The Waterford Mail.

VOL. VII.—No. 657. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1829. Price 6d.

MACINTOSH AND CO'S PATENT INDIAN RUBBER WATERPROOF AND AIRPROOF FABRICS.

JOHN and JAMES GLANVILLE being appointed Agents for the sale of the Patentee's Fabrics, respectfully acquaint the Public, that they have received, per the Earl of Roden steamer, the following, amongst an endless variety of purposes to which the Patent is applicable, viz.:—

Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding, Driving, Walking, Boat and other Cloaks; Pomilions and Roquelaures, made of Cloth, Camlet, Cambric, and Tarrah; Travelling Capes, Hoods, and Caps; Shooting Frocks, and Pilot Coats, Overalls, Leggings, Gaiters and Socks, Mud Boots with and without Soles, Fishing Boots and Stockings, Travelling Bags, Nursing Aprons, Air-proof Pillows, Cushions, &c. &c.

GLANVILLES beg leave also to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their Winter Assortment of WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising a well-assorted Stock of every article in their line, and which have been recently purchased by John Glanville from the most eminent Manufacturers in the North and West of England.

To their old friends and numerous Customers who have accounts open with their House, Glanvilles beg leave to return their unfeigned thanks for the decided preference they have experienced for so many years, and beg to assure them, that with the usual credit of Twelve Months, they shall have all the advantages to be derived from their present splendid supply of goods, purchased as they have been for Cash, and at unprecedented low prices.

Glanvilles therefore respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock. It will be found of the best value, and which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

☞ As but a small commission is allowed for the sale of the Waterproof Patent Fabrics, they can only be sold for Cash.

Grand Parade, Waterford.

UNRIVALLED ALE.

H. DOWNES

BEGS to inform his Friends that Messrs. Greer and Murphy, of Clonmel, have appointed him Agent for the sale of their MATCHLESS ALE in this City, and that all Orders sent to him shall have prompt attention—he has now ready for delivery, Barrels, Half ditto, and Quarter Casks.

Thomas-street, Nov. 24, 1829.

H. D. daily expects the arrival of 150 Puncheons of Superior WHISKEY, which his friends may rely upon getting for the value.

JOHN FRANKLIN, MALL,

RESPECTFULLY announces he has received a large collection of most Fashionable Goods consisting of Gros de Naples, Merinos, Printed Calicos, Hosiery, Rock Spun and Canton Crape Shawls, a large assortment of very splendid Ribbons, Crape de Lyons, Zephyr Crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Rock Spun, Canton Crape, and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Bombazines and Stuffs, Welsh Flannels, Veils, Blonds, Gloves, Combs, Perfumery, &c. &c.

J. F. begs to state that in the selection of his Goods the strictest attention has been devoted to procure them of the best quality, and from the opportunity he has of receiving constant supplies from the most eminent Houses in London, he will be enabled to sell on advantageous and economical terms.

Nov. 13, 1829.

TO BE LET,

DURING THE MINORITY OF ROBERT ROMNEY REA,

And immediate possession given,

THE HOUSE and LANDS of CROMWELL'S ROCK, containing about 18 acres of Pasture Land, in the County of Kilkenny, and Liberties of the City of Waterford, beautifully situated, commanding pleasing views of the City, River, and Shipping. There is a navigable Pill and Pier, from which a landing can be effected on the opposite quay of Waterford in about five minutes.

The FURNITURE can be taken at a VALUATION.

Proposals will be received by Robert Lacky, Quay, Waterford; or Henry Harrison Briscoe, Esq. Cloncunny, Pilltown (if by letter, post-paid).

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dublin, Nov. 16, 1829.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance will receive PROPOSALS from competent persons desirous of entering into agreements for the performance of various works and repairs for three years from 1st of January next, at the several Ordnance and Barrack stations comprised in the following Engineer Districts, viz.:—

DUBLIN,
CORK,
ATHLONE,
GALWAY,
CLONMEL,
DUNCANNON FORT,
CHARLEMONT,
ENNISKILLEN,
LIMERICK,
LONDONDERRY.

Lists of the several stations, priced specifications, printed tenders, instructions as to the mode of proposing, and also for the execution of the works which must be strictly adhered to, may be had upon application at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer in Dublin, from the District Officers of Engineers, or the Barrack Masters at the different stations.

The Person obtaining the Forms, &c. will be required to deposit the sum of One Pound, which will be repaid to him whether successful or otherwise in his offer, provided he forwards those papers without being written upon, or in any manner defaced, together with his Tender signed by himself, and his security, under a sealed cover, addressed to the Respective Officers, Ordnance Office, Dublin, endorsed, "Tender for Works." No Tender to be received after 12 o'Clock at noon of Thursday, the 17th December next.

By Order, MATT. WINTER.

A FALSE ALARM.

A quarrelsome Cat, of a foe in pursuit,
One morning encounter'd a REFLECTING Boot
From 30, the Strand, and erecting her back,
Commenc'd on the JET a most furious attack.
Her shadow an enemy deeming;
And hideously squalling, she plac'd on the rack
The family, of jeopardy deeming;
But known when the cause of the tumult, not lacking
Was laughter—the incident teeming
With proofs of the merits of WARREN'S JET BLACKING!

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren,

30, STRAND, LONDON,

Sold in WATERFORD by—S. Phelan, Bookseller; M. Laffan, ditto; R. Farrell, ditto; White and Co., Druggists; D. Condon, Ironmonger; J. Jacob, ditto; R. and E. Kehoe, Grocers; J. Kearney, ditto; T. Wilson, ditto; W. C. Budd & Co. ditto; E. Lynch, Oilman.

CLONMEL: T. S. Grubb, Malcomson & Jacob, T. Lawler, R. Davis, S. Fayle, D. Hickey, A. Lonergan. FERMOY: S. Mosse, Dann. CASHEL: W. Burke. KILKENNY: J. Downey, O. Callaghan, J. Reynolds.

And Sold in every Town in the Kingdom, LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d, 12d, and 18d each.

☞ Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

SURGEON-DENTIST KEALE,

GRATEFUL for the decided preference he has received for several years past, from the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity, begs leave to apprise them of his intention to arrive in that City, early on MONDAY, the 30th NOVEMBER, where he will sojourn for THREE DAYS, at Mrs. DENNEHY'S, on the Mall.

As this visit has been at the earnest solicitation of some patients, parents should avail themselves of this opportunity to have the teeth of youth scientifically arranged. When neglected, deformity of the features and various diseases of the gums ensue.

Mr. K.'s professional arrangements in Limerick render it imperative on him to return at the appointed time.

N.B.—The utmost secrecy observed.

No. 10, Cecil-street, Limerick, Nov. 20.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE Elegant fast sailing Steamer ECLIPSE, with all her MACHINERY and STORES, as she lies, now plying between Waterford and Ross. For Inventory and other Particulars apply to ANTHONY JACKSON, Ship and General Agent.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, the 5th DECEMBER NEXT, At the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, at ONE o'Clock, The Cutter ATALANTA, 58 tons per Register, copper fastened (formerly a Revenue cutter in the King's service), with all her STORES, as she now lies opposite the Quay of Waterford, being complete for sea.

For inventory apply as above.

After which will be SOLD THIRTY LOGS of ST. DOMINGO MAHOGANY and a few LOGS of [illegible] which may be viewed any day preceding the sale, at [illegible] Watson's timber-yard.

Waterford, 11th Mo. (Nov.) 1829.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN the retirement of Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart from the Representation of the County of Waterford, enabled me to renew my claims to the flattering distinction which it is my pride to have enjoyed for so many years, I solicited, in person, at your hands, the highest honour an independent County can bestow. My reception on that occasion led me to hope that you would be spared the agitation of another contest. I find, however, that during my absence from Ireland an active canvas has been commenced against me, and that calumnies the most illiberal and malicious have been circulated to the prejudice of my interest and the dishonour of my name.

Gentlemen, my opponent, Mr. Henry Winston Barron, has announced himself as the champion of your independence, and has stigmatized my family and myself, as an ambitious and corrupt Oligarchy, anxious to convert the County of Waterford into a close Borough. Had this Gentleman confined himself to those general assertions, it might possibly be thought that he only used the permitted license of electioneering declamation. But when, instead of relying on his own merits, and confining himself within the limits of fair and manly competition, he permits a specific charge of the most dishonourable traffic, and the foulest corruption, to be circulated against me, and scandal to be cast upon my name, though he is conscious that it should have been attached to his own—I feel that such a return for my long forbearance has absolved me from all scruples of delicacy towards Mr. Henry Winston Barron; and I will now follow the only course which is left, to clear my character from an imputation, which, if well founded, would for ever disqualify me for representing the County of Waterford in Parliament.

Before Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart retired from the representation of your County, Mr. Henry W. Barron proposed to some of my family and friends, to give me the support of his own influence, and that of his connexions in the County, on condition of our assisting him in the claims he then set up to the representation of the City of Waterford:—his overtures were respectfully, but firmly, declined. When Mr. Stuart's retirement had rendered such support an object of vast importance to any Candidate for the representation of the County of Waterford, Mr. Henry Winston Barron renewed his proposal, representing himself as holding the keys of the County, and able to insure my return without a contest. This proposal was again firmly declined in a written communication to Mr. Henry Winston Barron, which he, no doubt, retains.

And now, Gentlemen, permit me to ask, whether Mr. Henry Winston Barron or myself is best entitled to assume the proud title of the supporter of the independence of the County of Waterford? and which of us has formed the most correct estimate of your character, and of the means best calculated to gain your suffrages? He, who thus audaciously attempted to convert your County into a close Borough—or I, who declined all participation in this project of corruption, preferring to rest my claims upon a fair and open appeal to the Electors, although they had so lately rejected me.

If, Gentlemen, I now advert to the question which separated us at the last Election, it is only to express my anxious hope, that as that question no longer exists, the divisions it created, and the feelings it excited, may be buried in oblivion;—and to assure you that it shall be my constant endeavour, as I am confident it will be that of every member of my family, to restore amongst us the harmony, and kindly feeling, which its discussion interrupted. Amongst other imputations calculated to excite prejudice against me, it has been industriously circulated that I come before you with changed principles. This I deny. My principles are, what they have ever been,—those of firm attachment to the British Constitution and to the Protestant Religion—I always considered the late question as purely political—as such, while that question was under discussion, I openly and conscientiously opposed it.—The Legislature has, in its wisdom judged differently, and has passed the Relief Bill;—the law of the land is thus essentially altered—to it I bow—and I hold it the bounden duty of every good subject to co-operate in bringing about that happy result which the Legislature contemplated, and to obliterate every trace of the divisions which have too long kept Irishmen asunder.

I trust, Gentlemen, that much prosperity is yet in store for Ireland; nor is any thing more likely to promote it than the continued residence of our Landed Proprietors; and it is with more than ordinary gratification that I am enabled to assure you, that the present head of my family is at heart an Irishman—that he has already expressed his determination to reside at the seat of his ancestors, and by cherishing his tenantry, and studying the interests of your County, to deserve the good opinion of all those whom I have now the honour to address. My family is identified with this great County by that community of interest and feeling which property and residence must always produce, and I trust there is sufficient energy and independence in the County of Waterford to repel the noisy interference of those meddling strangers who trade in agitation.

I have already trespassed too long upon your patience, and will only add, that if I shall be the fortunate object of your choice, you may always command my services to promote the interests of Ireland in general, and of the County of Waterford in particular. And I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy you all that my great object is to be the Independent Representative of an Independent County, with a firm determination to avail myself of every opportunity to forward the interests of all ranks and classes in the County of Waterford without distinction.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, With every sentiment of respect and esteem, Your faithful and devoted servant, GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD.

Curraghmore, November 3, 1829.

LAW KALENDAR.

County Waterford Quarter Sessions, 1830—At Waterford, Friday, Jan. 8th; Dungarvan, Monday, 11th. County Wexford Sessions (Gorey, Wednesday, Jan. 6th; Wexford, Monday, January 11th.

NEW THEATRE, LADY-LANE, WATERFORD.

By permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, The popular Extravaganza Burletta of Fun, Frolic, Fashion, and Flash, called

TOM AND JERRY, OR, LIFE IN LONDON,

with all the Day and Night Scenes. Corinthian Tom, by [illegible]. Celebrated Badger [illegible] Set of Quadrilles, as danced at Almack's, in the West.

A variety of Singing.

With the beautiful Drama of THE TALE OF MYSTERY, OR, THE UNNATURAL BROTHER.

Performance to begin at half past Seven. Boxes, 3s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

A Play on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Tickets to be had at Mr. [illegible], at Mrs. Dennehy's [illegible] Boxes, Lady-lane.—Pit and Gallery, [illegible].

INDIGESTION,

And those complaints of the Stomach commonly termed BILIOUS OR NERVOUS.

IN recommending to the Public, through the medium of the Press, the APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS as a remedy for the above affections, the Proprietors beg to remark that they have done so from a perfect conviction of their efficacy in those complaints connected with an impaired state of the Stomach and Bowels, whereby the digestive process becomes disturbed, such as derangement of the Biliary Organs, habitual Constipation, Sickness, Headache, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, and Heartburn; and also from their knowledge that in consequence of the deception that has arisen for them, many, from individual recommendation, their labels, and wrappers have been [illegible] which induces the Proprietors in justice to themselves, to make known to the Public that none are genuine, unless accompanied with an engraving on which their names are inserted.

These Pills contain no Mercurial Preparation, may be used with perfect safety in ordinary cases of disordered Stomach and Bowels, and require no confinement. Being perfectly innocent in their composition, they form a most valuable Family Medicine.

Prepared by BENLEY and EVANS, 3, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and sold by their Agents, William White & Co. Richard Farrell, and S. A. Marks, Waterford; Robert Davis, Clonmel; E. Davies, J. Roche, and W. Ferguson, Cork; Robinson, C. O. Brien, and Z. Ledger, Limerick. Of whom may be had also their Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Digestive Lozenges, &c.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

11th November, 1829.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on the night of Monday the 2d of November instant, about the hour of seven o'clock, p.m., a man of the name of Thomas M'Cabe, of Tiermoyle, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary, was waylaid near the cross-roads of Knockalton, within a mile and a half of the said town of Nenagh, and so cruelly beaten with stones that his life is despaired of.

His Grace, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,

to any person or persons who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any, or all of the persons concerned in this daring and violent outrage.

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

DUBLIN CASTLE,

11th November, 1829.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on Monday night, the 26th of October ultimo, about the hour of eleven o'clock, two large out-houses were maliciously set on fire, and entirely consumed, on the lands of Ballylarkin, (in the Barony of Cranagh, near the post-town of Freshford, in the County of Kilkenny,) belonging to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick.

His Grace, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,

to any person or persons (except the person or persons who actually set fire to the said out-houses), who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any, or all of the persons concerned in this daring outrage.

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

DUBLIN CASTLE,

13th November, 1829.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that the dwelling-house of a man named Thomas Bourke, residing near the town of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, was attacked by an armed party, on the night of Sunday, the 2d of August last, who fired into the house, and killed a woman, sister of said Thomas Bourke.

His Grace for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

FIFTY POUNDS,

to any person or persons (except the person or persons who actually fired the shot by which Bourke's sister was killed), who shall within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any, or all of the persons concerned in this daring attack and outrage.

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

DUBLIN CASTLE,

19th November, 1829.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on the night of Tuesday the 10th of November instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, a [illegible] named Eleanor Mahowney, (who resides with her father at Ballinaboni, about two miles from the town of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary,) was going for water, she was fired at by some person or persons, across a road, quite close to her father's house, and desperately wounded.

His Grace, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a reward of

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS,

to any Person or Persons (except the Person who actually fired the shot,) who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such Information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any, or all of the Persons concerned in this daring Outrage.

By his Grace's Command, F. LEVESON GOWER.

Letters from Liverpool state that great activity prevails in the markets of that place. The number of bags of cotton sold on Wednesday was 8,000, making a total of 20,000 bags in three days. The value of raw cotton sold in the Liverpool market during the last two months is estimated at twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling; and the advance of the prices during that time has been about 1 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, November 28.—We had rather a small supply of [illegible] being so busy with their [illegible] kinds are steady, viz. wheat 28s to 30s, [illegible] per barrel; barley [illegible]; oats, by merchants, [illegible] by mealmen, 10s to 10s 6d. [illegible] Butter, yesterday, [illegible] on Thursday [illegible] superior [illegible] Tipperary [illegible] Bacon pigs [illegible] heads [illegible] per cwt. [illegible] Newport coal [illegible].

Dublin Corn Exchange, Nov. 24.—Our market continues scantily supplied with wheat and oats, the prime [illegible] of which are rather dearer. Wheat, [illegible] to 34s; oats, 10s to 12s; barley, 13s to 15s; [illegible].

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Nov. 24.—At to-day's [illegible] market the finer descriptions of Wheat supported the currency of Tuesday's market, with a moderate demand, but secondary qualities scarcely brought last week's prices. [illegible] All the fine parcels found ready buyers, [illegible] Flour [illegible]. There has been a very good demand for Butter during the past week, at an advance, generally, of 1s to [illegible] per cwt on our last quotations, and holders are sanguine of a further improvement. Bacon continues dull of sale.

Clonmel, Nov. 25.—The supply of wheat at yesterday's market was limited, and generally of inferior quality—a few picked samples for millers use obtained 33s 6d to 34s 6d per barrel. The quantity of oats was more extensive, and the grain very good, from 8s 3d to 8s 8d. Barley is a shade lower—grinding 11s to 12s per barrel—malting barley 13s 6d—there 10s to 10s 6d. There was no [illegible] at the weigh-house yesterday—but best mixed qualities of butter brought from 56s to 59s per cwt. Bacon pigs are in good supply, from 25s to 27s per cwt.

London Corn Exchange, Nov. 23.—We were very sparingly supplied with wheat for this morning's market. Fine quality was in request, and fully supported the prices of this day se'night; there appeared some inquiries after the middling sorts, still few sales could be effected. The barley trade was exceedingly heavy, owing to the magnitude of the arrivals; but fine malting samples obtained 38s per quarter. In the grinding qualities no progress was made, although offered at a reduction of full 2s per quarter. Beans and peas of both descriptions fully supported their respective prices. Oats being in short supply, obtained the prices of last Monday. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 40s to 71s; rye, 32s to 36s; barley, 31s to 38s; malt, 54s to 60s; white peas, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to [illegible]; grey peas, 36s to 38s; small beans (new) [illegible]; ditto, 32s to 36s; oats, potato, 23s to 29s; ditto, Poland, 24s to 28s; ditto, feed, 18s to 24s; flour, 55s to 60s; rapeseed, £24 to £27.

Nov. 25.—There are small supplies of both corn and flour this week. The weather has become intensely cold, with a heavy fall of snow; yet, for the season, no effect is produced thereby on this market; and, [illegible] attendance of buyers, [illegible] the prices of every article may be stated the same as on Monday, with little doing.

Arrivals.—Wheat, 1,300 qrs.; Barley, 3,660 qrs.; Oats, 7,300 qrs.; Flour, 5,030 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 1,360 qrs.; Barley, 700 bls.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—24th, Henry Broughton, Murdock, Wicklow—William and Sally, Sanders, Swansea, coals—Thetis, Vernon, Glasgow, [illegible]; Carthew, Neath, culm (for Dundalk)—Mary Ann, Quinn, Waterford, grain (for Gloucester)—Mona (steamer), Jones, Limerick, ballast (for Liverpool)—25th, Ross, Squires, Liverpool, iron ore (for Cardiff)—Hannah, Murphy, Newport, coals (for Wexford)—26th, Lord Cabina, [illegible], Bristol, [illegible]; [illegible] Chapman, Cork, gen. cargo (for Bristol)—Nora [illegible]; Williams, Cork; Aracha, [illegible].

SAILED—24th, Ellen and Mary, Whelan, Cork, coals (from Ross)—25th, Favourite, Dark, Portsmouth, provisions—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—26th, [illegible] (steamer), Chapman, Bristol, gen. cargo (from Cork)—Earl of Roden (steamer), Spencer, Liverpool, general cargo—Mona (steamer), Jones, Liverpool, ballast (from Limerick)—Wind—27th, at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

The Leeds and Mona, steamers, put in for a supply of coals.

Arrived, from Waterford—At London 23d, Thames, Scores—at Shoreham 23d, Regent, Blaber—at Oporto, Oct. 27, True Love, Watson.

SHIP NEWS.

During the greatest part of Tuesday, and the whole of yesterday, there was a perfect hurricane, the wind about E.S.E. On Tuesday evening the Manchester steamer (employed instead of the Iniisfail, now under repair, to ply between Dublin and Cork) left this harbour about nine, half-past nine. She cleared the harbour, and went beyond the Light-house, when in consequence of the storm, some of the machinery connected with the engine, could not be satisfactorily worked, which induced the commander of the Manchester to immediately return, and much credit, we think, is due to him for his intention to return to port, in order to save the lives of the passengers, and the property committed to his charge. However, as the storm increased, the vessel became unmanageable; and instead of re-entering the harbour, as was intended, she was driven to the south side of the light-house, nearly opposite the Old Battery, on the wall between the Pigeon-house and the Light-house, near the white bank, in the direction of Williamstown and its vicinity. The passengers and crew were saved, the vessel having come in on the Strand, so near the Light-house wall; and we are happy to add, that yesterday much of the property was brought on shore, and that if the storm do not continue, the vessel, though much injured, may be got off the Strand. We should be happy if our account of the misfortunes produced by the storm ended here, but we have to state that the Louisa of Whitehaven, laden with coal, in attempting to enter the harbour yesterday morning, was also driven near the South Bull, in the same direction as the other vessel, and almost immediately dashed to pieces. The crew of this vessel were also saved. The strands of Merrion, Williamstown, &c. are strewed with timber, which, we fear, have belonged to other vessels that have suffered, of which we have not yet got any account.—We trust we may be disappointed, but fear we will have to record many accidents on our coasts. It continued, last night to blow strong, E.S.E. attended with heavy rain, and the night dark.—*Dublin Packet (Thursday).*

On Monday morning the Baron Ardrossan, of Whitehaven, Daniel Rogers, master, was wrecked at Glascarrig Point, county Wexford. She was laden with iron ore, and bound to Cardiff.—Crew saved.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Kish Light Ship having drifted from her moorings, notice is given, that the said vessel will be replaced with all possible expedition.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 27th, the lady of the Rev. Henry Fleury, of a son.

On Monday, the 23d, at Castle Saunderson, in the county Cavan, the lady of Alexander Saunderson, M.P. of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

At Stradbally church, on Thursday, by the Rev. W. J. Ardagh, Mr. Thomas Brown, jun., of Kilmacthomas, to Lucretia, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Murphy, of Castletown, county Tipperary.

On the 9th day of July last, at Madras, Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Master of his Majesty's Crown Office there, to Fanny Cleveland, second daughter of George Peter Tyler, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.

At Dublin, Thomas Robbins Barnes, of Whigsborough, King's County, Esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edwin Palmer, of Modereeny Glebe, county of Tipperary.

DIED.

In Johnson-street, Clonmel, Mrs. Jane Carey, relict of the Rev. Richard Carey, late master of the Chartered School of Clonmel.

In Charlemont street, Dublin, Thomas Daniel, Esq.

On Friday last, in Rutland-street, Cork, the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, A.M., for more than 43 years the zealous and esteemed curate of [illegible] Holy Trinity in that city.

In his [illegible] year, [illegible] Gormely, second son of the late [illegible] brother of the [illegible] of Clonmel.

In the midst of the alarm which we see in the newspapers, the three per cents are at 92½. If the funds are the pulse of the nation, and the nation is badly off now, we suppose she was extremely prosperous at the period of the French Revolution, when the funds were at 60, or there-abouts.—*John Bull.*

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LORD BISHOP OF FERNS AND THE EARL OF MOUNTCASHEL.

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF FERNS.

Moore Park, Nov. 1829.

My Lord—"A letter purporting to have been [illegible] Lordship, and addressed [illegible]

THE CORK PETITION.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Lay Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, inhabitants of the City and County of Cork,

Sheweth—That your petitioners regard the United Church of England and Ireland as the chosen instrument of Almighty God, to preserve amongst us the light of Christian truth, and to uphold and foster the civil and religious liberties of the nation. They are firmly convinced of the Scriptural purity of her doctrines, and of the excellence of her Episcopal form of government, and they desire by every means in their power to support her privileges and to extend her influence.

That although your petitioners are thus fully sensible of the blessings which the Established Church has been to the country, they yet deeply deplore the evils arising from the present distribution of her revenues, and that abuses exist in the administration of her affairs. And your petitioners are convinced that a period has arrived, when the security of the Church requires the correction of all defects, which operate so strongly to impede her influence in the promotion of religion, to weaken her hold upon the affections of the people, and to endanger her existence as a national establishment.

Your Petitioners would humbly call the attention of your honourable house in the first place to the evils arising from the present distribution of Church property. Your petitioners conceive, that the revenues of a national religious establishment should be applied to providing (so far as possible) for the equitable maintenance of all classes of the Clergy, and for the religious instruction of the people. Under the present distribution of the revenues of the Church, some of the Dignitaries are possessed of emoluments beyond what the most liberal estimate could deem necessary, while others of the Clergy (to whom frequently the most important duties are entrusted), receive stipends wholly insufficient for their support, and no adequate provision is made for supplying the religious wants of the increased population of the country. While, therefore, your petitioners fully admit, that the diversity of orders in an Episcopal form of Church government, requires a diversity of incomes, and while they pray for the preservation of all vested rights of property—they at the same time humbly submit, that (at the termination of existing interests) funds might be derived from the superabundance of the wealthier preferments which would supply the necessities of the curates, and poorer beneficed Clergy, and would provide for the support of additional Ministers of the Established Church, where the growth of population and other causes render them necessary.

The want of a sufficient number of churches to accommodate the increase of inhabitants in populous districts, is also a subject to which your petitioners would humbly pray the consideration of your honourable house. It appears to your petitioners to be absolutely necessary, that some means should be provided for the erection and endowment of new churches to supply the wants of the country more adequately than is effected by the provisions for this purpose already in existence.

Of the abuses, which exist in the administration of the secular affairs of the church, the first to which your petitioners would humbly call the attention of your honourable house, is the custom of presenting the same incumbent to a plurality of benefices having cure of souls, frequently in different dioceses, and in parts of the country remote from each other. This practice, which is unfortunately so prevalent, your petitioners conceive to be fraught with the most injurious consequences to religion, and to the Established Church. It involves the necessity of non-residence, and it is an union of the most indefensible description, as it accumulates upon an individual, what was originally intended to afford a competence to several. And your petitioners humbly submit, that if a more equitable distribution of church property should take place, which would provide for the increase of the incomes of the poorer beneficed clergy, pluralists would no longer be enabled to urge the plea of necessity, the only ground on which the custom of pluralities ever has been or can be supported.

The abuse of non-residence is however not confined to parishes held in plurality. Your Petitioners complain that either from a deficiency in the laws intended to enforce residence, or from a laxity of church discipline, or from a combination of both these causes many of the beneficed clergy absent themselves, either wholly or partially from their cures, without any sufficient reason. The bonds of affection which intercourse would produce between the pastor and his flock are thus rent asunder, the spiritual concerns of the people are neglected—the influence of the established church declines, and facilities are afforded for the encroachment of Popery and dissent. Even if the sacred obligation of religion did not operate, the residence of a beneficed clergyman within his parish, is imperatively demanded on the plain principle of common honesty.

The next subject to which your Petitioners would advert, is the unions which exist of parishes sufficient in value to support separate clergymen, and requiring them from their extent and population. Your petitioners humbly submit, that provision should be made for the dissolution of unions of this nature, at the earliest opportunity.

Your Petitioners also feel it to be their duty to address your honourable house on a subject of peculiar delicacy, which they approach with considerable reluctance. They advert to the almost insurmountable expenses and delays, which attend the deprivation of immoral clergymen of their benefices. To the spiritual well being of a Church, nothing is more absolutely essential, than that her rulers should possess a power of easily ejecting corrupt and profligate Ministers. And yet such difficulties attend the prosecution of suits for deprivation, that abandoned characters have been sometimes found in defiance of public odium, and private exertion, continuing to receive the revenues of a Church, which they injure by the disgrace and scandal attending their conduct.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that the Episcopal powers may be increased and supported by such legal enactments as will enable the Bishops to effect this most desirable object.

THESE VARIOUS EVILS AND ABUSES your petitioners humbly submit, require an immediate remedy—convinced that their existence has mainly retarded the progress of the glorious truths of the reformation—has confirmed, and increased dissent from our national church—and furnishes, to the enemies of the establishment, a powerful engine, with which they hope to effect its overthrow.

In conclusion, your petitioners do most distinctly acknowledge the right of the clergy, as a body to their property, and the necessity of guarding vested interests—they earnestly pray that the possessions of the Established church may be preserved undiminished, being convinced, that they are by no means superabundant if more equitably distributed, and that an attempt to alienate any part of them, to secular purposes, would violate the first principles of justice, endanger the security of all property, and lead to revolution and spoliation.

Your petitioners are therefore, humbly pray your honourable house, speedily to take into consideration the entire state of the establishment of the United Church of England and Ireland and of the Ecclesiastical law connected therewith, with a view to the correction of the abuses which exist in the administration of her secular affairs [illegible] your petitioners have [illegible] and to the adoption of such measures, [illegible] of her property, as will secure the [illegible] of all classes [illegible] religious instruction of the [illegible].

And your petitioners will ever pray.

In the Arches Court, London, Sir John [illegible] pronounced for a separation between Major [illegible] and his wife, on charge of [illegible] tery with Mr. Rushe, [illegible].

Two meetings of the [illegible] Reformation Society were held at Tralee on Friday.

Waterford Mail.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LORD BISHOP OF FERNS AND THE EARL OF MOUNTCASHEL.

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF FERNS.

Moore Park, Nov. 1829.

My Lord—"A letter *purporting* to have been written by your Lordship, and addressed to me, *having appeared in the Newspapers*, I feel it due to the cause I have undertaken to *defend*," to give it the answer it calls for. My Lord, I cannot commence this letter in more appropriate words, and indeed you ought well to know I have the best claim to them. And here let me [illegible] I suppose by this time, if your lordship has seen the Cork newspapers, that you will no longer express your surprise at my *unfair conduct* (as some rather hastily considered it) in omitting to publish your *two* attacks on me, in company with my *single* defence to your first. But I feel I deserve no blame for not performing that, which I have shown was at the time out of my power.

I feel much regret to hear your Lordship complain of "garbled extracts" and "harsh remarks." To the first complaint I must plead not guilty, and what is worse, I despair of pleasing your Lordship even on future occasions, as the extracts I may think right to make, are probably the very ones your Lordship would wish me to pass over in silence. As for "harsh remarks," I am sorry to find your Lordship suffering from these, when I thought a corrective was introduced at the end of all our letters, the good effects of which were reciprocal.

I cannot conceal my disappointment in finding so little new matter contained in the communication now before me. I must however try to dispose of your Lordship's "two positions," without much trouble. Whilst, in the first place, your Lordship tells me you confined yourself to proving that "abuses *are not creeping* into our church," I have been complaining of abuses, that like cancers, *already* stick to her, that gnaw her very vitals, and check the salutary circulation of sound doctrine and practice, through the great body of the people. And has your Lordship proved me to be wrong? Again, whilst you say that *every means* have been used by the Bishops to "increase the effectiveness of our church establishment," I have denied the assertion, and I still deny it. First, because convocations, like Roman Catholic General Councils, appear to have long fallen into disuse (I hope not from similar causes). Secondly, because the zealous and really pious bishops and clergy receive little encouragement from the worldly minded class, who I fear have up to this time formed the great majority. Thirdly, because I see the abuses, so often and so long complained of, still, in so many instances tolerated, nay, not unfrequently practised by those who ought to take the most active part in their suppression.

Now for your Lordship's second position that "the means resorted to by me, not only were not the best within my power, but such as experience had proved to be most dangerous both to the church and to the State." Have I not already explained why I neither first applied to your Lordship, to his Majesty's Ministers, nor to his Majesty, himself, before I ventured to take the Chair at the Cork Meeting? When it was believed by the public that a commission appointed by his Majesty's Government was sitting to examine into matters connected with the church, for the purpose of making changes, was there much time for procrastination? And when your Lordship so hastily turned over the pages of history, appealing to the fears of the credulous and of the ignorant, and wishing to impress on weak nerves by past experience the impending danger which a complaint against ecclesiastical abuses would cause to the Church and State, have you so soon forgotten my appeal also to history?

I must here call your Lordship's attention to the following extract from Rapin's History of England, (vol. 10, book 19, p. 8, A.D. 1625,) in confirmation of my former statement. The historian writes of King Charles I., on his succeeding to the throne in these words:—

> He soon discovered by what maxims he meant to proceed in the government of his dominions. He not only refused to redress such grievances as had crept in during the king his father's reign; but increased their number, by adding others more considerable. He affected to let his subjects see, not only that he was not moved with their grievances, but that it was an offence to pray him to redress them. In a word, he gave to understand plainly, both by his speeches, and by his conduct, that he looked upon Parliaments only as assemblies appointed purely to supply him with money. And that in case of refusal, he might proceed without their assistance. Accordingly he dissolved several Parliaments, because they were not speedy enough to grant the sums he demanded. He offered violence to several members, and extorted from his subjects what money he wanted, either by forced loans, or by taxes, imposed by his own authority. This ought not to seem strange, since over and above the lessons he had been taught by the king his father, he had the same favourites, the same Ministers, the same councils [illegible]

But what has this to do with the question, your Lordship will perhaps ask? A great deal in my humble opinion. For when you would impress on the public the supposition that "holding a *Lay Synod*" (as your Lordship names it), "tends *manifestly* to reproduce *all the evils* which attended the overthrow of the Church Establishment two hundred years ago, and which led to all the heresies and schisms of that fatal period, and *mainly contributed to the murder of the King, and to the placing Cromwell upon the throne of England*" (see your second letter), it is, I believe important to show how greatly your Lordship is in this mistaken. Let the truth be told. It was a love of despotism which first made the breach, tyranny and oppression that widened it, and whilst weakness and obstinacy bid defiance, physical power, like the flames confined within an edifice, at last burst forth with irresistible fury, and overwhelmed those who sought to stop it. And had religion lain dormant all this time, there still existed no want of inflammable matter to produce the explosion. But so far from joining in the loud cry against the interference of Parliament in religious affairs, during King Charles's reign, I feel rather inclined to believe we have good cause to rejoice for its discouragement of Popery. When the King was believed by the whole nation to be a Papist, when the Queen was an avowed one, and when the conduct of several of the Bishops, especially some most in favour at Court, was opposed to the doctrine as contained in our 39 articles, it was high time for Parliament to support the national religion.

When Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, commenced innovations in the divine service by introducing several popish ceremonies, were the laity to be debarred the right of protesting against these? (See p. 237).

When Rapin tells us elsewhere "that some new *ceremonies were* CONTINUALLY *introduced, especially at Durham by Doctor Couzens, the Dean, as Anges, Saints, Crucifixes, Altars, Candles on Candlemas-day, &c.*" (vol. 10, p. 194), were the laity still to remain silent?

When the King not only protected the enemies of the Church of England, but even promoted them to Bishopricks or other good benefices (see Rapin, vol. 10, [illegible]), were the laity [illegible]? When [illegible] the printers and booksellers complained of "the restraint of books written against Popery and Armenianism, whilst a license was never refused to such as were composed in favour of Popish or Armenian doctrines, and that through the means of the then Bishop of London or his chaplains, was it improper of the laity to suspect and to complain?—(See page 197).

My Lord, had the Bishops and the Clergy performed faithfully their duty, it is not impossible that we should have heard less about puritans and puritanism. In King Charles's time it seems that the most influential Bishops and Clergy unfortunately were great courtiers and politicians, and that they sacrificed the Kingdom of Heaven to this world's glory. If we have no puritans now, we have, in their stead a sufficient number of conscientious dissenters. (I use the word conscientious to separate them from the fanatical and free thinking bodies, whose lives and doctrines accord but little with the volume of Inspiration). And these though they ought to be more or less attached to the church of England, as being like "a city set upon a hill," a visible church in which sound and primitive doctrine is taught and practised, must and will, like the Puritans of old, declare against those abuses in discipline and practice, which at the present time threaten our established religion with annihilation. The freethinker is active, the Pope is active, and all the Dissenters are active. And what does your Lordship think will be at last the consequence? In the mean time your Lordship, *no doubt for good private reasons*, whilst loudly condemning the officiousness of the Laity, will sing most harmoniously to the short sighted class a gentle "lullaby." "To these, you may whisper, "we are the only judges of our own conduct, *private interest will never interfere with our public duty*, we have the power and the will to rectify, much has been done, much is doing; who is afraid?" In the mean time, because I have taken the liberty to call your Lordship's attention to *sixteen of the laity*, considered even by Parliament on several occasions, as *well qualified* to interfere in Ecclesiastical affairs, and when I ask "*why the laity are to be now debarred the privilege of complaining against Ecclesiastical abuses, when laymen were before readily suffered to take so active a part in the most important religious affairs*," is this such an answer as I ought to receive? Truly, my Lord, this is a curious argument. Because Acts of Parliament have appointed Commissioners to examine the Canons, and, among them were some laymen, *therefore any laymen may at any time voluntarily appoint themselves as a committee of church grievances*, and call upon others to act in a similar manner." My Lord, allow me to correct your mistake. Instead of appointing ourselves as a committee of church grievances, we only put in practice our *right* as British subjects to petition against abuses which regard our own welfare, and which every one who values true religion must sincerely wish to see corrected.

Passing on to some points which may appear deserving of notice, for some of your Lordship's repetitions demand little attention, I stop one moment to ask whether the great Irish rebellion of 1641, and the execution of King Charles, were the sudden effects of immediate circumstances? In my humble opinion many causes had combined to sow the seeds of discontent both in England and in Ireland. History pointing to the previous reign, warrants me in saying so, and common sense can teach us that to render a large population, scattered over an extensive country, sufficiently disaffected, daring and organized to oppose the legitimate government openly, the motives of discontent must have been of several years standing. I must therefore again protest against your Lordship's renewed attempt *to intimidate*. Disaffected as many may now be, I remain unconvinced "that Great Britain and still more Ireland, is in a state *more revolutionary* than in 1628." But what is the most *remarkable* proof adduced by your Lordship in support of this opinion, noticing the distinction which I made between the bad and good clergy of our church, you say, "I shall only observe that such attacks upon the clergy, who do not belong to a particular class, are amongst the *very strongest proofs that a spirit now exists* EXACTLY SIMILAR to that which prevailed in the unhappy times preceding the great rebellion in England." After this assertion, we who venture to make such *inconvenient* distinctions between the *useful and useless clergy*, may next expect to be called by your Lordship, not "heathens and publicans," but enemies and rebels.

Remarking that some of the Bishops not only voted for the relief bill, but even *exercised their talents* to persuade others to follow their example, (one making a strange distinction between the words *idolatrous* and *idolatry*, which I never can forget) and also remarking that nothing after this, may impede a Bishop from advocating *on the grounds of expediency* at some future time, the change of faith even in a King of England, I assert that every *lay-member* is called on to watch with a jealous eye, *now more than ever*, the conduct of those who were once regarded as the uncompromising guardians and champions of the church of England. The sincerely pious Bishops who do their duty, instead of fearing, will redouble their christian labours, whilst traitors in the camp (should there be any) may not like to find all their actions so closely scrutinized.

The next subject that claims attention, commences thus, "It is with *great regret* that I come now to remark *in the manner in which I must remark*, upon what your Lordship says as to the parish of Moviddy." If I mistake not, this "great regret" may be promoted to the superlative degree before your Lordship proceeds much farther. Premising that even by the 7th and 8th Geo. 4th—an act *I referred to in my former letter*, it was not so extremely difficult to get a parish united previous to *our lay-meeting*, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the return made by the Bishop of Cork to Parliament in the year 1820. Your Lordship will there find the parish of Moviddy *stated to be united in the year* 1818, and would your Lordship have me question the Bishop's assertion? But I perceive you would search for a Union in 1818, in a return made to Parliament in the year 1806. I can assure your Lordship I am quite satisfied it will not be found there. Your Lordship says the Bishop of Cork *never* made the Union in question, and thus proceeds, "It appears from the returns to Parliament in 1806, that the Union of Moviddy, Aglish, and Kilbonane *had existed from time immemorial, and therefore* it was not dissolved by the death of the incumbent in [illegible]" Now for the other side of the story. In the year 1816 the Bishops of Ireland made returns to the King's Commissioners of [illegible] their dioceses, and by these [illegible] it appears [illegible] Kilbonane [illegible] *all these parishes had separate Rectors or Vicars*. The Incumbent of Iniskenny was John Brock, the Vicar of Kilbonane was Thomas Burden, the Vicar of Aglish was Thos. Davies, and *the Vicar of Moviddy was Wm. Healy*. Again in the year 1818, the other grand or Regal Visitation of Ireland, as it is called, was made, which affords additional, *and later proof that none of these parishes were from time immemorial united*. The Bishop therein certifies that Aglish was then held by Thomas Davies, as Vicar; Kilbonane,—or Kilvoynane by Thomas Burden, as Vicar; and Moviddy by John Johnston, as Vicar, *all being separate and distinct benefices*. Thus have we an example of what an union *from time immemorial* in the modern returns, means. Indeed, the *distances* between parishes united to *other good things*, as well as *the times when they were united*, according to these modern returns are most perplexing and unsatisfactory. As the documents I quote from, are produced, as "legal evidence" in Courts of law, I suppose their validity will not be questioned. And unless a parish is united by an act of Council it becomes *ipso facto* severed by the death of the incumbent. But I have shown from the printed testimony of the Bishop of Cork that Moviddy was united in 1818. And though the parish of Iniskenny, distant *from* it eight miles, has been given (to use your Lordship's words) "*to a stranger*," yet I think the Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence has not cause to complain, if it be true, that Moviddy pays under the Tithe Composition Act £507, Aglish £445 19s, and Kilbonane £225 10s., in the whole £1,178 9s yearly, without valuing near one hundred acres of glebe land, and besides all this, holding as he does, a large Prebend in the diocese of Ross, and a Vicar-Choralship in the Cathedral. Need I say more? As your Lordship has not called expressly on me to prove the incorrect statements of *a Bishop of Clogne, now no more*, I readily follow the adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, especially, when we have cause to expect happy results from the disposition of our present good Bishop, and the zealous and talented members of his amiable family.

Your Lordship tells us "your Chapter situations, *in general*, are a burthen instead of a benefit." How much are they who fill them to be pitied! Is it not strange, my Lord, that Clergymen are so inconsiderate as to accept these burthensome appointments? But you would, of course, first separate from these, the rectorial tithes, which you affirm have no connection with the cure of souls, as also the parishes with cure of souls, on which, you assert the Dignitaries reside, a thing not always the case. As for the estates held, by Deans and Chapters, your Lordship says nothing about these, and then the patronage! No doubt, my Lord, you would also provide for these *small matters*, before you would finally condemn "our chapter situations."

But your Lordship appears inclined to retaliate on me, and would hint that I had better be silent, because I, myself, am a tithe proprietor. I am ready to allow I do possess tithes in the county of Antrim, over, I believe, several thousand acres of land, and I have reason also to believe, I have legal claims to much more in other parts, which the Clergy, however, actually hold. The people are almost all of the Church of Scotland, and are not deficient in ministers, and but few members of either the Church of England or Church of Rome are resident. I think the farmers cannot complain of my exactions, as probably, on an average, I do not get six pence per acre—perhaps not three pence. The whole amount of what I last year received on account of tithe, after deducting what was paid to clergymen, amounted to exactly £101 1s 3d, a sum I hope to spend annually for the promotion of religion and morality. Still these tithes, I can with sincerity say, I would willingly relinquish, if the spiritual welfare of the people was likely to be promoted by the act. Being entailed I have however no power to dispose of them.

I now come to a passage in your Lordship's letter which I think deserves to be transcribed. It is this:—"As to the list of Unions which your Lordship has in your possession, of parishes which had previously supported separate clergymen, and separate churches, it would I think, not be fair to withhold it till the time to which you allude, as by so doing, the inquiry into the facts will come too late to remedy the evil which the statement will produce. *Take but the example of Moviddy*. Suppose it not to have been brought forward till that future day, and what a sensation would the statement of facts, happening in your own county, made within your own knowledge produce? *Believe me; my Lord, you will find many cases like Moviddy in your list*."

Happy to find we agree in one thing, and briefly hinting that ancient documents are not wanting to throw light on *Unions from time immemorial*, I must hurry forward, or this letter will become too long.

Reminding your Lordship that "the true friends of the church earnestly hope that with *very few exceptions*, unions and pluralities will soon be abolished," (see my first letter), I beg to say a few words on the rich living of Wexford, to which your Lordship tells me you have made such valuable additions. Strange to say, the return for 1806, (which was not made by your Lordship), makes the number of parishes in the union of Wexford, to be *no less than sixteen, of which St. Iberius, and St. Selsker, then formed two*. And your Lordship must also be incorrect when you say that there are *two additional Curates* appointed. I believe there is only one to the Parish of Rathaspec, and two in Wexford. Now in the life time of the Rev. Mr. Elgee, before your Lordship became connected with the Diocese, *there were two Curates in Wexford*, namely, his son the Rev. Richard Elgee, and the Rev. George Richards. So that after all in these inquisitorial times—in these days of Reformation—*it appears* your Lordship deserves the thanks of the public for having appointed *not two, but one* Curate more than there was formerly.

As in the second example of those benefits your Lordship has heaped upon your Diocese, you have probably through modesty omitted to mention the name of the clergyman or Parish, I ought to allow you all the advantages which are derived from the magnifying powers of imagination. Pray, my Lord, *with your unions of shadows*, let us know how you have disposed of these frail things. There is something *so ghostly* about them that otherwise they might escape the eye of inquiry.

Hurrying over the Protestant lands which formerly were colonized by Protestants and now by Papists, I come to the Board of First Fruits. This is a subject which appears to have strongly affected your Lordship's [illegible] nerves. Had your lordship [illegible] *good humour*, what a miserable [illegible] must have felt it a duty [illegible] bow [illegible] respectful assent. This might have been done without making every Radical bear witness to the polished way in which you can employ negative. I am satisfied to be branded with ignorance, because I think the First Fruits ought to be levied to the full year's value of every Ecclesiastical preferment. It is indeed quite contrary to the original intention that a "*two hundreth, nay, even a three hundreth fraction of the year's tithe*," should be often not payable for a parish by an incumbent. By 6 Anne, c. 27, s. 3, every Archbishop and Bishop *was allowed to compound, and had four years for the payment of his First Fruits*. And by the 26th Hen. 8th, the Chancellor had power to send, in the King's name Commissioners to inquire of *true yearly values* of all the manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, rents, tithes, offerings, emoluments, and other profits, as well spiritual as temporal, appertaining to any such benefice or promotion, and to certify same. And by first George 2d, c. 10, the Bishop of every diocese, *sells vacant*, are required, to inform themselves of *the clear improved yearly value* of every benefice with cure of souls, living and curacy, within their dioceses, and from time to time, with all convenient speed, to certify the same to the governors of the country. From hence we may plainly perceive, first, *from the* TIME *allowed for the payment of the first fruits*, that the [illegible] now paid, is not what was intended by our ancestors, and secondly, we may [illegible] that the [illegible] return of *the improved yearly value* had some reference to what ought to be paid to the Board. Your Lordship forgets that part of the tithes in ancient times were devoted to public works and charitable purposes, and that the sum paid to the first fruits *once* by a clergyman is a fair substitute for tithes which he himself does not pay.

Thus has the public welfare been sacrificed to the interest of a favoured body—churches have been suffered to sink into a heap of ruins—congregations have disappeared—whilst the oppressed curate and his family, have endured every possible privation.

Your Lordship proceeds in these words—"With respect to the curates' act, I know not what more could be done, that would not be injurious to the church, and to the Curates themselves." What do you think, my Lord, if a law was passed to suspend for the space of twelve months every incumbent who should neglect, refuse, or evade paying his Curate the legal stipend? And where the wants of the population in a parish require additional attention, that the Bishop may have the power, *and should exercise it too*, to appoint one, two, or three, active Curates, as is the practice with the Roman Catholic Bishops, who in this deserve some credit, for good management and cleverness? But here your Lordship again appears to forget the wants of our Protestant population.

Now comes the challenge to prove that Curates are badly paid. And where shall I first begin? Let it be in the diocese of Cork and Ross, as I hear the Dean of Cork has gone off to Ferns to your Lordship's assistance. In stating particulars such as follow, *without having had communication with any of the Curates on the subject*, it might unavoidably occur that I am deceived in, perhaps, a single instance. I however am satisfied I possess pretty accurate information, and where I happen to be wrong, of course your Lordship and your friend will set me right.

In the city of Cork, the curate of St. Finn Barr's receives *only* what arises from occasional fees, and the profits of the church yard.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
The Curate of Holy Trinity	£70	0	0	per ann. or	3s.	10d a day.
The Curate of St. Paul's,	69	4	7½	or	3	9½
The Curate of St. Ann's, Shandon,	69	4	7½	or	3	9½
Another to do.	50	0	0	or about	2	9
The Curate of St. Peter's,	69	4	7½	or	3	9½
Another to do.	46	3	1	or about	2	6½
The Curate of St. Mary's Shandon,	46	3	1	or	2	6½
The Curate of St. Nicholas,	60	0	0	or	3	3½

By this statement it appears that *not one* of the curates in the city of Cork receives £75 a year of the present currency. Some of these curates have already officiated for nearly 20 years. One curate not long since, resigned from old age, having served the best part of his life at a salary of £50 Irish currency, or £46 3s 1d British. Another died after having been for 40 years curate of St. Peter's Parish, at an annual salary of not more than £69 4s 7½d, leaving a family, who, I am informed, are *now in the most abject poverty*.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin is curate of Inchigeelah. His Rector is a Pluralist, holding also the Parish of St. Paul's in Cork, a most populous and important parish. The Rector passes the greatest part of the year *in Bath*, where his family resides. Although an order was made to grant it by the Archbishop of Cashel, *yet this order has never been complied with*.

The Rev. A. E. is Curate of the lucrative parish of Skull, which is 16 miles in length, and contains so many Protestants, that on some days there are 200 communicants; the Rector is Archdeacon of Connor, (the most distant part of Ireland) has not *for many years* visited the Parish, and the only provision for the Curate is the Glebe House and Land. The Rev. W. B. is Rector of the *Union* of Iniscarra, which produces under the Composition Act, the sum of £1,150 a-year. The Rector, a young man of fashion, resides principally in England. The Rev. J. G., his Curate, has not received the augmented salary. There has been in this living a most lamentable lapse to Popery within the last twenty years, and only for the exertions of the present Curate, there would be now hardly a poor Protestant attending a Church, to which was formerly attached a large congregation. Is your Lordship satisfied with these few specimens? If not, in my next I can favour you with more. We here see practically the advantage the people reap from the *piety*, the *zeal*, the *learning*, and the *disinterestedness* which the present system is likely to promote. Whilst the laity pay their money, and the Curates, with some few honourable exceptions of pious Incumbents, labour in the Lord's vineyard, the worldly minded, the indolent, and the gay, sit in the lap of luxury, live for themselves, and turn to little profit that education your Lordship considers of so much importance. Yes, my Lord, I know this moment of one who has served as Curate in a rich parish worth eleven hundred pounds per annum, upwards of thirty-five years. He has a wife and seven children to support on a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., which is about *Five Pence* to each per day. In a letter lately received from him, he writes, "I can with perfect truth declare to your Lordship, that I find it extremely difficult to provide common food, and indifferent clothing for my poor children; but I am quite unable to procure a proper person to educate them." I now ask any man who possesses one spark of Christianity, is the present system an equitable or a rational one? And when I meet with such an insinuation as this applied to me, "*Your Lordship seems to think poverty useful to the Church*," I almost fancy I can see the charge rebound from him, who was unjustly thrown it, and quickly wing its way back to the genial place of its nativity.

I have little time now to examine *the two instances*, in which your Lordship ran your valuable life against Bishops' leases. I am sorry you "felt sensibly" that the speculation turned out to be a bad one. The public must, by this time be quite convinced of your Lordship's spiritual inclinations, and that it is the welfare of the Church of England you have chiefly at heart. You no doubt wish to have *only well educated men* in holy orders. You [illegible] argue against an equal distribution of the incomes of the clergy (who differ from you!) *only on the ground of its tendency to diminish the number of well qualified ministers*. Can any one for a moment doubt all this? But your Lordship allowing that it is the duty of an Incumbent to look after his Roman Catholic parishioners, uses these words, "our clergy ought to attend to their Roman Catholic parishioners, when they show *any disposition to attend to their instructions*, because it is their [illegible]" Does not this, my Lord, imply that *the sheep* [illegible] *after the shepherds first*? How much [illegible] agree with the excellent direc[illegible] the Archbishop of Tuam to [illegible] know what sort of *mental res*[illegible] may make, when you would [illegible] ignorance and immorality are not [illegible] Papists in Ireland. I believe we [illegible] weeds, which if cultivated in the [illegible] of knowledge and religion, may gradually [illegible] our noxious qualities. But when little or bad cul[illegible] of the plant, become sufficient proofs of neglect, [illegible] is a disagreeable task for me to point out failings [illegible] who do so with the best motives seldom rec[illegible] thanks. Residing in Ireland, mixing with the lo[wer] orders, probably more than your Lordship, devo[ting] my time and my thoughts to their spiritual and tem[poral] improvement, and having no interest to induce [me] to this state, I think my testimony is not to be reject[ed] when I repeat that the lower order of Protestant[s] [of] the church of England has been lamentably neglec[ted] by too many of their spiritual teachers.

From the commencement of this correspondence I have spoken of the immorality which may be found, at times, amongst clergy with regret. It became incumbent on me to do so, in order to show the necessity of altering the present system, which affords scarcely any preventative against the commission of the foulest deeds. If only ten clergymen in the united kingdom are suffered to bid the laws of religion and morality defiance, and in open violation of that sacred profession they have embraced, to live in profligacy, from defects in legal enactments, I think there exists strong grounds for calling for a remedy. The clergyman who is not restrained by the laws of God, ought to be punished by the laws of man, and the wolf in sheep's clothing ought not to be suffered to devour the flock.

Blame me, my Lord, if I deserve blame, but remember the words of the prophet:—

"Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil: that put darkness for light and light for darkness: that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter." (Isaiah, c. 5, v. 20.)

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,
MOUNTCASHEL.

P.S.—Although this letter has been written some time, being desirous to verify *the important facts* it contains, before sending it to the press, I have deferred until additional satisfactory answers to my queries had come to hand.

APPROXIMATION OF THE LOWER CLASSES TO THE HIGHER.

One of the most material consequences of the changes now going on in society is their tendency to approximate the lower classes to the higher. That there is an approximation he that hath eyes to see and ears to hear must admit. The only question is to what extent it has proceeded. It is obvious in dress, manners, and acquirements; and has been greatly encouraged by the improvement which has taken place in manufactures, and by the substitution of machinery for manual labour. Most mechanical employments are now carried on with so much neatness and dexterity that they scarcely affect the external garb, person, or appearance; and all articles of dress have become so cheap, that the same sort, if not the same quality of the material of which it is composed, is within the reach of almost all ranks and conditions. The fashion of male and female dress has also become so nearly alike all over Europe, that its air and appearance alone would be an unsafe test of the rank or country of those who wear it. Nearly as great a change has taken place in manners as in dress. Distinctions between the language and address of the various classes of society will always be perceptible to refined judges, but those wide intervals with which former times were familiar, exist no longer. There are few persons of good sense, above the lowest rank, who do not speak and act, *in these days*, with ease and propriety. The extraordinary intercourse which has taken place has brought about a universal polish. Persons placed far apart in wealth and station often approach each other so nearly in air and demeanour, and so difficult is it to excel in refinement, that those who take the lead in rank and fashion occasionally seek for distinction in an entirely opposite direction. The assimilation now mentioned is seen every where, and is fully as remarkable in the other parts of Europe as in England. The lower classes have also gained upon the higher with respect to the conveniences of life. Enter into any house of which the occupier is above the condition of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series scarcely any distinction exists between those who are more or less wealthy, than in the scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their household arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the size and number of the apartments in the house, and one still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could persons of moderate means, by the help of taste and judgment, place themselves so nearly on a level with the most exalted. The most essential point, however, in which the lower classes have advanced upon the higher, is that of personal acquirements. It is not in early life that the education of the lower orders is better than that of their superiors. There is generally great anxiety manifested, on the part of the higher orders, that the attainment of their sons and daughters should correspond with their station in society, and the wish of the parent is usually seconded by the talents and disposition of the child. It is before and after they have reached maturity that the youth of the aristocracy begin to lose ground in the race of emulation. The sons of the nobility and great landed proprietors are no longer required to discharge various public functions, which, in ruder periods, they were wont to do, while such numbers of them are every where to be seen, that their rank alone does not place them on that eminence which it formerly commanded. Their ardour is thus damped for honourable exertion on the one hand, while the blandishments of ease and luxury allure them on the other. As they advance in life, the management of property, the cares of a family, and the various duties of society, demand so much of their time, that it requires extraordinary skill and resolution to reserve any considerable portion of it at their own disposal. In the meanwhile art and science are daily diminishing that proportion of the community which subsists by mere manual labour; books, instruction, and travelling, are more within the reach of all; and those who must live by their own exertions, or whose means debar them from expensive pleasures, are induced and compelled to improve themselves with unremitting assiduity. The result of this indolence on the one hand, and diligence on the other, is, that in nine out of ten occasions, where extraordinary proficiency or information really is demanded, the higher classes are surpassed by those who were originally their inferiors, not only in birth but in education, and perhaps also in capacity.—*Quarterly Review.*

The Society for the improvement of Ireland have agreed to petition Parliament [illegible] for the employment of the people.

THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.

DUBLIN—THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

DUBLIN CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

MR. BARRON AND MR. O'CONNELL.

Lord Londonderry accepts the invitation to the following address:—

Mr. Barron and Mr. O'Connell have been in the county of Clare for the last week, and have addressed many meetings. We have not yet received any account of the proceedings at these meetings, but we have no doubt that they have been numerously attended, and that Mr. O'Connell has found the people as ready as ever to receive with enthusiasm the doctrines of the Repeal agitation. Our correspondent says that Mr. O'Connell, while barraining about the Repeal question, has carefully avoided all allusion to the Orders in Council, and the recent discussions in the House of Commons upon that subject. Mr. Barron has also been addressing the electors of the county of Clare, and we have no doubt that he has been equally successful in his endeavours to secure the return of Sir Henry Parnell. We have been favoured with a letter from Mr. Barron, addressed to the electors of the county of Clare, which we shall publish to-morrow. In this letter Mr. Barron explains the reasons which induced him to withdraw from the contest for the county of Clare, and declares that he will support Sir Henry Parnell. We have also been favoured with a letter from Mr. O'Connell, addressed to the electors of the county of Clare, which we shall also publish to-morrow. In this letter Mr. O'Connell explains the reasons which induced him to withdraw from the contest for the county of Clare, and declares that he will support Sir Henry Parnell. We have also been favoured with a letter from Mr. O'Connell, addressed to the electors of the county of Clare, which we shall also publish to-morrow. In this letter Mr. O'Connell explains the reasons which induced him to withdraw from the contest for the county of Clare, and declares that he will support Sir Henry Parnell.

DUBLIN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda, on Monday last, at one o'clock. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, Secretary, read the report, which stated that the Society had been established in the year 1814, and that it had been the means of circulating 1,200 copies of the Holy Scriptures during the past year. The Rev. Mr. Stewart also read the treasurer's account, which stated that the receipts of the Society during the past year amounted to £1,200, and that the expenditure had been £1,100. The Rev. Mr. Stewart also read the auditor's report, which stated that the accounts had been audited and found correct. The Rev. Mr. Stewart also read the report of the committee, which stated that the Society had been established in the year 1814, and that it had been the means of circulating 1,200 copies of the Holy Scriptures during the past year. The Rev. Mr. Stewart also read the auditor's report, which stated that the accounts had been audited and found correct. The Rev. Mr. Stewart also read the report of the committee, which stated that the Society had been established in the year 1814, and that it had been the means of circulating 1,200 copies of the Holy Scriptures during the past year.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

NAMES of the Gentlemen returned to Parliament, 19th November 1830.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

Mobile County, Sept. 28.

CATHERINE THORAN.

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Dublin and its vicinity, that she has just received a splendid assortment of Millinery, Dresses, Mantles, Bonnets, Caps, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace, Muslins, Silks, Satins, Velvets, and every article in the Millinery line, which she will dispose of at the lowest possible prices. Ladies' own materials made up in the most fashionable manner. Mourning orders executed with the greatest despatch. Apprentices wanted.

Dublin Evening Mail.

Dublin Auxiliary Bible Society.

The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda, on Monday last, at one o'clock. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, Secretary, read the report, which stated that the Society had been established in the year 1814, and that it had been the means of circulating 1,200 copies of the Holy Scriptures during the past year. The Rev. Mr. Stewart also read the auditor's report, which stated that the accounts had been audited and found correct. The Rev. Mr. Stewart also read the report of the committee, which stated that the Society had been established in the year 1814, and that it had been the means of circulating 1,200 copies of the Holy Scriptures during the past year.

Waterford Mail.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION—DONERAILE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. O'Connell applied on behalf of Daniel Clanchy, Esq., for liberty to file a criminal information against Richard R. Ellis, Esq., and Thomas Alcock, Esq., proprietors of the *Warder* newspaper. The affidavit of Mr. Clanchy stated that he was Lieutenant and Captain of the Charleville and Doneraile yeomanry; he was a magistrate of the county of Cork, and had been a member of the Catholic Association—and having had the misfortune of being opposed to two magistrates of the county, Major Maxwell and Mr. Batwell, he read in a number of the *Warder*, published on the 7th of November, the following paragraph:—"To the unprejudiced and candid nothing can be more evident than that the system of blood and terror extending its frightful dominion over Ireland has had its birth and nurture in the Catholic Association—that it is not alone a feature of servile but of political and religious warfare. It does not appear that Leary, who issued his decrees of blood, laboured under any local load or oppression as a subject, or as a landholder—his was not the plea which mitigates the atrocities of Captain Rock, exorbitant and grinding rents. The information of Patrick Daly states, that one of the death-dooming committee, Charles Murphy, at one of their meetings, expressed himself thus:—'Let the men who would shoot Major Maxwell and Mr. Batwell (two more of the proscribed) come to him, and he would give them *one hundred pounds*, and the men's names should never be known, and which Mr. Daniel Clanchy promised he would pay for the purpose.' Who, we ask, is this Daniel Clanchy?—Is he at large? And where, and how, and by whom is this new rent—this blood *rent* collected? Oh! we fear that there is yet much to be found out, and that there are behind the curtain villains and counsellors of a blood of a higher grade than Leary; but we *trust* that the hand of God will drag them forth from the hiding places of their cunning and render them manifest to the execration of the good, the correcting example of the bad, and the punishment of justice. Time, and before its not too late, we hope will strip the political jesuit and expose him to the world." Mr. Clanchy swore that he was the person mentioned in that paragraph, and that it was totally false as far as related to him; he had been most instrumental in preserving the peace in his district, which is now, and always had been, most quiet, and he had no doubt that the paragraph was sent from the country for the purpose of injuring him. On these grounds he submitted he was entitled to a criminal information.

Court—Take your rule.

MANDAMUS.

The King at the prosecution of Richard Allen *v.* the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, &c. of Wexford.

In this case, counsel proceeded to show cause against the conditional order granted for a *Mandamus*, to admit the prosecutor to the place or office of freeman of the town or borough of Wexford being made absolute.

Counsel referred to the affidavit of the prosecutor, upon which the order was obtained. It stated that he founded his claim to be admitted a freeman—in virtue of his having served his apprenticeship to a freemen—that the corporation was created by a charter of James the First, and was to consist of a mayor, two bailiffs, twenty-four free burgesses and others—that the right of a person having served seven years to a freeman was disputed many years ago—that a *Mandamus* was then obtained from the King's Bench, by a person of the name of Clarke, and the question settled by a trial at bar, and Clarke admitted to his freedom. The affidavit alleged that the corporation was now, and had been for some time back, under the influence of the Marquis of Ely, who nominated the Mayor and others to the offices of the corporation; and while the freedom was refused to residents of the town who had proper claims, it was given to friends of the Marquis of Ely who were foreigners, although there were probably 12,000 persons residing in the town of Wexford, there were only about 100 freemen; that on the 29th of June last, a person named George Harrison Reid was nominated to fill the office of Mayor by the Marquis of Ely, that the prosecutor presented a petition to the Mayor, claiming to be allowed his freedom of the borough, but the Mayor refused to call a general assembly, as he was bound to do, to grant the prayer of the petition, or to inquire into the validity of his claim. Another petition of the prosecutor previously presented to the mayor, had been treated in a similar way.

The Mayor's answering affidavit, made for the purpose of showing cause against the conditional order was read. It stated that Mr. Allen had not made his application according to the forms or usages of the corporation. He should have lodged his petition with the town clerk, and have therein stated the grounds of his claim to be presented to the Mayor, Bailiff, Burgesses, in general assembly, for their consideration; and on the general assembly days, appointed by the charter, which were the 29th of June and 29th of September. The petition being properly presented, the usage was for the Mayor to impanel a jury of freemen to try the claim, and decide for or against it. If they decide in favour of this claim the party was admitted on payment of a certain stamp duty. The affidavit of the Mayor of Wexford further stated that he was not aware of any other forms of admission but those he had stated; that Richard Allen and other persons had certainly, in the month of May last, come to him (the Mayor) when sitting in his local court, namely the Court of Conscience, where he was performing his duties as President of the court, and presented petitions to be admitted to their freedom of the Corporation of Wexford, when he refused the application, as being quite irregular, and contrary to ancient usage and custom.

Counsel now addressed the Court in support of the order for a *Mandamus* being made absolute. He denied that the reasons now offered to the Court by the Mayor were by any means sufficient. He should, he said, rest chiefly on the facts disclosed in the affidavits that were now presented to the Court.

In answer to that part of the Mayor's affidavit which said that persons applying for the freedom of the Borough should be made on the Charter days, he said that no such usage existed, nor did the Mayor assign any reason for his conduct when he threw the petitions from him in the most contemptuous manner. Counsel referred to entries in a book belonging to the Corporation, which had been in the hands of the Mayor, and proved particularly an entry on the 13th February, 1818, which was not a Charter day; that a meeting was held to decide upon the claims of persons requiring their Freedom of the Corporation.

The Chief Justice briefly stated that it was the opinion of the Court, that a strong case had been made out by Counsel on the part of the applicant to induce the Court to grant the order, and he would suggest to Counsel on the part of the Corporation whether they would, under all the circumstances, think it advisable to make a return to the *mandamus*.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The King, at the prosecution of the Rev. Morgan Jellett *v.* William Brett, Proprietor of the *Louth Free Press*.

The affidavit of Mr. Jellett stated that he had left home in October last to attend business in Dublin; that it happened in his absence that one of his sons, a child about eight years of age, went with a maid servant to spend the evening at the house of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, named Crowe, and that while she was taking off her bonnet the child went unobserved into an adjoining apartment; when the servant went to look for the boy she found him in the act of letting off a gun, which he found in the corner of the room he had gone into, and it seemed that the contents, by accident, lodged in the body of a young woman, who was dressing flax in an out-house.

This unfortunate occurrence, the affidavit stated, was made the subject of severe and unjustifiable animadversion, under the head of "dreadful murder," in the *Louth Free Press*, in a number of that Journal published in October last. After some further observations from Counsel, the conditional order was granted.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The London journals to Wednesday inclusive have arrived in course.

London, Wednesday Evening.

The great snow storm experienced last night, delayed the delivery of the inland letters to a late hour, and the prevailing easterly winds have prevented the arrival of any ship letters, which cause a great dearth of information this morning. We are informed by a traveller who has just arrived from a tour in our Northern manufacturing districts, that there is a decided improvement in all the branches of trade, and that all hands willing to work can obtain employment.

THE FUNDS.—The great rise in the Funds from Saturday last has been occasioned by a very influential Broker taking in a very large amount of Consols, which it was fully calculated on by the speculators, would have been delivered on the account day; in addition to this the same Broker made a further purchase of Stock; the combined operations made available the calls of Options to a large amount, between 92 and 93, which had the effect of leaving the market bare of Stock, owing to the speculators not having calculated on the abstract being called for. The New 4 per Cents not having advanced in unison with the Consols, this is looked upon as a certain indication that the above Stock will be paid off during the next Session of Parliament.—Consols, which left off yesterday at 93 to ¼ for the present account, and 93¼ ½ for January, opened very heavy this morning at 92⅞ 93, and 93¼ ⅛ for next time. This heaviness of the market is attributed to the jobbers having got in their accounts, and the Bulls not as yet having closed theirs.

We have copied in another part of our paper an article from the *Times*, having certain references of local interest. We do not, however, feel that they call for any observation from us. With regard to Mr. O'Connell, the affair, as matters stand, is altogether personal to himself, and of course he will, or will not, reply to the call of the *Times newspaper*—(for no other party appears to make any complaint)—as he shall think fit.

From various sources we learn that there continues to be a refractory spirit among the inferior Turkish authorities, and that some suspicion exists that the extravagant slowness with which every thing connected with the final arrangement of the negociations is carried on, is attributable to the Sultan himself, who may have some hopes in the delay. It is certain that the governor of Giurgevo refuses, on one pretext or another, to give up that garrison, and that the Pacha of Scutari, though less turbulent since he has been put under the surveillance of General Diebitsch, still continues to remain in the field. Frequent remonstrances on this subject pass from the Russian generalissimo to Constantinople, and it is impossible that these idle demonstrations of resistance can continue much longer. The Turkish officers, discontented with the Porte, would have shown their zeal for Islamism more seasonably had they opposed the Russians *before* they had got across the Balkan. It is said that the notorious Jussuf Pacha is about to go into the service of the Pacha of Egypt. Under existing circumstances, this looks like a determination to cast off all appearances of allegiance to the Sultan. It is still confidently asserted that the Grand Vizier, posted at Schoumla, refuses to obey any orders from Constantinople, or to give up his office.

THE THEATRE.—There was a very fashionable attendance at the theatre on last evening, but the lateness of the hour at which the performances closed, prevents our entering into any particulars.—We perceive that "Tom and Jerry" is announced for Monday evening. It is needless to say that a piece that enjoyed the greatest run on all the great theatres, of any piece now acting—not excepting even the Beggar's Opera—must prove attractive here. It is a complete picture of London scenes, and its fidelity to life, is the real secret of its wonderful success. Mr. Potter's unceasing exertions to gratify every taste deserve unqualified praise.

Mr. Lawless has arrived from England. The prosecution against him is relinquished.

Lady Leveson Gower's new publication of Ireland is sought for with avidity.

Mr. M'Clintock has relinquished his canvass for the county Louth.

Two chicken butchers of Dublin, were brought before the Lord Mayor, by a gentleman, this week, for plucking fowl alive. This cruel practice appears to be the common custom.

Two shipments of strong ale were made from Drogheda this week, for London—one destined for the use of his Majesty's household.

The Welsh ironmasters are keeping up a keen competition with the Scotch ironworks in the supply of the foundries; and although Scottish pig iron is so low as £5 a ton, Welsh iron is landed in Ireland 5s a ton cheaper.

The Lord Chief Baron, has appointed John Ryan, Esq. Barrister at law, to be Usher of the Court of Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Fleetwood, deceased—an appointment that has given general satisfaction.

The regiments in garrison at Gibraltar were particularly healthy and not a single case of fever up to the 1st November.

The Governors of the Apothecaries' Hall declare they do not see any advantage in calling a general meeting of the Irish Apothecaries, the first of December.

DUBLIN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The members of this Society held their Annual General Meeting on Tuesday, at the Dublin Institution. There was a numerous and highly respectable attendance.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor was called to the Chair.

The business of the day was commenced with a hymn and prayer, by the Rev. D. Stewart.

After this the Secretary read the report of the year, which gave a very flattering detail of the success of the Society in its useful labours—the distribution of the sacred Scriptures—the foundation of auxiliary societies, and depositories, in and around this city and county; it also contained extracts from the reports of the British and Foreign and the Hibernian Bible Societies, all declaratory of the progress making in the spread of the Divine Word.

The Rev. Mr. Hurt moved the adoption of the report, and

The Rev. Mr. Massy seconded the motion in an address of great eloquence.

The meeting was addressed by several other clergymen in the course of the day.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

The public are not perhaps aware of the fact, that *large sums of the Catholic Rent have been paid to certain London Papers to calumniate the Duke of Cumberland*, and we could point out where the documents are to be found which prove that £1,500 was at one time given to one Journal for the infamous purpose mentioned. The day will come when such disclosures may be made with safety.

AGRICULTURE, &c. (ENGLAND).

Agricultural produce is rapidly verging towards the prices of 1822; meat, bacon, butter, cheese, are gradually approaching a point of depression which it may be difficult to limit, but which must inevitably occasion far-spread ruin amongst farmers, and the classes immediately connected with them. The rich cheeses of Somerset, which four years ago brought 10s. per cwt., can now be bought at prices varying between 45s and 64s. The very best Irish butter (Carlow) is scarcely worth 70s; and that from Waterford not more than 60s. It may appear extraordinary that in our rich county of Berks, Waterford butter is very extensively supplied for winter use; yet such is the fact. The decline in price of this article of provision gives a striking illustration of the progressive fall in prices. At the last four autumn fairs at Reading, Waterford butter has annually declined from 94s to 84s, 74s, and 64s per cwt.—the price at the last fair. Bacon is selling at 43s to 45s; and of Irish pork an immense quantity is brought to the metropolis which does not fetch more than thirty-four to thirty-six shillings per hundred weight. Perhaps it might be difficult to ascertain the actual price obtained by the Irish farmers; but there can be little doubt that, after deducting all intermediate profits, commissions, and charges, the clear amount is altogether inadequate to discharge his rent and taxes. So hopeless, indeed, has the receipt of rents become, in Ireland, that a project had been suggested for accepting produce in satisfaction of rent, and consigning it to the London market. Even at the present ruinous prices, foreign produce is sold in our markets with profit, although burthened with duties on importation. The quantity of dried Hamburgh beef sold in London has for some time been on the increase; and in private letters from Petersburgh an intention has been indicated of trying a shipment of that article for London.—*Correspondent of a London paper.*

CLONMEL, NOV. 25.

A poor man, a miller, named Green, having worn his great coat at his work, was unhappily caught by the machinery of Mr. Flynn's Mill, yesterday afternoon, in the county of Waterford, near Clonmel, and carried through the works till life became extinct. He has left a wife and four children in destitute circumstances, to deplore his loss. He had worked seven years in this employment.

A few nights ago some unfeeling wretches plucked eight sheep, the property of a farmer at Glenagad, about five miles from Clonmel, on the way to Cashel. Some of the sheep perished in consequence.

Dr. Fitzgerald, our active and indefatigable Chief Magistrate of Police, is about to take up his residence in Cashel, where his services will no doubt tend much to the restoration of tranquillity in that portion of the County.

On Saturday night last the Serjeants of the Queen's Bays commenced a theatrical campaign with playing "Raising the Wind," and "The Lancers."

Mr. Kelly, another of the lately appointed Stipendiary Magistrates, was a peace officer once attached to the Head Office in Dublin.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

SUNDAY, NOV. 22.—A French messenger arrived yesterday with despatches from Constantinople, dated 28th of October. The departure of the Turkish mission for St. Petersburgh had at length been finally decided, and was to take place immediately. The official accounts received by this messenger confirmed the statement made by the German papers relative to the refusal of the Turkish Government of Giurgevo to deliver up the fortress to the Russians, but it was supposed at Constantinople that this difficulty would be got over without bloodshed or any interruption to the peace.

A deputation has been appointed to wait on the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, to solicit the support of government, for the purpose of founding a system of collegiate instruction, on the basis of the Cork institution. It is said that the concern, thus modified, is to be called "The Munster College."

The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway have ordered four locomotive engines on Mr. Booth's principle of boiler, that of the Rocket (which won the prize of £500), to be built by Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co. of Newcastle.

PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The tribunal of Castres, in France, has just pronounced a decision which merits imitation in Protestant countries. Mr. Fosse, a Protestant, and member of the consistory, but not a Quaker, has long been convinced that it is irreligious to take an oath, and on this and some other points, such as the sinfulness of war, holds the opinions professed by the Quakers. It being proved that Mr. Fosse had long and publicly held these opinions, the court merely required him to affirm before the tribunal, in the terms and according to the mode which, after his religious belief, are admitted to be the most fit to bind his conscience.—*World.*

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.—The members of the Blackburn society for promoting the religious principles of the reformation, recently challenged the Jesuits of Stonyhurst and the clergy of the church of Rome, and any respectable laymen belonging to that church, to an open and public discussion (with members of the above society) of the points of difference between the churches of England and Rome. The challenge by the vicar of Blackburn and five other clergymen of the establishment, named a Roman Catholic gentleman to preside at the discussion; but the controversy has been declined.

Two more of the convicts who made their escape from the coach on the Coventry road are said to have been taken and lodged in Gloucester gaol; if so, there are now only two of this party of felons at large.

The driver and guard of the Chester coach, from which the twelve convicts escaped a few days since, are both dead of the injuries they received on that occasion.

DUBLIN—THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

PROTESTANT COLONIES.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the friends and supporters of the plan for establishing Protestant Colonies in Ireland, held in Morrison's rooms, Dawson-street; the Earl of Enniskillen was called to the Chair.

His Lordship said that the present was not a political meeting, and he therefore hoped there should be no attempt to introduce a political topic into it. Their object in assembling was to devise the best means within their power of keeping in the country the poorer classes of Protestants, whose emigration had lately been so great from Ireland.

Mr. Moore, M.P. said the honor had been confided to him of proposing the first resolution, and in doing so he could not but congratulate himself on perceiving that he was surrounded by so large and so respectable a meeting. The step which they were now about to take was one most calculated to promote the welfare of Ireland, and this might be deemed a commencement to its permanent improvement. It was evident, to any one who had lived in Ireland for the last few years, and particularly the last few months, that many causes had conspired to make the situation of the poorer classes of Protestants wretched and miserable, and to induce them to emigrate from their native country. It should be the duty of the Protestant gentry of Ireland to endeavour to stop the tide of emigration, by making the situation of their countrymen as comfortable and as independent as they possibly could. The plan proposed was to locate Protestant families on the waste lands of Ireland. It had occupied the attention of the best men of the British legislature. It had been proved that these lands could be most productive, and if Protestant families were placed upon them, the country itself would be improved, its resources increased, and the poorer classes of Protestants would be made, what they are not now, comfortable in their situation. The plan of locating families was not a new experiment, nor was it tried for the first time. So long ago as 1818, a society had been formed in Holland for placing colonies upon waste lands; that plan had been most successful; the lands upon which these colonies were established resembled a great portion of those in Ireland. The plan there worked well, and if a similar one were adopted here there could be no doubt that similar success would attend it. (Hear.) When he considered the character of the gentry of Ireland, he had no doubt that they would use their best exertions to promote the success of this plan. When they looked upon the lands in Ireland, they could not but perceive that they were well calculated to afford to those who would establish Protestant colonies the best hopes of the experiment being successful.—They should endeavour to stop the tide of emigration, which carried with it not the idle, the profligate, or the turbulent, but the very best part of the Irish community. With the request thrown out by the noble chairman, he was most willing to comply,—that no political topic should be introduced into the meeting. He thought the introduction of political topics would be solely calculated to mar the project they had taken up, and to render inoperative their benevolent wishes for the prosperity of the poorer classes of their countrymen.—The formation of Protestant colonies, he deemed as particularly well calculated to improve the condition of the people—for a system of discipline, of industry and obedience to the laws, would be introduced into these colonies which could not but have the best effect, by its example, upon those of every creed and persuasion. These colonies, too, would be the nurseries of Irish manufactories the encouragement of which was so necessary to the improvement of their country (hear.) When he did introduce the subject of Irish manufactures to the attention of the British legislature, a most attentive hearing was given to him, and which was a proof of the interest taken by them on this subject (cries of hear.) Mr. Moore concluded by reading his resolution, suggesting the propriety of forming Protestant colonies. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hedges Eyre, and passed unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Cole proposed the second resolution.

Mr. N. D. Cromelin in seconding it, stated that he was well acquainted with the Protestants of the North of Ireland, who appeared to him to be the most sober, honest, industrious, and well-disposed class of men in the community. The Protestants of the North were so anxious to procure an independence for themselves; and finding they were not able to do that in their own country they emigrated to America. He knew that not one of them emigrated that was not possessed of some property. It should be their duty, then, to provide for those who were obliged to remain behind. It was from the North of Ireland that manufactures had spread over the entire country; and these honest men, perceiving that from the lowness of the wages that were given to them, that they could not achieve independence at home, determined upon seeking it in a foreign land (hear, hear). He had maturely considered the subject of establishing Protestant colonies, and he was convinced that they could not but succeed. Suppose they should have 1,000 acres at 1s. an acre, in the course of a couple of years, each of these acres would be made worth 10s at least, and upon that tract alone, they would have a profit of £500. Every man who contributed to the society, would have a property in them, and in a short time it would be found to be a most valuable property—(hear, hear.) The poor man who now had but £7 or £8 a year, and was obliged to have a cabin and pay a dear rent for his patch of potato ground, had seldom more than a few potatoes to eat—he said, he could not be worse in situation, and he therefore became indolent; but when the colonies were established, he would be able to procure the necessaries and the comforts of life, and he would have an interest in the maintenance of it (hear). Mr. Cromelin concluded, by seconding the resolution.

Mr. Henry Smith stated, that he was not a member of the Society, but soon should be so. He had been deputed by a number of gentlemen in his part of the country, to offer their assistance to the society.

The Rev. Mr. Beresford stated, that he cordially joined in the object of a society whose desire it was to prevent the poor Protestants of Ireland from leaving a country that they loved, and tearing themselves from a home in which their affections centered (hear). The soil of Ireland was deserted by the men who brought the busy hum of industry into the wilds of America. The plan was one which could not only be approved by Protestants but by Roman Catholics themselves. There was now a general preference manifested for Protestant tenants, to this preference the Catholics generally complained; but when they heard of the plan for establishing Protestant Colonies, they were rejoiced at it, as they considered that they would be thus left in possession of their present holdings. Protestant Colonies would be found most useful in preserving the connexion between this country and England. The poorer classes of Irish Protestants were, in truth, the chain that bound and secured Ireland to the nation for England; and it was as much the interest of England as of Ireland, to encourage those Protestants, by whom that connexion was preserved (hear).

Sir Henry Brooke proposed the formation of a Protestant Colony Society.

Lord Longford seconded the resolution in the following [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] proposed a resolution for the appointment of treasurer.

Mr. Howell, in seconding the resolution, said, that although he differed from [illegible], yet in this cause of charity he would [illegible]. He was sure that every thing should be done that could tend to improve the condition of the people, and to ameliorate the miseries under which they laboured. The society, he was sure, would struggle for the universal good of the population of Ireland, and he would co-operate, to the utmost of his means, with the society, in so God-like a purpose.

The Rev. Thomas Magee, in proposing the Committee of the Society, said he was happy to say, that the plan, as explained by the preceding speakers, had met with the approbation of the heads of the church in Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Boyton, in seconding the resolution, said that the respectable names to be found on the list of their committee, were a sufficient guarantee for the proper disbursement of the money entrusted to them. Their Society would not be like others they had heard of, whose disbursements were a mystery, and which most probably could not bear explaining.

Lord Longford was called to the chair, and thanks returned to Lord Enniskillen. The meeting then adjourned.

EX-OFFICIO INFORMATION.—Our readers will be surprised to learn, as in the first instance we were, no doubt, ourselves to find that it had been judged proper, on the part of the Attorney-General to file an information, ex-officio, against the *Evening Post*. That a Journal which has supported the policy of the present Government, in the great and saving measure which will identify their names with the liberties of their country—that a Journal which has been the constant defender of that Government against the incessant virulence of the Orange faction, should be selected for a prosecution by his Majesty's Attorney-General in Ireland, must appear, indeed, very extraordinary. But we rely too implicitly on the good feelings and the good sense of the heads of his Majesty's Government, on our own innocence, and the consciousness of rectitude which we feel, not to anticipate such a result as will be satisfactory to the public and to ourselves.—*Dublin E. Post.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC SHERIFFS.—Among the names returned by the judges of assize to serve the office of high sheriff for the ensuing year, there will, we believe, be found not less than twenty Catholic gentlemen. Many of those, from their place in the list, will, as a matter of course, be appointed.

Sir Edmund Saunders, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of Charles II. was originally a strolling beggar about the streets, without either knowing parents, relatives, or friends. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness; and as he expressed a strong inclination to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hackney-writer. Saunders eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to improve himself by reading law-books, which he borrowed, and in a few years became an able attorney—soon afterwards an eminent Counsel, and ultimately arrived at the Chief Justiceship of England.

The notorious Dr. Free, against whom proceedings for irregularity have long been pending in the ecclesiastical courts, has now carried his case, by appeal, into the High Court of Delegates.

The posthumous son of Baron de Stael, the only heir to that title, died on Saturday last, in Paris, at the age of twenty-three months, after a long illness.

Seven candidates have been mentioned for the county of Lancaster at the next election. *The Manchester Advertiser* says, "Lord F. L. Gower, the present Secretary for Ireland, is one who is likely to be proposed with the interest of the Duke of Bridgewater. Mr. Towneley, of Towneley, is the sixth, and he would, of course, have the powerful interests of the Catholics in the county; and Mr. Nowell, is the seventh and last. The favorite is not yet mentioned, but interest begins to be excited, and some new candidate is named every day."

Extinction of the Irish Board of Customs.—A notice has been issued from the Custom-house in Cork, to the merchants, traders, and others whom it may concern, apprising them that the functions of the Local Board of Customs, in Dublin, will cease on the 5th January next; and that from and after that date, all applications relating to the Revenue of Customs are to be addressed to "the General Board of Customs in London," and may be forwarded through the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs, at the respective ports in Ireland, who have received instructions to transmit the same, without delay, to the board, in London, with a report of all the facts and circumstances of each case.

GREAT FALL OF SNOW.—A tremendous fall of snow took place last night, accompanied, or rather preceded by a wind that was little short of a hurricane. The snow this morning lay at least six inches deep on the ground, and has been followed by a frost and occasional showers of sleet, which still continue.—*London Paper of Wednesday.*

The Revenue for the week terminating with Friday, the 20th instant (inclusive) is in the same satisfactory and improving condition that we have for some weeks had the pleasure of announcing. As one-half of the current quarter has now elapsed, a fair comparison may be instituted with previous terms of similar duration; and we state with much pleasure, that, whether compared with the like portion of the quarter which directly preceded it, or with the corresponding period of the last year (which will probably be considered a more decisive criterion), the result is in either case highly gratifying. The improvement, although extending to most of the sources of public income, is most conspicuous in that branch which is received as the best test of the general extension of the comforts and enjoyments of the great body of the people.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Nothing has yet transpired at the Treasury as to the intended reforms in the Church Revenues, &c. by the Duke of Wellington, but it is fully understood that he contemplates some of importance.—The information which we gave exclusively as to the Reform of the Church Liturgy may be fully relied on. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom the idea has been said by some to have originated, has, we are informed, been seriously occupied on the subject for some time past.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISH AND FRENCH WHIST-PLAYERS.—It appears by an article in the *Courrier Francoise*, that a noble lord, until lately English ambassador at Paris, has humbled the French whist-players, by a challenge to play an hundred rubbers for £50,000 in twenty days, besides £100 on each rubber, in order to decide the superiority of play, which he claims for the English. He had the money ready and his partner named, but the Frenchman, who took up the glove for the honour of his country, could neither get his stake subscribed, nor the partner he wished to play with; he could not therefore fight.

It is said that the death of General Garth will not in the least affect the proceedings in Chancery relative to the box holding the mysterious papers, as he was no party to the suit. How long the suit itself may continue it seems difficult to say, as the compromise is broken off, and the only fact that was of importance now known to the public. Captain Garth's conduct has been marked with folly and dissipation, as well as by perfidy to his engagements and undutifulness to his parents. He has cared nothing for his illustrious mother's feelings, nor for his own word; and, of course, there is no chance of the negociation being renewed for an annuity, or the payment of his debts.—*Observer.*

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