brooding on his packs of unsold wool, and his ricks of unthrashed wheat, has a faint glimmering hope of Wellington and prosperity to the agricultural interest; while the country banker, awakening from his trance, sees in prospect a one pound note, and the destruction of the bullionists.

This must quickly end. In a few days Parliament will meet, big with the fury of the Lords, and the fears of the Commons: but ere the battle begins, a general must be found to rally the dispirited and abandoned troops of the government. Who, then, shall be be—Whig or Tory? the terms are almost obsolete. Catholic or Anti-Catholic? In spite of the vapouring of Sheil and O'Connell, and the triumph of the immaculate Maguire—in England, at least, the question is of minor importance. Let him be firm in purpose and bold in execution; bid him be candid to his sovereign and honest to the people; come the four corners of the world in arms, and he will shock them.

While Mr. Canning's master mind was able to consolidate the somewhat incongruous materials of our cabinet, the hesitation of the doubtful and the alarms of the timid were overpowered at the Council Board; but alas! his successor has not caught the spirit, together with the mantle of the lamented statesman, and seems to have neither confidence in his colleagues nor confidence in himself. Lord Goderich is a warm-hearted excellent man: as an affectionate husband, good father, kind friend, and benevolent landlord, he possesses all the domestic virtues, but what is that to the nation? We want the head to plan and the hand to execute. Goodness of intention will not excuse weakness of conduct; and Lord Goderich's conduct can only be attributed to *a violent attack of bodily infirmity, or a temporary access of mental aberration.* To offer his resignation, *without communication with his colleagues*, at the very moment, too, when the proclamation for the assembling of parliament was signed—to desert his colours and throw up his command when the day of conflict was actually appointed!!—such conduct appears to be equalled in weakness only by the absurdity of his return to the very office he had eight and forty hours before acknowledged his inability to sustain. *Who can have confidence in such a premier?* The transactions in the Mediterranean are to be discussed. How is any sincere friend of the Greeks and approver of the treaty of intervention, to venture on the defence of the battle of Navarino, when he knows not if the very grounds on which he is prepared to defend it *may not be abandoned*, and the blame thrown, by a recreant or repentant administration *on the gallant commander*? Allusion is *made to the state of our finances.* Can any man undertake to vouch for the economical intentions of a ministry not yet formed? Can he declare that the future First Lord of the Treasury will sanction the appointment of the promised finance Committee; or that such committee, unlike those which have flattered and deceived us, will be permitted to probe the evil to its source, and frankly explain to the public the real state of our receipt and expenditure?

Who is the Minister? is still the question; and until that is known, every transaction is in abeyance. *Our foreign and domestic policy are alike uncertain; and according to the advantage which any party in the cabinet may obtain by the nomination of premier, the Greek or the Turk, economy or profusion, free trade or restriction, may obtain the support from government.*

Parliament, I say, is about to meet, and the question must be settled. Is it to be expected that members of either house will give their support to a ministry the head of which can only be guessed at? Can the Secretary of the treasury write his circular letters most earnestly and particularly to request your attendance in behalf of some unknown individual, who may, by royal favour or mutual compromise among the contending candidates, be placed at the head of affairs? "Oh, but his Majesty," they tell us, is firm; we will have nothing to with the old faction, and whoever is appointed chief will carry on the Government in the spirit of Mr. Canning's system." *The spirit of Mr. Canning!* *Would he have one day rewarded the Admiral with high honours, and the next despatched a naval envoy to investigate his conduct?* Would Mr. Canning's spirit have submitted *that the patronage of the church should be placed under the private influence of the palace, and the patronage of the army under the public direction of his avowed enemy.*

Again, among their own troops, disaffection is most manifest. The inferior and irresponsible members of the government shrug their shoulders; and, in half-finished sentences, express their contempt at the weakness, and their ridicule at the fears of their own masters, the cabinet ministers. There is treachery in the camp.

How the unfortunate Lords and gentlemen are to be pitied, who are to move and second the addresses in either house of Parliament! The King's speech will, of course, be as unmeaning and unintelligible a composition as the art of man can frame, and the old tale will be told again, that in voting for the address, no person is compromised; that such a vote is only a mark of respect to the crown, and does not in the slightest degree bind any member of Parliament to the support of any measure of the government; but the mover and seconder of the address must say something in behalf of their friends, and before that something is prepared to be said, I again ask who are their friends? Who is the minister?

Let it not be imagined that the government will be satisfied with *a government of departments*; some efficient statesman must be placed at the helm, who can be equally bold in his communication with his sovereign and his colleagues—who is resolved to be faithfully and honestly served in the subordinate offices, and who, by his own example, will dissipate the fears and animate the hopes of his friends and supporters. To such an individual, parliament and the country would turn with satisfaction and with confidence, and from him they would hope to reap the benefits of that happy event which delivered the country from the blighting influence of the Tory faction; and raised, perhaps, too sanguine an expectation of an enlightened, firm, and consistent system of foreign and domestic policy.

R.

UNLICENSED PUBLIC HOUSES—CORK POLICE.

James Stack, a barber, *Robert Warner*, a sailor, *Martin Darnaby*, a hatter, *Cornelius M'Namara*, a shoemaker, *Ellen Donovan*, *Ellen Whelan*, *Peggy Brien*, *Mary Stack*, *Bess Callaghan*, and *Mary O'Brien*, stood charged with a violation of a certain Act of Parliament, namely the 55th Geo. III. section 61, for having been found drinking whiskey in the house a barber, named Fitzgerald, in Portney's-lane, at the hour of 1 o'clock, A.M., on Sunday morning.

Mr. Robert Rogers, as prosecutor, and a person named Mary Brien, an approver, were the witnesses.

On being sworn, Mr. Rogers said, that at the hour above stated, he and other constables, accompanied the Sheriffs on their usual round, and having procured entrance into the barber's house, a small room full of people presented themselves. One was in the act of drinking whiskey, the *ladies* were all attention to the gentlemen, and two of them acknowledged having taken *only* two glasses of the *native*, whilst others would have partaken of it when their turn for its distribution arrived. The charge of paying for the whiskey in the house was established, and the parties were convicted in fines, one of 20s, three of 10s, and the remainder, with the exception of two who were discharged, in 6s each, in default of payment of which, the greater part of the group were committed to Bridewell.

The first meeting of the Benevolent Orange society, in Armagh, was held on John's day. The attendance was crowded, and among those present were the Rev. Henry Lucas St. George, Captain Wood Wright, late High Sheriff of Monaghan, and Captain J. Johnson. There was a splendid dinner in the evening, enlivened by the band of the Armagh Militia.

The *Australian* newspaper mentions, that reports of a very appalling nature had reached Sydney, relative to the aboriginal natives in the vicinity of Hunter's River. It was currently reported that these people had become so troublesome, that many persons were resolved to poison them; and that corrosive sublimate as one mode of destruction, had in several instances been provided for the purpose.

BARBARITY.—A journeyman, or rather a wholesale butcher was detected by a lady, named Corry, on Friday last, in a stall in Cole's-lane market, in the act of skinning a sheep alive! On her entering the stall she perceived the animal on its back, and this ruffian kneeling on the breast, having previously stripped the skin from the neck to the top of the shoulder. She proceeded immediately, on ascertaining the name of this fellow to Henry-street Police Office, where she lodged an information to the above effect, and a warrant was accordingly granted for his apprehension. We abstain from giving the name of the man or his employer, until the Magistrates shall have pronounced their decision.—*Dublin Paper.*

THE WHITE BEAR IN THE UNITED STATES.—The white bear is the only wild beast of these regions that is dangerous. He almost always attacks the traveller and when hungry never fails to do so. One of these animals, last year, rushed into the canoe of two boi[illegible] *brutés* while they were resting near the bank, and seizing one of them, dragged him into the fore[illegible], while the other, whose musket had become wet, was totally disabled from assisting him. Fortunately however, a party of Indians were hunting near the spot, who ran to his assistance, and killed the bear while still grasping his prey. The unfortunate man was merely wounded, and gave me the recital of the circumstances himself, and likewise sold me the animal's skin. The black bear, on the contrary, is extremely timid, and always on the approach of man betakes itself to flight. Next to the buffalo it is the most valuable of all animals to the Indians. Its skin, its flesh, its fat, its tendons, even its nails and teeth, are all convertible to purposes of utility. Nature has distinguished this animal by peculiar characters. He feeds entirely on fruits during the summer and autumn, and it is at those seasons that the Indians go in search of him in places where fruits are abundant, and destroy him. When the cold weather commences, he proceeds to hide himself in the hollow of some tree, or in a hole which he digs for himself in the earth. Here he remains completely motionless, apparently under the influence of the soundest sleep, for the whole of the winter. He sustains himself by sucking his paws, from which the fat with which his body is covered seems to pass for his nourishment. The Indians discover his abode sometimes by means of dogs which scent him, sometimes by the place which his breathing marks in the snow, and they destroy him without his making the least resistance or even motion, so that a single pike or lance is sufficient for the purpose. In the spring, the season when he quits his den, he in the first place exerts himself to regain possession, as it were, of those natural powers which have remained suspended or paralyzed during the whole winter. He cleanses himself by purgative and diuretic simples, which nature points out to him with more clearness than they are indicated by our physicians and botanists. As, however, so long an abstinence, and this succeeding purgation, must necessarily have weakened his stomach, and it is consequently necessary for him to follow a light regimen, he commences with fish. The manner of his conducting his fishing is truly extraordinary. Sitting on his hind paws on the bank of a river or a lake, he continues so perfectly motionless, that he might be mistaken for a burnt trunk of some tree, which frequently deceives even the keen and practised eye of an Indian himself. With his right paw he seizes with incredible celerity and skill the fish which unsuspectingly pass under his eyes, and throws them on the bank. When he has obtained a plentiful supply for his table, he regales himself on a portion of it, and conceals the rest, that he may have sure recourse to it, as appetite serves during the day; he appears perfectly to know that morning and evening are the only times for fishing. He afterwards proceeds to a more substantial fare, to the flesh of beasts which he hunts or finds dead, and at length he returns to his diet of fruits. Thus, at successive periods of the year, he is a piscivorous, carnivorous, and frugivorous animal.—*Bettrami's Pilgrimage.*

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—Jan. 26, Carrickbeg.
COUNTY TIPPERARY.—Jan. 21, Newbirmingham.
COUNTY LIMERICK.—Jan. 28, Adare.
COUNTY WEXFORD.—Jan. 14, Coolgreney; 30, Featlard.
COUNTY CARLOW.—Jan. 21, Tullow.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.
Bank Stock ..	244	244	——	244½	——	——
Ir. 3 p. Ct. Con.	——	82¾	83	——	——	——
Do. do. Red...	——	——	——	——	——	——
Gr. Db. 3½ pCt.	91¾	91¾	91¾	92½	——	——
Do. St. 3½p. Ct.	89¾	90	90	90½	——	——
Do. New 4p. C.	——	——	——	——	——	——
G. Canal L. 6p C.	70¼	70½	——	70½	70½	——
R. Canal Stock	36	36¼	36¼	——	——	——

* This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow; it is taken at all the public News-rooms, It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, and at Johnston and Co.'s, Newspaper agents, *Dublin*;—at the Chapter, and Peile's Coffee-houses, and at Newton, and Barker's, agents, *London*;—at the Exchange News-room, *Liverpool*; at the Commercial Rooms, *Bristol*, and at various other places of public resort in the kingdoms.

Days of Publication—*Wednesday and Saturday.*

Published at the Waterford Mail Printing office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, by WILLIAM DART, to whom [illegible] days for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.