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. 567. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1829. PRICE 6

COUNTY CARLOW.

SUCH Protestants as are desirous to form a BRUNSWICK CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB for the LORDSHIP MANOR and COUNTY of CARLOW, are requested to meet me on the 26th instant, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, CARLOW, at the Hour of One o'Clock.

BENEDICT HAMILTON,
Lord of the Manor of Carlow.

Font Hill, January 15.

ENGLISH PACKET HOTEL.

HENRY GODDARD (from England) most respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he intends OPENING the HOTEL at DUNMORE EAST, on THURSDAY, the 22d instant, where he hopes that by affording every comfort and accommodation, he may claim a share of their patronage.

January, 1829.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 26th day of Jan. inst.,
At the Hour of One o'Clock,
ON THE PREMISES,

THE INTEREST in the DWELLING-HOUSE and CONCERNS on the MALL, lately occupied by JOHN LEONARD, Esq., and held by Lease for a term of years, of which about 38 are unexpired, with a Covenant for further renewal at the yearly rent of £1 10s 0d.

Also a PROFIT RENT of £21 0s 6d for 36 years, arising from the late BREWERY CONCERNS near John's Pill.

All Persons indebted to the late Mr. Leonard are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., Bank of Ireland Office, Waterford, who is legally authorised to receive same; and those to whom he stood indebted will be paid on furnishing their accounts to PIERCE SWEETMAN and JOSEPH ANTHONY LEONARD, Esqrs., two of his Executors, who will receive proposals for the purchase of the above Premises, until the auction takes place.

Waterford, Jan. 10, 1829.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March, 1829,

ABOUT 100 Acres of the LANDS of BALLINAMONA, part of the OLD DEER-PARK, on which are some good Farm Houses.

Written proposals to be made to T. Carew, Esq.

Immediate possession can be given.

John Whitty, of Half-way-house, Tramore Road, will show the Lands.

(To be inserted three Saturdays.)

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.

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.

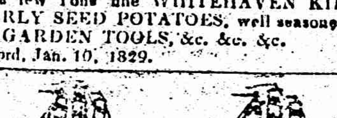
NEW SEEDS, FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, EARLY SEED POTATOES, &c.

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.



FOR SALE,

THE new Schooner SARAH, of Prince Edward's Island, Burthen, per Register, 110 Tons.

Also,

The new Brig CLYDE, of Halifax, Burthen, per Register, 231 Tons; with all their Materials, as they now lie in the River of Waterford.

For Inventory of each of the above Vessels, and other particulars, apply to

ANTHONY JACKSON,
Ship and General Agent.

Waterford, 7th of 1st Month, 1829.

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, Lecketstown, Cussawn, and Morinvean, 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 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 [illegible] day December, 1828.

J. S. TOWNSEND.

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

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at the HOUSE of the late ANNE WATSON, John's Hill,

THE entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Carpeting, Old India China, Delph, &c. with a Jaunting Car and Harness in good repair.

Also a very excellent CLOCK.
Sale to commence each day at 12 o'clock.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 1st mo. (Jan.) 16th 1829.

THE Public are respectfully requested to take NOTICE, THAT THE GREAT CLOTH SALE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM SHARPE'S TO MR. GALWEY'S SALE ROOM, QUAY, Where it will continue for a FEW DAYS longer.

To those who have already Purchased at this Sale, it is unnecessary to remark the great superiority of these Cloths over any heretofore or usually offered to the notice of the inhabitants of this City or the extreme low prices at which they are selling.

The unprecedented attention which this Sale has already met with, notwithstanding their frequency in Waterford, is the strongest proof of its presenting a very considerable advantage to the public. Those who have not yet made a trial are solicited to do so, and inspect a few newly opened Bales, containing 75 pieces, with 14 of Blacks and Blues, of a curious and elegant fabric. As instructions have been received to close Sale, the whole will be disposed of at a still further reduction.

Any quantity will be cut.

The Sale commences each morning at 10, and closes at 4 o'clock in the evening.

☞ Observe this Sale is now taking place at Mr. GALWEY'S General Sale Room, Quay.

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.

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.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—Jan. 13, Isabella, M'Quoid, Poole, pipe clay (for Liverpool); Blucher, Scott, Liverpool, ballast (for Cardiff); Fortitude, Fawckner, London, general cargo (for Dublin); Dinorwic, Hughes, Carnarvon, slates.—14, Kingstown (steamer), Soy, Dublin, m. goods, &c.—15, Eliza, Hoare, London, general cargo; Prince Regent, Randall, London, ballast (for Bury); Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods, &c.; John, Jennings, St. John's, Newfoundland, fish and oil; Industry, Daly, Swansea, coals.

SAILED—Jan. 13 and 14, None.—15, Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, general cargo; Penelope, Christie, do. cotton (from Charleston); Milham, Blake—and Pandora, Baldwin, do. wheat, &c.; Kingstown (steamer), Soy, Cork, general cargo,—16, Fortitude, Fawckner, Dublin, general cargo from London.—Wind at 8 a.m. N.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 11th, Flora, Pavey; Mayflower, Davy; Athalia, Williams,—12, Mary, Clear.

SHIP NEWS.

BOSCASTLE, JAN. 10.—The Elizabeth, Johns, from Youghal to London, stranded near Bude, 5th inst., was got off yesterday, and proceeded for Padstow, in tow of a pilot.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., in Dublin, John Guinness, of Leeson-street, Dublin, Esq. to Jane D'Esterre, relict of the late J. N. D'Esterre, Esq. of that city.

In Dublin, on the 13th instant, the Rev. William R. Lawrenson, of Bath, to Miss Catherine Lyster, second daughter to the late Mark Anthony Lyster, of the City of Dublin, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday night, in Lady-lane, sincerely regretted, in the 18th year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr. Kirwan, attorney, and daughter of Mrs. Ryan, of Barronstrand-street. This very young and amiable lady had but recently given birth to her first child, and has been thus cut off in the spring of life from a fond husband, and a large circle of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Yesterday morning at her lodgings, Quay, Mrs. Isabella Judkin Butler, in the 73rd year of her age.

In London, of Inflammation on the lungs, Mr. William R. Price, formerly of this City, much regretted by all who knew him.

On Friday last, of a consumption, at Bath, where he had been this time back for the recovery of his health, Mr. William Keating, late of this City. Mr. Keating was the Author of the "Plains of Criona," "Albions," &c.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.
Bank Stock ..	251½	—	251⅛	251½	—	—
Ir. 3 p.Ct. Con.	86¼	86⅛	86¼	86¼	—	—
Do. do. Red...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gv. Db. 3½ pCt.	95⅞	96	96	95⅞	—	—
Do. St. 3½p.Ct.	95	95⅛	95⅛	95⅞	—	—
Do. New 4p. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞	2	—	—
G. Canal L. 4pC.	—	58½	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 6 p. C.	86½	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	-	—

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES, JAN. 16.

Butter	3	10	0	to	3	15	0	per cwt.
Oatmeal	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	
Bacon Pigs	1	16	0	—	2	0	0	
Scalded do.	1	11	0	—	1	13	6	
Hides (raw)	0	0	0	—	2	0	0	
Second Flour	2	6	0	—	2	8	0	per bag.
Thirds	1	10	0	—	2	0	0	
Fourths	1	0	0	—	1	6	0	
Wheat	1	12	0	—	1	18	0	per brl.
Barley	0	17	0	—	1	1	0	
Oats	0	9	0	—	0	14	0	
Coals (Newport)	0	3	4	—	0	3	6	
Ditto (Swansea)	0	3	9	—	0	3	4	
Herrings	1	10	0	—	1	13	0	
Tallow, rough, (16lbs. to st.)	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per st.
Potatoes	0	0	1½	—	0	0	2½	
Beef	0	0	3	—	0	0	5½	per lb.
Mutton	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½	
Veal	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5	
Pork	0	0	4	—	0	0	4½	
Fresh Butter	0	1	4	—	0	1	9	

Waterford, January 17.—We have had for the last few days a tolerably large supply of corn at market, particularly of wheat; which description of grain has fallen a little in value, 38s per barrel being obtained in very few instances; barley steady; oats of good quality rarely to be seen, such would bring 13s to 14s. Flour also has declined, 48s being the highest price for even single bags; oatmeal very dull; butter at this season of the year is of so many qualities, that prices vary considerably; yesterday from 60s to 75s per cwt. were paid accordingly. Weighed at the crane on Wednesday, 370, Thursday, 381, yesterday, 437 firkins. Bacon pigs are on the advance in price—light, 38s to 40s; heavy, 36s to 37s; scalded, 31s to 33s 6d per cwt. Other articles at above quotations.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White. lb. oz. drs.			Ranged. lb. oz. drs.			Household. 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 834½ cwt. of flour.

Dublin Corn Exchange, Jan. 13.—The supply of grain at market to-day was better than for some time past; but a very dull demand. Wheat declined 1s to 1s 6d; barley, 6d to 1s; and oats 6d per brl. Nothing done in flour or oatmeal. Wheat, red, 34s to 39s; ditto white, 32s to 42s; oats, 13s to 15s 5d; barley, 20s to 22s.

Clonmel, Jan. 14.—Though for very prime wheat we understand 2s per stone have been obtained, and 1s 11½d is the currency for fair picked samples, yet choice grain is had at 1s 11d for Miller's use—and shipping wheat is lower, by 12d to 15d per barrel, than last week. Oats are from 4½d to 10d per stone, according to quality. No black oats coming to market. Barley and bere—flour and oatmeal as heretofore quoted. Bacon hogs may be quoted at from 35s to 36s 6d, for heavy, and 37s to 38s for sizable—but the supply so scanty, that there is little more than half work at the bacon-yards.—Butter is in good supply, and at from 60s to 65s and some lots of best quality brought 74s per cwt. yesterday.

London Corn Exchange, Jan. 12.—The immense supply of wheat last week has caused a reduction in this grain from last Monday's price of 1s to 2s per quarter, and there has been but a moderate trade in this grain, which wears a dull appearance, with every probability, ere long, of a still further decline. Malting barley may be quoted as on this day week; but grinding qualities are 2s to 3s per quarter cheaper, with a heavy trade. We cannot at present notice any alteration in rye; and beans and peas are also at present quoted as on last market-day. The oat trade is exceedingly dull, and looking down; the inferior qualities are, in fact, unsaleable. Our quotation for flour remains as on Monday last; but the general feature of the market is heavy, and consumers do not appear inclined to purchase any grain more than is absolutely necessary.

Wheat, 70s to 86s; rye, 36s to 38s, barley, 30s to 39s; malt, 64s to 70s; white peas, 38s to 40s; boilers, 42s to 46s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; small beans, 38s to 40s; tick do., 34s to 36s; 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), 2,050; barley, 12,278; Malt, 6,737; Oats, 20,814; Rye, 47; Beans, 1,900 qrs.; Peas, 1,545. Wheat, (foreign), 87,756 qrs. Barley, 29,856; Oats, 28,168 qrs.; Rye, 3850 qrs.; Beans, 1567 qrs.; peas, 3774 qrs.; Irish wheat, 420 qrs., barley,—qrs.; oats, 8,414 qrs; English flour, 13,312 sacks. American flour, 360 bls.

Jan. 14.—Our supply this morning is 750 quarters of English wheat, 4,650 of barley, and 1,200 of oats; 8,020 quarters of Irish oats; 29,000 quarters of foreign wheat, 4,650 of barley, and 7,350 of oats. We have also 5,200 sacks of English flour. We can quote no variation in any grain from Monday's price, and not much business has yet been done.

LONDON.

We understand that the consolidation of the two codes of Stamp Laws, at present in force in Great Britain and Ireland, has been lately completed according to the recommendations of the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry. This important undertaking was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Session, and has been executed by Mr. R. Tyrwhitt, the barrister, and Mr. Sykes, the solicitor to the Board of Stamps in England, lately deceased, with the assistance of Mr. Borrowes, who holds the like office in Ireland. More than 200 Stamp Acts which at present exist in Great Britain and Ireland will be repealed; and the Stamp Law of both countries will be assimilated in a series of new bills, occupying a comparatively small space, and embracing many amendments. In 1826, a similar measure took place respecting the laws of Customs.—*Times.*

A report was current in the city late on Saturday afternoon, that military preparations on a very extensive scale were making in the arsenal at Woolwich. The only foundation for it, however, is, that a return has been required by the Government of the present means at its disposal, there, with the view of increasing the disposable force on the lakes in Canada, in pursuance of the vote passed during the last session of Parliament. The addition, it is understood, will be a very considerable one, particularly in guns of a light construction, adapted for naval service on the lakes in North America. Some contracts of this kind have, we understand, been already tendered to the government on the part of the great iron manufacturers.—*London Paper.*

On Thursday last the Portuguese depot at Plymouth was dissolved. On and from Wednesday all military pay ceased to such as had the inclination and power to choose between a trip to Brazil, and snug quarters in England. Of course all the regular soldiers were compelled to embark, but the volunteers and old officers in great numbers have preferred the chances of present quiet life in England.—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

One of the two Ribbons now to be disposed of is to be given to the Duke of Portland, in consequence of a promise made by the King to Mr. Canning, which his Majesty insists on being performed.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Earl of Macclesfield had an interview with the Duke of Wellington on Saturday morning at the Treasury. The Duke of Wellington afterwards left town for his Majesty's Palace at Windsor, where his Grace had an audience of the King, and afterwards returned to town. The Duke, after his return (about seven o'clock), had a long conference with Mr. Secretary Peel. A messenger was sent off with despatches in the evening from the Home office, by Mr. Secretary Peel, for Ireland.

The Secretary at War, Mr. Croker, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott, visited the Duke of Wellington, yesterday, at his residence in Downing-street.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.

From the German Papers received to-day:

ANCONA, DEC. 24.—The intention of the Three Powers to restrict the limits of Greece to the Morea and the Cyclades, has disappointed many hopes, and in particular, has disagreeably surprised the friends of Greece, who, but a few months since, felt convinced that Athens, with its glorious reminiscences, would enhance the splendour of New Greece. Important political considerations seem to have guided the councils of the Cabinets; though it is affirmed that the French Court has declared itself in favour of the greatest practicable enlargement of the Greek boundaries, and has been induced only by the representations of England to assent to the more contracted limits of the new state. The relative diminution of the internal strength of the new state, in proportion as its boundaries would be extended; its greater vulnerability if it had an extensive land frontier, difficult to be defended; the jealousy of the Porte, and its aversion to the intervention of the foreign Powers, were the arguments which the English Cabinet is said to have adduced in order to show the impossibility of obtaining from the Porte the wished for assent to the final pacification of Greece, according to the meaning of the Treaty of the 6th of July. Considering that the independence of the Morea and Cyclades does now in fact exist, England expects the assent of the Porte with more probability.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 8.—We are still without official intelligence from the army of the Grand Vizier, but it is affirmed that he has been prevented from doing anything by the dreadful winter weather. According to accounts from Bourgas, several Russian ships, laden with military stores, had been driven on the coast, and had perished with their crews.—Hulussy Effendi, it is said, has made a report to the Sultan on this subject, with the addition that the Turkish cannon taken in Varna, which were to be distributed as trophies among all the Russian provinces, were lost on this occasion. The Sultan immediately communicated this news to the Mufti, who endeavours to represent this circumstance as a presage of future victories.

We have received the news from Poros, that the Ambassador of the Three Powers are going to Malta, and thence to Napoli, to continue the negociations respecting Greece.

BERLIN, DEC. 29.—Accounts from St. Petersburgh, which are worthy of credit, state the constant and earnest desire of the Emperor for peace, but only such a peace as may be conformable to his previous declarations. The war is generally popular in Russia, and the resources are greater than might be supposed. The campaign was in fact, extremely severe and fatiguing, yet the details on the whole were such as to increase the zeal and self-confidence of the army. It is farther affirmed, that the sentiments of the Emperor, in the affairs of Portugal, are in favour of the young Queen, Donna Maria da Gloria, and that the Emperor's to Sweden, respecting the title of Prince Gustavus of Sweden, will probably be such as entirely to satisfy the wishes and the expectations of the King of Sweden.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From a Correspondent of a Morning Paper.)

"A considerable sensation was produced last night in the political circles, by a report that his Grace the Duke of Wellington had been shot at! From the quarter in which this rumour prevailed, there was a degree of importance attached to it which otherwise its degree of improbability would not have excited. We have made particular inquiries upon the subject, which, although founded in fact, the rumour is deprived of its most alarming feature. The facts are these—The noble duke is on a shooting-party, together with several other distinguished noblemen, at the Earl of Verulam's; the Marquis of Abercorn fired at a pheasant, whilst, at the very instant, the Duke of Wellington and one of the game-keepers passed immediately in front, behind a slight copse, which had previously secured them from the view of the Noble Marquis. In the list of the killed and wounded were, in the first class, the pheasant—and in the second, the noble Duke and the gamekeeper; but we are happy to add, without either of the latter sustaining any material injury, the shot not having penetrated their sporting-dresses. From this little circumstance originated the report of an attempt at assassination."

[Something of the latter part of the above is true, but as to the *sensation* and *report*, they must have existed in the writer's own fancy, as no one had heard of them before they appeared in his communication. The simple fact is, that the Duke happened to catch some *spent shot*, a thing scarcely ever evaded in wood shooting, and which never causes more than a laugh. It is not worth notice.—*Editor of the Standard.*]

We have the best reason to believe, that neither the Dukes of Buckingham or Northumberland, nor Lords Melville, Powys, Verulam, or Sidmouth, will receive the Vice-regal appointment in Ireland—*but a Nobleman will be nominated* to that important office, whose name will astonish some of our political quidnuncs.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

There is no longer much chance of apprehending Mr. R. Stephenson and Lloyd. The vessel in which he sailed must have made a great deal of way by this time, for she is considered to be a fast, and not a slow sailer—she is about 200 tons burthen. Mr. Stephenson and Lloyd were dressed in seamen's clothes; but Lloyd is said to have paid more than one visit to the Commercial rooms at Bristol, for the purpose of ascertaining the sailing of any vessel bound to America.—*Courier.*

The transfer of accounts from the different bankers in the city to the Bank of England, during the last week, in consequence of the lamentable misconduct of Mr. Stephenson, has been immense; so much so, that the Bank has several additional clerks in the drawing-office to get through their business.

A second division of the Portuguese, amounting to 160, sailed from Plymouth on Sunday.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, in lately passing over the Alps into Italy, was robbed by the banditti who infest those mountains.

SIR RICHARD BIRNIE.

Sir Richard Birnie likes to see his name in print, we gratify him therefore by placing his name at the head of this article. How he may feel when he concludes it, we leave to his own impartial mind to discover.

A German, who, without intending to reflect on the literary attainments of the chief magistrates of police, is a gentleman and a scholar, was brought before his worship, by a man of the name of Wilks, a bookseller, or something of that sort, and charged with robbery. This robbery was the detention of a manuscript, given by Wilks to Ferstandeg (the prisoner), which the latter would not return until he had been paid for the trouble of correcting or amending it, according to the agreement made by him with his prosecutor.

Sir Richard Birnie committed Ferstandeg to prison on a charge of felony. He not only did this, but in his own peculiarly gentlemanly style, he called the poor German a miscreant, and ordered the poor fellow to be turned out of the office.

Well, in due course of time, Ferstandeg was tried by a jury, and acquitted, the judge who presided remarking at the same time, that the committal was not a correct one.

As soon as the prisoner was released from custody, he applied to Sir Richard Birnie, and addressed him nearly as follows:—"Sir, you have wronged me. You have sent me to prison illegally, but all I require is an apology." Any of our readers who have ever had the pleasure of hearing Sir Richard in one of his pleasant moods, can well imagine the answer the poor German received. A "talk," as the Americans say, followed, and it ended by the magistrate's saying that he be —— if he would apologise to any man for doing what he conceived to be his duty. "Well, Sir," said Ferstandeg, "I shall mention to the bishops of London and Oxford, who desired me to make this application, the reception I have met with." "Remain, Sir, for a moment," said the softened justice, "I should like to talk to you *in private.*"

The result, as the gentlemen of the press say, did not transpire.

Now comes the climax. Mr. Wilks, the prosecutor in the case, the man on whose charge the German was sent to prison, applied to Sir Richard Birnie, the very identical Sir Richard, who had acted so magnanimously in the first instance, and says, "Sir Richard, some expressions have fallen from you, which have a tendency to injure my character as a bookseller and an honest man." What was the reply of the worthy magistrate? *Turn that fellow out of the office.* "If," said he, "you can bring forward one bookseller, printer, stationer, or bookbinder, to give you a character, I shall speak to you then."

Is it necessary to remark upon this? Ferstandeg was a miscreant, until Birnie found out that a bishop knew him. Wilks is now a miscreant because —— no bishop will guarantee his respectability. Can the force of ignorance, impudence, or servility, go further than this?—*London Paper.*

THE COLLOSSEUM.

This building, which has so long attracted notice, and excited inquiry, is about to be opened to the public, and, when every department is completed, will no doubt surpass every thing of the kind yet attempted in any country. The original plan for the building, we believe, was simply the construction of a panorama on a grand scale, and the spirited proprietor justly conceived that he could not do better than begin with the capital of his native country, which is not only the largest in Europe, but exhibits more objects of vast undertaking and intrinsic value than any in the world. With this view, during these three or four summers, he had his tent pitched on the summit of St. Paul's, and in the serenity of the morning, and while the City was yet unobscured by the smoke which, during the day, is poured forth from half a million of chimneys, was occupied in tracing the outlines of the City, and the prominent objects of the country for at least 20 miles round. This being completed, it naturally occurred that the space around the building might be laid out in such a manner as to form an additional attraction to the public, and for this purpose he planned a great variety of buildings and works of different kinds, which are in the course of being completed, and which in a few weeks will probably excite more interest than the principal object—the panorama itself. This is the only part of the undertaking that is finished, and consequently our remarks must be chiefly confined to it. It extends round the whole of the interior of the building, and the canvass on which it is drawn is said to be between one and two acres in extent. The spectator is supposed to be placed in the lantern of St. Paul's and has a view of London, such as it appears in a very clear day about noon. Those who have not had the good luck to see the original in a fine day, at the height of 300 feet above the surface of the earth, will be astonished and delighted with the imposing scene which this panorama presents to view. A space of nearly seven miles square, covered with houses and shops of every description, churches and spires, warehouses, docks, public buildings, palaces, &c., interspersed with the finest squares in the world, and traversed by the winding Thames covered with thousands of ships, and vessels of almost all sizes and denominations, can hardly fail to excite astonishment even in the most callous observer. The river, with six bridges, forms the most conspicuous feature in the extensive view. The ships below London bridge, the monument, with the thick cluster of church spires around St. Paul's, the new Post office, Somerset house, and Westminster Abbey in the distance, form the next objects of attraction; and in the back ground there is a beautiful, though rather indistinct, view of Greenwich hospital, Shooter's hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill; the Surrey hills, with occasional glimpses of the Thames nearly as far up as Windsor Castle. The buildings and streets in the immediate neighbourhood are so distinctly seen, and so correctly delineated, that almost every individual house and street may be recognised at once. The two towers of St. Paul's, with the roof immediately below the spectator, are given with the utmost correctness. The bridges also are excellent, and the scenery in the back ground, with a few exceptions, deserves great praise. The river we think the least correct representation in the piece. It is too high coloured, and it has such a still and icy appearance that one can hardly help supposing that the scene is laid in winter, and steam boats, wherries, and lighters, are stuck fast in the ice. In several of the streets, too, there is too little bustle—scarcely an individual or a vehicle of any description is to be seen; and in the region towards Pentonville and Somerstown the buildings are so indistinct that they rather resemble a marshy pool than part of a populous city. These defects, however, and one or two more—one, particularly, as regards the smoke—which might be pointed out, may be regarded rather as parts yet to be filled up than blemishes in the execution. There are a number of curiosities, such as the old cross of St. Paul's the hut in which Mr. Horner took the outlines of the Panorama, the circular space around the staircase destined for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; but these need no description. We had almost forgotten to mention the enchanting effect produced on the spectator on quitting the gallery and ascending to the summit of the building, when, though in a different position, he has a view of the city in reality, the image of which he had seen in the panorama below. The external works are in an unfinished state, but by the end of February will probably be completed and opened for the public. They consist of such a variety of departments that we can do little more than enumerate them. There is at present a conservatory, filled with a great variety of foreign and choice plants and shrubs. There is to be an aviary, a library, a reading room, a refectory, grottos, waterfalls, *jets d'eau*, and, almost every sort of amusement or recreation that can afford gratification, either to the studious or the mere killers of time. The work, altogether, is novel and unique in its kind; and out of England, and, we believe, even in England, no undertaking, on such a grand scale, has been attempted by one individual. It is to be open on Wednesday, for subscribers, and those who purchase tickets for one admission, but will not be thrown open to the public till towards the beginning of March. The terms for subscribers are said to be ten guineas for entrance, and ten guineas annually, which allow each subscriber to take with him two ladies. For this sum they have the use of the library and the reading of all new publications, and have admission, as often as they please, to every part of the premises.—*London Paper.*

Mr. O'Connell stated, in his speech to the Catholic Association on Thursday week, that the gaols are almost empty. With respect to the gaol of this county, the assertion is a monstrous falsehood; there are upwards of one hundred in it at this moment for trial at our next assizes; and there are more than fifty undergoing the punishments to which they have been sentenced at the recent Quarter Sessions held throughout the county; and at our present Sessions several have been convicted (some of them of assassin-like assaults) of as atrocious violations of the law as if O'Connell was never heard of; and in one instance it was proved (Shanahans against the Ryans), that the interference of O'Connell's scoundrel police hurried on, if they did not produce the outrageous assault complained of by the prosecutors. There are at this moment upwards of 180 receiving the gaol allowance. So much for the veracity of O'Connell on the present subject, which is of the same character with what he asserts in the truculent assembly at the Corn-Exchange.—*Clonmel Herald.*

The Glasgow Theatre was completely burned down on Saturday last. The entire of the building, with everything it contained, was consumed within one hour.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c. &c.

A VISION OF PURGATORY.

BY WM. MAGINN, ESQ.

The church-yard of Inistubber is as lonely a one as you would wish to see on a summer's day, or avoid on a winter's night. It is situated in a narrow valley, at the bottom of three, low barren, miserable, hills, on which there is nothing green to meet the eye, tree or shrub, grass or weed. The country beyond these hills is pleasant and smiling;—rich fields of corn, fair clumps of oaks, sparkling streams of water, houses beautifully dotting the scenery, which gently undulates round and round, as far as the eye can reach: but once cross the north side of Inistubber-hill, and you look upon desolation. There is nothing to see but, down in the hollow, the solitary church-yard, with its broken wall, and the long lank grass growing over the grave-stones, mocking with its melancholy verdure the barrenness of the rest of the landscape. It is a sad thing to reflect that the only green spot in the prospect springs from the grave!

Under the east window is a mouldering vault of the De Lacys,—a branch of a family descended from one of the conquerors of Ireland; and there they are buried, when the allotted time calls them to the tomb. On these occasions a numerous cavalcade, poured from the adjoining districts, in all the pomp and circumstance of woe, is wont to fill the deserted church-yard; and the slumbering echoes are awakened to the voice of prayer and wailing, and charged with the sigh that marks the heart bursting with grief, or the laugh escaping from the bosom mirth-making under the cloak of mourning. Which of these feelings was predominant, when Sir Theodore De Lacy died, is not written in history; nor is it necessary to inquire. He had lived a jolly, thoughtless life, rising early for the hunt, and retiring late from the bottle. A good humoured bachelor, who took no care about the management of his household, provided that the hounds were in order for his going out, and the table ready on his coming in. As for the rest,—an easy landlord, a quiet master, a lenient magistrate (except to poachers), and a very excellent foreman of a grand jury. He died one evening while laughing at a story which he had heard regularly thrice a week for the last fifteen years of *of* his life, and his spirit mingled with the claret.

In former times when the De Lacys were buried, there was a grand breakfast, and all the party rode over to the church to see the last rites paid. The keeners lamented; the country people had a wake before the funeral, and a dinner after it—and there was an end. But with the march of mind comes trouble and vexation. A man has now-a-days no certainty of quietness in the coffin—unless it be a patent one. He is laid down in the grave, and the next morning finds himself called upon to demonstrate an interesting fact! No one, I believe, admires this ceremony, and it is not to be wondered at that Sir Theodore De Lacy held it in especial horror. "I'd like," he said one evening, "to catch one of the thieves coming after me when I'm dead—By the God of War, I'd break every bone in his body;—but," he added with a sigh, "as I suppose I'll not be able to take my own part then, upon you I leave it, Larry Sweeny, to watch me three days and three nights after they plant me under the sod. There's Dr. Dickenson there, I see the fellow looking at me—fill your glass, Doctor—here's your health! and shoot him, Larry do you hear, shoot the Doctor like a cock, if he ever comes stirring up my old bones from their roost of Inistubber."

"Why, then," Larry answered, accepting the glass which followed this command, "long life to both your honours; and it's I that would like to be putting a bullet into Doctor Dickenson—heaven between him and harm—for hauling your honour away, as if you was a horse's head, to a bonfire. There's nothing, I 'shure you, gintlemin, poor as I am, that would give me greater pleasure."

"We feel obliged, Larry," said Sir Theodore, "for your good wishes."

"Is it I pull you out of the grave, indeed?" continued the whipper in, for such he was,—"I'd let nobody pull your honour out of any place, saving 'twas purgatory; and out of that I'd pull you myself, if I saw you going *there*."

"I am of opinion, Larry," said Dr. Dickenson, "you would turn tail if you saw Sir Theodore on that road. You might go further, and fare worse, you know."

"Turn tail!" replied Larry, "it is I that wouldn't; I'appale to St. Patrick himself over beyond"—pointing to a picture of the Prime Saint of Ireland, which hung in gilt banbery behind his master's chair, right opposite to him.

To Larry's horror and astonishment, the picture fixing its eyes upon him, winked with the most knowing air, as if acknowledging the appeal.

"What makes you turn so white then at the very thought," said the doctor, interpreting the visible consternation of our hero in his own way.

"Nothing particular," answered Larry: "but a weakness has come strong over me, gintlemin, and if you'd have no objection, I'd like to get into the air for a bit."

Leave was of course granted, and Larry retired amid the laughter of the guests—but as he retreated, he could not avoid casting a glance on the awful picture—and again the Saint winked, with a most malicious smile.—It was impossible to endure the repeated infliction, and Larry rushed down the stairs in an agony of fright and amazement.

"May be," thought he, "it might be my own eyes that wasn't quite steady—or the flame of the candle.—But no—he winked at me as plain as ever I winked at Judy Donaghue of a May morning. What he manes by it I can't say—but there's no use of thinking about it—no nor talking neither, for who'd believe me if I tould them of it?"

The next morning Sir Theodore died, as had been mentioned; and in due time thereafter was buried according to the custom of the family, by torch-light in the church-yard of Inistubber. All was fitly performed; and although Dickenson had no design upon the jovial knight—and if he had not, there was nobody within fifteen miles that could be suspected of such an outrage,—yet Larry Sweeny was determined to make good his promise of watching his master. "I'd think little of telling a lie to him, by the way of no harm, when he was alive," said he, wiping his eyes, as soon as the last of the train had departed, leaving him with a single companion in the lonely cemetery; "but now that he's dead—God rest his soul!—I'd scorn it. So Jacky Kinaley, as behoves my first cousin's son, stay you with me here this blessed night; for betune (between) you and I, it an't lucky to stay by one's self in this ruinated old rookery, where ghosts, God help us, is as thick as bottles in Sir Theodore's cellar."

"Never you mind that, Larry," said Kinaley, a discharged soldier, who had been through all the campaigns of the Peninsula; "never mind, I say such blasphemous. Han't I lain in bivouack on the field at Salamanca, and Tallawara and the Pyrumnees, and many another places beside, where there was dead corpses lying about in piles, and here was no more ghosts than kneebuckles in a regiment of Highlanders. Here let me prime them pieces and hand us over the bottle; we'll stay snug under this east window, for the wind's coming down the hill, and I defy"—

"None of that bould talk, Jack" said his cousin; "as for what ye saw in foreign parts of dead men killed afighting, sure that's nothing to the dead—God rest em!—that's here. There you see, they had company with the other, and being killed flesh-like that morning, had no heart to stir; but here faith! 'tis a horse of another colour."

"May be it is," said Jack, "but the night's coming on; so I'll turn in. Wake me if you sees any thing; and after I've got my two hours' rest I'll releve you."

With these words the soldier turned on his side, under shelter of a grave, and as his libations had been rather copious during the day, it was not long before he gave audible testimony that the dread of supernatural visitants had had no effect in disturbing the current of his fancy.

Although Larry had not opposed the proposition of his kinsman, yet he felt by no means at ease. He put in practice all the usually recommended nostrums for keeping away unpleasant thoughts;—he whistled, but the echo sounded so sad and dismal that he did not venture to repeat the argument;—he sang but when no more than five notes had passed his lips he found it impossible to get out a sixth, for the chorus reverberated from the ruinous walls was destruction to all earthly harmony;—he cleared his throat—he hemmed—he stamped—he endeavoured to walk—all would not do. He wished sincerely that Sir Theodore had gone to heaven—he dared not suggest even to himself, just then, the existence of any other region—without leaving on him the perilous task of guarding his mortal remains in so desperate a place. Flesh and blood could hardly resist it! even the preternatural snoring of Jack Kinaley added to the horrors of his position; and if his application to the spirituous soother of grief beside him was frequent, it is more to be deplored on the score of morality, than wondered at on the score of metaphysics. He who censures our hero too severely has never watched the body of a dead baronet in the church-yard of Inistubber, at midnight.

"If it was a common, dacent, quite (quiet) well behaved church-yard a'self," thought Larry, half-aloud—"but when 'tis a place like this forsaken ould berrin'-ground, which is noted for villainy."

"For what Larry?" said a gentleman, stepping out of a niche which contained the only statue time had spared. It was the figure of Saint Colman, to whom the church was dedicated. Larry had been looking at the figure, as it shone forth in ebon and ivory in the light and shadow of the now high-careering moon.

"For what, Larry," said the gentleman,—"for what do you say the church-yard is noted?"

"For nothing at all, please your honour," replied Larry, "except the height of gentility."

The stranger was about four feet high, dressed in what might be called flowing garments,—if, in spite of their form, their rigidity did not deprive them of all claim to such an appellation. He wore an antique mitre upon his head; his hands were folded upon his breast; and over his right shoulder rested a pastoral crook. There was a solemn expression in his countenance, and his eye might truly be called stony. His beard could not be well said to wave upon his bosom; but it lay upon it in ample profusion, stiffer than that of a Jew on a frosty morning after mist. In short, as Larry soon discovered to his horror on looking up at the niche, it was no other than Saint Colman himself, who had stept forth (indignant in all probability) at the stigma cast by the watcher of the dead on the church-yard of which his Sainthip was patron.

He smiled with a grisly solemnity—just such a smile as you might imagine would play round the lips of a mile-stone (if it had any) at the recantation so quickly volunteered by Larry. "Well," said he, Lawrence Sweeny—

"How well the old rogue," thought Larry, "knows my name!"

"Since you profess yourself such an admirer of the merits of the church-yard of Inistubber, get up and follow me, till I show you the civilities of the place—for I am master here, and must do the honours."

"Willing would I go with your worship," replied our friend; "but you see here I am engaged to Sir Theodore, who, though a good master, was a mighty passionate man when every thing was not done as he ordered it; and I am feared to stir."

"Sir Theodore," said the Saint, "will not blame you for following me. I assure you he will not."

"But then," said Larry—

"Follow me!" cried the Saint, in a hollow voice, and casting upon him his stony eye, drew poor Larry after him, as the bridal guest was drawn by the lapidary glance of the Ancient Mariner; or, as Larry himself afterwards expressed it, "as a jaw tooth is wrinched out of an old woman with a pair of pinchers."

The Saint strode before him in silence, not in the least incommoded by the stones and rubbish, which at every step sadly contributed to the discomfiture of Larry's shins, who followed his marble conductor into a low vault, situated at the west end of the church. In accomplishing this, poor Larry contrived to bestow upon his head an additional organ, the utility of which he was not craniologist enough to discover.

The path lay through coffins piled up on each side of the way in various degrees of decomposition: and, excepting that the solemn footsteps of the saintly guide, as they smote heavily on the floor of stone, broke the deadly silence, all was still.—Stumbling and staggering along, directed only by the casual glimpses of light afforded by the moon, where it broke through the dilapidated roof of the vault, and served to discover only sights of woe, Larry followed. He soon felt that he was descending, and could not help wondering at the length of the journey. He began to entertain the most unpleasant suspicions as to the character of his conductor—but what could he do? Fight was out of the question, and to think of resistance was absurd. "Needs must, they say," thought he to himself, "when the devil drives. I see it's much the same when a saint leads."

At last the dolorous march had an end; and not a little to Larry's amazement, he found that his guide had brought him to the gate of a lofty hall before which a silver lamp filled with naptha, "yielded light, as from a sky."—From within loud sounds of merriment were ringing; and it was evident, from the jocular harmony and the tinkling of glasses, that some subterraneous catch-club were not idly employed over the bottle.

Who's there?" said a porter, roughly responding to the knock of St. Colman.

"Be so good," said the Saint mildly, "my very good fellow, as to open the door without further questions, or I'll break your head. I'm bringing a gentleman here on a visit, whose business is pressing."

"May be so," thought Larry, "but what that business may be, is more than I can tell."

The porter sulkily complied with the order, after having apparently communicated the intelligence that a stranger was at hand; for a deep silence immediately followed the tipsy clamour; and Larry, sticking close to his guide, whom he now looked upon almost as a friend, when compared with these under-ground revellers to whom he was about to be introduced, followed him through a spacious vestibule, which was gradually sloped into a low-arched room, where the company was assembled.

And a strange-looking company it was. Seated round a long table were three-and-twenty grave and venerable personages, bearded, mitred, stoled, and croziered,—all living statues, of stone, like the Saint who had walked out of his niche. On the drapery before them were figured the images of the sun, moon, and stars—the inexplicable bear—the mystic temple, built by the hand of Hiram—and other symbols, of which the uninitiated know nothing. The square, the line, the trowel, were not wanting, and the hammer was lying in front of the chair. Labour, however, was over, and the time for the refreshment having arrived, each of the stony brotherhood had a flagon before him; and when we mention that the saints were Irish, and that St. Patrick in person was in the chair, it is not to be wondered at that the mitres, in some instances, hung rather loosely on the side of the heads of some of the canonized compotators. Among the company were found St. Senanus of Limerick, St. Declan of Ardmore, St. Canice of Kilkenny, St. Finbar of Cork, St. Michan of Dublin, St. Brandon of Kerry, St. Fachnan of Ross, and others of that holy brotherhood; a vacant place, which completed the four-and-twentieth, was left for St. Colman, who, as everybody knows, is of Cloyne; and he, having taken his seat, addressed the President, to inform him that he had brought the man.

The man (viz. Larry himself) was awe-struck with the company in which he so unexpectedly found himself; and trembled all over when, on the notice of his guide, the eight-and-forty eyes of stone were turned upon himself.

"You have just nicked the night to a shaving, Larry," said St. Patrick: "this is our chapter-night, and myself and brethren are here 'assembled on merry occasion.'—You know who I am."

"God bless your Reverence," said Larry, "it's I that do well. Often did I see your picture hanging over the door of places where it is"—lowering his voice—"pleasanter to be than here, buried under an ould church."

"You may as well say it out, Larry," said St. Patrick; "and don't think I'am going to be angry with you about it; for I was once flesh and blood myself. But you remember the other night saying that you would think nothing of pulling your master out of purgatory, if you could get at him there, and appealing to me to stand by your words."

"Y-e-e-s," said Larry, most mournfully; for he recollected the significant look he had received from the picture.

"And," continued St. Patrick, "you remember also that I gave you a wink, which you know is as good, any day, as a nod—at least, to a blind horse."

"I'm sure your Reverence," said Larry, with a beating heart, "is too much of a gintleman to hold a poor man hard to every word he may say of an evening, and therefore"—

"I was thinking so," said the Saint, "I guessed you'd prove a poltroon when put to the push. What do you think, my brethren, should I do to this fellow?"

A hollow sound burst from the bosoms of the unanimous assembly. The verdict was short, but decisive:—

"Knock out his brains!"

"And in order to suit the action to the word, the whole four and-twenty arose at once, and with their immoveable eyes fixed firmly on the face of our hero—who, horrified with the sight as he was, could not close his eyes—they began to glide slowly but regularly towards him, bending their line into the form of a cresent, so as to environ him on all sides. In vain he fled to the door; its massive folds resisted mortal might. In vain he cast his eyes around in quest of a loophole of retreat—there was none. Closer and closer pressed on the slowly moving phalanx, and the uplifted croziers threatened soon to put their sentence into execution. Supplication was all that remained, and Larry sunk upon his knees.

"Ah! then," said he, "gintlemin and ancient ould saints as you are, don't kill the father of a large small family, who never did hurt to you or yours. Sure, if 'tis your will that I should go to—no matter who, for there's no use in naming his name—might I not as well make up my mind to go there, alive and well, stout and hearty, and able to face him,—as with my head knocked into bits, as if I had been after a fair or a pattren?"

"You say right," said St. Patrick, checking with a motion of his crozier the advancing assailants, who returned to their seats. "I am glad to see you coming to reason. Prepare for your journey."

"And how, please your Saintship, am I to go?" asked Larry.

"Why," said St. Patrick, "as Colman here has guided you so far, he may guide you further. But as the journey is into foreign parts, where you arn't likely to be known, you had better take this letter of introduction, which may be of use to you."

"And here," also, Lawrence," said a Dublin Saint—perhaps Michan—"take you this box also, and make use of it as he to whom you speak shall suggest."

"Take a hold, and a firm one," said Saint Colman, "Lawrence, of 'my cassock, and we'll start."

"All right behind?" cried St. Patrick."

"All right!" was the reply."

In an instant I vault-table—saints—bell—church, faded into air; a rustling hiss of wings was all that was heard; and Larry felt his cheek swept by a current, as if a covey of birds of enormous size were passing him. (It was, in all probability, the flight of the saints returning to heaven, but on that point nothing certain has reached us up to the present time of writing.) He had not a long time to wonder at the phenomenon, for he himself soon began to soar, dangling in mid-sky to the skirt of the cassock of his sainted guide. Earth, and all that appertains thereto, speedily passed from his eyes, and they were alone in the midst of circumfused ether, glowing with a sunless light. Above, in immense distance, was fixed the firmament, fastened up with bright stars, fencing around the world with its azure wall. They fled far before any distinguishable object met their eyes. At length, a long white streak, shining like silver in the moonbeam, was visible to their sight.

"That," said St. Colman, "is the Limbo which adjoins the earth, and is the highway for ghosts departing the world. It is called in Milton, a book which I suppose Larry, you never have read."

"And how could I, please your Worship," said Larry, "seein' I don't know a B from a bull's foot?"

"Well, it is called in Milton the Paradise of Fools: and if it were indeed peopled by all of that tribe who leave the world, it would contain the best company that ever figured on the earth. To the north you see a bright speck?"—"I do."

"That marks the upward path—narrow and hard to find. To the south you may see a dark-some road—broad, smooth, and easy of descent; that is the lower way. It is thronged with the great ones of the world; you may see their figures in the gloom. Those who are soaring upwards are wrapt in the flood of light flowing perpetually from that single spot, and you cannot see them. The silver path on which we enter is the Limbo. Here I part with you. You are to give your letter to the first person you meet. Do your best;—be courageous, but observe particularly that you profane no holy name, or I will not answer for the consequences."

His guide had scarcely vanished, when Larry heard the tinkling of a bell in the distance, and turning his eyes to the quarter whence it proceeded, he saw a grave looking man in black, with eyes of fire, driving before him a flock of ghosts with a switch, as you see turkeys driven on the western road at the approach of Christmas. They were on the highway to Purgatory. The ghosts were shivering in the thin air, which pinched them severely now that they had lost the covering of their bodies. Among the group Larry recognised his old master, by the same means that Ulysses, Æneas, and others, recognized the bodiless forms of *their* friends in the regions of Acheron.

"What brings a living person," said the man in black, "on this pathway? I shall make legal capture of you, Larry Sweeny, for trespassing. You have no business here."

"I have come," said Larry, plucking up courage, "to bring your honour's glory a letter from a company of gintlemin with whom I had the pleasure of spending the evening, undernath the ould church of Inistubber."

"A letter," said the man in black, "where is it?"

"Here, my Lord," said Larry.

"Ho!" cried the black gentleman, on opening it, "I know the hand writing. It won't do, however, my lad—I see they want to throw dust in my eyes."

"Whew!" thought Larry, "that's the very thing. 'Tis for that the ould Dublin boy gave me the box. I'd lay a tenpenny to a brass farthing that it's filled with Lundy Foot."

Opening the box, therefore, he flung its contents right into the fiery eyes of the man in black, while he was still occupied with reading the letter—and the experiment was successful.

"Curses—tchue-tchue-tchue—curses on it," exclaimed he, clapping his hand before his eyes, and sneezing most lustily.

"Run, you villains, run," cried Larry to the ghosts—"run, you villains, now that his eyes are off of you. O master, master! Sir Theodore, jewel! run to the right hand side, make for the bright speck, and God give you luck."

He had forgotten his injunction. The moment the word was uttered he felt the silvery ground sliding from under him; and with the swiftness of thought he found himself on the flat of his back, under the very niche of the old church wall whence he had started, dizzy and confused with the measureless tumble. The emancipated ghosts floated in all directions, emitting their shrill and stridulous cries in the gleaming expanse. Some were again gathered by their old conductor; some scudding about at random, took the right hand path, others the left. Into which of them Sir Theodore struck, is not recorded; but as he had heard the direction, let us hope that he made the proper choice.

Larry had not much time given him to recover from his fall, for almost in an instant he heard an angry snorting rapidly approaching, and, looking up, whom should he see but the gentleman in black, with eyes gleaming more furiously than ever, and his horns (for, in his haste, he had let his hat fall) relieved in strong shadow against the moon. Up started Larry—away ran his pursuer after him. The safest refuge was, of course, the church—thither ran our hero—

As darts the dolphin from the shark,
Or the deer before the hounds;—

and after him—fiercer than the shark, swifter than the hounds—fled the black gentleman. The church is cleared; the chancel entered; and the hot breath of his pursuer glows on the out stretched neck of Larry. Escape is impossible—the extended talons of the fiend have clutched him by the hair.

"You are mine," cried the demon—"if I have lost any of my flock, I have at last got you."

"Oh, St. Patrick," exclaimed our hero in horror—"oh, St. Patrick have mercy upon me, and save me."

"I tell you what, cousin Larry," said Kinaley, chucking him up from behind a gravestone, where he had fallen—"all the St. Patricks that ever were born would not have saved you from ould Tom Picton, if he caught you sleeping on your post as I've caught you now. By the word of an ould soldier, he'd have had the provost-marshal upon you, and I'd not give two-pence for your life. And then, too, I see you have drunk every drop in the bottle. What can you say for yourself?"

"Nothing at all," said Larry, scratching his head—"but it was an unlucky dream, and I'm glad it's over."

The *Western Luminary* contains no less than six SEVERAL REQUISITIONS for Protestant Meetings, in so many districts within the counties of Devon and Cornwall. They are signed by many thousands of the most ancient and honourable names of the west country.

General Jackson has been elected President of the United States.

In Dublin on Wednesday a Hiberanian Bank Meeting declined a Resolution for allowing votes to Country Stockholders.

WARTS AND CORNS.—It is stated that the bark of the willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences, on any part of the body.

The loss of a Roman merchantman, with all her passengers and crew; is mentioned in an article from Corfu. Two British Officers were amongst the number.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CASE OF MR. ROWLAND STEPHENSON.

(From the *London Record.*)

Before Rowland Stephenson is forgotten, and the interest excited by his exploits is absorbed by the next marvel that shall inchain public attention, to be in its turn swept away by something equally evanescent, we are desirous of listening to the instruction which the event conveys to all classes of society.

The highly respectable and useful order of men to which he belonged, must feel that the honour, not to say the interest of their body, has been in no slight degree affected by the disgraceful conduct of two of its members, exhibited within so short a course of time. Fauntleroy and Stephenson have passed over the stage too closely together not to produce an impression far stronger than would have been made, had their guilty notoriety been obtained at times remote from each other; and the suspicion and distrust which have hence arisen in the public mind will therefore require a longer period, and more uniform correctness of conduct, before they are effaced. The lessons, however, which the two occurrences teach, in the first instance to bankers, and then to the public at large, are of course enforced with a greatly accumulated power.

They ought to teach banking establishments to watch with a far nicer scrutiny, than many of them have been accustomed to do, the moral conduct of their partners. It is a vain imagination, which men of loose principles have been recently circulating, with an industry and confidence which have procured for it credence within a very wide, though ill informed circle, that, in the same mind, exalted principle may flourish with perfect purity as it regards certain branches of morals, while it is trampled under foot as it respects others not less important to the happiness and well being of society. The thing is impossible, and the supposition involves a self-evident contradiction. Let it be observed, we do not say that a man may not be as immoral even as Mr. Stephenson, and yet, from early education and example, may find his mind revolt from the idea of committing a theft, or any act held equally discreditable, in the circle in which he moves. This is no doubt the fact. But what exists in this case, is a *feeling*, not a *principle*. It is what, without doubt, both Fauntleroy and Stephenson possessed, in common with all other criminals, and in common with all other men, in all orders of society. There is a feeling of honour, on some point or other, current among even the most wretched outcasts, and a far higher and more dignified sentiment (having, however, the same origin) is to be found in the higher and respectable walks of life. But if a man has stilled the voice of conscience, and outrages the precepts of religion and decency, by an established course of immorality, in any one branch, he is unworthy of being trusted in any other. He may not offend, certainly, because it may be contrary to his interest, or his respectability, or his point of honour; but the public have not only no security that he will not, but they have the strongest presumptive proof that he will, if a combination of circumstances make it appear to him, upon any emergency, to be the best course he can pursue for his own interests. True principle he has none, and every thing else will fly as chaff before the wind, upon an urgent temptation. His immoralities show that he has no true principle, while they almost necessarily lead him into situations in which it would be truly difficult even for the strongest principle to endure.

There is a just, although not a sufficiently active and effective feeling on the subject abroad in this country, which the efforts of loose and unprincipled men have not been able, we should hope, materially to sap. Indeed, it is so founded in truth, and supported by common sense, and, happily, by common interests, that even the most abandoned characters are not unfrequently obliged, sometimes unwillingly, sometimes ignorantly, to do homage to it. We see its influence in regard to statesmen. The public opinion of the superior private worth and moral integrity of Pitt and Liverpool, ever gave them a mighty advantage over many of their most distinguished political antagonists. We feel its influence as it respects the lower orders of society: for no prudent man will put confidence in a servant, of either sex, whose moral conduct is bad, although not in matters which infringe on the due discharge of his duties to his master; and we do trust that the dishonesties of Fauntleroy and Stephenson, both of whom lived in open, and one of them in most disgusting immorality, will make the public come to the distinct understanding, that they will give their confidence to no banking establishment which harbours men who are habitually outraging the moralities and decencies of social life. They are facts which are not generally known, but which are worthy of all praise and imitation, that, at no distant period, a banking house of the first rank at the west end of the town, and a mercantile house of the *very* highest standing in the city, removed partners from their respective firms, simply on account of immoralities of the stamp, which are usually tolerated in that rank of society.

On the whole we hope that good will come out of this evil. That it will teach the public, in the choice of their bankers, to give no inconsiderable weight to the personal and moral characters of the parties to whom they entrust their property. They ought to be men of prudence certainly; but they ought also to be men of that sterling principle, which proves itself to be genuine, by extending its influence over all those moralities of life with which the happiness and well being of society are so inseparably associated. That it will teach the various establishments of this respectable body, from a regard to the common principles of honesty, and the security of those who have entrusted their property to their keeping, to cut off any member of their body whose habitual course of immorality in any of its great departments, proves his destitution of that correct principle upon which alone implicit reliance may be placed. As in the case immediately before us, one unprincipled partner in a numerous firm, may neutralise the unimpeachable honour and integrity of the house, and make it the instrument of spreading misery and desolation over a wide circle of society. And we trust it will tend to enforce this lesson on young men of correct principle who are entering life, as well as upon their parents, guardians, and friends—to let no pecuniary temptation, or the promise of flattering connections, in professional pursuits, prevail with them to form partnerships with men of loose sentiments and dissolute habits; and that it will induce those who are now unhappily so associated, to form a fresh and effective resolution to break off the unhallowed connection at the earliest period at which circumstances will admit.

MR. ROWLAND STEPHENSON.

LONDON, MONDAY.

City, Two o'Clock.

It is now well ascertained that Stephenson, the banker, has not so much money with him as at first stated, as a great number of bank-notes have been traced to various bankers, with which he took up deposits; with these deposits, he stopped up various holes, or several families would have been ruined.

(From the *Morning Chronicle.*)

We can state on good authority, that government are in possession of information that Mr. Stephenson is on board an English vessel bound to the Savannah, which put into Milford Haven from stress of weather on Wednesday last, and sailed again on Thursday morning.

(From the *Morning Herald.*)

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter received yesterday in the city from Milford Haven, dated on the 9th inst. from which we extract the following authentic intelligence of the certain escape of this individual:—

"Milford Haven, Jan. 9.

"Mr. Cope, the city marshal, and the two police officers who accompanied him in his pursuit of Row-

land Stephenson, arrived here this morning from Clovelly. They state that they traced Stephenson and his clerk Lloyd to Clovelly, where they remained three days. They ascertained to a certainty that the fugitives were Stephenson and his clerk, from some of the people at Clovelly, who had chanced to see their names written on the linings of their hats. The names were quite legible, although an attempt had been made to obliterate them by drawing a pen over them. They ascertained that on the 2d inst. Stephenson and his companion took a skiff and arrived at Milford, from whence they went into Nangle Bay (a small inlet on the south side of Milford), next day, Saturday. They remained on board all Sunday the 4th, it then blowing a gale of wind. The next information we have of them is from George Rixon, one of the branch pilots of this place. He states that he piloted the brig Kingston, Captain Wood, bound for Savannah, down the harbour of Milford on Sunday morning (the 4th), as far as the quarantine station, off which she came to anchor, and remained there during Sunday night. On the Monday morning, whilst the ship's company were at breakfast, the skiff came out of Nangle Bay, and anchoring near the Kingston, presently sent a boat on board, to ask if two gentlemen could have passage in her, with their luggage. An answer was returned by the captain, and, soon after, the boat returned to the Kingston, and put two gentlemen on board, with (the pilot thinks) four trunks and other luggage. The pilot states that one of the gentlemen appeared to be about fifty years of age, and took a great deal of snuff. The other, a young man in spectacles, very short sighted. There can be no doubt that these persons were Stephenson and Lloyd. Immediately after they had been taken on board, the Kingston got under weigh, and proceeded out to sea with a fine N.E. wind, which has continued to blow up to this time (the 9th). The pilot reports that the Kingston is heavily laden with salt, and is a heavy sailer."

Mr. Samuel Starbuck, the agent for Lloyd's at Milford Haven, was desirous of rendering the officers every assistance in his power, and, on learning the above facts, he suggested to them that they should, without loss of time, if they had power to do so, engage a revenue cutter, then lying in the port, and which might have been in readiness in a few hours, and have sailed that evening, to pursue the Kingston; but not having the power to do so, Mr. S. recommended, as the only course left for them to pursue, that they should post to London as fast as possible, and, on their arrival there, take measures for the immediate despatch of a fast sailing vessel from Falmouth in pursuit, which might, there is every probability for believing, arrive in the Savannah as soon as this heavy sailing vessel. The voyage is one of about six weeks; and, it is the opinion of some persons in the city, who are competent judges on such a subject, that had a fast sailing vessel been despatched from Falmouth on Saturday, which might have been effected, she must have overtaken the Kingston in the Savannah, notwithstanding the start she had of six days.

There is, therefore, now very little chance of Stephenson's apprehension, at least for some time, even supposing that a vessel has been sent in pursuit, of which we are not aware.

One of the officers who accompanied the city marshal returned to town yesterday, and brought the letter from which the extract given above is taken.

(From a *Sunday paper.*)

Mr. Arnold, of the English Opera-house, has sustained a considerable loss by the failure of Remingtons and Co. Mr. Stephenson, as a lover of the drama, made the acquaintance of almost all the leading professors. His "patronage" extended to managers, authors, and actors, and Mr. Arnold became one of his friends. Such was the banker's kindness for theatricals, that he invited performers, whose circumstances were not very affluent, to take all their spare cash to him; however small the sum, he was willing to receive it, and employ it to the best advantage for their profit. Mr. Arnold, of course, stood in no need of good offices, but the intimacy between them led to the manager's banking with the firm of which Mr. Stephenson was a member; and large sums of money were frequently in their hands belonging to Mr. Arnold. A short time before Christmas, the balance on their books, the property of that gentleman, amounted to £2,600. Mr. Arnold had not intimated that he had any intention of immediately making use of it; when one day, to his no small surprise, he received a letter from Mr. Stephenson, as we are informed, to the following effect:—

"Dear Arnold,—As I perceive you have a heavy balance on our books, I have ventured, without your knowledge, to appropriate it for you in a way which will prove advantageous."

This communication, under all the circumstances was well calculated to create alarm, for at thistime some very awkward rumours had got into circulation, relative to the tottering state of the house. Mr. Arnold, therefore, thought the intimation rather suspicious, and he accordingly answered the letter of his friend by expressing regret that Mr. Stephenson should have proceeded to act in this instance without first consulting him on the subject as from the approach of Christmas, the payments he had to make within a short period, and various considerations, it would be necessary to withdraw from the bank the whole sum. Mr. Stephenson then wrote to Mr. Arnold, and expressed some regret at learning that that gentleman had occasion for the sum in question, as, in the conviction that it would be meeting the wishes of his friend to do as he had done, he had so disposed of it, that he could not call it in immediately. The apprehensions which had before existed in Mr. Arnold's mind, were not diminished by this letter; but, on the contrary, were painfully increased. He began to fear that the worst was true and in this conviction determined to insist upon having his own. He accordingly again wrote to Mr. Stephenson, and stated to him that peculiar circumstances rendered it impossible for him to acquiesce in the arrangement which had been made. He regretted the situation in which he found himself, but must draw out the cash. The answer to this was very satisfactory, but not a little perplexing. No more evasion was attempted; no more difficulties were started, but the whole sum was ready to be paid to Mr. Arnold's order. Nor was this all—lest the claims Mr. A. had to satisfy should require still more ample funds, Mr. Stephenson announced to him that besides taking his own £2,600, Mr. Arnold should be welcome to draw upon him to any amount. Mr. Arnold was half inclined to blame himself for the steps he had previously adopted.—He contrasted his own misgivings with the generous confidence of the banker, and was ashamed of the suspicions which he had, as he now concluded, too readily indulged. His previous mistrust was completely set at rest, and fearing that it would be unpleasantly remembered by Mr. Stephenson, he did not like to draw out the whole of his cash. To show that he had still confidence in the house and in his friend, he determined to reclaim only £2000. For that sum he drew before the partners stopped payment. So much was saved, but the £600 he loses. The conduct of Mr. Stephenson, in this business was singularly artful. He first announced that he *had* appropriated another's cash in the expectation that the owner would be polite enough to assent to what had been done. Next he gave Mr. Arnold to understand that he could not conveniently undo the arrangement, in the hope that friendship would make an effort to favour his views; and then, when he found the penetration of Mr. Arnold was not be imposed upon, he not only offered the sum of which restitution had been claimed, but any additional sum that might be wanted—an offer which he knew right well might be made in that quarter with perfect security.

STAMP DUTY ON NEWSPAPERS.

We hope, that in the course of the next Session of Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer will turn his attention to the policy of reducing both the stamp and the advertisement duty. Both are very heavy taxes, by far the heaviest, indeed, in this or in any other country, and a great bar both to the increase of trade and the increase of knowledge. Out of every paper that we publish the Government receives no less a sum than *seventy-five* per cent.: and out of every advertisement to which we give insertion, more than half the amount of the sum paid for it. Plain as the matter is, the public is not generally aware of it; and the consequence is, that no general petition has ever been presented to the Legislature against such grievous taxation, and no reduction in it taken place since the close of the war. On financial grounds, only, however, we would fain hope that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent to a reduction of the duty; for in taxation there is no calculation more erroneous than that two and two make four, and we are fully convinced that were the duty on stamps and advertisements to be reduced one-half or even more, not only the public, but the Government, would be a greater gainer—the former in being able to purchase more newspapers and to give greater publicity to commercial transactions, and the latter in receiving, perhaps, four-fold the amount of revenue which comes into the Treasury under the present system.—*London Paper.*

EDINBURGH MURDERS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The following resolutions of the Royal College of Physicians, in reference to the late unexampled atrocities, were unanimously agreed to at a Meeting of the College held in the Hall yesterday. They are drawn up, as we knew they would be, with equal good feeling, judgment, and discretion; and they point to the only means by which the recurrence of such enormities as those which have recently transpired can, in future be prevented:—

I. That the Royal College, taking into consideration the recent disclosure of crimes, which have so justly excited the horror and indignation of all classes of the community, think it due to their own character, and that of the profession, (although no one of their number has ever been in the smallest degree connected with the perpetrators of those crimes,) to express their deep and sincere regret, that the Anatomical instruction, which they conscientiously believe to be an essential part of the education of Physicians and Surgeons, should ever have furnished a temptation to such unexampled atrocities.

II. That the College have some consolation in thinking, that many members of the profession, and this body in particular, have, on a former occasion, distinctly and strongly stated to the public, and to the Legislature, their sense of the evils which they knew to be connected with the teaching of Anatomy in this country.

III. That it is not for the sake of the advancement of any Speculative Science, but with a direct view to the practical relief of human suffering, that the College consider Anatomical Instruction to be of essential importance to society; and that it was with this view solely, that they concurred with other members of the profession, in recommending to the attention of the Legislature measures which they think would be effectual for providing the means of that instruction, without injury to the feelings of individuals; without the necessity of the purchase of bodies from any private persons whatsoever; and therefore without the possibility of encouragement to any sort of crime.

IV. That the College trust that these suggestions will now meet with the serious attention of the Government and of the Legislature; and, in the mean time, can only express their anxious wish to give any assistance which may be in their power, for the prevention or detection of any such iniquities as those which have lately been exposed.

Lastly, That the College direct their Council to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department; another to the Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart., Lord Advocate for Scotland; and a third to Henry Warburton, Esq., late Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Anatomical Instruction.—*Caledonian Mercury. Jan. 8.*

POOR LAWS—THE ANATOMISTS.

Against the erection of murder into a trade in England, the poor laws are an ample security; the poor laws, the object of so much indignation with the philosophers, and nevertheless, as we might say, accordingly the most perfect system of prevention police ever established among men—a system of police, indeed, which, and which only (constituted as our nominal police is) renders this vast metropolis safely habitable by any one possessing that which could offer temptation to murder, or perhaps we might say, any one, whatever, as the Edinburgh transactions demonstrate that even the mere body is temptation sufficient to induce one miscreant or other to break into the house of life. By the, in every way blessed, operation of the poor laws every man has an interest in the conduct of his neighbour. A justifiable motive is given for the fair exercise of the curiosity which interest excites or sharpens, and society obtains all the good that can result from the most complete machinery of espionage, unalloyed by any of its evils. It is next to impossible for a very poor person, and the very poor only have been the victims, to be 24 hours in, even a London, parish, without his presence being known, and his condition anxiously inquired about, by the parochial authorities; and it cannot be doubted that his departure, though not on the score of regret, would be as much an object of interest. It is probable that this operation of the poor laws—any more than their effect in keeping up the price of labour, and keeping down the rent of land, their serving as the capital of the working manufacturers, and rendering political disaffection to a serious extent nearly impossible, are not anticipated by the authors of this noble code, they taking as their manual that book in which are comprised ALL THE PRINCIPLES OF WISDOM sought, merely provision for those who might "want this world's good," and the result has been the same which will always follow the humble use of the doctrines of that book, a harvest of unforeseen benefits which have made England what she is.—*Standard.*

PROTESTANT FEELING IN ENGLAND.—Such a height has the constitutional spirit now attained in England, that the question having been put to two Treasury Boroughs, so called, upon the possibility of their being called upon to return Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, until a new election for Clare could be held, the answer was "short, sharp, & decisive," that no person voting for popish emancipation should ever sit for them. Another instance of this feeling is equally strong, and if possible more conclusive. The electors of Tiverton, a borough of Lord Harrowby's, have peremptorily refused to elect Mr. Granville Ryder, this Lordship's second son, he being a Papist, i.e. a voter for Papists, in the room of his uncle the present member, who is a staunch Protestant, and who was, we believe, only a *locum tenens* for his nephew.

DUBLIN—JAN. 14.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Various meetings were held *on Sunday* in the *Roman Catholic Chapels* of this city, for the purpose, amongst others, of getting up addresses to the Marquis of Anglesey, upon the subject of his recall from the government of Ireland.

The Marquis of Anglesey will, we understand, leave Dublin, on Monday next, accompanied by a few officers of his Excellency's Household.

Lord Verulam's politics are moderate, but firmly Protestant.

The Earl of Verulam is in his 54th year. His Lordship is the Earl of Verulam in England; Viscount Grimston and Baron Dunboyne, county of Meath, Ireland; and Baron Forrester in Scotland. His Lordship is married to Charlotte, the daughter of the first Earl of Liverpool, and has several children. Lord Verulam is the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Herts, where his estates principally lie.

Mr. O'Connell held forth at Townsend-street chapel, and, notwithstanding the sacredness of the edifice, dealt out the most unmeasured language against the "blood-hound assassins," and "Orange miscreants." The Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs of Dublin, too, came in for their share of his abuse, for having dared to exercise their judgments on the subject of the requisition for a public meeting.

THE LORD MAYOR.—His Lordship's refusal to convene a public meeting—however he may personally respect the present Lord Lieutenant—at which the deliberate resolves of the Cabinet, and the solemn act of the King himself, would not only be discussed with angry feelings, but from the politics of the requisitionists, censured in unmeasured terms, has procured for him universal thanks, and cannot fail to be duly estimated in the high quarter where the feeling which dictated the refusal will be properly appreciated. The warmth and enthusiasm with which his Lordship was received by his brother corporators and fellow-citizens at the Sheriff's dinner yesterday, and the shouts of applause amidst which the announcement was made by Mr. Sheriff Shaw, that he and his colleague fully concurred with his Lordship, in all his sentiments, political and otherwise, could not have been other than most gratifying to his feelings.

The *on dit* of the day is, that the Brunswickers of the Bar have forwarded a Round Robin to the Duke of Wellington, remonstrating with his Grace upon his allowing Sir A. Hart to continue to hold the Irish Seals.

The proceedings of the Roman Catholic Association yesterday were characterised by the usual virulence and vulgarity by which they have been heretofore distinguished. The extinction of that pestilent body is, however, on the eve of taking place. It will be, we are assured, one of the first measures of Ministers, at the commencement of the Session, to frame a law embracing this object.—*Statesman.*

Our popish Liberators—the "declaration" men are in a quandary. It is quite clear from the number of Romanists pressed into the service, and whose names appear to the requisition convening it, as well as from the absence of those of several of the "liberal and enlightened" who signed the original declaration, that matters are rather at a low ebb. Indeed so alarmed have the managing Committee of this *Protestant* concern become (who by the way are three-fourths Roman Catholic) that they have stopped the issue of tickets, lest *Protestants* should attend, and by the honest expression of their opinions expose their schemes, and defeat their objects. That such would be the case there can be no doubt, for where is the loyal and conscientious Protestant in the land who is not the advocate of "*Civil and Religious Liberty*" in its most extensive signification—and these, and these only, are the persons convened. We call upon every Protestant in Dublin to apply for tickets of admission, and if they be refused, the "liberal and enlightened" may just as well betake themselves to the Corn Exchange, and hold their meeting, with the Member for Clare in the chair, for any effect they will produce as an alleged assemblage of Protestants.—*Mail.*

THE REV. MR. SWEENY.—COLLEGE-STREET.—This mysterious affair still continues to undergo investigation. Monday other persons were examined before the Magistrates of this Office; but nothing whatsoever tending to elucidate the matter, has as yet transpired. On a closer inspection of the dressing case of the deceased, eight sovereigns were found wrapped up in paper, which had escaped attention when the box was under inspection at the inquest. This circumstance, Mr. Gabbett remarked, went some way to remove an unfavourable impression, which, throughout the investigation, was entertained against the prisoners, from the fact of no money, whatever having been found on the person of the deceased, or in his trunk. It being represented to the Magistrates that two persons, who are daily expected from Liverpool, will depose to some material circumstances, the parties were further remanded.—They have been since discharged.

DEATHS BY STARVATION.—Monday a watchman discovered, in a waste cellar in Browne-street, that the body of a poor woman, named Owens, generally considered a lunatic, and who had a short time since been discharged from Harold's cross workhouse. The unfortunate creature's death was produced by starvation.

On Sunday night, a man was found dead in Bolton street. The cause of his death is not known. It is supposed to have been caused by want.

A man named Doyle had taken, about 3 days ago, a lodging in Duke-lane, for which he had not money to pay—the woman, Mary Stapleton, the owner of the lodgings, upon finding he had not the means of paying for them, had him removed by force, into the street, where the poor man had not lain for an hour when he expired.

A gentleman named Will lately gave on Sunday, his horse to a boy, in Sackville street, to hold for him—the boy mounted immediately and rode off, and the horse was not, till some hours afterwards, discovered in Frederick's-lane; but without saddle or bridle.

THE COMMERCE OF BRISTOL.—We are truly happy to learn, that the general statement of last year's importations to this port exhibits a very large increase upon the whole, as regards the duties that have been collected; but the statement bears the most irrefragable proofs, that this increase has not arisen from Mr. Huskisson's *free trade and reciprocity measure*, as the liberals assert. The great increase is upon sugars; upon which we believe not less than £126,000 increased duty has been paid, owing to the magnitude of the crops, and the consequent enlarged importation. If we are not misinformed also, the present stock on hand is, notwithstanding less at this season than at the corresponding period of the preceding year.—*Bristol Journal.*

THE IRISH CHANCELLOR.

From the *Standard* of Monday.)

In the letter of our Dublin correspondent will be found an affidavit, detailing the particulars of a proceeding perpetrated in a *Roman Catholic* chapel in the noon of the Sabbath day, before an assembled congregation, and under the direction of the priest officiating at the altar—which proceeding, if not actually an overt act of *high treason*, was unquestionably an offence tending to that crime; and therefore, according to all the authorities upon crown law, a high treasonable misdemeanor of the deepest dye. Why such crimes are permitted to pass unpunished we are utterly at a loss to conjecture. Why the principal actor in such a scene as that described in the affidavit alluded to, is permitted to disgrace the King's commission is a question which Sir Anthony Hart only can answer; and let us assure the Lord Chancellor of Ireland that it is a question which he *must* answer—if not spontaneously, upon the command of the people of England. A feeling of sympathy with our Irish Protestant brethren is now awake in this country, and that feeling will not permit a connivance at the organization of all the machinery of insurrection and massacre, on the part of those who receive high honours and rich emoluments as the hire of their vigilant and impartial care for the public tranquillity.

Sir Anthony Hart has, or may have before him, the affidavit to which we allude; he knows that, upon the presumption of such sworn testimony, he is *bound* to act in his legal and equitable jurisdiction—and he ought to know that the *equity* of the rule applies as strongly to his civil functions. It is in vain for the Irish Chancellor to allege that a proceeding in the King's Bench is the proper course, an excuse which was absurdly put forward in the case of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon.

We assert very confidently that the Court of King's Bench could not take cognizance of either Mr. Mahon's misdemeanour, or of that alleged against Mr. Steele, *qua* their character as magistrates, though unquestionably that court, or a court of gaol delivery, was the most proper place to prosecute them, as criminals; but this has nothing to do with the commission of the pence.

We have great, we had almost said boundless, confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Duke of Wellington's administration—and this is a feeling which makes us extremely slow to animadvert harshly upon any functionary connected with the present government. Of the ultimate safety of Ireland in the hands of the present Premier, there is no reason to entertain a doubt.—But nations are made of men, and the life of man is made up of years; and we cannot but feel most anxious that the peace of the sister kingdom should be secured at the smallest possible expense of murder committed upon our Protestant fellow subjects; and that their years should be allowed to pass with the least necessary alarm. With these feelings it is difficult to view a magistrate and a priest organizing a system of extermination in the face of day, without raising our voices against the supineness of the Lord Chancellor, who permits such a magistrate still to hold the King's commission. But no more of this for the present. We are willing to believe that Sir Anthony Hart has hitherto acted by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, and we hope that his future conduct will prove that such has been the case.

The following is the letter alluded to in the foregoing article:—

DUBLIN JAN. 8.

(From our Private Correspondent.)

THE KNIGHTS LIBERATORS.

This order of knighthood, or perhaps better still to call it knight-errantry, was, at its establishment, said to have been only for purposes of good feeling towards the Protestants, and not with any intent of arousing the angry feeling of the peasantry. This deception was practised on the Protestants, for what purpose may be easily divined. It appears, however, from the following affidavit of a police constable named John Gason, that the nature of the injunction imposed on the Knights Liberators is of a very different description.

The circumstances which called forth this affidavit, arose out of some accusations brought at the Association by Mr. Steele against Mr. Massy, a magistrate of the county Limerick, for his interfering with one of those absurd mummeries, which took place near his residence, in a Roman Catholic Chapel, on the Sabbath, in which a very active priest named Coll, who is one of the agitators in his own sphere, participated.

County of Limerick } Constable John Gason, of this county,
to wit } police, maketh oath, and saith, that on Sunday the 9th of November, instant, and after the congregation had dispersed from Feenagh Chapel after mass, Thomas Steele, Esq., whom deponent hath heard and believes to be one of the demagogues belonging to the Roman Catholic Association in Dublin, and a magistrate for the county of Clare, accompanied by one Thomas Coll, parish priest of Newcastle, arrived from thence in a post-carriage at the chapel, surrounded by a large concourse of people (several thousand), and others were collected by the coadjutor and other priests of Feenagh. That in a short time the chapel and chapel-yard were filled with persons, several of whom were from the county Cork—said Thomas Coll harangued the assembly in English and Irish, in which he took an opportunity to abuse the magistracy. Said Steele wore his badge of liberators publicly, which he took off to knight five persons, viz.: Charles M'Carty, John Heed Long, Edmond Riordon, Patrick Riordon, and Thomas F. Martin.

Said Steele told those newly created knights in the hearing of all the other persons so assembled; that there never was a more honourable order; that he had like to have been murdered by the bloody Orangemen in Limerick, for not taking off his medal; that he refused the Mayor of Limerick to do so; that he would not take it off for any man in the land, or any other, but for this honourable occasion (meaning the installation of those persons); that by that order, they were *bound to keep down* the bloody Orangemen, and bloody Brunswickers, who were their sworn enemies, and were seeking for their blood and destruction; *that after great abuse bestowed on the Brunswickers, those five persons, so knighted, were placed on their knees at the foot of the priest's altar, where they were obliged to declare to their God, their church, and their clergy, to keep down those hell-fire blood-hounds, the Orangemen and Brunswickers*: to keep peace and make peace between themselves—that their father and friend, Daniel O'Connell, ordered them to do so. Deponent could not hear all that occurred; being a Protestant he could not effect an entrance without great observation and risk.

Sworn before us this tenth day of November, 1828, at Ballingarry petty sessions.

THOMAS O'DELL, Chairman.
JOHN GASON. GEORGE MASSY.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.—The following authentic anecdote will demonstate the familiarity, the reprehensible and dangerous familiarity, which had grown up between the *present* Lord Lieutenant and the demagogues. When the late vacancies occurred in the chairmanship of several counties in Ireland many applications were made from different quarters in favour of the numerous candidates: among others Mr. O'Connell applied, and had a personal interview with the Lord Lieutenant; and for whom think you did he interest himself?—For a barrister who was his second on the occasion of his duel with Mr. D'Esterre. The Lord Lieutenant had the good sense, or the good tact in this case, at least, to act in opposition to the demagogues of the association, and appointed another gentleman. But the mere fact of this application demonstrates my proposition as to the familiarity with which the liberators of Ireland approached the Lord Lieutenant.

THE CORONER'S ELECTION—THE FORTY-SHILLING FRANCHISE.

The candidates for the vacant office of *coroner*, have been obliged to deliver themselves, by a compact, from the oppression of their supporters—the *Forty Shilling* FREEHOLDERS! They have at length closed a competition, which the instruments of their contest rendered no longer supportable. Every vice peculiar to an unworthy suffrage, militated against the candidates themselves—not because they favoured any vice—but because it is inherent and inseparable from so infamous a species of privilege, to be profligate in all its operations. Since the month of October, as honourable and as excellent a gentleman as any living, has been, in his capacity of high sheriff of this county, compelled to endure a harassing condition, heretofore unknown in the transactions of even this country, where every thing seems to be radically distempered by Popery, which has any relation to a popular exercise of power. He has been chained down to an odious duty, without any large public object of interest, to lighten the tedium of his task—without any relieving circumstance during the whole of a protracted exhibition of a misplaced franchise among the most ignorant mass in the world—without any one liberal or enlightened ingredient in the means, or in the purpose—to requite him with the reflection, that his sufferings, and we may fairly say his personal privations—contributed in any wise, or in any degree, to raise any respect for the laws of his country, which no man public or private loves more sincerely, or would support with more generous sacrifice than he would. That so foul a burlesque of constitutional suffrage is at an end, we are almost *glad* of;—that it ever could have had existence, we regret—as indeed we must every instance, where ignorance, poverty, profligacy, and a fanatical subserviency to sacerdotal influence, concur to degrade the exercise of a power that never should have been committed, but to independence, intelligence, and an honest spirit of civil liberty.—*Cork Constitution.*

MARCH OF COMMON SENSE.

(From the *Belfast Guardian.*)

We rejoice to find that the *common sense* of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland is decidedly opposed to the claims of the Romanists to legislate, or the Protestant churches and Protestant people of the United Kingdom. In the County of Fermanagh, above thirty thousand men, of truly liberal minds and independent principles, have put on record their opinions on this all important subject. They have decided, as one man, against the arrogant claims of the Italian Church, and its monarch the Pontiff-King, who reigns supreme on the seven-hilled city, usurping, in imagination, the functions of the Omnipotent. With the glorious proceedings which have taken place in the county of Donegall, our readers are already acquainted. The county of Armagh is convened by two spirited Noblemen, twenty magistrates, and a number of other gentlemen. The spirit of Protestantism animates its people, and they will deliver their sentiments like the true sons of the Reformation. In Glasgow, the third city, in point of population, in the United Kingdom, the Presbytery—a venerable and truly pious and learned body of Divines, have come forward with a most manly avowal of their opinions on the vital question now at issue betwixt the freemen of the British Isles and the mental slaves of Rome.—On the 8th instant, they adopted, with an overwhelming majority, the following resolutions:—

"Glasgow 8th Jan., 1829.

"The Presbytery having taken the Catholic Question into their serious consideration, agreed to the following resolutions, appointed to be signed by the Moderator, and published in their name:—

"I. Resolved 1. That those inestimable privileges, civil and religious, which our forefathers, after an arduous struggle against Popery and arbitrary power, secured through the divine blessing to these lands, at the glorious revolution by the "Bill of Rights" and "Acts of Settlement," and which have been uniformly maintained inviolate since that memorable era, under a race of Protestant Princes on the British throne—have proved the source of genuine freedom and public happiness unknown to those lands in any former age.

"II. That the establishment of the Reformed Religion, and the maintenance of a Protestant Government in Great Britain and Ireland, now happily united in one kingdom, are essential and fundamental principles of our Constitution in Church and State; for which our ancestors contended at the hazard of their lives, and all that was dear to them in this world; and which, therefore, ought ever to be held sacred, and handed down unimpaired to the latest posterity.

"III. The Presbytery are of opinion that the unqualified grant of the claims which the Roman Catholics are now presenting might eventually injure and put in hazard those great civil and religious Blessings, in the enjoyment of which this country hath so long been prosperous and happy; and further, that if any particular concession should be made by Parliament, it ought to be accompanied with such full and ample securities as shall place beyond danger those great Protestant Interests for which their ancestors shed their blood, and which to defend and maintain to the latest period of their lives they consider as one of their most sacred duties; but which securities the Presbytery apprehend cannot be given.

"IV.—Finally, the Presbytery, feeling the deepest interest in the spiritual welfare of their fellow subjects, take this opportunity of declaring their earnest desires and hopes that the most effectual means may be employed for securing and extending instruction in the principles of Christianity among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and for enabling the people of that country to read the Sacred Scriptures in their own language, that by the progress of knowledge and acquaintance with the Word of God, pure and undefiled religion may prevail throughout every quarter of the British empire.

"ADAM FORMAN, Moderator."

BANKERS.

'Talking of bankers,' said a friend of ours the other day, 'I'll tell you a curious fact relating to that craft—When old S——, the banker, felt his health fast declining, he called for his son and said, 'William, I have sent for you to talk to you very seriously. I have long observed the steadiness of your conduct; I hope you will continue in the same course. By my will you'll find I have divided what I have equally among you; you can prove what amount you think prudent at Doctors' Commons, but I am not worth a shilling. Our bank is rotten, and has been rotten for years.'

'Good God,' said William, 'I always thought you very rich; have you not a large sum, Sir, in the iron box?' 'Ah, William I said the old man, that iron box was to blind the clerks. The iron box, William, is empty, and has been for years. Continue, however, my dear boy, to attend to banking. some lucky turn may happen; the bank is all I can leave you; make the most of it, keep the secret, and the secret will keep you for years. Don't put down a single carriage or a horse; a banker is thought nobody unless he lives like a Prince.'

William did as his father bid him; proved half a million at Doctors' Commons; and the bank continued nearly forty years to enjoy a good reputation, but crashed at last, with many others, and paid 5s 6d in the pound.—*Morning Herald.*

EFFECTS OF STEAM.—The following return of the number and value of cattle imported into Liverpool from Ireland, in the year 1828, will give some idea of the immense increase of this trade, caused by the steam boat intercourse:—

59,575	Head Black Cattle, average 16l.	....	....	£950,000
128,788	Sheep	..	.. 35s	225,379
115,788	Pigs	..	.. 40s	231,488
640	Horses	..	.. 25l.	16,000
358	Mules	..	.. 8l.	2,705
721	Calves	..	.. 3l.	2,163
1,360	Lambs	—	.. 18s	1,224
	Total	....	....	£1,428,959

The Mail.

SATURDAY, January 17.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

We have no mails or other arrivals to-day, and are consequently without foreign news. A report was spread in the City that some serious disturbances had occurred in Portugal, but we could not trace it to any authentic source. The arrival of the mail now due from Lisbon is looked for with anxiety, as, from the tenor of the last private accounts, some important information is looked for.

Consols for Account are 87⅝ ¾.

THE BRUNSWICK CLUBS.

There was a great meeting of the Cork County and City Brunswick Club held at Cork on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting petitions for the ensuing Session. The attendance of Protestants from all parts of the county was immense. An admirable address to the King, and petitions to both houses of Parliament against the Roman Catholic demands, the forty-shilling freehold franchise, the annual grant to Maynooth College, and the "Catholic Association" were unanimously adopted, and are now lying for the signature of every loyal Protestant inhabitant of the county or city, whether member of the Club or not. A meeting of the COUNTY OF WATERFORD Club takes place, it may have been seen by an advertisement in this paper, at Dungarvan, on Thursday next. As it is most desirable that this meeting should be numerously attended, we would just advert to the only two topics which we have heard adduced as arguments either for declining the invitation, or for indifference with regard to it;—the one, that the recent disclosure of the Premier's sentiments and the present hopeless aspect of the popish question, render any further Protestant exertion unnecessary: the other, that the county ought not to be *disturbed* by any manifestation of *Protestant* sentiment! The answer to one of these objections will serve as an answer to both. Will the Roman Catholics and pro-popery party give up *their* petitions and *their* manifestations of sentiment? Be this interrogatory our answer. The Brunswick Clubs have certainly turned the balance which so long hung wavering; they have saved the country; but are they therefore to abandon the cause? No; so long as there is a party to assail, and actually assailing, so long they must stedfastly and firmly act upon the defensive. We shall not notice the shallow and despicable shuffling implied in the vulgar use of this conversational bye-word "disturbing" the country. Is it "disturbing" to exercise the same privilege which the Roman Catholics and their supporters are the first to make use of? Or is that "disturbance" in *Protestants* which would be peace making and all gentleness in *Roman Catholics*? If there be "disturbance," it rests surely not on the head of those who *follow* in the same course, but of those who commence in it. But it is idle to dwell upon such futile objections—such weak inventions of the enemy. *Real* disturbance and exasperation we deprecate from our hearts; and we assert that to avoid such has ever been the anxious and uniform endeavour of all the Brunswick associations; but we are not to be deterred from our purpose by a studied misapplication of terms. A constitutional and peaceful exercise of a constitutional right cannot be offensive to those who are capable of exercising it, or are fit to exercise it themselves. That the Protestants are called upon to exercise that right at the present time, is manifested, we think, by every consideration of prudence and regard to the *permanent* peace and security of the State.

The meeting at the Court House of this city on Thursday, calls for no observation. As a mere party concern got up by Mr. Wyse, and pushed on by the very same individuals and no other, who stick at nothing the Roman Catholic agitators command to them, it is no affair of ours. Not a single *professor* of Protestantism but the regular hacks, even looked in upon the assemblage, and altogether it was a most lame and dolorous affair. Sir John was seized with a cough, and the quinsy seeming to have infected the whole body, the proceedings were hurried over with a most nervous alacrity. An address however was voted to the Marquis of Anglesey; and if the deputation make haste, it is certainly possible for them to present it to him before Monday morning, when his Lordship takes his departure.

We are much indebted to the Mayor and the other Magistrates of Waterford who declined calling this meeting; but in sooth, had they done otherwise, it would have been an indelible blot upon the loyalty and character of the city.

A CONFESSION!

The *Dublin Evening Post* ushered the "Duke's Letter" into the world—it is not even a little month ago—as a pledge of triumph to its party. Listen to what the same journal says NOW, commenting on an article in a Paris Paper:—

"The letter of the Duke of Wellington made public, has opened the eyes of most people. *It is all over with Emancipation.*"—*Paris Paper.*

In the sentiments, nay in the statements of the French editor, *the Irish public will entirely agree!*—*D. E. Post of Thursday.*

A meeting of the Protestant Inhabitants of the Barony of Shelburne, county of Wexford, is called for Tuesday next the 20th inst., at Burkestown, for the purpose of establishing a Brunswick Club, and to forward an address to the King, and petitions to Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

A collection is to be made at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Quay, to-morrow, in aid of the funds for the Education of the children of the Methodist Preachers.

On Monday last, at the Quarter Sessions held at Dungarvan, Rodolphus Greene, Esq., was appointed Collector for the Barony of Decies Without Drum, in the room of John Hearn, Esq. deceased, by the votes of 15 magistrates against those of 4, who voted for his only competitor, John Waters, Esq.

MEETING TO ADDRESS THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

On Thursday, a public meeting, convened by Sir John Newport, Bart. (as senior charter justice of this city), and other freemen, assembled in the city court house, the Mayor and other magistrates having refused to call the citizens together for the purpose, as stated in our last. Shortly after one o'clock, several of the requisitionists appeared on the bench, when on the motion of Thomas Wyse, Esq., seconded by the Rev. John Sheehan—SIR JOHN NEWPORT was called to the chair amidst great cheering.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT—I shall take the liberty of offering a few remarks before we proceed to the business of the day. Indeed, it is incumbent on me to do so; I feel bound to explain the grounds on which I have called the meeting. I have ever entertained the opinion that whenever the great body of citizens wish to meet to express their opinions on any subject, it is their just right so to do: and I think that in a free country it is the bounden duty of those who have authority to lend their aid for such purpose. In 1795, when the sheriffs of this city called a meeting to address the Earl Fitzwilliam on his recall from the Lieutenancy, I attended, and had the honour of moving the Address. I then considered, and I now consider, that his removal was one of the greatest evils that befel this country then or since. Feeling thus, I felt it but right to call this meeting, and am sorry that my brother magistrates should differ with me, and should have taken another view of the matter. I shall only add, that I am satisfied such a meeting will confine themselves to such a line of conduct as the Marquis of Anglesey in his letter advises them (a man who has been a sincere and a true friend to this country); and that they will thus disarm their enemies (if I may so call those who have taken a wrong view of the important subject). As far as my health permits, my exertions shall be always at your service; they have been devoted to your cause for upwards of half a century, and you may command them to the latest hour of my existence (hear, hear).

The Hon. Bart. then read the requisition on which the meeting had been called.

On the motion of Thomas Wyse, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, and an address founded thereon, to be submitted to the meeting:—

Mr. Sheriff Newport, Thomas Wyse, Thomas Scott, Robert S. Carew, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Sheehan.

After a few minutes' absence (for the resolution and address were evidently prepared beforehand) the committee returned, when Mr. Wyse said that he had to report the resolutions agreed to, and would take the liberty of reading them; of which the following is the substance:—

That we consider the difficulties of the country at the present crisis to be of an alarming nature, and likely to lead to disasters of every kind; and that it is the duty of all to express their opinions thereon.

That it was with heartfelt gratification we hailed the appointment of the Marquis of Anglesey to the Lord Lieutenancy of this country.

That from the results of his prudence he was gradually bringing the country to that state which it was his object to achieve, and that we look to his removal with apprehension and alarm.

That, acting on the above, we present an address to his Excellency; and that the Right Hon Sir John Newport do present the same to his Lordship on the first opportunity.

That we implore our fellow citizens to withhold from any angry expression of their feelings in language or conduct in the present alarming state of affairs, thereby showing their respect for his Excellency by acting on his advice.

Mr. Wyse also read the Address, which was principally founded on the resolutions; but at the close the author was immediately recognised, by assimilating the present aspect of the times to those which preluded the American revolution, and the massacre of —98.

Mr. Wyse concluded the reading of the address amidst great applause.

REV. J. SHEEHAN said that he had a proposition to make from the committee, which was—that in order to spare their respected chairman, whose health he was sorry to say was rather indifferent, the resolutions should be submitted to the meeting *de globo*, and that they should be moved and seconded by Mr. Wyse and Mr. Carew (cheers). From such manifestations of feeling he was satisfied they agreed with him. Acting on the thus intimated wish of the committee, he should not indulge in any remarks, however called for under the circumstances, and would only warn them to beware of certain persons who were going about in "sheep's skins" to carry into effect the bloody aspirations breathed forth elsewhere at drunken orgies (cheers).

THOMAS WYSE, Esq.—For the reason expressed he should confine his observations within very narrow limits. The meeting held to-day was originally intended to be held by the Mayor, but his opinions did not coincide with ours on the subject. He was constitutionally called on by the freemen of the city to call such a meeting, and to imagine that he could by his veto restrain the people from expressing their wishes, was vain indeed. We have exercised our right, and by so doing have given him the best proof that we were not to be dictated to by him, while vested with a brief authority. When a whole day was taken by him to consider the subject of the requisition, it speaks but little of his patriotism or his intelligence. It is time, full time, that we should tell the government of this country that we are *united*. It is not a union of Catholic or of Protestant, but of all. It is not that of one party who believes in transubstantiation, but of all who may dedicate their abilities to benefit the country. On the Continent, in every country, you see every man ready to put forth all his energies, but here in Ireland, they are tied down by shackles which disable them from acting freely. I shall not detain you any longer, but beg leave to propose that the resolutions read, be adopted.

Robt. S Carew, Esq., M.P. for the County Wexford.—Whenever my fellow-citizens of this or an adjoining county shall wish to express their principles and feelings, I shall be always happy to promote that end. By so acting every thing will go on well, and thus the people will be restrained from private meetings. The sentiments delivered by the mover of the resolutions are so in unison with my own, that I shall not detain you by any further observations, and beg leave to second the motion.

The several resolutions were then put from the chair and passed unanimously. Before putting the fifth resolution to the meeting, Sir John said, *that every person present who assented to it, solemnly pledged himself to adhere thereby, whatever consequences might arise.*

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan, after passing a warm eulogium on Messrs. Wyse and Scott, who were principally instrumental in the promotion of the meeting, moved the marked thanks of the meeting to these gentlemen, which being seconded by Mr. Peter Kenney, passed unanimously.

Mr. Kenney, though he had unbounded confidence in our Representative, thought that it would be more complimentary to the Marquis of Anglesey to have a larger deputation, and begged to move as an amendment, that Messrs. Wyse and Scott be appointed to accompany Sir J. Newport on the presentation of the address. The names of those gentlemen were, however, included in the original resolution, which passed unanimously.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT felt highly honoured by having the gentlemen named to accompany him. He should take care to convey their wishes to his Excellency, and he was perfectly satisfied that *the sense of the City was manifested in the fullest manner by the meeting before him!*

Mr. WYSE felt highly flattered by the compliment paid him, and should feel it his duty to accept it. He had simply acted the part of a citizen, not only seeking his rights, but determined to obtain them. As to any obstructions that may be thrown in his way, or tyranny exerted, none shall impede him. The only question he shall ever ask himself is, is it right? From the beginning to the end of this affair, it was impossible that any one could have followed it up with more spirit or intelligence than your respected and venerable Representative, and though labouring under illness, his spirit and counsel animated and directed us. To Mr. Sheriff Newport also we are much indebted, whose official conduct on the occasion is the strongest rebuke that can be given to those who endeavoured to impede us. Mr. Wyse then moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Sheriff Newport, which being seconded by Mr. John Fitzpatrick, passed unanimously.

Mr. Newport returned thanks.

Sir John Newport having vacated the Chair, and Mr. Carew, M.P. being called thereto, Mr. Wyse moved the marked thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. Baronet, which passed by acclamation.

Sir John Newport having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

We would here observe, that with the exception of the few Requisitionists, there were none of our Protestant fellow-citizens present. In fact, it was as decidedly a Roman Catholic meeting as if held in one of the Parish Chapels. The Court House was certainly full, but the great proportion of the assemblage consisted of the very lowest order of the people.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

In answer to a letter received last night, we have to reply that the enclosure is an advertisement, and can only be inserted on the usual terms. Should we have published "any thing unjust" of any individual, which we are not aware of, we shall be happy gratuitously, to make amends.

AMOUNT OF DUTIES PAID BY THE TIMES LONDON NEWSPAPER.—News Stamps, 3,046,500, 48,516*l.* 13s 4d! Duty on 92,969 Advertisements, at 3s 6d, 16,269*l.* 11s 6d! Excise on 6,093 reams of paper, 3,351*l.* 3s.—Total, 69,137*l.* 7s 10d, during one year.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY—MONDAY.

J. W. Strangman, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. John Palmer proceeded with a continuation of his lecture on chemistry, and after briefly referring to his former discourse on this interesting subject, he entered into an investigation of oxygen gas, and the principles of which it is composed, and its proportion in atmospheric air. He next treated on the principle of combustion, which he illustrated with a few experiments, and concluded by announcing his intention to pursue the consideration of this subject next Monday evening.

LORD ANGLESEY AGAIN!

We quote the following from a Popish Paper:—

"ASSISTANT BARRISTER FOR CAVAN.—We need not say how much delighted we are in having to announce that Mr. Woulfe, an eminent *Catholic* Lawyer, has been appointed Assistant Barrister for the County of Cavan, which had become vacant by the death of the late Chairman, Mr. Mayne. Mr. Woulfe, independent of an extensive knowledge of his profession, is a gentleman of great mental powers—and possessed of as logical an understanding as we ever met. As an *agitator* he is little known, but perhaps one of the most valuable and able pamphlets on the Catholic question is that which Mr. Woulfe wrote some years ago, addressed to Mr. Brougham. This is the last appointment of Lord Anglesey, and it confers as much credit on his Lordship, as it will confer a benefit upon the County of Cavan."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

POPISH BULL.

Some Roman Catholics of Nenagh have come to a resolution to intrust their petition to the lower house to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for presentation. This as neat a *practical bull* as could well be bred in Munster; for, if Mr. O'Connell is not allowed take his seat, how can he present the petition?—if he is suffered to take his seat, what an absurdity it will then be to present a petition to parliament for leave to do so!

DUBLIN, JAN. 15.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The *Morning Herald* of Monday states, that Lord Verulam has changed his mind on the Lieutenancy of Ireland.—We have good reason to know, that his Lordship had agreed to accept the office, and we are not apprised of any reason for his having subsequently declined it.—The Marquis of Anglesey will embark on board of the *Pearl* sloop of war, at Kingstown, on Monday, for England.—His Excellency will, we are informed, leave the Phoenix Park at ten o'clock in the morning, and ride to the water's edge by the same route he came to town.

The Lords Commissioners will, we presume, be sworn in on the same day.—*Packet.*

Messrs. O'Connell and Sheil had an interview with Colonel Gossett yesterday, who fixed Saturday for his Excellency to receive the address of the United Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mark, and St. Peter.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant rode through the town this day, accompanied by Lords George and Alfred Paget. His Excellency appeared in prime health.

The Earl of Errol is, we are happy to state, much better; the swelling of his leg is considerably allayed.

Admiral Sir Charles Paget has arrived on a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

His Grace the Lord Primate passed through Drogheda, yesterday on his way to Dublin.

Lord Leveson Gower will shortly proceed to attend his Parliamentary duties; some of his Lordship's Irish establishment have already proceeded hence.

NEW ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, at the *Roman Catholic Association*, Mr. O'Connell said, that he would not be surprised if, after *the great meeting* which is to be holden on the 20th, thirty or forty *Protestants* would enter that room and *identify* themselves with their *Catholic* fellow countrymen in the great struggle, for a cause in which *all sects were equally* interested.

This looks as if the *arch—demagogue* had got a hint some where, that it would be prudent for the *Association* to retreat, or bury itself in oblivion.—We have frequently advised it to do so, and warned it of its approaching fate. We regard this announcement as a hint, that another attempt will be made to *evade the law* after the *Association* is suppressed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on Tuesday. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connell read the following letter from Dr. Doyle:—

Carlow, January 12, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR,—I enclose to you my subscription for the present year to the Catholic Rent. I send it at the present time to mark my continued attachment to our common cause, and to the principles on which the Association is founded.

If in a community so numerous, so extended, so circumstanced as our's, some individuals err occasionally; or if proceedings not useful or becoming be sometimes adopted, no person is justified on that account in deserting the public interests, or creating divisions in our body. He who speaks often and handles exciting topics, will not fail to commit mistakes and to give offence, nor can a popular assembly writhing under injustice, be justly condemned even for the excesses into which it may be betrayed.

We do not claim exemption from error, but the goodness of our principles entitles all we do and say to the most charitable construction, whilst those who oppose and condemn us, even when their language is fair, and their proceedings moderate, deserve reproach, because they are not sustained by any sound principle either of justice or policy. I think I can judge without passion, and I can find nothing to be respected in the conduct of our opponents. Who can respect ignorance or stupidity? No one. Who can defer to bigotry or monopoly? I believe no person either can or ought; and yet all opposition to us is founded on ignorance, religious intolerance, or self-interest. When you proceeded to combat this opposition in Clare, I saw to its fullest extent the difficulties and dangers, public and personal, to be encountered; but I thought they ought to be braved, and I cheered you upon your way. You were all well fitted for that contest; but that which is now before you is of a different and more delicate character. Courage, perseverance, and address, were then necessary, but in addition to these, you now *require Parliamentary knowledge, great fortitude, and that cool deliberation which cannot be circumvented,* but knows how to turn every occurrence to the best account.

The *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re*, so little suited to us *Irish*, would be always useful to you, but in your approaching struggle will be indispensable. You will have to give "honour to whom honour is due," whilst you enforce the rights you possess, knowing that they belong to you even as the Crown belongs to the King. Were I not of a profession which prescribes to me other duties, I would attend you to the door of the House of Commons and share in your success, for success must attend you, of whatever character that success may be; but at home I shall pray unceasingly to HIM who holds in his hand the hearts of men, that he may direct and prosper you in all your ways, that he may vouchsafe to give peace in our days, and not suffer his people to be tried beyond what they can bear.

I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir, your's most sincerely,

‡ J. DOYLE.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.

The Marquis of Anglesey's family is one of the oldest and most illustrious in England. The title of Baron was conferred upon the family in 1550, since which time honours have accumulated upon it. Lord Anglesey, by family kindred, or the intermarriage of his Lordship's relatives, is a connexion of the Dukes of Argyle, Marlborough, and Richmond—the Marquises of Conyngham, Blandford, and Donegal—the Earls of Jersey, Morley, Besborough, Galloway, Cadogan, Mount-Charles, Westmorland, and Dartmouth—and Lords Graves, Garlies, Feversham, Duncannon, Burghersh, Bagot, and several other Noblemen. One of the Marquis's daughters is married to the Earl of Mount-Charles, son of the Marquis of Conyngham; another daughter is married to the Duke of Richmond.

APPROACHING PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

Some, who profess to understand political tactics, augur a stormy Session on the meeting of Parliament; but we do not ourselves see any very good grounds for such an opinion. [illegible] that both the materials and the actors are wanting for such a drama. The policy of the Duke of Wellington's Government, both foreign and domestic, seems to give as much general satisfaction as any which the country has for many years witnessed; while the Opposition, if it can be called such, is so deficient, both in numbers and talents, and so little united in itself, that added to the extreme paucity of fair grounds of attack, there seems but little chance of its being likely to make any serious impression either on the Duke's Ministry, on Parliament, or the country. As far as our foreign relations are concerned, they are at least in as favourable a state as the Duke of Wellington's Government could bring them to. Whatever there is of a contrary character about them, is due to the mistaken policy of Mr. Canning, which policy, the Opposition, such as it is, has hitherto loaded with its approbation. At home, the prosperous state of the finances, added to the evident desire of retrenchment in every quarter, must silence all cavil on that head; and proves the Duke's Administration to be, what the country in general wishes it to be—one of deeds and not of words. If we except then, that eternal theme of discord—the Roman Catholic Question, we see but little ground for stormy debate; and as storms have hitherto served that question so little, we do not see the policy of raising them afresh. That the Duke is desirous of treating the question calmly we have his own authority for believing. Till it can be treated calmly on all sides; discussion but embarrasses it, and "the words that burn" only add to the flame it should be the object of all parties to extinguish. Such being on a cursory view, the state of public affairs, we repeat that we see no reason for anticipating a stormy Session. That there will be much business to occupy its attention there can be no doubt; but as we have at length got a Prime Minister who prefers doing to talking, it would be well if Parliament itself would, in this respect, take the tone from its leader, by doing more, and talking less. No one can be ignorant that the love of speechifying has long been one of the banes of England, and that it obstructs business much more than it enlightens the public mind. Even when we possessed a race of distinguished orators, they were listened to rather with pleasure than profit; but now, when scarcely anything deserving the name of eloquence can be found on either side of either House, the country has a right to hope that speakers of an inferior grade will not continue to occupy the same proportion of time, to the hindrance of public business.—*Morning Herald.*

DUBLIN GUILD OF MERCHANTS—QUARTER DAY.

The members of this ancient and loyal guild assembled at their Hall, Wellington-quay, on Monday, at one o'clock, Alderman Tyndall, Senior Master, and Addison Hone, Esq. Junior Master in the chair.

Sir A. B. King, in a very energetic speech, moved the freedom of the guild to Messrs. R. and T. Sheehan, for the services they had rendered the Protestant cause, by their advocacy through the press.

The resolution was seconded by Captain Cottingham, and after some opposition on the part of the Rev. Tighe Gregory, was eventually carried.

Sir A. B. King next moved, seconded by J. J. Butler, that the freedom of the guild should be given, free of expense, to R. Smith, Esq. of Fitzwilliam street, for his exertions to forward the objects of the city and county of Dublin Brunswick Clubs, to both of which he acted as one of the Secretaries.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. J. J. Butler then said, that the paramount sense of duty which had always actuated him to stand forward to defend the best interests of that glorious constitution which afforded every protection to which his Majesty's faithful subjects were entitled, induced him to rise and trespass for a few moments on their attention. The object he had then in view was to notice the truly independent and constitutional conduct of their worthy chief magistrate, who had refused to act on a requisition numerously signed by those, who on all occasions, were so ready to exert themselves to alter the laws of England. He then read the resolution, which was couched in the following terms:—

Resolved—That the thanks of this Guild are due, and are hereby given to Alderman Alexander Montgomery, Lord Mayor of Dublin, for his firm, independent, and constitutional conduct, in refusing to act on a Requisition presented to his Lordship, to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of addressing the King, to continue the Marquis of Anglesey in the Government of Ireland, who has forfeited the confidence of every loyal man in the kingdom, for giving in by letter, addressed to the head of the Roman Catholic priesthood, his Excellency's adhesion to the Popish cause; such sentiments, being incompatible with the principles necessary to be maintained by the Representative of our Protestant Monarch.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Charles Thorpe, and supported by Captain Cottingham, in a most animated speech.

Sir A. B. King observed that he thought the resolution went too far, and suggested to his friend Mr. Butler that the latter part should be omitted.

The worthy Baronet was supported in his view by Sir Edward Stanley, who was about to move an amendment, when Mr. Butler consented to withdraw the objectionable part, in deference to the opinion of his friends, and the resolution was passed in the following form:—

Resolved—That the thanks of the Guild are due, and are hereby given to Alderman Alexander Montgomery Lord Mayor of Dublin, for his independent and constitutional conduct in refusing to act on a requisition presented to his Lordship to convene a Meeting of the inhabitants of this City, for the purpose of addressing the King to continue the Marquis of Anglesey in the Government of Ireland.

Captain Cottingham afterwards moved for a Committee to consider the state of the Elective Franchise of the city of Dublin, for the purpose of taking measures to ensure the return of two Protestant Representatives at the next Election.

Mr. Semple, after alluding to the meeting announced for the 20th of this month, at the Rotunda, moved a Committee to prepare a requisition to the Lord Mayor, to convene a Meeting of the Chartered Citizens of Dublin, to address his Majesty on the present state of this country.

The freedom of the Guild was afterwards passed to upwards of thirty persons.

During the entire day the Hall was crowded with persons who attended for the purpose of affixing their signatures to the Protestant Petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. Thanks were voted to the Masters, and the members separated at four o'clock.

CATHOLIC RENT.—The following curious reflections are published in *The Dublin Morning Post* of Saturday, by a Correspondent, who signs himself "A Rent Payer":—

"It was cleverly done to make five a quorum for an order, and accordingly it now is *admitted*, after all the blustering against the "Rent Payer," that the whole of the *Catholic Rent is gone!* The Rent Gazettes—the puffers—the abusers, and others whom we cannot know till we get the long-expected account, have pulled away with a vengeance! The money is swallowed up; it has all dropped out of the sieve. At the Association on Thursday, the 1st instant, the very day when the Marquis of Anglesey's advice was published, advising the Catholics to keep from the scurrility of the "Pension" School—on that very day—New Year's Day, 1829—it was announced that the balance of the Rent on hands, after the three years' treasurership of Mr. O'Connell, was £226 10s, although it was on the same day acknowledged, that in the fortnight before they had received £483 8s 6d, so that of this last squeeze from the public purse it appears that more than one-half *flew off*, as usual, and only £226 10s could *wait to be reckoned*. The "Rent Payer" again requested that the public may see the items of the account, and that where so much zeal had been shown in *collecting* money, there be no more backwardness in accounting for it."

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint John Rowe, Esq., of Ballycross, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wexford.

THE DRAWING ROOM AT BELVOIR CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

The room is fitted up in the richest and most magnificent style of Louis XIV., being composed of compartments, and panels beautifully and highly carved in solid oak, painted white and gilded in burnished gold, with coves, cornices, &c. designed to correspond; there are six elegant carved frames containing blue satin damask, which reach from the cornice of the room to the top of six most splendid cabinets, composed of the raised and the flat Florentine mosaic, representing fruits, birds, &c. formed of agate or other stones, and tastefully blended with or-molu, &c. &c. These cabinets are placed in uniformity on the sides of the room, and two at the end, to the marble slabs of two very rich console tables forming a centre, between which is a looking glass in a frame of the most costly description; the glass is of the greatest dimensions that can be manufactured, reaching down to the skirting of the room; in front of this glass, on a low plinth, is placed the statue of the late Duchess of Rutland. The effect is the most perfect that can be conceived; it has the appearance of advancing from an adjoining apartment. The lighting of the room is most splendid; it is effected by means of a centre chandelier of or-molu of great beauty, four magnificent candelabra, and branches upon all the elaborately carved white and gold panels, all raised to the same level, and nearly equally distributed around the room, the whole containing we should guess at least one hundred wax lights. The ceiling is magnificent in the extreme, being formed into several compartments, and decorated with historical and ornamental paintings, surrounded by the richest ornaments, highly relieved, and splendidly gilt. There are spandrils with architectural mouldings enriched with fruits and flowers, and children supporting various medallions, in which are introduced the portraits of his grace, the late duchess, and their children, which are said to be admirable likenesses; beside these we observed portraits of the duke and duchess, placed in compartments on the walls. There are, surrounding the room under each carved panel, sixteen elegant little frames so contrived as to contain a most interesting collection of enamels and miniatures; and, as forming a part of the furnishing of the room, they have a very pleasing effect. The curtains, the chairs, the tables, the footstools, the carpets, the chimney-pieces, even the grates and fire-irons, are designed and executed with the greatest attention to the character of the most splendid, yet light and elegant style of architecture. We observed in several parts of the ceiling, the floor, and other situations, the peacock, which, being part of the crest of the Rutland family, was introduced to form a part of the ornaments.

No description can do adequate justice to this most magnificent apartment, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the architect, Matthew Wyatt, Esq., who has completed one of the most, we think we may say the most, splendid drawing-rooms in the world. There is throughout a strict adherence to the most florid and costly style of Louis XIV.; yet amidst all this blaze of splendour there is combined such a lightness and elegance, with such a perfect harmony of colour and effect, as bespeaks the master hand of the artist. We have seldom witnessed such a combination of talent as is here displayed by one individual. The statue of the duchess, which is a chef d'œuvre of art—the painting of the ceilings, the portraits of the family, the whole design, from the most elaborate article to the most minute, have been the work of Matthew Wyatt, Esq.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

A young girl named Eleanor Mulready, aged eleven years, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire, on Monday, at the residence of her mother, a widowed female in Francis-street. The little victim fell asleep opposite the fire place, and the flames communicating to her dress, she unfortunately perished in the conflagration.

A similar casualty happened the same day at Ballinacurra, to Mary Daly, a child eight years of age, whose clothes caught fire at the grate, while the little innocent was dressing a doll. In both instances the fatality is attributable to those persons who left the children in a room unprotected, and without surveillance. The Mayor held inquests on the bodies.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The nuptials of Lord Ingestrie with Lady Sarah Beresford were celebrated on Thursday evening last, at Ingestrie Hall, in this county, the seat of Earl Talbot, by a splendid entertainment, to which the tenantry and tradesmen of the Noble Earl were invited. The party consisted of one hundred and twenty persons. A ball, in the first instance, took place, which was honoured with the presence of the noble bride and bridegroom, as well as that of Earl Talbot, Lady C. Talbot, the Hon. Mr. C. Talbot, and other junior members of the Noble Earl's family.—They conducted themselves towards their guests in a manner the most condescending and affable, and remained in the room, mingling with them and administering to their enjoyment, until twelve o'clock, when supper was announced. The party then sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, served up in a style of true baronial profusion. The bride and bridegroom were handsomely toasted, as were the rest of the family; and when the company separated, it was with feelings of the highest gratification.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

The late Mr. Henry Minchin, of Enniscorthy, having, for some time previous to his death, been afflicted with erisypelas, called in Doctor White, of the same place, who, after some consideration, felt it his duty to relieve, by the lancet, the patient from a considerable secretion of purulent matter in the face. Some idea may be formed of the virulence of the secretion when we state that, during the operation, Doctor White having wounded himself with the point of his lancet, discovered, the next morning, a small black spot upon one of his fingers, which at once excited his surprise and alarm. He immediately sent for his friend, the Rev. P. W. Geddes, to whom he not only communicated the circumstance, but expressed his conviction that the event would prove fatal. The Doctor declared his willingness to submit instantly to any operation that might afford the remotest prospect of saving his life: he was, however, too deeply satisfied that it would be unavailing, and prepared to meet the final issue with the firmness of a man and the resignation of a Christian. He died in a few days after.

RETRENCHMENT.—The present Boards of Customs and Excise in Dublin are to be forthwith abolished, and the duty will devolve upon a single commissioner for each department, who is to be sent over from London. The office of Examinator of the Customs in the Port of Dublin either is at present abolished, or will be so in the course of a few weeks.

"Dr. Curtis," observes the *Morning Herald*, "acting upon a principle imputed to his religion—namely, that 'no faith should be kept with heretics'—published Lord Wellington's letter, and thus read his Grace a lecture which we dare say he will not forget." The Noble Duke will, no doubt pause before he writes to a Catholic Priest again.

EFFECT OF INDUSTRY AND LIBERALITY.—Few things can be more gratifying to the lover of his country, than to mark the progressive improvement of its soil, coupled with the reward of industry, of which the following may not be devoid of interest:—"Seven years ago, in the muir of Keillour, parish of Fowlis Wester, a piece of waste ground, containing about 28 acres, was let to an individual, with £30 of capital for cultivation on a progressive rent. The proprietor having engaged to open some drains, blow and break the largest stones, and build suitable offices for his accommodation, the tenant performing the carriages thereto, and paying five per cent. on the amount laid out, by way of rent, for the first seven years—by a diligent and judicious use of the spade, in conjunction with his plough, he succeeded in raising for the last three years above 100 bolls of grain annually, besides the keep and increase of live stock, whereon formerly the snipe and plover held undisturbed possession. In consequence of the recent death of that individual, his relatives have been allowed to subset the possession for the remaining 12 years of the lease, at £180 sterling, exclusive of returns in displenishing."—*Perthshire Courier.*

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The Mail.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

We have no mails or other arrivals to-day, and are consequently without foreign news. A report was spread in the City that some serious disturbance had occurred in Portugal, but we could not trace it to any authentic source. The arrival of the mail now due from Lisbon is looked for with anxiety, as, from the tenor of the last private accounts, some important information is looked for.

Consols for Account are 87⅞ ¾.

THE BRUNSWICK CLUBS.

There was a great meeting of the Cork County and City Brunswick Club held at Cork on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting petitions for the ensuing Session. The attendance of Protestants from all parts of the county was immense. An admirable address to the King, and petitions to both houses of Parliament against the Roman Catholic demands, the forty-shilling freehold franchise, the annual grant to Maynooth College, and the 'Catholic Association' were unanimously adopted, and are now lying for the signature of every loyal Protestant inhabitant of the county or city, whether member of the Club or not. A meeting of the COUNTY OF WATERFORD Club takes place, it may have been seen by an advertisement in this paper, at Dungarvan, on Thursday next. As it is most desirable that this meeting should be numerously attended, we would just advert to the only two topics which we have heard adduced as arguments either for declining the invitation, or for indifference with regard to it;—the one, that the recent disclosure of the Premier's sentiments and the present hopeless aspect of the popish question, render any further Protestant exertion unnecessary: the other, that the county ought not to be *disturbed* by any manifestation of *Protestant* sentiment! The answer to one of these objections will serve as an answer to both. Will the Roman Catholics and pro-popery party give up *their* petitions and *their* manifestations of sentiment? Be this interrogatory our answer. The Brunswick Clubs have certainly turned the balance which so long hung wavering; they have saved the country; but are they therefore to abandon the cause? No; so long as there is a party to assail, and actually assailing, so long they must stedfastly and firmly act upon the defensive. We shall not notice the shallow and despicable shuffling implied in the vulgar use of this conversational bye-word "disturbing" the country. Is it "disturbing" to exercise the same privilege which the Roman Catholics and their supporters are the first to make use of? Or is that "disturbance" in *Protestants* which would be peace making and all gentleness in *Roman Catholics*? If there be "disturbance," it rests surely not on the head of those who *follow* in the same course, but of those who commence in it. But it is idle to dwell upon such futile objections—such weak inventions of the enemy. *Real* disturbance and exasperation we deprecate from our hearts; and we assert that to avoid such has ever been the anxious and uniform endeavour of all the Brunswick associations; but we are not to be deterred from our purpose by a studied misapplication of terms. A constitutional and peaceful exercise of a constitutional right cannot be offensive to those who are capable of exercising it, or are fit to exercise it themselves. That the Protestants are called upon to exercise that right at the present time, is manifested, we think, by every consideration of prudence and regard to the *permanent* peace and security of the State.

The meeting at the Court House of this city on Thursday, calls for no observation. As a mere party concern got up by Mr. Wyse, and pushed on by the very same individuals and no other, who stick at nothing the Roman Catholic agitators command to them, it is no affair of ours. Not a single *professor* of Protestantism but the regular hacks, even looked in upon the assemblage, and altogether it was a most lame and dolorous affair. Sir John was seized with a cough, and the quinsy seeming to have infected the whole body, the proceedings were hurried over with a most nervous alacrity. An address however was voted to the Marquis of Anglesey; and if the deputation make haste, it is certainly possible for them to present it to him before Monday morning, when his Lordship takes his departure.

We are much indebted to the Mayor and the other Magistrates of Waterford who declined calling this meeting; but in sooth, had they done otherwise, it would have been an indelible blot upon the loyalty and character of the city.

A CONFESSION!

The *Dublin Evening Post* ushered the "Duke's Letter" into the world—it is not even a little month ago—as a pledge of triumph to its party. Listen to what the same journal says NOW, commenting on an article in a Paris Paper:—

"The letter of the Duke of Wellington made public, has opened the eyes of most people. *It is all over with Emancipation.*"—*Paris Paper.*

In the sentiments, nay in the statements of the French editor, *the Irish public will entirely agree!*—*D. E. Post of Thursday.*

A meeting of the Protestant Inhabitants of the Barony of Shelburne, county of Wexford, is called for Tuesday next the 20th inst., at Burkestown, for the purpose of establishing a Brunswick Club, and to forward an address to the King, and petitions to Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

A collection is to be made at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Quay, to-morrow, in aid of the funds for the Education of the children of the Methodist Preachers.

On Monday last, at the Quarter Sessions held at Dungarvan, Rodolphus Greene, Esq., was appointed Collector for the Barony of Decies Without Drum, in the room of John Hearn, Esq. deceased, by the votes of 15 magistrates against those of 4, who voted for his only competitor, John Waters, Esq.

MEETING TO ADDRESS THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

On Thursday, a public meeting, convened by Sir John Newport, Bart. (as senior charter justice of this city), and other freemen, assembled in the city court house, the Mayor and other magistrates having refused to call the citizens together for the purpose, as stated in our last. Shortly after one o'clock, several of the requisitionists appeared on the bench, when on the motion of Thomas Wyse, Esq., seconded by the Rev. John Sheehan—SIR JOHN NEWPORT was called to the chair amidst great cheering.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT—I shall take the liberty of offering a few remarks before we proceed to the business of the day. Indeed, it is incumbent on me to do so; I feel bound to explain the grounds on which I have called the meeting. I have ever entertained the opinion that whenever the great body of citizens wish to meet to express their opinions on any subject, it is their just right so to do: and I think that in a free country it is the bounden duty of those who have authority to lend their aid for such purpose. In 1795, when the sheriffs of this city called a meeting to address the Earl Fitzwilliam on his recall from the Lieutenancy, I attended, and had the honour of moving the Address. I then considered, and I now consider, that his removal was one of the greatest evils that befel this country then or since. Feeling thus, I felt it but right to call this meeting, and am sorry that my brother magistrates should differ with me, and should have taken another view of the matter. I shall only add, that I am satisfied such a meeting will confine themselves to such a line of conduct as the Marquis of Anglesey in his letter advises them (a man who has been a sincere and a true friend to this country); and that they will thus disarm their enemies (if I may so call those who have taken a wrong view of the important subject). As far as my health permits, my exertions shall be always at your service; they have been devoted to your cause for upwards of half a century, and you may command them to the latest hour of my existence (hear, hear).

The Hon. Bart. then read the requisition on which the meeting had been called.

On the motion of Thomas Wyse, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, and an address founded thereon, to be submitted to the meeting:—

Mr. Sheriff Newport, Thomas Wyse, Thomas Scott, Robert S. Carew, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Sheehan.

After a few minutes' absence (for the resolution and address were evidently prepared beforehand) the committee returned, when Mr. Wyse said that he had to report the resolutions agreed to, and would take the liberty of reading them; of which the following is the substance:—

That we consider the difficulties of the country at the present crisis to be of an alarming nature, and likely to lead to disasters of every kind; and that it is the duty of all to express their opinions thereon.

That it was with heartfelt gratification we hailed the appointment of the Marquis of Anglesey to the Lord Lieutenancy of this country.

That from the results of his prudence he was gradually bringing the country to that state which it was his object to achieve, and that we look to his removal with apprehension and alarm.

That, acting on the above, we present an address to his Excellency; and that the Right Hon Sir John Newport do present the same to his Lordship on the first opportunity.

That we implore our fellow citizens to withhold from any angry expression of their feelings in language or conduct in the present alarming state of affairs, thereby showing their respect for his Excellency by acting on his advice.

Mr. Wyse also read the Address, which was principally founded on the resolutions; but at the close the author was immediately recognised, by assimilating the present aspect of the times to those which preluded the American revolution, and the massacre of —98.

Mr. Wyse concluded the reading of the address amidst great applause.

Rev. J. SHEEHAN said that he had a proposition to make from the committee, which was—that in order to spare their respected chairman, whose health he was sorry to say was rather indifferent, the resolutions should be submitted to the meeting *de globo*, and that they should be moved and seconded by Mr. Wyse and Mr. Carew (cheers). From such manifestations of feeling he was satisfied they agreed with him. Acting on the then intimated wish of the committee, he should not indulge in any remarks, however called for under the circumstances, and would only warn them to beware of certain persons who were going about in "sheep's skins" to carry into effect the bloody aspirations breathed forth elsewhere at drunken orgies (cheers).

THOMAS WYSE, Esq.—For the reason expressed he should confine his observations within very narrow limits. The meeting held to-day was originally intended to be held by the Mayor, but his opinions did not coincide with ours on the subject. He was constitutionally called on by the freemen of the city to call such a meeting, and to imagine that he could by his veto restrain the people from expressing their wishes, was vain indeed. We have exercised our right, and by so doing have given him the best proof that we were not to be dictated to by him, while vested with a brief authority. When a whole day was taken by him to consider the subject of the requisition, it speaks but little of his patriotism or his intelligence. It is time full time, that we should tell the government of this country that we are *united*. It is not a union of Catholic or of Protestant, but of all. It is not that of one party who believes in transubstantiation, but of all who may dedicate their abilities to benefit the country. On the Continent, in every country, you see every man ready to put forth all his energies, but here in Ireland, they are tied down by shackles which disable them from acting freely. I shall not detain you any longer, but beg leave to propose that the resolutions read, be adopted.

Robt. S Carew, Esq., M.P. for the County Wexford.—Whenever my fellow-citizens of this or an adjoining county shall wish to express their principles and feelings, I shall be always happy to promote that end. By so acting every thing will go on well, and thus the people will be restrained from private meetings. The sentiments delivered by the mover of the resolutions are so in unison with my own, that I shall not detain you by any further observations, and beg leave to second the motion.

The several resolutions were then put from the chair and passed unanimously. Before putting the fifth resolution to the meeting, Sir John said, *that every person present who assented to it, solemnly pledged himself to adhere thereby, whatever consequences might arise.*

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan, after passing a warm eulogium on Messrs. Wyse and Scott, who were principally instrumental in the promotion of the meeting, moved the marked thanks of the meeting to these gentlemen, which being seconded by Mr. Peter Kenney, passed unanimously.

Mr. Kenney, though he had unbounded confidence in our Representative, thought that it would be more complimentary to the Marquis of Anglesey to have a larger deputation, and begged to move as an amendment, that Messrs. Wyse and Scott be appointed to accompany Sir J. Newport on the presentation of the address. The names of those gentlemen were, however, included in the original resolution, which passed unanimously.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT felt highly honoured by having the gentlemen named to accompany him. He should take care to convey their wishes to his Excellency, and he was perfectly satisfied that *the sense of the City was manifested in the fullest manner by the meeting before him!*

Mr. WYSE felt highly flattered by the compliment paid him, and should feel it his duty to accept it. He had simply acted the part of a citizen, not only seeking his rights, but determined to obtain them. As to any obstructions that may be thrown in his way, or tyranny exerted, none shall impede him. The only question he shall ever ask himself is, is it right? From the beginning to the end of this affair, it was impossible that any one could have followed it up with more spirit or intelligence than your respected and venerable Representative, and though labouring under illness, his spirit and counsel animated and directed us. To Mr. Sheriff Newport also we are much indebted, whose official conduct on the occasion is the strongest rebuke that can be given to those who endeavoured to impede us. Mr. Wyse then moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Sheriff Newport, which being seconded by Mr. John Fitzpatrick, passed unanimously.

Mr. Newport returned thanks.

Sir John Newport having vacated the Chair, and Mr. Carew, M.P. being called thereto, Mr. Wyse moved the marked thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. Baronet, which passed by acclamation.

Sir John Newport having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

We would here observe, that with the exception of the few Requisitionists, there were none of our Protestant fellow-citizens present. In fact, it was as decidedly a Roman Catholic meeting as if held in one of the Parish Chapels. The Court House was certainly full, but the great proportion of the assemblage consisted of the very lowest order of the people.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

In answer to a letter received last night, we have to reply that the enclosure is an advertisement, and can only be inserted on the usual terms. Should we have published "any thing unjust" of any individual, which we are not aware of, we shall be happy gratuitously, to make amends.

AMOUNT OF DUTIES PAID BY THE TIMES LONDON NEWSPAPER.—NewsStamps, 3,046,500, 48,616*l.* 13s 4d! Duty on 92,969 Advertisements, at 3s 6d, 16,269*l.* 11s 6d! Excise on 6,093 reams of paper, 3,351*l.* 3s.—Total, 69,137*l.* 7s 10d, during one year.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY—MONDAY.

J. W. Strangman, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. John Palmer proceeded with a continuation of his lecture on chemistry, and after briefly referring to his former discourse on this interesting subject, he entered into an investigation of oxygen gas, and the principles of which it is composed, and its proportion in atmospheric air. He next treated on the principle of combustion, which he illustrated with a few experiments, and concluded by announcing his intention to pursue the consideration of this subject next Monday evening.

LORD ANGLESEY AGAIN!

We quote the following from a Popish Paper:—

"ASSISTANT BARRISTER FOR CAVAN.—We need not say how much delighted we are in having to announce that Mr. Woulfe, an eminent *Catholic* Lawyer, has been appointed Assistant Barrister for the County of Cavan, which had become vacant by the death of the late Chairman, Mr. Mayne. Mr. Woulfe, independent of an extensive knowledge of his profession, is a gentleman of great mental powers—and possessed of as logical an understanding as we ever met. As an *agitator* he is little known, but perhaps one of the most valuable and able pamphlets on the Catholic question is that which Mr. Woulfe wrote some years ago, addressed to Mr. Brougham. This is the last appointment of Lord Anglesey, and it confers as much credit on his Lordship, as it will confer a benefit upon the County of Cavan."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

POPISH BULL.

Some Roman Catholics of Nenagh have come to a resolution to intrust their petition to the lower house to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for presentation. This as neat a *practical bull* as could well be bred in Munster; for, if Mr. O'Connell is not allowed take his seat, how can he present the petition?—if he *is* suffered to take his seat, what an absurdity it will then be to present a petition to parliament for leave to do so!

DUBLIN, JAN. 15.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The *Morning Herald* of Monday states, that Lord Verulam has changed his mind on the Lieutenancy of Ireland.—We have good reason to know, that his Lordship had agreed to accept the office, and we are not apprised of any reason for his having subsequently declined it.—The Marquis of Anglesey will embark on board of the *Pearl* sloop of war, at Kingstown, on Monday, for England.—His Excellency will, we are informed, leave the Phœnix Park at ten o'clock in the morning, and ride to the water's edge by the same route he came to town.

The Lords Commissioners will, we presume, be sworn in on the same day.—*Packet.*

Messrs. O'Connell and Shiel had an interview with Colonel Gossett yesterday, who fixed Saturday for his Excellency to receive the address of the United Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mark, and St. Peter.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant rode through the town this day, accompanied by Lords George and Alfred Paget. His Excellency appeared in prime health.

The Earl of Errol is, we are happy to state, much better; the swelling of his leg is considerably allayed.

Admiral Sir Charles Paget has arrived on a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

His Grace the Lord Primate passed through Drogheda, yesterday on his way to Dublin.

Lord Leveson Gower will shortly proceed to attend his Parliamentary duties; some of his Lordship's Irish establishment have already proceeded hence.

NEW ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, at the *Roman Catholic Association*, Mr. O'Connell said, that he would not be surprised if, after *the great meeting* which is to be holden on the 20th, thirty or forty *Protestants* would enter that room and *identify* themselves with their *Catholic* fellow countrymen in the great struggle, for a cause in which *all sects were equally interested.*

This looks as if the *arch—demagogue* had got a hint some where, that it would be prudent for the *Association* to retreat, or bury itself in oblivion.—We have frequently advised it to do so, and warned it of its approaching fate. We regard this announcement as a hint, that another attempt will be made to *evade the law* after the *Association* is suppressed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on Tuesday. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connell read the following letter from Dr. Doyle:—

Carlow, January 12, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR,—I enclose to you my subscription for the present year to the Catholic Rent. I send it at the present time to mark my continued attachment to our common cause, and to the principles on which the Association is founded.

If in a community so numerous, so extended, so circumstanced as our's, some individuals err occasionally; or if proceedings not useful or becoming be sometimes adopted, no person is justified on that account in deserting the public interests, or creating divisions in our body. He who speaks often and handles exciting topics, will not fail to commit mistakes and to give offence, nor can a popular assembly writhing under injustice, be justly condemned even for the excesses into which it may be betrayed.

We do not claim exemption from error, but the goodness of our principles entitles all we do and say to the most charitable construction, whilst those who oppose and condemn us, even when their language is fair, and their proceedings moderate, deserve reproach, because they are not sustained by any sound principle either of justice or policy. I think I can judge without passion, and I can find nothing to be respected in the conduct of our opponents. Who can respect ignorance or stupidity? No one. Who can defer to bigotry or monopoly? I believe no person either can or ought; and yet all opposition to us is founded on ignorance, religious intolerance, or self-interest. When you proceeded to combat this opposition in Clare, I saw to its fullest extent the difficulties and dangers, public and personal, to be encountered; but I thought they ought to be braved, and I cheered you upon your way. You were all well fitted for that contest; but that which is now before you is of a different and more delicate character. Courage, perseverance, and address, were then necessary, but in addition to these, you now *require Parliamentary knowledge, great fortitude, and that cool deliberation which cannot be circumvented*, but knows how to turn every occurrence to the best account.

The *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re*, so little suited to us *Irish*, would be always useful to you, but in your approaching struggle will be indispensable. You will have to give "honour to whom honour is due," whilst you enforce the rights you possess, knowing that they belong to you even as the Crown belongs to the King. Were I not of a profession which prescribes to me other duties, I would attend you to the door of the House of Commons and share in your success, for success must attend you, of whatever character that success may be; but at home I shall pray unceasingly to Him who holds in his hand the hearts of men, that he may direct and prosper you in all your ways, that he may vouchsafe to give peace in our days, and not suffer his people to be tried beyond what they can bear.

I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir, your's most sincerely,

J. DOYLE.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.

The Marquis of Anglesey's family is one of the oldest and most illustrious in England. The title of Baron was conferred upon the family in 1550, since which time honours have accumulated upon it. Lord Anglesey, by family kindred, or the intermarriage of his Lordship's relatives, is a connexion of the Dukes of Argyle, Marlborough, and Richmond—the Marquises of Conyngham, Blandford, and Donegal—the Earls of Jersey, Morley, Besborough, Galloway, Cadogan, Mount-Charles, Westmorland, and Dartmouth—and Lords Graves, Garlies, Feversham, Duncannon, Burghersh, Bagot, and several other Noblemen. One of the Marquis's daughters is married to the Earl of Mount-Charles, son of the Marquis of Conyngham: another daughter is married to the Duke of Richmond.

APPROACHING PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

Some, who profess to understand political tactics, augur a stormy Session on the meeting of Parliament; but we do not ourselves see any very good grounds for such an opinion. Thus it seems that both the materials and the actors are wanting for such a drama. The policy of the Duke of Wellington's Government, both foreign and domestic, seems to give as much general satisfaction as any which the country has for many years witnessed; while the Opposition, if it can be called such, is so deficient, both in numbers and talents, and so little united in itself, that, added to the extreme paucity of fair grounds of attack, there seems but little chance of its being likely to make any serious impression either on the Duke's Ministry, on Parliament, or the country. As far as our foreign relations are concerned, they are at least in as favourable a state as the Duke of Wellington's Government could bring them to. Whatever there is of a contrary character about them, is due to the mistaken policy of Mr. Canning, which policy, the Opposition, such as it is, has hitherto loaded with its approbation. At home, the prosperous state of the finances, added to the evident desire of retrenchment in every quarter, must silence all cavil on that head; and proves the Duke's Administration to be, what the country in general wishes it to be—one of deeds and not of words. If we except then, that eternal theme of discord—the Roman Catholic Question, we see but little ground for stormy debate; and as storms have hitherto served that question so little, we do not see the policy of raising them afresh. That the Duke is desirous of treating the question calmly we have his own authority for believing. Till it can be treated calmly on all sides; discussion but embarrasses it, and "the words that burn" only add to the flame it should be the object of all parties to extinguish. Such being on a cursory view, the state of public affairs, we repeat that we see no reason for anticipating a stormy Session. That there will be much business to occupy its attention there can be no doubt; but as we have at length got a Prime Minister who prefers doing to talking, it would be well if Parliament itself would, in this respect, take the tone from its leader, by doing more, and talking less. No one can be ignorant that the love of speechifying has long been one of the banes of England, and that it obstructs business much more than it enlightens the public mind. Even when we possessed a race of distinguished orators, they were listened to rather with pleasure than profit; but now, when scarcely anything deserving the name of eloquence can be found on either side of either House, the country has a right to hope that speakers of an inferior grade will not continue to occupy the same proportion of time, to the hindrance of public business.—*Morning Herald.*

DUBLIN GUILD OF MERCHANTS—QUARTER DAY.

The members of this ancient and loyal guild assembled at their Hall, Wellington-quay, on Monday, at one o'clock, Alderman Tyndall, Senior Master, and Addison Hone, Esq. Junior Master in the chair.

Sir A. B. King, in a very energetic speech, moved the freedom of the guild to Messrs. R. and T. Sheehan, for the services they had rendered the Protestant cause, by their advocacy through the press.

The resolution was seconded by Captain Cottingham, and after some opposition on the part of the Rev. Tighe Gregory, was eventually carried.

Sir A.B. King next moved, seconded by J.J. Butler, that the freedom of the guild should be given, free of expense, to R. Smith, Esq., of Fitzwilliam street, for his exertions to forward the objects of the city and county of Dublin Brunswick Clubs, to both of which he acted as one of the Secretaries.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. J. J. Butler then said, that the paramount sense of duty which had always actuated him to stand forward to defend the best interests of that glorious constitution which afforded every protection to which his Majesty's faithful subjects were entitled, induced him to rise and trespass for a few moments on their attention. The object he had then in view was to notice the truly independent and constitutional conduct of their worthy chief magistrate, who had refused to act on a requisition numerously signed by those, who on all occasions, were so ready to exert themselves to alter the laws of England. He then read the resolution, which was couched in the following terms:—

Resolved—That the thanks of this Guild are due, and are hereby given to Alderman Alexander Montgomery, Lord Mayor of Dublin, for his firm, independent, and constitutional conduct, in refusing to act on a Requisition presented to his Lordship, to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of addressing the King, to continue the Marquis of Anglesey in the Government of Ireland, who has forfeited the confidence of every loyal man in the kingdom, for giving in by letter, addressed to the head of the Roman Catholic priesthood, his Excellency's adhesion to the Popish cause; such sentiments, being incompatible with the principles necessary to be maintained by the Representative of our Protestant Monarch.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Charles Thorpe, and supported by Captain Cottingham, in a most animated speech.

Sir A. B. King observed that he thought the resolution went too far, and suggested to his friend Mr. Butler that the latter part should be omitted.

The worthy Baronet was supported in his view by Sir Edward Stanley, who was about to move an amendment, when Mr. Butler consented to withdraw the objectionable part, in deference to the opinion of his friends, and the resolution was passed in the following form:—

Resolved—That the thanks of the Guild are due, and are hereby given to Alderman Alexander Montgomery Lord Mayor of Dublin, for his independent and constitutional conduct in refusing to act on a requisition presented to his Lordship to convene a Meeting of the inhabitants of this City, for the purpose of addressing the King to continue the Marquis of Anglesey in the Government of Ireland.

Captain Cottingham afterwards moved for a Committee to consider the state of the Elective Franchise of the city of Dublin, for the purpose of taking measures to ensure the return of two Protestant Representatives at the next Election.

Mr. Semple, after alluding to the meeting announced for the 20th of this month, at the Rotunda, moved a Committee to prepare a requisition to the Lord Mayor, to convene a Meeting of the Chartered Citizens of Dublin, to address his Majesty on the present state of this country.

The freedom of the Guild was afterwards passed to upwards of thirty persons.

During the entire day the Hall was crowded with persons who attended for the purpose of affixing their signatures to the Protestant Petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. Thanks were voted to the Masters, and the members separated at four o'clock.

CATHOLIC RENT.—The following curious reflections are published in *The Dublin Morning Post* of Saturday, by a Correspondent, who signs himself "A Rent Payer":—

"It was cleverly done to make five a quorum for an order, and accordingly it now is *admitted*, after all the bluatering against the "Rent Payer," that the whole of the *Catholic Rent is gone!* The Rent Gazettes—the puffers—the abusers, and others whom we cannot know till we get the long-expected account, have pulled away with a vengeance! The money is swallowed up; it has all dropped out of the sieve. At the Association on Thursday, the 1st instant, the very day when the Marquis of Anglesey's advice was published, advising the Catholics to keep from the scurrility of the "Pension" School—on that very day—New Year's Day, 1829—it was announced that the balance of the Rent on hands, after the three years' treasurership of Mr. O'Connell, was £226 10s, although it was on the same day acknowledged, that in the fortnight before they had received £483 8s 6d, so that of this last squeeze from the public purse it appears that more than one-half *flew off*, as usual, and only £226 10s could *wait to be reckoned.* The "Rent Prayer" again requested that the public may see the items of the account, and that where so much zeal had been shown in *collecting* money, there be no more backwardness in accounting for it."

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint John Rowe, Esq., of Ballycross, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wexford.

THE DRAWING ROOM AT BELVOIR CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

The room is fitted up in the richest and most magnificent style of Louis XIV., being composed of compartments, and panels beautifully and highly carved in solid oak, painted white and gilded in burnished gold, with coves, cornices, &c. &c. designed to correspond; there are six elegant carved frames containing blue satin damask, which reach from the cornice of the room to the top of six most splendid cabinets, composed of the raised and the flat Florentine mosaic, representing fruits, birds, &c. formed of agate or other stones, and tastefully blended with or-molu, &c. &c. These cabinets are placed in uniformity on the sides of the room, and two at the end, to the marble slabs of two very rich console tables forming a centre, between which is a looking glass in a frame of the most costly description; the glass is of the greatest dimensions that can be manufactured, reaching down to the skirting of the room; in front of this glass, on a low plinth, is placed the statute of the late Duchess of Rutland. The effect is the most perfect that can be conceived; it has the appearance of advancing from an adjoining apartment. The lighting of the room is most splendid; it is effected by means of a centre chandelier of or-molu of great beauty, four magnificent candelabra, and branches upon all the chimpand elegantly carved white and gold panels, all raised to the same level, and nearly equally distributed around the room, the whole containing we should guess at least one hundred wax lights. The ceiling is magnificent in the extreme, being formed into several compartments, and decorated with historical and ornamental paintings, surrounded by the richest ornaments, highly relieved, and splendidly gilt. There are spandrils with architectural mouldings enriched with fruits and flowers, and children supporting various medallions, in which are introduced the portraits of his grace, the late duchess, and their children, which are said to be admirable likenesses; beside these we observed portraits of the duke and duchess, placed in compartments on the walls. There are, surrounding the room under each carved panel, sixteen elegant little frames so contrived as to contain a most interesting collection of enamels and miniatures; and, as forming a part of the furnishing of the room, they have a very pleasing effect. The curtains, the chairs, the tables, the footstools, the carpets, the chimney-pieces, even the grates and fire-irons, are designed and executed with the greatest attention to the character of the most splendid, yet light and elegant style of architecture. We observed in several parts of the ceiling, the floor, and other situations, the peacock, which, being part of the crest of the Rutland family, was introduced to form a part of the ornaments.

No description can do adequate justice to this most magnificent apartment, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the architect, Matthew Wyatt, Esq., who has completed one of the most, we think we may say the most, splendid drawing-rooms in the world. There is throughout a strict adherence to the most florid and costly style of Louis XIV.; yet amidst all this blaze of splendour there is combined such a lightness and elegance, with such a perfect harmony of colour and effect, as bespeaks the master hand of the artist. We have seldom witnessed such a combination of talent as is here displayed by one individual. The statue of the duchess, which is a chef d'œuvre of art—the painting of the ceilings, the portraits of the family, the whole design, from the most elaborate article to the most minute, have been the work of Matthew Wyatt, Esq.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

A young girl named Eleanor Mulready, aged eleven years, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire, on Monday, at the residence of her mother, a widowed female in Francis-street. The little victim fell asleep opposite the fire place, and the flames communicating to her dress, she unfortunately perished in the conflagration.

A similar casualty happened the same day at Ballinacurra, to Mary Daly, a child eight years of age, whose clothes caught fire at the grate, while the little innocent was dressing a doll. In both instances the fatality is attributable to those persons who left the children in a room unprotected, and without surveillance. The Mayor held inquests on the bodies.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The nuptials of Lord Ingestrie with Lady Sarah Beresford were celebrated on Thursday evening last, at Ingestrie Hall, in this county, the seat of Earl Talbot, by a splendid entertainment, to which the tenantry and tradesmen of the Noble Earl were invited. The party consisted of one hundred and twenty persons. A ball, in the first instance, took place, which was honoured with the presence of the noble bride and bridegroom, as well as that of Earl Talbot, Lady C. Talbot, the Hon. Mr. C. Talbot, and other junior members of the Noble Earl's family.—They conducted themselves towards their guests in a manner the most condescending and affable, and remained in the room, mingling with them and administering to their enjoyment, until twelve o'clock, when supper was announced. The party then sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, served up in a style of true baronial profusion. The bride and bridegroom were handsomely toasted, as were the rest of the family; and when the company separated, it was with feelings of the highest gratification.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

The late Mr. Henry Minchin, of Enniscorthy, having, for some time previous to his death, been afflicted with erisypelas, called in Doctor White, of the same place, who, after some consideration, felt it his duty to relieve, by the lancet, the patient from a considerable secretion of purulent matter in the face.—Some idea may be formed of the virulence of the secretion when we state that, during the operation, Doctor White having wounded himself with the point of his lancet, discovered, the next morning, a small black spot upon one of his fingers, which at once excited his surprise and alarm. He immediately sent for his friend, the Rev. P. W. Geddes, to whom he not only communicated the circumstance, but expressed his conviction that the event would prove fatal. The Doctor declared his willingness to submit instantly to any operation that might afford the remotest prospect of saving his life: he was, however, too deeply satisfied that it would be unavailing, and prepared to meet the final issue with the firmness of a man and the resignation of a Christian. He died in a few days after.

RETRENCHMENT.—The present Boards of Customs and Excise in Dublin are to be forthwith abolished, and the duty will devolve upon a single commissioner for each department, who is to be sent over from London. The office of Examinator of the Customs in the Port of Dublin either is at present abolished, or will be so in the course of a few weeks.

"Dr. Curtis," observes the *Morning Herald*, "acting upon a principle imputed to his religion—namely, that 'no faith should be kept with heretics'—published Lord Wellington's letter, and thus read his Grace a lecture which we dare say he will not forget." The Noble Duke will, no doubt pause before he writes to a Catholic Priest again.

EFFECT OF INDUSTRY AND LIBERALITY.—Few things can be more gratifying to the lover of his country, than to mark the progressive improvement of its soil, coupled with the reward of industry, of which the following may not be devoid of interest:—"Seven years ago, in the mur of Keillour, parish of Fowlis Wester, a piece of waste ground, containing about 28 acres, was let to an individual, with £30 of capital for cultivation on a progressive rent. The proprietor having engaged to open some drains, blow and break the largest stones, and build suitable offices for his accommodation, the tenant performing the carriages thereto, and paying five per cent. on the amount laid out, by way of rent, for the first seven years—by a diligent and judicious use of the spade, in conjunction with his plough, he succeeded in raising for the last three years above 100 bolls of grain annually, besides the keep and increase of live stock, whereon formerly the snipe and plover held undisturbed possession. In consequence of the recent death of that individual, his relatives have been allowed to subset the possession for the remaining 12 years of the lease, at £180 sterling, exclusive of returns in shelvenishing."—*Perthshire Courier.*

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