PROTECTOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
35, Old Jury, London; and
9, Cavendish-Row, Rutland-Sq are, Dublin.

Capital—Five Millions.

TWO-THIRDS of the PROFITS of this Company will be Septennially divided amongst the Insured, on Policies of not less than One Year's duration.
The Rates of Insurance embrace the late Reductions.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
that Insurances falling due at Christmas will expire, unless renewed within Fifteen Days from that period.
AGENTS:
WATERFORD:—Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN, Cathedral-square.
CLONMEL:—Mr. ARTHUR ARDAGH.

CAUTION.

MARSHALL'S UNIVERSAL CERATE FOR CHILBLAINS, SORES, BURNS, &c.

THE Public are particularly cautioned against a spurious imitation of this valuable Medicine, which a number of unprincipled individuals are endeavouring to impose upon them—The criterion of authenticity will be as heretofore, "Charles Butler, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's," being engraved on the Government Stamp, which is attached to each box, and without which it cannot be genuine.

FOTHERGILL'S NERVOUS DROPS AND FEMALE PILLS,
will also when genuine have the like authentication.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
QUAY, WATERFORD.
CARROLL AND GREAVES

BEG to inform their Customers, that they are constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for sale at London Prices:—

Gros de Naples, Lutestrings, Sarcenets, Persians, Satins, Crape de Lyons and Royals; Black Bombazines and Crapes, coloured Calicoes, Ginghams, Batistes, Twilled Muslins; French, English, and Zamora Merinos; Crape Lisses, Black Silk and Cotton Velvets, Gauze and Blond Dresses, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Canton Crape Silk and Rockspun Handkerchiefs, Gossamer, Gauze and Gauze Veils, Tissue French Flowers, Silk Reticules, Silk and Satin Cloaks, Leghorns, &c.

LACES.—Bobbin, Grecian, and Blond Nets; Bobbin, Grecian, and Blond Quillings and Laces; Thread and Cotton Edgings, Lisle and English Black Lace Veils, Lace Collars and Habit Shirts; Crowns, &c.

HABERDASHERY.—Cotton and Linen Tapes, Cotton Reels and Balls, Hair Pins, Thimbles, Pins in packages, papers, and boxes; Hooks and Eyes, Ribbon Wire, French cotton braid, Black Cotton Furetts, Foundation Muslins and Buckrams, Flannel and Stay Binding, Silk and Cotton Stay Laces; Purse, Floss, and coloured Sewing Silks; Needles, Bobbins, Pasteboards, Waddings, plain Ribbons, and Velvet for Bracelets.

MUSLINS.—Cambric, Jacconot, Mull, Book, Crossbar, and Stripe Muslins; Scotch and French Cambric Lawn, White Calicoes, Linens, Counterpanes, Checks, Muslins, and Calicoes.

FURS.—Muffs, Tippets, Boas, and Pelerines, in every description of Furs.

FANCY GOODS.—Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Fancy Work, and Dressing Boxes, Desks, Travelling Cases, Neplus Cases, Tea Caddies, Card Boxes, Pocket Books and Note Cases, Silk Purses, French Shading and Caricature Figures, Pastile Burners, Cigars and Cigar Cases, Tortoiseshell, Ivory, Rosewood, and German Shell Combs; Pearl Paper Cutters, Pincushions and Needle Cases; Clothes, Hair, Gum, Tooth, Shaving, and other Brushes; Enamelled and Gilt Buckles, Bracelet Snaps, Hair Pins, Ear Rings, Purse-mounts, Watch Hooks, Seals, Tassels, Rings, Runners, Brooches, Bullion Chains, &c.; Wire Baskets, Snuff Boxes, Violin Strings, Bead Boxes, Fancy Leather and Steel mounted Trunks; Pastiles, Smelling and Ornamental Bottles; French Walking Sticks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, French Travelling Caps, Pipes, Taper Stands and Tapers, Pink and Blue Saucers, Garters, Tongue Scrapers, Leather Belts, Rackets, Plumeaux, Gold Beads, French Slippers, Dutch and Wax Dolls, Cotton and Leather Suspenders, Harmonica, Gilt, Plated, and Silk Watch Guards; Toy Watches, Navarino Guards, Playing and Visiting Cards, Screw Pincushions, Card Counters, Book Stands, Floating Lights, and Shaving Boxes; Screw Ink Bottles, French Curls, Pinholders, Fans, with a numerous assortment of other French Fancy Goods.

SOAPS AND PERFUMES.—Windsor, Almond, Camphor, Cocoa Nut, Otto of Roses, Palm, Vegetable, Aromatic, Brown Windsor, Bandana, Musk, Palmyrene, and Rose Soaps; Macassar Oil, Russia Oil, Huile Antique, Delcroix, Lavender, Musk Lavender, Esprit de Rose, Honey Water, Eau de Portugal, Extrait de Mouselline and Violette, Bouquet de Rose and Millefleur, Aromatic Vinegar, Pomatum and Bear's Grease, Court Plaister, with a variety of other Fashionable Perfumes.

TIBBET, ROCKSPUN AND GERMAN SHAWLS.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Black and Coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, Riding Belts, Linen Collars, Striped and White Shirts, Silk and plain Stiffners, Stocks, Cotton and Leather Suspenders, Cotton and Silk Hosiery: Cork, English, and French Gloves.
Boy's Cloth Caps, Wax Candles, and Liquid Blacking.
GOLD FISH FOR SALE.
AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WATERFORD SAVINGS' BANK.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the WATERFORD SAVINGS' BANK, held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, 14th Dec., 1830,

THE TRUSTEES OF SAVINGS' BANK ESTABLISHED AT WATERFORD

Drs.

CHARGE.

		£	s.	d.
To balance due on the 20th November, 1829, including interest, as per last return		57,848	13	8
In the year ending 20th Nov., 1830. To sums received of 3,727 depositors, within the year ending 20th November, 1830		21,529	0	4
To interest on monies invested with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, for the year ending 20th Nov., 1830		2,013	0	2
Final dividend from Messrs. Newport's estate		29	10	2
	£	81,420	4	4

Crs.

DISCHARGE,

		£	s.	d.
In the year ending 20th November, 1830. By sums actually paid to 3,190 depositors in money, including interest, within the year ending 20th Nov., 1830		29,927	12	2
By expenses of management within the year, including salaries, printing, stationery, postages, &c.		174	9	0
By expenses attending the providing gold, £10,000, to meet the sudden demand in June		44	13	10
By balance in general account invested with the commissioners, including interest, on 20th Nov., 1830	49,454 6 2			
By ditto in account of separate surplus fund	1,393 14 9			
By ditto in hand of Bank of Ireland Treasurer and pass books in hands	425 8 5			
		51,273	9	4
	£	81,420	4	4

PRESENT STATE OF THE FUNDS.

Drs.	£	s.	d.
To amount due to 1919 depositors, including interest, to 20th Nov., 1830	49,684	10	3
To amount placed to the Separate Surplus Fund account, Nov. 20th, 1829	1,393	14	9
To Ditto Ditto, to 20th Nov. 1830	195	4	4
	51,273	9	4

Crs.	£	s.	d.
By amount of Balance due by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, on 20th Nov., 1830	50,848	0	11
By Cash in Treasurer's the Bank of Ireland Office	425	8	5
	51,273	9	4

Witness our hands, this 14th Day of December, 1830.
(Signed) EDMOND SKOTTOWE, GEO. P. RIDGWAY, } Trustees.
WM. LUMSDEN, Secretary.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges the receipt of £1 from Mr. Edward Despard.

The Waterford Mail.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

VOL. VIII.—No 769. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1830. PRICE 6d

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

ONLY two thirds of the premium to be paid, the remainder to be deducted from the sum assured.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.
70, CORNHILL, AND 43, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DIRECTORS,
The Honorable William Fraser, Chairman.
Colonel Lushington, M.P. Deputy Chairman.

Foster Reynold, Esq.	C. W. Hallett, Esq.
William Pratt, Esq.	Sir James Gambier,
John Kymer, Esq.	Wm. Edmond Ferrers, Esq.
Francis Kemble, Esq.	Thomas Fenn, Esq.
Captain Harris, M.P.	G. Farren, Esq. Resident Director.

Physician—Dr. Ferguson.
Surgeons—H. Mayo, Esq., F.R.S. and T. Callaway, Esq.

LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole life.

The following are selected from the even rates:

AGE.	WHOLE LIFE.	7 YEARS.	AGE.	WHOLE LIFE	7 YEARS.
20	1 11 9	0 1 17	40	2 17 1	1 10 8
30	2 2 0	1 2 10	50	4 2 0	2 1 7

ALTERNATIVE.

One third of the premium may be left unpaid to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent. endorsed on the Policy.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

A man at 30 instead of £2 2s for every year of life—may pay £1 8 7d per ann. for the 1st 7 years, £1 15s 1d per ann. for a further 7 years, and £3 0s 11d for every year of life after. This scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity or Leases for Lives, in which very low rates for so long a period as 14 years, will be found highly advantageous.

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

Parties having a fixed or variable interest in the lives of others may have a general admission of interest on the Policy.

VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Supercargoes and others, insured for the whole of life or for a specific voyage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Officers insured against all risks, for an even premium, or enrolled at a future period, on payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY, DELICATE HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.

Females need not appear; the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies are granted to persons of advanced age.

Proposals for Assurances will be received, and all particulars furnished on application to

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Solicitor, Waterford.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

MEETING IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

AT a numerous and respectable MEETING of the COUNTY of WATERFORD, convened by the HIGH SHERIFF, and held in the Court House at Dungarvan, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1830—

The HIGH SHERIFF in the Chair—

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That we view with satisfaction the formation of a Ministry pledged to effect, in the system of Parliamentary Representation, a Reform which will restore to Parliament the confidence of the nation, will strengthen the connexion between the British Islands, and which cannot be delayed without the most calamitous consequences.

That this part of the United Kingdom cannot be adequately represented, nor its interests duly protected, by 100 members, in a House of Commons consisting of 658, particularly when many of our representatives are, from non-residence and other causes, unacquainted with their constituents, or with the state of Ireland.

That in order to render the House of Commons more efficient by connecting its members more closely with their constituents, the duration of parliaments ought to be shortened.

That the distinction between freeholds and other estates being now almost nominal, the elective franchise, ought to be extended to all men, who, from their information and independence, are worthy of being entrusted with such an important privilege.

That the present system by which all the electors in each county are obliged to assemble in one place, instead of being allowed to vote within their several districts, is attended with ruinous expense to the candidates, with great injury to the electors, and frequently with the disturbance of the public tranquility.

That all small boroughs ought to be immediately disfranchised, and the privilege of voting for members of Parliament, instead of being confined to Freemen in Corporations, ought to be extended to householders in cities and towns which contribute largely to the resources of the State.

That the results of the late contested elections in Ireland, and particularly in this county, prove that a system of voting by ballot is absolutely necessary to protect electors in the honest exercise of the important trust which is confided to them for the public benefit, and to protect candidates from the enormous costs which are incurred under the present system.

That the Petition now read be adopted by this meeting, and that it shall be forwarded to the Duke of Devonshire, to be presented to the House of Lords, with a request that his Grace will support the same: and that it be forwarded to Lord George Beresford, to be presented to the House of Commons, and that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. and the Hon. George Lamb be requested to support its prayer.

That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Waterford Mail* and *Waterford Chronicle*, once in each.

PIERSE HELY, High Sheriff,
Chairman.

Moved by Henry Winston Barron, Esq.—seconded by Robert Longan, Esq.

Resolved—That the High Sheriff do leave the Chair, and that Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., be called thereto.

Moved by Philip Barron, Esq.—seconded by Robert Longan, Esq.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due and hereby given to our High Sheriff, for the constitutional discharge of his duty in convening the County this day, and for his very proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Chairman.

PETITION.

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Waterford,

SHEWETH,

Your petitioners beg leave humbly to congratulate your Honourable House upon the formation of a ministry which is pledged to effect a reform in the system of Parliamentary representation, and thus to restore to Parliament the confidence of the nation, and strengthen the connexion between the British islands.

They beg leave to state that Ireland, which contains at least one third of the population of the United Kingdom, cannot be adequately represented by 100 hundred out of 658 Members. Our distance from the seat of Government requires a proportionate number of representatives, because many of them must, at all times, be imperfectly acquainted with our wants from their non-residence in Ireland, and from the comparative difficulty of communicating with their constituents. It is manifestly unjust that the three counties of Cornwall, Wiltshire, and Sussex, should return a greater number of Members to the House of Commons than the whole of Ireland.

That your petitioners humbly solicit the restoration of Triennial Parliaments, which, by connecting the representatives more closely with their constituents, will unite all classes in defence of our valuable institutions, and lead to the speedy removal of the abuses which time has introduced into them.

That the distinction between freeholds and other estates, being now unimportant, ought not to be continued as a criterion for determining the right of voting. The exclusion of the possessors of other estates of the greatest value from that right, presents, in many instances, the choice of Members who would truly represent the great majority of the contributors to the power and resources of the State.

That your petitioners being sensible of the great inconvenience and bad consequences which always result from the voters being obliged to attend at one place in each county, beg leave humbly to suggest the propriety of enabling electors to vote without being required to travel to a distance from their homes.

That the power of returning members for many boroughs has been notoriously usurped by a few individuals. This dangerous innovation requires to be immediately remedied by the disfranchisement of all small and decayed Boroughs, and by extending the franchise to the inhabitants of towns which have become the centres of commerce and information in extensive districts.

Your petitioners beg leave to state, that the members for at least thirteen towns in Ireland, viz., Tralee, Bandon, Kinsale, Youghal, Cashel, Clonmel, Ennis, New Ross, Carlow, Portarlington, Armagh, Coleraine, and Belfast, are returned by the influence of thirteen individuals—the inhabitants of those towns having merely a nominal influence at the elections.

That the ruin which has fallen upon many electors, in consequence of their having voted according to their own judgment at the late contested elections in Ireland, and particularly in this county, proves the necessity of adopting the system of voting by ballot, which appears to your petitioners the best mode of securing the free and honest exercise of the great trust which is confided to electors, and of protecting candidates from the ruinous expenses to which they are now exposed at contested elections.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE—COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of FAITHLEGG, containing about one hundred and fifty plantation acres, either together or in lots to suit small purchasers.

For title and particulars apply to Wm. Hughes, or C. S. Tandy, Esqre. Waterford; or Henry Donnelly, Esq. 9, Fitzwilliam-square South, Dublin.

N.B. No preference whatever is promised, and the purchaser of this Estate will have the advantage of getting all the Title Deeds since the patent was granted.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1830.

WATERFORD SCHOOL.

THE REV. DOCTOR GREHAM, MASTER.

AT a PUBLIC EXAMINATION held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22d and 23d inst., at which the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the Dean, the Archdeacon, Mayor, &c. were present, the CORPORATION PREMIUMS were adjudged to the young Gentlemen whose names follow:—

GREEK—1st Class, Lee, certificate; Glanville, premium. 2d, St. George, certificate; Smith, sen. premium. 3d, Ardagh, 1mus, certificate; Carr, premium. 4th, Budd, premium. 5th, Lawson, certificate; Usher, premium. 6th, Mackesy, certificate; Thompson, 1st premium; Halpin, 2d premium. 7th, Barton, sen., certificate; Barton, jun., 1st premium; Gibson, 2d premium; Staples, 3d premium.

LATIN—1st Class, Lee, premium. 2d, Smith, sen., certificate; St. George, premium. 3d, Ardagh, 1mus. certificate; Andrews, premium. 4th, Mackesy, certificate, cut with Usher; Lawson, premium. 5th, Ardagh, 2dus. certificate, Thompson, premium. 6th, Barton, sen., certificate; Nevins, 1st premium; Webber, 2d premium. 7th, Bogan, premium, 8th, Gibson, certificate; Price, sen., 1st premium; Parr, 2d premium. 9th, Perry, premium. 10th, Pyne, premium. 11th, Alcock, 3tius. premium.

LATIN VERSE COMPOSITION—1st Class, Glanville, certificate; Lee, premium. 2d, Ardagh, 1mus. certificate; Carr, premium.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION—1st Class, Glanville, certificate; Lee, premium. 2d, Ardagh, 1mus. premium.

PROSODY—1st Class, Usher, certificate; Lawson, 1st premium; Andrews, 2d premium. 2d, Halpin, 1st premium; Morris, 2d premium.

FRENCH—Ingram, 1st premium; Handy, 2d premium.

LOGIC—Smith, sen., premium.

EUCLID—1st Class, Ardagh, 1mus. certificate; Usher, premium. 2d, Nevins, 1st premium; Halpin, 2d premium; Budd, 3d premium.

ALGEBRA—Ardagh, 1mus. certificate; Carr, premium.

HISTORY—GRECIAN—Ardagh, 1mus., certificate; Smith, sen. premium. ROMAN (Livy)—1st Class, Glanville, premium; 2d, St. George, certificate; Carr, premium. 3d, Ardagh, 1mus., certificate; Burgess, premium. ROMAN (Goldsmith's)—1st Class, Ardagh, 1mus, certificate; Carr, premium. 2d Usher, certificate; Lawson, 1st premium; Smith, jun., 2d premium. ENGLISH—Gibson, certificate; Kennedy, 1st premium; Langley, 2d premium.

MYTHOLOGY—Ardagh, 1mus. certificate; Lawson, premium.

GEOGRAPHY—ANCIENT—1st Class, Handy, certificate Nevins, 1st premium; Kennedy, 2d premium. 2d, Archdall 1st premium; Langley, 2d premium. MODERN—1st Class, Gibson, 1st premium; Bogan, 2d premium. 2d, Perry, premium.

ENGLISH PARSING—Archdall, 1st premium; Price, sen., 2d premium.

ELOCUTION—Langley, certificate; Grubb, 1st premium; Blake, jun., 2d premium.

READING—Langley, 1st premium; Hobson, 2d.

WRITING—1st Class—Alcock, 1mus, certificate; Ardagh, 1mus, 1st premium; Mackesy, 2d. 2d, Nevins, certificate; Morris, 1st premium; St. George, 2d premium. 3d, Denny, certificate; Usher, 1st premium; Lawson, 2d premium. 4th, Duckett, certificate; Blake, jun. 1st premium; Blake, sen., 2d premium. 5th, Gibson, certificate; Going, 1st premium; Staples, 2d premium. 6th, Hobson, premium.

ARITHMETIC—1st Class, Ardagh, 1mus, certificate; Usher, premium. 2nd, Nevins, certificate; Lawson, 1st premium; Price, sen., 2nd premium. 3d, Denny, 1st premium; Mackesy, 2d premium. 4th, Ardagh, 2ndus, certificate; Blake, sen., 1st premium; Alcock, 1mus, 2d premium. 5th, Burkitt, sen., 1st premium; Staples, 2d premium.

BUSINESS WILL BE RESUMED ON MONDAY, JAN. 10TH.

Stephen-street, Dec, 24, 1830.

BANNOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founder and Patron, HENRY NEWLAND, D.D.
Head Master, WILLIAM JAMES.
Visiting Physician, JOHN CARROLL, Surgeon.

THE BANNOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, on the plan of similar institutions in England, was commenced on the 1st of January, 1830; its success has been equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founder. During the first year no attempt was made to extend the system of education beyond that required for commercial pursuits, but the prosperous development of the original plan having suggested the probability of ulterior improvement, Dr. Newland has determined to unite an elementary course of the GREEK, LATIN, and FRENCH LANGUAGES, and of SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, embracing Chemistry, Botany, and Mechanics, with a comprehensive acquaintance of the subjects taught in ordinary schools. For these purposes an additional master has been procured. The design of the founder has been to afford a cheaper and better education than can be procured in this country without enormous expense. The pecuniary remuneration of the Head Master has been less considered than the advantage of the public.

Besides daily preparation in the Scriptures by the Head Master, Dr. Newland attends (independent of occasional visits) at the school on Saturday, and examines all the pupils.

The days of entrance into this institution are the first days of February, May, August, and November. Only twenty pupils are admitted; and as the classes will be regulated on the first day of each month, no pupil can be admitted in the intervening time. All applications for admission must be made to Mr. James; and as a Vacancy occurs, the first name on the list will be, without favour, admitted. THREE MONTHS' NOTICE, or a QUARTER'S SALARY must be given on the withdrawal of a pupil.

Terms for Boarders, including instruction in Greek, Latin, and French Languages, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy and the Use of the Globes, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Arithmetic and Book-keeping—for Washing, for Pens, Ink, and Paper, and the attendance of a Physician, and ordinary Medicines, are, without any additional charge whatever, TWENTY-TWO POUNDS PER ANNUM, paid Quarterly in advance. The terms being so very moderate, no pupil is allowed to remain more than one week after the quarter's payment becomes due.

Terms for Day Pupils—SIX POUNDS PER ANNUM, paid Quarterly in advance.

Lectures are delivered twice a week on Chemistry, Botany, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c., and on Saturdays on the Scriptures.

The School is situated in a most healthful part of the country, within fifteen minutes' walk of the sea. In Summer, Sea Bathing.

Two Turning Lathes, an Electrifying Machine, and various little matters of Scientific and Mechanical Apparatus have been procured for the amusement of the pupils. Corporal degradation, except in extreme cases, is refrained from, a sufficient substitute for other modes of punishment has been found in refusing to the boys the recreation of TURNING, access to the work shop, and other useful amusements.

Bannow Grammar School, Taghmon, 13th Dec. 1830.

To all Persons afflicted with Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Complaints, or general Debility.

A wonderful Cure performed by the use of the much-esteemed Balm of Life.

SIR,—It has been my intention for a length of time to address you on a subject closely connected with your celebrity; but I must confess that a feeling of delicacy has hitherto withheld me, for we are unwilling all of us to expose our own errors. My cure, however, has been so singularly complete, that it would be an act of gross injustice to your character and skill, were I longer to withhold a case so remarkable, perhaps, as any on record. Born in a polished society, I was early sent to a most respectable public Seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness. Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad amongst us, the pleasing allurements of which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Possessed of an unusual warmth of temperament, I was, for some time, insatiable—but why should I trouble you with particulars?—years rolled away and left me an unaltered man! infirmities gathered round me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually dying of a decay—a gradual but certain decay. I wondered at the cause of all this premature debility; nor did the truth of it ever flash across my mind, until an accidental perusal of a Bristol newspaper, where I saw an address of your's, which made me fully sensible of my miserable situation. Do not imagine, Sir, that I had no advice, I had the best; but I confess it, I gave no heed, and my medical adviser never saw the true nature of my malady. Shame held my tongue, and inexperience clouded their faculties. The horrors of my situation increased with every renewed day—with the cause of misery self-entailed, gnawing of my heart in my waking moments—in seeking rest I only sought a change of torments—the long hours of darkness were awful—those of sleep filled me with racking horrors indescribable—I longed for day—with day I was wearied—and I beheld the approach of night with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of unqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of seventy miles to have a consultation with you, as soon as you made your wished-for visit to the North. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling situation or the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing my relief (a circumstance which will ever have a grateful claim on my memory) or of the confidence with which you spoke of my recovery. You directed me to that invaluable restorative, the Cordial Balm of Life, and by persevering in following the directions, and with the blessing of Providence, a wonderful cure has been completely effected, and I am now, in every sense of the word, become a new man! I transmit this account for your honour, and for the benefit of others who may unfortunately be placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You may omit my residence, but, if asked for, you are at liberty to give it.

Remaining, Sir, with every sentiment of regard,
Your's truly,
FREDERICK STEPHENSON BARCLAY.

To Doctor Lamert, 19, Church-street, Spitalfields, London.

In Bottles, at 4s 6d—11s—and £1 each—The 11s bottles contain three at 4s 6d; and that at £1 contains six times that quantity—whereby there is a saving of 7s. duty included.

*** The above most excellent Medicine is sold by special appointment of the Proprietors, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. Perrott and Hall, 28, College-green, Dublin; Pollock, Figgis, and Co. Wholesale Druggists, 16, Capel-street, Dublin; by whom Country Agents may be supplied on the shortest notice; R. Lindsay, Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Campbell and Co., 136, Argyle-street, and Roper's Medicine Warehouse, 110, Trongate, Glasgow.

Retailed by the MIRROR-OFFICE, and PHELAN, bookseller, Quay, Waterford; J. Hackett, *Tipperary Free Press* office, Clonmel; Downer, Chemist and Druggist, at the Medical Hall, and genuine Drug Warehouse, Roscrea; Guerin's Fancy Warehouse, Patrick-street, Limerick; Edwards and Savage, Castle-street, Cork; and by the Principal Patent Medicine Venders in every Town throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland.

*** Dr. L. in consequence of his extensive correspondence, respectfully acquaints those persons desirous of consulting him, that the usual enclosure of £1, addressed MONEY LETTER, post paid, to his Old Medical Establishment, 19, Church-street, Spitalfields, London, is expected, which will at all times meet with due attention, and Medicines carefully forwarded to the most distant part of the Kingdom, with an explicit Reply to all communications forwarded as above, otherwise they will not be received.

FRENCH PAPERS.

TRIAL OF THE EX-MINISTERS.

(Conclusion of the Sitting of Wednesday.)

M. Guernon Ranville's examination disclosed no new facts of importance. He denied having had any acquaintance with Polignac before joining the Ministry—admitted that he took part in advising the King's speech to the Chamber, but denied that any improper influence had been used with the electors. Said that he did not consider himself bound, as a privy councillor, to secrecy, to the same extent that his colleagues regarded their oath, the obligation, in his opinion, extending only to secrets of state, not to the acts of individual members of the council. He combatted the ordinances before the King—declared that no influence had been used by the King towards ministers, of which they could reasonably complain; and that when the system of ordinances was begun, it was in the impression that it was the only chance of saving the throne and the monarchy. The remainder of the prisoner's examination was a repetition of his former deposition.

The prisoners were then questioned by the Managers for the Deputies.

M. Persil—I call upon the prisoners to explain in what consists their reserve and protestation.

M. de Peyronnet—As I was the first to protest, the Court will permit me first to explain. I am a little surprised at this question coming from the commission, to whom I have already explained my motives.

Some more questions were put by M. Persil, but objected to by M. Martignac, the leading counsel for the prisoners, on the ground that it was forestalling their defence. The discussion which followed was animated, and in some degree, personal. In the course of it some questions were addressed to Polignac, which he answered sitting—a disrespect for which he was severely reprimanded by the President. He affected to treat the Managers of the Deputies with an unaccountable *hauteur*. M. Martignac contended that no questions could be asked of the prisoners but through the President; but an opposite course was insisted upon for the prosecution, and admitted by the court, the President observing—"The objection is frivolous; there has not been a question asked yet that the court would hesitate to put to the prisoners."

M. Persil then addressed himself to Peyronnet. The prisoner being asked if he had given any order to M. Mangin, the Prefect of Police, on the Sunday evening, respecting the ordinances, answered that he had already fully explained himself upon that head in his written depositions. Being pressed to point out the passage, he said, petulantly, "Oh! I have forgotten it; I entreat the court not to press me further. Besides, I declare I have not seen M. Mangin since, and that ought to suffice." The prisoner sat down greatly fatigued with his examination.

The preliminary examinations were here concluded, and the witnesses called up and sworn.

M. M. Chabrol and de Courvoisier were then examined, chiefly to show that Prince Polignac was the party who formed the administration under the King, and the latter that his withdrawal from the Ministry was not in objection to any meditated *coup d'etat*.

SECOND DAY OF THE STATE TRIALS.

PARIS, DEC. 16.—This morning this important trial was resumed at the usual hour. There is no real appearance of any movement which is likely to compromise the public tranquillity although there are several persons flying from one quarter of Paris to another croaking alarms. There is, no doubt, a great variety of opinions as to the kind of verdict which ought to be pronounced; and if the Fauxbourg St. Antoine were to be canvassed, the result would no doubt be fatal to the prisoners; still the moderate party appears to have rather gained strength. It will require the concurrence of 87 voices among the peers to pronounce a capital conviction on this occasion; and it is understood that there are only 40 voices for death. Several peers have declined taking a part in the proceedings; and yesterday the Duke d'Aumont and the Duke de Grammont (the brother-in-law of Polignac) left town. It was remarked yesterday, that every answer of a favourable tendency for the prisoners was well received by a sufficiently significant gesture throughout the Court.

Nothing can exceed the alacrity and efficiency of the National Guards; they are on duty night and day. The weather is snowy and inclement, but in no single instance is a man absent from the roll-call. Early this morning, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, were all at their posts; the crowd of people was otherwise inconsiderable; it is only at night, and in some remote corners, that throngs appear; they, however, instantly disperse on the demands of the patrols.

The Court of Peers was this morning crowded, as it was yesterday, at a very early hour; the anxiety to be present seemed rather on the increase, and ten guineas were offered last night for the loan even of a ticket. All the diplomatic boxes were crowded; indeed every place where it was possible to obtain a footing was densely occupied.

The instant the clock struck ten, the prisoners were conducted into court; they were escorted by four of the municipal guard, and two of the officers of that corps. Their council followed, and then the President and the Peers entered and took their seats. The prisoners were dressed and looked exactly in the same state of feeling as yesterday. Polignac and Peyronnet commenced reading some official papers; Chantelauze read a newspaper, and Guernon de Ranville conversed with a gentleman who stood near him. Colonel Festhamel spoke to the prisoners, apparently to see if they wished for any further accommodation. Prince Polignac conversed earnestly with his counsel while the greffier called over the names of the Peers present.

There were several witnesses examined as to the proceedings between the populace and military. The most important testimony was afforded by Marshal Gerard and the Count de Chabrol Volvie, formerly Prefect of the Seine. That of the former related principally to the circumstances which took place in the interview of the deputation headed by M. La Fitte, with M. Marmont, and the announcement of M. Polignac that, as he could not accede to their terms, he could not see them. The testimony of Count Chabrol was, for the most part, in confirmation of the neglect of the forwarding proper notice of the ordinances to the Prefect of Police. In reference to this, and other evidence to the same purport, Count Peyronnet rose to declare that he had not kept himself out of the sight of M. Mangin to avoid imparting to him this information. He certainly did not go to look for him on this occasion, as he had not the honour of his personal acquaintance, nor had he ever spoken to him on the Sunday night, except in a general way; *but on the Sunday night, at ten o'clock, he did most positively prepare M. Mangin for the reception of these ordinances on the following morning, and at the same time express to him his great apprehensions for the result.* (This last sentence was delivered by Count Peyronnet with great animation).

The Procureur du Roi was here recalled, and said that though M. Mangin had said he was only officially apprised of the ordinances through the *Moniteur* on the Monday morning, yet that he had intimated some general knowledge of the intention to issue them on the preceding night, but that it was then too late to avert the consequences for want of preparation to enforce them.

The Court, at a quarter past four, adjourned till to-morrow.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

The peers met this morning at ten o'clock as usual, and the prisoners were conducted to the bar as on former days. Prince Polignac upon entering, conversed earnestly with M. Martignac, his counsel, holding him at the same time grasped affectionately with his hand. Several gentlemen of the bar deputation, who are in the space railed off from the prisoners, shook hands and conversed with Count Peyronnet. All the prisoners were in close conversation with their counsel, while the peers were ranging through the chambers to their places and being called over by the greffier. The attendance was, as before, every where crowded. The Duke de Bassano is a constant spectator in the gallery. The diplomatic boxes are every day full, but none of the Ambassadors attend personally, probably in delicacy to the unfortunate Prince Polignac, who was so long a member of their corps, and who must (were they present) be now seen by them in a situation so widely different from that in which they were wont to behold him in his days of political elevation.

The principal witnesses examined this day were MM. La Fitte, the count de Foucault Arajo, the aides-de-camp Goesc and Komierouski, and the Marquis de Semonville.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, DEC. 18.

The Court met this day at the usual hour; the prisoners were conducted as before. The utmost tranquillity reigned in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg. In the gallery, exactly opposite the Count Peyronnet, stood, in the uniform of the National Guard, Col. Fabien, the gentleman of colour from Martinique, who was ignominiously branded and sent to the gallies during Peyronnet's colonial administration, and whose case was, since the revolution, before the Chamber of Deputies.

The business of the day was principally the speaking to evidence of the commissioners in support of the accusation, which was tedious, full of repetitions, and devoid of any striking interest.

[We shall reserve condensations of the addresses of the Commissioners for the prosecution, and the defence of Prince Polignac by M. Martignac, as they will be best seen in juxta-position. The latter, which was not concluded on the fourth day, is described as extremely eloquent, and, apparently, to carry the feelings of the Court along with it.]

At the conclusion of the speech of M. Persil, one of the Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies, about one o'clock to day, the frightful cry of "*Mort! Mort!*" was uttered by a man whose appearance seemed to indicate that he was not in his right mind, seated on one of the benches immediately behind me. This occurred in the tribune to the right of that appropriated to the public journalists; but before the exclamation was repeated, the voice was drowned in a general "hush!" and although no notice was taken of the interruption by the Court, the man who made it, and who was seated near the door, was promptly but quietly pushed from his place by the persons seated on his right and left, and committed to the care of the huissier in the ante-chamber.

The uninterrupted tranquillity which continues to prevail up to the close of the fourth day's sitting, not merely in this immediate neighbourhood, but in every quarter of the capital and the suburbs, has induced the authorities intrusted with the preservation of the public peace to relax a number of the precautions which prudence had dictated before the commencement of the trial. The military force on duty in the interior of the palace, and in the adjoining gardens, has already been greatly diminished; and the great beams which on the first day had been fastened by means of hinges to the ponderous folding doors of the principal entrance, for the purpose of acting as a lever in closing them against any attempt at a forcible entry, have since been wholly removed. On the whole, therefore, my conviction continues, that whatever be the issue, the public peace will not be seriously endangered.

There was a meeting of the Slaters and Plaisterers of Limerick held, on Saturday, to petition for a repeal of the Union.

DOMESTIC ASIDES; OR, TRUTH IN PARENTHESIS.

"I really take it very kind,
This visit, Mrs. Skinner!
I have not seen you such an age—
(The wretch has come to dinner!)

"Your daughters, too, what loves of girls—
What heads for painters' easels!
Come here and kiss the infant, dears—
(And give it p'rhaps the measles!)

"Your charming boys I see are home
From Reverend Mr. Russel's:
'Twas very kind to bring them both—
(What boots for my new Brussels!)

"What! little Clara left at home!
Well now I call that shabby:
I should have loved to kiss her so—
(A flabby, dabby, babby!)

"And Mr. S., I hope he's well,
Ah! though he lives so handy,
He never now drops in to sup—
(The better for our brandy!)

"Come, take a seat—I long to hear
About Matilda's marriage;
You're come, of course, to spend the day—
(Thank Heav'n, I hear the carriage!)

"What! must you go? next time I hope
You'll give me longer measure;
Nay—I shall see you down the stairs—
(With most uncommon pleasure!)

"Good bye! good bye! remember all,
Next time you'll take your dinners!
(Now, David, mind I'm not at home
In future to the Skinners!")

—*Comic Annual.*

EPICUREAN REMINISCENCES OF A SENTIMENTALIST.

I think it was Spring—but not certain I am—
When my passion began first to work;
But I know we were certainly looking for lamb,
And the season was over for pork.

'Twas at Christmas, I think, when I met with Miss Chase,
Yes, for Morris had asked me to dine—
And I thought I had never beheld such a face,
Or so noble a turkey and chine.

Placed close by her side, it made others quite wild,
With sheer envy to witness my luck,
How she blush'd as I gave her some turtle, and smil'd
As I afterwards offered some duck.

I looked and I languished, alas, to my cost,
Through three courses of dishes and meats;
Getting deeper in love—but my heart was quite lost,
When it came to the trifle and sweets!

With a rent-roll that told of my houses and land,
To her parents I told my designs—
And then to herself I presented my hand,
With a very fine pottle of pines!

I asked her to have me for weal or for woe,
And she did not object in the least;—
I can't tell the date, but we married, I know,
Just in time to have game at the feast.

We went to ——, it certainly was the sea-side,
For the next, the most blessed of morns,
I remember how fondly I gazed at my bride,
Sitting down to a plateful of prawns.

O never may mem'ry lose sight of that year,
But still hallow the time as it ought,
That season the "grass" was remarkably dear,
And the peas at a guinea a quart!

So happy, like hours our days seemed to haste,
A fond pair such as poets have drawn,
So united in heart—so congenial in taste,
We were both of us partial to brawn!

A long life I looked for of bliss with my bride,
But then Death—I ne'er dreamt about that!
Oh, there's nothing is certain in life, as I cried,
When my turbot eloped with the cat!

My dearest took ill at the turn of the year,
But the cause no physician could nab,
But something it seem'd like consumption, I fear,
It was just after supping on crab.

In vain she was doctor'd, in vain she was dosed,
Still her strength and her appetite pined;
She lost relish for what she had relish'd the most,
Even salmon she deeply declined!

For months still I linger'd in hope and in doubt,
While her form it grew wasted and thin;
But the last dying spark of existence went out,
As the oysters were just coming in!

She died, and she left me the saddest of men!
To indulge in a widower's moan,
Oh, I felt all the power of solitude then
As I ate my first natives alone!

But when I beheld Virtue's friends in their cloaks,
And with sorrowful crape on their hats,
O my grief pour'd a flood! and the out-of-door folks
Were all crying—I think it was sprats!

—*Ibid.*

THE MURDERED TRAVELLER.

(AN INCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN ROAD.)

(From the *Dublin Literary Gazette.*)

"Hallo, waiter."

"Coming, Sir."

"Has my horse been fed?"

"Ha has just had his oats, Sir."

"Did you see that his near hind shoe was secured, as I desired?"

"All's right, Sir; the smith is only this moment gone."

"Well, my good fellow, please to have him saddled and brought round in about half an hour; meantime you may amuse yourself by making out my bill."

The servitor vanished, and the gentleman was left alone to his meditations and a pint of port. He was evidently an old and experienced traveller, well appointed in all respects for the road; he was a stout-built, well-fed Englishman, exhibiting that thoughtful and practical expression of countenance which so much characterises the man of business in the sister island. He had already travelled twenty Irish miles, and nearly the same number yet intervened between where he then was, and the village at which he purposed to put up for the night. He had not been long in Ireland, and the tales he had read and heard repeated (too often grossly exaggerated) of pikes sixteen feet long, of houghings, burnings, and other aboriginal amusements, had not conveyed an over-favourable impression regarding the country he had undertaken to journey through. Evening was fast closing in; and when from the window he looked on the wide black bog through which his road lay—presenting as it did, after a heavy day's wet in November, a dismal contrast to the level surface of the English 'turnpike road'—and then turned alternately to the pleasant turf fire which glowed upon the hearth, and to the fine old wine that sparkled seductively in his glass, he sighed at the thought of resigning the comforts which these conferred, for the cheerless misery which that presented. He was not a man, however, to be easily depressed; so, finishing his port, and ordering a few more sods to the fire, he mixed, by way of a finisher, a fiery tumbler, strongly impregnated with the 'spirit of the mountain.' He then turned his huge 'Petersham' so as to acquire more of the genial influence of the blazing turf, and proceeded to examine his arms. These consisted of a case of pistols, splendidly mounted, feather springed, and detonating. Having perfectly satisfied himself that no tricks had been played with their charges, he placed them carefully in the two breast pockets of his great coat, situated inside the lining, so as to protect them alike from damp and prying observation. With such companions he thought himself capable to face Collier, or even Captain Rock himself, should either venture to oppose him. The waiter now entered, and announced that his horse was ready; so, settling his bill, he arose, and tying a silk handkerchief round his throat, and pulling on his large 'fear-nought,' mounted his horse—a fine strong animal, who answered his rider's caress by a spirited neighing; then, placing in his mouth a lighted cigar, and slipping a *douceur* into the ready hand of the officious hostler, who, in rather a mysterious tone, wished him 'safe journey,' the traveller rode off.

The night was becoming pitchy dark, and the rain, driven full in his teeth by a biting gust, was falling fast; but his horse, which possessed great strength and action, having been well refreshed, bore him gallantly; and after an hour's good going he calculated upon having distanced the inn eight or nine miles. As he advanced, however, the road became more hilly, broken, and difficult, and was in some places so narrow, that he was in danger of being swamped in the deep drains which ran parallel on each side, and he was therefore obliged to dismount and lead his horse by the bridle. Having proceeded a little further on, he came to where four roads crossed, and seeing a light in a miserable hovel, which was situated in a small field, a little from the way-side, he secured his horse to a tree, and advanced towards it in order to ascertain his way correctly. His path, though short, like some passages in music, he found very difficult to get through. He had sunk knee-deep in the mire, and on attempting to cross a trench, fell into a pool of green and stagnant water, scrambling out of which, he straightway found himself in the company of a portly animal, "epicuri degrege porcum," who with her infant progeny, had been enjoying a profound repose. The noise occasioned by his unceremonious *entrée*, seemed to cause great alarm in the hovel; the rush-light which had gleamed from the four paned window (three of straw and one of glass) was instantly extinguished, and a loud and boisterous chorus became hushed in silence. Having made good his entrance, he found himself in a small earth-floored room, furnished with a deal table, flanked by low forms of the same material; at the head of the table sat three men, dressed in dark frieze coats, all busily employed in inflicting summary justice upon a coarse cheese of home manufacture, and oaten bread, while occasionally they made acquaintance with a large black bottle, whose contents appeared somewhat more calorific than "blessed water from the spring." At the lower end of the table sat the mistress of the establishment, and four ragged half starved children, engaged at their vesper time meal, composed of that root which Malthus vituperates and Sadleir praises.

Our friend having procured the necessary information, requested the assistance of one of the youngsters, to guide him through the difficulties of the way. While he was speaking, he observed that one of the frieze coated personages, a pale, thin, determined looking man, was eyeing him most scrutinizingly. Accompanied by the boy, the traveller took his departure—previously, however, requesting the company to feel no uneasiness from his visit, for he was neither a spy nor a still-hunter, a proctor, nor a process-server on a professional tour. As he left the room, he noticed that the opposite apartment was used as a stable, and contained three horses ready saddled in their stalls. Having passed the most difficult part of the road, "Good night, my fine little fellow," said the traveller; "you have conducted me safely, and here is a shilling for your trouble."

The boy closed his hand fast upon the coin; and running home, entered the room, exclaiming, "Mother, mother, look what the gintleman sent you—a white shillin'!"

"A shillin', you gossoon!" said the woman, holding it up to the light; "for a shillin' its mighty heavy an' yallow intirely."

"You *omadhawn*! isn't it a *suvrin*—a raal goolden one," shouted the pale man, as, rising, he snatched it from her, and in his impatience struck with a hazel switch his astonished companions. "Blood an' fire, boys," he continued, "what are yees at? Don't yees see the gintleman is gone, that threw away his suvrins as if they war fardins, and carries no smaller change than yallow goold. What a beautiful *dish of throut* we let slip through our fingers,"—an he bit his lip in vexation.

"It's not too late yet," said one of his comrades, "an a canther will do us no harm."

"Thrue for you, *a bouchal*; so I'll just fresh prime the poppers, an' be with yees in no time. Whelan, bring out the horses."

In two minutes the robbers were in full chace. Through the stillness of the night air, the hurried tramp soon reached the ears of the pursued. "There is no use in flying them," thought he, as the terrible suspicion burst upon his mind; "they are fresh, and I am weary; I will therefore await them, and prepare for the worst." He then took out a pistol, cocked it, and drawing up his horse, held the rein tightly, prepared for the attack. They were now up with him.

"Ha, the three of them!" exclaimed he, as, turning an angle of the road, they broke upon his view. "The long odds are against me; but the knowing ones may be taken in."

"Stop, stop!" shouted two of the villains, riding furiously up, and halting one at each side of him—while the third held back in the rear.

"Who dares stop me? Cowards, stand off!" exclaimed the traveller sternly.

"Be aisy now, my darlind," said the pale-faced ruffian, "an' we'll be civil to you"—and at the same time both the robbers were covering him with their short carbines—"we only want whatever loose cash you may happen to have about you; an' to save us both of us throuble an' unaisiness, give it dacently."

A shot from the traveller cut short this harangue, and the robber's horse, startled by the report, broke away, leaving his rider dead upon the ground.

"Oh, ye murtherin' thief," roared one of the remaining assailants, "you've kilt my brother; but it'll be the dearest shot you ever fired;" and, as the echo of the traveller's pistol died away, a ball from the carbine passed through its victim's back. The gentleman reeled, but fell not; and with instinctive courage, wheeling round his horse, sprung the bayonet of his discharged weapon, and with all the energy of coming death, stabbed his slayer to the heart. They fell together to the earth, gory and lifeless.

Early next morning, the inhabitants of the village of B—— were suprised at the appearance of a horse straying through the street, with a broken bridle, and a saddle stained with blood. The alarm spread; and search being made, the bodies were found lying as they fell—the clothes of one of them torn, and his pockets rifled. None of them could be recognised; they were all strangers in that part of the country. The requisite forms of the law were complied with; and after the inquest, the remains of the unfortunate gentleman were decently committed to the earth. A case of handsome pistols were found on the fatal spot, which were deposited with the sheriff of the county—sole memorials of the dead. Time rolled on, and mystery still dwelt upon the matter—until even the memory of the dead had well nigh passed away.

About seven years afterwards, however, a man having been condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, in the assize town of T——, sent for the governor of the gaol, the night before execution, and presented him with a small copy of "Falconer's Shipwreck," as a memorial of his sense of the kindness he had experienced from him; but he made no confession whatever. In a blank leaf were the initials, "W. H." which were found to correspond with those engraved on the pistols that had belonged to the murdered traveller.

OPEN VOTING—A PROPOSITION.

(From the *Atlas*).

The objection urged against the present electoral system is, that it represents property instead of the people: and that, of course, wherever money abounds, it has the preponderating influence. This money engenders and encourages corruption. The results of this corruption are clear enough, but the corruption itself is secret. Now, if this monied influence must exist, we would beg to propose an expedient which would have the effect of rendering it quite secure, but would at once take away all its secrecy and corruption. We would make this same money an open and honest agent in elections—as thus. Let every candidate have a large bag: let each man who possesses the privilege of voting, pay for instead of being paid for his vote—the minimum being fixed at one shilling; but the maximum being left unlimited. Let each elector, according to his means or his inclinations, cast his contribution into the bag of the candidate for whom he votes; and when the county, city, town, or borough, is polled out, let the candidate whose bag contains the highest amount in cash be declared duly elected according to law. We would then have all the monies taken out of all the bags, and, under proper local superintendence, devoted to a fund for the reduction of the taxes.

The great merits of this suggestion may not appear very striking at first sight, but a little examination will make them evident. The electors will be at liberty to put into the bags any sum of money they think proper above one shilling. Thus the party that has the most money will be sure to return their man. This is said to be the case at present; therefore, the only novelty in our system is that of making the electors pay instead of the candidates. Corruption would then have a sort of re-action. To be sure, it may be argued, that our plan would not prevent candidates from supplying the purchaseable voters with cash to put into the bags, and something over for themselves. No matter—we are indifferent to that. It would not make the elections one whit more corrupt than they are now, while it would give the country the benefit in cash of the corruption, which at present is not the case. Suppose any noble duke was determined to carry an election, he could only secure it by an overpowering contribution to the bag. He contributes largely at present; but the nation derives no good, but a great deal of mischief, from this extravagance. According to our system, which would hold out a stimulus to expense in an open way, the nation would be the gainer. Nor must it be overlooked, that wherever patriotism is rich or zealous enough, it would carry the day. A multitude of shillings or crowns would, in the mass, throw a few aristocratical contributors into the minority. At all events, it would put patriotism to the test by that last appeal to the purse. We should then be enabled to compare notes between fine speeches about liberty and popular rights, and the actual amount of the fine speakers' subscriptions to maintain them. Some advantage would accrue from the insight this would give us into individual character, and the integrity of parties. We would know who to trust, by simply ascertaining who was the highest bidder. No man but a man with his heart in the cause, would risk his fortune in that issue. The man who would beggar himself for the people would have strong claims on our gratitude. We confess, that in a country standing so much on its wealth as England, and vaunting so much about its resources, all this seems plausible, and moreover exceedingly just. Then again, imagine the immense sum a general election would produce: why, a few changes of ministry, and accompanying dissolutions of Parliament, which, under our system, we would encourage by all means, would enable us speedily to pay off the national debt, and go to war again, if we thought proper. What a prospect of prosperity this scheme holds out, and all through the use of that very corruption which is so much decried and slandered.

There are so many plans afloat for remodifying the electoral system, that we saw no reason why we should not have a nostrum of our own. If it be not better than any other yet laid before the public, then we are no judges in the matter.

In the year 1811 the Emperor Napoleon commenced building a palace for the young King of Rome, opposite the Champ de Mars. A gentleman named M. Lucet (*not* the Prefect of the Tuilleries) wrote to his infantine Majesty requesting the governorship of the future palace. Receiving no reply, he repeated his request again and again, with the same results. On the first levee day after this, he made his appearance at the Imperial Court of the Tuilleries. The Emperor's quick eye instantly observed the stranger, to whom he walked up and accosted: "Well Sir?" M. Lucet promptly replied, "Your Majesty, I am come to take possession of my new office." "Your office! what do you mean?" "The Governorship of the Palace of the King of Rome." "I have heard of no such office. Who installed you?"—"Please your Majesty, I wrote a letter to the King of Rome soliciting the appointment." "Well, what then?" "I received no reply." "What next?"—"Then Sire, I wrote again." "Well?"—"I still had no reply, and addressed a third to his Majesty your son." The Emperor who by this time took him for a madman, smiled and retorted—"Did he answer your third application?" Lucet with considerable *nonchalance*, replied, "No Sire! and as silence gives consent, I am now come to take possession of my office!" His imperial interlocutor struck with the singularity of the man, had inquiry made into his character, and it ended in getting him the place he solicited, the salary of which was paid to him regularly, although the palace was never completed.

The Hermitage of Jean Jacques Rousseau, at Montmorency, is advertised for sale; the price asked is £6,000.

IRISH PENSION LIST.

	£.	s.	d.
Annesley, Rich., widow and children of	132	16	4
Adair, Robert, Diana and Elizabeth	445	19	4
Aylmer, Lord, and H. F. W. Aylmer	356	8	8
Ashworth, Robert	1072	14	8
Ashworth, Henrietta	266	18	4
Ashworth, F.	266	18	4
Ashworth, C.	177	11	8
Adair, George	88	1	0
Annesley, Rich.	88	1	0
Annesley, Elizabeth	88	1	0
Allen, Viscountess	266	18	4
Ditto	88	1	0
Aylmer, Lucy	43	18	4
Allan, Viscount	266	18	4
Anderson, Dame Caroline	88	1	0
Archer, Sophia	47	12	8
Armstrong, Eleanor	23	10	4
Barton, James	5	5	0
Burleigh, Richard Mayne, Frances and Ann	88	1	0
Benson, Mary	177	11	8
Bookey, Thomas Truelock	35	2	0
Bookey, William Truelock	35	2	0
Bagot, Jane	90	19	4
Bowen, Caroline, Cordelia, and Maria	88	1	0
Bourchier, Mary	88	1	0
Bruce, George Walker	35	2	0
Beckford, Elinor	61	16	4
Burgh, Ann	177	11	8
Burgh, Elizabeth	266	18	4
Burgh, Catherine	222	3	0
Blaquire, Sir John	1072	14	8
Borough, Sir Richard, Bart.	177	11	8
Bellew, William	266	18	4
Ditto	132	16	4
Burgh, Ann	177	12	8
Blaquiere, John, Baron De	895	13	0
Brown, Bridget	88	1	0
Ditto	43	18	4
Brennan, Anne Helena	21	13	0
Blake, Honoria	43	18	4
Blake, John	43	18	4
Blake, Henry Jas.	43	18	4
Bellew, Wm.	132	16	4
Burnside, Thomas	88	1	0
Baker, Lady Eliz. Mary	445	19	4
Benning, Eliza	43	18	4
Bruce, Sir Stewart, Bart.	177	11	8
Babington, Eliza Frances	43	18	4
Battley, Arabella	43	18	4
Brandon, William Baron	266	18	4
Ditto	266	18	4
Blake, Margaret	88	1	0
Blundell, Eliz.	43	15	4
Beaufort, Mary	70	15	4
Browne, Sarah	43	18	4
Browne, James	43	18	4
Burrowes, Mary Ann and Eliza	35	2	0
Baskerville, Ellen	37	18	8
Bowles, Charles Oldfield, and Eliza, his wife	192	5	8
Brownrigg, Ann	95	10	0
Browne, Frederick	47	12	8
Browne, Ellen	47	12	8
Cavendish, James	132	16	4
Cuthbertson, Olivia	42	15	4
Cuthbertson, Juliana	42	15	4
Cuthbertson, Catherine	42	15	4
Cary, Charlotte	52	17	4
Cavan, Earl of	266	18	4
Cavendish, Theodosia	43	18	4
Crosbie, Elizabeth	222	3	0
Cockayne, Barbara	222	3	0
Campbell, Dug., and Catherine, his wife	266	18	4
Clarina, Penelope, Baroness	177	11	8
Crosbie, Margaret	43	18	4
Crofton, Frances	43	18	4
Copinger, Jane Letitia	88	1	0
Crofton, George	43	18	4
Campbell, Catherine Ellinor	66	5	8
Corneille, Charlotte Sophia	132	16	4
Crofton, Hon Caroline	141	15	8
Cartwright, Sarah	21	13	0
Cartwright, Anne	21	13	0
Cartwright, Elinor	21	13	0
Cartwright, Eliza	21	13	0
Carke, Eliz., Martin, James, and Harriet	35	2	0
Connor, Edw., executors of	177	11	8
Chamberlaine, Lucy	266	18	4
Cameron, Jane	43	18	4
Crawford, Jane	43	18	4
Cox, Letitia E.	70	15	4
Corneille, Elizabeth	88	1	0
Clutterbuck, Eliza, Jane, Eliza, and Alicia	28	7	4
Campbell, Dame Pam. Adel. Fel. [illegible]	47	12	8
Curtis, Elizabeth	20	12	0
Dyson, Jeremiah, representative of	892	13	0
Daly, Richard, representative of	88	1	0
Dubigg, Mary Ann	66	5	8
Dickson, Jane	88	1	0
Dickson, Caroline Eliza	88	1	0
Dickson, Louisa Sarah	88	1	0
Dillon, Lady Maria	43	18	4
Dempsey, Mary	21	13	0
Elliot, Elizabeth	132	16	4
Errol, Countess Dowager of	88	1	0
Ellison, Florinda	23	1	10
Ellison, Susan	21	13	0
Ellison, Phœbe	21	13	0
Erck, Jane Martha	88	1	0
Ellison, Catherine	95	10	0
Francis, Isabella Frances	132	16	4
Ditto	132	16	4
Forsayeth, Charlotte	43	18	4
Fitter, Jane	43	18	4
Fox, Anne	88	1	0
Fortesque, Jane	266	18	4
Featherston, E., C., S., I., M., and O.	266	18	4
Faulkner, Anne	356	8	8
Fisher, Lucy	132	16	4
Fisher, Chas. F.	88	1	0
Freemantle, G.	43	18	4
Freemantle, Albinia	43	18	4
Freemantle, F. A.	43	11	5
Finucane, Emma	88	1	0
Flint, Sir Charles, and Dame Anna Maria	266	18	4
Foules, Dame M.	132	16	4
Fox, Anne	266	18	4
Farina, Margaret	21	13	0
Fitzhum, Madame	43	18	4
Fitzgibbon, Thos.	70	15	4
Fabian, Robert C.	111	12	8
Figg, Fanny	47	12	8
Gordon, Jane	43	18	4
Guydickens, Frances	231	1	8
Green, Alice	43	18	4
Ditto	43	18	4
Gore, Sophia, Jane	88	1	0
Gregory, W. and Lady	445	19	4
Godfrey, Letitia	21	13	0
Gilholy, Maria	21	13	0
Griffith, Walter H.	17	7	0
Griffith, Anne	17	7	0
Griffith, Mary E.	17	7	0
Griffith, Henry Allan	17	7	0
Griffith, George	17	7	0
Griffith, Charlotte	17	7	0
Griffith, William D.	17	7	0
Griffith, Chas. Jas.	17	7	0
Griffith, Arthur Hill	17	7	0
Griffith, Harriet Sarah	17	7	0
Going, Joanna	88	1	0
Ditto	88	1	0
Gifford, R. F. Baron	204	0	6
Gossett, E. L. and G. M.	192	5	8
Gossett, Ralph Allan	95	10	0
Gore, John	47	12	8
Going, Frances Anne	47	12	8
Hooper, C. and P. M.	177	11	8
Hall, John	5	5	0
Henderson, John	5	5	0
Hasler, Sarah	132	16	4
Hamilton, Arabella	177	11	8
Hyland, Thomas	43	18	4
Houghton, Penelope	88	1	0
Hamilton, John, deceased, Children of	445	19	4
Hernon, Sarah	61	16	4
Hernon, Elizabeth	61	16	4
Heatley, Mary	177	11	8
Hamilton, Henry	186	10	8
Ditto	123	17	0
Hamilton, Jane	88	1	0
Ditto	43	18	4
Hamilton, Sackville R.	88	1	0
Hamilton, A., E., M., and I.	445	19	4
Hume, Hannah	88	1	0
Hamilton, Anne	43	18	4
Handfield, Catherine	88	1	0
Handfield, Anne M.	88	1	0
Handfield, Eliza	88	1	0
Handfield, Jane I.	88	1	0
Handfield, Mary	88	1	0
Handfield, Julia Lucy	88	1	0
Handfield, Sarah	88	1	0
Hume, Eliza Grace	66	5	8
Hore, Elizabeth	132	16	4
Holmes, Margaret	26	2	8
Ditto	17	7	0
Headfort, Marchioness	88	1	0
Hargrove, F., and F. E., Jane and George	17	7	0
Hayman, Anne	266	18	4
Hare, Louisa	22	13	4
Hunter, Sir Rich.	177	11	8
Ditto	111	0	4
Hart, John	114	18	0
Hutchinson, David W.	95	10	0
Huchinson, Eliza	47	12	8
Joncourt, I. S. L. De	177	11	8
Jebb, Elizabeth	66	3	8
Jebb, Rose	66	5	8
Jebb, Elizabeth	32	17	0
Jebb, Mary	32	17	0
Jebb, Margaret	32	17	0
Johnston, Sir W. Bart.	714	11	8
Jarnac, Madame de	177	11	8
Joddrell, Augusta	177	11	8
Jackson, Sophia	35	2	0
Innes, Susannah	43	18	4
Jenkins, Harriet	21	13	0
Johnson, C. Maria	88	1	0
Johnson, A. Helena	88	1	0
Johnstone, Edwin	177	11	8
Jephson, Henrietta	28	7	4
Jephson, Isabella	28	7	4
Juxon, Eliza	23	10	4
Kelly, James	5	5	0
Kennedy, Anne	88	1	0
Knox, Jon.	535	10	0
Knox, Mary Anne	177	11	8
Knox, John	177	11	8
Kirwan, Wilhelmina	266	18	4
King, Elizabeth	43	18	4
King, Margaret & Sophia	43	18	4
Keating, Oliver	43	18	4
Keating, John	43	18	4
Keating Harriet	43	18	4
Kinsale Lord	365	8	8
Kent, Eliz.	35	2	0
Kennedy, E. S. S. and E.	88	1	0
Kingsland, Visct.	192	5	8
Lennox, Lady L. M.	445	19	4
Lyndon, Helena	172	19	4
[illegible], Thos.	5	5	[illegible]
Langrishe, Hannah	266	18	4
Ditto	177	11	8
Lally, T. Count de	266	18	4
Langrishe, Anne	177	11	8
Loftus, Arthur	43	18	4
Lysaght, Eliza Han.	43	18	4
Lynch, Martin F.	132	16	4
Lloyd, M. A and E.	266	18	4
Lyndon, Anne	21	13	0
Lloyd, Emma	177	11	8
Lloyd, Charles	43	11	4
Lambert, F. and C.	177	11	8
Lambert, Catherine	88	1	0
Lloyd, Emma	88	1	0
Lysaght, Sophia	43	18	4
Lefanu Eliz.	88	1	0
Lynch, Jane	48	8	0
Lynch, Emily	48	8	0
Lynch, Maria	35	2	0
Lefanu, E. and E.	47	12	8
Laffan, Sir J. de C.	192	5	8
Latouche, Lady C.	95	10	0
Molesworth, Eliz.	61	16	0
Masters, John	5	5	0
Moore, Jane	177	11	8
Meares, Sarah	177	11	8
May, Sir G. S. Bt.	88	1	0
Mountjoy, Lord, Representatives of	177	11	8
Ditto	183	2	4
Mosse, Lewis	88	1	0
Marlay, Elizabeth	88	1	0
Murphy, Michael	88	1	0
Marsden, Alex.	355	8	3
M'Kenna, Theo.	266	18	4
Marsden, Elizabeth	266	18	4
Marsden, Alex.	266	18	4
Milnes, Sir R. S. and Dame Charlotte	445	19	4
Murray, Sarah	43	18	4
Milbank, Alice	30	18	4
Montgomery, Sir G. Bart.	356	8	8
Molesworth, Mary	88	1	0
Ditto	88	1	0
Melville, Mich. L.	21	13	0
Melville, Hy. Cros.	21	13	0
Melville, Mary Ann	21	13	0
Melville, Frances	21	13	0
Molesworth, Visct.	177	11	8
Ditto	177	11	8
Mitford, Letitia	43	18	4
Ditto	43	18	4
Mountmorres, Vis.	43	18	4
Moore, John	88	1	0
Marley, Elizabeth	89	8	8
Ditto	48	8	0
Mountmorres, Vis.	177	11	9
Marshall, Frances	88	1	0
Montgomery, Lady	146	5	0
Mountmorres, Vis.	88	1	0
Maturin, Harriet	43	18	4
Montgomery, Lady & Marian Emily	92	12	0
Macleod, Lady A.	47	12	8
Morris, Theodosia	47	12	0
Newburgh, Mary E.	157	11	8
Nesbitt, Henry	66	5	8
North, Elizabeth	22	17	4
Newenham, Thos.	177	11	8
Newenham, R. O'C.	88	1	0
Ditto	177	11	8
Neal, Mary	23	10	4
O'Reilly, M. J.	222	3	0
O'Dwyer, C.	98	10	8
O'Dwyer, M.	57	6	8
O'Dwyer, Jane	57	6	8
Ormsby, Margaret	88	1	0
O'Connell, Louisa	21	13	0
O'Connell, Alicia	21	13	0
O'Reilly, Christ.	47	12	8
O'Driscoll, D.	47	12	8
Pennefather, John	26	2	8
Pennefather, Wm.	26	2	8
Pennefather, Mary	26	2	8
Pennefather, C.	26	2	8
Pennefather, M.	26	2	8
Pickford, Jacob D.	222	3	0
Pringle, Margaret	88	1	0
Purcell, Toby	70	15	4
Pickard, E. and J.	60	3	8
Penrose, Jane	43	18	4
Parks, William	321	7	4
Ponsonby, Sarah	88	11	0
Preston, Frances	88	1	0
Ponsonboy, Sarah	43	18	4
Bilsworth, Abigail	43	18	4
Parsons, Mary	177	11	8
Paine, Mary	61	16	4
Pilot, Judith H.	43	18	4
Phillott, Dame F.	88	1	0
Paine, Ann Jane	17	7	0
Percival, Harriet	43	18	4
Proctor, Anne Jane	21	13	0
Pack, Catherine A	43	8	3
Price, Lucinda	51	10	4
Rodney, John	88	1	0
Rodney Jane	88	1	0
Rodney, Ann	88	1	0
Rodney, Sarah	88	1	0
Ridge Catherine	29	2	8
Ridge, Sarah	29	2	8
Ridge, Anne	29	2	8
Richardson, Ursula	172	19	4
Roberts, J. Bruce	132	16	4
Roberts, C. and M.	132	16	4
Roche, Dame Mary	177	11	8
Ditto	266	18	4
Rounds, Jane	88	1	0
Radcliffe, Maria	70	15	4
Ross, Elinor	52	17	4
Ready, John	177	11	8
Ready, Charles	177	11	8
Rich, Sir George	132	16	4
Roscommon, Ctss.	88	1	0
Renny, Mary Jane	88	1	0
Renny, E. Agnes	88	1	0
Renny, I. Frances	88	1	0
Ram, A. and Eliz.	95	10	0
Roscommon, Earl	192	5	8
Strangford, Viscount, daughters of	222	3	0
Sneyd, Eliz. and Eliz. her daughter	445	19	4
Sterling, Edw.	177	11	8
Sneyd, Hannah	266	18	4
Swan, Maria	43	18	4
Stuart, Jane	172	19	4
Shaw R. representative of	714	11	8
Smith, Sarah	35	2	0
Stewart Frances	88	1	0
Stratford Hannah	43	18	4
Symes Wm.	52	17	4
Strangford, Lord	88	1	0
Stewart, Elizabeth	144	18	4
Stanley, Jane	356	8	8
Stanus, Caroline	88	1	0
Sneyd, Aug	356	8	8
Strangford, Dow. V.	266	18	4
Smyth, Barbara	26	2	8
Smyth, Harriet	26	2	8
Straton, Lady Emily	177	11	8
Sealy, Catherine	43	18	4
Stewart, Frances	66	5	8
Stock, Mary	88	1	0
Standish, Fras. Dia.	66	5	8
Standish, Olivia	66	5	8
Slow, Ann	43	18	4
Slow, Caroline	43	18	4
Sewell, Hon. Har.	88	1	0
Steward, Cath. U.	266	18	4
Shaw, Meyrick	499	14	0
Sharkey, R. F.	88	1	0
Smythe, Hon. G. A. F. S.	104	4	0
Stanhope, H. M. and C. R.	95	10	0
St. George, H. M. and M. J.	144	0	0
Stack, Annabella	37	18	8
Stack, Annabella	18	13	4
Stack, Mary	18	18	4
Spray, Mary	57	6	8
Shawe, Mary, Catherine & Anne	95	10	0
Turner, Sarah	42	15	4
Thompson, Robert	88	1	0
Trail, Rev. A.	132	16	4
Trail, Clarissa	256	8	8
Tisdall, Mary	88	1	0
Tyrconnell, Earl of	445	19	4
Taylor, Sarah	52	17	4
Tracy, Elizabeth	66	5	8
Tighe, G. Wm.	356	8	8
Taylor, Thomas	43	18	4
Trimbleston, Baroness	26	2	8
Tomlins, Sir T. E. and Dame Eliz.	177	11	8
Tighe, Charlotte	47	12	8
Udney, Martha	445	19	4
Usher, A., F., M., and Sarah	95	10	0
Vernon, Harriet	88	1	0
Vernon, Caroline	88	1	0
Vernon, Elizabeth	88	1	0
Vallancy, Mary	66	5	8
Vallancy, F. P.	66	5	8
Vallancy, Catherine	132	16	4
Vernon, H. and C.	66	5	8
Vallancy, Fanny	21	13	0
Ditto	21	13	0
Vallancy, Isabella	61	16	4
Vernon, Sir C.	266	18	4
Whitelocke, G.	177	11	8
Wren, C. Maria	61	16	4
Warren, Mary	88	1	0
Warren, Anne	43	18	4
Warren, Sarah	43	18	4
Warren, Rebecca	43	18	4
Ward, George	52	17	4
Winder, B. A., J., A., and R. A.	88	1	0
Webster, Caroline	84	1	8
Ditto	26	2	0
Wynne, Robert	266	16	4
Wilson, Christian	43	18	4
Whitelaw, Elinor	177	11	8
Wynne, Robert	177	11	8
Warre, Sarah	26	2	8
Wade, Mary	43	18	4
Westmeath, Marchioness of	386	5	4
Wade, Mary	57	6	8
Yates, Mary	177	11	8
Young, Anne	445	19	4
Yates, Jane	61	16	4
Total..	£53,921	4	10

ROYAL AUCTION.

THE EX KING'S WINES!

Paris, Dec. 11.—The celebrated private cellar of Charles X., consisting of seven thousand bottles of the finest wines, was sold the other day by auction at the Thuilleries. In going to witness the proceedings I was actuated like many others, more by feelings of curiosity than by desire to possess what had been destined to gratify the palates of too many of the potentates of Europe. The scene in fact was at once curious and interesting. All classes of society were there represented, from the prince to the peasant, and from the archbishop to the humble artizan, each anxious to share in the enjoyments of royalty, or form his opinion of the science of a kingly connoisseur. Add to this motley *melee* of living contrasts—the mixture of men who, under ordinary circumstances, so seldom jostle against each other in the walks of life, the *gurglong* and *glouglou* of sundry echantillons of champagne—the jingling of glasses—the buzz of bidders, and the witticism of the auctioneer, and you will have a scene which it would require the fantastic pen of a Hoffman, or the pencil of a Cruikshank, or a Van Ostade to pourtray.

Think too of the lesson in morals which such a picture is calculated to teach. The sale of the cellar of a dethroned monarch for the purpose of paying his private debts. What a history might not these old and tarnished flaccus reveal! This imperial tokay was a present from the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon, the recent conqueror of Vienna. That Constantia, these slender long-necked bottles, fifty years of age, were found in the Stadtholder, and fell into the hands of the Emperor of the French by right of conquest; Louis XVIII. got them by right of legitimacy, and Charles X. by right of succession. Now, by order of Louis Philippe, they are adjudged to the highest bidder, be he King or courtier, Prince or Peer. Here again is some old Setuval, presented at the period of the treaty of Badajos by the Queen of Portugal, the mother of Don Miguel, to Lucien Bonaparte, the ambassador of the French Republic. These are the last remains of the cellar of the Thuilleries, a remnant which escaped the thirsty throats of the conquerors of July.

In consequence of the unsettled state of this neighbourhood, the Cheshire yeomanry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Crown Jewels.—The jewels belonging to the crown have been undergoing a strict examination. Colonel Wheatley, Mr. Bridge, and others have recently been engaged in looking them over.

The coronation carriage of Charles X. has been purchased by a speculative individual in Paris to be converted into an omnibus.

Waterford Mail.

DUBLIN—Dec. 22.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ST. BRIDGET'S ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Monday evening the friends of Mr. O'Connell, and the supporters of the St. Bridget's Orphan Society, assembled to dinner in Morrisson's Tavern, Dawson-street. There were four hundred persons in attendance. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. acted as President; Marcus Costelloe, Esq., was the Vice President. Mr. O'Connell was supported by Mr. Henry Grattan, Mr. Finn, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Carew O'Dwyer, Mr. P. Costelloe, Mr. Leavelle, &c. &c. &c.

Immediately after the cloth had been removed, Mr. O'Connell rose amid the most enthusiastic cheers, and said—Gentlemen, the first toast which I shall call upon you to pledge, with all due honors, is, "The sovereign Majesty of the People" (hear, hear). There never yet was a period known in the history of mankind, when the lover of his country and his kind, could, with such feelings of exalted pride and pleasure, call upon any meeting to pledge itself to the prosperity, happiness, and liberty of the people, as at the present moment I address you (cheers, and hear, hear). The prospect of freedom and permanent tranquillity is now drawing closer to the human view, and it requires no prophetic spirit to anticipate that mankind is about being emancipated from the thraldom of despotism, and all the grinding powers of oligarchical authority (hear). Yes, the period has arrived when the world is in a state of transition, from the misgovernment and authority of the few—from the sacrifice of the many to the interest and the ambition of the smaller number (hear). From the period when the people were regarded as nothing, and the nobility and monarch all, to the period when the people consult for themselves, to secure their own interests—to check the power of the domineering—to controul the profligate expenditure of their own money—to obtain cheap laws for themselves, and to restrain the machinations of the despot from affecting the poorest and the humblest man in society (hear, hear). That period has now arrived—we see it in the signs of the times—we read it in every page of modern history—we have heard it in the thunders of the streets of Paris—it has been re-echoed by the artillery in the palaces of Belgium, and it has recently uplifted its awful voice amid the Russian domains at Warsaw (loud cheers). Yes, the French people have given a mighty shock to the despotism that was established in Europe. Yes, the people of Belgium have overthrown the grinding tyranny by which they were opposed; and lastly, the legislative union, which was cemented by the blood of the Poles, has been repealed, and drowned in the blood of the Russian tyrants and oppressors (cheers). If we look beyond the Atlantic, we behold numbers of free republics, and despotism destroyed (hear, hear). The rays of freedom, which were beaming in the distance, are now shedding their light nearer home. Liberty has triumphed everywhere, and the oppressors have everywhere received an irremediable wound from the energetic efforts and unconquerable arms of freemen (cheers). The experiment for liberty has everywhere been successful. Despotism hitherto depended upon military power, but military power is now found to be less than infant weakness before a people determined to be free. The magic spectre which hitherto rushed over the people has now lost its delusion; the wand of the popular will has touched it, and its fictitious terrors have dissolved away, for the people now know that liberty is sure to succeed when the people determine that it shall do so (hear and cheers). I hail, therefore, the toast which I call upon you to pledge, in the firm anticipation and the certain hope, that mankind all over the world will enjoy that political equality which a just government should give them, which nature has fitted them for, and which nature's God intended them to enjoy (cheers). But in speaking of the people of foreign countries, my "heart untravelled," still returns to home (loud cheers). I return to the people of Ireland, and I return to them with the warm anticipation and the certain expectation of seeing them in possession of those blessings—even such as my earliest dreams might revel in, and my warmest affections could desire—such as I never hoped—I may say, I never expected, would be so soon realized, and which I am now confident I shall see realized. I have great pleasure in looking to the state of Ireland, from the certainty I entertain that the course of the people here will be essentially different from that pursued by the people in other countries. In other countries force was used to put down by violent means the tyranny by which the people were oppressed. In Ireland liberty will be attained only by peaceable means. Ireland is the only nation on the earth which has had a bloodless revolution; she had one in 1782, and before the termination of 1831 she will have another (hear, hear, and loud cheers). Let me not speak of myself, but of those who struggled with me (hear.) We have realized a bloodless revolution—one that was most difficult to achieve, for we had treachery in our own camp, and firm combination amongst our enemies—we had many who said they were then our warm friends, but who are heartless and cold at the present period. We had amongst us those who were speculating on our cause for their own advantage. There were amongst them men who were glad to have a native country, in order that they might sell her—men who were proud of their native country, in order that her interest might be discounted at the treasury, the moment that its gold was opened to them (hear.) We had the Paddy Murphies amongst us (hear, hear.) I have mentioned his name as only one of a class; for I would not do him the honour of singling him out for the execration of his country (hear, hear.) We had a formidable array of enemies against us—all the bigots in power were against us—while our honest fellow-countrymen were inflamed against us by the publication of falsehoods and of libels, and the maligning of our motive by saying that what we wanted was not freedom, but domination for ourselves. We had also opposed to us the friends of English prejudice and English power. The English oligarchy saw well, that when Irishmen were combined with Irishmen, that when Catholics would show how they would use their victory—their moderation, their forgiveness, and their hailing with fraternal affection those who had opposed them—at such a time the English oligarchy knew that their power was gone—they knew that their despotism power was at an end, when Catholics should say to Orangemen, you are our countrymen—you have been mistaken in us—you suppose we were slaves of despotic power—of a vile superstition, that equally corrupted the heart and weakened the intellects of its followers. You have been mistaken in us—we forgive you (cheers.) We sought no ascendancy—I tell you more, we would accept of no ascendancy (hear.) I am told, and I believe, that christianity itself is based upon charity and benevolence. Such is my doctrine. The English oligarchy did not wish that I should live to preach this doctrine, and hear I am preaching it with orange and green flags about me (loud cheers.) They, wisely indeed for themselves, wished to prevent emancipation, because they knew it would prevent all cause of quarrel amongst Irishmen. They have been defeated, and a shout is now raised; millions of voices join it—the vallies resound with it—the lofty hills repeat it—the streams bear it along—the verdant meadows waft it with the scent of their wild flowers—it is the voice of congregated Irishmen—they call together for Ireland and independence (continued cheering). We have struggled for victory, and we have obtained it, and those who have opposed us shall feel the full benefit of the victory—they will join with us in placing our common country in the situation in which she ought to be—an independent nation (loud cheers). I was born in an independent country—I was brought up in an independent country—my earliest dream was of liberty, and I do not recollect being so young as not to dream of something for the advantage of my unfortunate country; but my earliest dream of liberty attached to the independence of Ireland as a nation, and if it please God to spare me a few months or years, my grave shall be made amongst an independent people (loud cheers). Speaking of the impediments to the people of Ireland in their progress to liberty, the first that is stated, and it is one that I have been told till I am tired of listening to it, is, that the struggle for the repeal of the Union will induce a dissolution of the connexion with England. Those who are opposed to us must have a cant word to use to cover them—for want of argument they adopt a slang phrase, and that which they have now preferred is "SEPARATION." It is a complete falsehood—they lie perpetually who impute the desire of separation to us. Instead of the repeal of the Union tending to separation, it is my firm belief that this is the only means of continuing the connexion betweeen the two countries (hear). I am able to prove to any one at all pervious to reason, that the best way to preserve the connexion between England and Ireland is to repeal the Union (hear, hear, hear). There ought, in my opinion, to be a union of both countries—one calculated mutually to serve them—one useful to England as it would be to Ireland. Such a union would be serviceable to Europe and to human kind, for their united and combined strength would make the cause of reason, law, and liberty, respected all over the world (hear). I am then a decided advocate for a proper Union, but I do not wish, nor desire, that England should be bloated and pampered up like a favoured child, that, vampyre-like, she should be fed and fattened upon the best blood of Ireland, while Ireland herself should be laid prostrate, a miserable carcase, disgusting to the feelings, hateful to the view, exhausted of her vitality, and offering to those who loved her a spectacle that was nothing but abhorrent to their senses, tastes and wishes (cheers). I wish Ireland to be a partner in the connexion, but not a partner who was to have all the loss and none of the profits—such a kind of partnership I do not like at all (laughter). I want to have the connexion made firm and strong; that the blood which is now drawn from Ireland may circulate in its veins; that the heart of the country may receive its proper healthful impulse, and that prosperity may be diffused amongst a people who are as industrious as they are ingenious (hear, hear). I wish the connexion to continue, and I tell those who are against the repeal that if they allow the country to become exhausted by oppression, the absentees to take five millions annually out of Ireland, creating poverty, and impoverishing the people; if three millions of taxes be still wrung from them, (and think you, if we were not now agitating for a repeal of the Union, that Mr. Spring Rice, who is now a minister of the crown, would not have taken from Dublin the poor advantage of the Lord Lieutenancy?) I tell those who talk of the danger of agitating this question, that the danger is in continuing the Union on the terms that it is at present. Instead of the Union having a tendency to continue the connexion between the two countries, it would become necessary for the people to lie down and perish of misery and poverty, or rise in guilt to vindicate their country by that which every humane man should execrate. I do not like that kind of gambling connexion which lays down the rule of "head I win—harp you lose." Now it is my wish that both harp and crown should go together (cheers and laughter). The second plan for preventing the repeal of the Union is the endeavour to make it a religious question, just as if Protestants and Orangemen were not Irishmen—as if they were not as much identified with the interests and obliged to feel her wants as those who differed from them in religion (hear, hear). As if Orangemen did not feel as proud of Ireland as the Catholics—of the fertility of her soil—the greenness of her plains, and her magnificent mountains (hear). Where was the Irishman who was not proud of her brave and industrious men and the loveliness of her women? Where was the man "with heart so dead who never to himself had said—this is my own, my native land?" (loud cheers). Yes, Orangemen and Catholics are equally proud of Ireland, and equally anxious to serve her (hear). The heads of a party may speculate with government—they may promise a Lord Lieutenant, that for so much money or patronage would turn out the Orangemen against the Catholics. I defy them to do so now (loud cheers). The upper classes of Orangemen may be corrupt, but the middling part of society is sound. We have the working class—the tradesmen—those who endeavour to get through this world by their honesty and bravery. Such are the Orangemen that we have with us (cheers). This cannot be a religious question. The recent elections in Ireland have proved, that no Catholic was elevated in preference to an honest and consistent Protestant, and one who was determined to vindicate the freedom of Ireland (hear). But the third plan to be opposed to a repeal of the Union, is one against which I warn you, not to allow yourselves to be deluded. I ask you, what is to be done for Ireland by the present ministry? Indeed I ask the question not for the first time, for I have been asking it in London for three weeks. I asked it from men in power and from those who were out of office, and no one could tell me what the ministry were about doing for Ireland. We have now heard that the Algerine act is to be put in force—that act for which we condemned the charitable Duke of Northumberland, for I like to give him his proper name, and him we condemned for putting it into execution (hear). The Irish are to get the benefit of proclamations and insurrectionary acts, and yet we are to be treated as the child is by its grandmother, who says, "Open your mouth and shut you eyes; God love you and send you a prize." (loud laughter). But the child knew it would get a sugar-plum; but Ireland was to be deluded; we were to shut our eyes, while Lord Grey would send us the sugar-plum of a proclamation (cheers and laughter). We cannot be deluded by the high-sounding name of Lord Anglesey; we cannot be deluded by the promises of the present ministry; instead of their promises I bid you look to their acts, and what do you find? The clerks in the hanaper-office were aroused at an early hour this morning from their beds to make out the patent of Mr. John Doherty as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (groans and hisses). For Lord Anglesey I have great respect. I thank him for what he has done—but much as I love him I love Ireland still more (continued cheering). I began by talking of the French Revolution—of the achievement of Belgic liberty, and of the struggles of the Poles for freedom. All the counties in Ireland may be proclaimed by the Marquis of Anglesey, and yet there will be found one man, amongst the children of Ireland who will go from parish to parish, collecting the signatures of their inhabitants to petitions for the repeal of the obnoxious measure of the Union. I will certainly have six, perhaps eight millions of signatures to those petitions. The opinions of Irishmen will collect like the coming tide, gradually coming on; smiling and placid it may proceed in its course—not a ripple may ruffle its silent surges, as they present their green and still reflecting glass of all the beauties of nature and nature's God; but as the progress of the mighty mass of waters is slow and gradual, so is it all-powerful, bearing down in its strength all the petty mounds of tyranny, and submerging all the paltry bulwarks of oppression by its pellucid wave (loud cheering). So should it be with Ireland. All the moral force of the country would be collected together, and though it should never be excited to a storm, still from the mighty mass should arise a voice which could not be disregarded, "Ireland declares that she must be free, and all Europe sanctions her freedom" (loud and long continued cheers).

The President called for a bumper to toast the health of our excellent King.

"The Patriot King, William the Fourth."

Mr. Henry Grattan, after his health was drunk, alluded to the measure of the Union, and said he was astonished to see it attributed to Sir John Newport, that he quoted as the expression of the late Mr. Grattan, that "when the Union was once enacted, it could not be repealed." Mr. Grattan read the following extracts from letters he had received from his father, on which he commented as he went along—"I do not think the Union has done any good for Ireland." "I think the Union a bad measure; we are bankrupts, and no nation should part with her legislature." "1812—Christopher Hutchinson need not make his motion, the Union is dissolved." "1813—These countries, from their size, must stand by each other, united *quoad* nature—distinct *quoad* legislature." "1819—There is no thinking on this subject; Ireland held up her head formerly—she is now a beggar at the door of Great Britain." "The Union has sunk the country. I do not see any good resulting from it. The best of our people have become absentees. Ireland is ruined." "July, 1819—If taxes increase, and *jobs continue*, and trade does not flourish, the Union will not hold." "If the people were to unite, as in 82, perhaps something might be done so as to repeal the Union. If there was concert, and order, and firmness—no shouting or hurraing. If the people were moderate and firm, and the country came forward with a short but strong statement of her wrongs. If the people showed firmness and not the turbulence of the hustings, they would succeed, and the time should be when England is not threatened with the danger of invasions from without." After some further observations, Mr. Grattan concluded by proposing the health of Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell returned thanks.

There were near four hundred persons sat down to dinner.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST IN DUBLIN.

Tuesday the usual weekly public breakfast of the friends of the repeal of the Union was given at Home's hotel.

Mr. Ronayne made some observations on the Marquis of Anglesey's appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. He believed he was selected as viceroy of this country, *in the foolish expectation* that his popularity would have the effect of diverting them from their efforts for the regeneration of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell then mounted the rostrum amidst the deafening applause of the assembly. He said the people of England have begun to cry out seriously upon the question of Parliamentary Reform. The ministry must attend to the state of public sentiment upon that question. He may be told that he ought to have confidence in the present Administration—that they are pledged to that subject. The Whigs, before getting into office, have uniformly made great promises which they have always forgotten to perform. I therefore think, said he, that the present Administration will do as all other Whigs did, unless the people keep them to their pledges. In the censure that I have passed on the present Administration, there are some men whom I except. I by no means include in that censure Lord Althorp—he is an honest and an honourable man. He voted with me in 1829 on the vote by ballot (hear). I must speak differently of Earl Grey; he began his political life by being a democrat, and in some Whig revolution he was flung up to the surface, he became a peer, and was transformed into one of the order. He threatens Ireland with proclamations and Algerine acts. I defy him to do so. *Earl Grey, I defy you; from this place I proclaim my defiance* (cheers). I must observe it was said that I expressed a wish that Lord Anglesey should be insulted. No man respects him more than I do; but I would consider myself a party to that outrageous appointment in which he has been instrumental, if I joined in any public demonstration to him. I do not want to dictate on the subject; but this I say for myself, that as I would consider myself base were I to join in an insult to him, so I would consider myself equally base if I were the slave to join in congratulating him (cheers). I will call on all men to join me in demanding parliamentary reform. I am for universal suffrage—nothing less will satisfy me. The signs in the political horizon are too distinct to be mistaken. England is rocking to her centre; the volcano is beneath her feet: the political tempest is raging. I tell you, that before another fortnight you will hear of a revolution in Berlin, and if the states of Austria catch the flame, who can calculate where it will end? Give me but one year more of quiet, and peace, and order, but of constitutional agitation, and we will see the accomplishment of our wishes (cheers). A shout of triumph will again be heard echoing through the streets of Dublin. And, gracious God, where shall I find expansion for my heart the day they come down to open the Irish Parliament in College-green (loud cheering). Mr. O'Connell next alluded to a placard which had been posted up, charging the agitators with ingratitude to the Marquis of Anglesey. He said if Lord Anglesey had sacrificed his power to his principles, and refused the Lord Lieutenancy from attachment to Ireland, he would deserve the welcome and gratitude of Irishmen. He then moved that no further notice should be taken of the anonymous notice.

The meeting then separated after much cheering.

ST. PETER'S ORPHAN CHARITY DINNER.

The annual dinner of St. Peter's Orphan Charity, was held at Hayes's, Dawson-street, on Tuesday. The attendance was exceedingly numerous, and the galleries were crowded with ladies. Maurice O'Connell, Esq presided.

When dinner was disposed of, the chairman called for a bumper, and gave—

"The people—the only source of legitimate power" (loud cheers.)

The chairman said I am going to give you the worst used country in the world. I am going to give you the finest country in the world—

"Ireland, as she ought to be, great glorious and free" (great cheering.)

The chairman next, with an appropriate preface, proposed—

"The Repeal of the Union" (enthusiastic applause.)

Mr O'Connell being loudly called on from every part of the room, rose amid cheering, and said:—I very readily, gentlemen, obey your call. The first time I ever raised my voice in public—even "when I started at the sound myself had made"—was in opposition to the ruinous measure of the Union. As an Irishman, I feel we have talent and reason to make our own laws, and a right to a domestic legislature; as an Irishman, I feel we have what is better, *we have strength enough* to govern ourselves (immense cheering.) I tell you the Union *must* be repealed—it *shall* be repealed. We have endured it too long; and unless it be our own faults to continue our degradation, we need not endure it longer. The Union has accomplished no one good for Ireland; the Mahonys, the Conways, the Paddy Murphys to be sure, took the poor Duke of Leinster in hand; they got up a meeting of "the dirty half hundred" at Morrisson's; and yet the whole party could not show a single benefit it had conferred upon her (a simultaneous groan was here given for the Duke of Leinster). Don't groan for him (said Mr. O'Connell), he has only sold his mansion in Dublin to build another in London (continued groaning) Mr. O'Connell here adverted to the approaching arrival of Lord Anglesey; deprecated the intention of giving him a public entry, which would be saying to Lord Grey: "You may issue proclamations to the Irish as soon as you please, and make one of the wig-dressers of the courts a puisne judge next week, to sit in the Pleas with Doherty—for this reception of the Marquis of Anglesey proves they will not resent it" (cheers). Mr. O'Connell proceeded: Harty, the hosier, who is a Lord for this year, had pubsished an advertisement calling upon the people to give the noble lord a public reception. How ready he is to pay a compliment to power, while at the same time he would insult the people. When a requisition with ten thousand names was presented to him, he would not convene a meeting, because, forsooth, *he* did not know them. He would now solicit these very requisitionists to Lord Anglesey a public reception because it may obtain a baronetcy (hear, hear). The learned gentleman concluded by saying, that petitions should be got up in every parish, hamlet, village, town, city, and county in the kingdom. The united voice of Ireland thus concentrated into one mass, would prove astounding to ministers. They must repeal the Union—they will repeal it—they will not resist the just demand of a united people.

The Chairman then gave—

"The Trades of Dublin."

At this time Mr. O'Connell retired, and shortly after the company separated.

THE UNION.

(From the *Cork Constitution*).

It is as great a piece of imposture as ever was practised, to attempt charging upon the incorporation of the Legislatures of the two kingdoms the distresses and embarrassments, in which so large a portion of the working part of the Irish population is so unfortunately involved. Before ever the Union was contemplated, except as Molineux expresses it in his state of Ireland, "as a measure too great for Ireland to expect,"—there was distress constantly recurring, among the manufacturing classes of Dublin more especially; petitions upon petitions for relief were presented by thousands of distressed artificers to the Parliament, and acts of violence, denoting at the same time that the rashness and the turbulence of the complaining parties, were far from being infrequent occurrences. Long before the Union, *absenteeism* was a national injury—hundreds of years before it was seriously attempted—and long before too—it was demonstrated by Mr. Hutchinson, once a representative in Parliament for this city—that Ireland paid more than her proportion of taxation—more than England then did—the relative incomes of both countries considered. The ruin of the woollen manufacture of Ireland, and the restraints upon commerce together with the monopolizing jealousy of the day, which went so far as to induce the people of Folkstone to petition Parliament that the fishermen of Waterford might be prohibited from catching sprats upon their own coast, "to the great injury of petitioners' trade in cured sprats"—all those things produced their bad effects upon the prosperity of Ireland; and although the greatest benefits accrued to the country from casting off those unjust and impolitic restrictions; yet these were to be ascribed not so much to the wisdom of specific measures pursued by the Irish parliament, as to the mere circumstance of getting rid of restrictions that cramped the powers of native industry, and to which, the *renunciation* on the part of the English legislature, was an essential co-operating measure. To the corn laws introduced into Parliament by the Late Lord Orlel, the great increase in the agricultural improvement of the kingdom is to be ascribed—but this improvement had some years since reached that point, beyond which it could not proceed, without considerable accessions of new capital—and the great probability is, that, the imperfect system of husbandry which has obtained in Ireland, would have been before this time retrograding—had not the English market been thrown open to Irish agriculture *as a consequence of the Union*. It is not an extremely difficult matter, just now, to rouse the poor and desperate to civil war, upon an abstract notion, or upon a very unsound sentiment in itself, which political science never could sanction—but if the Union question were a thing to be argued at this late hour between the Kingdoms, which are the parties to it—the easy part of the task would be, to show—that the signs of that slow prosperity which is won by a young nation, seeking to be commercial, without sufficient capital, and with prodigious competition to encounter from all the world—are considerably greater—more solid and more durable, than if there had been no union. The great fault of all our statesmen from the æra of the union down to the present—when it is to be hoped better principles of policy will be brought into action—is, that after the incorporation of the legislatures—nothing further towards a real Union—a true, genuine, practical union was attempted. The *distinctness* between the two countries in institutions of policy was permitted to remain—and the sessional battle about the "emancipation," left but one eternal Irish question—while the numerous other questions of great "pith and moment" were overlooked. Great revulsions in trade and commerce—great fluctuations in the currency—and an exchange of sound and long tried systems, for speculative and experimental schemes—retarded in some instances, and threw back in others, the interests of the United Kingdom, generally—but it is irrational to charge the consequences of such things upon *the union*—and to appeal to the distress unhappily so general in Ireland as the peculiar evidence of the injury produced by the Union to Ireland—when every part of the United Kingdom is equally suffering—and when England herself, "the Queen of the rural reign," has some of her finest counties in a state of insurgency, and disgraced by great crimes.

SALE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY'S WARDROBE.

The auction rooms of that carterer of good things, Phillip's, in Bond-street, have been crowded to witness the sale (as per catalogue) of "a portion of the expensive wardrobe, military jackets, and splendid silk and velvet robes, plumes of ostrich feathers and miscellaneous items of his late Majesty George the Fourth's. There have been in attendance many of the admirers and companions of the late monarch, anxious to possess keepsakes of a beloved master, and multitudes of those who buy to make gain of their purchases; with a few of those gatherers of miscellaneous museums, who wish to have a little memento of every great man of the day. The articles generally speaking brought fair prices, and some of them, for example, a few lots of cambric handkerchiefs marked "G. R." and some india silk pocket handkerchiefs, brought thrice the real and intrinsic value. Mr. Charles Kemble was one of the principal purchasers.

We shall give a few articles with the prices they brought. The coats appeared to have been used *only once* or twice at the utmost; we may briefly enumerate part of the contents of this portion of the wardrobe.

Fifteen pairs of jack (military) boots, ordinary boots and shoes innumerable.

Whips, eighty; including every variety of four-in-hand, carriage, single, hunting, and French postillion.

Sticks, ninety-four; holly, thorn, and crab.

Black and white silk stockings, chiefly marked with the initials "G. R." one hundred and sixty-seven pairs.

Coats; fifteen of the Windsor uniform, undress; the same uniform, dress, four; military coats four, dress coats ten or a dozen, besides body coats, great coats, &c.

Lot 233.—A superb and costly robe of rose-colour satin, with the star, &c., worn at the coronation, by the chief object of the pageant. Price £7 5s.

234.—Three crimson velvet waistcoats, worn at the same time—14 guineas.

238.—A blue cloth hussar jacket embroidered &c.—8 guineas.

238.—A dress coat of the Windsor uniform, the collar and cuffs embroidered in gold—£4 16s.

244.—A gold-pencil and pen, by Doughty, for which there was great competition—Six guineas-and-a-half.

248—A medal commemorative of the visit to Ireland in 1821 (according to the auctioneer, the only one struck)—£3 15s.

258.—Four cambric pocket handkerchiefs, marked "G. R."—£2.

260.—Four India silk pocket handkerchiefs—£2 17s 6d.

We may state that these articles having become the perquisites of the pages, the sale took place for their benefit.

ANOTHER MADMAN AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday evening last, a man named John Wilson, who, it has been ascertained, is a carpenter and householder, at No. 45, Vine-street, Horseferry-road, Westminster, was taken before Mr. Minshull, the sitting magistrate, at Bow-street, under the following circumstances:—The examination, we understand, is private. It appeared that on Monday last, the prisoner went to the House of Lords, and inquired of Gibbs, one of the porters, whether the Duke of Wellington had arrived; he was informed he had not. He then said he had got a pill for him, and that it was an opening pill. He also showed a paper, which he said he wanted the Duke to sign. He then went away, and Gibbs mentioned the circumstance to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, who desired him to take the prisoner into custody, if he came again to the house. The following day the prisoner again came, and he was apprehended. A number of witnesses were examined, and several persons attributed the prisoner's conduct to liquor which he had drunk. After a lengthened examination, the prisoner was ordered to find sureties for his future good behaviour.

MARRIAGE!

The following letter appears in the *Cork Constitution*:—

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—Having just read in your paper of Thursday last, an account of a marriage, said to have been performed at the Friends' Meeting-house, Youghal, on the 10th instant, in which my name appears—I beg leave to inform you, that the entire is a lying fabrication, *as I am not married, nor ever intend to be married, there or any where else.*

JOSHUA EUSTACE.

Toovo Hall, near Youghal, Dec. 17, 1830.

POLISH LEADERS.—Prince Adam Czartorisky was born Jan. 14, 1770, and is the son of Prince Adam Casimir Czartorisky. He is descended in a direct line from the Jagellons, Grand Dukes of Lithuania, who reigned over Poland. He was educated in England. On returning to his native country, in 1795, he was sent to Russia as a hostage, along with his brother Prince Constantine. At Petersburgh he formed a particular friendship with Alexander I., and became Minister of Foreign Affairs, until the peace of Tilsit. Out of all the decorations which the Emperor offered him, the only one he accepted was that of the White Eagle of Poland. For some time he has lived, like the Duke of Orleans, in retirement on his estates; like him, too, he will probably be called to reign over his fellow-subjects. Klopiski, who is at the head of all the Polish troops, was born in Poland, and went through his first campaigns during the war of independence, and fought unremittingly under Dombrowski in Italy. He commanded the first regiment of infantry of the Vistula in the campaign of Poland, in 1807, and the four regiments of the Vistula in Spain in 1808; he aided at the siege of Saragossa, and he contributed to the success of the battle of Sagunto. He was general of a brigade in the imperial Guard in 1812, and was afterwards wounded at Smolensko.

Large orders for arms, it appears, are now in course of execution in this country on account of the French Government. Some accounts make the total quantity required amount to 1,200,000 muskets, with correspondiug accoutrements; but it is at all events very considerable. It is proposed to pay them by a new issue of *bons royaux*, answering to our Exchequer Bills.—*London Paper.*

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £5000.

A GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Company will be held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on the FIRST of FEBRUARY next, at 7 o'Clock, P.M., for the admission of Members and other Business.

Any Person wishing to become a Member of said Company will please make early application to the Secretary, as no Proposal can be received after 15th January next.

JAMES LAWSON, Secretary.

Waterford, 24th Dec., 1839.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.

*** *Remittances will be always acceptable, and we shall thank those who are so good as to think of paying their debts just at this time, when remitting, to send us* WHOLE *notes. We shall take the risk upon ourselves, as we prefer any risk to dandling a half note for some two or three weeks between our fingers, not knowing whether it will ever please our unfeeling creditors to send us the remainder. But there is a worse set than the half-note men, and they are those who never send any thing, but leave us to live upon the superlative happiness of toiling for their amusement and instruction.*

To-day being Christmas-day, our paper was put to press last night at an earlier hour than usual, and previous to the arrival of the London mail of Wednesday. Should the packet arrive within a seasonable time, its contents with other interesting matter will be given in a *Supplement*. The contents of London Journals received since our last will be found carefully selected in other parts of this sheet.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

The Noble Marquis arrived at the harbour of Kingstown at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night. Every house in Kingstown was illuminated, and fire works were displayed. His Excelleucy landed at 12 o'clock on Thursday and was received with acclamations by the people.

He was expected in Dublin in the afternoon attended by the Corporation and a splendid train of nobility and gentry.

Since the above had been prepared for press we met with the following particulars in the *Freeman's Journal*:—

"*Freeman's Journal* Office, Half-past three o'clock.

"The Marquis of Anglesey, has just entered the city, attended by a portion of the corporation, and some private gentlemen. The carriages were not, considering the great preparations, numerous; and the crowd that followed the cavalcade did not exceed 150 persons, who seemed to attend for the purpose of given "a groan for Doherty"—for whom there was an almost unceasing hiss kept up—and shouting for a repeal of the Union.

"Not one hat was taken off to raise a cheer, for which many ineffectual efforts were made. His Excellency, we were happy to perceive, appeared in pretty good health, but he looked occasionally dejected; and the whole affair had more the semblance of a funeral procession than of a triumphal entry.

"In Nassau-street some tri-colour ribbands and flags were exhibited on polls, and kept waving as the procession passed."

[It must be kept in mind that this is only *one* side of the picture].

TO A CONTEMPORARY.

In the *Freeman's Journal* of Tuesday, under the head "An important admission," we were surprised to find an extract so taken from an article which appeared in this journal on Saturday, as to give a very erroneous impression of the views entertained by the writer. The article (which had a signature affixed to it) was furnished to us by a gentleman who has proved himself on many occasions a very able contributor, and, were he now on the spot, we should very willingly consign to him the task of defending his own productions; but as that is not the case, we cannot help observing that the *Freeman* has been guilty not only of giving a partial extract from his writings, but a garbled one. In the middle of the passage, as quoted by the Freeman, which, we would observe, relates to the state of feeling among the lower classes on the question of the Union, the following sentence is wholly omitted—"*Of the wealth, rank, or intelligence of the country, a very trifling proportion has enlisted in so wild a scheme.*" Our friend's admission with regard to the "importance" of that "following" which the agitators of a Repeal have collected on their side, would indeed be considerably magnified did he omit to make such an exception as this. The *Freeman*, however, found it convenient to erase this passage altogether. The apparent extent of the "admission" in other respects we can easily account for, for the truth is, our friend is an advocate for a Parliament in Ireland, though not for a separate and exclusively Irish one. To a Repeal of the Union no man can be more decidedly opposed; what he contends for [we speak from a knowledge of his sentiments conveyed in a second letter now lying before us, but which want of space prevents us inserting to-day] is, that the "imperial" parliament should, as in days of yore, be moveable, and that King, Lords, and Commons should occasionally take shipping and hold their conferences in the city of Dublin. In laying a foundation for the adoption of this project, our friend might perhaps be disposed to make large admissions; but we assure the *Freeman* that there is no admission which he could make as to present evils or inconveniencies, which he would not think it better to yield to and endure, rather than expose both countries to the perils and hazards which would arise from a separation of the legislatures.—Thus much we have felt bound to say in defence of a correspondent; for ourselves we have nothing to do with the matter.

TITHE COMPOSITION.—The Rev. Pierse Smyth has agreed to accept the sum of £200 yearly for the vicarial tithes of the parish of Lisguinan, County Waterford. The tender of this sum was made on behalf of the parishioners to the Rev. Gentleman, through Sir Richard Musgrave, who is a principal proprietor in the parish.

On Wednesday last a vestry was held at the Cathedral, in this City, pursuant to a monition issued by the Lord Bishop of Waterford, for the purpose of making assessments for the service of the Church. The very Rev. Dean Lee, who presided, having declared the several items to have been carried, vacated the chair, and pronounced the vestry dissolved. However, a great number of the parishioners remained, and having voted Mr. Pierse R. Barron into the chair, adopted a series of resolutions and a petition to Parliament. The resolutions stated that the vestry act was a common grievance and a perpetual source of discord, and that the provisions of the Act are peculiarly oppressive to Dissenters and Roman Catholics. A petition was founded thereon to be presented in the house of Lords by the Earl of Shrewsbury and in the house of Commons by Mr. O'Connell.

A recruiting party of the 37th regt. has been beating up in this city during the last week, in order to make up their full establishment.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Tuesday last, a highly respectable meeting of the freeholders and landholders of the County of Waterford, convened by the High Sheriff, to consider the propriety of petitioning the legislature for a reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, was held in Dungarvan. Several gentlemen of great respectability were present, but the meeting was not very numerously attended.

The Sheriff of the County, PIERSE HELY, Esq. presided.

Mr. HELY, upon taking the chair, said he felt truly grateful for the honour that was conferred on him. Having read the requisition for calling the meeting, he would be glad, he said, to hear any gentleman that wished to address him on the subject for which they were met.

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE begged to suggest that a Committee be appointed to draw up resolutions and a petition for the adoption of the meeting.

JOHN M. GALWEY, Esq. seconded the proposition. The following gentlemen were then nominated, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., H. Winston Barron, John Musgrave, John M. Galwey, Robert Longan, Phil p Barron, and Francis Kennedy, Esqrs.

The gentlemen of the Committee then retired. After an absence of nearly an hour, they returned, when

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, said:—Mr. Sheriff, the committe have returned, and have unanimously agreed to resolutions which, on their part, I beg leave to read. He then read the resolutions, and said, before he moved that the resolutions be adopted, he begged leave to make a few observations *(hear)*. The last time that a county meeting took place in Dungarvan, it was held for the purpose of opposing the most oppressive taxes that ever were attempted to be inflicted on this country *(hear, hear)*. They had succeeded in averting those evils, and he was happy to announce to his countrymen that better prospects were now before them *(cheers)*. The present administration declared publicly the necessity of Reform, and were pledged to support the people in their efforts to attain it. The head of the present government, Earl Grey, distinctly pledged himself, so long back as the year 93, to the advocacy of parliamentary reform, and those principles he has since uniformly maintained. He, Earl Grey, refused to accept of office, unless he was allowed the power of effecting for the people the relief, which they so much needed *(cheers)*. There were others in the new administration, no less distinguished than the noble Earl, who do not entirely coincide with the wishes of the people, but they ought not to refuse any benefits they wished to confer on that account; it was the duty of every man to assist by every means in his power in effecting the great measure of parliamentary reform *(cheers)*. If they had a parliamentary reform they would be nearer to the attainment of that other great measure, the repeal of the union *(loud cheers)*. From want of a reformed parliament arises the cry of a repeal of the union, which will continue till the object is obtained, if the people be not relieved from the many and numerous grievances under which they labour. In consequence of the arbitrary conduct of the late administration, several unconstitutional acts were passed against the people *(hear, hear)*. The majority of the people, he would not conceal it, cannot obtain justice. Let England review the acts passed since the Union, and it will be seen that very few of them were favourable to popular rights; it will be found that those acts to which he alluded, have been manifestly of the greatest injury to the people, and made solely with the view of increasing the power and for the benefit of the aristocracy, *(hear, hear)*. He alluded to the subletting act, the vestry act, and particularly and above all to the disfranchisement of the 40s freeholders *(cheers.)* By the subletting act the possession of the people's farms was rendered insecure; by it the most oppressive power was placed in the hands of landlords, if they chosed to take advantage of it. By the vestry act an already overgrown and too much enriched establishment had been increased at the expense of the people *(hear, and cheers.)* Again by the disfranchisement act, the great body of the people have been deprived of that wholesome controul which they should possess over their representatives *(cheers.)* In consequence of such acts the attention of the people had been turned to another source, and the people are inclined to seek relief by the repeal of the Union *(cheers)*. He would add, that unless the great boon of reform be granted, he was convinced that the Anti-Unionists, in their efforts for a repeal of that measure, must ultimately succeed *(loud cheers.)* Being convinced by the change of administration that great benefits were intended to be given to the people, he, therefore, was of opinion that it was the bounden duty of every man to assist in carrying parliamentary reform. He begged leave to move that the resolutions, which he had read be adopted by the meeting. He then sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

H. WINSTON BARRON, Esq. said it gave him the greatest pleasure to second any proposition brought forward by that great and honest man who had so long and so ably led on the independent interest of the county of Waterford, who had never flinched from the avowal of his opinions on public subjects and public measures. Oh! he regretted, that the country possessed so few men of such independence and honesty as the highly respectable baronet, who had preceded him, and his equally independent brother. If a few more such men were spread through the country, who would work for the people as they had done and are doing, it would be of great advantage to the community. The country stood in need of such men, and he regretted exceedingly that some of the neighbouring gentry had not, on that occasion, given their assistance and co-operation in promoting the attainment of the great measure which they were constitutionally met that day to seek for *(hear, hear.)* He (Mr. B.) took an active and principal part in getting up the present meeting, and it was for that reason he so much regretted their absence. Two copies of the requisition were sent to two gentlemen in Dungarvan, and a letter with each copy, requesting that every respectable gentleman and freeman would be applied to for their signatures to the requisition, if they agreed with the politics of it *(hear, hear.)* He meant not to throw any slight on those gentlemen who did not sign it, for he believed there were many public gentlemen who would sign it if applied to.

A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, asked who got the letters.

Mr. BARRON said if he was pressed to name those gentlemen he would do so. He thought it was well known in Dungarvan that two copies were sent there, and he particularly stated in the letters that it should not be made a party question *(hear, hear)*. He was surprised at not seeing the names of several respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan affixed to the requisition. He expected to see the names of Humble, of Giles, of Power, &c. &c. He was grieved that it should be made a party question; for Reform was founded on a greater basis than any petty county question *(cheers)*. There was only one copy of the requisition sent to any other place in the county, and there were *two* sent to Dungarvan, as he was aware that great divisions existed there on party questions *(hear, hear.)* He therefore, felt himself exonerated from making a party question of it *(hear)*, as there was nothing further from his wishes. Another reason he had, for desiring that Dungarvan should act a conspicuous part on the occasion was, that he well knew it was surrounded by men of influence, of wealth, and of intelligence: it was also the focus of public opinion in the county, and for those reasons he wished men of all parties to join as they had done in the city of Waterford a few days before, at a meeting which was held there for the same purpose as the present.

Here Dr. QUINN and several other gentlemen declared, in the most emphatic manner, that they never saw the requisition, and that they earnestly wished to sign it, and co-operate by every means in their power for the attainment of the desired object for which the present meeting was convened.

Mr. WINSTON BARRON said that those explanations sufficiently accounted for the paucity of the numbers present. It was evident the two gentlemen who received his instructions had not done their duty. (Here there were loud and numerous cries of "Name, name"). He, Mr. B, hoped they would not make him the organ of perpetuating bad feeling in the town; he therefore hoped they would excuse him from mentioning names *(cries of "we will")*. With regard to the subject of Reform, he would observe that it was not so much discussed as that great measure required. They had unfortunately another subject of paramount importance, he meant the repeal of the union, which yielded to that other great subject they were met to discuss *(hear, hear)*. Men could not heretofore be diverted from the discussion of the Catholic question, but happily that is set at rest, and men have time to look to the representation of the country. He conceived, and had conceived, that Parliamentary Reform was the great subject on which hinged all matters. From parliament sprung all institutions; if parliament were corrupt all was corrupt; the laws were corrupt, the administration of the laws must be corrupt, and the people, it was notorious, were not satisfied under such a system. He would ask the meeting fairly and candidly, was it a fair representation? Was the House of Commons a mirror of the feelings of the people? He would fearlessly answer it was not. It was the representation of the peerage and aristocracy; it was the mirror of the second estate, and not of the third, which latter is the people. There was nothing laid down in the British constitution so distinctly, he would not consider it too often repeated, no matter how well known it may be to men, he would repeat it again and again, that there was nothing so distinctly laid down as that the British constitution was composed of three estates, King, Lords, and Commons. The King, God bless him, was a great and good monarch; and the perrogative of the crown has made him powerful, but the people had that confidence in him that he would use that power for their happiness. The power of the Lords had increased and must be put a stop to, or the people will rise up and pull down that estate, unless they look to reform and leave the appointment of representatives in the Commons House of Parliament to the people. The second estate, that is the House of Lords, has usurped the privileges of the people, which must be got back from them by constitutionally meeting, as they had done that day, convened in a rational manner, as they had been by their excellent Sheriff, and by such means the people would regain their rights and privileges in the Commons House of Parliament. On the establishment of the constitution it was the intention of their great and noble ancestors to give the people a controul over the public purse of the country, in order that no money should be granted for useless or unnecessary purposes; and also that no laws should be made without the consent of the people. They never meant that the representatives of the people should be the echo of the peerage; they never intended that peers should send members to the Commons House. What a monstrous anomaly! How ridiculous that such an unconstitutional system should be practiced by the Peers of the country! and how much it was in opposition to a resolution which said that it was contrary to the constitution that Peers should send representatives to Parliament. Sixty or seventy Peers return upwards of 200 members to the House of Commons *(hear, hear)*. Will the people, he would ask, submit to such a state of things? There is no confidence in the House of Commons as it is at present constituted. If they had a reform in Parliament, would such laws, as his friend Sir Richard Musgrave described, have been passed? If Parliament were the organ of the people, would such laws as have been passed for the last thirty years be inflicted on this country? If they wished to see the laws administered effectually and in a constitutional manner, they should earnestly seek for a reform in the Commons. Without reform there would be no great benefit even from a repeal of the Union; and if the government wished to put down the cry for that measure it was only by doing justice to Ireland that they could succeed. If parliamentary reform were granted, and bad laws repealed, they would hear no further of the repeal of the Union *(hear, hear)*. It was in consequence of the want of confidence in parliament, that the people are looking for that measure *(cheers)*. They all saw and knew what a vicious and corrupt parliament Ireland had before; they sold their birthright like slaves; and sold their honor when the market was high; therefore there was not much to be expected from an unreformed Irish parliament *(hear)*. Was it not absurd that a man with £10 a year, with an old life in his lease, could vote for a member of parliament in preference to another, who had ten times more property, and contributed ten times more to the public taxes, merely because there was not some such old life in his lease as the other had. The franchise must be extended more to the people *(cheers)*. By that means two things would be accomplished; the people would place more confidence in parliament, and it would prevent men from being returned by bribery, as it would be then impossible for any man to buy a whole county. Mr. Barron next alluded to vote by ballot, and instanced several countries in which it had the most salutary effects. He then described the manner of balloting, and said that, by the system of ballot, no man could know whether it was for Lord George or Mr. O'Connell that a man voted. Landlords could not then controul their tenantry, neither would the people be afraid of the displeasure of the village despot, of the village attorney, or of the landlord's agent. Vote by ballot was consistent with public liberty. Persecutions had taken place in this county, and *there* man was not a free agent. It was asserted that the people would still remain under the influence of the priest, even if vote by ballot were adopted; that could not be, for the priest would not know how any man voted. Oh, but it is said that the priest would resort to his power in the confessional to find out how a man voted. Dare any man tell him that the priest would act in that manner? He shuddered to think that men of information and of knowledge should be so mistaken as to think of such a thing. He repudiated the idea; not one single priest dare ask such a question in such a place *(hear, hear)*. After some further observations on the benefits to be derived from the vote by ballot, Mr. B. said that some of the present ministers were opposed to it, but he was convinced they would yield to public opinion when honestly and constitutionally expressed. It was, therefore, the duty of every borough, town, and parish, to meet at this momentous time, to press for a reform of parliament. If the people were apathetic; if they let the favourable moment pass by, let him hear no more of the misery, and wretchedness, and degradation of this country *(hear, hear, hear)*. If the people exerted themselves, he expected to see the country regenerated, and new men sent to the House of Commons who would act without the fear of the minister or the dictation of any man or any body of men. The people, under the present system of representation, were a mere laughing-stock, therefore Reform, like the mountain torrent, overwhelming [illegible] it, would succeed. He feared destruction to the constitution, to property, to rights and privileges, unless the people's wishes are attended to; he feared some secret society would rise up unless the people came forward constitutionally to press for reform; without it he feared anarchy, rebellion, and confusion would take place in this country. They knew that he and men like him would be the first to suffer in such a state of things *(hear, hear)*. Mr. B. then took a comprehensive view of the misery and degradation entailed on the different nations of the Continent, which were lately the scenes of revolution, caused, he said, by the misrule of despots. Men of all classes, continued Mr. B., should unite ere it be too late, and not leave the country to some wretch who might head a maddened people *(hear)*. He therefore called on the people to press for Reform; with it he hoped much—without it, nothing. Without reform, he would repeat it, the people will find no sympathy. Mr. Barron concluded by returning the High Sheriff and the meeting his warmest thanks for the patience and kind attention with which he was heard. He was then loudly cheered.

The resolutions were then put from the chair and passed unanimously.

JOHN MUSGRAVE, Esq. rose and said:—Mr. Sheriff, I beg leave to read the petition which is to be proposed to the meeting for its adoption. I consider it quite unnecessary, at this late period of the day, to enter into any further observations, I will, therefore, read the petition and then submit it to you for consideration. Mr. Musgrave having read the petition, said it was the opinion of the present Lord Chancellor Brougham, that voters should be allowed to give their votes near their homes, and by that mode, the whole of the elections would be over in one day.

ROBERT LONGAN, Esq. seconded the adoption of the petition, which was passed unanimously.

JOHN MUSGRAVE, Esq. moved that the petition be presented in the House of Lords by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; and in the Commons by Lord George Beresford, and that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. and the Hon. George Lamb, be requested to support the prayer of it.

Mr. ANDREW ROCHE addressed the chair at some length. He went over the same ground as the other speakers, but from the continued interruptions he met with by whistling, &c. &c. we are unable to give even an outline of his speech. He lauded the Duke of Devonshire for his munificent and liberal conduct to Dungarvan, which sentiments were not responded to by the meeting, for at this part of his discourse, there were loud cries of "Down with the Boroughmongers," "Turn the Duke out of the Borough," &c. At length Mr. Roche concluded, evidently displeased with the many interruptions he met with. There was, however, a call for three cheers, by some persons in the galleries, for Mr. Andrew Roche, which were heartily given amid great laughter.

ANTHONY FITZGERALD, Esq., of Seaview, moved that the resolutions be inserted in the *Waterford Mail* and *Waterford Chronicle*, newspapers, which was carried.

H. WINSTON BARRON, Esq. moved the High Sheriff out of the chair. Sir Rich. Musgrave being called thereto, Philip Barron, Esq. moved the thanks of the meeting to the Sheriff for his truly dignified and patriotic conduct in the chair. This announcement was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

ROBERT LONGAN, Esq. said it was probably the last time they would have the opportunity of testifying their gratitude to their truly spirited, respectable, and popular chairman, while he held office, he therefore wished their approbation of his conduct should be expressed in the most marked manner.

The cheering was again resumed, and continued for several seconds.

H. WINSTON BARRON, Esq., said he witnessed the conduct of the Sheriff at two contested elections and several public meetings within the present year, and he could bear testimony to his uniform zeal for the public good. Mr. B. continued for some time in a strain of well-merited panegyric on the High Sheriff, both in and out of office. He said they ought not to separate without giving him three more hearty cheers. The cheering again commenced and continued for some time.

PIERSE HELY, Esq., High Sheriff, then rose and said he was happy his conduct met their approbation, and had given them such satisfaction. He then begged to return them his most sincere thanks.

After three cheers were given for Sir Richard Musgrave, the meeting separated.

About 7 o'clock on Monday evening, four robbers, two armed with blunderbusses, the others with pistols, entered the house of James Conway, near Golden, just as his wife had opened the door to see why the dogs were barking. The four plunderers searched the house, and obtained from £17 to £18 in cash, with which they made off, they offered no violence further than the robbery.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Last Saturday morning a tailor named Joy, who lived in Barrack-street, Clonmel, went to fish on the Suir, and after having been out for some time returned home, went to bed, and died in a few minutes; he had been complaining before he left the house of a slight indisposition—*Ibid.*

"THE MERRY DUN."

(A Sketch from our Note-Book.)

There are duns of every aspect from the bully to the beggar, and every one of them with the torture of his profession written in his face. There are your importunate swaggering fellows whose every look reminds you of dungeons and turn-keys, and there are your slow and melancholic ones who cast their reproaches on you with a compassion-moving and dejected eye that throws you into the alms-house. But of all the duns that torment the hapless owner of an unpaid debt and an empty purse, Heaven defend us from the little merry fellow who laughs in your face while he is putting you on the rack, and grins with a horrible satisfaction while pursuing you through all the mazes of subterfuge and evasion! This creature wears a perpetual smirk upon his countenance, and he walks through the most crowded streets in an unmoved and continual search after prey. With ink bottle fastened to his waist-coat button—pen behind his right ear—ledger under arm—spectacles raised upon his forehead—hat inclining a little to the right, and fore-digit of his right hand pointed, he moves along the very personification of recorded debits. His ferret eye seizes on every object, and his mouth closely screwed to the sticking place seems ever to indicate that excuses are unavailing. In his operations there are no preliminaries. He pounces and fastens upon his victim at once. To open the book, to lay his finger on the unsatisfied demand, to fill up his receipt, and to throw himself into an attitude for laying up the anticipated contents of your emptied pockets, are the work of a moment—and you already feel the shock real or affected which your downright refusal to pay will inflict upon his frame. If you should chance to be caught in some unlucky angle from which there is no escape, and you feel that your hour at length is fairly come—it is inconceivable how intolerably your last anguish is heightened by having to surrender above all tormentors to the merry dun. Your leech is slothful—your bug is tenacious—your flea is lively—your spider is a malignant and merciless tyrant; but your merry dun is a compound of all together, and so combined that the several parts unite in one vivacious whole, and produce a creature unequalled in its powers. He looks keenly in upon your flaccid scrip. He sees that your last shilling is coming forth, and he absolutely chuckles while he prepares to relieve you of it. You are in a rage—he is all happiness and talks calmly of his pursuits. You are ready to curse him—he seeks to interest you upon the general state of the fund! You have paid him and wish him and his concerns at the D——l—he follows you not in the least disconcerted by every rebuff to know when he shall call upon you for the next instalment! You dare not kick him. You know that you are in his power, and that though the most insignificant of creatures, he is armed with weapons that you cannot repel. Every thing about him adds to your vexation, and you exclaim, in the bitterness of your heart—that of all the torments which afflict poor human nature, nothing ever was or ever will be comparable to the malignant and merciless but—"merry dun."

Mathew Cronin, tithe proctor, died in Cork on Tuesday from the excessive use of ardent spirits.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, DECEMBER 25.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	95 0	to 98 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	29 0	to 31 0
Wheat, per brl.	36 0	..35 0	Heads, do	00 0	..00 0
Oats, ditto,	12 0	..13 0	Offal, do.	13 0	..14 0
Barley, ditto,	13 0	..16 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 0	.. 6 4
Oatmeal, per cwt	13 0	..14 0	Beef, per lb.	0 2½	.. 0 3½
Flour, per bag,			Mutton, do.	0 3	.. 0 6
2ds,	40 0	..42 0	Pork, do.	0 2½	.. 0 3
3ds,	30 0	..36 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 5½
4ths,	20 0	..24 0	Potatoes, per st.	0 9	.. 0 10
Indian Corn, do.	00 0	..00 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0	.. 3 2
Meal, do.	00 0	..00 0	Swansea,	2 10	.. 3 0
Rice, per cwt.	00 0	..00 0			

The supply of corn at market for the last few days is rather scanty. There is no alteration to be noticed from our last quotations. Butter is fluctuating and in poor supply. The prices obtained yesterday were 97s to 99s, being an advance of from 1s to 2s on our last report. Weighed at the crane on Wednesday 93, Thursday 103, and yesterday 78 firkins. Bacon pigs have declined 2s per cwt. Scalded pork 24s to 29s per cwt.

London Corn Exchange, Dec. 20.—The supply of English grain is better than it has been any week since the harvest, and fine English wheat meets ready sale at a slight advance in price, but all other qualities remain without any alteration from our last quotations. Free foreign wheat meets tolerably good demand, but we can quote no alteration in the price of this grain from our former report. There is a good deal of inquiry after bonded wheat, and 1s to 2s per quarter advance is given. The barley trade continues steady, and without any variation in price. There is very little business doing in the oat trade, and the prices remain unaltered. In beans and pease there is no alteration, except in white boiling peas, which have declined from 2s to 3s per quarter from the prices of this day week. In none of the other articles of grain is there any variation.

Wheat, 58s to 75s; rye, 30s to 34s; barley, 36s to 38s, fine, do. 40s to 41s; white peas, 42s to 48s; boilers, 45s to 53s; grey peas, 40s to 42s; small beans 42s to 44s; tick, 36s to 38s; oats, potato, 28s to 30s; Poland, 24s to 27s; feed 24s to 25s; flour, per sack, 55s to 60s; rape seed, 42s to 44s.

Importations—English wheat, 4337 qrs.; barley, 14491 qrs.; malt, 5221; oats, 8953 qrs.; beans, 1730 qrs.; peas, 1664; flour, 10841 sacks.—Irish wheat, — qrs.; barley, 1050 qrs.; malt, —— qrs.; oats, 12066 qrs.; beans, —— qrs.; peas, —— qrs.; flour, — sacks.—Foreign wheat, 4375 qrs; barley, 3377 qrs.; malt, —— qrs.; oats, 350 qrs.; beans, 31 qrs.; peas, 3508 qrs., flour, 1450 sacks.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE

ARRIVED.

21st—Isabella, Shea, Youghal, earthenware, tiles, &c.

22d—Blenheim, Bellord, Quebec, deals and staves (in 30 days)—Quebec, Moore, Memel, timber, deals and lathwood (in 69 days)—Fair Helen, Stevenson, Glasgow, coals (for Limerick)—Claremont, Dobson, Workington, ditto, market.

23d—Gipsy, steamer, Stewart, Liverpool, m. goods.

SAILED.

21st—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Mary, James, Gloster, grain, and flour—Commerce, Vine, Cardiff, ballast (from Ross.)

22d—Four Sisters, Lowther, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Frances, Davis, Newport, ballast (from Ross)—Leonidas, Lovering, Liverpool, grain and flour—Emerald, Walters, Gloster, ditto.

23d—Unity, Brewer, ditto, oats—Nancy, Nichols, Bristol, ditto, &c.—George the 4th, Hollis, Portsmouth, Provisions.

Wind, N. to N.N.W.

MARRIED.

Dec. 18, by special license, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, Wm. Tatton Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, Cheshire, member for that county, to Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Loftus, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Ely.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning last, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. Free, proprietor of the Chamber of Commerce Hotel.

Suddenly, on Friday, 17th inst. at Eyrecourt Castle, in the county of Galway, Giles Eyre, Esq.

Captain the Hon. Sir Robert Spencer (brother of Lord Althorp), on board his Majesty's ship Madagascar, under his command at Alexandria, on the 4th ult. The death of this distinguished officer was, we understand, occasioned by inflammation of the bowels. Sir Robert had been appointed by the present Administration Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and was expected to arrive, when the melancholy account of his decease reached England on Friday.

LAW KALENDAR.

Hilary Term—Begins January 20; Sits 24: Ends February 12.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, Jan. 7; Dungarvan, 10.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, Jan. 10; Thomastown, 17.

County Wexford Sessions—Gorey, Jan. 6; Wexford, 13.

County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, Jan. 10; Cashel, 19.

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Town..... 2 5 0 }

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