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. VI.—No. 565. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1829. PRICE 6

GREAT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, January 12, 1829, and following days, AT SHARPES' ROOMS, Late the Old Bank, Quay, Waterford,

THE most extensive and varied Stock of the undermentioned Goods, ever offered to public Auction out of the Metropolis. They will be found of the Newest and most Fashionable description, and comprise, in

SILK MERCERY,

Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes, Sarsnets, Persians, Velvets, Ribbons, Princettas, Bombazines, Cashmeres, Full Dress Grenadine Gauzes, splendid silk cloaks lined through with real Furs

LINEN DRAPERY AND SHAWLS.

Printed Muslins, Cravat do.; Calicoes, Lawns, Long Cloth, Quilts, Counterpanes, Furniture and Lining Calicoes, Moreens, Flannels, real India Thibet Shawls, in Scarlet, Oiseau de Paradis, &c., Rockspun, Canton Crape and Cypress ditto, in great variety.

LACE GOODS AND HOSIERY.

Real Brussels, Urling's and Mecklin Laces, Quillings, Thread Netts, Black and White Veils, Tippets, Collars, Caps, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Gloves, &c.

FURS.

Splendid Ottoman Cloaks, lined with real White Fox Skin, Squirrel, &c., Muffs, Tippets, Pelerenes and Flounces.

REAL SHEFFIELD PLATE.

Jewellery, Watches, Salvers, Tea Sets, Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, Bread Baskets, Dishes and Covers, Tureens, Ear Rings, Finger ditto, Seals, Keys, Brooches, Pins, Buckles, Snaps, Lockets, Lever, Horizontal and Vertical Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY.

Two hundred and four pieces of Super. and Refine Cloths and Cassimeres, of every fashionable colour; six pieces of very best extra superfine Black and Blue Cloths, warranted first quality, manufactured, and all guaranteed free from any mixture of Cotton; Baizes, Druggetts, Hearth-rugs, Fearnoughts, Rob Roy Plaids, Superfine Habit Cloths, &c. &c.

Two hundred and seventeen pair of English Blankets, every size, with an immense miscellaneous Stock. Every article warranted perfect, and the sale completely unreserved.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POSTMASTERS-GENERAL are ready to receive PROPOSALS for a term of 3 or 5 years from the 5th APRIL NEXT, for the CONVEYANCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS in Coaches drawn by two, three, or four horses, to carry 4 inside and 3 outside passengers with a Guard, and to travel 6 Irish miles an hour, including all stoppages; or by Carts drawn by one or two horses, to carry one passenger, and to travel 5½ Irish miles an hour, including all stoppages, for the line between WATERFORD and CORK by the Ferry at Youghal, and from the Cross road at Knocknascagh to Tallow, or by the line via Lismore, for a Term of TWO YEARS.

PROPOSALS will in like manner be received for a term of 3 or 5 years, for the line between WATERFORD and LIMERICK, also between CORK and TRALEE for a similar period, via the new road between Macroom and Killarney, by Glenflesk. And under any proposal for a Coach on any of the above lines, it is to state that all charges for Turnpike Toll will be defrayed by the person proposing, and not at the public expense.

No proposals will be received after 12 o'clock on 1st FEBRUARY NEXT, on which day they will be taken into consideration.

By Command,
T. ORD LEES, Pro-Secretary.
General Post-Office, January 1, 1829.

John Congreve, Esq., Plaintiff; John Power and Samuel Roberts, Surviving Trustees and Executors in the Will of Ambrose Usher Congreve, Esq., deceased, Ambrose Congreve, Esq., and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause on the 9th day of July, 1827, I will on FRIDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY next, at the hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, set up and sell by public cant to the highest and fairest bidder, the Defendant, Ambrose Congreve's Estate and Interest in the Lands of Mount-Neill, Leckettstown, Cussawn, and Morinveen, with their subdenominations and appurtenances, situate in the county of Kilkenny, the House and Demesne Lands of Newtown, otherwise Mount Congreve, and the part of Killoteran, now included in said Demesne, with their subdenominations and appurtenances, situate in the county, and county of the city of Waterford, subject as to the said premises in the county and city of Waterford, to the Life Estate therein of Mrs. Anne Fleming, one of the defendants in this cause; and also that other part of said lands of Killoteran, not included in said Demesne, the whole of Killoteran being held under the Corporation of the city of Waterford; and also a House and Premises in John's-street, in said City of Waterford, held under the representatives of John Roberts, or a competent part of said Lands and Premises, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated the 30th day December, 1828.

J. S. TOWNSEND.

For Rentals and Particulars apply to Messrs. Dunn and Mead, Kildare-street, Dublin.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF OAK WOODS IN THIS COUNTY.

TO be SOLD, the WOOD of MOUNT BOLTON, containing 75 Acres, or thereabouts, on the banks of the River Suir, nine miles from Waterford, and three from Carrick-on-Suir.

ALSO,

The WOOD of CRAHANA, containing 66 Acres, or thereabouts, both plantation measure—both are of about 40 years standing. Every encouragement, and the usual time for cutting will be given to the purchasers.

There are also between four and five hundred full grown DEAL TREES at MOUNT BOLTON, which will be sold.

Written proposals will be received by John Bolton, Esq. 7th D.G.; by John Bolton Bowers, Esq. now in Waterford; or by John Hackett, Esq., Mount Prospect, Waterford. If by letter post-paid.

Waterford Aug. 15, 1828.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

30th December, 1828.

WHEREAS his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant under the provisions of the 4 Geo. IV. chapter 99, has appointed Richard Griffith, Esq., to be General Boundary Surveyor, to ascertain and mark out the Boundaries of the several baronies, parishes, and townlands in Ireland, previously to the Survey being commenced by the Royal Engineer.

Notice is hereby given, that in future all communications respecting Boundaries are to be addressed to Richard Griffith, Esq., Dublin Castle, whether they relate to information respecting Boundaries that have not yet been perambulated, or objections to the Lines of Boundary that have been marked out or Surveyed.

F. LEVESON GOWER.

£244 16s REWARD.

WHEREAS between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, on the night of Friday, the 5th of December instant, William Lumsden, Esq., a most exemplary public officer, Chief Constable of Police, of the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, on his return from the Police Barracks to his own house, in the town of Charleville, was followed by some unknown ruffian or ruffians, who, on his entering said house, assaulted him with a large stone, which struck him on the head, and was flung with such violence as to destroy a part of his staircase.

Now we the undersigned Magistrates and Gentlemen, of the town and neighbourhood of Charleville, holding such Outrage in the utmost detestation, do promise to give the sum of

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS

Sterling, to any person or persons who shall prosecute such offender or offenders to Capital Conviction; or the sum of

FIFTY POUNDS,

to any person or persons who may give such private information as may lead to his or their apprehension and punishment.—Charleville, 8th December, 1828.

[Here follows a list of the Subscribers].

THE Lord Lieutenant, for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the above mentioned Outrage is pleased hereby to promise his Majesty's Pardon to any one of the Persons concerned in the said Outrage who shall, within Six Months, from the date hereof, give such Information as shall lead to the discovery and Conviction of any or all of his Accomplices.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1828.

By his Excellency's command,
F. LEVESON GOWER.

NEW SEEDS, FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, EARLY SEED POTATOES, &c.

RICHARD FENNESSY respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has received per the Malcolm, from London, his general supply of NEW GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS, SPRING VETCHES, SPLIT PEAS, &c.

His Nursery Stock for the present Season consisting of FRUIT and FOREST TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, THORN QUICKS, &c. &c. will be found on inspection superior to any ever offered for Sale in this City, and will be sold on the most moderate terms.

Also, a few Tons fine WHITEHAVEN KIDNEY and other EARLY SEED POTATOES, well seasoned HORSE BEANS, GARDEN TOOLS, &c. &c. &c.

Waterford, Jan. 10, 1829.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

IT is requested that all those who approve of the Formation of an AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION for the Eastern part of the County Waterford, will meet at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of Jan. instant, at One o'Clock.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD BRUNSWICK CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the County of Waterford BRUNSWICK CLUB will be held at DUNGARVAN, on the 22d day of JANUARY, 1829, at 12 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may appear advisable towards forwarding Petitions to Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

All Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Club are particularly requested to attend on that day.

CHARLES PERCEVAL, Secretary.
Lisnabrin Lodge, Tallow, Dec. 27.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

A SMALL FARM on the Three-mile-Bridge road, about one mile and a half from the City, containing EIGHTEEN ACRES, on which is a good FARM-HOUSE, with STABLE, BARN, and COW-HOUSE.

Also, on said road joining the Pump, a FIELD with a STABLE on it.

And on the Gallows Road, TWO FIELDS, on which is a new SLATE HOUSE.

Proposals to be made to Thomas White, King-street, Waterford.

9th first Month, 1829.

PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, &c.

THE AGENCIES OR PREPARATION OF MESSRS. BUTLER,

CHEMISTS TO HIS MAJESTY AND THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN;

(In connexion with the Establishments) Cheapside, London; and Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. As a mild and effectual remedy in all those affections which have their origin in a morbid action of the Liver and Biliary Organs, namely, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Head-ache, Flatulence, Heartburn, Constipation, &c., these Pills (which do not contain Mercury in any shape) have met with more general approval than any other medicine—they are found and acknowledged to be a most invaluable medicine in tropical climates. In boxes, at 2s 9d.

BUTLER'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—This preparation, when used according to the directions, forms an effervescing draught as agreeable as Soda Water, yet possessing all the medicinal qualities of the much-esteemed Seidlitz Spring in Germany. A Chalybeate accompanies the Powders, and may be used as a Tonic when required. 2s per Box.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES—have so long sustained their celebrity as a Worm Medicine, that it is needless to say more of them, than that they are applicable to all ages, by following the directions which accompany them. 1s 1½d and 2s 9d.

BUTLER'S FLUID EXTRACT or CORTICAL ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, (simple and compound), for making the Decoction, as it may be required, in a manner superior to that generally used. A dessert spoonful will make half a pint of Decoction; it is used, as an alterative in Scrofula, Scurvy, and other cutaneous diseases, and as a remedy for the improper use of Mercury. 6s and 7s per Bottle.

REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS—(from the Montpelier Spa, the property of Mr. Thompson) containing all the medicinal properties of the Spa Water, have long sustained the highest celebrity for the cure of Bilious affections, indigestion, jaundice, affections of the liver, and the consequent irregularity of the bowels, and are particularly applicable to persons who, from long residence in tropical climates, have laid the foundation of general debility of the constitution. The Crystals, possessing all the properties of the Spa No. 4, are in Bottles at 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, and their Powder, or Alkaline Efflorescence, at 4s 6d and 11s each—The Magnesian Efflorescence, similar in properties to Spa No. 5, at 4s 6d and 11s each.

BUTLER'S ACIDULATED LOZENGES OF CAYENNE, for habitual Sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c. recommended also, to Sportsmen and Travellers, as a refreshing stimulus during fatigue, and as a protection against Damp, Fogs, &c. 2s per box.

Dr. JAMES'S FEVER POWDER—(the only genuine, by Mr. R. G. G. James)—is universally approved by the Profession and the Public, and is administered with equal success in Fever, Inflammatory Diseases, Measles, Pleurisy, Sore Throats, Rheumatism, &c. When given in Colds, Catarrhs, &c., it is generally found to check their progress, or shorten their duration. In Packets, 2s 9d and 24s.

BUTLER'S ANTACID LOZENGES of QUININE, for relieving Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, and giving tone to the Stomach, &c. They are extremely serviceable to Gouty and Dyspeptic persons. 2s per Box.

HICKMAN'S PILLS—This Medicine has been long approved, for the relief of Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, which are attended with the formation of Gravel, Calculus, and those pains of the Back and Loins, which accompany these affections; they allay the pain—neutralize the acid which is the means of forming the concretion, and are found to succeed when most remedies of the kind have altogether failed. In Boxes, at 2s 9d, and 11s.

BUTLER'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for Gouty and Dyspeptic patients, a Tea-spoon of this Medicine is extremely useful, in removing the symptoms of Indigestion, as Flatulence, &c., and a few drops added to Saline Aperients, is attended with advantage, where they are liable to prove cold in the Stomach. The Essence of Ginger and Chamomile is an approved bitter with many persons. 3s per Bottle.

MARSHALL'S UNIVERSAL CERATE—is found to be most efficacious as an application to Chilblains, Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Sores, &c., and is recommended for Ringworm, Scald-head, and Scrofulous Sores. In Boxes, at 1s 1½d each.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER—This Dentifrice, composed of Vegetables, without the admixture of any Mineral or pernicious ingredient whatever, is free from the usual objections so justly formed against the use of other Dentifrices. Its detersive power is just sufficient to annihilate those destructive particles which adhere to the Gums and the Interstices of the Teeth, and if used regularly, will preserve them to the period of old age. 2s 9d each.

AGENTS—Messrs. ARDAGH, Mall (late Apothecary at the Medical Hall), and Phelan, Quay, *Waterford*—Davis and Heckett, *Clonmel*—Price and Rickards, *Wexford*, &c.—Fitzsimmons, *Kilkenny*—Davies, *Cork*, &c.

TRINITARIAN ORPHAN HOUSE.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received two pounds from Mrs. Major Fitzgerald, per Mrs. Kehoe, of the Parade, being a donation to that institution; also, five pounds from Henry Winston Barron, Esq., his subscription.

THE POET BERANGER.—A public subscription has been opened in Paris for the purpose of enabling Beranger to pay the fine imposed upon him in the late trial; and as a testimony also of the interest felt for the man himself, and of admiration for his talents as a Poet.

THE ARMY.—There are no Military Promotions in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Jan. 10.—For some days past, our market has been tolerably well supplied with grain, particularly wheat—there has been no variation however in prices; prime oats are scarcely to be had. Best butter yesterday, was generally at 74s per cwt., but 76s is said to have been paid for some. Bacon pigs have declined a trifle in price for light, but heavy fully support the late advance; light, 37s to 38s 6d; heavy, 35s to 36s; scalded, 30s to 33s 6d. Scotch herrings, 30s to 34s per barrel. Flour, oatmeal, &c. as last quoted.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White.			Ranged.			Household.		
	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
Penny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twopenny	0	8	4	0	12	4	1	0	4
Fourpenny	1	0	6	1	9	2	2	0	6
Sixpenny	1	9	2	2	5	7	3	1	4

Middle price of wheat and flour last week, was 40s 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 605¼ cwt. of flour.

Dublin Corn Exchange, Jan. 6.—This day's market was a very dull one; prime wheat nearly supported Friday's prices, inferior sorts 6d per barrel lower; bere and barley declined 3d to 6d. Wheat, red, 36s to 40s; white, do. 40s to 43s; oats, 13s to 16s; barley, 20s to 23s; bere, 18s to 19s.

Clonmel, Jan. 7.—The supply of Grain is very moderate for the season, and buyers at present far from anxious to purchase. Wheat may fairly be quoted from 1s 11d down to 1s 9d per stone—white, and a very rare picked sample of red, only, obtaining 2s. White Oats are in little or no demand, from their inferior quality, and may be quoted from 7d to 11d per stone—but some choice parcels of black Oats have brought 13½d—Barley 20s per barrel, and prime qualities might bring 21s. Flour is at 50s to 48s per bag. There was yesterday a considerable quantity of Pigs at our monthly hog-fair, but mostly of a coarse quality—prices from 36s to 38s per cwt. and 39s for some of a superior kind. Butter 67s to 69s per cwt.

Cork, Jan. 7.—Butter, first quality, 76s; seconds, 68s; thirds, 58s; fourths, 50s; fifths, 46s; sixths, 40s, to the merchants.—Firsts, 66s; seconds, 56s; thirds, 46s; fourths, 38s; fifths, 34s; sixths, 24s, to the country.

London Corn Exchange, Jan. 5.—The arrival of English wheat during last week has been unusually small; but having a large supply of flour and foreign wheat, the mealing trade was exceedingly dull this morning; nevertheless fine samples of wheat sold at Monday's prices, although the sales effected were few in number when compared to the number of country buyers at market. Fine malting barley being scarce was in request, and some fine samples sold at 41s per qr., but all other descriptions were 2s per qr. lower. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 70s to 86s; rye, 36s to 40s; barley, 28s to 41s; malt, 64s to 70s; white peas, 40s to 48s; boilers, 46s to 50s; grey peas, 38s to 40s; small beans, 40s to 42s; tick do., 36s to 38s; oats (potato), 30s to 33s; (Poland), 28s to 31s; (feed), 24s to 28s; flour, 70s to 75s; rapeseed, £26 to £28.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—Wheat (English), 1,698; barley, 4,826; Malt, 3,338; Oats, 8,525; Rye, 5; Beans, 1,241 qrs.; Peas, 824, Wheat (foreign), 43,802 qrs. Barley, 4,850; Oats, 1,460 qrs.; Rye, 788 qrs.; Beans, 771 qrs.; peas, 1594 qrs.; Irish wheat, —— qrs.; barley,— qrs.; oats, 1,586 qrs.; English flour, 7,418 sacks. American flour, 1100 brls.

Jan. 7.—Our supply of foreign grain is so immense that no business can be done this morning, 32,700 qrs. of foreign wheat alone having arrived. Although, in consequence of nothing having been done the price of this grain is given as on last market day, yet to effect sales factors would be obliged to submit to a reduction; and the same may be said of oats and barley. The arrivals this week, as reported to us, are—8,200 sacks of English flour, 940 qrs. of wheat, 9,100 of barley, 6,760 of oats; 420 qrs. of Irish wheat, 4,500 of oats; 32,700 qrs. of foreign wheat, 17,750 of barley, and 12,500 of oats.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—Jan. 6th, Lune, Park, Lancaster, wine and empty casks (for London); County Cork, Courtenay, Newport, iron.—7th, Venus, Blundell, and William and Maria, Owen, Glasgow, general cargo; Dorset, Roberts, Liverpool, coals; Hannah, Culleton, do. salt; Henry Brodgham, Reigh, Newport, coals (for Ross); Mary, Davis; Elizabeth, Fisher; Edward, Grussard; and Hope, Beer; Newport, coals; Britannia, Jones; Freeman, Stephens; Providence, Jones; and William and Sally, Saunders, Swansea, coals; Flora, Parle, do. culm; Fame, Sturt, Wick, herrings; Kingstown (steamer), Soy, Cork, general cargo; Town of Ross, Key, Newport, coals, (for Ross); Margaret, Evans, Swansea, culm and earthenware; and New Blessing, Tedball, do., culm (for do.); Four Brothers, Booth, Newport, iron, Hawk, Williams; Joseph, Harris; Alert, Symons, Cardiff, coals; Sultan, Read, London, general cargo; Prince Regent, Bosence; Concord, Lymbery, Newport, coals; Colina, Wills, Swansea, do. and crates; Eleanor, Jones, Carnarvon, slates (for Ross); put back, Swan, Fowler. 8th, Penelope, Christie, Charlestown, cotton (for Liverpool); Ardent, Evans, Liverpool, general cargo; Princess Royal, Shaddrack, do. coals and salt (for Ross); Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo; Drake, Richards, Liverpool, coals and tar; Lyon, Haydock, Ulverston, iron ore (for Cardiff); Minerva, Reigh, Liverpool, coals (for Wexford); Eliza Jane, Bowen, do. general cargo; Pheasant, Browning, do. coals; Success, Herbert, do. do. and salt; Huskisson, Walker, Prince's Isle, Coast of Africa, palm oil, ivory, gold dust, &c. (for Liverpool); Mary, Bibby, Dublin, ballast; Hope, Williams, London, do.; Ocean, Potts, Liverpool, general cargo.

SAILED.—6th, Emma, Miller, London, provisions; Albion, Brazier, Shoreham, ditto.—7th, Lune, Park, London, gen. cargo (from Lancaster); Ruby, Egan, Dungarvan, furniture, &c.—8th, Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo; Kingstown (steamer), Dublin, ditto.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, Jan. 3, John and William, Stanley.—At Dover, 5th, Atalanta, Williams, for London. Off Newhaven, 6th, Mayflower, Davis. Off Portland, 5th, Flora, Pavay.

SHIP NEWS.

GREENOCK, JAN. 2.—The Ocean, Potts, from Liverpool to Waterford, put in here yesterday. She run on board of and sunk on the 29th ult., the Eagle from Liverpool to Dingle, but saved the crew.

The Elizabeth, Johns, from Youghal to London, was driven on shore near Boscastle, on Sunday night last—cargo expected to be saved.

BIRTH.

Jan. 2. the Hon. Mrs. Lefroy, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Cork, Thomas, eldest son of Sampson Beamish, Esq., of Kilmaloода, to Lydia, eldest daughter of Captain Poole, of Kilrush, in that county.

Jan. 1, at Edgeworthstown, Liestock Peach Wilson, Esq., of London, to Frances Maria, daughter of the late Richard Lovewell Edgeworth, Esq.

DIED.

In Middleton, on Friday week, Mrs. Mary Garde, third daughter of the late Captain John Sympkins, of Youghal.

Jan. 2, at Enniscorthy, Hyacinth White, Esq., M. D.

Dec. 25, in Downpatrick, James Hartwell, Esq., M. D. late Surgeon to the county of Down Infirmary.

Dec. 28, at his residence near Eaglehurst, Hants, Viscount Kilcoursie, son of the Earl of Cavan.

At sea, on board the ship Prince Regent, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Maunsel.

Charlotte, daughter of Mrs. Coleing, near Abingdon. She accidentally swallowed a halfpenny about three months ago, which lodged in the lower part of her throat, at the entrance into the stomach, where it remained, causing at intervals, violent pain, especially while in the act of swallowing, and at last terminated in death.

At Nenagh, of water on the chest, Miss Alice Cambridge, of preaching celebrity, aged 67.

On Monday last, at the House of Industry, William Quinn, aged eighty-four. When the infatuated peasantry attacked the town of New Ross on the ever memorable 5th of June, 1798, Quinn was one of its most loyal defenders; and taking post, with a few others, in a house which commanded an important pass, he checked the advance of the assailants, and mainly contributed to the success of the day.—*Wexford Paper.*

A provision dealer, who fancied himself to be "*called*" to the works of the Ministry, was descanting in a field, on the pomps and vanities of this wicked world. "What is rank?" interrogated the fanatic. "Why nothing more so," replied one of the auditory, "than the butter you sold me yesterday."

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

THE REVENUE.

We refer our readers to a subsequent column for the account of the revenue for the quarter which ended yesterday. It is gratifying to be enabled to state, that the increase upon the quarter just ended, when compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is £686,221; and on the year ending yesterday, when compared with the former year, ending the 6th Jan. 1828, is £1,660,647.

Not the least gratifying fact in the improvement of the Revenue is, that it has taken place chiefly in the excise, the index of the comforts of the working classes; the increase in this department amounts upon the year to £1,730,000, and upon the quarter to nearly £800,000.

This first year is an auspicious commencement of the Wellington administration.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign Office this morning from Lord Strangford and Lord Ponsonby, at Rio Janeiro, dated the 24th Nov.; and from the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, to the 24th Oct.

With the exception of Lord Strangford's despatches, the substance of which has not, for obvious reasons, been suffered to transpire, we are informed that these arrivals bring no news of the slightest public interest.

Despatches have been also received from Sir Charles Bagot, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague; but we understand that they are equally destitute of interest.

Mr. Secretary Peel leaves town to-day to join the numerous party at the Marquis of Chandos's, at Stowe.

We understand that the capture of the fugitive Stephenson, if not already effected, may with certainty be anticipated. He has at length been traced to the coast of Devonshire, and steps have been adopted that must render his ultimate escape all but impossible.

The following are the only articles relative to the state of affairs in Turkey contained in the Dutch mail of this morning:—

HAMBURGH, DEC. 30.—The Prussian State Gazette of yesterday contains the following:—

Several letters from the Turkish frontiers contain the intelligence that the Turks have failed in an attempt upon Varna. The loss is said to have been considerable to both armies; and the Seraskier, who commanded the Turks, is said to be severely wounded.

Letters from Odessa, of the 12th of December say, that Omer Vrione had made a movement from Schoumla upon Bazardjik, Gen. Roth having advanced against him from Varna.—*Hamburgh Reporter, Dec.* 30.

ODESSA, DEC. 10.—Lieut.-Gen. Count Von Witt arrived here yesterday from Jassy. Our journal to-day contains no news from the army besides the bulletin relative to the retrograde movement of the army from Schoumla.

Gibraltar Chronicles have been received to the 19th ult. The number of military in the convalescent ship was 61, and in the shed 52, without including officers. The Committee had issued a notice, of which the following is an abstract:—

"It not being yet practicable to submit accounts in detail of their proceedings, the civil committee content themselves at the present period with stating, for the information of the public, in general terms, that in addition to the subscriptions hitherto advertised, 2,500l. has been placed at their disposal by the London Committee; that their weekly disbursements for the support of upwards of four thousand persons outside the walls, exceed 1800 dollars; besides which, they are extending their aid to the necessitous within the walls; that considerable sums have been expended in the purchase of blankets, &c.; and that, in fine, the civil committee have continued their unceasing endeavours to properly distribute the funds, without distinction or preference whatever."

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Sunday, the announcement that, by the order of his Majesty, the inclosure in St. James's Park would be open to the public every day, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, it is calculated that upwards of 20,000 persons visited the improvements and walked around the grounds; and, perhaps such a fashionable display of elegantly dressed females never graced the former pasture of St. James's Park as it did on Sunday last. Yesterday a wooden building at the gate opposite the Horse Guards was erected for the accommodation of the men appointed to preserve order, and prevent the intrusion of improper characters.

FRY AND CHAPMAN'S BANKRUPTCY.—The total amount of assets is £263,117; debts £401,663, leaving a deficiency of £138,545, affording in the present state of the accounts about 13s in the pound.

The Russian Government have negociated a loan in Holland for the enormous sum of *half a million* sterling! We suppose this must only be a preliminary loan—a sort of sample of Dutch money—after the manner in which tradesmen buy sugar, coffee, Irish oats, and horse beans. If the sample prove good and the terms reasonable, perhaps the Russians will condescend to give a larger order. Half a million! It is scarcely a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the retreat from Choumla—it will not keep the army in Moldavia six weeks—it will not replace the horses which perished in the snow, the rain, and the frosts of Bulgaria.—*Morning Journal.*

It appears that matters are in a deplorable state among ship owners. The freights from Calcutta to England in August were —dead weight £2 10s per ton; light freight, £4 to £5 ditto. From Bombay in July, £1 10s only per ton; and from Singapore, £3 10s to £5 10s. Many vessels have been chartered at much lower freights, or they would have been obliged to return in ballast.—*Times.*

COURT CIRCULAR.—The young Queen of Portugal and her suite left her residence at Laleham, yesterday morning, in two carriages and four, and proceeded to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in Bushy Park. Her Majesty arrived at Bushy at half-past one o'clock, and was received by the Duke of Clarence. The Marquis and Marchioness Palmella, accompanied by their daughter, the Lady Eugene, and the Brazilian Minister, accompanied by the Marquis de Rezende (late ambassador of the Emperor of Brazil to the Austrian court), arrived soon after her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the ladies and officers of their household, conducted their distinguished visitors through the state apartments. About two o'clock the party sat down to an elegant dejeuné.

The Duke of Rutland gave a grand fete yesterday at his seat, Belvoir Castle, Lincolnshire, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth-day. The Duke of Wellington and a large party of the private friends of his grace among the nobility and gentry had previously arrived at Belvoir castle on a visit to the Duke. A drawing-room of magnificent dimensions, in preparing which a great number of workmen had been employed, was opened for the first time. At one end of the apartment is a full length statue of the late Duchess of Rutland, executed in white marble. The ceiling is divided into compartments, in which are painted the portraits of the Duke and the late Duchess of Rutland, the Dowager Duchess of Rutland, and other members of the Duke's family, also that of the late Duke of York, who was in the habit of honouring Belvoir Castle with his presence. This is the first entertainment given by his Grace since the decease of his late Duchess.

Sir George Murray and the Chancellor of the Exchequer left town yesterday, on a visit to the Duke of Buckingham at his seat at Stowe, Bucks.

The Earl of Aberdeen left town yesterday evening on a shooting excursion.

DEVON COUNTY MEETING.—The question is at length decided for calling a county meeting, to consider the propriety of opposing by petition any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The requisition had the signatures of 240 freeholders attached, and with such a weight, the High Sheriff in the most gentlemanly manner, immediately acceded to its prayer, and appointed Friday, January 16, at twelve o'clock, at the Castle of Exeter, for that purpose. That it will be a meeting as imposing in point of attendant numbers, as interesting from the momentous subject to be discussed, all seem to allow. That the Protestant Freeholders of Devon will do their duty on this occasion, and strengthen the hands of a firm Administration, we cannot doubt.—*Bristol Journal.*

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended on the 5th of January, 1828, and the 5th of January, 1829, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended Jan. 5. 1828.	Years ended Jan. 5. 1829.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	16,391,838	16,125,118	....	266,720
Excise	16,969,564	18,700,373	1,730,809	....
Stamps	6,375,140	6,666,363	291,223	....
Post-Office	1,385,000	1,400,000	15,000	....
Taxes	4,768,273	4,849,302	81,092	....
Miscellaneous	754,860	564,166	....	190,694
	46,644,675	48,305,322	1,118,061	457,414
Deduct Decrease			457,414	
Increase on the Year			1,660,647	

	Quars. ended Jan. 5. 1828.	Quars. ended Jan. 5. 1829.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,022,274	3,789,222	....	233,052
Excise	4,228,933	5,023,328	794,395	....
Stamps	1,527,585	1,618,630	91,045	....
Post-Office	328,000	341,000	13,000	....
Taxes	2,013,557	2,026,395	12,838	....
Miscellaneous	215,730	223,725	7,995	....
	12,336,079	13,022,300	919,275	233,052
Deduct Decrease			233,052	
Increase on the Quarter			686,221	

The tables do not include any account of the Irish Revenue —in which our readers will be glad to hear that a very great, and indeed an extraordinary improvement, has taken place.

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 20.

(Extract of a private Letter.)

The cases of yellow fever are now so far diminished in number as to encourage the hope of a speedy release from the inconveniences of living so long from home. In three weeks I think we shall be able to return with safety. You cannot easily imagine how tired we are of our quarters here; I mean the neutral ground, a small territory between Spain and Gibraltar, which, from its being level with the sea, is always thoroughly ventilated, and free from the prevailing malady of the garrison. Our accommodation is poor in the extreme; and when I inform you that I sleep and mess in what was, before its occupation by me, a stable, you will be readily convinced that it is so. Many are less sheltered and more confined in their accommodation. The poorer classes who have fled from the slaughter in the garrison are encamped, to the number of three or four thousand people, and have only a covering of canvass over their heads to protect them from the weather.

All communication with Spain is shut out, except by letters, which undergo many purifications before they are sent on their way, and this system will be adhered to for forty days after the last case of fever, making a stagnation in our trade for a period of about five months, which, besides, is not the extent of injury we receive, as, from precautionary measures, we shall have a cordon of observation placed on next season, and perhaps the following, so that it is a blow to our trade of no trivial consequences.

This fever has carried off six priests out of ten, one or two rabbis, the garrison Chaplain and his successor, one Methodist parson, eight medical men, including the chief medical officer. No place of worship has been open since the beginning of September, and the funeral service over the dead of the Protestant persuasion is performed by a captain in the army for want of another better endowed.

About one thousand one hundred of the inhabitants have died, besides five hundred of the military. Sixteen grave diggers were at one time in constant employment, forming trenches, where the dead were laid side by side. The evil is now nearly at an end, but it has left such an impression here as, like all great events, will form an epoch in the history of the Rock, and such a one as no one here will desire to see repeated.

DUBLIN POLICE.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.—An investigation has been going on for the last few days at this office, arising out of the mysterious disappearance of a Roman Catholic Clergyman named Mc. Sweeny, who, as is stated, was the bearer of a sum of Catholic Rent from America, in which country he had been a resident for the last eleven years.

It appears that he had left the packet, and got into a boat by which he was conveyed to the quay, and that he afterwards took a lodging in the house of a man named Power, where he deposited his trunk, travelling bag, and a travelling cloak; and not finding his watch, he hired three boatmen to convey him back to the vessel where he received the missing article. The boat then put off for shore; and if the statement of the boatmen is to believed, he fell into the water before they arrived half way. The money is said to have been contained in a small box, which is not forthcoming. His trunk was examined in the presence of the Magistrates and several members of the R. Catholic Association, and in it were found his vestments and several letters; in particular, one with respect to himself, from the Rev. Dr. England, of Charleston. The body was found at four o'clock on Sunday last, near Carlisle-bridge, and brought to College-street Police-office, in order that an inquest should be held. His gold watch, spectacles, and some foreign coin were found on his person.

The boatmen were taken into custody some days since by Peace Officer Mackey, and underwent a strict examination before the Magistrates. They, however, persist in asserting the truth of their original story.

The investigation went on up to a late hour on Monday, and a number of witnesses were examined. Sir George Whiteford, the Coroner, afterwards impannelled a very respectable Jury, and Surgeon Ireland having examined the body, the inquest was adjourned to eleven o'clock next day.

Christmas-day was rendered memorable to the Parisians by the starting of the *tricycles*, the new species of carriage for public accommodation.—The *tricycles* is a kind of coach, as long as the *omnibus* or *dames blanches*, mounted, as the name indicates, on three wheels, and is drawn by two horses only. It moves very lightly, although there is an appearance of weight about it. The idea of them must have been suggested by the projected steam-carriages; one wheel is placed exactly as the leading wheel of the steam-coach; it is capable of containing twenty persons, whom it conveys distances of at least three miles for five sous each.—Never was there invented or proposed any matter so conducive to the convenience and the comfort of the inhabitants of a city as the *omnibus, dames blanches*, and *tricycles*. You meet them traversing Paris in every direction, and may be transported in them, with an ease and a celerity beyond your expectation (and for so small a sum as about twopence farthing of your money), over three miles of the wettest city in the universe; for every body knows that Thames-street, in the midst of winter, offers a comfortable promenade compared with the finest streets of Paris.—*Paris Letter.*

Thursday night, the first of the new year, was greeted with a splendid fancy ball and supper in the Assembly Rooms of Wexford.

Edinburgh, if well supplied with human bodies for dissection, would require 700 subjects annually; that is, allowing one subject for each medical student. More than 100 or 200 cannot be obtained under existing circumstances; and almost the whole of these are supplied by robbery of the sepulchres and murder.

Allentown Small.

ON THE POLICY OF ABOLISHING THE IRISH LIEUTENANCY.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine* for Jan. 1829.)

Some time ago we expressed our doubts whether a separate government in Ireland was productive of benefit, and these doubts have been largely increased by all that has since happened. We fear that it is as pernicious in practice as it is incongruous in theory, for the United Kingdom to have virtually two Kings and two Cabinets, even though one King and Cabinet be subordinate to the other. We strongly suspect that this has a mighty share in causing the United Kingdom to be in reality any thing but a united one.

If the United Kingdom had but one Government, the policy and measures for governing a part would naturally be framed with reference to the interests of the whole. Ministers would feel that, in their conduct towards the Irish portion of the population, they ought to keep in sight the good of the population at large. In general discussion the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland would be regarded as one community, and the management of public affairs would be judged of accordingly.

But, under the present system, the British Government naturally leaves Ireland in a great measure to the Irish one. The latter, of course, must not be dictated to, or guided in its conduct and measures in its own department by others; it has nothing to do with the governing of England; it cannot look beyond Ireland, to which its power is confined. To expect it to act for the benefit of the community at large—to consult the interests of the general population of the United Kingdom—would almost be, in its judgment, to expect it to usurp the functions of others, and violate its own duties.

It follows, that in various essential points Ireland is treated as a separate country, and from the anxiety to benefit it which prevails, it is almost treated as if it were the head of the Empire, and England was one of its dependencies. The line of policy at present followed and advocated may be described in these words—Ireland is practically a separate nation; every thing which its interests call for must be done, no matter what evil may flow therefrom to England; and no measure must be resorted to which may be adverse to its interests, separately looked at, however imperiously it may be called for by the general interests of the empire.

We are not sure that this system of divided Government could, in any case, operate otherwise than injuriously; but at present every thing conspires to extract from it the utmost measure of injury it is capable of yielding.

The British King holds his office for life, and his Ministry is appointed for an indefinite period; this produces settled and efficient government. But the Irish King, in the first instance, is only appointed for a very short term of years; and with every change of King, there must, of course, be a change of Irish ministers. His sub-Majesty, when he ascends his throne, cannot deign to follow the beaten path of his predecessor; he must not stoop to any inglorious second-hand matters; he must have some splendid new system of his own, founded in no small degree on the principle, that he ought to abandon or reverse the work of those he succeeds. He goes to Ireland brimful of erroneous opinions which he has drawn from party and faction; and he applies them, without inquiring how far they are justified by the condition of his subjects. When he has been there a sufficient time for enabling him to discover his errors—obtain proper knowledge of the real state of Irish society—devise beneficial measures—and gain the requisite personal friendships and influence for rendering such measures effective, he is removed. As soon as his Government can well become a wise, beneficial, and stable one, it is dissolved; and his successor, like him, reverses, abandons, makes experiments, blunders, and when he becomes qualified for his office, ceases to govern. Ireland has a succession of ephemeral rulers, from whom, in the nature of things, scarcely any thing can be expected, save injurious experiment and general misrule.

Such a government cannot gain the confidence and affections of its subjects. In the first moment the latter find in their rulers utter strangers—they expect with every change of men a change of system, which will yield impossible advantages—one part or another is, or perhaps all are, disappointed—they see mistaken measures and unjust partialities—then follow exasperation, flame, and longings for a new Government—and when convulsion subsides, and the first gleams of peace and confidence appear, a new Government they obtain, and all this is repeated. The strife, disaffection, and convulsion, which are so much complained of, owe their origin, in no small degree to the continual changes of Irish King and Ministry.

While the people thus almost inevitably feel towards the Government the opposites of confidence and affection, it separates them from the British one. No direct bonds of authority, attachment, or hope, unite them to the latter. It does not visibly govern them, or form a Court of appeal against their rulers; in regard to love and obedience it appears to them in the light of a foreign government. The system of division operates in the most powerful manner to cause the people to regard Ireland as a separate country, and England as a foreign one, to prevent society from becoming among them, in form, habit, and feeling, what it is in Britain, and to make them practically a people different from, and to a high point hostile to, the British people.

* * * * *

A separate Government in Ireland establishes in Dublin a Court with its attendant corruption, intrigue, rivalry, and animosity. Dublin through this is rendered a hot-bed of party strife and rancour, and the means of filling the country with them. Were there no Court in it there would be no gang of Catholic demagogues. It contains the Government; therefore, it must contain the leaders of the party, or parties, opposed to the Government. The latter must have its newspapers;—therefore its opponents must have theirs. The Dublin Press has thus the most powerful patrons on both sides, to keep it constantly wound up to the height of party fury; and it naturally forms the model and guide of the whole Press of Ireland. To this Press the British Government and British affairs are comparatively those of a foreign country; the Irish Government and Irish affairs must supply its leading themes; Ireland is to it a separate country, and this tends irresistibly to make the inhabitants a separate people. The nature and history of party spirit lead us to believe, that if Scotland were ruled by a separate Government established in Edinburgh, it would be about as much convulsed with party divisions, and particularly as much a separate country, as Ireland is. Were there no Irish Government, Dublin would be in the circumstances of Belfast, Edinburgh, York, &c.; O'Connell and his gang could not obtain the power to do much mischief; Irish affairs would be blended with those of the United Kingdom as a whole; the Press would not be incited and dictated to by the heads of parties, and it would follow and incorporate itself with the Press of Britain.

Having thus stated what the natural working of the separate Government of Ireland is, and must in the nature of things be, we leave others to draw the deductions. We do not say that this Government ought to be wholly annihilated, but we do say that it ought to undergo very material changes. If it were divested of its functions as a Government, and the Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary were cut down into superintendence of the magistracy, collectors of information—in a word, into mere executory agents of the British Government, or, to speak more properly, of the Government of the United Kingdom; and if the patronage, the devising of measures, and the whole duty and responsibility of governing Ireland were transferred to this Government, it would, in our judgment, yield incalculable advantages. In such a case, Ministers would be compelled to regard Britain and Ireland as a whole—they would not have Irish rulers to trust to and throw accountability upon; but they would have to pay the same attention to the affairs of Ireland, as to those of England and Scotland—in acting for Ireland, they would be above the party influence, and overpowering Catholic authority, which bewilder and spurt with the Irish Government—British and Irish interests and concerns would be regarded as a whole by the British people—and the people of Ireland would feel the British Government to be theirs, regard themselves as part of the population of the United Kingdom, and imbibe the principles, feelings, and habits of the rest of such population.

The products of this separate Government, and its system, rank amidst the most curious illustrations of human ignorance and blindness known to history. They do more. Too many of them rank amidst the most revolting proofs of human depravity known to history. They are even more destructive to the weal of Ireland than to that of the empire at large.

WEALTH AND IMPORTANCE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(From the *Star of Brunswick.*)

In the proprietorship of bank stock it was for a long time a fertile source of complaint that Roman Catholics were excluded from the directory of the Bank of Ireland, and assumed, that that sect possessed a vast preponderance of stock; at length it was announced in 1825, that the weight of purse should be tried at the next election for directors, when, should the Governor refuse to swear the Roman Catholic director in, a motion for a mandamus in the King's Bench was to bring the law of the case to an ultimate decision. The ballot accordingly took place in April 1826, when the published lists of votes amounted to 1527.

The whole number for the three Catholic and liberal candidates amounted to ..	47!
Those of the Protestants to	1480!!!

The five squares of Dublin are so peculiarly the residence of the nobility and wealthy gentry, that their desertion was instanced as one of the severest calamities inflicted on Ireland by the Union.

As they are now re-tenanted, however, and an entirely new square added since 1800, they may once again be supposed to afford no unfair criterion of the respective numbers of Protestant and Roman Catholic gentry, whose circumstances admit of a town residence; the following columns exhibit the proportion of each as taken in February, 1823:—

	Prot.	Cath.
Rutland Square ..	46	2
Mountjoy Square ..	67	8
Merrion Square ..	96	4
Fitzwilliam Square ..	67	2
Stephen's Green ..	140	6
	416	22

Every one who knows Dublin must also know that it contains avenues of trade disproportioned to its wealth; and the Dublin avennes which answer to Lombard-street, Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, in London, consist of Sackville-street, Westmorland-street, Grafton-street, College-green, and Dame-street—

	Prot.	Cath.
Upper Sackville-street ..	63	12
Lower Sackville-street ..	56	20
Westmorland-street ..	41	10
Grafton-street ..	119	21
College-green ..	37	5
Dame-street ..	95	24
	411	92

The public charities of Dublin are, perhaps, in proportion to the wealth of its inhabitants, the most magnificent of any city in Europe, and are almost exclusively supported by Protestant contribution; amongst them none exceeds the Lying-in-Hospital, opened in 1757; from that time to February, 1828, the number of patients admitted was 120,694, of whom 103,452 are admitted to have been Roman Catholics: and yet, during 70 years, all the support this charity has ever received from them, consists of one subscription of

£12 10s a-year for 10 years ..	£125	
One donation	22	10 0
One ditto	10	0 0
	157	10 0

The Strangers' Friend Society was established in 1790; and from January, 1828, to January, 1829, they have expended in the relief of 7700 persons, of whom the proportion of Catholics to Protestants is twenty to one, the sum of £574 11s, of which not one single farthing has been contributed by that wealthy and influential body!!!! the Roman Catholics of Dublin.

The charitable Association, established 1805, has expended, from January, 1828, to January, 1829, £500 in the relief of 2200 persons, of whom the proportion of Catholics to Protestants is ten to one, and to which not a single Catholic is a contributor.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution maintains and instructs 127 pupils, bearing a proportion of three Roman Catholics to one Protestant. In the year 1827 (see the last published report) its expenditure was 1134*l.*, to which there were four Roman Catholic subscribers of 1*l.* 1s each!!!

The Mendicity Association supply a daily average of 1700 mendicants, of whom the proportion is 1500 Catholics to 200 Protestants. According to the last published report there were 3200 subscribers, and of these 2910 are Protestants!!!!

Possessing, as the Protestants of Ireland do, so large a portion of the landed and funded property of the kingdom, the support of the public charities devolves on them as a duty; and we firmly believe never was a duty more zealously endeavoured to be fulfilled without the *slightest question as to the creed of the individuals claiming their assistance* nor would such topics have been laid before the public at all, but for the gross misstatements palmed on its credulity by the Roman Catholic demagogues. One more illustration and we have done.

On his Majesty's arrival in Ireland, all was joy, all was festivity, and the loyalty of the Roman Catholic body knew no bounds. A subscription was set on foot to commemorate this auspicious visit; and so vast were the contributions expected from this loudly vaunted source, that it was seriously proposed to build a *Royal Palace* with the proceeds.

The subscription amounted to 13,000*l.* and of this the Roman Catholics, extra-loyal, possessing, as it is alledged they did, the *wealth* and *property of the Kingdom* amongst them, made up the vast sum of 800*l*!!

After this, let us have no more twaddle about the wealth, industry, and property of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. They possess but a fraction of its land, its wealth, its trade, and its intelligence. This fraction dwindles into insignificance when compared with the wealth, trade, and industry, of England, and sinks to a particle when compared with the wealth and extent of territory in all parts of the world possessed by British Protestant subjects, and the energy and intelligence which directs its employment, and on which are based both the power and the glory of the United Kingdom.

The call, then, on these grounds, for Catholic Emancipation as it is called, is virtually a call on the policy, the justice, and the honour of the British nation, to prostrate nineteen-twentieths of the wealth and statistic value of Ireland, and the *laws and Constitution of the Empire*, before a coalition of Jacobins, priests, and paupers, possessing but one twentieth of the property of Ireland, and an almost uncalculable fractional part of that of the empire; and who proclaim in their mock Parliament, and from their altars, their unqualified abhorrence of the laws, and the religion, and their utter detestation of the very name of England.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROPAGANDA AT ROME AND MR. WOLFF THE MISSIONARY.

(From the *London Record* of Jan. 1.)

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with a letter lately received from Mr. Wolff, the missionary, who, together with Lady Georgiana, is still labouring in the Levant. It contains the copy of a letter in Italian, sent to Mr. Wolff by the President of the College of the Propaganda, at Rome. The President most earnestly endeavours to induce, if possible, Mr. Wolff's return into the bosom of the Romish Church, and speaks with much horror of his associating with "the emissaries of the Bible Society, which has been solemnly proscribed by the Apostolic Constitutions." At the same time, he expresses his confidence that Wolff will not aid "these wicked men in their detestable operations!!" This letter furnishes another proof (if any is wanting) of the unchanged principles of the Romish apostacy,—of its restless zeal and proselytizing spirit,—of the eagerness with which it watches the progress of the Reformation, and the dread it entertains of the circulation of the Scriptures.

Mr. Wolff's letter is an interesting specimen of the "naiveté" of this extraordinary man, and we conceive many of our readers will be gratified by a perusal of the correspondence.

[*This letter is translated from the Italian*]

"Rome, 17 Xbre, 1824.

"Dearest Mr. Wolff—I have not forgotten you; I cherish the remembrance of you, and will cherish it ever in the warmest manner in my heart; and that united as it is with the most tender affection towards you, may lead you to imagine with what anxiety I always long for news of your personal welfare. Relying on the excellent sentiments in your last letters, perhaps, said I to myself, he will have returned from the Liguoristi; and, clothing that idea by my imagination with the force of a reality, I offered up thanks because of it to the Supreme Cause of all good. Some time after I beheld you in England, and lo! said I in my self-flattering delusion, there he is, the boldest defender of the Catholic faith. Lastly, information was brought to me of your sojourning in the Levant; but, alas! how painful, how agonizing, was the news that came with it. Shall I declare it, or shall I not? Friendship has nothing to conceal, and therefore, will I tell you. It was told me that you were on Mount Libanus, in the company of certain emissaries of the Bible Society, a society solemnly proscribed by apostolic constitutions. The love that has prevailed on me to declare to you all that I know with all sincerity, induced me even to defend you; and, 'No,' said I, 'it is not possible that Wolff should have so belied the maxims that he learned at Rome, in the Roman college, in the college of the Propaganda he has joined the company of these wicked persons by chance, and not with a view to second their detestable doings.' Was this language of mine a mistake of the affection that I bear towards you, or was it well founded? This is a problem that can be resolved by no one but yourself. Give me, therefore, a categorical answer. If I was really mistaken, and if the truth was that you were pledged to that accursed society, spare not my grief; tell me so with your wonted simplicity; but tell me also that you have repented. I shall set about seeking and shall find a fitting remedy. I will do all that is required. Pardon me, I beg you. I speak to you with the confidence of a friend and of a father. I speak to you influenced by the love I bear you; you cannot, therefore, be offended. I shall not cease to recommend you, and cause you to be recommended to God. Love me as I love you; as I am ready to do all for you, so act you by me. I embrace you most tenderly, and am

"Your most affectionate friend,

"RAYMANDO SERDOMENICI,

"Rettore of the Collegio Urbano."

My answer, which is not only an answer to the letter of the President (Rettore) of the Propaganda, but likewise an answer to the Bull of the Pope sent to Mount Lebanon, in which Bull I was declared to be at the head of the Methodists, and agent to the Bible Society:—

"To the Rev. Mr. Raymondo Serdomenici,

"Rettore of the College of the Propaganda at Rome.

"My dear Friend, "Damiat, 28th Sept. 1828.

"Your letter of the year 1824 reached me not sooner than yesterday, which I was sorry for, for you might consider my silence as a mark of disrespect, and forgetfulness of all the kindness I received at Rome, both of which are not the case, for though now altogether separated from the Church of Rome, to which separation I was induced, as well by the powerful command of my conscience, as the conduct of the Court of Rome towards me, I still never ceased to acknowledge in England and every where else, even in the midst of Protestants, not only the personal kindness I received at Rome, but likewise the grand and energetic exertions of the Court of Rome for the propagation of her principles; and, therefore, surely, I would not have hesitated a moment answering your letter, but at the time you wrote your letter I was already in Persia proclaiming the Gospel of Christ to the Jews there, then I went back to England, was married to the daughter of the Earl of Orford, and am now returned, and yesterday I received your letter, and I will now be as plain as possible: I am not agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for that Society considers me to be too wild and imprudent to be their regular agent, but they furnish me with the copies of the Word of God for distribution among Jews, Turks, Persians, and Christians. If the Propaganda would furnish me with Bibles printed at Rome, without the Apocrypha, I promise to prefer them to those of London. I am not the head of the Methodists, as Cardinal della Somaglia wrote. I dislike the Church discipline of the Wesleyan Methodists more than I do that of the Church of Rome. I am, my dear friend, a Jew, redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ, whom I believe to be, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, my only God, and whom I consider to be my Saviour, and my only High Priest, who was once offered for us all, to be an atonement for our sins; and I am, my dear Sir, a Jew, who is called of the Lord to lash the Gentile Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, by telling them, as Paul told the Romans (chap. xi.,) that they shall be cut off, while the Jews will be grafted in again. You see thus, that I am impartial towards both the Catholics and the Protestants; but still I must ask a question.—If Rome is such an affectionate mother, why did she proscribe me to an immortal people like that in the East, and thus expose her son to the rage of ignorant Christians, who are, for the sake of money, to-day Catholics, and to-morrow Greeks? That impostor, Monsignor Petrus Giarve, took £800 English, in England, from Protestants, for the purpose of printing Bibles, and, arriving in Syria, denies the fact; and to such people Cardinal della Somaglia exposed me by his letter to Monsignor Gandolphi. But Cardinal della Somaglia hated me when at Rome, and he prophesied that I should be an Heresiarch. Let the Propaganda allow me to lay before it my difficulties in believing in the Church of Rome, and then dismiss safely, and I come to Rome at the first summons. I was harshly treated in Ireland by Doctor Doyle. I felt, from my childhood, the vocation of preaching that which is truth, and after finding the Gospel to be the truth, I burnt from desire of preaching the Gospel of Christ. Rome cut off to me all hopes of ever realising that object. Rome made me wander into a Convent of Friars, who prohibited to me the reading the Scriptures, called by S. Gregory 'Panis Vitæ.' They taught me to flagellate myself, but not to preach the Gospel of Christ; and besides this, I must confess, that the doctrine of transubstantiation is a doctrine, an idolatry which I do not see revealed in Scripture. Christ never said, '*Hic panis transubstantiatur in corpus meum!*' nor can I find in Scripture the supremacy of the Pope, for Simon Bar Jona, was a Rock (Petrus) i.e. the founder of the Church of Christ, by his preaching at Jerusalem that Jesus was the Son of God, but never the Head of the Apostles. Paul withstood him on the face. If Peter had been the superior of St. Paul, he would have banished him, as the Pope did me. I loved Pius VII., and I loved Cardinal Litta, and I tenderly loved the Propaganda; and therefore it did cost me much to appear as opponent of a Church in which so many excellent members are, as Count Stolberg, Pius VII., Cardinal Odeschalchi, Monsignor Testa and Menochio; but a powerful appeal of the Spirit from above got finally the advantage of my carnal mind. I am, as said, not united with the British and Foreign Bible Society, but I am Agent of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Propaganda itself would delight in seeing converted the Jews; would, perhaps, the Propaganda allow me to come to Rome, in order that I might preach there to the Jews? and I would with pleasure listen to any argument proposed from the Sacred Scriptures to me—by this standard I will either stand or fall. You speak very affectionately, but I do not know that if I was to come to Rome whether Cardinal della Somaglia, would not put me out of tender affection into a dungeon, as the Patriarch of Mount Lebanon did Asaad Shidiak, when converted to the truth, and who is now still in prison, put into it by his affectionate spiritual father; just as Simon Georis, Archbishop of Jezira, told me, when I met him in Persia—'They have caught me by words sweet like honey, and given me to drink the cup of bitterness:' but I shall be always rejoiced to receive letters from you, as I am always heartily rejoiced to see one, or to hear from one of the Propaganda; and you may be assured that I was exceedingly glad to see your handwriting, but my categorical answer is, 1st, 'That I am a believer in Jesus Christ, but not a Roman Catholic. 2d, That I am not, nor ever desired to be, an Agent of the Bible Society, though I approve cordially of their object, without agreeing with every one of the proceedings of that Society. 3d, That I was Missionary to the Jews for six years without belonging to any Society whatsoever, but am now in connection with the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. 4th, That I protest against being a Methodist. 5th, That I have not taken any step without, and therefore do not repent of my proceedings, for the last eight years; for my letters to Rome after my banishment show that I had no vindictive spirit. 6th, That I am ready to justify myself at Rome, if the Court of Rome will not retain me after my defence, and do with me as they did with John Huss at Constance, whom they burnt alive.

"I remain,

"Dear Father Rector,

"Your thankful and affectionate friend,

"JOSEPH WOLFF.

"P. S.—The medals I received as a prize when in the Collegio Romano, and some books of the Propaganda promised me by dear Cardinal Litta, together with my own, have never been sent to me; I shall be most obliged to send all to Alexandria."

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on Tuesday. The question of securities was again brought under discussion, and Mr. Sheil read some extracts on the subject from a pamphlet published by Mr. Blake, the Chief Remembrancer. Mr. O'Connell replied to Mr. Sheil and said—

"That though Mr. Blake deserved credit for his conduct while Commissioner of Education Inquiry, there was one thing in his book which he hoped the people would reprobate. He proposes veto-istical arrangements, and says that some of the Catholic leaders are ready to accept emancipation on such terms. I proclaim to England that Mr. Blake, if he imagines so, knows us not."

Mr. O'Connell then proceeded in the following strain:—

"Some time ago I was in a hurry to obtain Emancipation I confess, and I care not for the abuse of the Orange Press—my mind is changed—I would now wish our liberation were postponed for some time, because we would in the interval become too powerful for our enemies, and too big for oppression!!!"

[And is it come to this? Mr. Sheil, a few days since, congratulated the country that emancipation had not been granted before; but he thought the time had now arrived when it ought to pass.—Mr. O'Connell requires another "interval," and there is no doubt whatever that he will be gratified to the fullest extent of his wishes.]

Mr. O'Connell—I said a national calamity oppressed me—the recall of the Marquis of Anglesey. It is a new crisis in the affairs of Ireland. In my own knowledge of Irish history, and I believe I know Ireland's story well, I never heard any thing so monstrously absurd as the recall of this gallant and high-minded man—(cheers). In war, when the post is obtained, it constitutes all; while those who are to secure it are accounted nothing. So it is with the present ministry. If there were no calamity to result from Lord Anglesey's departure from Ireland, but the ruin it must bring upon the trade of Dublin, is that to be esteemed as nothing? The shopkeepers in the cheap season bought up their winter stock, speculating on the liberality and munificence of our gallant Viceroy, and on the impetus to trade which would be given by his Court.—(hear). Now, if he be removed at this moment, why all these poor industrious people will become insolvents, and once more shall we behold famine, and desolation, and disease, making their gigantic strides through the streets of our city (hear, hear). But what are all these in the eyes of so great a man as the Duke of Wellington?—The Marquis of Anglesey came over here under extraordinary circumstances. The Orange faction beheld in him one who, in a moment of irritation, and when he was ignorant of the real state of Ireland, had given expression to anti-Catholic sentiments; while the Catholics looked upon him with doubt. However, he was not long amongst us when his real feelings were developed. The Orange party hated him because he was not their supporter, and the Catholics venerated him because he was impartial (cheers). He is here only nine months, and the country is peaceable, and the gaols almost empty. It is because he protected the people against the Saurins, the Lefroys, and the rest of the bigots, who would first turn up their eyes to heaven, and then cut the peoples' throats if they could. It is because since he came amongst us we had not a return of what Saurin called 'days of justice.' It is for all these reasons that we lament even the rumour of Lord Anglesey's recall. Is he now to be recalled because he is impartial, for he conferred no favour upon us; or, because he opposed the Brunswickers? Oh, if it be, let it go abroad, and let all mankind know what a government we live under. The trash of England, I don't mean the humble artizan, but the mob of well-dressed Tory bigots, and their base press, may and will of course, defend this maddest of all the insane acts of the Duke of Wellington; but their praise, like its object, is too contemptible to be noticed by rational men—(cheers). The Duke of Wellington said he would be would be worse than mad, if he became Premier. He is, therefore, a self-convicted madman, and yet, gracious heaven, he continues the insane pilot who directs our almost tottering State—and John Bull permits it—(hear, hear). Oh, there was once a spirit in England which would not brook with bedlamite government—(cheers)—but that spirit is dead, and in its place we behold the spirit of bigotry, fanaticism, and intolerance. See how the faction have taken up the recall of the Lord Lieutenant, and the *Evening Mail*, one of the new lights of Trinity College, a creature whose mind is so full of lore, that it cannot even conceive any thing of reason, has written a stupid paragraph for the organ of the bloodhounds, and it is worthy of the faction. After confessing the misery Lord Anglesey's removal must entail on the shopkeepers of Dublin, the wretch concludes by expressing his joy at the circumstance, as it has given a 'slab to Popery.' Forget partyism, said the Duke of Wellington, and the moment he did the miscreant has taken it up as you have just heard. What! is Lord Anglesey to go off without a struggle being made to keep him? (cheers). Is there no attempt made to retain him amongst us, the brave soldier who shed his blood in battle's field for his glory and his King's renown? He, who; when he thought us turbulent, had opposed us, and half drew his sword in the House of Lords, is now the man whom we wish to keep in Ireland; because he has seen the true state of things, and has evinced a determination to do justice to the people.—I call on all Ireland to arise and to have universal meetings all over the country before the end of one week—(cheers.) The enemy have taught us the lesson. Let us Penenden Heath them. Let us have the Catholics, Protestants, and Dissenters meet, and let the voice of congregated millions fly to the foot of the throne, and scare from it those who would keep the King in ignorance of his people's wishes. I merely throw out this hint here, because I know how the public pulse throbs at this moment; I know how many good Protestants cheered the coming storm—(cheers.) No room shall be able to contain us, but the green fields are before us. We will there assemble and express our feelings upon Lord Anglesey's administration to the King. No Orangeman, or Brunswicker shall dare to prevent us, for our work is legal and constitutional—(great cheering.) The Phœnix Park is open to us, and on it assembled we will address the Sovereign, and in our address embody his own letter, which, were it to be delivered again, many a figurer at the crooked house would doff the orange and put on the green surtout once more—(laughter.) A good Protestant promised me to have a number of Protestant signatures ready this evening for a requisition: and I am sure the crosses of the Papists will not be wanting—(cheers.) They may, after all, remove him but they cannot estrange from our beloved Governor our affections. We love him for his justice, and if they leave him here they may almost disband their troops. Lord Anglesey went to Tipperary. Well, did he use the aid of military or of police? No. His Excellency rode in a gig, with a single horse, through the wildest part of the south; and—

"Blessed for ever, be he who relied,
On Erin's honour and Erin's pride."

The people of Ireland gave him protection, and if he be left amongst them their affections will be the best police or guards he can have. But is England so sure of peace abroad, when her Minister entertains the mad idea of throwing Ireland into a flame? Nicholas, 'tis true, has not yet totally defeated the Turks, but a gentleman who has very lately been conversing with Lord Heytesbury assured me, that before the 1st of August next, there was not a doubt but the crescent would be pulled down and the cross planted upon the minarets of St. Sophia (cheers, and hear.)—Let the meetings be universal and general; let the Sheriffs, if they be not blood-hounds be applied to, to convene the people. If the Noble Marquis be still removed, let the universal people follow him to the beach—let their sight swell his sails, and let the acclaim of his virtues and the sound of his praises be shouted from every quarter, and heard in the purlieus of Windsor (cheering for several minutes).

Mr. Murphy brought forward his motion for the Committee to see what noblemen and gentlemen would accompany Mr. O'Connell to London.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Brady, passed unanimously.

PROTESTANT FEELING IN ENGLAND.—Amongst numerous valuable testimonies of the public gratitude entertained by Englishmen, for the unparalleled services rendered by the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. to the Church and Monarchy, was a present, a few days back, of an immense "*Twelfth Cake*," forwarded by an eminent confectioner in London, and consigned to the care of Messrs. Elliott, Sackville-street. We understand, that, in point of decoration, and emblematical devices, it is perfectly unique. The loyal donor requests that the very inadequate proof of his attachment to, and admiration of, the abilities, and persevering zeal of the champion of the Protestant religion and liberties of England, may be acceptable to Sir Harcourt Lees.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, January 10.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of the Post-Office of this city being closed *before eleven* o'clock, p.m., it happens unavoidably, that *sometimes*, and we wonder it does not occur *very often*, under such circumstances, that this paper cannot be got ready to meet the very (to us) *injurious* and inconvenient arrangement of the Post-Office. When this occurs, we beg leave to say, that we invariably adopt the best remedy in our power, namely, to despatch the paper by the earliest conveyance of the morning.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY.

Nothing further has transpired on this subject since our last. Lord Anglesey continues to amuse himself in and about Dublin, as if nothing had happened; Doctor Curtis remains in Drohedy with his "friends;" and the successor to the viceroyship is yet to be known. The Dublin people by the bye, don't seem much to relish the notion of abolishing this said vice-royalty. They are the *only* parties indeed who could suffer any thing by it, and it is to be expected that the measure, if seriously thought of, would meet with opposition from them. But what great loss after all could Dublin possibly sustain by the change? Lord Wellesley resided there for five years, and will it be pretended that Dublin would have felt the difference, were our Lord Lieutenant residing during all that time in India? Lord Anglesey encouraged plays, fancy balls, and other 'agitations' during his reign, and a few of the 'fancy' shopkeepers and the Catholic Association were outrageous in his praise. The next Lord Lieutenant may be a mere man of business and pleasing to neither—and then Dublin again is to be in the dumps! It is impossible that the precarious benefit to be derived from such a source as this can be worth much—or even desirable; and if it were partially so, there could be no hesitation about making the necessary sacrifice for the greater good of the whole kingdom. In a commercial point of view, a Court such as the Lord Lieutenant's, is really an injury to the provinces. It takes up the gentry from their country seats, and induces them to spend in Dublin, what they would otherwise spend at home and in their neighbouring towns. It does not make one foreign absentee the less; it does not add a single resident to the land; and therefore the country at large has no interest in keeping up the vice-roy court. As a political instrument it is at the best—useless. What is the Irish Secretary for? Is not the business of the country really transacted by different hands from the Chief Governor's? The Lord Lieutenancy is no more than a tawdry, faded ornament, and had it not become a ready instrument of party, and therefore mischievous, would in its least exceptionable light, be quite worthless. We shall not travel over the ground which has been so ably occupied by another; but we have at this moment before our eyes, a striking practical illustration of the inexpediency of keeping up the office. Lord Anglesey's administration as well as farewell letter, are both in our view. The situation enabled him to increase the insolence of faction; he retires flinging a firebrand among us; and all the anxieties of a divided people are now wrought to the highest pitch in the desire to know what may be the colour of the *next* Irish Government. Such a state of things must have a sinister influence, and ought to be changed. It tends to keep up party feeling, and divides us from England. The money which it costs to maintain the Irish Court would be better laid out in making roads, and on public works, and we maintain that more residents would be brought among us by the increased tranquillity which would result from its abolition, than are now derived from its existence.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

A CORRECT copy has been at length extorted from the original publishers,—and lo! the falsification, the material falsification charged against them, and on which they so long kept silence, is at length CONFESSED!! We shall leave the commentary in the hands of our readers; it needs none from us. . . . . . By the way, the "Catholic Primate" is rather a strange gentleman, and seems to have queer friends. They have great influence over him, it appears, and yet do not prevent him rushing into print! However we own our obligations to both; and confess we have been greatly interested by the Rev. Doctor and his "productions."

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We observe that a meeting is convened by advertisement to take place this day for the purpose of forming an agricultural association for the eastern part of this county. We know of no associations for the practical purposes of life, more useful than those for the promotion of the science and practice of agriculture. In Ireland, which is essentially a farming country, their formation is particularly desirable, and not the less so, that they serve as a bond of union to persons of every political party or opinion. We hope the attendance today will be numerous, but trust at all events that the gentlemen who have set forward the design will not be discouraged should it prove otherwise, and will persevere in so excellent and useful an undertaking.

COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Sessions commenced yesterday, before Counsellor Hassard, as *locum tenens* for our Assistant Barrister Mr. O'Grady, and a very full Bench of Magistrates. The criminal business was heavy, but no case calls particularly for notice here.

These being the Sessions for the appointment of a Collector of the County Cess for the barony of Decies within Drum, in the room of Edmond Power, Esq. of Airmount, deceased, and the appointment being in the Magistrates, no less than 36 we understand assembled. There were four candidates viz.—Rhodolphus Maunsell, John Foley, John Power, and Vincent Russell, Esqrs. Mr. Maunsell was the successful candidate.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Report has given the Vice Royalty of Ireland to the Dukes of Buckingham and Northumberland, and Lords Melville, Powis, Verulam, and Sidmouth. We have reason to believe that no one has yet been nominated to that important situation, nor is it probable that the appointment will take place until the return of the ministers, all of whom are now, we believe, in the country.—*Standard.*

City, Two o'Clock.

We have just heard from a most respectable source, that Rowland Stephenson has succeeded in effecting his escape to the United States, on bound the Minerva, bound from Bristol to New York. This vessel sailed from Bristol on the 27th ult., but was for some days afterwards in the Channel. We noticed a day or two back the sailing of his Majesty's ship Ranger, and Nimrod, from Portsmouth, on secret service. It is generally thought these vessels, have been despatched in pursuit of the delinquent.

We understand that the Irish revenue statement, when it appears, will show an increase of £400,000 for this year beyond last year.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Two brothers, of the name of James and Patrick Kavanagh, of Halfway-House, Passage-Road, fell into the Pill, at the end of Beau-street, on Tuesday night last about the hour of nine o'clock, and were drowned. One of the unfortunate men (James) was immediately taken up after the sad accident, and every exertion made to restore animation, but in vain.

Wednesday an inquest was held on view of the body, and adjourned from day to day till yesterday, when a verdict was returned of "accidentally drowned." One of these industrious men had returned from Newfoundland only three weeks back, after earning a comfortable independence, and was thus hurried into eternity near the place of his birth.

The Quay over which these unfortunate men fell is a complete trap to persons unacquainted with that part of the town, and some protection is imperiously called for against such accidents.

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

There is not, we understand, any change contemplated in this office. Lord F. L. Gower will continue to fill his present high office, notwithstanding the change of Lord Lieutenant.

There are various reports on the subject of the Marquis of Anglesey's successor to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. We think it most probable that Lord Melville will be the new Viceroy.—*Dublin Packet.*

CHIEF REMEMBRANCER BLAKE.

Many of our readers may not be aware that this political "Auctioneer" is a protegee of the Marquess Wellesley, and part and parcel of the "*new system*" to which the writer in *Blackwood* alludes. The office of *Chief Remembrancer*, which Mr. Blake now holds, was in a different form held by the Marquis Wellesley, previous to his coming to this country as Lord Lieutenant. On that occasion it was deemed incompatible for his Excellency to hold the two offices at the same time, and the *Remembrancership* was, for a short period, transferred to Lord Maryborough, in trust, we presume, for the proper owner; and was afterwards, with the assistance of Lord Plunket, then Attorney-General, and Representative for Trinity College, transferred to its present occupier, by *virtue* of an Act of Parliament. What the public or private services were that entitled Mr. Blake to this exalted public station, we know not; but we surmise, that he was esteemed a *trust*-worthy agent of the "*new system*," which would require working even after the late Viceroy retired.

To this "*new system*;" we ardently pray there may shortly be an end. The Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Councils was no party to the establishment of it. The late Mr. Canning, and his gallant associates *on* the "march of intellect" were the founders of it; and he and many of them have foundered in the campaign. Lord Anglesey, with a mind as chaste as ice and pure as snow, has been *sacrificed* by the agents of this "*new system*;" he was not apprised of the objects of those agents, and his honesty made him an easy prey to their base designs. Upon the straight-forward and manly views of the Duke of Wellington, the nation places great reliance; his firmness will accomplish much. Upon the first appearance of his determination not to legislate upon the *Catholic Question*, those who, but the day before vociferated—"we must have unqualified Emancipation—we will give no securities—we will overthrow Wellington and Peel;"—those very men lauded the letter of his Grace, which informed them that "he saw *no prospect* of a settlement of their question." This single circumstance proves that it is only necessary for such a Prime Minister to say to these evil spirits—"you must be still," and all will be quiet. If we are to have another Lord Lieutenant, in Heaven's name we request of his Grace to give us a Nobleman of unquestionable principles and firmness and decision to act upon them quickly.

We venture to assert, that if the Duke of Gordon set foot on Irish ground in the capacity of the King's Lieutenant, the braggarts who have been so long under mining the Constitution would instantly retire to their hiding places.—*Dublin E. Packet.*

BRUNSWICK CONSTITUTIONAL CLUBS.

The progress which Brunswick Clubs have made throughout every district of Ireland, and the activity displayed in their movements for the support of the Constitution in Church and State is unprecedented in the History of any Country. Already numerous Petitions have been prepared against the opening of Parliament. In the county of Cork the Doneraile Club has already entered the field, and at a numerous and respectable meeting adopted Petitions to both houses of Parliament, against the further extension of Political privileges to the Roman Catholics, or in other words, for the preservation of the CONSTITUTION, as established, at the Revolution of 1688—they have been followed by the Muskerry Brunswick Club, who have also prepared and agreed to their petition, which is now in a rapid course of signature. Activity is absolutely necessary; for the enemies of the Protestant Constitution are not idle in their crusade for ascendancy, and should be met at once.—*Cork Constitution.*

FERMANAGH MEETING.

The Meeting of the Protestants of this great county took place on Monday, and exhibited an assemblage, in point of numbers and respectability, never equalled upon any similar occasion, in this country. There could not have been less than 30,000 persons present, and the utmost order and decorum prevailed. Nearly twenty-five speakers addressed the meeting, and attachment to the Constitution and determination to support it inviolate, pervaded all the speeches. The meeting was held on the Commons of Enniskillen, the Court-house having been found too small for the purpose. Sir H. Brooke, Bart., the High Sheriff, presided.

The speakers included the Marquis of Ely, D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., the Hon. Colonel Creighton, the Rev. Dr. Millar, E. Archdall, Esq., and about twenty others, of the most respectable Gentry of the County.

The Earl of Enniskillen was prevented, we regret to say, by indisposition, from attending the Meeting.

LIMERICK BRUNSWICK CLUB.—At the Meeting of the Club on Saturday, five resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously, viz.—For upholding the Constitution as by law established in 1688—against the Catholic Association—against the 40s freehold franchise—the regulation of the franchise so as not to continue subject to the dictation of the Roman Catholic Priesthood—and lastly, that no further political power be granted to Roman Catholics.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left Dublin yesterday, on a visit to the Earl of Portarlington, at his Lordship's delightful seat, Emo Park. Several personages of rank were invited to meet his Excellency.

On the completion of the road from Limerick to Castle-island, Mr Bourne, will establish a Mail-Coach from Limerick to Killarney, which will convey the Dublin Mails to Killarney at least twelve hours sooner than by the present route.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, R. C. Bishop of Dromore has been appointed Coadjutor Primate of Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Hoops, of Thurles, has been appointed to the Prebend of Newchapel, 2 miles north of Clonmel.

The *Dublin Register* states that a Requisition to the Lord Mayor is in progress for the purpose of calling a meeting to address the King to entreat his Majesty to continue the Marquis of Anglesey in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland!

THE DUKE'S LETTER—THE FALSIFICATION CONFESSED!!!

(From the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday.)

"THE DUKE'S LETTER.

The public cannot forget the prodigious clatter of the *Courier* and all the Tory Papers, on what they called the suppression or alteration of *one word*, in the Duke of Wellington's letter to the Catholic Primate. They insinuated—indeed they stated roundly, that the letter was mutilated in its publication, and that had it been printed as written, it would bear an interpretation clearly contrary to that which the public placed upon his Grace's communication. We really did not know what those gentlemen were at. We read the Duke's autograph, we thought—we are sure—with attention. A copy was made and sent to the Printer, and most certainly in reading the printed copy, we did not detect any discrepancy. It appears, however, that there were really in some of the papers, not *one* but *two* alterations. Instead of *the* settlement, as it appeared in print, it should have been *a* settlement—and instead of conferring a benefit *on* every individual, &c., it should be *upon*. We print the letter again, in compliance with the desire of the venerable and learned Prelate, to whom it was written, and we have great pleasure in subjoining a letter from the Archbishop, addressed to ourselves, explanatory of the circumstances, which led to the publication of these letters.

"*To the Editor of the D. E. Post.*

"SIR—As you were among the foremost, if not the first Editor, that published his Grace the Duke of Wellington's and his Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey's late letters to me, with my Reply to the former, I expect you will have the goodness to acknowledge in the *Dublin Evening Post*, as soon as possible, that you neither had, nor know that any other has received, any sort of direct or indirect consent from me for such publication.—Indeed, I regret it exceedingly, and used every means in my power though in vain, to prevent it, as being an event that might lead, those particularly who are unacquainted with me, into the erroneous opinion that I had betrayed the confidence reposed in me by those eminent Personages, and fallen into the puerile weakness of giving uncalled-for publicity to my own answer. This was the only, but very cogent reason, that could oblige me to complain that the three documents in question had been published, which, in every other respect, I should consider as a very desirable circumstance—for they contained nothing that could give offence, but were, on the contrary, calculated to produce, and have really done, a great deal of good in society at large.

"I was glad to see you assert, in the *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday last, that you had read the Duke of Wellington's original letter alluded to above, and found it quite conformable to the copies that you, and others, had published of it. But as you own, at the same time, that you did not compare them together, I now request you will please to see said original letter again (as you know where to find it) and to transcribe, *for* the public eye, its contents, with the most scrupulous accuracy—and should you think it necessary, or expedient, I beg you will have a legalised copy of it taken, the expense of which I shall cheerfully pay, for the satisfaction of such as may feel annoyed by the ridiculous cavils of bigotted and mercenary quibblers, whose idle threats and malicious sarcasms, I should not otherwise stoop to notice.

"I am obliged to give you this trouble, because I have no longer in my possession the Noble Duke's and Marquis's letters, which I transmitted to a most respectable, safe, and confidential friend in Dublin, better qualified than any other for proving their authenticity, and communicating their purport and meaning, with prudent caution, to sincere inquirers. Neither more nor less than this has been done on the occasion by my sagacious friend, nor by myself, while the letters remained in my hands—and I never once imagined their benevolent authors could have any objection that their patriotic sentiments should be thus prudently, though widely, extended—for they were manifestly not meant for my personal information exclusively, but for public utility and instruction; and, at all events, I wish it to be known, because it is important, that I cannot, ought not, never shall, carry on any absolutely exclusive correspondence on matters of public concern—and I should be deservedly censured if I acted otherwise, for which there could not possibly be any just and honest motive. Should these terms be disagreeable to any, they have the remedy in their own hands. Let them hold no correspondence with me, but reserve that favour for others, whom, however, I trust they will never find among the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, capable of doing any thing unworthy of their sacred character and station.

"I have been reluctantly, but unavoidably led to say thus much, in order, if possible, to clear away the blame most unjustly attached, by some, to me, of having published the Duke of Wellington's letter—but particularly for having elicited it by one of my own, to which it expresses being an answer. On this subject I take leave candidly to state, that said first letter of mine alluded to, was read and approved here by several friends, at whose urgent request, but contrary to my own wish and opinion, I wrote it, praying his Grace to favour the Roman Catholic Cause—but I entertained so little hopes of its success or even of its being read, much less answered by his Grace, that I did not keep so much as a copy of it. Yet I perfectly recollect its whole purport, and can, with truth, declare, that his Grace's letter, that has made so much noise, was not so much an answer to mine, as a cautious and very limited exposition of his own generous sentiments, of which he himself has the whole merit, and I neither do nor can, claim any. His Grace's declaration has been understood by some to mean much more than it was probably intended to convey; while others labour hard to reduce it to almost nothing else than a sincere wish to rivet our chains.

"Both parties seem to be egregiously mistaken, or wish to mislead others—while some torment themselves and their readers, with guesses at what has not been told us, but totally neglect what has been impressed and recommended, in the most humane and earnest manner, as absolutely necessary, both by his Grace of Wellington and by our patriotic Lord Lieutenant, namely, that violence, insult, threats, and challenges to commence a bloody scene of extermination, horrid personalities, invectives, and vile abuse should cease on all sides, as only serving to disgrace and prejudice any cause, and to paralyse the effect of sound reasons and useful measures, that, far from being forbidden, are highly recommended.

"You, Mr. Conway, have always distinguished yourself, and occupied a prominent place in the ranks of conciliation, by your persevering and efficient endeavours to introduce a kindly feeling among our countrymen of every description. I hope you will continue your exertions with redoubled zeal, and will meet with due co-operation from your friends and worthy associates. For my own part, I shall ever think it my bounden duty to afford every aid in my power for a purpose so characteristically essential to the christian Religion; and I am sure I can safely answer for the well-known truly Pastoral sentiments of all my venerable Confreres, and for the enlightened zeal of our Clergy. Hoping you will find room in your useful columns for this letter, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"† P. CURTIS.

"Drogheda, 6th Jan. 1829.

"MY DEAR SIR, "London, December 11, 1828.

"*I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness a settlement of the Roman Catholic Question, which, by benefiting the State, would confer a benefit upon every individual belonging to it. But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately.*

"*If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides (for they are very great), I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy.*

"*Believe me, my dear Sir,*

"*Ever your most faithful humble servant,*

"WELLINGTON."

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF THE REV. R. BATHURST.—A few days since the family of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich was thrown into a state of the deepest affliction, by the unexpected and heart-rending intelligence that one of its members, the Rev. Robert Bathurst, had put a period to his existence, at his residence in Upper Seymour street. An inquest has been held, and the Jury returned a verdict—"that the deceased destroyed himself, being at the time deranged."—*London Paper.*

One of the greatest difficulties, says the Rev. J. Blanco White, to establish a free and rational government in Popish countries arises from the opposition which free and equal laws meet with from the priests in the confessional. A confessor can promote even treason with safety in the secresy which protects his office. With a pious King it was found so dangerous, that the Parliament or Cortes of Arragon, when in existence took to itself the appointment of confessor for the King. As a moral evil it is equally perdicious, substituting, as it does, the *shame of a disgusting disclosure, or palpable deception* and artifice for genuine contrition and gospel repentance.

THE EDINBURGH MURDERS.

(From the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*)

The trice-dyed caitiffs, Hare and his wife, are still in custody; and fervently, we trust, not merely for the protection of their vile lives, but as the sure victims of sacred vengeance. It has been strongly argued by a cotemporary, that as the protection of the *socius criminis* can extend no farther than immunity from the penalties attached to the particular crime which his testimony establishes, so both Hare and his wife may be lawfully tried for either or both of the two other murders stated in the indictment; because, having been given up by the public prosecutor, these murders have not been before a jury at all, and therefore neither of these miscreants have been called upon to pay the treacherous price which alone could purchase their safety. We fear this reasoning is more ingenious than just, though heartily shall we rejoice to be in the wrong. But as all the three crimes were laid in the indictment; it is clear that the miscreant pair had emptied their breasts as completely with respect to the murders which were not brought forward, as to that which was. And even they who would almost themselves cut the drop below them, 'should the hangman refuse,' would hesitate before taking this means of bringing them to their deserved doom. Still, however, there remain a dozen more almost acknowledged murders, in which these wretches have been both principals and accessaries. We are, indeed, informed that the woman M'Dougal, Burke's paramour, waited on the Sheriff both on Saturday and yesterday, in order to give information against Hare. This we think of all things the most probable; for the hang-dog Burke has showed some sort of hideous sympathy for his associate, and she herself leaned her head upon the murderer's breast when exhausted during the trial. In such a heart as hers, therefore, both love and hate would combine to goad her to revenge: and if, by her retributive agency, or by any other means, any one of these murders can be brought home to the two fiends yet unvisited, surely so holy a task will not be neglected. The earth yawns for them, and the most milky-hearted cry aloud for their destruction. Besides, what tales still remain untold! Bodies, never interred, have been purchased and used, apparently without question or scruple. Is this also to pass without any further investigation? We will not believe it. The subject is far from exhausted: but our limits compel us to stop for the present.

(From the *Edinburgh Evening Courant.*)

It is a matter of general and unfeigned surprise that the sanguinary traffic of Burke and his crew should not have been sooner stopped by those with whom they were in the practice of dealing. The subjects which he offered for sale were uninterred—they were taken off in full health—some of them had about them visible signs of recent mortality; and, to the practised eye of professional skill, marks of a violent death. The corpse of Daft Jamie was, it appears, recognised in the class-room by a student who had actually seen him alive two days before. Now, how could this fact be possibly known without exciting instant suspicions? Were there not here good grounds for investigation, and for setting on foot an anxious inquiry as to the source from which such a supply of dead bodies was derived? Some questions appear indeed to have been asked of Burke respecting the body of Paterson; and he grew angry, and threatened that he would supply them no longer if he were thus troubled. Here was farther ground of suspicion. Being again pressed, however, he framed a lying story, that he had purchased the body from the house where she died; and this, we are told, satisfied all doubts. In this case they must surely have been easily satisfied. Did those who questioned Burke really expect that he was to tell them that he had committed murder? Did they imagine that he would ever be in want of a lying story to hide his villanies? The plain course was to have followed up the inquiry—to have asked what house he got the body from, and to have proceeded instantly to that house, either to verify his story, or to convict him of falsehood. On this subject the public are agitated to an intense degree; hard reflections are freely and fearlessly thrown out against those who had dealings with this man, and it is only by a thorough investigation into all the circumstances, not only of the murder, but of the subsequent sale of the body, that their characters can be cleared of the stigma under which they at present labour. It is needless to add, that the medical faculty, generally, are above all suspicion.

When Burke was removed from the court-room to the lock-up-house, he was considerably agitated, and throwing himself upon his knees, addressed a prayer to God, whom he had so grievously offended. During the rest of the day he was composed, and even spoke cheerfully to the police-man who had the charge of him. He expressed his joy at the acquittal of M'Dougal. He also said that the Irishwoman was murdered, not by him but by Hare, in the manner described in Hare's testimony; but admitted that, during the shocking operation, he held her hands. He confessed that he had participated in many more murders than those he had been indicted for; and said, that after his mind was composed, he would make disclosures, which would implicate several others besides Hare and his wife, in the same crimes as those for which he was doomed to die. He was asked how did he feel when he was pursuing his most horrible avocation? He replied, that in his waking moments, he had no feeling, but that, when he slept, he had frightful dreams, which previously he had been unaccustomed to. The fact is, that the wretch, when awake, by means of ardent spirits, steeped his senses in forgetfulness; and his excessive use of spirits accounts for his absolute penury at the time of his being apprehended. He expressed a wish that one of his counsel, whom he mentioned, would call upon him, that he might furnish him with notes of his life and adventures, as he was desirous of having his history published. At night he had short fits of sleep, during which he raved, but his expressions were inarticulate, and he grinded his teeth in the most fearful manner. Whenever he awoke he was in a frantic state, but always recovered his composure; and in the course of the evening he read two chapters of the Bible. At two o'clock on Friday morning he was removed in a coach to the Calton hill gaol, and put upon the gad. As before his trial Burke had intimated his intention to destroy himself, he has, since his conviction, been constantly watched by a person stationed within his cell.

Burke, who is aged 32 or 33 years, was born in the parish of Orrey, County of Tyrone. His parents were of the order of peasantry, but respectable in their station. He was educated in the Catholic faith; but, as a worthy Irishman of the same religion observed to us, "since he came to Scotland his person was never known to darken a chapel door." He received a good education for one of his rank, and seems a man of some intelligence. At one period he made considerable sums of money in the West-port by writing begging petitions. Burke was originally brought up a weaver in Strabane, but, tiring of that sedentary employment, he became a baker. The board being too oppressive for his head, he deserted the baking trade, and entered himself a private in the Donegal militia, in which his brother Constantine was a non-commissioned officer, and in which he himself served for five years. During most of that time he was a servant to one of the officers, and acquitted himself with such propriety as gained the respect of all who knew him. He married, during the same time, a woman in Ballina, county of Mayo, by whom he had two children, who are dead; but his wife still survives in Ireland. Soon after his arrival in Scotland, Burke engaged as a labourer on the Union Canal, when he came to reside in Edinburgh about eleven years ago; but he has been occasionally absent from that city for long periods. He pretended to be a cobbler, but how he learnt the trade, or whether he ever learnt it, is known to no one. When he was again upon the canal, he engaged in the trade of a resurrectionist, and practised it more or less until he entered upon the more horrible one of murder,—the one from its brutalizing tendencies, being a fitting preparative for the other. Previously to 18 months ago, he lived at Peebles, and went daily to road-making in the neighbourhood of Inverleithen. He then came to reside in Hare's house, and it was there he was first initiated by Hare in the mysteries of kidnapping and murder.

Of Hare little is known, his adventures not having been so diversified as those of Burke. He was born in the neighbourhood of Londonderry, and received a decent education. He came to Scotland to work at the Union Canal, and never rose higher than the rank of a labourer. He was in the custom of going to the country with a horse and cart, having crockery, for which he took old iron, and sold it to dealers in this city and the surrounding country. There is no doubt that for a long time past he has supported himself, and lived in profligacy, upon the profits of murdering. A few years ago he connected himself with her whom he calls his wife, who had just become the widow of an Irishman of the name of Log, who kept a stall in the Grassmarket. She also is of Irish Origin. Shortly after Log's death, and the commencement of her connexion with Hare, she bore a child, which people in the neighbourhood assert (and upon very strong grounds) that she murdered, and that there would be no difficulty in establishing the case against her.

It is singular that Hare's mother and sister arrived the other day in this city, on a visit to him; and it was not until they were within two miles of it that they were apprised of what had happened.

Constantine Burke, who is at large, labours under great depression of spirits, and dread of the violence of the mob. He has been discharged from the employment of a scavenger, and received from the sheriff a small sum to enable him to convey his family from Edinburgh. He always was a sober, most industrious and poverty-oppressed man, which demonstrates that he had no connexion with the crimes of his brother. It has been fully ascertained that he was absent from his house at work when Paterson was murdered within it. He admits that he once took a chest to Surgeons-hall, being conducted to the place by his brother and Hare, but without knowing its contents or its destination. He received 10s for his trouble, which opened his eyes to the nature of the commodity he had been made the vehicle of; and he then declared that he washed his hands of all connexion with their transactions. His impression then was, that they were simply resurrectionists. He appears to be a very simple, ingenuous and kind-hearted individual; and the rank he bore in the army should speak loudly in his favour. It would be cruel in the extreme were the poor man to suffer on account of atrocities which he detests, committed by a man to whom it is his misfortune and sorrow to be related.

RIBBONISM.

A few nights ago about 800 men, preceded by music, and armed with pikes, scythes, guns, and other weapons, marched into Augher, county Tyrone, to the terror and dread of the peaceable inhabitants. It being ascertained by the party tunes which they played that they were a body of ribbonmen, they were fired on out of several Protestant houses, and out of one house in particular, there was such an incessant fire kept up by two young men, their mother assisting them to load, and handing them the muskets, that the affrighted multitude soon fled away, but in their retreat met a man named Hans Morrisson, whom they cut desperately with a scythe across the head, beat him unmercifully, and left him for dead. It is supposed three of the ribbonmen were killed and several wounded, all of whom they carried off. The Protestants of the town then assembled and patrolled the streets until morning. The above particulars were related to us by a person of veracity we have no reason to doubt.—*Enniskillen Chronicle.*

On the night of the 13th ult. between seven and eight o'clock, three unoffending Protestants were waylaid and dreadfully beat by a gang of ruffians near Belleek, on the night of the 15th.—*Ibid.*

MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY TO PETITION AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Beaumaris, January, 6.

A numerous and most respectable meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Anglesey was held on Tuesday, at Beaumaris, convened by a requisition to the High Sheriff, Jones Panton, Esq., who presided on the occasion, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting an Address to the King and preparing petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying, that no further concessions may be granted to the Roman Catholics.

Major Hampton commenced the business by reading the Address, &c. and afterwards commented on the nature and character of the Popish religion, showing its incompatibility with the safety of the Protestant Establishment, and the violent language used by the Agitators, O'Connell, Sheil, &c; the necessity there was at this juncture for every man who valued the Constitution in Church and State to step manfully forward, and, by petitions numerously signed, strengthen the Government in resisting the inroads which are attempted to be made upon the Constitution.

Sir Richard Williams, Bart., and M. P. for the Borough, moved an amendment, the object of which was to adjourn the meeting, and thus cushion the petitions, &c. This, however, on a show of hands, was decidedly negatived, only eight or ten hands appearing for it; and the Address was carried with tremendous cheering—after which the meeting separated.

Our Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday.—Litigation is by no means on the wane, the entries on the Civil Book already exceeding 1200. The Criminal business, too, will it is thought be tolerably heavy.—Five young men, who had recently joined the Police, have been dismissed by the Inspector-General in consequence of having been engaged in a scuffle on Christmas night in Clonmel.—On Sunday last, while his parents were at prayers, a fine boy of two and a half years' old, fell into the fire, while playing with other children in a cabin at Lisronagh, and was so burnt that he survived but two hours.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Days of Publication—Wednesday and Saturday.
Published at the Waterford Mail Printing office, *Old Exchange Place, Quay*, by WILLIAM DART, to whom all orders for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.