NEW WOOLLEN HALL. CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

PAUL MURPHY, PROPRIETOR,

N returning thanks to his Friends and the Public,
for the very liberal encouragement which he has
experienced since his commencement in business, takes
leave to apprise his having within the last week received an extensive assortment of BEACK, BEUE, and MEDLEY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WAIST-COATING, and every other article in his line adapted to the approaching Season, which he can with confidence recommend to the attention of a discerning

Having personally selected and purchased those Goods on the BEST TERMS, he trusts that, upon inspection, his Prices will be found as moderate at least s those of any other house in this City, it being his determination to continue to sell every article upon the lowest possible scale of profit.

Alarge assortment of very superior HATS, from the most approved manufacturers.

A respectable YOUNG MAN, knowing the Wool-Trade, and an APPRENTICE WANTED. Custom-house Quay, Waterford, Sept. 27, 1832.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, to be LENT on Approved Security, in Sums of not less than £1,000.
Apply to Charles Tandy and Sons, Colebeckstreet; or 10, Mountjoy-square South, Dublin.

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY: THE ANNUAL MEETING and SHEW of this Society, will take peace at PILLTOWN, on TUESDAY, the 2d of October, next.

DINNER as usual Pilltown, 27 Sept., 1832. Erratum.—In our last number, in the Advertisement under the above head, for Monday, read Tuesday, Oct. 2.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE AUTUMNAL Shew of Cattle, Farming Implements, &c. will take place at the CARRI-GEEN, in the City of Waterford, on MONDAY, the First day of October next, on which day the Members and Friends of the Society will dine together at Shanahan's Hotel-Lord EBRINGTON will preside on the

It is requested that the Cattle, &c. may be on the ground by 12 o'clock.

WEST OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office, Exeter.

Office for the Metropolis, No. 20, Bridge-street, Blackfriars

Capital, £600,000.

TRUSTEES. Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P. Right Hon. Earl Morley, E. P. Bastard, Esq., M.P. Samuel F. Milford, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
President—Robert William Newman, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Alex. H. Hamilton, Esq. | Thomas Snow, Esq.
John Cole, Esq. | Wearman Gifford, ohn Cole, Esq. Wearman Gifford, And Sixty-five other Honorary Acting Members.

THE advantages offered upon LIFE INSUR-ANCES, are,
1. A reduced scale of Premiums—

2. Persons effecting New Insurances for £100 and upwards for the whole duration of Life, will be enti-tled to participate in the future disposal Surplus Premiums, to be ascertained at the end of every fifth year,

commencing from Christmas, 1827.
3. The Surplus allotted to each Policy may be applied in either of the following ways at the option of the Insured, viz.-

By adding such Surplus, as A BONUS, to the Sum insured by the Policy, to be payable at the Death of the Life;

Or, by applying the Amount thereof in REDUC-TION of the FUTURE ANNUAL PREMIUM.
Such option to be signified within Three Months after the Surplus shall be declared.

4. No liability of Partnership is attached to the Insured in this Office.
5. Payment of Claims in Three Months after the

6. No Entrance-Money or Admission Fees are charged.
7. Permission to pass in Steam Boats or decked

Vessels, from British to Foreign Ports between the Texel and Brest, inclusive.
FIRE INSURANCES. The Rates are reduced, and a Moiety of the Surplus

Premiums will be divided at the end of every Fifth Year, among Persons insured to the extent of £300 and upwards, and whose Policies shall have continued in force the two preceding years. No liability of Partnership is attached to the Insured.

*** Prospectuses and Tables of Rates may be had (gratis) at the Offices of the Company in Exeter, Dub-lin, Edinburgh, London, Paris, or of any of the

Annuities granted and purchased, and Endowments for Children effected.

N.B. FIRE POLICIES falling due the 29th inst.

should be renewed within Fifteen Days.
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Agent, Protemp. Waterford, 9th Month (Sept.) 25, 1832.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Session

for the purpose of Registering the Names of Persons entitled to vote at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the County of the City of Waterford, pursuant to an act passed in the Second and Third Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth. will be holden at NEW GUILD-HALL, in the County of the said City, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH Day of OCTOBER next, by and before the Asssistant Barrister of the County of Waterford, at which time and place applications of persons claiming to be entitled to vote at such Elections will be received and taken into consideration.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1832.
RICHARD COOKE,
Clerk of the Peace for the City of Waterford.
N.B.—Necessary forms of Notice to be had of the Clerk of the Peace.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received, from Mr. Henry Gallwey, the sum of 3s, being money obtained for wild fowl which came by the Cork coach to his office on the 23d inst., without a direction, and not being claimed were sold for the benefit of the above institution. PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, SEPT. 27.

34 per cent. stock 904 91 Reduced ditto Ditto, new, 1830 914 34 per cent. Debs.	G. Canal Debs, 6 P c. 8374 Ditto 4 per cent, Royal Canal Stock 394
THE	ASSIZES.
MUNSTE	
Eunie, ustigue in accigoctate	
Limerick, action to the out of the	City of Cork.
er movinist tip Great use	County Cork.
Hon, Justice Moore a	nd Baron Pennefather.
Carrick-on-Shannon, Sept. 24	
Cally and Justice Burton at	Galway Lond 1001 12
Pustice Durton at	M Justice Wandelent

months' bard labour in a house of correction, besides

LAW KALENDAR. Waterford City Court of Record-October 2. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1832.

WILLIAM MOSLEY, SEN. WHOLESALE DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS

BEPECTFULLY informs the public he has now JEWELLERY and FANCY line, under the Firm of Mosley and Duddell, to sell by Retail at Wholesale prices for ready money only, and is now supplied with a general assortment consisting of the following articles :-Gold, Silver, Gilt, Lacquered, Plated Steel, and Silk Watch Guards; Chains, Keys and Seals, Ear-rings, Brooches, Finger Rings, Snaps, Lockets, Thimbles, Pencils and Pens, Scent and Snuff Boxes, Corals and Bells, Crosslets, Bracelets, Elastic Garters, Seed Beads, Pearl and other Beads, a great variety of Ladies' Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Desks, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Neplus Ultras, Watch Stands, Pocket Books and Note Cases, Dolls, Ink Stands, Toy and other Watches, Purses and Purse Mounts, Reticules, Fancy: Combs. &c. &c. Lavender Water, Rowland's Maccassar Oil, Kallydor, Odonto Corelacum, for the

M. and D. respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection, and flatter themselves that low charges and fashionable stock will insure future support, as they are determined to sell at the lowest Dublin prices. N.B.—An allowance made to Wholesale Dealers. Sept. 14th, 1832.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE in KING STREET at present occupied by Mr. WM. DART: it is in complete repair, and has Pipe Water on the premises. The INTEREST in the LEASE would be SOLD,
ALSO.

THE SMOKE HOUSES AND CONCERN ATTACHED,
(Situate in Quay-lane (opposite the "Mail" Office.)
These Concerns have been used by the Proprietor for many years in the Curing of Sprats, and are also well adapted to the Smoking of Herrings, Salmon, and Bacon.

Application to be made to Mr. Wm. Dart, or Mr. Wm. Edwards, King-street.

Waterford, Sept. 25, 1832. This advertisement will not be repeated.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE and GARDEN in WILLIAM-STREET, erected by the late Mr. CARIGAN, consisting of Five Bed rooms, a Drawing-room, Parlour, and ining-room, with excellent ground-flour

The garden is stocked with choice and various Fruit Trees, &c. &c.
Application to be made to Anastatia Carigan, Administratrix. Waterford, Sept. 7.

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND MOST DESIRABLE

RESIDENCE. TO BE LET. FUSH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON, AND READY POSSESSION GIVEN, HOUSE AND DEMESNE LANDS OF RATHCULLIN, (On which not one Shilling need be further expended,)

FORTY-NINE ACRES (Statute Measure) of PRIME UPLAND GROUND. T is beautifully situated on the River Suir (County

Kilkenny side, in the midst of a highly respecta-ble and populous neighbourhood, immediately ad-joining Newpark, the seat of Sir John Newport, Bart, and is only one mile and a half distant from the City

t wateriora, The House, which is in thorough repair (being only five years finished), has been built on the most mo-dern and approved plan, and is well suited to the circumstances of any family. It comprises a Drawingroom, Boudoir, Dining-room, Office or Study, Six Bed-rooms, Water Closet, Pantry, Servants' Hall, Kitchen, Under-ground Wine and Beer Cellar, Larder, Servants' Bed-room, Large Store-room, &c. with every other accommodation. The Out-Offices, which are also perfectly finished and in high order, consist of convenient Stabling for eight Horses, Double Coach convenient Stabling for eight Horses, Double Coach House, Harness-room, Cow House for Ten Cows, Car and Cart House, Coal House, Potato House, Knife and Shoe-room, Piggeries for Eight or Ten Pigs (on a lately improved plan), Boiling House, &c., all of which are contained in one lock-up yard, immediately in rere. A new and most excellent Barn, with Haggard, addition in thick excellent Barn, with Haggard, addition in thick excellent Barn, with Haggard, additional in the same and the same joins, in which several new Stands have lately been ted, with a superior walled-in Garden. with a choice collection of Wall and Espalier Fruit Trees, and at present plentifully supplied with Vege-

The extreme beauty of the situation may justly be considered unequalled in the South of Ireland, commanding by far the most perfect and picturesque view on the entire River Suir; all vessels for Waterford pass immediately under the Lands, on which there is a Lime Kiln, with a convenient Pier for landing Manure. The advantage of Salmon Fishing has also been

Application (if byletter, to be post-paid,) to be made to Francis Wyse, Esq., Rathcullin, Waterford; or to Thomas F. Carroll, Esq., Solicitor, ditto.

Rathcullin, August 20, 1832.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED

25th—Ann, Jones, Cardigan, slates, for Ross.

26th—Spread Eagle, Philips, Chester, coals and bricks—Freeman, Stephens, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Devonshire, Lowther, do., coals—Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, do.—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, m. goods.

27th—St. Day, Lancaster, Falmouth, ballast—Trinity, Weldon, Dungarvan, butter.

28th—Soperb, Barnett, Southampton, hoops—Betsey, Nance, Cadiz and Cork, wine, &c., for Waterford and Dublin.

SAILED.

26th—Neptune, Williams, Newport, ballast, from Cork—Milford Packet, Richards, Bristol, grain—Thetis, Davies; and Erin, Morgan, Liverpool, do. and flour—Mary, Elliott, Wheatland; and Olive Branch, Angel, Portsmouth, provisions and grain—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, flour, from Ross—Clonnel, Davis, London, provisions—Ant, Morgan, Milford, gen. cargo—Three Sisters, M'Donagh, Galwey, coals—William, Morgan; and Venus, Brenan, Gloster, grain.

grain.

27th—Rising Sun, Hallahan: and Morning Star, Nugent,
Dungarvan, coals, from Ross.

28th—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, gen, cargo.—Wind—S.W.
by Santh.

At Kilkenny, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, the lady of Robert Nicholson, Esq. of Carrick-on-Suir, of a son.

At Ballyrogan house MARRIED.

MARRIED.
At Ballyrogan house, county Wicklow, the residence of Edward Byrne, Esq., William F. Rogers, Esq. of Dublin, to Margaret Maria youngest daughter of the late Thomas Furlong, of Hackets-town, county Carlow.

Of the prevailing epidemic at Ballyhack, at the house of Captain Arthur Bolton, after a few hours' illness, Frances Waddy, wife of John Curtis Buchanan, Esq. Her untimely loss will be long and deeply regretted by a numerous circle of sorrowing friends, to whom she was endeared by all the kind qualities which adorn human nature.

At Clonakilty, on the 18th inst., Geo. Hungerford, Esq., M.D.
On Wednesday, the 19th inst., John Lett Wicklands.

M.D.
On Wednesday, the 19th inst., John Lett Higginbotham, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Higginbotham, of Wexford.
At Kingstown, of cholera, Colonel Vesey, son of the Rev. Doctor Vesey; also Lieutenant Waring, of the Kilkenny Militia.
In Leeson-street, Dublin, of cholera, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Reeves, wife of Boles Reeves, Esq. attorney, and

Mrs. Reeves, wife of Boles Reeves, Esq. attorney, and laughter of J. Bruce Roberts, Esq.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, late of his Majesty's 29th Regiment.
In Limerick, of cholers, Mr. J. Spaight, of Kilrush, late mate in the brig Agnes.
At his house in Townsend-street, Dublin, in the 50th year of his age. Mr. Charles Fegan, brewer, sincerely and de-

servedly regretted.

In Bridge-street, Dublin, of cholera, Mr. Henry DocLittle, silk-manufacturer.

THE MARKETS .-

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 29.—There has been no alteration in the prices of grain since our last quotations, as will be seen below. Butter rated yesterday at 78s to 80s per cwt. and for one lot 82s. Weighed on Thursday 626, and yesterday 53l firkins. Bacon pigs, 33s to 34s per cwt.

8. d. s. d.

Butter, 78 0 @ 82 0 Baron pigs, cwt.32 0 @ 24v0. Wheat, \$\pi\$ br. 20 0 @ 24 0 Pock, scalded, 30 0 @ 00, 0 Oats, old 76 @ 86 Heads, ditto, 18 0 @ 20 0 Barley, old 12 0 @ 14 0 Offal, ditto, 18 0 @ 20 0 Otto, 18 0 @ 24 0. Oats, 25 0 @ 30 0 Veal. do. 0 4 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 24 @ 0.5 4 Hs. 18 0 @ 20 0 Potatoes, \$\pi\$ 14fb 0 25 @ 0.5 1 P

WEXFORD, SEPT. 25.—Wheat, 21s 6d to 24s 0d; barley, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; oats, 6sto 8s; beans, 14s; oatmeal, 13s 4d. Butter, 76s; seconds, 66s; thirds, 54s p cwt. Flour, fine, 39s; 2ds, 34s to 36s p bag.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 25.—Buttet, 78s 0d to 80s; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 11s 6d; 2d flour, 36s to 00s; households, 34s to 00s; thirds, 28s; fourths, 16s p bag. Bere, 10s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, 14s 6d; Wheat, 1s 0d to 1s.3d; oats, 6d to 7d p stone; bacon pigs, 32s to 34s per cyt.

CORK, SEPT. 27.—BUTTER.—To merchants, first quality 825; second 78; third 70s; fourths 64s; fifths 56s; sixth 44s. To the country, first quality 73s; second 69s; third 61s; fourth 55s; fifth 44s; sixth 34s. DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 25.—There was a

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 25.—There was a fair supply of wheat at market, and a further reduction took place, of at least 6d per barrel. No change in the price of oats. Bere and barley rather lower. Wheat, red, sold from 20s to 24s per barrel; waite, from 24s to 26s per ditto; oats, from 8s to 9s 6d per ditto; bere, 12s to 12s 6d per ditto; oats, ley, 14s to 15s; oatmeal, from 9s to 12s per cwt; flour, in good demand—first quality, from 21s to 22s per cwt; seconds, from 18s to 20s per ditto.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 25.—At this morning's market there was a very moderate business trans-

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 25.—At this morning's market there was a very moderate business transacted; best samples of Irish new dried wheat were sold at 7s to 7s 2d, a decline on the rates of this day se unight of fully 3d & 70lbs; old may also be noted 1d per bushel lower. Top price for old oats 2s 5d, new 2s 7d per 45lbs. Prime marks of old Irish flour are 1s, new 2s per sack, and new oatmeal 6d per load cheaper.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 24.—We have a large supply of wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but the demand being very slack, the trade is exceedingly dull at a reduction of 2s per quarter, and even at that price a considerable quantity remained over at the close of business. The arrival of barley from Suffolk and Kent was rather large. A few fine dried samples, got in previous to the rain, were readily disposed of at from 37s to 39s; those a little stained were taken off by the distillers at from 32s to 34s; and the discoloured and more burnt sorts at 26s to 32s for grinding, according to their condition. Although the arrival of oats was considerably less than for some time past, the trade continues in a heavy state, and the prices of last Monday were with difficulty maintained. White peas being in good request, and the supply small, have further advanced 2s per quarter, and grey from 1s to 2s. Other LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 24.-We have

vanced 2s per quarter, and	grey from 1s to 2s. Other
ticles all unaltered.	rali (all trains are neonal at the file
heat 48s to 58s	Grey Peas 29s to 39s
ye36s — 38s	Oats. Potato 22s - 254
arley $\dots 28s - 39s$	Poland 20s - 22e
—— fine 0s — 0s	Feed 17c 20c
nite Peas 40s — 42s	Irish Oc _ Oc
oners	1 Flour 43e 55e
SEPT. 26.—The grain at m	arket remains nearly the some
on last market-day; whea	t being without much inquiry

at the prices quoted. Barley and oats are nominally the same as quoted on Monday. Beans, peas, and other articles of grain remain as last quoted.

SPAIN.

The sudden death of the King of Spain is likely to have a serious effect on the politics of the Peninsula, and perhaps of Europe. Though Ferdinand's name was long identified with the opposition to the constitutional cause in Spain, and though his personal want of faith made him justly an object of dislike to the constitutionalists, it has now long been known that his government has been moderate in comparison with the wishes of the party in Spain most powerful in wealth and numbers—the party of the absolutists, which comprises the great body of the peasantry, led by the great body of the clergy. This party has long considered Ferdinand's as a milk and water government, and looked forward to the succession of Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand, as the day of the triumph of the monarchy and the church. It will be faith made him justly an object of dislike to the contriumph of the monarchy and the church. It will be recollected that there have been from time to time rebellious movements of the Apostolicals or Carlists—that of Bessieres, for instance, which, though probably not countenanced by the leaders of the party, have shown by the viol ce of its extreme m the enmity prevailing against Ferdinand among the

mass. Ferdinand has died leaving no son, but an infant daughter. Under the Salic law, which had prevailed or been acknowledged in Spain since the accession of the Bourbons, until repealed by Ferdinand, this child would be excluded, and Carlos would be the undoubted heir, unless, as is reported, the widow of Ferdinand is now pregnant. The question whether the Salic law was lawfully repealed by the sole authority of Ferdinand will become an important one. Supposing the Salic law to have been originally duly introduced. there can be little ground for doubt in the matter the question is too plain to be obscured even by our strong wishes. The general law of Europe and com-mon sense establishes the position that, even in mo-narchies called absolute, the mere will of a reigning monarch shall not be allowed to destroy the law of succession, and still more, shall not annihilate the rights of heirs already existing, and entitled in expectancy. Unless, therefore, the Salic law was never lawfully established in Spain, Carlos must be considered. dered the lawful monarch of Spain according to the usage of monarchical succession, subject to the chance of being defeated by the widow Queen, if now pregnant, being delivered of a son.

But, whether or no Carlos be King, he will undoubtedly, under that name or as regent, be now at the head of the government of Spain; and if he be in fact, as he has been supposed to be, the head and organ of the Apostolical party, it may be difficult to dissuade him from that interference in the affairs of Portugal to which even Ferdinand was inclined. This interference may give occasion for collision between Spain and England, and perhaps France; so that the Peninsula may possibly be the theatre of hostilities more serious than the inconclusive warfare which is now carried on on the Douro.

A letter from Cheltenham, received on Wednesday, says-"The Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's left us very suddenly on Sunday morning, in consequence of his Grace having received a despatch from the King commanding his attendance at Windsor, where Cumberland Lodge is to be fitted up for his Grace and suite, as Grand Falconer of England. His Grace was commanded to bring his hawks with him to Windsor, to be exhibited at the entertainment given there on the 28th inst. It turned out, however, that the Grand Falconer was not in possession of any hawks. Inquiries were made for some here, but without success, and the metropolis was considered the most likely place to procure them."

Mr. Poulett Thompson has visited all the great works in and about Glasgow. During his stay in that city, Mr. T. was waited on by the deputations from the East and West India interests and the tobacco trade, and, on leaving Glasgow, expressed him-self highly flattered by the manner in which he had been everywhere received. Mr. Thompson visited Paisley and Greenock, on Tuesday, and after leaving it, visited Sir M.S. Steward at Ardgowan, afterwards his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton Palace.

Caledonian Mercury,
During the last week the thermometer in London fell as low as 41 : in the country there have been two on the contract the fire of Fire Aller

Fingerald John Lines LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

chier, house at Faterakie

The French Papers are filled with articles on the approaching war. With great and sincere mortificacation we copy the following from the Journal des De-

"The French fleet will have Cherbourg, under the command of the Rear Admiral Ducrest de Ville-neuve—and that the English fleet will be commanded by the Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm. It is said that the two admirals will be the bearers of a common declaration on the part of France and England addressed to King William. On their arrival in the Dutch waters, they will immediately transmit this declaration to the Dutch government, and on receiving a new reply in the negative, the blockade will com-

We have thus a close imitation of the Dutch war in the days of Charles II., a period which we thought was condemned to everlasting disgrace. Our Parisian correspondent remarks-

"Other papers state that ten days will be allowed to the King of Holland after the arrival of the block ading squadrons for his reply, and that if no reply shall be received it will be taken as a negative, and the citadel of Antwerp is to be attacked. The success of such an attack on the citadel of Antwerp would, however, be most doubtful. The English expedition however, be most doubtful. The English expedition of 1809 made the attempt, and the difficulty would be much increased by the works which have been detected since that period. At Flushing, the first fortress has a hundred pieces of cannon doing the principal line on the sea coast. These pieces are placed upon traversing carriages, and are consequently out of the reach of the vessels, as was proved in 1809, when eight ships of the line, under the command of Sir Richard Strachan, were unable to do them any of Sir Richard Strachan, were unable to do them any injury. Besides this principal line, there were then below the town two exterior works, one above the other, each surmounted by some cannon, which protected the river. The batteries of Cadsand, on the other side of the river, are too far removed to annoy any fleet which might attack. Flushing. Outside the town, on the southern point of Sud-Beveland, is the fortress of Bath, which commands the principal arm of the Scheldt. This place, which was not in a state of defence in 1809, is very strong, and in 1815 possessed a garrison and artillery of some strength. From the other side the vessels would be unable to take the fortress; and its destruction, if it were possible, would be of no advantage—for it is not of the slightest value, except for the defence of the Scheldt. Beyond the fortress of Bath is that of Lillo. This fortress would not be a positive impediment, as the works are not very elevated, and its cannon, though numerous and of heavy metal, are all in the embrasures, consequentof heavy metal, are all in the embrasures, consequently a powerful discharge of grape-shot would drive the gunners from their posts; but with the fortress of Lufhenshock, on the opposite side of the river, it is quite another thing. The principal battery, which was erected after the expedition of 1809, has been fortified 'a la Montalembert.' The artillery and artillerymen are, therefore, perfectly under shelter, and what fleet could remain there sufficiently long to destroy them? The ships might pass between the two forts, but would not be able to effect this without suffering severely. Add to these the checks which the fleet might receive before Bath and Flushing, which would be sufficient to prevent them engaging in a combat with a citadel so strong as Antwerp, defended by the works of the Tete de Flandre, and commanded by a man like Gen.

With respect to General Chassé himself, letters from Antwerp state, that in spite of his demand, the colonel commanding Antwerp has directed the continuance of the works of the fortification on the side of the atsenal; and the writers who are revolutionists, add, that," under the cannon of the citadel, the remains of a fine building destroyed by the bombs of Chassé have served to make redoubts and barricades. This side, as well as all others, are at present in a state to reply to any attack on the part of the enemy. Every thing here is warlike. Considerable quantities of ammunition are arriving every day in the city. The enthusiasm of the army is at its highest."

"The French government," says the Gazette de France "has sent the following notification to the government of the Hague. The French army which is collected on the frontiers will not enter Belgium except in the event of an aggression on the part of Holland, or after the establishment of the blockade of Antwerp, and the definitive demand made to the King of Holland. land to accede to the last proposition of the conference, such demand not being complied with in 10 days. In the last hypothesis mentioned, 25,000 French troops will march on Antwerp, and after the citadel shall be taken, they will re-enter France. It appears (adds the Gazette) that the French government has not me with any obstacle to these measures on the part of the British cabinet. All Dutch letters, and all Dutch merchants and agents here, concur in stating that the King of Holland will not yield."

PORTUGAL. We have given elsewhere, from the Lisbon Gazette of the 14th, and from letters from Falmouth, details of affair which have taken place outside Oporto. The success has been alternate, and no ground seems to have been gained. The great object of contention was the convent on the Serra mountain; if Don Miguel succeeds-and if we may believe Viscount di Pozo do Regoa, success is certain-he will, we suppose, attempt to bombard the city from that position. Don Pedro of course must be anxious to preserve the convent, and many more skirmishes will take place. In the city, people are divided in opinion as to what will be the result, and both parties are equally sanguine. The Miguelites maintain that the expected attack of the superior army must succeed—the Pedroites hold that if Don Pedro can keep Oporto for only a week, he will be so reinforced as to act on the offensive, and as the rainy season is at hand the besiegers will be obliged to

Even in the press and bustle of nearer war, we cannot help referring to an article in the German papers which announces all but the ruin of the Ottoman empire. The Turkish armies cannot keep the field any where against Ibrahim; Aleppo, Alexandrette, Antioch, Adana, a town on the western side of the famous pass of Issus, have all fallen, and nothing appears to prevent the march of the Egyptians through Cilicia into Anatolia. That province lost the empire of the Sultan is at an end.

It is reported in some of the French papers, that Don Carlos has been actually proclaimed King of Spain. We do not think this likely, as the Queen Dowager has declared herself enceinte; and whether the Salic law, introduced by the Bourbons, is finally to prevail or not, over the antique Visigothic law of Spain, nothing can be decided until she is delivered.

It is stated in the west end of the town that the se journ of the Cabinet ministers in the country will be considerably abridged in consequence of the serious aspect of foreign affairs. Earl Grey has since the recess been in a state of very indifferent health. Numerous meetings of the foreign diplomatic corps

were held on Saturday, and the communications with the Foreign-office were frequent. One of the principal agents of Don Pedro in this

country has been fortunate enough to secure the services of the whole Foreign Belgic Legion, which will be forthwith conveyed to Oporto in steam-vessels from Ostend. The agent, having obtained information that the Belgic government could dispense with the services of that body of troops, immediately set off for Brussels, and succeeded in engaging them for the cause of Don Pedro previous to their dispersion.

This reinforcement, together with those which have already been sent, and are about to follow, are likely. to bring the struggle in Portugal to a termination.—
give evidence against a starving wretch, who had committed a depredation on his larder.—Affred.

Gelder William, Leavily Mar, dones to Coffe

Large, 210.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

heavy ordnance, must have reached Oporto at a most seasonable time—that is, by the 18th or 20th instant : while the other vessels, which carried horses and men, i would arrive shortly after.

New York papers to the 2d instant have been received, but they do not bring any foreign or domestic news of public interest. The cholera was on the decline at New York, the cases averaging under 30 per

day.

A friend, who left Boulogne at eleven on Monday night, informs us that in the course of the afternoon a telegraph, order arrived that the regiment stationed there (the 7th of the line) should proceed to the Belgian frontier, and start at four on Tuesday (yesterday) morning. The inhabitants of the coast speak of no-

thing but approaching war.—Morning Chronicle.

Don Miguel has re-established the Society of Jesuits in Portugal. The design is obviously to court the fa-vour of the zealots, whom he wishes to regard his cause as especially connected with the protection of re-

FERDINAND THE SEVENTH OF SPAIN.

The late King of Spain, Ferdinand the Seventh, was in his 48th year, being born October 13, 1784. He was the son of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa of Parma. At the age of six he was proclaimed Prince of the Asturias. Ferdinand's first wife (he married four times) was a Narabitation with the process of the Asturias. four times) was a Neapolitan princess, the eldest daughter of the Duchess of Berri, to whom he was united in August, 1802; they lived happily together a few years until her death in 1806. He afterwards espoused, successively, in 1816, his niece, Maria Theresa, an infanta of Portugal—in October, 1819, Maria Amelia, a daughter of the Prince of Saxony, who died under what were considered at the time suspicious circumstances; and fourthly Maria Christina, a Nea-politan princess, who was also his niece, and by whom he has two daughters, the eldest of whom, Maria Isabella Louisa, was born on the 10th October, 1830. Ferdinand VII. ascended the throne of Spain on the 13th March, 1808, on the abdication of his father Charles IV. In the same year he lost both his throne and his liberty, being confined by Napoleon at Valancay. In March, 1814, he left France, again to return to the kingdom of his ancestors.

Immediately after his entry into the capital he dis-

solved the Cortes, and annulled by various decrees all that they had done. At the same time he re-estab-lished the inquisition, ordered all the monks to return to the convents, proscribed all those who had taken the oath of allegiance to Bonaparte and Joseph, and condemned to prison or to exile a great number of persons, most of whom had been deputies to the Cortes. The liberal feeling in Spain, however, was not totally suppressed by his tyranny, and after much hesitation, and only through the fear of evil consequences to himself by blindly opposing the national will, on the 7th of March, 1820, he accepted the con-stitution of the Cortes of 1812, which a part of the troops destined for America had proclaimed in Cadiz at the beginning of January, and immediately set at liberty all persons who had been confined for political opinions; abolished the inquisition; re-established the liberty of the press; permitted all the emigrants and partisans of Joseph to return to Spain; ordered the organization of the national militia; abolished, on the proposal of the new Cortes, the Majorites (or right of primogeniture), and a great number of monastic orders, among which was that of the Jesuits; decreed

benefit of the public treasury; introduced great savings in all the branches of public expenditure, &c.

Again, however, the malafides of his nature broke through when he found himself out of danger, and assisted by the Bourbons of France, a still more hated tace than his own, he crushed liberty in his dominions and lived a treasure of the sound himself out of the still more hated tace than his own, he crushed liberty in his dominions and lived a treasure of the sound himself out of the still more hated. nions, and lived a tyrant-a watchful and suspicious tyrant.

PRESENTATION OF A PIECE OF PLATE TO LORD EBRINGTON.—The inhabitants of Southmolton being desirous of showing some particular mark of esteem for Lord Ebrington, entered into a subscription, and purchased an elegant and richly ornamented silver claret jug, which, on the evening of the meeting on the 13th, was presented to the Noble Lord. The inscription on the piece of plate is as follows:—"To Lord Viscount Ebrington, from the inhabitants of Southmolton and its vicinity; (by subscriptions not exceeding one shilling each); in testimony for their gratitude for his powerful aid to the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and especially for his memorable motion in the House of Commons on the 10th of May, 1832. - Western Times. DUNDALK .- The Hon. John Jocelyn has canvassed

this borough with considerable success.

True Education.—It is not scholarship alone, but scholarship impregnated with religion, that tells on the great mass of society. We have no faith in the efficacy of mechanic institutes, or even of primary and elementary schools, for building up a virtuous and well-conditioned peasantry, so long as they stand dis-severed from the lessons of christian piety. There is a charm ascribed to the scholastic system of Scotland; and the sanguine imagination is, that by importing its machinery into England and Ireland, it will work the same marvellous transformation there, on the character of their people, that was experienced amongst ourselves. But it is forgotten, that a warm and earnest Christianity was the animating spirit of all our peculiar institutions, for generations after they were framed; and that wanting this, they can no more perform the function of moralizing the people, than skeletons can perform the functions, or put forth the faculties of living men. The scholastic is incorporated with the ecclesiastical system of Scotland; and that, not for the purposes of intolerance and exclusion, but for the purpose of sanctifying education, and plying the boyhood of our land with the lessons of the Bible. The scholarship of mere letters might, to a certain extent, have diffused intelligence amongst the people; but it is mainly to the presence of the reli-gious ingredients that the moral excellence of our peasantry is owing.—Chalmers.

Pulsation.—The pulse in the time of Hippocrates,

was, probably, not more than 60 beats in a minute; from which, probably, originates our smallest division of time, denominated the moment, or second, which divides the day into 86,400 parts. As the human species refine, probably, the pulse quickens; and so completely are we machines, that like a clock, the faster we go, the sooner we are down .- London Med. and Surg. Journal.
Administration of Justice by Police Magis-

TRATES.—The following is an average specimen of the mode in which justice is too often administered by Police Magistrates. The cabin-boy of the Captain of a merchant vessel, not having cooked a fowl to the satisfaction of his master, was most savagely beaten with a rope's end; and while undergoing this species of chastisement, had a dog set upon him, by whom he was severely bitten. The poor boy on his arrival in England applied to a Police Magistrate for redress, and after proving his case, succeeds in extorting from the defendant twenty shillings as a compensation.— Mr. Ballantyne the Magistrate to whom the matter was referred, having heard the complainant's testimony, first orders the defendant to find bail; next recommends a compromise; and lastly, refuses to sanction the compromise, because the boy had demanded the enormous sum of forty shillings for his injuries.
"Nonsense," exclaims this second Daniel, "that's too much, twenty shillings and the expenses are suffi-cient;" which amount was the extent of compensation awarded. At Marlborough-street, we find a Magis-frate bullying one of the most estimable Clergymen in England, because he exhibited an unwillingness to

11.2

Portescue Junes, In the

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

List of Notices served upon the Clerk of the Peace for Registry at the Sessions to be held at New Guildhall, on the 10th of October, 1832. [Continued from our last.]

Dreelan Richard, Householder, shop or stall in Highstreet, £10.
Doyle Philip, ditto, house in Bailey's New-street, £10.
Doyle Edmund, ditto, ditto in Queen-street, £10. Darmody Thomas, Freeman.

Denny Daniel, ditto. Dart Henry, ditto. Denny J. T., ditto.
Dice Joseph, Householder, house in Sang Co Alley, £10.

Davis Francis, Freeman Daly John. (Tramore), ditto. Devereux Thomas, Householder, house, &c, at Newrath, £10. Dee Edmund, ditto, ditto in Arundel-Lane, £10.

Dobbyn Michael, Freeman. Dunford Joseph, jun., Householder, stores at Brown's Lane, £10.

Denny Henry, Freeman. Duggan Boyd, ditto. Dreaper William C., ditto. Dillon Thomas, ditto. Delahunty Rev. R., Householder, house, &c. ir ronstrand-street, £10.

Delahunty Pierse, ditto, ditto, £10. Dooley William, ditto, house and land at Fearyl Devereux Thomas, ditto, ditto at Newrath, £10. Dooley William, Freeman. Duckett Richard, (Tramore), ditto.

Dunford Joseph, Householder, store, &c., at Brown's-Lane, £10. Daly Thomas, Freeman. Delany John, Householder, house and lands at Car-

rickkeough, £10. Same, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10.
Devine Daniel, ditto, ditto, at Slievekeil, £10.
Dooley Michael, ditto, house and concern at the May-

or's-Walk, £10. Dwyer Bartholomew, ditto, house, &c. at Gracedieu, Doody Edward, ditto, ditto at Lismore, parish of Kil-

loteran, £10. Daniel Patrick, Householder, house &c. in Michaelstreet, £10.

Dooley William, Freeman. Dreaper George, ditto. Derham Thomas, ditto. Duffy Philip, ditto. Daly Thomas, ditto. Dennison Thomas, ditto. Davis Strangman, ditto. Davis Richard, jun., ditto. Downes Henry, ditto.

Doyle Arthur, Householder, house &c., in Michaelstreet, £10. Dobbyn Michael, (Woodlands), Freeholder, ground &c., in High-street, £50.

Same, Freeman. Darmody Joseph, Householder, house in High-street, Denis William, Freeman.

Denn Emanuel, Householder, house in Lady-lane, £10. Dalton Patrick, ditto, ditto, in Michael-street, £10. Despard Edward, Freeman.

Draper Calvin, ditto. Denis John A., ditto. Dillon Thomas, Householder, house and premises in John-street, £10.

Dart Joseph Henry, Freeman, Driscoll John, Householder, house in Little Barronstrand-street, £10.

Dalton John, ditto, ditto in Patrick-street, £10. Dunn Patrick, ditto, ditto and premises in Cook-lane, Donnelly William, ditto, ditto in Peter-street, £10.

Dowling William, ditto, ditto in Michael-street, £10. Dooley Richard, ditto, ditto in Mayor's Walk, £10. Dee John, ditto, ditto and concerns in Barrack-stree Dunford Daniel, ditto, ditto in George's-street, £10.

Dignum Edward, ditto, ditto in Broad-street, £10. Dunphy Patrick, ditto, ditto in Castle-street, £10. Duckett George Penrose, Freeman.

Doyle Daniel, Householder, house and concerns

Michael-street, £10.

Delany Edmond, Freeholder, Plot of Ground and House, Townland of Clonure, Parish of Trinity Without, 40s.
Dart William, Householder, house and premises in

King-street, £10. Dillon Patrick, Householder, two houses in Keeffe's-

Delany Edward, ditto, house and land at Slievekeil, Dunphy Martin, ditto, house and concerns at Barronstrand-street, £10.

Delahunty William, ditto, ditto, ditto £10. Delahunty John, ditto, ditto in Mayor's Walk, £10. Dart Henry, ditto, ditto at Graving-Bank-Quay, £10. Denny Daniel, ditto, house and factory in Anne-street. £10.

Doyle Philip, ditto, house in Henrietta-street, £10. Dwyer Patrick, ditto, house and concerns ha Arundelstreet, £10. Delahunty James, ditto, house in Broad-street, £10.

Delahunty James, ditto, house in Castle-street, £10. Denny John Thomas, Freeman. Delandre Edmond (Rock Lodge), ditto. Delandre Bartholomew (Waterloo), ditto. Delany John, Householder, house and ground at Car-

rickkeogh, Parish of Kilbarry, £10. Delandre Vernon Russell, Freeman. Duckett Richard (Tramore), Freeman. Dunphy Luke, Householder, house and concerns in

Ballybricken, £10. Devereux Nicholas, ditto, house in Lombard-street, Devereux Nicholas, Freeman.

Dooly Richard, Householder, house in Mayor's-Walk, £10. Dillon Luke, Householder, house in Queen-street,

Doyle William S. S., Freeholder, dwelling house and concerns at Newtown, £50. English Christopher, Freeman Ennitt Michael, Householder, house and concerns on

Morgan's Road, £10.
English James, Freeholder, lot of ground and house in Parliament-street, 40s. Ellis Thomas, Householder, house in Ballybricken,

Elliott John, ditto, house and concerns in John-street, £10. Evoy John, ditto, house in Patrick-street, £10. Esmonde James, ditto, house and concerns, on the

Mall. £10. Elmes John, ditto, house and premises in Cathedralsquare, £10. Ealy John, ditto, house &c. in King-street, £10.

East Henry, Freeman.
Edwards Eaton, jun., (Tramore), Leaseholder, lands at Newtown, Parish of Rathculliheen, £20. Edwards Thomas, Freeman.

Edgar Samuel, ditto.

Esmonde James, ditto. Evelyn Michael, Freeman. Edwards Eaton, ditto. Eustace John, Householder, house in John-street

Egan James, ditto, ditto in Barronstrand-street. Edwards William, Freeman.

Fogarty Richard, ditto. Foster John, ditto. Fanning Joseph, ditto. Fleming Thomas, Householder, house in Patrickstreet, £10. Fortescue James, Freeman.

Franklin, John, Leaseholder, House and Garden in Love-lane, £10. Farrell Richard, Freeman.

Fitzgerald John, Householder, house in Patrick's Fogarty T. R., Freeman. Free Richard, ditto.

Flinn Maurice, Householder, house in Mayor's Walk, £10. Fleury Rev. H., Freeman. Fleming Robert, ditto.

Fleming Ignatius, ditto.
Farrell, M. W., Householder, house in King-street, Fitzgerald Patrick, Householder, house and concerns ratrick-street, £10. Foran Robert, ditto, ditto in High-street, £10.

Forristall Thomas, ditto, house and concerns in George's-street, £10. Furlong Peter, ditto, ditto in Barronstrand-street,

£10 Farrell Michael, ditto, house in George'-street, £10. Fitzpatrick Robert, ditto, ditto in Johnstown, £10. Forristal Laurence, ditto, house and concerns at Fer-

rybank, £10. Forristal Thomas, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10. Farrell Patrick, ditto, house, &c., at Barrack-street, £10.

Fennelly Richard, Leaseholder, house &c., in Thomasstreet, £10. Fogarty Thomas, Freeman. Fahey John, Householder, house in Clinker-street,

£10 Farrell Walter, Freeman. Farrell Daniel, Householder, house in Ballybricken, £10.

Flinn Edmond, Freeman. Fitzsimons John, Householder, house and concerns in Queen-street, £10. Furnis Richard, ditto, house in the parish of St. Pa-

trick, £10. Flinn Barbon, Freeman. Flinn Denis Croker, ditto. Flannagan Maurice, Householder, house and ground at Green Bank, £10.

Forehan Robert, ditto, house in High-street, £10. Fanning David, ditto, house in Stephen-street, £10. Flinn Rev. Martin, Clk., Freeholder, houses and premises at the Manor of St. John, £20. Fitzpatrick Patrick, Householder, house on the Quay,

Flinn Patrick, ditto, shop or stall in High-street, £10. Fleming Philip, Freeholder, lot of ground with three houses thereon in Manor-street, £20. Fleming Philip, Householder, house in Bolton-street,

Freeman John, ditto, house and premises on the Quay, £10. Foran Maurice, Freeman.

Fennelly Edmond, Householder, house and concerns in Michael-street, £10. Flahavan Richard, ditto, ditto in Bakehouse-lane, £10. Fennessy Richard, ditto, house in Barronstrand-street.

Flahavan Edmond, ditto, house and concerns in Broad-street, £10. FitzGerald John, Householder, house &c. at Newgate, £10.

Flahavan Jeffery (Coolgour), ditto, house and land at Coolgour, parish of Kilbarry, £10.
Flahavan Michael, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10. Finigan John, Freeman. Finigan John, Householder, house and concerns at the Mayor's Walk, £10.

Fayle Joseph, Freeman.
FitzGerald John, ditto.
FitzGerald Patrick, Householder, house and concerns in Patrick-street, £10. FitzGerald James, ditto, house and concerns in Patrick-street, £10.

Fanning Jeffery, ditto, ditto at John's Bridge, £10. Farrell Dominick (Kilmacow), Freeman. Flinn Maurice, Householder, house in Mayor's Walk, £10. Forristal Thomas, Freeholder, plot of ground and

house in Blake's-lane, £10. Fennelly Thomas, Householder, house and premises in Thomas-street, £10. Fisher Thomas, ditto, ditto on the Quay, £10.

Fleming Andrew, ditto, ditto in Cooke-lane, £10. FitzGerald Zachariah John, Freeman. Ffrench Paul; Householder, house &c., at George's street, £10. Fayle Samuel W. (Dunkit), Freeman.

Fry Richard, ditto. FitzGibbons David, ditto. Flinn John, Householder, part of the lands of Bawndha, parish of Killoteran, £10. Fleury, Rev. Richard C. (Dunmore East), Freeman.

Flahavan Jeremiah, Householder, house &c. at Coolgower, £10. FitzGerald Francis, Leaseholder, house in Broad

street, £10. Finley John, Householder, house and land at Gibbet hill, £10. French Richard Elliott, ditto, house, &c. in Queen-

street, £10. Fayle George F., ditto, store or warehouse at Kingstreet, £10. Fewer John, Freeman.

Frazer Rev. William, Householder, house, &c., at South Parade, £10.
Farrell Patrick, ditto, house in Henrietta-street, £10. Fennelly Walter, ditto, house and land at Newrath,

Forrestal Thomas, ditto, house, &c. at Ferrybank, £10. Fitzpatrick John, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10. Fanning John, ditto, house and lands at Ballynamona, parish of Kilculliheen, £10. Forrestal Laurence, ditto, house &c. at Ferrybank,

£10. Flahavan Edmond, ditto, ditto at Broad-street, £10. Fennessy Richard, ditto, ditto at Grange, Liberties of Waterford, £10. Forristal Laurence, ditto, house and land at Ballin-

dudd, ditto, £10. Fleming Andrew, Freeman. Fitzgerald John, Householder, house, &c., in Spring Garden Alley, £10. Forristal, P. E., Freeman.

Fleming Nicholas, ditto. Fitzpatrick John, Householder, house and lands at Ballybeg, parish of Kilbarry, £10.

Fitzpatrick Timothy, ditto, ditto at Ballytruckle, £10.

Flinn James, ditto, ditto at Kilbarry, £10.

Fitzgerald Michael, ditto, ditto at Killoteran, £10. Fitzgerald Richard, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10.

Flynn John, ditto at Bawndha, £10. Fennelly Richard, ditto, house, &c. on the Quay, £10. Fitzgerald Thomas, ditto, lands of Cleboy, parish of Killoteran, £10.

Fitzpatrick Tobias, Freeholder, house &c. on the Quay, £50. Same, ditto, ditto, £20.

Fogarty James, Freeman. Foy Edward, ditto. Farrell Michael, ditto. Fitzsimons John, Householder, house in Queen-street,

Fleming Thomas, ditto, house in Patrick-street, £10. Fizgerald John, Cooper, Householder, house &c., at

Newgate, £10. Grady Jeffrey, Householder,-house in Thomas-street, Gallavan William, Freeman.

Gibbons Austin, ditto.

Greham Rev. John, Clk., LL.D., ditto.

Goodman Arthur, householder, house in Cathedralsquare, £10. Grant Thomas, ditto, house in George's-street, £10. Gill Phomas H., Freeman. Glesson James, Householder, house at Ballybricken,

Grady Pierse, ditto, ditto ditto, £10.
Gaule Michael, ditto, house at the Mayor's-Walk, £10.
Gaffney William, Leaseholder, houses in Gaffney's-

Goggin Edward, Householder, house, &c. in Lombardstreet, £10. Grant Thomas, ditto, ground and house in Barrack street, £10.

Greaves Leycester, ditto, house &c. on the Quay, £10 Gaule Michael, ditto, house at Ballybricken, £10. Gamble Richard, ditto, ditto in Patrick-street, £10. Galway Thomas Michael, Freeholder, house, &c. in Patrick-street, £20. Galway Thomas Michael, Householder, house at Anne

street, £10. Gavon James, Freeman. Gibbs John, Householder, shopin Stephen-street,£10. Gorman Michael, ditto, house in ditto, £10. Gibbons Peter, Freeman.

Gill James, Householder, house, &c. in Carrion Row, £10.

Grady John, do., House in Patrick-street, £10. Grady William, do., do. £10. Glanville John, Freeman. Gibney Luke, ditto, houses, &c. in ditto, £10. Gibney Michael, ditto, house at Sheep's Bridge, £10. Grant Thomas, ditto, house &c. at Barrack-street £10. Griffin James, ditto, house in Arundel-square, £10.

Graham Benjamin, Freeman. Goouch William, Householder, house &c. in Michaelstreet, £10. Grady John, ditto, house in Patrick-street, £10.

Grady William, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10. Gorman Walter, ditto, house &c. in Stephen-street, £10. Gain George, Freeman. Geale Henry, Freeman. Gain William, ditto. Graham David, (Arthurstown), ditto. Goouch Robert, Householder, house &c. in Michael-

street, £10. Galwey John Patrick, Leaseholder, houses at the Carrigeen, parish of St. Patrick, £10.

Gaule Michael, Householder, house in Patrick-street, £10. Grady Jeffery, ditto, house &c. in the Glen, £10.

Gamble John, Freeman.
Gough James, Householder, house and land at Bawndha or Bandaw, £10. Glanville David, Freeman. Glanville James, ditto. Grimes George, ditto. Glanville Robert, ditto. Gamble John, ditto.

Griffith Henry, ditto. Grierson William, ditto. Giles George, (Kilmurry,) landholder, lands and pre-mises at Rathculliheen, county of the city of Waterford, £10.

Gallwey Henry, Householder, store and yard at Marble-lane, £10. Grace Richard, ditto, house and land at Mount Vernon,

Gaule Barnaby, Freeman. Gamble Robert, Householder, house in Trinity-lane, £10.
Gibbs Richard, Freeman.

Grierson William, ditto. Gibbons Henry, ditto. Gibbons George, ditto. Glanville James, Leaseholder, two houses in Peterstreet, £10. Gleeson Michael, Freeman.

Gibney Luke, Householder, house and lands at Ballindudd, £10. Griffin John, ditto, house &c., in Chapel-Lane, £10. Grady John, ditto, lands of Lower Knockhouse, £10. Goff Philip, ditto, house and lands at Knockhouse,

£10.
Gaule Barnaby, Freeman.
Grimes George, ditto.
Gibbs John, ditto. Gaule Thomas, ditto. Hanley Patrick, Householder, house, &c. in Johnstreet, £10. Hobson Edward, Freeman. Hassard Richard, ditto. Hayes Roger, ditto.

Hogan Daniel, ditto.

Hearn William, ditto. Hynes Patrick, Householder, house in Patrick-street, Harris John, Freeman. Hearn, William, Householder, house in Arundel-

square, £10. Harris Thomas, Freeman, Hayes Maurice, Householder, house &c. on the Quay, Hanrick Martin, ditto, ditto, in Henry-street, £10.

Hackett Thomas, Freeman. Hobson Rev. R. J., ditto. Hayes Roger, Househoulder, house, &c. at the Adel-phi, £10. Harper J. S., ditto, store &c. in Sargent's-Lane.

Henderson Abram, Freeman. Howlan Richard, Householder, house in Rose-lane, 40s. Hanton Thomas, ditto, house in John-street, £10.

Hardcastle Rev. Francis, Clerk, Freeman. Halpenny William, Householder, house in Barronstrand-street, £10. Hayes Robert, ditto, house in Little Barronstrand street, £10.

Hennessy John, ditto, ditto, in George's-street, £10. Hanley Patrick, ditto, ditto in John-street, £10. Higley Richard, Freeman. Higley John, ditto. Herbert George, ditto. Hill John, jun. (Kilmacow), Freeman.

Hughes William, ditto. Hanlon Daniel, Householder, house in Michael-street, £10.

Hayes John, ditto, ditto in John-street, £10. Hayes Patrick, ditto, ditto in Ballybricken, £10. Heneberry Michael, ditto, ditto in Arundel-lane, £10. Hennessy Martin, ditto, ditto in Ballybricken, £10. Hamilton John, ditto, ditto in French-street, £10. Hussey Edmond, ditto, ditto in John-street, £10. Hunt Richard, ditto, ditto in John-street, £10. Heneberry Richard, ditto, ditto in Barrick-street

£10. Hutchinson Thomas, Freeman. Hart Michael, Householder, house &c. in Williamstreet, £10. Hackett Michael, Freeholder, plot of ground and house at Lisduggan, 40s. Heany Paul, Householder, house &c. in Ballybricken,

Hearn Richard, ditto, ditto in Sherkeil, £10. Hanrahan Thomas, ditto, house &c. at the Miller's Marsh, £10. Hayes James, ditto, ditto on the Quay, £10.

Hayes Thomas, ditto, ditto in Barronstrand-street, Hurly John, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10. Henderson James, ditto, ditto in Ballybricken, £10. Hartery William, ditto, house and lands, at Carrigamurra, parish of Butlerstown, £10. Hartry John, Householder, house and lands at Kilbarry, £10.

#10.
Hartery James, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10.
Henderson Abraham, ditto, house in King-street, £10.
Henderson Abraham, Freeman.
Henderson Abraham, sen., ditto.
Hayden William H., ditto. Hayden Whilin H., ditto Hayden Philip, ditto. Hardum Robert, ditto. Hardum Jeremiah, ditto. Haughton William, ditto. Hardy George, ditto. Hogan Thomas, ditto.

Hogan Thomas, ditto. Hogan Matthew, ditto. Hogan Matthew, ditto.

Hamilton John, ditto.

Hatten Henry, Householder, house in High-street, £10.

Hamilton John, ditto, ditto in Stephen-street, £10.

Hardy William, ditto, ditto lands at Grange, £10.

Henderson James, ditto, house in Ballybricken, £10.

Hearne Pierse, ditto, house and ground at Leonard's Park, £10.

£10.

Hearne Richard, ditto, ditto at Lisdowgan, £10.

Hayes Maurice, ditto, house on the Quay, £10.

Hobin Andrew, ditto, ditto at Michael-street, £10.

Hogan John, Freeman.

Hobbs William, ditto.

Hobbs Washington, ditto.

Howard Francis, Leaseholder, house &c. at Five Alley

Howard Francis, Freeman.

Hartrey James, ditto.
Haughton Vincent, ditto.
Hayes James, householder, house at King street, £10.
Hannahan William, freeholder, plot of ground and house Parliament-street, 40s. Hanrahan Thomas, householder, house at Mayor's Walk,

£:0. Hearn Thomas, leaseholder, house and ground at Parkcurragh, £20. Hearn Richard, householder, house and ground at Lisdug-

Hearn Richard, householder, house and ground at Lisduggan, £10.

Henderson Thomas, householder, house &d lab Patrice street, £10.

Hearn John, Freeman.
Hartrey James, ditto.
Hearn Joseph, Householder, house, &c. at Barronstrandstreet, £10.

Howard Robert, Freeman.
Haughton Vincent, ditto.
Hughes Matthew, ditto.
Hughes Matthew, ditto.
Hughes Humphry, ditto.
Hughes Humphry, ditto.
Haughton Tobias, ditto.
Haughton Tobias, ditto.
Haughton Samuel, ditto.
Haughton Samuel, ditto.
Haughton John, ditto.
Haughton John, ditto.
Haughton John, ditto.
Higley Samuel, ditto.

Higley Samuel, ditto. Haughton William, ditto. Hill Thomas, householder, house in French Church-street £10. Hearn David, sen., leaseholder, houses, &c., Newport's

lane, £10. Hunt Richard, Householder, house in John-street, £10, Hill Thomas, Merchant, Freeman, Hill Thomas, jun., ditto. Hobson Rev. Henry, ditto. Hincks Thomas, Householder, h. use in Little Barronstrand-street, £10 Hincks Thomas, Householder, house in Little Barronstrand street Hurly William, ditto, house and land at Kilbarry, £10. Hackett Michael, ditto, ditto, ditto, £10. Hanrahan Thomas, ditto, house, &c., at John's-bridge, £10. Hennessy William, ditto, house and lands at Ballytruckle, £10. Haughton Ivory, Freeman. Harvey John, ditto. Holmes John, ditto. Holmes John, ditto.

Haberlin James, ditto.
Higley Samuel, ditto.
Hassard William Henry, ditto. Hardy Alexander, ditto

Hardy George, ditto. Hassard William Hen lassard William Henry, Householder, house, &c. Bayly's New-stree ditto, house and land at Ballytruckle, £10. (To be continued.)

DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Another great spirit has departed from amongst us The event, for which the public has been some time prepared, took place at Abbotsford on Friday. It was a release from a painful semblance of existence alike to the relatives of the illustrious deceased, as it was a delivery from the "mortal coil" to the sufferer him-self. The year 1832 has reaped a mighty harvest of the illustrious dead: already has European literature lost Goethe, Cuvier, Bentham, and Mackintosh; to them is now added Scott, one of the greatest of the great.

Sir Walter Scott was born on the 15th of August 1771, and consequently died in his sixty-second year; he was the eldest son of Walter Scott, Esq., Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; his mother was the daughter of Derid Bride Ref. ter of David Rutherford, Esq., an able popular practitioner of the same (the legal) profession. She was the author of some poems, and acquainted with Burns, Blacklock, and Allen Ramsay. It is not unreasonable to suppose that from her he first formed his poetical taste—another illustration of the assertion that to our mothers we are mainly indebted for the early bent

and ultimate tendency of character.
Sir Walter early discovered a love of poetry and legendary lore, and the fact of his being born lame gave him opportunities of indulging in his poetic fancies. There is an exquisite passage in one of his poetical tales (Rokeby, we think), in which he describes, with all the power that arises from individual feeling, the tendencies of the young poetical mind such as we may imagine himself to have felt them.

Mr. Scott was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and afterwards served his time to the profession of the law. He was in July, 1792, called to the Scottish bar, and, through the influence of the head of the Scott family, the Duke of Buccleuch, he was nominated Sheriff Depute of Selkirkshire; and in March, 1806, obtained the place of one of the princi-pal Clerks of Session in Scotland. In 1798 he married Miss Carpenter, by whom he

has left several children. The Fox administration confirmed an intended appointment of their predecessors in the person of Mr. Scott, without reference to his politics, which were

Tory, by appointing him to the valuable situation of the Clerk of the Sessions.

The first productions of Mr. Scott were two ballads from the German—"The Chase" and "William and Mary," published anonymously. "Goetz of Berlenchingen," a tragedy, also from the German, appeared in 1799; and about the same time he contributed two The Eve of St. John" and "Glenfinless. oanads, "The Eve of St. John and the next work was "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," in 1892, which first established his poetic fame. "Sir Tristam" was published in 1804; this was followed next year by "The Lay of the last Minstrel;" afterwards succeeded by "Marmion," in 1808; "The Lady of the Lake," in 1810, the most popular of his poetical productions; "The Vision of Don Roderick," in 1811; "Rokeby" in 1812; "The Lord of the Isles," in 1814; and "Waterloo" soon after, These are his principal poetical works. In addition to these, Sir Walter published "The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland;" and also edited the works of Dryden, Somers's Tracts, Sadler's State Papers, Miss Seward's Works, and those of Swift: he besides con-

ducted the Edinburgh Annual Register.
We need only allude in this brief sketch to that splendid collection of novels, known by the name of the first of them which appeared, the "Waverley" series. No contemporary author has written so much and certainly few so well; he created a new world of fiction, founded on the spirit of history rather than its letter, and if he has been guilty of occasional deviations from the beaten path of fact, yet how much is due to one who has made the dry studies of antiquarianism and history both acceptable and delightful!

Sir Walter Scott obtained his Baronetcy shortly after the accession of George IV., who paid literature the high compliment of bestowing upon one of its principal living ornaments the first creation of title by the

monarch. We need not detail the proceedings which arose out of the embarrassment of the Northern Bookselling Company, out of which Sir Walter's pecuniary difficulties arose; it is only necessary to allude to them now as thereout arose the general avowal of that secret which the world had already pretty well made up its mind about,—that Sir W. Scott was the "Great Unknown,"

the author of Waverley.

Last year the venerable poet, under the advice of his physicians, tried the air of Italy for the benefit of his health; while on his way back to England from the sunny climate of the South, he was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which laid prostrate the mighty enerparalytic stroke, which and prostrate the inguty energies of his mind, and after a short delay in London he felt desirous of proceeding to Abbotsford, his home, where he was desirous of breathing his last—a wish that Providence allowed, in the arms of the members of his afflicted family. Vale! in eternum vale!

CURE FOR THE GOUT .- The Notizia del Giorno o Rome gives circumstantial details of several experiments most successfully made on persons of every age and both sexes in that capital, for the radical cure of the gout, rheumatism, and sciatica; diseases which have been hitherto thought incurable. The recipe consists in administering to the patient forty-eight doses of warm water, each dose to weigh eight ounces, and to be taken every quarter of an hour during the paroxysm of the disorder. The result of this potion, of which the effect is diuretic, and excites perspiration, is obtained at the tenth or eleventh, and sometimes at the first dose. The physicians say, that although this quantity of drink may occasion nausea and vomiting, the doses should not, however, be diminished; and the remedy, which is cooling and antiphlogistic, is re-commended by Doctors Rossi and Tomassini,—Anglo-German Advertiser.

THE BLESSED WELL!!

We blush for our benighted countrymen, while we relate the following piece of superstition—the state-ment may be relied on as correct:—On Thursday night last while a young man lay in bed asleep in the state chamber of his father's mud cottage, situated in a beatiful sequestered spot, not far from the romantic town of Lurganboy, in the county of Leitrim, he was awoke by harmonious sounds; after blessing himself. awoke by harmonious sounds; after blessing himself, he rubbed his eyes to ascertain whether he was on earth or in heaven, and perceiving his bosom friend, (a large pig) at the foot of the bed fast asleep, he knew he was still at home, he therefore imagined he was dreaming, and went to sleep again. He had not long slept when he was called; he sat up, but could have as he save no human heing save himself and the see, as he says, no human being save himself and the pig, so he once more lay down, and soon fell asleep; in a few minutes he received a blow on the head, which roused him from his sweet repose, and jumping out of bed, asked "who struck me?" to which an unknown voice replied "it was I." "Who are you, with submission?" said Pat, "I am the ghost of a with submission i' said Pat, "I am the ghost of a blessed spirit, come to warn you of your danger from the colour of morbus: arise, and do as I tell you."—
"The Lord be betwee me and harm!" said Pat, "I am now in a purty condery—if I rise and see the face of the ghost, I'll faint, and if I don't rise, I'll be kilt entirely—(murthur sheary, what's this to do," said he, again scratching his head)—while poor Pat was thus musing, the ghost hit him again, and ordered him to go to a convenient mountain, and at a certain spot he would find a whin bush, which he was to dig about, he would find a whin bush, which he was to dig about, and from beneath it would spring up a well, the water of which would cure the cholera, and all other diseases. "Well," said Pat, "if you are making a fool of me that you may never live to laugh at my folly." On saying this, Pat was struck senseless, and when he came to himself, he was lying alongside of the whin bush, and a spade lying convenient. "Surely," said Pat, "I now see the gentleman was not joking," and to work he set. As soon as he got the bush up there to work he set. As soon as he got the bush up there was a lovely well beneath it; Pat put down the spade to try its depth, but it disappeared. He ran home as quick as he could, and told the neighbours about the blessed vision. In a short time the place was thronged with the maimed, the blind, and the halt, many of whom received great benefit from the blessed

The above story is currently believed by the lower orders, many of whom have visited the well, and brought home some of the water. We have been credibly informed that a woman contrived to bring in a jar of it to the cholera hospital of this town, which she sprinkled through the different wards.—Ballyshannon Herald,

WILL of Napoleon's Mother.—Madame Letitia, mother of the Emperor Napoleon, is dangerously ill at Rome; she is constantly occupied with thoughts relative to her will lately made, the following particulars of which have transpired:—She has left a legacy of 50 000 misetres or Romen groups to her designer. of 50,000 piastres or Roman crowns to her daughter-in-law, Maria-Louisa; 100,000 piastres to each of her sons and daughters; a considerable sum for the foundation of a religious institution, according to the discretion of the executors. The Mont de Piètè at Rome will receive at the time of her death all the diamonds and other valuable effects, which amount to several millions. A legacy of money and jewels, to be selected at their own choice, equal in value to 1000 sequins, to each of the executors. All the rest of her property, moveable or immoveable, annuities, money, diamonds, jewellery, pictures, &c., will form a residuary proper-ty, and go to the eldest male branch of the Bonaparte ty, and go to the eldest male branch of the Bonaparte family. If it should happen that there are two male heirs of the same age, they must enjoy the property conjointly. In case of extinction in the male line of the family (the children of the female branches being excluded,) the property which, exclusive of legacies, &c., is valued at 15,000,000 piastres, will go to the capital of Corsica, on condition that the city pays a legacy of 50,000 piastres to any males lineally descended from female branches of the family. The executors mentioned are Cardinal Fesch, brother of the testator, the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, and Torlonia, the banker. Her body is to be taken from Rome nia, the banker. Her body is to be taken from Rome to Ajaccio, at which place her sons are to raise a monument to her memory, bearing the inscription "A la mère de Napoleon." A legacy of 30,000 piastres is left to the National Church of St. Louis des Français, for the perpetual celebration of a daily mass, and a grand anniversary solemnity of the death of the Emperor Napoleon and Madame Lætitia. On the day the funeral leaves Rome there will be a distribution amongst the poor, and each of the twenty-six curates will receive 100 piastres for their duties on the occasion. She recommends to her sons and Cardinal Fesch, who possess an immense fortune in the will, and the vour of the residuary legatee, that the name of Napo-leon may shine in one of the family, and preserve the remembrance of their former grandeur.

Baron Humboldt and other scientific men have made a discovery which has produced in Europe a strong sensation, namely, that America was known to the Phœnicians. Count Roehenstart, the Russian traveller, speaking on the subject to Count de Lagarde, says:

—"I went to Mexico, where I resided several months, and guided by the learned observations of M. le Baron Humboldt, I gained the knowledge that America had been colonised by the Phœnicians. I know that many persons will urge the impossibility of crossing the Atlantic without compass, and in vessels such as the Carthaginians built, but to those objections I give this short answer:—I procured sepulchral monuments of these people, which proved beyond a doubt the fact I assert. The precious fragments I had collected were embarked for Europe. We had favourable weather, and had discovered the blue mountains of Jamaica, where I intended to touch when we were chased by a picaroon. I hoisted the Russian flag, to prove that we were neutral, but they fired a whole broadside, and I had soon 25 of the thieves on my deck; all resistance was useless. Several of my men were killed around me. and I expected to be murdered with the rest of my crew. However, we escaped death, but my rich collection of natural history, my manuscripts, my vessel, and all that I possessed, fell into the hands of the pirates. I had, moreover, the pain of seeing the burying-stones, the precious remains of antiquity with which I expected to astonish the learned, thrown into

CHURCH TOWERS.—The towers of churches were formerly used as fortresses, to which the inhabitants of the parish fled in times of danger and alarm. The hurch at Rugby, Warwickshire, was evidently erected with a regard to this circumstance. It is lofty, and of a square form; the lower windows are at a great distance from the ground, and very narrow. The only entrance to the tower is through the church; and it is fitted up with a fire-place for the accommodation of a party of besieged persons during the continuance

DOMESTIC YEAST.—Ladies who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c., are informed, that they can easily manufacture their own yeast, by attending to the following directions:-Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of the yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

Mustachios.—The Secretary of the War. Depart-

ment transmitted, a few weeks ago, a circular to the several Captains-General throughout Spain, calling upon them to enforce the following piece of curiosity respecting the embellishment of the upper lip; the first and second clauses of the circular prohibit the wearing of mustachios by any persons, save the military on service; and with respect even to these, they are liase their commissions if they appear a plain dress wearing a mustachio. Every civilian who shall presume to wear the same, and if he be of noble blood, is to be endungeoned in a fortress for six months, or to pay a fine of fifty pounds; but if the luckless of-fender be a plebelan, he is to explate his crime by six months' hard labour in a house of correction, besides dragging a chain at his heels, &c.

On Tuesday, a meeting of the Society was held at their Rooms, Grafton-street, Sir Edmond Hayes, Bart. M.P. in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS. The SECRETARY announced that the following memhers had been proposed and ballotted for since the last

The Secretary announced that the following members had been proposed and ballotted for since the last day of meeting:

Richard Ruxton Fitzherbert, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant, and J.P., county Meath, Blackcastle, Navan; Rev. Robert Scott, Strabane, county Tyrone; William Lowry Colville, Esq., Elm View, Clontarf, co. Dublin; James C. Colville, Esq., Elm View, Clontarf, co. Dublin; Rev. Henry Preston Elrington, Templeshanboe Glebe, Ferns, county Wexford; James Smith King, Esq., Temple-street, Dublin; Richard Gifford Campion, Esq., Bushy Park, Rathcormac, county Cork; Archdeacon Verschoyle, Castle, Killals, co. Mayo; James Verschoyle, Esq., Castle, Killals, co. Mayo; James Verschoyle, Esq., Castle, Killals, county Mayo; Rev. James Jones, Urney House, Strabane, county Tyrone; Col. Jackson, Enniscoe, Crossmolina, co. Mayo; Alexander Graydon, Esq., Newcastle' House, Rathcoole, county Dublin; Shapland Carew Morris, Esq., Deputy Licutenant, county Waterford, Harbour View, Waterford; Rev. Robert Butler, Kilkenny; Rev. R. F. Sandys, Kilkenny; Rev. Allan Mitchell, Drumsnat Glebe, Monaghan; George Finlay, Esq., Correville, Ballyconnel, Ico. Cavan; Captain John Thomas Barlow, Moate, county Westmeath; Capt. Armstrong, Ballycumber, King's County Westmeath; Capt. Armstrong, Ballycumber, King's County; Captain Hackett, R.N., Music Hall, Kildare; Wm. Fetherstone, Esq., Carrick, Mullingar, county Westmeath; Rev. Joseph Darcy Sirr, Kilcoleman Parsonage, Claremorris; Rev. John James Fox, Kennawly Glebe, county Fermanagh; Henry White, Esq., Clongamy, Gorey, county Wesford; John James Pomeroy, Esq., Rathangan, County Kildáre; Thomass Disney, Esq. 4. Westland-row, Dublin; Hon. John Massy, Limeriek; Rev. James C. Fitzgerald, Limerick; Charles Fitzgerald, Esq., Limerick; Rev. Edward Groome, Beaulew Lodge, Drogheda; Robert Murphy, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin; George Bruce, Esq., Milltown Castle, Charleville, county Cork; Philip J. Majoribanks, Esq., Merrion-street, Dublin; John Willington, Esq., J.P., Killuskane, Borrisoleigh, county Tippera

in his hand a list of twenty-six gentlemen from the Queen's County, whose names had been transmitted for admission, and who had actually been ballotted for; but that, at the request of the proposers, they were this day held back, it being the intention of all the Protestant gentry of that county to join the association in a body (loud cheers)—an example set on the last day by the county of Carlow, and which he trusted would be universally followed by every county in Ireland (renewed cheering). Under these circumstances, the committee had acceded to the desire of the proposers, the Gentlemen themselves having a natural and praiseworthy desire to be associated with their friends and neighbours in their admission into this Society. This statement was received with the loudest cheers, and it was ordered that the announcement of the twenty-six Queen's County gentlemen already ballotted for and admitted should stand over

for the next day of meeting.

A desultory conversation took place as to the degree of assistance that the Society could afford to the Clergy in collecting their tithes, in the progress of

Mr. LAMBART stated that it was a fact which ought to be generally known, that in an interview which Mr. Phair, a member of the Society, had with Sir William Gosset, upon the subject of tithe sales in the County Wexford, that official personage authorised Mr. Phair to state publicly that Government were ready to afford a competent supply of troops for the safe convoy of any cattle purchased at tithe sales, to the nearest sea port town, with a view of their being exported for the supply of the English markets (hear, hear.)

RENT. Preparatory to handing in contributions to the National Fund, a discussion took place upon the absurd custom prevailing amongst a few persons, namely that of transmitting subscriptions under fictitious signatures, calculated to bring the proceedings of the Society into ridicule, and tending to cast an air of doubt upon their reality. The conservation terminated in an unanimous resolution, that in future no contribu-tion should be acknowledged under any signature or designation of the character or description alluded to. The Bank receipt as follows was then handed in for the last week's amount :-

' Received on account of the Protestant Rent. Seven Hun-

**Received on account of the Protestant Kent, Seven Hurdred and Twenty-two Pounds, thirteen Shillings and Seven Pence, for which I promise to be accountable.

**Dublin, 24th Sept., 1832.

**Tor Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.,

**Thomas R. Needham,

**Thomas R. Needham,

**and Ponsonby Shaw, Esqrs.

P. SHAW.

The following are a few of the sums announced as having been received for the week:—

Per Sir George Rich—Lordship, manor, town and county
of Carlow Brunswick Club, balance in treasurer's hands,

of Carlow Brunswick Club, balance in treasurer's hands, £28 6s 6d: Reverend George Vesey, £5; from Waterford, viz. an English Protestant, 10s; a Protestant in every sense of the word, £1; a Brunswicker, £1; a descendant of Walker, of Derry, £1; Shapland Carew Morris, Esq. Deputy Lieutenant, county Waterford, £4; from the Southern Collectors, £225—the names of the contributors towards which, not having been forwarded in an authentic form, cannot be published until the next day.

Handed in by Robert Bourke, Esq., viz.—From a Conservative Lady, £1; Robert Bourke, Esq. half-yearly, £1; Miss M.H. Bourke, 5s; Master Bourke, 2s 6d; Master J. J. Burke, 2s 6d; Master E. Bourke, 6d.

Collected by H. K. Grogan Morgan, Esq. Johnstown Castle, Wexford:—H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. £10; G. G. Morgan, £10.

Morgan, £10.

Total Rent received this week, £701 9s 4d. CHARACTER OF THE SOCIETY-ITS NATURE AND

OBJECTS. Mr. NAPIER brought forward in an able speech the three resolutions of which he had given notice on the last day of meeting. Sir George Rich seconded them.

MR. JOHN HASTINGS OTWAY-Sir, with your permission, I beg leave to offer a few observations in reference to the resolutions under consideration, and although I feel that I am incompetent to add an additional reason for their adoption, to those so eloquently urged by the learned gentleman (Mr. Napier) who proposed them, or to rival the playful and pointed satire of the hon, gentleman who followed him, still, as this is the first time that I have risen in this assembly, I trust that I may for a brief space be favoured with your attention (hear, hear). I am not, or ever have been a party man; I am neither a Whig nor a Tory—but I am one anxiously devoted to the best interests of Protestantism, rational scriptural Protestantism, and it is because I am so, and because I have found this Society bearing the same attachment, and not displaying in its debates, the rancorous vapouring of an irritated party-but practically and prudently working for the benefit of my country, and the free institutions that I love-that I have sought, and obtained the honour of being a member of your Association. The first resolution states, "That the true prosperity of Ireland is substantially and vitally connected with the cultivation and extension of the tenets of the Protestant religion, as founded upon the unmutilated Word of God." I did rejoice, Sir, I must own, when I heard my hon, and learned friend give notice of bringing forward these resolutions, but I rejoiced doubly when I heard it stated that he was induced to do so in consequence of a report having got into circulation, that this Society countenanced mere political Protestants. I am not aware, of my own knowledge, that such a report had obtained currency-but I am rejoiced, that something has given occasion to my hon, friend for bringing the resolutions forward, and thereby affording the Society an opportunity of mark ing, by a distinct vote, how utterly unfounded was such an imputation. Sir, we may have much parliamentary Protestantism; much club Protestantism-much loud and clamorous Protestantism, but still I cannot help thinking, that that Protestantism which alone can give strength and

dignity to a nation, which is the offspring of principle, and not the mere accident of a party, has not been sufficiently cultivated (hear). Noble lords or hon, members may vote, and vote correctly with the Protestant party. Country gentlemen may boast of their Cromwellian ancestry—of their fathers and grandfather's loyalty-may damn the Papists, and toast the glorious memory. Orange lilies may be worn, and King William shouted for, but such are not the displays of the Protestantism that the nation wants, or this Society will, under the Almighty's blessing, endeavour to generate and to cherish-a Protestantism which is not the watch-word of a party-which is not bigotry-not intolerance—not senseless partizanship, but a creed whose object and scope it is to elevate the moral and religious character of our people—to make them the true lovers of rational liberty-to cause them in those days of threatening to stand out in bold relief from the mournful infidelity of Continental Europe-to bring before them their responsibility as citizens here, and as immortal beings hereafter, and to prescribe all their duties, and to regulate all their privileges by the immutable word of the Eternal God (cheers). But, Sir, don't understand me entirely to depreciate the inefficient Protestantism to which I have alluded. In some cases it is good in its way, but not good enough. It is good to have a vote in Parliament it is good to have our countrymen inspired with vivid recollections of the loyalty of their ancestors, and confident in the excellency of their own Protestant principles—it is good to have our fine Northern yeomen bear in their memory the life and the deeds of the great men who procured their liberty, and transmitted to their fathers the institutions they exult in (hear, hear). This is all comparatively good, and better, far better, than liberality and latitudinarianism (cheers). But the praise I give it, is but negative praise, and I can give it no better for such, I repeat, is not what the nation wants for its peace and regeneration. The second resolu-tion, sir, pledges your Society to matters of pressing moment—it calls upon you to assert that you are attached to the rights of the Established Church. I, sir, agree with my honorable friend that in this Society a dissentient voice will not be heard against that portion of the resolution. I am not much indebted to the church of England. My family have not been numbered among what are called her petted and her pampered children. Those I love have laboured for a quarter of a century under her protection, but without her remuneration. I, therefore, do not profess a purchased affection, when I say that I am attached to her, and now more than ever, in her distress. I repeat, I am attached to the church of England; I believe her doctrine to be the doctrine of revelation, and I trust I will never be allowed to see any other the cherished, or even the countenanced religion of the state (cheers). But though my admiration is great, it is not blind. Though I love her, I will not say there has been no spot or blemish to mar her perfection. If there be evils in her government, she has already shown a wish to remedy them, and to her great honour be it spoken, she has been her own correctress (hear, hear). I do not consider the church of England without reproach—as a human institution she could not be so-but what is it to me now if a bad government appoints a bad hishop—and he selects a bad and dronish clergy? what is it to me now if nepotism is occasionally practised, and church patronage profligately dispensed? Those are evils no doubt great evils-but the question is not whether she shall be reformed, but whether she shall exist? not whether she shall be healed, but whether she shall be allowed to live? whether she shall continue as a national and protected church? or whether her privileges and her property shall be torn from her by those who hate her, not because she abused them, but because she possessed them?-whether in fact her ministers shall become mendicants and outcasts upon the world? (hear, hear). Let us then not talk of reformation only—the danger is too great for dallying-let us throw ourselves between her and her foe—let us suit our energy to the emergency, and with a calm and steady determination declare that, as far as our efforts can avail, neither a Popish nor i l combination can then when she has recovered herself and calmness succeeds her terror, then let us adjure her, by her present security and her past danger, to go on with the work of her own amendment (hear, hear). But, sir, again I repeat that the present seems the crisis of her fate. Priests forget their oaths and justify their perjury when they come up against her. Those who cannot be won by worth, or made grateful for kindness, think they serve their God in shedding blood for her overthrow. Talented demagogues find in a crusade against her privileges a right to demand another weekly penny from the paupers they pretend to pity; and those creatures who can only exist where corruption is strong-whose limited abilities no profession will remunerate—they, too, are glad to find in an attack upon the church, an opportunity to reach a mean but grateful popularity. Not a newspaper that is published that does not teem with fresh evidences of their fierce and truculent opposition. Who has not read in the public prints of what recently occurred at Doneraile? The unfortunate victims of the conspiracy in that quarter were lulled into security by the guarantee of the Priests-but what was the result? Why, Sir, that Popery was once more trusted, and again deceived (hear, hear.) After the dreadful murder of the tithe valuators, Mr. Bond Lowe, to whose exertions the county is so much indebted, summoned the Priests to a meeting, in the hope of inducing them to subscribe for the purpose of apprehending the murderers, but they refused to lend a hand in detecting the perpetrators of as foul an outrage as ever yet stained the annals of crime. Many are at present arrayed against the Church—we know who are her enemies -let us be her friends-let us support her earnestly and efficiently—if we will not do so for the sake of the church, let us do so for our own. Gentlemen of Ireland, do you think this attack on property will end here. Has the modest moderation of Popery told you so—and if she had would you believe it-if she had sworn would you believe it. Oh, I would hold it up before every liberal and every yielding Protestant, and make, if I could, the character that conveyed the announcement burn before their vision, that Popery was again trusted-her solemn oath was trusted, and again she violated, and again and again she mocked it (cheers.) Gentlemen of Ireland, look to your property. This you have ever done-let your caution increase. Do you think that no spark will fall upon your title deeds if the muniments of the church are blazing? Clergy of England, do you think that infidels and freethinkers are less churchhaters than Romanists, or that your church would survive the fall of her more popular and more healthy sister? (hear.) And then, Gentlemen of

England, remember it is only when blood has

touched the tigers lips that his savage relish comes.

Think you that when the abbey lands of Durham

fall, no desire will be felt for the parks of Aln-

wick? Will Lambeth fall and Woburn be forgotten? But there are others whom I would remind of the necessity, even on the grounds of self-interest, to look to the attack made on the temporalities of the church-I mean the members of the present Government. To that Government my opposition is by no means indiscriminate-I would despise myself if it was. In many things I am contented with their administration, in more I greatly con-demn their policy—but in defence of the church, I believe their exertions, though tardy, are sincere. However, let them not relax in their solicitude. but as an incitement to further exertion, let me remind them of the Act of Union. In the 5th article of the Legislative Union, it is provided that the church of England and Ireland shall be united into one Protestant Episcopal church of England and Ireland-that the doctrine and worship shall be the same, and that the continuance and preservation of the united church, as the established church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed an essential and fundamental part of the Union (hear, hear.) Now the 5th Anne, which confirms the 25 articles of union with Scotland, recites an act of the Parliament of Scotland. whereby the Church of Scotland was established, and enacts that those articles shall be for ever observed as fundamental and essential conditions of the Union. Upon this the learned commentator Blackstone says, that any alteration in the constitution of either of these churches, would be an infringement of those fundamental and essential conditions, and greatly endanger the Union (cheers) Now in both cases the preservation of a church is said to be the fundamental condition of the Union and in the case of Scotland, this acute and sound thinking commentator said it would endanger the Union. Would such be the case with Scotland and not with Ireland (cheers). No doubt it would endanger it, and why? because, as I said before, it is part of the conditions of the contract. Well, Sir, our readers dread a repeal of the Union, and so do I. They, because they know that if there was not a Protestant in the empire, it would be the loosening of the brightest gem in their monarch's crown. But what is the cause of my fear? Why, is it that when I hear of the stupidity or knavery of some professing Protestants being in favour of the measure, I am led to despise the one and denounce the other? Why am I ready to strain every energy that I consistently can to prevent its dissolution? Why, but because I expect in an Irish parliament to see none but the followers of a wild and extravagant policy, or the dupes of a bigotted and perjured priesthood, whose chief longing will be for the downfall of the Protestant church and the dismemberment of Protestant property (hear, hear). If then we see that for whose preser vation we were particularly anxious, abandoned by those who had covenanted to protect it, if that on which all our solicitude was centered is yielded to our foes, and if we see all moral and legal claim upon our support of the union passed away, by the violation on their part of the contract, I ask the government of England, what great interest have we in continuing the connexion? (cheers). Sir, the third resolution pledges you to support candidates who will support the church. This, I believe, few will not subscribe to. I have already said, that humanly speaking, now or never is the time for her defence. But I would observe here also, that mere political Protestantism is good in its way, but not good enough; so defence of the church in parliament is good, but not good enough (hear, hear) It has almost become a cant to say that these are days of peril. Few men there are whose minds are not occasionally roused by the gathering manifestations of a peculiar crisis. Pestilence and revolution are on the earth—and there seems a strange adaptation in their united progress (hear, hear). For as one is the offspring of the pride of man, so the other attends to mock his littleness and prove him still a worm (hear, and cheers). Among the other characteristics of the time, one of the least is not that the Almighty, in spite of the abounding evidence of his power, is becoming more forgotten among men : and not only on the continent, where superstition has been the parent of unbelief, but in our country too, the leaven has temptible infidelity has been supplied by the ill-regulation of a middle rate intelligence. Heretofore the mighty minds of Bacon, Locke, and Newton, could prostrate the great powers of their meek submission, before the truth of revelation. But alas! they have passed away, before those days of mental illuminations, and before their prejudices could be enlightened by the flippant pertness of modern philosophers. This spirit of nfidelity has even found its way within the preincts of Parliament. Now to defend the cause of the church will be well, but to defend the cause of God will be far better; besides, the latter will include the former, but not vice versa. A man may defend the church, it may be his interest to do so, and interest will always generate an anxious advocacy, but still he may forget, or be regardless of the principles and doctrines of the church-his honesty might oppose her robbery-his humanity the pauperising of her ministers—but they might be silent when the infidel sneered, or when the cause of Christ was to be manfully supported. Let us then endeavour to send men into Parliament who will support the interest of religion, and who will be ever rea dy in the Lords strength to rebuke the scoffing of the scorner whether it appears in the soft simpering of some affected novelist, or in the ruder recklessness of some radical economiser—and who to talents that will command attention, will add a tempered zeal that will ensure respect. Such men, I rejoice to say, Ireland has already sent to Parliament—such let them endea vour to continue to send. And now in conclusion, I would advise you that in your struggle for your privi-

you can carry to a successful issue your praiseworthy purposes (loud cheers.) Mr. M'CREA spoke in support of the resolution, and as the only metropolitan Dissenter who was a member of the Society, congratulated the meeting on the ob-jects which those who formed the Society had in view being so nearly realized. The resolutions were then put from the chair and

leges and rights, you do nothing vainly in your own strength, but that you will look to Him, from whom

alone cometh power, and even remember that it is not

by might or by power, but by the spirit of the Lord.

carried by acclamation. ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

The Address to the King upon the subject of Irish

Education was brought up, as amended by the committee; but the urgency of the resolutions in reference to the approaching elections, induced Mr. M'Crea to forego its discussion to a future day.

GENERAL ELECTION-THE REGISTRIES. Mr. ROBERT BOURKE—A resolution has been put into my hand, which I will, with your permission, read to the meeting. It is as follows:—"Resolved— That the Conservative Society of Ireland, taking into consideration the paramount importance of supporting the claims of honest and constitutional applicants a the approaching registration Sessions, and of frustrat-ing and defeating all fraudulent and fictitious ones, do hereby express their willingness to afford professional assistance for that purpose in such cases as it may appear expedient to do so—and they earnesty exhort all mbers of the Society, and all other persons of constitutional principles, forthwith to form themselves

into committees in the several baronies and counties in Ireland, and to communicate and co-operate with the Society for the attainment of this most important

The objects embraced in this resolution I am surevery Conservative in Ireland will agree to—objects the greatness and importance of which I would wish to impress on the minds of the gentlemen who compose this meeting. It must be manifest to every person who hears me that it is of paramount importance that at the ensuing sessions for the registry of voters professional gentlemen should be in attendance to de fend the rights of the bona fide voters, and defeat the object of those who will leave no means untried to register what are notoriously fictitious votes. I conceive this to be of vital importance, for I have resided for some months in the country, and can bear witness in some degree to the stratagems that are employed by our adversaries to prevent if possible Conservative members from coming forward. Their exertions in this respect are truly astonishing. I need not at this late hour take up any more of your valuable time, especially as the gentleman who is to second the re-solution will speak more fully on the nature of the

Mr. R. J. T. Orpen—Sir, I have been requested to second this resolution, and as I do not intend to act professionally either at the ensuing registries or elections, I have no objection to do so. The honourable member who originated this motion has anticipated from me a speech on the occasion; but I assure you have no notion at this late hour of the day, and after the very eloquent and splendid appeals which we have heard, of inflicting any thing of mine upon the meet-It is of the utmost importance to watch with care the claims which are to be put foward by our opponents at the approaching sessions for registry of votes, for the so-called Reform Bill is so framed that no scrutiny can take place at the election, and thus in fact all the returns for the next parliament will be decided on by the registry (hear, hear, hear). For every person who obtains a certificate at the ensuing session no matter how evident the fraud or how gross the perjury by which he obtains it, cannot afterwards be quesnoned, and must be admitted to vote—and even though the person who really registers shall be dead or be absent at the next election, yet if a fellow can be procured, who will boldly come forward and swear that he is the person who registered, and take the oath stated in schedule B of the act, his oath must be received, though every person in Court, even the returning officer himself, may be perfectly aware that the pretended voter is personating another. In fact, a bill more studiously framed to encourage and reward the most gross and barefaced perjury could not be con-ceived (hear, hear)—and I will venture to predict, that it will confer immortality on the present forty-shilling freeholders in cities and boroughs, and that so long as a man can be found to swear he is the person who registered the original vote, so long will that vote be perpetuated; and whoever has witnessed a contested election, even under all the checks of the old system, knows how exceedingly difficult it was to prevent and detect perjury (hear, hear). What then must it be hereafter, when the Reform Bill expressly prohibits all examination or inquiry at the next election? Let him then who can show good cause against a claimant at the ensuing registry come forward and do so, or for ever after hold his peace. If we do so in Dublin, I am confident the freemen will have the majority-the objections to them can be very few, while the objections to the person claiming as house holders or leaseholders are numerous-they must give strict legal evidence of their rights, and the Deputy Assistant Barrister is bound as to all new claimants to require the same strictness of proof that he would if trying an ejectment or title, in every respect except as to requiring proof of the title of the land-

Capt. Cottingham said that the committees were making arrangements for the purpose of opening accounts in various Banking houses in England; Scotland, and Wales. He was confident that the Protest ants of Great Britain would not hold back at the present moment of emergency.

DUBLIN REGISTRY-CITY AND COUNTY. Mr. RATHBOURNE rose for the purpose of proposing the next resolution. It was of the greatest importance, that agents should be appointed to watch the registries, and prevent fraudulent votes from coming forward. Mr. Rathbourne concluded by proposing the following resolution :-

"That an application having been made to us in respect of the registration now about to be made of electors in the county and city of Dublin—
"Resolved—That the Committee be empowered to defray the express of registering electors for each with instance."

"Resolved—That the Committee be empowered to derray the expenses of registering electors for same, with instructions that not more than a sum of £1000 for either be expended without a new vote of the Society."

Mr. St. George seconded the resolution, which een put from the chair.

Captain Cottingham said, it was necessary that it should be publicly known, that applications should be made to the Society by the gentry of the different counties for professional assistance.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH. Mr. LAMBART said he had received a communication from the county of Westmeath, in reference to the state of the registry. He was happy to say that it was of the most satisfactory description—that the conservative party were sure of one member; and that it only required energy, exertion, and discretion to return the second (hear and cheers). As he had some information of a peculiar nature to submit, he would move for a select committee for to-morrow (Wednesday), and that they should be authorised to act as the exigencies of the case might demand. The committee was named, and the power to act granted.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. Mr. Fowler-Mr. Chairman, a resolution has been put into my hands, which I beg leave to propose for the adoption of this meeting. Having been originally a member of the Brunswick Club, I may perhaps be permitted to state my reasons for not having joined his Society at an earlier period. I had some scruples must own at first, but those have been now completely removed (cheers). I have heard an objection urged by some gentlemen, as a reason why they had not become members of this Society, namely, that they considered it as altogether too political, and that sub-jects were brought forward in it that ought to be left o parliament. But the Society having now given ample proof that it is by no means an exclusively political Society, I trust those who objected to its formation will now join heart and hand with us in the national objects we have in view. It is absolutely necessary at this eventful period, that we should waive all petty differences, and become members of one bonded Society cheers). I do not mention this to take up your time, but in order that other gentlemen may follow my ex ample and become members of this Society (hear, hear). The resolution with which I have been entrusted is as follows :-

"Resolved—That an address to the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, be prepared, calling upon them to assist us in our present struggle for freedom, by contributing pecuniary aid to our national fund."

It must be necessary for me to state, that ample funds will be necessary to enable us to bring the approaching struggle to a happy termination. Money has been truly described as the sinews of war, and I hope the example which we have set in this country by subscribing liberally, may be followed by our friends in England, Scotland, and Wales (cheers.) I think, at the present period, we have peculiar claims for the sympathy and support of the institutions; the establishment of the sympathy and support of the institutions; the establishment of the sympathy and support of the institutions; the establishment of the sympathy and support of the institutions; the establishment of the sympathy and support of the institutions; the establishment of the sympathy and support of the institutions. lished rights and religion of the Protestants of this country are menaced, and if they fall, the institutions and religion of Britain will be buried beneath their ruins (cheers.)

The address agreed upon was then read and adopted. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS OF BERRI IN HOLLAND. The Gazette de Normandie says: - "Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of convents to look for the Duchess of Berri, she has been received with regard and respect in Holland, where she has just arrived, and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children."

COURT OF CHANCERY.-DUBLIN.

NEW TITHE BILL On Monday, at twelve o'clock, the Chancellor took his seat on the Bench. The case of the King v. Ramsbotham and others being

Mr. BRADY, on behalf of five of the defendants in this cause, said, that the united arrears of tithe demanded of those persons did not amount to £10; that they could not bring witnesses to Dublin, a distance of forty miles, as the expense of bringing them to town would greatly exceed any diminution they might hope to obtain by their assistance; that the decisions in those cases, lay within the jurisdiction of the Assistant-Barrister. On hese grounds he prayed, therefore, a staying of the order, as in the Court of King's Bench, in cases for non-payment of rent being under £50.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the parties on the

ast day had obtained time, and the Court then sat for the purpose of seeing if the time granted had been em-ployed in procuring that for which it was granted, viz. to procure witnesses necessary for the defence or that they would prove by affidavits that they had merits, and used due vigilance to obtain evidence. The learned gentleman then recited the act of parliament which applied to this feature of the case. If a party be over-charged, and does not admit the full demand of tithes, he has power by the act to pay into the hands of the collector, not the amount stated in the schedule, but what he admits to be due, and is willing to pay; the collector would be bound to receive such portion, and then the officer of the crown would exercise his discretion whether he would sue for the balance or not. But what, he would ask, was the conduct of the defendants in this case? instead of availing themselves of the opportunity grant-ed by the Court in producing witnesses, and not until a week had elapsed did they come forward with an affidavit of merits denying the amount of tithe due as specified in the schedule, but yet not stating what those sums in reality were. The affidavit they rely on says, these several sums are more than the amounts which are justly due for the tithe of the year 1831; they do not swear what the value for that year is but they swear the amounts charged in the schedule exceed the sums justly due. He (the Attorney General) had little doubt that if these deponents were examined, they would say there was not a shilling at all due on tithes. The affidavit neither stated what was done to procure evidence, nor was there even a witness named in it; and so far from moving for an order to procure witnesses, they give the case a new turn, and demand that we should go back to try it over before the Assistant Barrister. It was in the power of the Attorney General to bring the case into the Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, or before the Assistant Barrister. No limitation was prescribed by the Act. It was reserved by the Crown Officer to decide; and that decision being once made, the Court had no power to decline; nor was it quite clear if the Crown Officer afterwards did think fit, could he go back to an inferior Court. On these grounds he contended that the affidavit produced by the defendants was not a distinct affidavit of merits, but only an illusive plea to avoid the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Pigott was ready to undertake to appear before the Assistant Barrister, it was impossible to make

the affidavit more strong than it was.

The CHANCELLOR concurred in the views taken by the Attorney General, and would therefore pronounce an order.

After some further remarks from Mr. PIGOTT and the Solicitor-General,

The LORD CHANGELLOR, after going at some length into the arguments of the Learned Counsel, said the arguments made use of by Messrs. Pigott and Brady were extremely conclusive and ingenious; but not ap-plying to the summary jurisdiction vested in his hands under the act, he felt therefore he should adjudicate in favour of the Crown.

The decree of the Court was, that the arrears of the tithes be paid into the Exchequer within ten days, in default whereof an attachment would issue against the

THE LATE CAPTAIN SAMSON OF THE 70TH REGIMENT.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)
We observe that the brother officers of this gallant nd lamented gentleman, whose spirited and indefatigable services, in command of a detachment stationed in the neighbourhood of Castlecomer, during the disturbances which called forth so much military exertion in that district, were equally signal and efficient, have erected a monument to his memory in St. Mary's Church. The inscription on the tablet, which we transcribe beneath, bears interesting testimony to the character and military services of Capt. Samson; and we notice this impressive memorial of his worth, as ho-nourable, alike, to the lamented soldier whose virtues it records, and tribute emanates:—
To the Memory it records, and to the gallant corps from which the

Of the 70th Regiment of Infantry, who fell a sacrifice to his zeal in the service of his country on the 6th of March, 1832, in the 55th year of his age, after an honorable professional energy of 27 ways.

sional career of 37 years.

This Tablet is erected by his brother
Officers as a Testimonial of their
high sense of his worth
As a Man and a Soldier. ... IRISH BANKRUPTS.

Robert Boyer, and Charles Boyer, of the city of Waterford, merchants, and co-partners, to surrender on the 5th and 6th of October next, and 6th of November following, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin.

The Dublin Theatre, with several new aspirants for histrionic fame, will open on the 5th of October.

An illegal notice, addressed to Richard Neal, of Rosbercon, was posted up on Sunday last, ordering him, on pain of death, to give up a portion of his land to the Widow Neal, and cautioning him against cut ting or taking away the growing crops. Neal immediately after reading the notice alluded to, posted up another, addressed "to the Whitefeet," explanatory of his conduct towards the widow. Whether or not he shall thus succeed in satisfying the behests of these "rural legislators" remains still to be proved.—Kilkenny Moderator.

A professional gentleman of this city received a few days since, through the Post Office, a Rockite notice, threatening him and every member of his family with death in case he should attempt to distrain for rent or send keepers "on any lands in the county of Kilkenny or elsewhere, but to let the farmers cut and sell the corn on honour this year, and act as he thinks proper next year." The figure of a coffin was inscribed at the foot of the notice.—Ibid.

MR. ENEAS MACDONNELL AND MR. BUCKING-HAM.—On Friday last a meeting was held at Sheffield, on the invitation of Mr. Macdonnell, ex-Catholic Association Agent to this country, to hear his opinions on the subject of the monopoly of the East India Com-pany. Mr. Macdonnell spoke at great length, but as he was suspected of being a hired advocate of the East India Company, the defence he set up for that body did not meet with much favour from the good people of Sheffield. Some of his positions were droll enough, and the manner in which he knocked down one assertion by another seems greatly to have amused the audience. For instance, the report in the Sheffield Iris says that 'Mr. Macdonnell asserted that he held in his hand an act passed in 1824, which entirely destroyed that monopoly; and he asserted that there was no portion of India to which they might not, if they chose, convey their goods (expressions of surprise)—to be sure, with this provision—it must be done by the consent of the Indian Government (general laughter through-ont the meeting.)" Mr. Buckingham having been heard in reply, and both gentlemen having withdrawn, the affair closed by the following resolution being unanimously carried:—"That this meeting having heard Mr. Macdonnell's defence of the East India Company, and Mr. Buckingham's reply, is of opinion that the monopoly is indefensible in argument and injurious in its operation."—English Paper.

WAR BY GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGAINST HOLLAND.

(From the Standard of Monday).

The blow has been at length struck. The war, of which no man can foretol the end, but which, even the simplest must see, can bring nothing but misery to Europe, and weakness and disgrace to Englandthe Whig continental war is on the eve of its commencement. As we announced in an early edition this morning, 50,000 French troops are collecting for the invasion of the low countries; and, redeunt saturnia regna, the leaden policy of the Stuart tyrants is revived. England associates her arms with those of her ancient rival, for the destruction of her oldest and most faithful ally. A British fleet is to sail in conjunction with the Cherbourg squadron, for the blockade of the Dutch ports. Before adverting to topics of higher and more permanent interest, connected with this outrageous act of folly and wickedness on the part of the British ministry, let us observe in time, that according to all the information we have received of preparations in the Dutch ports and rivers-and with respect to some of them we have had hearsay evidence cording to the opinions of all the naval and military men with whom we have conversed, the combined fleet, will be beaten—aye, the British squadron beaten! if any aggression shall be attempted. The fleets may show ill-will by a hovering blockade, but any attemp to force the Dutch rivers or ports will be unsuccessful. But now for the question of war or peace. We are going to war, it seems, for the sake of the peace of Europe France is already in the field for the sake of peace Prussia, Russia, Austria, stand "like greyhounds in the slip," and the British ministry "give note of havoc and let loose the dogs of war," all for the sake of peace Is there any man, out of the ministry, in all England so stupid as not to see, that if this war be permitted to commence, and if England engage in it, the ruin of this empire—the speedy ruin of this empire—is per fectly inevitable.

If the sovereigns of Europe have a care for their subjects-for their several states-for their own sta tions in the world, and the prospects of their children -for their own lives, and the lives of their families they must make common cause with the King of

The Moniteur of this day contains the following short but memorable article:—"The Marshal Gerard has left Paris to take the command of the army of the north, destined to protect Belgium against the aggression which may be directed against her by Holland."
The Journal des Debats says—"The combined fleets

of France and England are about to blockade the ports of Holland. A French army of 25,000 men is already collected on the frontiers of Belgium—it will be seconded by another army of equal strength. Both will pass the frontiers at the first desire expressed by the King of the Belgians. This measure is taken in concert with England."

The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels. He has received instructions to direct the King of the Belgians immediately to attack the citadel of Antwerp, and the whole line of the Dutch army. In case of defeat the French army of the north is to enter Belgium. M. le Hon, Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium, left last night for Brussels, after having first seen the King, Louis Philippe, who, it is said, charged him to inform his son-in-law that not a day must be lost, and that he might rely on the fullest assistance from

It is said that the Dutch ambassador has demanded his passports.

PROTEST OF PRUSSIA .- M. de Werther, Ambassa dor of Prussia, has had an animated conference with M. Sebastiani, minister for foreign affairs, and has protested against the intervention of France, in the affairs of Holland. (From the private correspondent of the Times.)

Paris, Saturday, 4 o'clock, P.M. No doubt is any longer entertained that coercive measures will be resorted to by this government to compel the King of Holland to subscribe to the treaty with Belgium. In reply to the last pressing communication on the subject from the French to the British government, the latter has declared that no objection will be made to any steps which the former may adopt to enforce the resolutions of the conference. The French army in the north has, therefore, received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at the bidding of King Leopold. A corps of 25,000 is ready to cross the frontiers; and a similar force is to follow if found necessary. There is also reason to believe that a squadron will sail from Cherbourg for the Scheldt; and it is said that it will be joined there by an English

Richard Henderson is authorised to receive and collect all the outstanding debts due to this establishment, and onsequence of ge in the proprietorship their payment is now particularly requested, in order to wind up accounts. Those which are of long standing, and have been often demanded, will be enforced without further notice—whilst with regard to others, as an early settlement cannot, under the . circumstances, be postponed, their discharge without delay will be acceptable.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, Saturday, September 29.

[FROM THE GLOBE OF WEDNESDAY.]

The intelligence this morning from Dover and Calais states that a great cannonading was heard in the direction of Antwerp; it was instantly pronounced that the town would be laid in ashes in 24 hours. This reading of the affair was universally circulated in the city as true; the distance direct is stated at from 130 to 150 miles, rather too far for sound to travel; and a very laughable solution is now given, viz., that it was the celebration of Belgian independence.

Accounts have been received from Spain stating that the Queen had been proclaimed Regent, and that one of the first acts of the new government was an order to withdraw the Spanish troops from the Portuguese frontier.

We hear, on what we deem good authority, that on the 19th instant the forces of Don Miguel made a fresh attack on Oporto, and were repulsed at all quarters. The news is said to have been brought by Lord Yarborough from Oporto. The Portuguese were rejoicing when his lordship left. Letters from Oporto announce that instructions had been received by the commander of the British squadron, that all British merchantmen would be admitted into Oporto and Lisbon.

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone several articles which had been prepared for this publication. We have the less regret, however, as the news of the day, from which we have made an ample selection, is of more than ordinary importance and interest.

The Earl of Clonmel is expected next week at Summerville, Clonmel, the seat of his agent, W. H. Brad-

shaw, Esq.
Cholera has entirely disappeared from Cork. John Singleton, Esq. of Quinville, and H. Bridge-man, Esq., are announced as two additional candi-dates for Clare.

It is estimated that there are 80,000 pipes of wine

at Oporto, one half of which is British property, and

worth about £1,000,000.

His Grace the Lord Primate arrived in Armagh on Wednesday last, and was welcomed by a merry peal from the Cathedral bells; bonfires blazed on the surrounding hills.

DIVISION IN THE CAMP.

The anti-conservative parties in this city are in a delightful state of fierce hostility among themselves. Mr. Wyse won't give pledges, and treats the Trades' Unions en cavalier; Mr. Barron bolts every thing, and his party consequently denounce Mr. Wyse as a sort of a "conservative." Mr. Wyse, however, relies on his parliamentary campaigns and his Tipperary popularity. These are the "great" liberal interests. There is a Mr. Clarke, a woollen merchant, however, who is esteemed a powerful man at a speech -this gentleman is latterly pushing in among the exclusives, and endeavouring to create unto himself a Clarke interest, which probably may yet become important—as the man is said to be passing rich, and able to pay his way. But we must refer to our report of the Arena meeting on Thursday night for all the agreeable particulars.

THE REGISTRY LISTS-NEWSPAPERS.

(From the Dublin Evening Packet ..) Doubts having arisen with respect to the necessity of publication of the notices of Registries in the News apers, under the Reform Bill, in manner as directed by the late Election Bill, which accompanied the Emancipation Act, we submitted the following case to an eminent King's Counsel, and obtained the subjoined opinion, which it will be seen goes all the way of saying, that the "circulation" of the lists directed by the Reform Bill is a Newspaper circulation.

This case and opinion we felt it our duty to submit to the Clerks of the Peace who have hitherto favoured the Evening Packet with the publication of such lists; but from the great number of notices, and the very short time allowed in preparing them for publication and circulation, it became altogether impossible to do so, through the medium of the newspapers. The Limerick Chronicle, Waterford Mail and Waterford Mirror have, however, set about publishing the lists for Limerick and Waterford, a course which should have been pursued by all the counties and cities in Ireland, had time been

CASE ON BEHALF OF A B.

By Statute 10 Geo. IV., cap. 8, the Clerks of the Peace throughout Ireland are bound to publish in Newspapers, lists of persons applying to register votes; such advertisements to be free of Stamp duty.—See sec. 5 of Act sent, and sec. 15, which corresponds.

The Reform Bill, 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 88, enacts, that all Clerks of the Peace shall "cause alphabetical lists of voters to be printed and circulated, and posted in conspicuous places," and exempts such lists from stamp duty.—See sec. 16 of Act sent.

The former Act related to counties exclusively; but the latter relates to counties, cities, boroughs, and towns, and puts them under the same rule. The latter Act provides, that all laws, statutes, and USAGES in force shall continue, save so far as they are respectively repealed or altered by this Act.—See sec. 55.

Counsel will please advise A B. a Clerk of the Peace for

Counsel will please advise A B. a Clerk of the Peace for A COUNTY, what course he should pursue with respect to the publication of notices for the registries about to take place; and whether if he shall publish in the Newspaper, the Grand Jury will be obliged to present for the expense, in manner directed by the 37th section of the Act of George?

Grand Jury will be obliged to present for the expense, in manner directed by the 37th section of the Act of George?

"The 15th section of 2 Wm. IV., c. 88, requires the Clerk of the Peace to cause the Lists to be printed and circulated, and posted. Now, it is plain that posting is not circulating; so that the officer must adopt some mode of transmitting through the county copies of the List. As the insertion in a newspaper is one mode of printing and circulating, it must be authorised by the Act, unless it appears to have been the intention of the Legislature to exclude it.—

In the present instance I should say, that an intention to the contrary is to be inferred from the Act, as it exempts the Lists from stamp duty. As printed bills, or separate advertisements, they would not be subject to stamp duty, as appears by 2 Geo. IV., c. 112, s. 29. The proviso for exemption in 2 Wm. IV., c. 88, s. 15, would therefore be idle and inoperative, did it not relate to advertisements in newspapers, which description of advertisements alone would otherwise, as the law now stands, be chargeable.

"If the Clerk of the Peace be warranted in circulating the Lists through the medium of a newspaper, it follows, from the 36th sec. of 2 Wm. IV., c. 88, that the necessary expenses of so doing may be raised by presentment. The word "printing" alone is used in this section, and would, in my oppinion, include the costs of advertisement; and, even if not, I think the general words of the 55th sect. would have the effect of entitling the Clerk of the Peace to be reimbursed.

"RICHARD W.GREENE.

"RICHARD W.GREENE. " Sept. 22, 1832."

CIVIC OFFICERS. This day Alderman Adam Rogers will be sworn into office as Mayor—and William Marchant Ardagh and William Kearney, Esqrs., Sheriffs for the ensuing

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The half-yearly meeting of this excellent and patriotic Society will take place on Monday next. The members er in the evening at Shanahan's Comine tore mercial Hotel, on which occasion Lord Ebrington will

The annual meeting of the Iverk Farming Society will also take place at Pilltown on Tuesday next.—See

A fatal affray took place on Tuesday last between the military and peasantry, at the fair of Stonehall, county Limerick. The military attended the fair for the purpose of preventing a collision between two factions. Both factions joined, attacked the military and fired some shots at them, which were returned by a company of the 27th regt. and a troop of Lancers, after the riot act was read by the magistrates. Two of the country people were shot dead and several wounded. Major Thorpe, who commanded the military, succeeded in taking twenty-six prisoners, who were brought to Limerick and lodged in the county jail. Stonehall is nine miles from the city of Lime-

Several meetings of the Society of Friends, numerously and respectably attended, were held during the last week, in the various towns of the County of Tipperary. At Thurles a Priest forced his way into the meeting, and having ordered such of those as were Roman Catholics to withdraw, the mandate was only partially oheyed, as the respectable portion of communion remained, and appeared much pleased with the truly-christian and eloquent discourses that were delivered by some members of the

Society of Friends.
The interior of both Houses of Parliament is undergoing renovation prior to the re-assembling. MINER-ALOGY.—It is said that a silver mine has been discovered near Nenagh, in the county of Tippe-As for the mine deponent sayeth not; but we fear the silver will be minus.

MELANCHOLY EFFECT OF CHOLERA .- A young woman, named Mary Hourigan, was married, on Tuesday night last, to a young man, named Macdonnell; during the night she became ill; on Wednesday morning she was conveyed to the cholera hospital in a dengerous state, and at nine in the evening she was a corpse.—Limerick Herald.

A very curious document has been recently published, by order of the House of Commons. It is a statement, drawn up by Mr. Rickmant, containing a detail of the number of acts of parliament passed during the last 25 years (28 sessions), with the days and hours of sitting in each session, and the subject on which the largest division took place.

EMIGRATION .- Since the beginning of the present year, not less than 14,500 persons have emigrated from this port to the United States, Canada, and Van Die-Land. The great bulk, have of course, emigrated to the States.—Liverpool Albion.

Lord Stanley, only son of the venerable Earl of Derby, whose eightieth year has been just celebrated at Knowsleys, is perhaps the oldest heir-apparent in the peerage, hislordship having entered his fifty-seventh year. There are now four generations of the noble house of Derby surviving—the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland having an infant family by his lady, a daughter of Lord Skelmersdale (Bootle). The advanced age of Lord Derby is understood to be one of the causes of Lord Stanley's retirement from the representation of Lancashire at the approaching election.

CITY POLITICS-PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday evening, pursuant to an advertisement emanating from a meeting in George's-street School room, a meeting was held at the Gymnasium in Beau-street, for the purpose of calling upon some one of the inhabitants, to stand in conjunction with Mr Henry Winston Barron for the representation of this city, subject to the pledges given by Mr. Barron; namely, to vote for the abolition of tithes and church taxes-for the overthrow of corporations in Irelandfor a repeal of the union-and to support Mr. O'Connell in parliament on all occasions. Shortly before the hour of meeting (7 o'clock), a temporary stage was erected on the circus of the gymnasium, for the chairman and speakers. Whilst the stage was being erected the doors were kept locked, and the number of tradesmen and working people increased to a prodigious number outside. At nearly eight o'clock the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes the galleries, the circus and even the stage were crowded almost to suffocation. Mr. Philip Barron, Counsellor. Walsh, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Nash and other gentlemen who were expected to take a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the night, were loudly cheered on ascending the platform. The noise and confusion in the galleries, the whistling and bellowing throughout the whole building, and the attempts of persons to get up on the platform, surpassed anything of the kind we ever before witnessed. When order was partially restored, the supporters under the stage gave way, and it came down with a dreadful crash-there were then tremendous confusion and cries that a man's leg was broken in the fall. The piercing cries of the injured man, whose leg was jammed in between two of the posts, the uproar and shouts of the people in the circus to those on the platform to get off, to extricate the man, were loud and incessant for some minutes.— At length the man was cleared from his perilous si tuation, and, fortunately, it was ascertained that he escaped with a few slight contusions, notwithstanding the imminent peril he was placed in. Order having been in some degree restored, Mr. John Quigley, seconded by Mr. Thomas Clarke, moved, that Mr. Philip Barron should take the chair. Mr. Barron then took the chair amid loud cheers

Mr. Shelly, as the organ of the Trades' Political Union in this city, came forward and said he had been deputed at a meeting, which embraced the ma-jority of the artizans of Waterford, to read a resolution of the Union, in which they call on Thomas Clarke, Esq., to stand in conjunction with Mr. Henry Winston Barron, for the representation of terford. The reasons the trades call on Mr. Clarke are, first, he pledges himself to vote for a repeal of the Union, and all the measures dictated to, and accepted by Mr. Barron—secondly, he is connected with the tradesmen of Waterford, and an encourager of home manufacture—he also by his elaporate writings exposed the manner in which England trampled on the people of this country. Mr. Shelly, after some further observations, recommended Mr. Clarke to the artizans of Waterford as a man who would honestly and satisfactorily represent them in Parlia ment, notwithstanding it might be urged he was of a different religion from the majority of them. Mr. S. then formally moved that Mr. Clarke be adopted one of the candidates for the representation of the city at the next election. This announcement was received with loud cheers by the gods in the galleries.

Mr. FORTESCUE, of Patrick-street, was about to address the meeting from one of the galleries, in seconding Mr. Shelly's resolution, but the noise and interruption were so great that he was requested to get on the platform for the purpose. Accordingly Mr. F. descended from the gallery and ascended the stage. He again commenced a speech, but from the noise and interruption in the galleries Mr. F. was obliged, after saying a few words, to cease speaking. A scene of "sweet confusion" here ensued, which, we confess, we are unable to describe. It appeared, from the language of those in the galleries and body of the building, that there were three or four distinct parties among them—one party cheering Clarke's friends—another calling for Mr. Barron and Counsellor Walsh—a third shouting for Mr. Wyse-others groaning-more hissing, and not a few whistling with an accompaniment of a bugle, which some person in one of the galleries loudly puffed whenever the uproar became great. The scene was completely astounding, and the place almost intolerable and suffocating from the heat of the immense congregation assembled. We can assure our readers that the note-takers had no enviable situation on the occasion.

Counsellor WALSH next came forward, and commenced as follows:—My friends and fellow-citizens; can I not call you my friends, my fellow-citizens? Is there a man among you I have injured? (no.) I therefore proudly call you my friends and fellow-citizens. [Here some person in the gallery said "You lie, you This improper expression and interruption caused great confusion for some moments. There were loud cries of "Turn that fellow out"—"Throw him over the gallery"—" Order, order"—with many similar expressions. The assailed party as loudly vociferated as their opponents. From this faint description our readers may form some idea of the scene at this moment, which certainly threw in the shade any we ever witnessed at the most stormy electioneering meetings.] Mr. Walsh resumed, and said—I have heard the lie given, but I despise the person who uttered the words. [Another scene exactly similar to that just described ensued; the same expressions, &c. were used. A voice cried out "Who is that fellow," another responded, "Paddy Farrell, of Barrack street." The disturbance was so great that all of The disturbance was so great that all attempts to restore order and harmony were ineffectual.]
The Chairman at length rose and addressed the meeting, he said-Every man should respect so large and respectable a meeting as the present—no man ought to disturb or insult such a body; every man no matter what his principles should be heard, and he, the chairman, was determined that no man should disturb the

meeting with impunity.

Mr. Walsh again addressed the people, he said—I do not complain of the interruption that has issued from that man, I believe the man to be unconscious of the expression he uttered (a voice "Pass it by.") believe I do not deserve from any man in Waterford any such reply. It was however to afford the people an opportunity of honestly seeing and assisting in the proceedings, that the meeting was called for this evening, and I now in the outset invite every man to come forward openly and express his feelings and his principles. [From the great length of Mr. Walsh's speech we must necessarily abridge the remainder of it although our notes are copious enough.] The occasion, he said, for which they had assembled was to call on a second candidate for the representation of Waterford (cheers.) They had one candidate before who has put himself in nomination without the call or approbation of the people, he meant Mr. Christmas (groans from one party, and tremendous cheers from another.) His principles they knew not, nor have they been developed, but from what he, Mr. Walsh, knew of him, he thought that gentleman would not be, nor ought not to be their representative (groans and cheers again). The speaker here entered on the subject of the Reform Bill and praised Lord Grey for that mea sure, but he was surprised and it was to be bewailed that he stopped short at that, without yielding every sure that Ireland expects to achieve from proud and haughty England; it was also to be regretted that he gave this country such a government as it had under which Ireland was reeking with blood. Mr. O'Connell's last letter was not published in Ireland, because if indicted in Ireland he could not be certain of an honest jury. It was to remedy that anomaly in the laws, and other grievances they were seeking for

a repeal of the union. The meeting held in George's-street school house was carped at, ridiculed and scoffed; but he would tell the scoffers it was at that place the meetings were held that contributed so powerfully to the achievement of Catholic emancipation! He would again allude to the subject for wh they had met (hear)-to call on two candidates that will give pledges (hear, and cheers)—that is, certain conditions or tests. Do you, said Mr. Walsh, adopt the test for the abolition of tithes? ("yes"-"no confusion). Will you adopt the overthrow of the corrupt corporation of Waterford? ("yes" "no.")—Will you, though last not least, adopt an unqualified though last not least, adopt an unqualified repeal of the union? (great cheers). Mr. Walsh entered into a history of the meeting in George's-street—the deputation to Mr. Barron, and his hospitality to the gentlemen who waited upon him—the deputation to Mr. Wyse, and the cold shoulder he gave them, together with his refusal to give pledges. Mr. Walsh commented at great length as he went along; his comments we need not add were not of the most favorable kind as respected Mr. Wyse. Unless, said Mr. Walsh, Mr. Wyse counteracts the efforts of the citizens, and good God has such a man the power to do so, by paltry manceuvring and scheming? [Avoice from the gallery, "it's false, he's no schemer.") Unless he does so by some false, he's no schemer.") Unless ne does so by some scheme, Waterford shall be as good as any other place in Ireland, and not send forward any Conservative. The citizens, he meant the liberal ones, were certainly in difficulties, and he would thank any one to come for ward and suggest some expedient to extricate them ward and suggest some expenient to exercise them (loud cries of "hear")—from the labyrinth they were placed in. It is said they ought to give up the repeal of the union, &c. &c., to please Mr. Thomas Wyse (groans and counter-groans). He insulted the citizens in the persons of the deputation that waited on him, but he was not a man for him (Mr. Walsh) to grapple with (laughter). At the time Mr. Wyse insulted the citizens of Waterford by his reply to the deputation, he wrote to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, a very laboured, verbose, absurd and cloudy address. [Loud cries of "read" "read." There was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Walsh and his friends, to read the document, which caused Mr. Wyse's friends to redouble their calls to have the letter read. Mr. Finn came forward in front of the platform and said-Gentlemen, you ought to recollect that the Freemo opposed to Mr. O'Connell, and nothing ought to be read out of it." This appeal had no effect, except to increase the calls of "read, read." Mr. Quigley said the letter was too long and mysterious (laughter) Mr. Walsh said his lungs were not equal to the task "Let Mr. Nash do it, he has Stentorian lungs."-Great laughter, with a loud flourish of the bugle, which increased the merriment). At length to put an end to the vociferation and tumult, Mr. Walsh adjusted his spectacles on nose" and commenced to read Mr. Wyse's letter to the Freeman. When Mr. Walsh had read a few sentences, the gallery boys so much liked the sentiments that they loudly cheered. The opposite party hissed; the other groaned, and vice versa, for about half an hour. Mr. Shelly came forward and moved that the letter be not read, he was hissed back. Several other persons interfered, but they were completely put down by the Wisemen of Waterford. They were completely triumphant over the Barronites. The effect of this long scene of confusion was occasionally enlivened by the intermittent flourishes of the bugle. This last scene continued for about an hour; while going on two men of opposite parties were exercising themselves in a gymnastic or rather, we should say, a pugilistic encounter; they were however separated in a short time, otherwise it was likely to become general. When something like order was restored, Mr. Walsh resumed his discourse and said, "why in the name of God does Mr. Wyse thrust himself between the rights of the citizens of Waterford? Shall I connect him with a base and venemous party (Mr. Walsh was here assailed with cries of "shame") who are seeking to divide us? He has for that purpose covered our walls with calumny; he has started up his pigmy head (hisses and cheers) which is silly with vanity and presumptuous aristocratic feeling to cause division in Waterford where it never existed before. The only principle on which he can claim your distinction is nearly extinguished from the face of the earth ("shame.") Has he any thing but a paltry and nearly extinguished village property to call on you for your support? Is that the reason we must bow down our heads and go in sack cloth and ashes to him? He wants that a requisition, to stand for the city of Waterford, signed by all the parsons, the quakers, the merchants, &c. &c. should be sent to him—that a meeting on the subject should be held in no place but the Town hall, and that the proceedings be published in all the Waterford papers, not excepting the Waterford Mail; and after all that we must wait to see whether he chooses to go into parliament for the great county of Tipperary or accept our invitation." After some further observations on this topic, Mr. Walsh called on the people to use the power they had now, and not to allow any man, to dictate to them. He

coming sessions of registration; and he trusted not a man of them will abandon or forget his own interests Mr. CLARKE, who was formerly a clergyman of the Baptist communion, but has for some years resigned the clerical duties and betaken himself successfully to trade, came forward, and was received with loud and general cheers. He said he preferred remaining in private life, but if elevated by his fellow-citizens to be one of their representatives in parliament, he considered it the highest honor that could be conferred on him, and was ready to obey the call (cheers.) With regard to the objection raised by Mr. Walsh, it was not new to him, Mr. C., as he was particularly acquainted with the history and events of the life of that elegant scholar, Horne Tooke : there was a wide dis tinction between persons who received Episcopal ordination and those chosen by their congregations-(hear, hear). The former were ineligible by act of parliament, from representing the people in the House of Commons—the latter were not (hear and cheers) He was twice ballotted for the militia in England and his friends had to procure substitutes for him, at great expense, on both occasions; and if eligible to go to fight for his country, was he to be told, if called on by his fellow-citizens, that he was ineligible to represent them. Mr. Clarke spoke at length, but we are obliged, in consequence of a press of other matter, to abridge his speech.

wished to use that power in a bloodless way; God for

bid he should want blood; there was no necessity

for it since, said Mr. Walsh with great emphasis, " the

great saviour of our country appeared amongst us, I mean the great O'Connell" (great cheering). Mr.

mean the great O'Connell" (great cheering). Mr. Walsh next alluded to Mr. Clarke, and, after passing

a high eulogium on his political and private character,

said, an Act of Parliament passed in the 41st year of

the reign of George the Third, declared all clergymen

ineligible to sit as members in the House of Commons

He instanced Horne Tooke, who was, said Mr. Walsh

the celebrated and successful antagonist of Junius.

Another characteristic in Mr. Clarke's character, for which he was to be prized by his fellow-citizens,

was, that he, Mr. C., was reviving a trade in Water-ford which was never known before! Mr. Walsh

concluded by calling on his auditors to prepare and

clothe themselves with the franchise of freedom at the

Mr. Nash next came forward, and, in his usual eloquent style, addressed the multitude. We need not add that Mr. Nash's intellectual, hyperbolical and phlogistical expressions and enunciations, were received ed with pleasurable delight and astounding jollity, by gratified audience.

Mr. Shelly came forward and said as there was difference of opinion on Mr. Clarke's eligibility, the meeting would adjourn to a future day to inquire into

Mr. WALSH then proposed a resolution to the following effect:—"That the meeting highly approved of the resolution passed in St. Patrick's School room, calling on Thomas Wyse and Henry Winston Barron, on conditions that they give the required pledges—and that the meeting pledge themselves not

to support any man that does not." Mr. Barron having vacated the chair, Mr. Clarke was called thereto, and thanks returned to Mr. Barron for his very proper conduct as president of the meeting. An adjournment to the 20th of October was then agreed to. It being nearly eleven o'clock, the assembled crowd dispersed to their homes.

The following is Mr. Wyse's letter to the deputa-tion, alluded to by Counsellor Walshin his speech at

successive elections, I trust I may venture, at this hour, to stand unquestioned before any liberal constituency in the I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS WYSE.

To D. Lynagh, &c. &c. A letter, of which the following are extracts, has been circulated through the town this week, the Waterford Chronicle, to whose editor it is addressed, hav-

terford Chronicle, to whose editor it is addressed, having declined to insert it until this day:

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir,—I am not in the habit of noticing editorial, much less anonymous attacks—I have long been accustomed to them in the Waterford Chronicle—I know their value (so does the public), from what quarter they proceed, and for what end. But in the present instance, the people of Waterford are attempted to be misled—as far as in me lies, I am determined they shall not.

Had you confined yourself to invective, you would have been harmless, and I should have continued silent; but you venture on statements, and I must answer you with facts.

You state that I have insulted the citizens of Waterford, because I did not accept the invitation of a particular meeting. If, for one instant, I could have been blind enough to confound the citizens of Waterford with that meeting, the charge might have been just—but I could not easily make so egregious a mistake. That meeting was not an organ of the public opinion of this city:—it purported to be a meeting of the "Trades Political Union," and I shall soon prove that it was not: it was a meeting of a particular party, for a particular purpose, which no observant citizen could for a moment mistake.

I call a fair organ of the public opinion—a meeting held by due requisition and notices of a particular have been in the country of the public opinion of the public opinion.

ment mistake.

I call a fair organ of the public opinion—a meeting held by due requisition and notice, at a reasonable hour, and attended fairly by the citizens and inhabitants at large. But was there any requisition here? No!—Was there any notice? No!—Was it at a reasonable hour? No!—was it attended by any large body of the respectable constituency? No! I defy you, sir, or any man, to answer these queries otherwise. It is notorious to the whole city (and a fit subject for their indignation or laughter), that the meeting in question was held without any previous intimation whatsoever, by a few individuals, at a late hour, at the close of a meeting convened for totally different purposes, and when most of the vened for totally different purposes, and when most of the persons attending in the early part of the evening had left the room

And this, indeed, is the sort of assembly which arrogates to itself to be the inviters of members! the imposers of conditions!! the manufacturers of candidates!!! for 28,000 of the independent inhabitants of Waterford. We thank them for their care.

say what they are, and what they are not, in reference to the matter before me. The majority are not members of the TRADES' UNION, or of the NATIONAL RENT COMMITTEE—and they are the political friends and advocates, and in some cases the retained agents of Mr. BARRON, but not mine.

more progress had a clear explanation of its true meaning been given at the very outset.

And now, sir, I have done with you. I should not have taken the trouble of addressing you, did I not wish to employ it as a medium for the purpose of putting the citizens of Waterford in future on their guard.

I am sir your obedient servant, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Thomas Wyse.

Sept. 26, 1832.

in cholera.

The title alone can give among the add, tall to desire will be tell to the

CHOLERA.

For the last three days there have been three new cases, one each day, and no death. Remaining in hospital 2 in cholera, and 2 convalescent. From the commencement of the disease in this city there have been 397 cases and 188 deaths.

Dublin, SEPT. 26 .- New cases, 42; died, 11; ecovered, 23. GEORGE'S PARISH, 26 .- New cases, 5; died, 2;

LONDONDERRY, 25.—New cases, 16; died 2; recovered, 11. THOMASTOWN, 25.—New cases, 11; died, 2; re-

covered, 1.

The medical profession of Aberdeen are of opinion, that cholera, if contagious, is far less so than either typhus or scarlet fever; and they are satisfied that the disease is not communicable through a healthy person, although in close and constant attendance on a patient

TITHES.—THE COURT OF CHANCERY.
The judgment of the Lord Chancellor in the case of the Attorney-General v. Ramsbotham and others, under the Tithe Composition Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, will, we trust, produce most beneficial results; inasmuch as it most fully and clearly demonstrates the utter folly of resistance to the law, and the impossibility of in any way evading its operation.— Dublin Empire.

When John Wesley was vainly endeavouring to convince his sister that the voice of the people is the voice of God, "Yes," she midly replied, "it cried crucify him, crucify him."

The Cicero is now lying on her beam ends to the South of the Beeves rock, in the Shannon river, in a most dangerous state. The Cicero is condemned, and will be immediately broken up.

PRESERVING ICE.—Any body that has a shady shrubbery may have an ice-house, without ex-pense, by heaping a large cone of well-pounded ice, or snow, in the winter, and causing it to be thatched with barley-straw about twice the thickness laid upon stack of oats. In this way the ice may be preserved for three years.

* This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow; it is taken at all the Public News-rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, Dublin; at the Chapter, and Peele's Coffee-house; and at Newton's, and Barker's, agents, London; at the Exchange, and Lyceum News-rooms, Liverpool; at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol; and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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