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. 778. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1831. Price 6d

RUN FOR GOLD ON THE BANKS.

AT a Meeting of the Mercantile Body of the City of Waterford, held on Monday, January 24, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved—That we, the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and others of the city and county of Waterford, having observed with much concern, that a run for gold has taken place in the different Branch Banks in this City, which we consider as quite uncalled for, and most injurious to the applicants, and prejudicial to all classes of the community, do hereby pledge ourselves to take their paper in preference to gold, in all transactions.

Resolved—That we recommend the suspension of the purchase of Agricultural produce, until the run for gold on the banks subsides.

[Here follow the signatures]

The above resolutions lie at present, for further signature, at the Chamber of Commerce.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, &c. IN LADY LANE,

At the House of the late Mrs. Dobbyn.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on TUESDAY next, February 1st, and day following, by order of the Executors, the entire Furniture of said House, consisting of Mahogany Four-post, and other Bedsteads; prime Feather Beds and Hair Mattresses; Mahogany Dining, Card, and other Tables; Pier, Dressing, and Convex Glasses; some Pictures; Drawing-room and Stair Carpeting; Sideboard; Bookcases; some valuable old China, including a complete Dinner Service; Chests of Drawers; an Eight Day Clock; a quantity of Glass, Delft, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also, a large collection of thriving Green-house Plants, a Rolling-stone, Gardening Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence each day at twelve o'clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

⁂ Any persons having Claims against the late Mrs. Frances Dobbyn, are desired to forward the same to James Burkitt, Esq. Executor.

Waterford, Jan. 25, 1831.

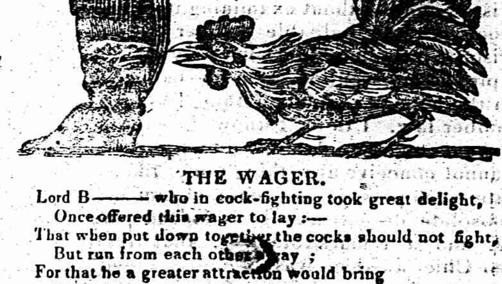
TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR, THE INTEREST SOLD,
And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne at Curraghmore. The House is spacious, with a very fine Garden, and about 30 Acres of choice Ground.

For particulars apply to Abel Labertouche, Esq., Dublin; Mr. Patrick Hayden, Carrick-on-Suir; or, Richard Pope, Esq., Waterford.

Waterford, Jan. 20, 1831.



THE WAGER.

Lord B—— who in cock-fighting took great delight,
Once offered this wager to lay:—
That when put down together the cocks should not fight,
But run from each other away;
For that he a greater attraction would bring
Than they to each other would prove,
A charm so alluring, that round the wide ring
They should follow where'er he should move.
The wager accepted, the cocks trimm'd and grac'd
(What a concourse encircled the ground!),
And they were no sooner upon the turf placed,
Than each cock turned suddenly round;
They viewed not each other, but made a short stand,
Then swift at his lordship they flew:
(His boots were by Warren's jet Blacking japann'd,
And surprisingly shone to the view).
The secret was out; but the wager was won,
For the image of each was displayed,
In the high polished boots that so brilliantly shone,
And each cock attacked his own shade.
Then shouts of applause echoed loud from the throng,
To his lordship's sagacity due;
But if praise to his lordship's invention belong,
Warren! what must be given to you!
For without your jet Blacking his boots had not shone,
Nor have had such a lustre to boast,
The humour had failed, be the bet not won,
And the sport of the day had been lost.
Each nobleman present then quickly declared
Warren's Blacking alone he would use,
And each one to Warren as quickly repaired,
To buy his Japan for their shoes.

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON;

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

CLONMEL: T. S. Grubb, Malcomson & Jacob, T. Lawler, R. Davis, S. Fayle, D. Hickey, A. Lonergan.
FERMOY: S. Mosse, Dann.
CAHIR: W. Burke.
KILKENNY: J. Downey, O'Callaghan, J. Reynolds.

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

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

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, Jan. 26.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	00 0 to 00 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	28 0 to 31 6
Wheat, per brl.	30 0..32 0	Heads, do	15 0..16 0
Oats, ditto,	13 0..14 6	Offal, do.	11 0..12 0
Barley, ditto,	13 0..16 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 8..7 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	14 0..15 0	Beef, per lb.	0 2½..0 5
Flour, per bag,		Mutton, do.	0 3..0 6
2ds,	41 0..43 0	Pork, do.	0 2½..0 8
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		

There is a considerable alteration, both as to prices and purchases, in our corn markets. Since our last there has been a *run* on the banks for gold in exchange for notes, which foolish practice has caused the prices of corn to fall considerably, and also to induce the merchants to resolve on not purchasing any agricultural produce whilst such *run* exists. A few lots of wheat were bought yesterday at 30s to 32s per barrel, but the greater portion of wheat and oats was stored by farmers for want of buyers, owing to the cause above stated. In the articles of flour and oatmeal we have no alteration to notice, as, in fact, there were little or no sales effected from the same cause. There were about 30 firkins of butter at market which remained unsold until towards evening, when fifteen of them were bought up by *huxters* at considerably reduced prices, as the merchants would not buy any. We trust that this statement of our markets will sufficiently show to those foolish people the utter folly and inutility of their mischievous proceedings, which will ultimately, only bring ruin on themselves and families.

Cork, Jan. 24.—In the butter market, no want of cash or confidence; the holders of butter not inclined to sell at the following quotations for export:—To the merchants, first quality, 90s; second, 86s; third, 82s; fourth, 78s; fifth, 74s; sixth, 68s. To the country, first quality, 80s; second, 76s; third, 72s; fourth, 68s; fifth, 64s; sixth, 60s.

Clonmel, Jan. 22.—Wheat, shipping samples from 1s 7½ to 1s 8½d and grinding, from 1s 9d to 1s 10½d per stone. Oats in short supply, at 11½d to 11¾d with an allowance. Second flour, 43s to 44s per bag. Oatmeal 15s per cwt. Bacon hogs from 28s to 29s per cwt, and 30s for very prime.

Wexford, Jan. 21.—Wheat, 34s to 36s; barley, 18s; oats, 12s to 14s—dried feeding do., 15s; beans, 21s to 22s 6d; oatmeal, 18s; butter, 1sts, 84s.

Limerick, Jan. 22.—Wheat, 1s 5d to 1s 8d per stone; barley, 1s; oats, 10d per stone. First flour 42s to 44s per bag; seconds, 37s per ditto; thirds, 27s per ditto. Oatmeal, 15s 6d to 16s per cwt. Butter—90s—84s—78s—70s—66s per cwt. and 3s paid over.

New and Correct Editions of the following

LITERAL TRANSLATIONS

FROM THE

GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICS,

Have been lately published by
JOHN CUMMING, 16, Lower Ormond quay, Dublin;
And may be had of every Bookseller in Ireland.

PRENDEVILLE'S LIVY, Books 1 to 3, literally translated, by a Graduate Scholar of the University, 5s 6d boards.

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BELOE'S HERODOTUS, new edition, complete in one vol. 8vo. with a fine portrait, 7s cloth.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Dublin Castle, 17th January, 1831.

THERE will be a LEVEE at the Castle, on THURSDAY, the 27th Instant at two o'clock.

To prevent mistakes it is particularly requested that each Gentleman attending the Levee, will bring two cards, with his name and place of residence on each, one to be delivered to those appointed to receive them in the Corridor, the other to be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

ANGLESEY.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the tenth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland," a power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor, or Governors of Ireland, by his or their proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress the meeting of any association, assembly, or body of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever:

And whereas an association, assembly, or body of persons, assuming the following denominations, or some of them, that is to say:—"The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all religious persuasions;" "The Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti Union Association;" "The Association of Irish Volunteers for a Repeal of the Union;" "The General Association of Ireland for the Prevention of Unlawful Meetings, and for the Protection and Exercise of the Sacred Right of Petitioning for the Redress of Grievances;" "The Subscribers to the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, Stephen-street;" and other designations, have from time to time held meetings at different places in the city of Dublin, for the purpose of promulgating and circulating seditious doctrines and sentiments, and have endeavoured by means of inflammatory harangues and publications, to excite and keep alive in the minds of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, a spirit of disaffection and hostility towards the existing laws and government:

And whereas it hath been made known to us, that other meetings of the said association, assembly, or body of persons for such purposes, under the aforesaid designations, or some of them, or some other name or names, and under various pretexts and devices are intended to be held:

And whereas we deem the said association, assembly, or body of persons, and the meetings thereof, to be dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law:

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby prohibit the meeting of the said association, assembly, or body of persons, and every adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 13th day of January, 1831.

By his Excellency's Command,
E. G. STANLEY.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, at George's church, Limerick, Wm. H. B. O'Connor, Esq. only son of Captain Connor, of Jigginstown, Westmeath, to Mary, eldest daughter of Frederick Bevan, Esq. Limerick.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Hore, Editor of the *Wexford Herald*, to Miss Kehoe, only daughter of Mr. John Kehoe, merchant.

DIED.

On yesterday morning, at the advanced age of ninety-three, Mr. George Dreaper, after a few days illness—a worthy and respectable citizen. He was in the full enjoyment of all his faculties up to a very recent period, and was constantly to be seen walking abroad.

Tuesday, 18th inst., at Tramore, the Rev. Godfrey Massy, a gentleman of the most exemplary benevolence.

At Mitchelstown, on the 17th inst., at an advanced age, Daniel Lewis, Esq. formerly a merchant in Waterford.

In London, the Right Hon. the Baroness de Roos, widow of the late Lord Henry Fitzgerald. This most amiable lady was the daughter of the Hon. the Admiral Robert Boyle Walsingham, M.P., brother to the late Earl of Shannon, and who was lost in the Thunderer, 74, in the West Indies, in a dreadful storm, in the year 1779, where every soul on board perished, amongst whom were several young gentlemen of the first families in the county of Cork. Her ladyship's eldest son will now sit in the House of Peers as Lord Baron de Roos.

SURGEON DENTIST KEALE

BEGS to announce that from his multiplicity of Business, and a wish not to return home until he shall benefit those kind friends who have called upon him, begs to inform them and the public, that he intends to remain in Waterford until SUNDAY NEXT, as on the following day he must positively be in Limerick, to attend his professional duties. Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not as yet availed themselves of his visit to Waterford, will do well to take advantage of his unexpected delay.

Waterford, Jan. 26.

OUTRAGE AND REWARD.

£055.

WHEREAS on Wednesday Morning, the 12th instant, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the Paper Mills of Mr. Michael M'Donnell, at Oldbawn, near Tallaght, in the County of Dublin, was a second time within a period of Two Months, forcibly and feloniously broken into by a large body of armed men, who maliciously destroyed a valuable Paper Machine, a large quantity of paper, and part of the premises; and having overpowered the persons in charge, deprived them of their fire arms.

Now we, in order to bring the perpetrators of said outrage to condign punishment, do hereby agree to pay the sums annexed to our names respectively, for the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in said outrage, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; that is to say, for every person so apprehended and convicted, the sum of One Hundred Pounds.

And we further agree to pay the sum of Fifty Pounds for such private information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons, or any of them, concerned in the above outrage.

The list of subscribers remains in the hands of the Magistrates of the Second Division of Police, who hereby undertake to pay the sum of Twenty Pounds in addition, for the above purpose.

Dublin, 18th Jan. 1831.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

18th January, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on the Morning of Wednesday, the 12th of January instant, between the hours of One and Two o'Clock, the Paper Mills of Mr. Michael M'Donnell, at Oldbawn, near Tallaght, were attacked and broken into by a body of armed men, who destroyed a Paper Mill Machine, and a large quantity of Paper, and took away the arms of the persons within the Mills.

His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this daring Outrage, is pleased hereby to offer His Majesty's Pardon to any of the persons concerned therein, who shall within Six Months from the date hereof, declare his accomplices, so that all, or any of them may be apprehended, and brought to justice.

By his Excellency's Command,
E. G. STANLEY.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

21st—Janetta, Murphy, Plymouth, ballast—Rover, Berry, Swansea, culm—Joseph, Wel——, wheat.

22d—Liberty, Blanchard, ——ston, hoops—Frances Charlotte, Duck, Chichester, ballast. Put back, Shannon, Doyle.

23d—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Huldah, King—and Active, Connor, Newport, coals (for Wexford)—Billow, Hutchings, Messina, fruit and barilla (for Dublin).

24th—Mary and Eliza, Davis, Cardigan, ballast—Wellington (ordnance ship), White, Cork, stores (for Dublin).

SAILED.

21st—Clonmel, Davis, London, provisions—Edward, Sweeny, Cork, empty casks—Waterford, Hodge, London, provisions—Malcolm, Pond, ditto, ditto.

22d—Gipsy (steamer), Stewart, Liverpool, m. goods—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo and passengers—Harmon, Angel, London, provisions—Fame, Pavey, ditto, ditto—Ruby, Wingfield, Portsmouth, provisions and grain—Brighton, Giles, Shoreham, ditto—Sion Hill, Thomas, London, provisions—Regent, Blaner, Portsmouth, ditto.

23d—None.

24th—William and James, Mann, Liverpool, bark, &c. from Gibraltar—Billow, Hutchings, Dublin, fruit, &c. from Messina—Eleanor, Reed, do. deals and spars, from St. Andrews—Skreen, Hunter, Leith, timber, from Richebuctou—Margaret, Wilson, Wigton, do. and spars, from do.—Olive Branch, Peters, Chester and Liverpool, lead and oil, from Truro—Prosperous, Attwool, Dublin, King's stores, from Duncannon—Bicton, Lang, Gloster, grain and flour—Alexander, Hooper, do. do.—Devonshire, Lowther—Lord Ebrington, Day—Tucker, Lowther—and Friends, Burnan, Bristol, grain—Jane and Henry, Norton, Liverpool, do.—Freeman, Stephens, Swansea, flour—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, do. from Ross—Ann, Rogerson—Isabella, M'Culla—Fair Helen, Stevenson—and Louisa, Williams, Liverpool, grain, flour, &c.—Sally, Cumming, Ayr, grain, for Cork—St. Andrew, Mouncey, Glasgow, do.—Experiment, Chapman, Newport, ballast—Resolution, Fisher, Cardiff, do.—Four Brothers, Booth, do. flour—Friends, Beeby, flour and grain, from Castlemaine.

Wind—North to N.W. and N.N.E.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, Martha Pope, Williams; at Deal, 20th, and sailed for London, Sultan, Reade; at Portsmouth, 20th, Atlas, Miller; at Scilly, Sarah, Howlin; at Southampton, 20th, Prosperous, Mitchell; at Weymouth, 20th Good Intent, Reynolds, for London.

LONDON—SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

The Jack o'Lantern has arrived, after a very short passage, from Terceira. The Portuguese refugees were in the highest spirits respecting the expected loan, and the consequent descent on Portugal. They state that all things were arranged, as far as their exertions at Terceira could forward the preparations. They were plentifully supplied with provisions, and all things necessary for the expedition, except shipping.

The delivery of muskets to the order of the French Government does not exceed three thousand weekly; as yet the shipments have been made to Calais, but we believe the understanding with the contractors is, that the completion of the delivery may be altered at the desire of the French Government to any of the ports of the western extremity of the coast. Some shipments of rice, for order and use of the same Government, have been made in the vessels which bore the arms.

By letters from Paris, brought by this morning's estafette it appears that the circular announcing the dissolution of the house of MM. Jacques Lafitte and Co. had been issued, but we do not find that any of the London connexions of the house have received a copy. It states, according to the private letters, the complete retirement of the minister from any share in the concern, and that its affairs will in future be under the management of his nephew, M. Ferrere Lafitte. The well-known M. Aguador, banker to the Spanish court, becomes a partner in the house, *en commandite*—that is, with a limited responsibility to the amount of 2,000,000 francs, or £80,000 sterling. The capital of the house will, of course, be considerably smaller than during the period of its great commercial celebrity.

The Pacha of Egypt having experienced considerable difficulties in the execution of his grand canal between the Nile and Alexandria, has applied to the Messrs. Rennie, who have appointed an experienced engineer to go out to Egypt next month, to superintend the completion of this great work.

The corporation of York have voted the freedom of that city to Lord Brougham and Vaux, which will be presented to him in a box made from the celebrated Cowthorpe oak.

The Prussian States Gazette of the 14th contains a proclamation of the Polish dictator, Chlopicki, assembling the Diet for the 17th of this month. They had received the Emperor's proclamation at Warsaw, but the enthusiasm was not diminished. Volunteers, arms, and contributions, are pouring in on all sides.

They talk of raising the army to 100,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry.

Prince Hohenloe, who is now in Spain, has predicted the immediate destruction of Paris, Lyons, Geneva, and four other cities, marked out by the finger of the Lord. These cities are to be destroyed, like Sodom and Gomorrah, with showers of flaming sulphur, after which they will be restored to happiness under the paternal sway of Charles X. These events are to take place before the Purification—namely, the 2d of February. Half Madrid believe in this prediction, and await its fulfilment with the greatest anxiety.

There is no truth in the report in the French papers of Don Miguel being dead. Letters from Oporto were this morning received, dated the 10th inst. He had been indisposed a few days at the end of last month, and reports were immediately circulated that he had taken poison. This we believe to be the origin of the rumour.—*Globe*.

The cabinet ministers deliberated yesterday for several hours on the despatches which they received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. We understand that the expediency of the arrest of Mr. O'Connell upon the grounds announced, was much questioned by one or two of the cabinet; and the crown lawyers here think it would have been better to have waited for a stronger case; on the other hand, however, the legal advisers of the Lord Lieutenant speak with great confidence as to the probability of conviction upon the charge of conspiracy. Despatches were sent off from the Home office to the Marquis of Anglesey yesterday evening.—*Court Journal.*

CITY, HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—The City has been violently agitated this morning; Consols, from 81½, fell to 80⅞. The following were the most prominent of the rumours:—A rebellion in Ireland, and Mr. O'Connell taken up for high treason—numerous expresses from Paris—a counter-revolution in France—fall of the funds—prohibition of the export of corn from Russia. We believe there is some foundation for the latter—all the others are mere stock-jobbing reports got up to frighten the Bulls, which is a very common manœuvre, particularly on Saturday, when there is little or no Money Market to check the industrious efforts of the ingenious speculators for the fall.

The price of Consols, from 80⅞, has again got up to 81¼; but it is a feverish market, and easily worked upon by alarming news. Exchequer bills, 32 to 35 premium.

A letter from Vigo contains an account of another atrocity committed by Don Miguel:—

"Don Manuel Barros, formerly a political chief in Gallicia, having been engaged in the late Constitutional movements, fled to Portugal, with his son, aged 16 or 17. They lived in concealment at Lisbon. The young man, watched by the police, was seized, as he was carrying a letter to the post-office. He was thrown into prison, and was secretly kept there fifteen days, and almost starved to death, with the view of forcing him to declare the place where his father was concealed. The young man's resolution being proof against this infamous treatment, his gaolers came to the abominable resolution of putting him to the torture! He was placed upon the fatal rack, and his limbs were broken in this shocking manner. The secret at last escaped from him in his cries of agony, and his father was brought to the same prison, and will immediately be handed over to the tortures of Ferdinand. The young man is dying, without any hope of recovery. Such are the marks of alliance and friendly feelings which cement the union of the two tyrants of the Peninsula."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(From the *Journal des Debats* of Tuesday.)

Paris, Jan. 17.—England does not deserve to be stationed at the out-posts of the Holy Alliance, as has been remarked by an eloquent member at the tribune in a recent sitting. The *chilling* politeness of the Duke of Wellington towards our revolution, without doubt, hastened the downfall of the Administration of which he was the leader. This does not exhibit a nation readily excited against the principle which has triumphed in the events of Paris. The Duke of Wellington has given way for a Ministry which counts among its members some of the oldest and most constant defenders of European liberty. Why, therefore, arouse without any cause the rivalry and hatred of a former age, and which were every day decreasing from the influential progress of reason and sound philosophy? Why, as soon as an alarm of enemies was heard in France, did some people exclaim against England with the same strength of prejudice as existed when both countries were at the greatest enmity?

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 1.—On the 28th ult. the Grand Duke Michael presented to the Generalissimo, Diebitsch Sabalkanski, the corps of officers of all ranks belonging to the active army.

Warsaw, Jan. 5.—Since the proclamation of Nicholas has been published, an enthusiasm superior to any displayed in the former struggles for liberty has pervaded all classes of citizens. The army is now on its march towards the frontiers. The struggle promises to be a bloody one, for the Poles will not submit unconditionally, and the language of the Emperor is too decided to admit of any doubt of his endeavouring to carry his threats into execution.

The National Council have directed the Commission of Government to accede to the wish expressed by the Jews to be admitted into the National Guard.

The artillery barracks occupied by the Volhynian Guard have been converted into a manufactory of arms. The Dictator has applied several millions of florins to that object. It is expected that 60,000 stand of arms will be soon ready, each workshop manufacturing 600 muskets daily—(Query.)

(From the *Journal du Commerce* of Tuesday.)

Warsaw, Jan. 6.—We are still threatened with the cholera morbus. Fortunately, it has not as yet appeared in Poland. It is said to have broken out in Gallicia and Volhynia. In all probability the Russian army will bring it to us, whence it will spread into Germany. This must be a subject of reflection for Europe.

The Diet, in its short session, had laid the basis of a manifesto of the Polish nation, which was only to appear after every hope of a pacific arrangement should have been given up. That manifesto will appear in two or three days. Its publication will remove every possibility of an arrangement.

(From the *National* of Tuesday.)

It is said that an army of 80,000 Austrians is about to be formed in the neighbourhood of Lintz.

General Rumigny, Aide-de-Camp of the King, is said to have left town this morning for La Vendee, where some difficulties seem to have arisen in the levying of the conscripts.

A great number of workmen are at this moment employed in clearing and improving the harbour of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

INTERVENTION OF TURKEY IN THE AFFAIRS OF POLAND.

One nation from amongst all the people of Europe, has protested (and not by fruitless wishes) against the slavery of Poland. That nation is no other than Turkey.

Sir Robert Peel is at present entertaining at Drayton Park, a large party of the Ex-Ministers and their adherents. Mr. Croker, Mr. Horace Twiss, and Mr. Goulburn, are, amongst others, the distinguished guests.

The Vicar and Clergy of Sheffield have agreed to present an address to his Majesty, requesting him to order a general fast, for the purpose of humiliation and prayer.

ON IRELAND.

(From the *Times* of Thursday.)

The Irish Anti-Union party, however much to be admired in their character of statesmen, have still something to learn as logicians. The journals in their interest—feeling, of course, that all advantages are fair with an enemy—quote our statements of the wrongs which ought to be redressed, and of the maladministration which ought to be corrected, in Ireland, and then ask with the greatest possible simplicity, "How can the *Times* blame the anti Union project, when it admits the existence of so many evils under the Imperial Parliament?" Our answer is obvious—viz. that the evils, which we conceive would one and all be aggravated by a repeal of the Union, may and will be repaired without it. It might be premature and inconvenient to announce as positive, the specific measures which are at this moment contemplated, and perhaps prepared to be laid before Parliament, with a view to the redress of the most serious evils against which the honest and well-meaning part of the Irish nation complain. The Catholic gentry, like the Protestant, have not been slow in pressing upon government the sufferings of the people and their own vexations, from the neglect or mismanagement of many questions involving matters of the deepest national concern. We ventured a few days ago to enumerate some of these—the Vestry Act—the Sub-letting Act—the power of evading the Tithe Composition Act—the amount and nature of the provision for the established clergy—the want of all regular and recognized maintenance for the priests—the absence of all legal provision for the destitute poor—the enormous abuses of the fiscal power heretofore exercised by Grand Juries. A pretty comprehensive catalogue of grievances we flatter ourselves! The O'Connell papers, of course, accuse us of having left "the greatest grievances untouched." What are these? "The absentee and fiscal drain"—in other words the loss to Ireland by absentee proprietors, and that by the public taxes. Now, we have inquired amongst Irish gentlemen of all parties, what was the state of their country before the Union; and we have been assured by the oldest and most intelligent amongst them, that they do not remember the time when Irish "absentees" were not spoken of as an evil which all men deplored, but which none knew how to remedy. That Ireland suffers dreadfully in a moral, if not in a commercial point of view, from the absence of a resident and influential gentry, is a truth which every body but an Irish landlord or an abstract pedant will at once allow; but the difficulty is how to force residence without interfering with the great principle of free agency and the privilege of locomotion. You cannot make a selfish race patriotical by acts of Parliament. Besides, how is the act to operate? To what distance might an Irish gentleman betake himself with impunity? If he should happen to possess an estate in Antrim, and one in Kerry, on which must he reside, or which must be sell? Are we to understand that lay pluralities would be permitted? Or is no man to have more than a single stake in the country, and must he be "tied to that stake?" But granting every thing that may be desired in the nature of a tax on landlords—and we wish it were feasible—is it imagined that the British parliament will be altogether passive in respect of the Irish labourers? If Ireland taxes the export of gentlemen to this country, let her O'Connell cabinet be prepared for our taxing her other export, one in which she now drives a trade as flourishing and active as the other—namely, that of her labouring poor, who swarm hither to the ruin of our own agricultural industry, and to the monstrous aggravation of our English poor rates? If it be the anti-Union policy to assist the Irish poor, we can tell its advocates that one word would suffice to prohibit the entrance of labourers from Ireland to this country, and thus to withdraw from their pockets, and transfer to that of our own poor countrymen, the sum of at least £5 a piece, which they notoriously take back to Ireland with them, after beating the British labourer out of his native market. There would be a "drain," to the effect of which on the spirit of the peasantry we invite the attention of the anti-Union school. But for taxes—or, in the scholar-like style of the *Morning Register*, the "fixed drain" from Ireland. The anti-Union orators declare that they will be peaceable and honest. Well! do they mean to pay their share of interest to the public creditor? If they do, what taxes can they reduce in Ireland? If they separate from England, they must have an army of their own, which is likely to cost some money—a navy of their own, more money still—a civil list, including foreign ministers, &c. and then, when the question comes "where are our resources?" they must begin by counting the loss which they will have gained by the closing of the British market—the home market, and colonial market throughout every quarter of the habitable world, against every article produced by the soil of Ireland, which will be stripped inevitably of the outlet now afforded to it, by a long schedule of protecting duties. However, this question need not be argued much longer. The Catholic gentry throughout Ireland, in full and cordial concurrence with the Protestant, are every day manifesting their attachment and support to the government; and as Mr. O'Connell boasts of being a "bubble" on the tide of national feeling, he is destined, we doubt not, to as much longevity as the rest of his numerous kindred.—[Thus much the "*Times*."—But we submit that in the *Times's* comment much matter is submitted for further comment.]

(From the *Globe* of Saturday).

We deem the proceedings in Ireland of such paramount importance, we have been led to condense some further reports of the agitative course of conduct in that country. Upon the system of threat and intimidation adopted by Mr. O'Connell, his speech at the meeting at St. Audeon's affords a most undisguised example. With a degree of inconsistency which is altogether astounding, this advocate for freedom of opinion is in the habit of holding out awful menaces against the supporters of all opinions which differ from his own.

"The recent measures of the Irish Government," says the *Dublin Morning Register*, "have induced members of the Chamber of Commerce, who were at first disposed to avow their confidence in its measures, to withdraw their signatures from the requisition known to be for some days open at the Commercial Buildings. The *Mail* pretends that they were influenced by a fear that they would be subjected to the operation of an exclusive dealing system. If they had any fear of that kind, would they, in the beginning, have affixed their signatures to the requisition?"

The answer is very simple. They had no such fear when they signed the requisition, but became alarmed when the threat was held out *in terrorem*. Again, the same Journal observes, that "the arrests for the conspiracy to evade or defeat the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation caused Bank Stock to fall three per cent. yesterday. So much for the wisdom of the arrests!" Is it not quite as possible that these serious operations have been effected by the threatened demand for gold? But it would be loss of time to dwell upon the tendency of these denunciations which, under other circumstances, would be ridiculous in the mouth of a man who is complaining of being molested in the free expression of his own opinion. We observe, further, that non-intercourse in the way of buying and selling is not only intimated against the supporters of the union, but the establishment of a society for the non-consumption of exciseable articles. Thus, according to these doings, it is laudable and lawful to clog the wheels of society itself to produce an unconditional submission to the will of the great agitator. Sylla himself never played the Dictator with so much arrogance; and it remains to be seen whether the primary elements of social order possess no legal and justifiable defence against premeditated and preconcerted arrangements avowedly undertaken for its destruction.

The belief that a considerable rise in wheat is about to take place, is spreading in the city, where the question is looked at chiefly on account of the effect on the exchanges which is to be calculated on from a large importation. The same belief has prevailed for a much longer time at the Corn market, where it is a subject of still greater importance, but less entitled to attention from the public, as it abounds with sanguine speculators, whose very interest in the result prevents their seeing very clearly. It is certain that the averages have been gradually rising for some time past, and whether the anticipation is just or not, there can be no harm in directing general attention to the subject, as a certain extent of speculation for the rise generally ends in a reduction of prices, and is sure to bring a supply into the market. The advance in barley has this peculiar feature, that it is to be ascribed to the repeal of the Beer Duty, which, by increasing consumption, has proved a great boon to the agricultural interest.—*Times of Friday.*

Mrs. Legh, the lady of T. Legh, Esq., M.P., whose death we announced lately, was the lady about whom so much interest was excited four years since, in consequence of her abduction by Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

DEATH OF HENRY MACKENZIE, ESQ.

This veteran *litterateur* expired on Friday evening, the 14th inst., in the 86th year of his age, and the 66th of his appearance as an author. Mr. Mackenzie was the son of an eminent physician of Edinburgh, who had himself been distinguished in the world of letters as author of a volume of Medical and Literary Essays. He was born in the month of August, 1745, when the inhabitants of his native city were busied in throwing up works to defend themselves from the attack meditated by Prince Charles Stuart, then collecting his army in Lochaber. At an early period of his life he was educated to that branch of the legal profession which is devoted to the business of the Exchequer, and he afterwards become a practitioner in that Court. So early as 1765, when residing in London for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the modes of English Exchequer practice, he sketched some parts of his first and most popular work, *The Man of Feeling*, which, however, did not appear till 1771. Mr Mackenzie, for a long time after this novel had become a decided favourite with the public, continued to withhold his name from the title page, and the question as to its authorship was of course keenly agitated in the literary world. The author was only at length induced to avow his name, by an attempt which was made by a gentleman of the name of Eccles, at Bath, to affiliate it to himself; one of the most remarkable impostures in the history of English literature. Mr. Eccles, to prove his assertions, had taken the pains to copy off the whole work in his own hand, artfully introducing such erasures and interlineations as might give it the appearance of a first scroll; and so pertinaciously did he maintain his position, that many, even after full proof of Mr. Mackenzie's claims had been adduced by his publishers, Messrs. Cadell and Davies could not bring themselves to acknowledge them. The real author afterwards produced the best voucher for his claims, in his second and third publications, *The Man of the World*, and *Julia de Roubigné*. In the glittering literary circle which was established in Edinburgh at this time, composed of Hume, Smith, Robertson, Blair, Home, &c., Mr. Mackenzie naturally assumed the place due to such distinguished success in the *belles lettres;* and of all these men he preserved the most interesting recollections. It is now fifty-seven years since the death of David Hume, yet less than three years ago we heard Mr. M. speak of him in such fresh and familiar terms as might be employed regarding a friend still alive or but recently deceased. Mr. M., however, seems to have moved chiefly in a somewhat different literary circle, which has scarcely obtained so extensive a reputation as the above. This was at first a mere literary association, composed of young men of taste and talent, who cultivated letters as a recreation in the hours spared by harder study or by the duties of their professions. Out of the essays of these gentlemen, including Mr. Mackenzie's, arose the periodical works entitled the *Mirror* and the *Lounger*, which respectively appeared in 1780 and 1786–7, upon the plan of the *Spectator*. In one of the papers of the second work, Robert Burns was first introduced to the public by a generous and liberal criticism on his poems, written by Mr. Mackenzie. Of all the body of contributors, the venerable Sir Wm. Macleod Bannatyne is now, we believe, the only survivor. Previous to this time, Mr. Mackenzie had attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, by writing, at the request of his friend Mr. H. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), an account of the parliament of 1784. He was, in consequence, preferred to the office of Comptroller of Taxes for Scotland, in which he continued till his death. In 1803 he published a complete edition of his works, poetry, novels, plays, and essays, in eight volumes; and for many years he superintended the publication of the *Transactions of the Highland Society*, of which he was an original member. The last literary undertaking in which he was engaged was an account of the life of his friend John Home, the author of *Douglas*, which was prefixed to an edition of that author's writings, and also published separately. It ought not to be overlooked, in a notice of Mr. Mackenzie's life, however imperfect, that to him was dedicated the novel of *Waverley*, the Great Unknown styling him on that occasion "the Scottish Addison." In person Mr. Mackenzie was tall and slender. His countenance, which had in early life been strikingly handsome, retained till his latest years a remarkably intelligent expression. His eyes were large, lustrous, and full of meaning—"full," as the writer of Peter's letters expresses it, "of the tender light of genius." Whether considered as a living connexion between two remote and greatly dissimilar eras of our history, or as a kind of literary Noah surviving the wreck of all the endeared names originally associated with his, and shedding his patriarchal graces over the men of another age—almost another world—he was certainly a most interesting personage. In losing him the present age may be said to have lost its last remaining hold of the past; the epoch of Hume, of Johnson, of Sterne, is now a matter of pure history. There no longer survives any man to say that he has seen and mingled with the giants of those days.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

TAM O'SHANTER AND SOUTER JOHNNY.

These statues (life size) descriptive of a scene in Robby Burns' celebrated poem, entitled Tam O'Shanter, are now exhibiting in Dublin.

They are the first efforts of a Mr. Thom, a very young man, in the humbler walks of life, bred a stone cutter, and a native of

"Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses,
For honest men and bonny lasses."

The figures represent the attitudes, feelings, and employment of the two worthies as above mentioned, viz.—Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny, so inimitably described in the poem—

"Ae market night,
Tam had got planted unco right;
Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,
Wi' reaming swats that drank divinely;
And at his elbow Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, drouthy crony;
Tam lo'ed him like a very brither;
They had been fou for weeks thegither.
* * * * *
The Souter tauld his queerest stories."

We have never looked upon any specimen of sculpture with so much delight as we experienced in viewing those productions of untaught genius.

The figure of Tam expresses the very life which the poet depicts. The bursts of laughter which the "queer stories" of the Souter excites in Tam, is executed with a faithfulness to nature, that almost inclines the spectator to join in the imagined merriment; indeed, so true is this delineation that a medical gentleman, in high practise in Edinburgh, observed on beholding these figures that the sculptor must have had a perfect knowledge of anatomy. When asked his reason for this strange supposition, he answered that the contraction of the chest in the statue was so just a semblance of a man in the act of unrestrained laughter, that, whosoever was the artist, he must needs be an anatomist.

His companion, Souter Johnny, reflects as much, if not greater credit on this very promising sculptor. The arch expressions of countenance is such as we might expect to see in the countenance of a man conscious of his powers to extract the "ready laugh." The measure which he holds containing the "reaming swats"—the leathern apron—the dirty sleeve of the Souter (Anglice Cobler), to the very buttons and crease of his doublet, show the wonderful talents of this young man, who promises, at no very remote period, to stand at the head of a profession which nature alone seems to have pointed out for him.

CEREMONIES ON THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

Rome, Dec. 2, 1830.

The Pope died on the last day of November, and is now lying in state in a chapel belonging to the Quirinal Palace. The faithful have this very day had the satisfaction of walking round his Holiness, and certifying themselves, on the authority of their own senses, that the head of the church is no more. What ever sentiments of affection they might have entertained for the living Pope, the defunct Pope appears to be of little consequence. The sacred remains repose upon an elevated couch in the centre of the chapel; with a tall candle at each corner, four soldiers keeping watch, and half a dozen priests, reading the Officium Defunctorum. Neither the walls of the chapel nor the avenues leading thereunto are hung about with any memorials whatever of mortality. No orders are issued for a general mourning.

His Holiness lies in state till to-morrow evening, when he will be removed to St. Peter's.

Dec. 3.—During the day it was reported that the funeral train was to leave the Quirinal at five in the evening; so at five we started, but when we reached the Quirinal the procession had passed some time. However, this I can tell you—the bier was supported by two white mules, and attended by priests, soldiers, and a train of artillery; the whole lighted by torches. The corpse is deposited for the night in a chapel belonging to the Vatican, called the Sistena.

Dec. 4.—At an early hour I set off post haste for St. Peter's. After waiting a short time the funeral train entered; soldiers, first, the minstrels following after; then came priests and ecclesiastics belonging to St. Peter's; next the corpse, exposed to view, and robed in episcopal costume; and last cardinals, &c. The procession rested for some time in the middle of the church, and divers ceremonies were gone through—during which the sacred ashes were sprinkled with holy oil, and fumigated with incense. They were then removed to a little side chapel, where they will remain for some days; the feet being so disposed that, through the railing which separates the chapel from the body of the cathedral, the devout can easily bring their lips into contact therewith. There were not so many persons present as I expected to see. Be it remembered, however, that it is no easy matter to fill St. Peter's. It is big enough for a county election—or you might exercise a troop of horse in it.

Dec. 10, 13.—Since the 4th it is inconceivable the numbers that have been to kiss the toe! Crowds strive with crowds, as if some delicious morsel were to reward their efforts. During the interval a cenotaph (catafalco, a temporary sepulchral monument) has been erected in the body of St. Peter's. For the last three days divers and sundry ceremonies have been performed at the tomb. Among the officiators have been five cardinals, each of whom daily walked in solemn style round the monument, sprinkling it with holy oil, and fumigating it with incense. Here end the funeral rites of Pius VIII.

The cenotaph had an octagonal base, some eight yards high or so; above it rose eight Doric columns, supporting a circular entablature—the whole stuck about with candles. Between the pillars was placed the sarcophagus, containing the remains of Pius VIII.

Since the death of the Pope, preparations have been actively going on at the Quirinal to fit it for the reception of the conclave to elect his successor. Sixty sets of rooms have been put into condition to accommodate as many cardinals: although it is expected that a much less number will assemble. Sentinels are placed at every entrance into the precincts of the palace; and the door leading to the interior of the conclave is locked and guarded—the key being kept by the hereditary maresciual, Prince Ghigi. Here, then, the cardinals feed, and sleep, and vegetate till the election is determined. Every article of food they receive for supply of their bodily wants is examined before admitted, in order to prevent the chance of any secret intercourse.

Dec. 14.—This evening their eminences entered the Quirinal in solemn procession; and here, as no mortal eye but their own is permitted to inspect their secret doings, we will for the present leave them.

Before the conclave had assembled, it was reported that a conspiracy against the government had been detected. Whether real or not, it served as a pleа to arrest sundry characters looked upon with a jealous eye. Among the apprehended are a son of Louis Bonaparte, and one of the Borghese family.

Dec. 18.—Touching the conspiracy, it is pretty certain that there was some truth in it; but it does not appear that any individuals of gravity and influence were associated with them. It had been their intention to seize upon the castle of St. Angelo on a certain day, when the plot was frustrated by one of the accomplices,—an artist,—developing the whole affair to Government.

Dec. 27.—A few days ago, the newly appointed French ambassador came to Rome, delivered his credentials to the conclave, and informed their reverences that it was the intention of his royal master to assert all the rights claimed by the King of France; but that as he had full confidence in their wisdom and discretion, he should leave the selection of Pope entirely in their hands. He had further to state, that if foreign troops were permitted to enter the papal territories, he (Louis Philip) would instantly take possession of the country.

Conquest of Algiers.—In the confusion of the Continent, Algiers has been forgotten. The conquered kingdom is as large as Spain, with as fine a climate, and commanding the entrance to that land of terrors, and treasures, the central region of Africa. They are going on a la Francais, in all points. They have compelled the Moors to clean their streets, and do not despair of making them wash their shirts and faces in time. They have run up a central avenue through Algiers, and ventilated the town. They have slain the mongrels, that infested the streets, and reduced an establishment of dunghills as venerable as Mahomet. They have built an opera house, ordered the wealthy Moors to put down their names on the box list, and subscribe, as becomes patrons of the fine arts. They have arranged a circle of private boxes in this theatre, to which the ladies of the different harems have keys, and where they listen to Italian songs, learn to be delighted with the romantic loves of Europe, and turn over a leaf in human nature which no Algerine Houri ever turned before. A detachment of dancing masters has been brigaded for the service, and modistes "from Paris" are rapidly opening shops in the "Grand Rue Royale." The ladies are, as might be expected, in raptures with the change, and go out shopping with the air of an elegante of the Faubourg St. Germain. If a three-tailed pashaw is disposed to express the slightest dislike of the new regime, they order him to be shaved, dispossess him of his turban, pipe, and scymetar, and send him to learn the manual exercise under one of their serjeants. The remedy is infallible. In 12 hours a revolution is effected in all his opinions; he learns the French art of looking delightful under all circumstances, and returns from the drill a changed man. The offending Mauritanian is disciplined out of him, and the parade has inducted him into the march of mind for the rest of his days.

Mount Vesuvius.—From the 15th to the 24th of November, the mountain has alarmed the population of Naples, and more especially the inhabitants of Portici and Torre del Greco, and other towns situated at its base. At first deep sounds like thunder were heard, those were succeeded by clouds of dense smoke, which have been followed by flames; at last a new opening was made in the crater of the volcano, from whence were ejected bituminous matter, *lapilli*, and large stones hurled to a great distance. The *lapilli* of the same colour as that under which Pompeii was buried. The mountain has not as yet vomited forth lava, but these terrible signs, generally precursors of an eruption more or less considerable, have caused great alarm amongst the owners of the neighbouring vineyards. On the 24th the wells in the houses approaching to the Hermitage were dried up. This is considered the last warning to quit the vicinity and thus escape death.

PARIS PAPERS.

(From the *Messager des Chambres.*)

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Count de Celles, whose arrival at Paris from Belgium we have already mentioned, is said to have come hither, not to propose the re-union of Belgium with France, or of the crown of Belgium to a French Prince, as has been reported, but simply to replace M. Rogier, whose intercourse with the Minister for Foreign Affairs (General Sebastiani) could not, after recent events, be of the nature so desirable and indeed necessary, at this juncture.

(From *Galignani's Messenger.*)

At the meeting of deputies held on Monday night at Lointier's, and which was more numerous than usual, it was almost unanimously resolved to support in the Chamber the necessity of raising the number of electors to 200,000, of fixing the qualification at 200 francs of taxes, and of completing the Colleges in such departments as by this qualification would not supply a proportionate number of electors, by fixing a *minimum*, and admitting electors by qualities such as professors, retired officers, advocates, attorneys, and notaries.

On Monday morning a mob of about 200 persons, most of whom were armed with pistols, assembled at the Barrier de la Glaciere, and after speaking of a republic, threatened to proceed in a body to the Chamber of Deputies, upon which the post of National Guards at the Chamber was immediately doubled. The Prefect of Police sent a party of officers to the Barrier, and by noon the mob was dispersed. Some of these men, it was ascertained, had passed the night in the quarries.

The Minister of Worship has recently sent a circular to the ecclesiastical authorities, calling on them to administer baptism to infants in warm water instead of cold, during the winter season at least, as it had been ascertained by men of science, and proved by recent facts, that the sudden application of cold water to new-born infants was always likely to be attended by serious consequences.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The Brussels papers of the 19th contain much interesting matter. The protocol of the great powers, signed by their plenipotentiaries in London, was read in the Belgian Congress on the 15th, and excited general dissatisfaction.

The most material clause in it is the concluding one which runs as follows:—

"The plenipotentiaries renew, in the present protocol, the formal declaration, that the entire and reciprocal cessation of hostilities is placed under the guarantee of the five powers, that they will not allow the renewal of them on any supposition, and that they have formed the unchangeable resolution to obtain the accomplishment of their decisions, founded upon justice, and their wish to preserve to Europe the blessings of a general peace."

On the 16th, on the motion of M. de Robaulx, was read an answer to the protocol, under the title of a proposition, which we subjoin:—

PROPOSITION

IN THE NAME OF THE BELGIC PEOPLE.

The National Congress, seeing the protocol signed by the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, England, Russia, and Prussia, dated the 9th of January, 1831, and communicated to the assembly the 15th of the same month,

Considering that the Belgic people several months ago shook off the yoke of the Dutch without the assistance of any foreign power, and constituted its independence, as has been acknowledged in principle by the five governments above mentioned.

That war existing between Belgium and Holland, no foreign power has the right to interfere in the affairs of those two countries.

That, if, on pretext of humanity and to prevent the effusion of blood, the five powers have offered a pure friendly mediation by way of negociation only, in order to facilitate an armistice, neither Belgium nor Ho[illegible]mitted itself to the discretion and decision of the[illegible]s.

That, on the contrary, the powers have themselves proclaimed the principle of non intervention, a principle then asserted by France.

That the condition of the armistice, not having been executed on the part of Holland, Belgium, which has hitherto faithfully observed the said conditions, as far as it is concerned, could not, and cannot be forced to maintain a state of things ruinous to itself, and favourable to its enemies; and yet it is Holland that has resumed hostilities.

That the Congress and Belgium do not know, and will not recognise any convention by which the powers may have made themselves arbiters of the differences with Holland, especially if it gives the right of executing it by force.

That Belgium does not ask the support of the powers to compel King William by force, to execute the armistice, because it will not acknowledge the right of intervention against either of the belligerent parties.

That the protocol of January 9, in which Belgium has taken no part, formally lays down the principle contrary to the rights of nations.

That if the governments league together at London to stifle the germs of liberty wherever they appear, the holy alliance of nations will find means to break the fetters which despotism is preparing for them. Protests solemnly against all interventi n of foreign governments in the affairs of Belgium, and its relations with Holland, and confiding in the sympathy of nations for the Belgians, and the sacred cause which they defend, declares, that the nation will rise en masse to preserve its rights and its independence.

(Signed) A. de ROBAULX,
Member of the Congress.

The debates which followed the reading of this paper were rather stormy. It seems clear that the affairs of Belgium are more entangled than ever. A proclamation of the Prince of Orange appears in the French papers, solinflting the kingdom again.

The King of Holland, it is said, will not consent to the free navigation of the Scheldt, but whether he will not, the English Consul at Antwerp has just published the following communication addressed to him from the

"Foreign Office, London, Jan. 18, 1831.

"By order of Viscount Palmerston, I have the honour to acquaint you that you may inform the English captains in general, that the Scheldt is to be free on the 20th of this month, and that no hindrance will be tolerated by the five powers.

(Signed) "G. SHEN.

"To the Consul General of his Britannic Majesty at Antwerp."

The following has been posted at Lloyd's this morning:—

Antwerp, Jan. 6.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, under date of Foreign Office, 13th inst., for the information of Captains of British vessels at Flushing, and of the British trade in general, that the Scheldt is to be opened on the 20th inst. and that no obstruction to its free navigation will be permitted by the five powers after that time.

I am Sir,

(Signed) DE HOCHPIED LARPENT,
British Consul.

To Consul-General Ellerman, Lloyd's Agent at Antwerp.

We learn, by the most recent accounts from Fernando Po, that no less than nine French vessels were in the Calabar river, about forty miles from that island, actively engaged in the slave trade, under the tri-coloured flag—the emblem of freedom! It is said, however, that some very useful suggestions, for effectually putting down that infamous traffic by the employment of steam boats, are now under the consideration of the government.

Gas in China.—In the district of Ken-ting-foo, in the province of Sze-chuen, are ancient salt pits or wells, which no longer afford water, although they have been dug for that purpose to the depth of 3,000 feet, but, instead, they yield matter for a prodigious quantity of fire, which is applied to use, being, by means of conducting tubes of bamboo employed to heat the cauldron in which the salt is boiled down. *The residue is used to light the streets and halls and kitchens, by means of conducting tubes.*—*Asiatic Journal.*

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

Within that land was many a malcontent,
Who cursed the tyranny to which he bent;
That soil full many a wringing despot saw,
Who work'd his wantonness in form of law.

Merrion-square, 21st Jan., 1831.

My beloved and respected friends—I am your servant. My duty is to do your business and to obey your commands. I entirely disclaim the doctrine that a representative of the people can, without being dishonest, disobey his constituents. If he differs conscientiously from his constituents, there is but one course for him to pursue, and that is to resign. In fact, the contest between a representative and his constituents is almost always a controversy between selfish interest and sacred duty. When I solicited your votes, I pledged myself to constant attendance in the house. I have hitherto kept that pledge unbroken. It was and is my fixed determination to be in London the day the Parliament meets, unless I am prevented by the paltry prosecution which has been instituted against me. I am bound to say that I am perfectly convinced that the principal motive of the most active advisers of this miserable prosecution is to prevent me from attending in my place to describe and denounce the despotic, arbitrary, and most unnecessary measures that have been resorted to in Ireland. It would not be convenient for some arch-jobbers in Ireland, who contrive to stick their families, like leeches to suck the heart's blood of Ireland, to have me expose all the details of that species of speculation which enriches one family at the expense of an impoverished and exhausted country. But there is one prime grievance, which, above all things, it is my duty to expose—the vestry cesses and the tithe system. In all my addresses to you before my election, I ventured to prophesy that the time was fast approaching when the people of England would join us in a loud and irresistible demand for the total abolition of the tithe system.

That salutary cry has commenced in England. It is beginning to be re-echoed in a proper and legal manner in Ireland. The accomplishment of my prophecy is fast approaching. If I shall be permitted to do my duty in Parliament this session, I hope that this most important result will be advanced; but, after all, it is only to the repeal of the Union that we can look with certainty for the total repeal of the tithes. This is one of the great reasons why I insist upon that repeal. Indeed, the repeal of the Union is the great and really healing measure which alone is calculated to form the basis, and raise the superstructure of prosperity in Ireland. Without it, distress must accumulate; poverty must increase; famine and pestilence, which are yearly taking a wider range, must become almost universal, and Ireland must become a solitude or a slaughter house. I say this advisedly.

But the repeal of the Union terrifies the sordid aristocratic absentees, and especially the bloated pluralists of the Established Church, who shudder lest we, radical reformers and anti-Unionists, should realise our plan of the payment by the State, of all such of the Protestant Clergy as really perform spiritual functions, in an ample proportion to their real labours, and not paying at all those who do no work. It is thought wise and prudent to keep me out of the House of Commons this session, and, accordingly, this strange prosecution has been got up against me.

I feel it my duty to give you this outline of the motives that have, I am convinced, instigated the advisers of this prosecution. Let me remind you that it requires not only a reformer but a lawyer, to speak in the House with effect on the subject of the late proclamations, and, in particular, to expose the illegal and mischievous tendency of the famous Stanley circular. It would not be disagreeable to that young gentleman not to have to encounter me on a subject so vitally important to the first principles of constitutional liberty. The late administration declared that they would not introduce any *coercive measures* during the session. When the Tories made thus a solemn declaration, they were entitled to be believed. It would be impossible to give the same credit to the Whigs. Accordingly, I do anticipate, that in my absence from the House, there will be some new, and probably more severe Algerine act. Mark me well—recollect my prophecy: you will have the Whigs introduce some delusive measure—some nibbling at the subletting act. It will probably be some aggravation, to be styled an amendment. There will be an alteration in the vestry bill, that will probably make it worse than it now is. There will be some little peddling about corporation monopolies; and a grand inquiry, to last three years longer, into tolls and customs; and those mighty boons will be consummated by some law creating a dictatorship, or something of that kind in Ireland. Believe me, I shall prove to be a true prophet. Preserve this prophecy—and you will find that my words will prove true, or if not quite accurate, it is only because I probably underrate the baseness of some of the Whigs.

If I am prevented from attending in my place in parliament—if the voice of almost universal Ireland be, in my person, suppressed—do not—indeed you cannot blame me. But I should be to blame, if I in anywise transgressed the law. I am a lawyer of great experience in the criminal law, and never was there a man more determined not to transgress that law than I was and am. My constant advice to the people for the last twenty-five years always was as it still is, not to violate the law in any one particular. I should, therefore, be both absurd and criminal if I violated it myself intentionally—and if it be said that I have violated it unintentionally, then, indeed, there is a demonstration of the enormous absurdity of our penal code—of its quintelligibility, or its capriciousness, when a lawyer of thirty years' standing determined not to violate the law, and knowing his every action to be watched, has yet, in presence of his enemies, put himself into their power. What a happy elucidation it would be, of that which I have so often complained of and exposed—under the title given to it by the illustrious and immortal Bentham—of JUDGE-MADE LAW.

But, my friends, I can assure you, that without the most violent contortion of every thing that has been hitherto considered as fixed law, and stated to be such by the most venerable authorities amongst the English judges, it is utterly impossible to sustain this prosecution. There must be, I assure you, the most audacious perversion of fact, and a still more flagrant violation of law—things, the happening of which I certainly do not at all anticipate, if this prosecution does not totally and ludicrously fail. I tell you as a lawyer and as a man, that I am entitled to an acquittal even on the showing of my enemies themselves. I owe it to you, my constituents, to show you that I have not, in any one respect, violated the law: I say, that so far I am not even accused of anything which can justly *be called* a violation of the law.

The charge against me on the silly warrant is split into two parts. They are, as usual, with absurd charges, contradictory at each other. The *first* is for having *disobeyed* the proclamations!!! There is a charge for you on which to arrest the man who has the high honor of being the chosen representative of your county. The second is for having *evaded* the same proclamations. Now if I *disobeyed* the proclamations it is clear that I did not *evade* them; and if I only *evaded* the proclamations, it is equally clear I did not *disobey* them.

This contradiction is, to be sure, rather a glaring one; but no matter. The entire may serve the purpose of keeping me from exposing in my place in Parliament the fatal and foolish proceedings of some of our rulers. But I proceed to show you the futility of those charges.—The first is that I disobeyed a proclamation. I have two answers to this charge.

The first is, that it is quite untrue. It is quite false that I disobeyed all or any one of them. There is not the least foundation of fact in this charge.

The second answer is, that even if I had disobeyed any or all of the proclamations, I should not have been guilty of any offence, unless I came within the terms of the act, called the Algerine Act—which, observe, it is not pretended or alleged that I have done.

Thus, my friends, I tell you that this prosecution is unfounded in two respects—first, in point of fact, and, secondly, in point of law. The fact is for a Jury—all I could desire, if it were to go to a Ju[illegible], would be a fair and impartial Jury—that is, I should desire—and with such a Jury.—The law, however, is so plain with me, that it will be intelligible to every body. I utterly deny that it is any crime or offence to oppose or disobey even a lawful proclamation. I know that the reverse was once decided—but it was decided, where, think you? In the Star Chamber. That decision has, until a very modern time, and, indeed, with the single exception of one briefless English barrister, been held in utter contempt. I would wager any man a thousand pounds to a shilling, that one of the legal advisers of the Crown ferreted out a passage in the work of a modern barrister—and without examining its slender foundation, nor the palpable manner in which this barrister contradicts himself—they have instituted the present prosecution upon no better authority, with the hope of reviving nothing less than the Star Chamber law. I think I know the calibre of some that have underhand advised this proceeding, and I cannot conceive any thing more likely to fascinate such persons as even a chance of reviving an obsolete despotism. It is indeed part of history, and a remarkable fact, that Lord Coke, when Chief Justice, was earnestly urged by the Crown to give an opinion in favour of the validity of proclamations. The conduct on that occasion of the then Solicitor-General, the too celebrated Lord Bacon—

———— who shined,
The *wisest, brightest, meanest* of mankind,

is well known for servility and audacity. He endeavoured to cajole, bribe, or terrify Lord Coke into a declaration that the law justified the infliction of punishment for violating a proclamation; but, although the judges were then removeable at pleasure, Lord Coke, to his eternal honour, resisted. This is not the place to quote passages of law, but I cannot resist quoting here the abstract of Lord Coke's opinion, as given in a work of the highest authority, called *Comyn's Digest.* Here is the passage:—"The King cannot create an OFFENCE by proclamation; *and, therefore, nothing will be punishable after a proclamation which was not so before.*"

I need not say any more to show that it cannot be punishable as an offence to disobey a proclamation. I therefore laugh to scorn the charge against me of "disobeying a proclamation," and I could defy the powers of human ingenuity to create a scrap of "JUDGE-MADE LAW" to suit this occasion. But really this is not all. The Act which enables a Lord Lieutenant to use arbitrary, and indeed despotic power over all meetings, is in its nature sufficiently severe, and sufficiently unconstitutional, not to have it extended one iota by construction. It is really most monstrous to talk of extending its effects by any construction; and I trust the day will shortly arrive when the real advisers of this prosecution, and of the proclamations, will meet the punishment which they so justly merit. In the quaint language and latinity of Lord Coke, it is said "that *all* indictments conclude contra legem et consuetudinem, or *contra leges et statutum.*" But never was seen any indictment to conclude—*contra regium proclamationem.*"

We are, I suppose, soon to see such an indictment—another bad precedent to be added to those already furnished by the Whigs when in office. Leaving this first charge to shift for itself amidst the monstrous novelties of Whig liberality—of liberal, wide, and universal extension of a most penal and restrictive statute—a species of Whig anomaly in our law. Leaving it to shift for itself, I come to the second charge. It is no less than this—"*of a conspiracy to evade the proclamation!!!*" Evading a proclamation!!! There is a criminal charge in a country calling itself free—I did think badly of the Whigs, but really this exceeds all their former outdoings—conspiracy to evade a proclamation!!! Why, if I disobeyed it, surely I did not evade it—and then comes this admirable legal dilemma. The "argumentum crucis" is nothing to it. It is this—

A proclamation issues—I disobey it—punishment for that. Well, I do not obey it. Why, then I evade it—punishment for that again. Thus, whether it be disobeyed or not, the only thing certain is the punishment. For committing what is called a crime—punishment—for not committing that crime—punishment again. Really, really, this is a little too bad. I will put this matter for one moment in another point of view. To evade a proclamation is to avoid disobeying it; but for avoiding to disobey it there is to be an indictment, that is, for not perpetrating what is called a crime. Who ever yet heard of an indictment for evading to steal a horse! But this is a ludicrous mockery.

There is, however, one curious coincidence between this charge of conspiracy to evade the proclamation and the accusation brought in Belgium against the celebrated de Potter. De Potter is well known to have been an ardent enemy to the oppressions which his country suffered from the nefarious union with Holland, and from the grinding and insulting nature of the Dutch superiority. He struggled strongly and perseveringly against the grievances which his native country sustained from the insolent domination of strangers. He was closely watched. The law of libel, the sedition law, were both excessively severe—as severe as with us—but De Potter, who sought ameliorations only by peaceable means, took care not to violate

the law. Yet it was determined to annihilate him one way or the other. Whenever power is determined to crush a man "at all hazards," it never wants a pretext. They could not, it is true, indict De Potter upon any known law. What did the lawyerlings of the Dutch King do? Will you believe it, reader? They actually indicted him for a conspiracy to evade the laws of libel and sedition, or to that effect. The bench was packed. He was tried and sentenced to banishment. The coincidence is only in the charge. I have not the talents nor the useful patriotism of De Potter; but I rival him in three things. First, in the enthusiastic love I bear to my unhappy native land; secondly, in the ever living detestation I bear to the oppressions and grievances under which she labours; and, thirdly, in the rancorous and malignant hatred borne towards me by the enemies of my native country. There the comparison ends. De Potter was not long in banishment. The men who afflicted his country became too outrageously tyrannical; and were expelled. He returned; but, to his immortal honour be it spoken, he forgot the injury done him, and forgave all his enemies.

This trumping up of a ridiculous charge of conspiracy is, therefore, not new. The case of De Potter is, as lawyers say, quite in point; but its results are widely different. I cannot, my friends, conjecture why this De Potter charge should be brought against me. I will not do the legal advisers of Lord Anglesey the gross injustice to suppose that they speculated either on the court or the jury. That would be an injustice of which I would not directly or indirectly accuse them; but if they had so speculated, they would speculate badly.

It is quite true, that a former Court of King's Bench decided that the word "pretence" in a criminal statute, was perfectly synonymous with "purpose." That certainly was a strong measure, but one which took place in angry times, and will never be quoted as a precedent for imitation. I have now, my friends, exposed to you the nature of the charges against me; their contradiction, and their total absurdity. I am not accused of any immoral offence, of any seditious speech, or libellous language—still less am I accused of provoking outrage or breach of the peace. The fact simply is, that Lord Anglesey does not like discussion, and having made up his mind that there shall not be any in any shape that he dislikes—on he goes—that is all. But this would be cruel, if it were not laughable. Here I am striving to abolish three things—

First—To abolish tithes.

Second—To destroy corporate monopolies.

Third—To repeal the Union.

And endeavouring to do these things by peaceable, legal, and constitutional means, and none other, I am set on and assailed as if it were a crime to love one's country, and to struggle honestly, faithfully, and disinterestedly to serve her, and to seek peace, comfort, prosperity, and liberty for her inhabitants. My constituents—my friends, be not discouraged. Patience—obedience to the law—no illegal oaths—no secret societies—no turbulence—no violence—but at the same time peaceable, legal, and constitutional agitation. Let every parish, nay, let every village meet. Let there be a petition from every village, parish, town, and district. Let those petitions firmly, boldly, but respectfully demand the total abolition of tithe and vestry cesses. Let them state that Ireland is an agricultural land, in a most depressed state, and, therefore, requires that the agricultural produce should be relieved from all ecclesiastical burthens. Let your petitions state those three facts—

First—That Ireland is the most fertile country in the world—the most productive for her extent—the best situated for industry and commerce, and yet that she is the country in the world deriving least benefit from these advantages.

Secondly—That Ireland produces more of all the prime necessaries of life than any other country under the sun, and that there is no other country in which the people receive so little of the necessaries of life for their use.

Thirdly—That Ireland has, at one and the same time, the richest established church in the world, and the poorest population, with the smallest number of votaries of the religion of the state.

Do not ask why all this is so. We do not govern ourselves. We are governed and managed by others. We are a province when we ought to be a nation. Do not, therefore, ask why is there so much misery and woe in Ireland, but seek for an amelioration through the only channel by which it can be obtained, that of the law and constitution; and if I have any influence with you now, at my instance, and for my sake, redouble your exertions—multiply your petitions—and determine never to relax until Ireland regains her legislative independence.

I am, my friends,

Your devoted and most faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

HAS IRELAND BENEFITTED BY THE UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN?

That the general condition of the people of Ireland has not suffered by the Union is to be proved by reference to the official returns for the last forty years. We have had an opportunity of looking into them, and can boldly tell Mr. O'Connell that in all his statements on this subject he has been guilty of deliberate, and, we fear, wilful misrepresentation. The consumption of tea, sugar, spirits, and other exciseable articles, the increase or decrease of which is usually taken as the criterion of the means of the people, has augmented gradually in a proportion of more than three to one as compared with the increase of the population. The imports of other articles not exciseable, but the possession of which denotes the wealth of the consumers, have increased in the same ratio; and in the exports of native produce—cattle, swine, butter, wheat, oats, salted provisions, &c., there has been a gradual increase, which, when the figures are given officially to the public, will create astonishment at the barefaced impudence of the assertion that Ireland has not benefitted materially by the union with Great Britain. On looking through the different items of exports and imports since the year 1790, we certainly find a few which exhibit a decrease, but they are, as compared with the items of increase, only in the proportion of one to twenty, and they are all to be accounted for by different causes from those assigned by Mr. O'Connell and others, who have so wilfully misrepresented the facts for their own mischievous purposes. Amongst the imports which have been named by them as showing the decrease of late years, is the article of wine; and here, certainly, there has not been an increase; but is not the decline in this article to be attributed to the amended habits of the Irish gentry, who do not now, as they did formerly, sit for hours drinking claret? And does not the very great increase in the consumption of spirits by the middling and lower classes prove, that although there is not the same moral improvement among them in this matter, the means of purchase and enjoyment are more general? whilst the equally increased consumption of tea, sugar, coffee, and other exciseable articles, not prejudicial to health, shows a general improvement which is totally at variance with the argument that the union with England has been productive of poverty in Ireland. We might continue this subject now to some extent, and, we presume, with success, in refutation of the O'Connell statements and arguments, but we shall from time to time take opportunities of recurring to it.—*Courier*.

BENEFITS OF A REPEAL.

(From the *Dublin Morning Post*—a paper friendly to the above object).

The value of the repeal, in promoting the welfare of Ireland, will chiefly depend upon the *means* used for obtaining it. If parties heretofore divided become convinced that the measure will produce advantage to the country at large, and not be perverted to the advantage of one party at the expense of another, then, and then only, can we expect what may be called a national feeling in its favour.

But if, on the other hand, it be sought by force or by denunciation, then will the means disgrace the object, and cause it to be viewed with terror, instead of being hailed as a measure of improvement. Although the causes of past differences have been withdrawn by the great measure of emancipation, yet the storms of past times have left traces too deep to be at once removed, and the state of Ireland still needs to be considered as one which must be treated with regard to feelings not yet restored to a healthy tone. The injunctions to keep the peace are good, and they cannot be repeated too often; but we are sorry to see that within the last few days dispositions have been manifested which, if acted upon, will at once destroy all hopes of peace, and merge the question of repeal in a question of a very different kind. In the foremost of these dangerous obstacles to the union of all parties we would class, acting upon the doctrine of exclusive dealing. If those who are friendly to repeal be determined to cease all transactions of business with those who as yet do not wish for repeal, it must necessarily follow that the latter will retaliate; for it is a game at which each side can play—and the consequence will of course be, that each side, losing all the advantages of dealing with the other, that party which is composed of the least wealthy must lose the most by the exclusion—whilst those who lose the least will yet lose something, and therefore both sides will be injured, though in different degrees. Is this then the way in which freemen are to *persuade* each other? Is this the freedom of opinion which is to be enjoyed under the penalty of *civil excommunication*? Or is this mutual system of a vindictive outlawry consistent with the possibility of keeping the members of society in peace together? We answer—No! It is the substituting of compulsion instead of conciliation—and the cry that "no man should salute him who differs in opinion"—that "NO MAN should SAY GOD BLESS HIM," would at once degrade to the pitiful character of a party contest, that which ought to be an object for the benefit of ALL. But this is not all—a *run* upon the Banks has been feared or threatened, in consequence of which the Banks have restricted their discounts, and instead of giving money for bills payable at the end of three months, they will give money for none but such as become due in town two months from the time of being discounted.

Here is the effect of merely supposing the possibility of what is called a *run* upon the Banks. What then would be the consequence if the measure were really and fully acted upon? Who, we ask, would be the greatest sufferers? Not the Banks; for they are solvent. Who then? Alas! the answer is, the greatest sufferers would be, the POOR,—yes, the poor would be the chief victims of the unlucky proceeding. We shall show how this would happen: if Bank notes were tendered to the Banks for gold, and by any general combination, the notes were returned by the holders as soon as received, what should the Banks do? They should at once betake themselves to paying those demands exclusively in the first place, and in the meantime discontinue to lend to merchants, traders, or manufacturers; thus the merchant, trader, or manufacturer, would be unable to get money for his bills, to give credit to his customers, or to obtain credit for his purchases. The effects of this would be to some, total bankruptcy, and to all embarrassment; and for ten workmen that are at present engaged, their employers would not perhaps have money to pay one—the employers would be reduced to distress, and the poor would have no resource to save them from starvation.

For instance, if a workman receive his pound, or two, or three, on a Saturday, he can live with the money during the week, and on the following Saturday again he receives the same amount for the following week's support—but run on the bank, snatch the gold the moment the note is got, and then, when you go for the next week's wages, the manufacturer, with a woeful countenance and a broken heart, will tell you that the bank refused to lend him money—that his own bills are protested—that he must CLOSE HIS FACTORY, AND DISMISS HIS WORKMEN. The workman will have to tell his family that they must starve, and that this *is the plan adopted to repeal the Union!* What becomes of the peace of the country? What becomes of the poor? The peace would soon be broken, and the poor would perish.

We have looked with comparatively little alarm on the hurlers of Kilkenny, and on the riots at Mayo or elsewhere, expecting the advice to preserve the peace to be obeyed; but if to these inflammable materials there be added denunciations against one class of people dealing with another—if, in addition, commerce, manufactures, and employment be paralyzed by a general rush upon the banks—if the ordinary social greetings between man and man be stopped, and it becomes forbidden to say "God bless you," to any who dares to have an opinion of his own—if, we say, these matters be viewed together, then will the friends of repeal have to grieve for the destruction of their hopes, and to dread, notwithstanding their previous wishes, the success of any measure, obtained by means of dissensions, disturbance, and distress.

A letter from London states positively that his Majesty intends to visit Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Killarney, in the ensuing summer.

Profligacy of the Government dependent on the Profligacy of the People.—A writer in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* says:—"Profligate electors must form a profligate Legislature, and such a Legislature must create a profligate Executive. Profligacy must make a Government tyrannical, and render a people incapable of being governed, save through tyranny. Freedom never could obtain being, save through morals, and it never could outlive them. They have made various countries prosperous and happy with a bad form of Government, while the want of them has caused others to be distressed and wretched with the best. In proportion as a nation is immoral, its Government must and will be despotic."

DEMAND FOR GOLD.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday).

The insidious menaces employed in Dublin were, it is evident, neither idle nor visionary; they have been conveyed by post to all parts of Ireland,—but in this City and its adjoining district *only* do they appear to operate with effect. Since Wednesday a sudden mania for Gold has impelled a number of the ignorant peasantry, and some of the lowest class of townspeople, to exchange their notes for the precious metal. The Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank afford the applicants every facility for this purpose, and the utmost promptitude is evinced to satisfy every claim of the kind. But what is the result of this wanton and mischievous movement against two such highly respectable and powerful establishments? The ordinary business of both Banks is of necessity suspended; that accommodation which they furnished with such benefit to the public is for the present withheld, and a temporary stoppage put to the discount of bills! Thus far the system of Agitation has inflicted a grievous injury upon every man engaged in trade, and a whole community suffers for the sin of a rash and a restless individual. The merchant, shopkeeper, farmer, artisan, and labourer, are all equally involved in embarrassment. Hence an almost total stagnation in every branch of trade,—a rapid and unparalleled decline in the value of all articles of consumption—all species of provision and agricultural produce—besides every sort of general commodity in market. The issues of money are contracted,—the merchant will not buy, the farmer cannot sell, and the landlord receives no rent. In this alarming state of things the shopkeeper must of course participate; and all ranks of society inevitably bend under such a combination of misfortunes and difficulties.

Are no countervailing measures to be taken to arrest this deplorable infatuation of mind, or will the ignorant and deluded beings whose egregious folly only makes them contemptible, hearken to remonstrance? We know our fellow citizens contemplate with manifest surprise and disgust this abortive but infamous attempt to blast the growing energies of the country. There is not a man of character, sense, or discernment in the city who does not condemn its ruinous tendency in the most pointed terms, no matter what his rank, creed, profession, or politics. Should fools and designing knaves, for none others will befriend it, persist in this revolting scheme but a few days longer, the entire community will proclaim with a loud and indignant voice the turpitude of that heartless individual, who, to indulge a personal pique against Government, or for the sake of mortified vanity, would hazard the interests of thousands of Irish men, and become the sole author of endless misery, despair, and wretchedness throughout that land, to whose generosity he owes so much. We can tell this person, that it has been a fortunate circumstance for him the tribute was collected a fortnight since, for the feeling which then dictated that contribution is now utterly estranged from him. We can also assure him that those very men who acted as collectors in his behalf, on the same occasion in this city, members of his own communion, are now amongst the first to denounce the instigator of this nefarious attack upon public credit, general property, and national tranquillity. No man who is a friend to his own interest, the comforts of his family, or the welfare and prosperity of his country, will at such a crisis make a demand for gold. By doing otherwise he plays the game of his enemies.

This day many cars which came in from the country laden with pork, butter, and corn, returned without a market, and in one commercial house yesterday, fifty men were discharged from employment—in others the feeling is equally strong, and a number of labourers were discharged. The merchants are resolved in any shape to discontinue the absurd run made upon the banks, and to show the country people the folly and mischief of their conduct, refused purchasing even on the most advantageous terms, at this day's market.

Thursday night inflammatory notices were posted in manuscript through various parts of this city, by some ruffian incendiary, headed "Gold for Rags." Gates and doors were chalked, "Get Gold for Rags."

The Bank of Ireland, this day, commenced paying off in gold, even all the Branch Bank notes of that establishment.

Major M'Namara, M.P., and the gentry of Clare yesterday issued circulars through the country, from Ennis, condemning the absurd panic which has been created in the money market.

The gentry of this county have also published a similar manifesto, stating they will receive most cheerfully from all their tenantry, Bank of Ireland or Provincial Bank notes in payment of rent, and from the country people generally in every transaction or dealing.

(From the *Limerick Evening Post*.)

There has been a weak and injudicious attempt made, within the last three or four days, to annoy the Banking Establishments of this city, by sending in their notes for gold. True, it is optional with the holder of a bank note to do so, and the banks are fully prepared for the consequence; but it is the public, and not the banks that will be the sufferers. The interests of both we hold to be mutual, but can that mutuality of interest continue beneficial, if a ridiculous alarm is brought to re-act upon the indispensable means that give life and action to our natural resources. The Banks, as now constituted, stand upon an eminence beyond the reach of such an attempt; but it behoves every man of feeling and good sense to caution the deluded or unthinking against a pursuit, which would speedily involve themselves and their neighbours in ruin and remorse.

The estates of Lord Clonbrock, in the county Limerick, have been all sold. The large mountain tract of Athea, to Serjeant Goold, for £10,500. All the remaining fee simple, freehold, and chattle properties, to Stephen Dickson, Esq. for £23,000. His lordship has thus severed a connection with this county, which has existed with his family for two centuries; it has not, however, been done for the purpose of vesting those large sums in England, or becoming an absentee, as his lordship has judiciously concentrated his property by extensive purchases in the county of Galway, where he has since his marriage fixed his permanent residence, and made his splendid seat, Clonbrock, the centre of hospitality and beneficence.

A few days ago, as a man named James Sullivan was on his way from Roscrea, with a small coffin for a child of his who died at Clonmore, he was waylaid and murdered, it is supposed merely for having been of an opposite faction with his murderers! The father and child were interred in the same grave.—*Clonmel Advertiser*.

All the public offices and other official establishments in Ireland are furnished with paper of English manufacture. Mr. M'Donnell, who supplied the Bank of Ireland from his paper mills, near Dublin, has been recently outbid in the English market, and the contract is now enjoyed by a manufacturer of the sister country.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN—QUARTER ASSEMBLY.

(From the *Dublin Morning Post*.)

The Corporation held a Quarter Assembly on Friday, at their house in William street.

Mr. Judkin Butler rose, and begged to call the attention of the house to a subject of the deepest importance—namely, the agitated state and very unfortunate situation in which the country was now placed, and to take that opportunity of bringing forward a resolution, which, in his opinion, recommended the only measure by which tranquillity could be restored to the country, and procure for his Majesty's government the aid of the great body of the loyal Protestants of Ireland. When the relief bill was passed, they were told that the measure would be the means of bringing prosperity to Ireland, and induce those who had been agitating the country to settle to habits of industry, and do all they could for the benefit of Ireland (hear.) But, instead of answering the objects which the speculators of the measure intended, it had quite a contrary effect, and pecisely what the Corporation had foretold in their various addresses and petitions to government on that subject; for, at the present moment, a bloody revolution was being carried on in Ireland. It would be idle to say that the loyal Protestants of this country did not feel the propriety of their coming forward to lend their assistance to government at such a crisis; and, if they did not come forward, it was to be attributed to no other motive than that if they did so, they would receive the same treatment as they had experienced before—namely, the most marked neglect. The orator then proceeded to admit the deplorable decay of trade and general distress which the streets of Dublin exhibited, and to attribute it all to the emancipation of the Catholics. He denied that the repeal of the Union, as it had been said, would remedy this public distress. Let them consider the effect which even the mere agitation of the question had on what trade still remained with them. In the banks' bills, on the very first security, were refused. There was no loyal Protestant he felt convinced, that would not join with the government of the country to put down the agitators, who were guilty of bringing about such a state of things. The speaker next contended, that it was impossible to conciliate Catholics; and that nothing could reinstate the trade of the country in its former prosperity, bring about public tranquillity, or establish British connexion on a permanent basis, but the repeal of the Catholic relief bill. He, therefore, begged to propose the following resolution:—

Resolved—That the Catholic relief bill, passed in the late session of Parliament, so far from proving a national benefit, has been the means of increasing the disturbances and alarming agitation which before existed; and therefore the Sheriffs and Commons are of opinion, that the said measure, having entirely failed in its intended operations, should be repealed, as a most injudicious and iniquitous enactment.

The motion was seconded, and, being supported by Mr. David M'Cleery (late agitator at Home's breakfasts,) passed unanimously.

It was then moved and carried,

That a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to his Majesty and both houses of Parliament, praying for a repeal of the bill in question, as the only means of restoring tranquillity, and gaining the affections of the best friends to the interests o the British empire.

Mr. Jonathan Sisson then moved that the committee should be continued which had been appointed last Quarter day, to inquire into the subject of the public distress, and the causes thereof, for the purpose of founding petitions thereon to both houses of Parliament. The motion was seconded and agreed to.

It was then proposed by Mr. C. Thorpe to the effect, that Mr. E. G. Stanley, having since his elevation to office as Chief Secretary for this country, conducted himself in the most proper manner, was entitled to the freedom of the city, and that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to accompany the same. The motion being seconded,

Mr. Butler said that he did not think the vote should be a silent one. It was a standing rule in that house, that no Chief Secretary should receive his freedom, but in consideration of his having performed some highly important public service; and acting on this, a compliment similar to the present had been refused to Mr. Lamb, Lord Levison Gower, and Sir Henry Hardinge; but the present Chief Secretary had performed his duty in difficult times—he had grappled with the difficulties that surrounded him—he had done good for the country by putting down the daring demagogues that were agitating it. The speaker then proceeded to advance, as other causes, why the Secretary deserved the present compliment, his having accepted an invitation to the Sheriff's dinner—the sentiments contained in the speech he delivered on that occasion, and (though last not least) his having joined them in pledging the "Glorious memory." The Catholics (observed Mr. Butler,) to be sure, now drink the "Glorious memory," but then they do not put the "*pious*" to it, which we do, and that was the way in which the Chief Secretary drank it with us (loud cheers, and ha! ha! ha!) Besides Mr. E. G. Stanley was found to be the uncompromising supporter of the established church, and its temporalities—but it should be understood, at the same time, that in paying him this compliment, we do not pledge ourselves to cheer him on, longer than he shall continue to persevere in his present course.

Mr. B. Sisson thought that the period the Chief Secretary had been here was much too short for this assembly to form any opinion to act on as a criterion to his public character (cries of no.) If, indeed, Mr. Stanley would adopt the proper measures for the good of the country, and which would be found the only means of effectually crushing agitation—namely, to put his shoulders to the wheel, in carrying measures for advancing the trade and manufactures of the country to their proper standard then, indeed, he would be justly entitled to his freedom. He (Mr. S.) did not rise to oppose the resolution, but he only consented to it on the principle of Mr. Stanley doing something more for the good of the country than the issuing of proclamations. The causes should be removed.

Sir Edward Stanley supported the motion. Mr. Stanley had come over to this country with very little opportunity of knowing it; but he was coming forward boldly to grapple with the delinquency that was abroad—and when in that situation he (Sir E.) thought it a measure of the utmost importance that his arm should be strengthened by the aid of all his Majesty's loyal subjects. The speaker, after denying that the thinking part of the community, or those who had a stake in the country, the Catholic no more than the Protestant aristocracy, joined in the present agitation, proceeded—said he thought it important to strengthen the arm of government, not to put down discussion on the repeal of the Union, when they saw that given up by those whose influence could give it any weight, but when they witnessed the ruin sought to be brought upon the country—he (Sir E.) meant by this, that ruinous scheme of a run upon the bank. This was certainly a measure as absurd as it was ruinous, at a time when capital was that which the country stood most in need of, to lock up all the means it possessed, and thereby bring utter destruction on its trades and manufactures. This was the ground on which he wanted to strengthen the arm of government.

After some observations from Mr. M'Cleery to the Board, the resolution passed was sent up to the Board for its concurrence, and a message sent down shortly after that it received the same.

The freedom of the corporation was then proposed to be given to the Mayor of Cork.

The motion was supported by Mr. Butler, and passed.

CORK, JAN. 22.

DESPERATE AFFRAY ON THE RIVER.

Yesterday in the forenoon, a desperate affray took place between some boatmen on our river, which was attended with much bloodshed, but we are happy to say without loss of life. The facts as they were related to us were these:—A hooker, called the Mary, of Rathcoursey, was proceeding down the river about half-past ten, and having got off the Oyster-bank at Ballybricken, began to dredge. Five men in charge of the bank immediately pushed off in a whaleboat, which the crew of the hooker (five in number) perceiving, they were proceeding on their course towards Cove, when they were hailed by the others to haul to, which they refused, and some words having taken place between them, a shot was fired from the whaleboat by a man named Kinnealy, loaded with slugs, which wounded the helmsman of the hooker severely in the face, a number of the slugs having lodged in his head and breast, and knocked out one of his eyes. The men in the hooker immediately hauled to, and the parties came to close quarters, when a desperate fight took place between them, the hookermen using large stones which they had for ballast and the other huge sticks. Ultimately the men in the whaleboat were so dreadfully beaten, that they had to row to shore, where they were reinforced by others, and pursued the hooker again. They were seen at the distance by the hooker's people, who bore down on the schooner Navarino, Captain Sparks, which was beating out the Harbour, and craved protection from her, which being afforded, they secured the hooker to the Navarino, and four of the men got on board, three of whom ran into the cabin. As soon as the crew of the whaleboat came alongside they jumped into the Navarino, and being resisted by Captain Sparks and his mate, both were knocked down, and one of the hooker's crew got a blow of a hatchet which cut him desperately. Captain Sparks instantly had one of his boats put out, and proceeded to the Pearl sloop of war, Captain Blake, which was at some distance—and immediately a King's boat with marines on board was despatched in pursuit, and in a short time they succeeded in taking all the parties into custody, and brought them and the schooner, the hooker, and the whaleboat, into Cove, about half-past four o'clock, where an investigation took place before Dr. Millett and B. Yerling, Esq. Magistrates. Of the ten men engaged in the affray *nine* were severely wounded, and had to be dressed by the Surgeon of the Pearl—two having lost an eye each. Informations were taken, and the parties will be committed for trial.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The first division of this Regiment, which arrived in Cove by the Neva, transport, proceeded to town this morning, by one of the river steam Boats. It is rather a remarkable coincidence that on yeste day twelve years, the 27th embarked at Cove, for Gibraltar, where they remained seven years, and then left that garrison for the West Indies, where they spent the residue of the period; the second division of the regiment may be daily expected. They will march this morning to Fermoy.

WATERFORD MENDICANT ASYLUM.

APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS.

The Committee of Management of this institution are under the necessity of appealing to the public for some additional aid to their funds. The money entrusted to them for the support of the asylum since the last yearly meeting is less than the expenses already incurred, by the sum of £72 6s 6½d. There is no portion of the year in which the condition of the poor more loudly calls for the fostering care of public benevolence than in the latter part of the Winter and the early part of the Spring. The annual, quarterly, monthly, and weekly subscriptions are not sufficient to sustain the asylum; it is unavoidable, that, at this severe season of the year, an appeal should be made to the public spirit and generosity of the citizens. The Managing Committee have therefore appointed the following gentlemen to collect and receive donations, who will publish in the Waterford papers the amount of what they obtain, together with the names of the donors:—The Dean of Waterford, James Esmonde, Esq., Rev. Thomas Dixon, Rev. Wm. M'Cance, Rev. Martin Flinn, Rev. Wm. Fraser, Mr. Michael Phelan.

It can hardly be necessary for the Committee to say more than *that they are in need of assistance*, in order to their receiving it; but, in compliance with custom, they will briefly advert to those principles and considerations which induce the higher and middle classes of society to render themselves useful in lightening the sorrows and increasing the comforts of their less fortunate brethren.

It may be laid down as a self-evident and undeniable position in the social economy, that *the Poor must be supported*. To be supported by means of their own industry must be most agreeable to their own feelings, and most advantageous to the community at large; but, if this cannot be, gratuitous support must be afforded. Life is too precious to be lost through want of sustenance; and humanity shudders at the thought of fellow-beings pining away a wretched existence in squalid poverty, and expiring under the lingering torture of starvation. How can we take our meals with satisfaction, while aware that some of our fellow-mortals and fellow-citizens are suffering extreme privations and dying through want! If, then, there are amongst us persons in such circumstances of destitution, that they must either starve, or receive gratuitous support, the only question is—shall they be left to solicit and receive that support from the hand of casual and adventitious bounty—or shall they be provided for in Asylums kept up by public contribution, and subject to such method and discipline as good sense and experience may suggest and prescribe?

Trial has been had of these two ways, and no doubt can possibly remain that the latter is entitled to the preference: as an instance of the advantage here pointed out, it may be mentioned, that the cost of supporting an adult in the Asylum, including lodging, does not exceed 1s 8d per week, even at this period, when provisions are much above the ordinary average. The usual allowance for breakfast is a pint of milk, with a sufficiency of stirabout; and for dinner, three and a half pounds of potatoes, with a pint of soup, or a pint of milk.

Those who have had occasion to visit any of the neighbouring towns, in which no asylum has been established for the destitute and helpless, must have observed that they are speedily surrounded and besieged by the emaciated victims of want and decrepitude, stretching out their supplicating hands for relief. Amidst the numerous and often clamorously importunate appeals which are made, the stranger cannot distinguish the more from the less deserving, or necessitous; and it is probable, that the money distributed in random, unsystematized charity, helps to aggravate the evil which it is intended to remove. The chance of obtaining money in the streets, by exhibiting the outward signs of wretchedness, is an inducement to the beggar to appear as dirty and as miserable as possible; it acts as a kind of premium on filth and imposture. When such attempts to excite pity and procure relief are crowned with success, the success will suggest to the idly-disposed, that it is better to beg than to work. Thus the springs of industry are weakened, the contagion of idleness is propagated, and the whole community suffers.

The Committee are aware that objections are raised against endeavours to mitigate the character and lessen the mass of human suffering by the machinery of charitable institutions. To the objectors the Committee would say—if you can point out any better arrangement for the relief of the indigent and the perishing, we are willing, we shall be happy, to hear your suggestions—attend the committee meetings, which are held on Tuesdays at the asylum—but, if you decline this, we entreat you not to turn a deaf or reluctant ear to the voice of humanity. When a portion of our nature presents itself before you cold and shivering, do not say—*It is something alien from me; I am not bound to interest myself in the matter*.

As, with us, there is no legal provision for the poor, we are under the stronger obligation to assist them with our voluntary offerings. To do good is the proper business of every man—it is also the noblest function of a rational and exalted nature, and the luxury of a virtuous disposition.

Mendicant Asylum, Jan. 22, 1831.

Waterford Mail.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

One of the French papers of Thursday announces, with full confidence in the fact, the death, by poison, of Don Miguel! As no details are given on a subject so important, we take the account *cum grano salis.* It is further said that the English Ambassador had been recalled from Lisbon, and that the negociations entered into by the late ministry are wholly void.

The war of the peasantry against the powers that be in the city of Basle and other towns of the Cantons, proceeds with that malignant and destructive hostility which distinguishes border feuds from the war of nations. The peasants, as in the olden days of Sweden, appear determined to reduce the cities of their land. There appears great equality, however, between the democratic force and that of the aristocracy.

On the 4th inst. the Polish Diet resolved to insist on the re-union of all the provinces of Poland separated from it by Russia. They appeal to the powers of Europe, representing themselves as the real bulwark to the liberty of Europe, and demanding to be restored to the place they held amongst the nations, with the simple exception that they have no objection to continue under the dynasty of Russia, provided that power will acknowledge their independence. The deputies from Poland reported to the Diet their interview with the Archduke Constantine. He pledges himself to lead no Russian soldier against Poland, but rather to throw off the uniform he has worn for 26 years. He promises also to use his influence with the Emperor, but does not give the shadow of a hope of his success. The Jews are to be admitted, according to their wish, into the national guards. The French papers daily furnish accounts of insurrections in all parts of the world, the only object of which appears to be to keep up an excitement in the mind of the Parisian public; but as to-day always brushes away the fabric of yesterday, and puts up a new tower of liberty somewhere, to be demolished to-morrow, it is probable that this alternation of doubt and denial will soon put an end to the fever it is intended to feed. Reports, however, which appear perfectly well founded, are given of serious disturbances at Gottingen. The whole kingdom of Hanover appears to have caught the infection; a meeting is called to request of William the Fourth a constitution for Hanover "perfectly free." The Duke of Cambridge has set out for Gottingen; his presence may restore order. The insurrection arose from the impolitic severity of a police commissary in demanding the payment of an odious cattle tax. The details of insurrection are now so common to our readers that repetition is unnecessary. A national guard was enrolled—the populace wear the tri-coloured cockade of Kalenberg, and sing the "Marseillaise" with "God save the King" for a chorus, and mingle shouts of "Liberty and William for ever." There is nothing important concerning France. The 21st of January, the anniversary of Louis XVI., has been kept sacred since the restoration, and the martyred King's testament read from the pulpits. This year the holiday was struck out of the calendar, by an ordonnance of the Minister of the Interior.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. O'Connell, and the other parties charged along with him, attended at the Court of King's Bench in Dublin on Monday, in pursuance of the recognizances entered into before the Police Magistrates, and it appears the Attorney General gives them the benefit of proceeding by Indictment, instead of by Official Information. A list of the Grand Jury will be found below, and a hasty sketch of the Judge's charge. The sending up of the Bills, it appears was postponed till next day, that is, yesterday morning.

Mr. O'Connell has written a long letter to his "Constituents," which we insert, presuming that the learned Member must reckon a few of the County Waterford people at least among the number. The letter, however, was first published in Dublin, and it appears evidently written to prepossess the public mind against the legality of the proceedings taken against him, whilst the question is yet in train of investigation before the proper tribunal. He says, "I utterly deny that it is any crime or offence to oppose or disobey even a lawful proclamation." Now this is a question which remains to be determined. The impression which at first went abroad pretty generally was, that the charge was merely for *conspiring to evade* the Proclamation; but the charge now appears to be two-fold, and alleges an *actual violation of,* as well as an intention of evading it. According to the learned Judge's view of the case, it is a Misdemeanor to disobey the proclamation, though the party disobeying may not go so far as to incur the penalty imposed by the act for refusing to depart from a forbidden meeting. Now this we conceive to be a different question from conspiring to evade—and one which has not been met by any thing we have seen on the subject. In the Court before which it will be discussed, there can be no doubt that it will be fully and fairly argued, and if Mr. O'Connell's own repeated testimonies in favour of the strict impartiality, ability, and dignified bearing of the learned judge who presides, is to go for anything, it will be decided according to truth and justice.

DUBLIN—MONDAY, JAN. 24.

This is the first day of term, and the extraordinary fact of there being a Chancellor, two Chief Justices, a new Attorney and Solicitor-General, and a Sergeant, about to make their appearance for the first time, considerable bustle was apparent at an early hour in the morning, Levees being held at the house of the Lord Chancellor, in the Green, and at those of Chief Justice Doherty, in Ely-place, and Chief Baron Joy, in Temple-street. A great number of gentlemen of the profession also called on the Attorney-General, and congratulated Mr. Blackburne, who is extremely popular amongst his brethren at the Bar, on his elevation to office.

In consequence of the great state of excitement consequent upon the expected appearance of Messrs. O'Connell and Co. in the Court of King's Bench, the hall was not opened until a late hour, and all the avenues were guarded by strong parties of police.

The Grand Jury had not been sworn when our Paper was going to Press, nor had any proceedings been taken with respect to the Crown prosecutions.

THE TRIALS.

The Attorney General proceeds by *Indictment,* not *ex-Officio's,* against the Anti-Unionists.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE *FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.*)

Monday—Four o'Clock.

KING'S BENCH—THE GRAND JURY.

Alderman A. Montgomery, foreman; Sir Thomas Whelan, Arthur Perrin, William Dixon, Arthur Morrisson, J. Warren, George Hoyte, William Scott, John Semple, William Long, Charles Thorpe, H. Cooper, John Lloyd, James Lamprey, James Moore, William Sparrow, John Smyth Taylor, George Tuttle, James White, D. Hussey, J. Ferrier, Darab Osborne, and John Atkinson.

At half-past two o'clock their Lordships took their seats upon the bench, and Mr. Justice Jebb immediately proceeded to charge the Grand Jury. The learned Judge stated his construction of the act for the suppression of dangerous associations in Ireland to be as follows:—That act empowered the Lord Lieutenant to issue his proclamation for the suppression of such societies as he should deem to be of a seditious tendency, or dangerous to the public peace. If, after that proclamation, the members of such society did meet they were guilty of a breach of that act of Parliament. The law further empowers the Lord Lieutenant to issue his directions to all magistrates to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of all such societies, yet if after the proclamation any such society did assemble, even though no magistrate should come to disperse it, the persons composing such society were guilty of a violation of the act of Parliament; and if they persevered afterwards, they were guilty of an additional violation of the act of Parliament, and committed a misdemeanor punishable with three months' imprisonment. There were other bills to be sent up to them, charging the same parties with a conspiracy to evade the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, and the consideration for the jury was, if there should be sufficient evidence to prove that a society of persons for instance, meeting at Home's for a particular purpose, and forbidden by the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant to continue their meetings, did discontinue such meetings, but agreed amongst each other to meet for the same purpose under a different name, the jury should find them guilty of a conspiracy to evade the proclamation, for any meeting of the same persons and for the same purpose was illegal, and the change of name was a mere shift or device—and such meeting notwithstanding the change of name was an adjournment of the meeting so forbidden. According to this construction, the jury should find the bills unless they were convinced that any meeting held by those parties subsequent to the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, was really and *bona fide* for a different purpose.

After the conclusion of the charge—

The Attorney-General stated, that owing to the lateness of the hour, he did not think it well to send up the bills to the grand jury, but they would be ready at an early hour to-morrow.

The traversers then retired.

It is said the trial will not come on till after the present Term. In the event of a "true bill" being found, the traversers will be allowed four days to put in their plea, after which a day will be fixed for the trial in the sittings after Term.

The charge against Mr. O'Connell and others as stated in the warrant is as follows:—

The warrant, after reciting the several proclamations issued, and the objects contemplated by them, proceeds—

"And whereas together with divers other persons, stand charged by information on oath, made before us, for that they and other persons on the 10th day of January, in the said year, at a place called the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, Stephen-street, held and attended at a meeting of the said Association so prohibited by the said first proclamation, and that the said and others did also, at a place called Hayes's Hotel, Dawson-street, on the 11th day of January in the said year, hold and attend a meeting of the said assembly or body of persons, so prohibited by the said second Proclamation, and also, that the said and other persons did on the 15th day of January, in the said year, at the place called Hayes's Hotel, hold and attend at a meeting of the said body of persons so prohibited by the said third Proclamation, and also, that they and other persons did conspire to violate and evade the said Proclamation and the mandates thereof."

On the subject of the prosecution against him, Mr. O'Connell has addressed, in his own ambiguous terms, his "constituents." Who may these be? Properly—the freeholders of the county Waterford—but as he vaunts of being "the Representative of all Ireland, it is not unlikely that amongst the rest of his constituents, he includes the citizens of Dublin, and consequently the jury that is to try his case. Whether such an anticipatory appeal be right or wrong, we leave it to the lawyers who understand the technicalities of practise better than we do, to determine. With the address itself we have little to do, save to correct a few trifling mistakes into which the learned advocate's self-love has misled him.

He says—"Here I am, striving for three things:—
"1st. To abolish tithes.
"2d. To destroy *corporate monopolies.*
"3d. To repeal the Union."

The true reading, we fancy, should be—Here I am, striving

1st. To overturn the Established Church.
2d. To destroy all British Institutions.
3d. To produce a total separation between Great Britain and Ireland.

"Our Dukedom to a beggarly denier"—that could any one read O'Connell's heart, such would be found the three real objects of his "strivings." A FOURTH, we might add; which would be to enrich himself at the expense of the poorest and most ignorant population on the face of the earth.—*Dublin Mail.*

ANOTHER ARREST.

Friday Mr. Thomas Cloney was arrested at the "Brazen Head" Inn, by Peace-officer Holland, and entered into the necessary securities at the Head office, to appear to abide his trial at the next term, on a similar charge as that against Mr. O'Connell, &c. Mr. Cloney's bail were, Mr. Tierney, of Skinner's-row, and Mr. Murphy, of Kennedy's-lane.—*Dublin Paper.*

A music seller in Dublin has taken advantage of the present state of party feeling, by publishing some Orange and Green Quadrilles, respectfully dedicated to Mr. O'Connell; also Mrs. O'Connell's Orange and Green Waltz, together with the Anti-Union Quadrilles and Anti-Union Waltz, most respectfully dedicated to the King!

On Saturday the Caher and Cashel yeomanry corps were inspected by Colonel Teesdale.

BANK NOTES *versus* GOLD.

To the Farmers, Landlords, Merchants, and Traders, of the City and County of Waterford.

The humble petition of Messieurs des Billets de Banque.

Sheweth—

That your petitioners were appointed by acts of the English and Irish parliaments to be measurers of value—it has been their office to denote the relative value of commodities with a view to their equitable transfer from one person to another—and they have discharged this office with more convenience to the public than it could have been performed by any other medium of exchange.

That, notwithstanding these services, sundry persons have become evil disposed towards your petitioners, and have attempted the total destruction of your petitioners, not by requesting the legislature to repeal the acts which called them into existence, but by endeavouring to produce what is usually called a run upon the banks.

That your petitioners therefore beg permission to state what they deem would be the effects upon the agriculture and commerce of the city and county of Waterford, in case your petitioners should be banished or destroyed through the exertions of such evil-disposed persons.

The banks which now discount at four per cent. in consequence of issuing their own notes, would, in case notes were abolished, be compelled to charge a higher rate of discount, and perhaps a commission besides. They would find it more profitable to employ their money in mortgage or in the funds, unless they were to make such charges on their discounts as should render their capital equally productive, after having paid the expenses of their establishment. As, too, the banks would be deprived of the capital now created by the issue of their notes, they would probably restrict the amount of their discounts. They would discount only for merchants of the first class, and those of an inferior grade would be compelled to wait for remittances from England, instead of receiving the money for their bills, as they now do, the moment their shipments are made. The substitution of gold for notes would, therefore, put many of our merchants frequently out of the market, and impose heavy charges upon the remainder.

The price at which commodities exported from Waterford can be sold in England is regulated by the market price in England. The Irish exporter has no power to sell his exports at a higher price. If, then, the merchant is subjected to higher charges for the discount of his bills, the only way he can reimburse himself is by giving a less price to the farmer. The fall in the price of corn, butter, and pigs in Ireland must be equal to at least the amount of these additional charges. Besides, should the inferior merchants not be able to get their bills discounted at the banks, there would be fewer buyers in the market, and this would tend to reduce prices still farther. Such would probably be the effect of the substitution of gold for notes, even were it produced by a legal enactment; but were it produced by what is called a run upon the banks, the prices of agricultural commodities would fall much lower. In addition to the above-mentioned causes there would be a degree of alarm, a sort of panic, that would have a powerful effect for a while in reducing prices. A run upon the banks for gold would therefore be ruinous to the farmers.

As the farmer would not obtain an adequate price for his produce he could not pay his rent, and the landlord must suffer. Perhaps the present rents might for a short time be squeezed out of those farmers who have accumulated a little capital, but ultimately rents must fall in proportion to the reduced value of the crops.

As the farmers and landlords would not have the same amount of money as formerly to lay out with the traders and shopkeepers, these would find their business decline, and those who had given credit would probably never recover the full amount of the debts due to them. And let it be observed, that while the substitution of gold for notes would materially reduce in Ireland the prices of the Irish exports, it would not reduce in the same proportion the prices of the commodities imported. The price in Ireland of a commodity imported depends upon the price at which it can be purchased in England or in any other country from which it is obtained. So that while a gold currency would reduce the prices of corn, butter, and pigs, it would scarcely affect the prices of cottons, mercery, groceries, ironmongery, wines, timber, &c. &c. As these could not be purchased at a lower price than they are now, they could not be sold at a lower price, except the reduction were taken out of the profits of the importer. As, therefore, the sellers of agricultural commodities would receive for the same amount of exports a less sum of money, they would not be able to purchase so many imported commodities, and consequently the business of the dealers and shopkeepers must decline.

Thus it appears that the substitution of a gold for a paper currency would be injurious to the banks by destroying a part of their capital and diminishing their business—would be injurious to the merchants, by increasing the charges upon their discounts and limiting the accommodation they receive from the banks—would be injurious to the farmers by reducing the price of agricultural produce—would be injurious to the landlords by rendering the farmers unable to pay their rents—would be injurious to the traders and shopkeepers, by rendering the farmers and landlords less able to purchase their goods. Thus all these classes would be injured without any one class receiving any benefits.

Wherefore your petitioners most humbly pray that you will prevent the arrival of these evils to the city and county of Waterford, and be pleased to discourage any attempts that may be made for the destruction of your petitioners.

(Signed)
ONE POUND.
THIRTY SHILLINGS.
THREE POUNDS.
FOUR POUNDS.
FIVE POUNDS.

We understand the above petition was handed for signature to Messieurs the £10, £20, £30, £50, and £100 notes, but they all refused to sign, alleging that the matter did not concern *them,* for that no person whose circumstances enabled him to hold even a £10 note, could possibly be so uninformed as to entertain the sentiments against which the petition contends, and they declared, upon their honour as gentlemen, that they had never heard such sentiments expressed by any individual with whom they had been conversant. It is reported that Monsieur £5 has withdrawn his signature from the petition upon the same grounds.

Yesterday the merchants, traders, and others of the town and neighbourhood of New Ross—

"Resolved—That having learned with much concern, that a run for gold has taken place on the neighbouring banks, which we consider as not only uncalled for, but most injurious to all classes of the community, particularly to the farming interest, do hereby pledge ourselves to take their paper in preference to gold, in all transactions during the present run on the Banks—and that we strongly recommend the suspension of the purchase of all agricultural produce, until the run for gold on the Banks ceases."

The proceedings are most numerously and most respectably signed.

On the subject of the run on the banks, the *Freeman's Journal* says—

"The people will not for the present, at least, press for gold. They know that the enemies of the country will be disappointed in their call for a "crisis," and while our gracious King shall reign over Ireland, which we trust will be longer than the real enemies of the constitution expect, they can always calculate on the full payment of their notes. There will be no crisis. The cause of Ireland will be adjusted in peace and good will with England, and the glorious triumph of the constitution."

REFORMATION IN FRANCE.

Four hundred French Priests have lately conformed to the Protestant religion, and numbers of the laity are likewise following the example. The Government offers no obstruction or discouragement to these renunciations.—*Dublin Paper.*

RECANTATION OF THE 300 FRENCH PRIESTS.

We have received unquestionable testimony as to the truth of these important conversions, and we are assured that there are no less than 2,600 other Priests in connection with them through France.

CORN.

The private letters from Memel state that an express had arrived from St. Petersburgh with the important intelligence that the Emperor had issued a proclamation prohibiting the export of all corn from the Russian ports.

THE CORPORATION.

At the election of a Councilman on yesterday week, the votes were as follow:—Wm. R. Kearney, Esq. 13; A. R. Pope, Esq. 8; Roger Hayes, Esq. 6; William Denis, Esq. 4. William M. Ardagh, Esq. was appointed a Committee-man, in the room of Simon Newport, Esq., resigned. The freedom of the city was also conferred on Roger Hayes and Burton Ryland, Esqrs. in right of birth.

WATERFORD ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

THE JEW SWINDLER.

On Saturday last, at ten o'clock, the Court re-assembled, and the jury, which remained in all night, as stated in our last publication, were called out by directions of the Recorder. The juror, who was represented the night before as singly dissentient, requested liberty to re-examine some of the witnesses for the prosecution. The Recorder having assented, Mr. Jonathan Dillon was called up and examined by the juror, assisted by the Court. He stated that his suspicions were first induced by a report from his son that he saw "the Jew" going out William street, on a car, on the road to Dunmore. Witness then made inquiries at the prisoner's lodgings (Mr. Hutchinson's on the Quay). By consent of Mrs. Hutchinson, witness sent his son through the window, into prisoner's room, the door being locked; witness waited outside the window until his son's re-appearance.

Joseph Dillon, son to the last witness, was then called and re-examined. He deposed there was nothing in "the Jew's" room but an old hat, a pair of slippers, and an empty trunk. He had been in the room before looking for musical boxes which the prisoner had belonging to his father.

To the Recorder—When in the room before he saw several musical boxes, clocks, and other valuables, which were not in the room when he got through the window.

The jury then withdrew, and immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty.*

The Recorder addressed the prisoner and finally sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

Alderman Alcock, at the first stage of the trial, wrote to Major Drought, chief magistrate of police in Limerick, in consequence of a rumour that prevailed here that the Jew was an old offender, and had heretofore played off some of his pranks on the Limerick gents. The following reply was received in due course from Major Drought, by Alderman Alcock:—

"Sir,—This moment I received your letter, and lose no time in acquainting you that George Russell, the Jew, was tried and convicted here about two years since, for obtaining goods under false pretences, and from our gaol he was forwarded to Dublin under a charge for a similar offence—he is no doubt a very bad character."

It would appear, therefore, that the country has a happy riddance of this fellow. Besides the articles which he was charged with making off with, he had contrived to possess himself of a number of others, a great many of which, however, we are glad to learn, have been restored to the owners.

MR. KEALE.

It will be seen by advertisement that this eminent Surgeon-Dentist will remain in Waterford till Sunday next. Such of the inhabitants as have not yet availed themselves of this gentleman's professional services will do well to lose no time, as his stay in this city is to be so short.

THE MURDER OF MR. BLOOD.

William Blood, of Applevale, near Corofin, county Clare, Esq., was murdered on Friday night, by an armed banditti that attacked his house.

Mr. Blood was sitting alone in his parlour, when a shot was fired through the door, upon which he retreated to the kitchen, and thence to the back yard, where, dreadful to relate, he was barbarously murdered. It appears the party robbed the house of some money and then departed; and although this took place so early as eight o'clock in the evening, it was not made known to the police, who were stationed within half a mile of the spot, until the next morning, nor has any clue been had to the perpetrators of this sanguinary act—so complete is the spirit of intimidation in that unhappy district.

Thomas Wyse, Esq. M.P. proceeded from this city on Saturday, for the purpose of attending a Reform meeting in Tipperary, which was held there on Monday last.

The following have been the prices of goods at Waterford in the early part of the year 1767:—Butter 36s to 36s 6d per cwt.; tallow 41s 6d to 42s; pork 17s to 21s; beef 12s 9d to 13s 6d.

O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., has arrived in Dublin from Paris.

The Post Office of Ireland.—We understand that his Grace of Richmond, since his appointment as Postmaster-General for Ireland, has been indefatigable in making himself acquainted with all the details of that department, so far as he can do by correspondence. His Grace, we hear, is in daily and active communication with the Irish Secretary, Sir E. Lees. His Grace has called for numerous returns, and has evinced an assiduity in the discharge of his important functions which affords the best grounded expectation that the many imperfections in the arrangement of this branch of the public service, so strongly commented on by the Commissioners of Inquiry, against which it would appear, from their nineteenth report, Sir E. Lees so long and so arduously remonstrated, will be speedily and effectually remedied by this independent and high-minded Nobleman.—*Sun.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on Sunday entertained at dinner the Marquis of Douro, Lord George Lennox, Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., Sir George Bisshopp, Bart., Dean of Cork, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Hare, Colonel Meyrick, Mr. Vandeleur, &c. &c. &c.

The Lord Bishop of Cloyne has been pleased to appoint the Rev. James Laurence Cotter, LL.D., Vicar of Marshalstown, to the living of Buttevant, vacant by the death of the late lamented Reverend Thomas Walker.

The Hon. Pierse Butler, of Ballyconra, presided on Thursday at a meeting of the parishioners of Lisdowney, Ballyragget, and Freshford, county of Kilkenny, at which a petition for the abolition of tithes was unanimously agreed to.

We understand that it is at present in contemplation to form a political union in Edinburgh, for the purpose of promoting, by every legal and constitutional means, the cause of reform. The following are said to be the general bases:—A wide extension of the elective franchise; the abolition of all the rotten burghs; shortening the duration of parliaments; vote by ballot; retrenchment in every part of the national expenditure; the abolition of all taxes on knowledge; and free trade with all nations.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

An adjourned meeting of the Society for the Improvement of Ireland, was held at the Royal Hotel, College-green, on Friday, at three o'clock, to receive the Report of the Committee on the state of the Finances, and to take into consideration a resolution relative to the continuance of the Society's meetings.

Walter Berwick, Esq. was called to the Chair.

The state of the finances of the Society were submitted by the Secretary.

Mr. O'Connell had entered the meeting a few minutes before, and, addressing the Chairman, said, have they given you notice of a proclamation, Sir?

Chairman—No, Sir.

Mr. O'Connell—I ask this, for you may be in an indictment to-morrow—for nothing can be more absurd or despotic than the way in which they are going on.

The Chairman—O! I think they will let us go on.

Mr. O'Connell—Not if you are guilty of the smallest utility to Ireland, you may depend on it. (laughter).

The question on the application to members for their subscriptions having been disposed of as above,

Mr. Ball moved an adjournment, till the result of that application was known.

Mr. O'Connell said, that the principal question was, whether they were to continue as a Society on any principle. He thought it quite futile to imagine, for a moment, that they could continue it on the mere principle of draining bogs and softening rocks—(a laugh and hear). He disapproved of any Legislative measure obliging individuals to improve their private property. Every person possessed of property had, of course, an individual interest in its improvement, which, if he had not the means himself of doing, his only resource to enable him to effect it was by an application for a grant from Government. But he believed the time was come when there would be but little chance for an application of that kind succeeding. Mr. O'Connell, after some further observations, proceeded to maintain that, if Gentlemen were not determined to look to the improvement of Ireland, by Ireland improving herself, any other course they could adopt would be ineffectual. If they were determined to entertain the discussion of that measure, which every man must approve of in his heart, who sought the improvement of his country, it was the only principle upon which they could hope to render themselves really useful to Ireland; for he believed, that whatever opinions some might express as to this measure at present, there was none of them who, if they had the Parliament here to-morrow, would wish to give it back. Now, there could be no more excellent opportunity for the discussion of this measure (the Union question) than would be afforded by such a Society as this. The public crowd would be shut out from it, as no person should be admitted but the subscribers, and thus they should have all the advantage of the most perfect tranquillity for calm discussion. Under all the circumstances, he submitted that it would be better to proceed at once to place the Society on that broad basis, by which they might discuss what legislative measures might improve the country. The act of Union was a Legislative measure, and as such they might discuss its repeal. There was no one interested for the country that could not but desire to see a Society, conducted on principles by which that should be regulated, established; and he felt that there could be no person capable of wishing to put down a Society, such as that would be, but such as wished to put down altogether the right of free discussion. Something, however, might be apprehended that Government would interfere with them; for in his (Mr. O'Connell's) opinion, the Lord Lieutenant would not be disposed to suffer any discussion to take place on this question that he could possibly prevent. He (Mr. O'Connell) had certainly his apprehensions on this point. He would now move that the principle on which the Society should proceed, should be, to discuss such Legislative measures, as well as others, with a view to relief, as may serve to promote the general improvement of the country.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Berwick, who considered the present to be no time for half measures. Nothing could be done for Ireland now, but by opposing tooth and nail the present unconstitutional measures to deprive Ireland of her rights.

Mr. O'Connell then gave notice, that he would, on that day week, move for a Committee to ascertain the difference in the state of trade in Dublin between the years 1800 and 1830. The meeting then adjourned.

Several rumours were circulated on Saturday and yesterday of a change in the policy of the government on Irish affairs. Certain measures designed to satisfy the anti-Unionists are said to be in contemplation; and we have heard that ample concessions, short of repeal, would be offered to silence agitation. We have no doubt that every effort and sacrifice would be made for this object, and to "evade" the growing power of popular feeling; but the people are not to be deluded by vague promises, and proceedings of but doubtful value in their ultimate operation. It may be noticed as remarkable in connection with the reports, that Mr. O'Connell visited Lord Cloncurry on Saturday, and remained at Maratimo during the greater part of the day.—*Dublin Pilot.*

THE ARMY.

The following movements will take place this week:—

The 65th Depot from Fermoy and Michelstown to Kinsale.

The 77th depot from Kinsale to Youghal (head quarters) and Dungarvan.

The 27th depot from Youghal and Dungarvan, to Fermoy (head quarters) and Mitchelstown, to be joined at Fermoy by the service companies of the regiment, which have landed from the West Indies at Cork.

The following changes have occurred on the Staff in Ireland:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Fitzroy, Assistant Adjutant-General, removed from Armagh to Dublin, vice Grove, retired on half-pay.

Lieut.-Colonel Napier, Assistant Adjutant-General, from Athlone to Armagh.

Major Smith, half-pay, is appointed Brigade Major at Athlone, in place of an Assistant Adjutant-General.

The King has taken the command as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Brigade of Cavalry, which include the 1st and 2d Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

The 87th Regiment has been ordered to the Mauritius, and a convict guard of 50 men belonging to the same corps is to proceed to Botany Bay with convicts.

THE NAVY.

Admiral Sir Henry Hotham succeeds Sir P. Malcolm in the command at the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant George Thomas, who was struck off the list with a number of others, for entering into the service of the South American States, under Lord Cochrane, has been restored to his rank in the navy.

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