The Waterford Mail.

Vol. X. No. 980. | WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1833. | Price Sixpence.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

A GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, in this City, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 1st of FEBRUARY next, at Seven o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, for the admission of Members, and transacting other business.

Any Person wishing to become a Member of said Company, will please make early application to the Secretary, as no proposal can be received after the 17th instant.

JAMES LAWSON, Secretary.

Waterford, 5th Jan., 1833.

AUCTION

Of Excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a Capital OUTSIDE CAR, a Fine Toned PIANO-FORTE, Two Eight-Day CLOCKS, and other Articles, removed for convenience of Sale to the

CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY,

On THIS DAY, Jan. 9, and FOLLOWING DAYS, at TWELVE o'Clock.

THE FURNITURE, which is nearly new, consisting of Drawing-Room, Parlour, and Bed-Room Chairs, Room and Stair Carpeting, Brass Rods, Fenders and Fire Furniture, Grecian Sofa, Moreen Window Curtains, Mahogany Sideboard, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Mahogany and Painted Nobbies, Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, Pier and Dressing Glasses, a Shower Bath, an Iron Safe, a quantity of Glass, Delft, and Kitchen Furniture, a highly-finished and fine-toned Piano-Forte, a good Outside Car, and several other articles.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Property of every kind received, and immediate Sales effected.

Cash advanced on Property sent in for Sale.

LARGE ROOMS to Hire for Auctions, Exhibitions, &c.

A Sale of BOOKS and PAINTINGS will take place immediately after.

CHANCERY.

Edward Wallis Hoare, Esq. executor of John Bolton, and administrator of Anne Clotilda Bolton, a minor, deceased, Plaintiff; George Giles, Richard Giles, and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1827, and an Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 26th day of July last, and a further Order, bearing date the 23d November last, I will, on MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY instant, at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Office on the INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, Set up and Sell, by PUBLIC CANT, to the best and fairest bidder, all That and Those, the BANK-HOUSE and GROUND in the Town of YOUGHAL, the Lands of BALLINVARRIG, KILCORAN, otherwise SEAFIELD; a Lot of GROUND in Church-street, YOUGHAL, behind the College Stable-Yard; and also, HOLDINGS in Windmill-Lane, called GILES'S HOLDINGS, situate in the County of CORK, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1833.

RODERICK CONNOR.

For Rentals, state of Title, and other particulars, apply to M. Franks and Son, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 28, Merrion-square North, Dublin.

PUBLICATION.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,

A Literary and Political Journal.

No. 1—For JANUARY—Price 2s. 6d.

TO BE CONTINUED MONTHLY.

CONTENTS—The Present Crisis, a Dialogue—Lines written on the Last Day of December—The Wanderer—Song, "Rest thee here"—Barny O'Reirdon the Navigator, Chap. I. Outward bound, by Samuel Lover, Esq., R.H.A., with an Etching—A Legend of Peru—Writers on Irish Character; Hylas—Theocritus Idyllium XIII—The Irish Bar as it was, and as it is—Tales of the Human Heart, No. 1—Mary Gray and Bessy Bell—Tithes—Reminiscences—Perils of the Irish Poor—New Year's Day, or our First Number.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Law School. The College Electon. University Officers, &c.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Dublin Society. Royal Hibernian Academy. Royal Irish Academy. Zoological Society.

Critical Notices of New Books.

Dublin:—WILLIAM CURRY, Jun., and Co., 9, Upper Sackville-street; Simpkin and Marshall, London; W. Blackwood, Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

A NEW SHAVER;

OR,

SECOND EXPERIMENT.

A monkey, who shaving first tried on himself,
And cutting his jowl, the mischievous elf,
Resolved to embrace opportunity pat,
And operate next on the beard of the Cat!
The place of a mirror adapted to suit,
There stood in the room then a high-polish'd boot,
In which Warren's Jet of pre-eminent hue
Displayed the fine forms of reflection to view.
Now seizing poor Puss, to the bright Boot he bore her,
The Monkey, her shadow then gleaming before her,
And answer'd her struggles with chatter and blows,
Her phiz while he soap'd from her ears to her nose!
The Cat, thus essaying in vain at resistance,
And mewing, in pitiful plaint for assistance,
With wonder the same operation now saw
Perform'd in, or shown by the Jet of éclat!
In front of the Boot then, as if to explain it,
The method of shaving, how best to attain it,
The act interspersing with grin and grimace,
The Ape clear'd the Cat of each hair on her face;
And strange though it seems, yet the frolicksome elf
Was much more successful with Puss than himself.
The Shaver adroitly concluding his scraping—
The Shaved with the loss of her whiskers escaping.
The monkey in triumph the parlour now sought,
And Cat and bright Boot to a company brought,
Who saw what this barber had then been about,
And hail'd his essay with a rapturous shout
Of mirthful surprise: the strange incident backing
The merit of Warren's unparallel'd Blacking.

This easy shining and brilliant Blacking, prepared by

ROBERT WARREN,

30, Strand, London;

Sold in WATERFORD by—R. Farrell, Bookseller, White & Co., Druggists, D. Condon, Ironmonger, J. Kearney, Grocer, W. C. Budd & Co. do. Edmond Walsh, do. E. Lynch, Oilman.
KILKENNY: J. Downey, O'Callaghan.
CLONMEL: T. S. Grubb, Malcolmson & Jacob, T. Lawler, R. Davis, S. Fayle, D. Hickey, A. Lonergan.
FERMOY: S. Moase, Dann.
CAHIR: W. Burke.
And sold in every town in the kingdom.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d, 12d and 18d each. Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford.—26, Carrickbeg.
County Kilkenny.—11, Ballyragget; 12, Urlingford; 18, Goresbridge.
County Tipperary.—21, Newbirmingham.
County Wexford.—10, New Ross; 21, Enniscorthy.
County Limerick.—12, Herbertstown; 21, Adare.
County Carlow.—14, Hacketstown; 21, Tullow.

MARKETS.

WATERFORD, Jan. 9.—There is no alteration in the price of corn or flour since our last report, as will be seen below. Butter 78s to 80s per cwt. Weighed on Monday, 2; and yesterday 171 firkins.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter,	78 0	@	80 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	32 0	@	36 0
Wheat, ℘ br.	22 0	@	25 0	Pork, scalded,	29 0	@	30 0
Oats, old	8 0	@	9 0	Heads, ditto,	21 0	@	22 0
Barley, old	10 0	@	14 0	Offal, ditto,	20 0	@	22 0
Oatmeal, ℘ cwt.	11 0	@	12 0	Whiskey, ℘ gl.	7 8	@	7 1
Flour, ℘ bag,				Beef, ℘ lb.	0 3	@	0 4
2ds,	32 0	@	34 0	Mutton, do.	0 4	@	0 6
3ds,	22 0	@	28 0	Veal, do.	0 4	@	0 5
4ths,	14 0	@	16 0	Potatoes, ℘ 14lb	0 2½	@	0 3
Indian Corn,	15 0	@	18 0	Coals, Newport,	2 10	@	0 0
Meal,	15 0	@	18 0	Swansea,	2 8	@	0 0

CORK, Jan. 8.—Butter:—To the merchants, first quality 79s; second 74s; third 65s; fourth 55s; fifth 48s; sixth 36s. To the country, first quality 69s; second 65s; third 55s; fourth 46s; fifth 39s; sixth 26s.

WEXFORD, Jan. 5.—Wheat, 23s 0d to 25s 0d; barley, 12s to 14s 6d; oats, 6s to 8s 0d; beans, 14s to 14s 7d; oatmeal, 13s 6d. Butter, 1sts, 70s to 78s; 2ds, 65s to —s; 3ds, 56s to —s; flour, fine, 38s to 40s; 2ds, 34s 6d to 46s 0d.

Dublin Market Note, for the week ending Jan. 4:—

	s. d.	d. s.	s. d
1650 wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	18 0	30 0	25 10
67 Bere .... 16 stone	11 0	12 0	11 9
755 Barley .... 16 stone	12 6	15 6	13 11
3077 Oats .... 14 stone	7 0	12 6	8 6
9871 Cwt. Flour ...... 9 stone	5 0	21 0	0 0
1053 Oatmeal .... 8 stone	8 0	14 0	10 0
8180 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	13 6	21 0	16 9¼

Receipts of Flour 10,487 — 1st from 19s to 21s 0d
Sales .... 9,871 — 2d from 13s 6d to 18s; 3d from 5s 0d to 10s

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 43s 4d per sack.
Price of Bread—Quartern Loaf, 8½d | Half ditto, 4¼d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 4.—The supplies of all kind of corn were fully equal to the demand, and but little business took place at Monday's prices. No demand for bonded corn.

Arrivals—English wheat 5,660, barley 11,390, oats 6,730. Irish wheat 72, oats 5,810. Flour 6,350.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Don, London, 2421 brls oats, 130 brls wheat, 125 cwt flour.

Nora Creina, Bristol, 70 fls bacon, 4 cakes greaves, 30cwt flour, 163 pigs, 39 head of cattle.

City of Waterford, Bristol, 76 brls wheat, 31 brls barley, 1 cask wine, 1 puncheon whiskey, 223 pigs.

Regent, Shoreham, 303 brls oats, 350 frks butter, 1020 fls bacon, 37cwt lard.

Enterprize, Portsmouth, 1422 fls bacon, 40 brls 20 half brls pork, 100 frks butter, 6cwt lard, 6cwt chops.

Velocity, London, 2995 fls bacon, 750 frks butter, 245cwt lard, 85 brls 125 trs pork, 7 half brls tongues, 375cwt flour, 130 brls oats, 24 brls guts.

Como, Southampton, &c., 1760 brls oats, 340 fls bacon.

Speculation, Liverpool, 220cwt oatmeal, 230 brls wheat, 1518cwt flour.

William and Thomas, Southampton, 709 brls oats, 200 fls bacon, 10cwt lard, 50 frks butter.

Favourite, Falmouth, &c., 1304cwt flour, 80 brls oats, 21 casks porter.

Miranda, Liverpool, 478 brls wheat, 1270cwt flour.

Olive Branch, Cardiff, &c., 1355cwt flour, 1 puncheon whiskey.

Eliza, Bristol, 1050 brls wheat, 250cwt flour.

Friendly, Liverpool, 3945 cwt flour, 744 brls wheat.

Canning, Shoreham, 440 brls oats, 300 frks butter, 200 fls bacon, 5cwt flour, 5 half brls tongues, 307 brls barley.

O'Connell, Bristol, 1243 brls wheat, 250cwt flour.

Added to Outvoice of Pandora, Liverpool, 500cwt flour.

Our monthly fair on Wednesday was rather dull: there was not the usual show of stock, and the prices were not so encouraging as at the preceding fairs. Fat cattle sold from £7 10s to £9 ℘ head: milch cows from 7 to 9 guineas: strippers from £6 to £7: sheep from 32s to 36s. There was a large number of inferior horses, but few of them changed owners.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

4th—Leonidas, Lovering, Swansea, coals—Cornwallis, Reid, ditto, ditto—Lord Ebrington, Day, Swansea, ditto—Providence, Jones, ditto, ditto—Jago, Melhuish, Newport, do.—Sarah Maria, Booth, Cardiff, iron—Gratitude, Jones, Swansea, ditto—Secret, Sleeman, Neath, culm, for Ross—Tucker, Lowther, Swansea, coals—Venus, Brennan, Bristol, general cargo—Rebecca, Attwool, Newport, coals—Charles, Jeffery, ditto, ditto—Heart of Oak, Davis, Cardiff, iron—Resolution, Fisher, ditto, coals—Swayne, Jenkins, Gloucester, ditto, a market—Charlotte, Hughes, Milford, ditto—Calstock, Lewis, Swansea, coals.

5th—Fame, Lowther, Newport, coals and iron.

6th—Ann and Betty, Hughes, Carmarthen, slates, for Ross—Maria, Trick, Swansea, culm—Hippocampi, Moore, London, ballast, for Newport—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol—Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, ballast—Brighton, Giles, Shoreham, ditto—Atlas, Malser—and Mary Elliott, Wheatland, Portsmouth, ditto—St. Day, Lancaster—and Friends, Brown, Falmouth, ditto—Daddon, Bailey, Swansea, coals.—Put Back—Alert, Bellord, sailed hence for Newfoundland, 6th Nov., and got half passage out, but was forced back by stress of weather, having lost main-topmast, bulwark, &c.

7th—Harmony, Angel—and Malcolm, Pond, London, m. goods—Catherine, Roberts, Carnarvon, slates, for Ross—Alfred, Maine, Newport, coals.

SAILED.

5th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol.

6th—H. M. revenue cruiser, Shamrock, Lieut. Keeling, on a cruise.

7th—Miranda, Coligan, Liverpool, wheat and flour.

8th—Velocity, Rowland, London, provisions—Wind, E. to S.E. and S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Portsmouth, 2d, *Prosperous*, Mitchell. At Bristol, Dec. 29, *William*, Beer; Jan. 3, *John and William*, Stanley.

MARRIED,

At the British Ambassador's chapel, Paris, Ambrose Poynter, Esq. to Emma, daughter of the late Rev. E. Forster, Rector of Somerville Aston, and Chaplain to the British Embassy at the Court of France.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, London, the Hon. Captain Hope to Miss Charlotte Tollemache, daughter of Admiral and Lady Tollemache. There were present at the ceremony the Countess of Aldborough, Lady Emily Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. de Burgh, &c.

On Thursday, at Woodroff church, county Tipperary, by the Rev. Sackville Gardiner Bourke, Wm. Bennett Kelly, Esq. of Limerick, to Elizabeth Willmina, second daughter of William Crawley, of Whitehill, Esq., in said county.

In the church of Carlow, Edward Burton, of Rutland Lodge, Esq. to Bridget Longfield, youngest daughter of the late Hardy Eustace, of Carlow, Esq.

At St. George's church, Dublin, Michael Law, Esq., eldest son of the late Robert Law, Esq., to Sarah Anne, daughter of Crofton Fitzgerald, Esq., and niece of Lieut.-General Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. F. Chumley, in George's church, Dublin, William Gerrard, eldest son of Thomas Gerrard, of Liscarton Castle, in the county of Meath, Esq., to Harriet, eldest daughter of William Hanna, of Gardiner's Place.

DIED,

On Monday, at Portlaw, where he was professionally attending at the cholera hospital, Mr. James Bruce Sweeney, medical student. This young gentleman is greatly and deservedly regretted by his friends and acquaintances in this city, where he served his apprenticeship as an apothecary, with credit to himself both in his private and public character.

On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1832, at Merevale Hall, in the county of Warwick, the Hon. Charlotte Dugdale, wife of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Viscount Curzon.

In Wexford, at the advanced age of 75 years, Nicholas Archer, Esq., M.D., member and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and physician, for the last 11 years, to the county Wexford infirmary.

At Cork barracks, on the 31st ult. James Castley, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon of the 12th Royal Lancers.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL IN DECEMBER, 1832.

In Hospital 30th Nov	8	Dismissed cured........	15
		Died	1
Admitted in Dec.	23	Remain in Hospital	15
	31		31

The admissions this month have been more numerous than for several months back. It would appear that on the declension of Cholera, Fever became more general, and I am sure the public would be glad of the exchange.

There were six of one family, and five of another, all affected with genuine Typhus. I believe, there was not a single irregular case admitted during the month.

The fatal case was sent into hospital when effusion had taken place in the brain, and was therefore beyond the reach of art.

P. Sheehan, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee.

John Scallan, Chairman.

LONDON.—Saturday, Jan. 5.

The receipts of the Revenue, of the quarter which will end this evening, will, we are given to understand, be about £200,000, short of the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The income of the year, ending the 5th of Jan., 1833, will, we expect, exceed the expenditure by the sum deficient on the quarter.

The surplus of income over expenditure arises, we suspect, by making the last year consist of 366 and 23 days, by an alteration in the way of remitting the taxes from the country. For many years up to the last, the revenue was remitted by the country bankers by bills at 20 days' date; now the money received in the country, is paid to the branch banks, and by them to the Bank of England for government, at sight. This arrangement has in the present year's income either taken the income of 23 days from 1831, or 23 days from 1833.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Jan. 4, 1833.

1st Regiment of Foot—Capt. H. Babington, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice B. Tenison, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

5th ditto—Lieut. T. Jenkins, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Jones, appointed to the 60th Foot.

6th ditto—Lieut. J. Johnson, from the half-pay of the 6th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H. A. Dalton, who exchanges.

7th ditto—Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. Monro, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Davey, who resigns.

15th ditto—Lieut. C. C. Yarborough to be Captain, by purchase, vice Passley, who retires: Lieut. G. Sockett, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Burnham, promoted; Ensign W. H. Mounsey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Yarborough; C. Horrocks, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.

18th ditto—Ensign C. J. R. Collinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Temple who retires; A. Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.

24th ditto—Lieut. J. R. Griffiths, from the half-pay 52d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. F. Peacock, who exchanges.

36th ditto—Lieut. W. Curteis, from the half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Socket, appointed to the 15th Foot.

45th ditto—Lieut. G. H. Moore, from the half-pay of the 66th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jenkins, appointed to the 5th Foot.

56th ditto—Lieut. J. Russell, from the half-pay of the 28th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jenkins, appointed to the 5th Foot.

60th ditto—Lieut. J. Jones, from the 5th Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice W. Anderson, who retires upon half pay of the 27th Foot.

66th ditto—Lieut. F. Taylor, from the half pay of the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Usher, promoted.

93d ditto—Ensign G. H. Dunbar to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burgoyne, who retires; W. P. Treveylan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dunbar.

99th ditto—Lieut. L. Cowell, from the half pay of the 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. S. Norton, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff.—Staff-Surgeon G. John, from half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice S. B. Bruce, whose apppointment has not taken place; D. M'Gregor, Gent., to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Monro, appointed to the 7th Foot.

Office of Ordnance, Jan. 3.

Corps of Royal Engineers, First Lieut. A. Kay to be Second Captain, in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Captain Stanway; Second Lieut. C. A. Bennett to be First Lieutenant, vice Kay.

THE FUNDS—London, Friday.

Consols are again on the rise this morning; they left on yesterday at $86\frac{7}{8}$ for the Account, opened at $87\frac{1}{2}$, went up to $87\frac{5}{8}$, and at present they are $87\frac{1}{4}$, with a good market. The Bears have become alarmed, as Stock is getting very scarce, and there has been already a rise of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on this account.

Half-past One—Although we have no further political news since the morning, the funds are continually getting up. Consols, which were $87\frac{1}{4}$, have improved to $87\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}$ for the Account, owing to the public companies and speculators purchasing for money, which causes a great scarcity of stock. It is the general opinion that Consols will get up to 90 the moment the affairs of Holland have been adjusted.

A great deal of business has been done during the morning—Exchequer Bills are in great demand.

SATURDAY.

The excitement in the Money Market continues to increase, and a great deal of business is doing, although we have no news or reports of the slightest interest. Consols opened to-day at $87\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$: from that price they immediately began to advance, and continued improving without receiving a check, until they reached $88\frac{3}{8}$. From that quotation they declined to $88\frac{1}{8}$ sellers, but quickly rallied, and are now at $88\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}$.

In the Foreign Market, Dutch, Belgian, and Russian Securities are all rather higher. Such a continued rise has not been known for many years past, and necessarily causes much anxiety as to the result of the settling of the account, which is fixed for the 23d instant, the quotation on the 30th of November having been as low as $82\frac{7}{8}$.

Half-past One.—Consols remain steady at $88\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}$ for the opening. The Four per Cents. are at 103 to $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Three and a Half per Cents. $95\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$. Exchequer Bills are 48 50; and India Bonds 35 37 premium.

In the Foreign Market, Dutch Stock is $43\frac{5}{8}\frac{7}{8}$; Russian 102 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Belgian $77\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$; Greek 29 30; and Spanish $16\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$.

Three o'Clock—Consols have further advanced, and are now quoted at $88\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}$ for the opening.

Four o'Clock—Consols for Account $88\frac{5}{8}$; Belgian $78\frac{1}{4}$; Brazilian 49; Danish $71\frac{1}{2}$ 2; Dutch $43\frac{5}{8}\frac{7}{8}$; Portuguese $49\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Scrip $4\frac{3}{4}$ dis.; Russian $109\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish $16\frac{1}{8}\frac{5}{8}$.

At the London Sessions, on Thursday, a gentleman, who was summoned on the Jury, applied to the Court to be excused on the ground that he was a member of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. The Recorder considered that the objection was a valid one, and the applicant was suffered to depart. At the late Admiralty Sessions a similar application was made, when Mr. Baron Gurney decided that by the late act a Quaker was eligible; and a person of that religious sect *was* "affirmed," and sat as a juror in a case of murder. It may be within the recollection of the public that Robert Channens, the person convicted of murder, has been respited in order that this point may be submitted to the opinion of the fifteen Judges, it being contended that the conviction is not established.

Bad Effects of Smoking Tobacco.—The practice of smoking is now so general, that our atmosphere is strongly poisoned with tobacco smoke. The air is sufficiently impure in this metropolis, without further contamination.—At every corner we see a number of pipes or cigars, especially in the mouths of boys and young men. The bad effects of tobacco are first produced on the glands of the mouth, which form saliva; these are excited and form an increased quantity of this fluid, which instead of passing into the stomach, to assist in digesting the food is expelled from the mouth. Great smokers have weakened powers of digestion, and are subject to bilious and nervous complaints, lowness of spirits, and diseases of the lungs and brain. The German medical writers allege, that of twenty deaths of men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, ten are destroyed by tobacco. This substance is one of the most powerful narcotics and debilitants, will produce stupor, drowsiness, head ache, vomiting, and defective vision, when used in excess; and, therefore, when long continued, and frequently employed, must be injurious to health.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Amongst the men what dire disputes arise,
"For Union" one, and one "no Union" cries;
Shame to the sex that such disputes began,
Ladies are *all* for Union—*to a man.*

LAW KALENDAR.

Hilary Term.—Begins Jan. 11; Ends 31.
Waterford City Sessions.—Jan. 11.
County Tipperary Sessions.—Nenagh, Jan. 15.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE R. BINGHAM.

It is with very great regret we announce the death of that most distinguished officer, Major-General Sir George Ridout Bingham, K.C.B. and F.S., Colonel of the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. As a soldier, and as a gentleman of high honour and character, he was alike respected, and his loss is deeply and universally lamented. His services in Ireland are too well known to require any eulogium from us; and perhaps the best tribute which could be paid to his memory would be to recite the address (which must still be fresh in the minds of our readers) of the Judge who presided at the trial of this lamented officer a few weeks since in Ireland, upon a charge brought against him by a Catholic gentleman, of an assault committed upon him by a troop of Dragoons acting under his orders as commander of the district. The character drawn by the Learned Judge on that occasion of Sir George Bingham, requires no addition from our pen.—*Albion.*

EARTHQUAKE.

The following account of the shock of an earthquake, is contained in a letter from Swansea to the London *Albion*:—

"As the shock of earthquake which occurred this morning, by far the most violent remembered in this country, must have been very extensively felt, I lose no time in communicating my remarks on so unusual a phenomenon. I was in my garden, and at twenty minutes past eight o'clock I heard a noise like the distant firing of heavy artillery, which came booming from S.W. by W.; in about two or three seconds it was succeeded by about four violent vibratory motions, which continued altogether from a second to a second and a half, and passed on in a direction N.E. by E., the sound apparently preceding the shock. As there was no obstacle for several miles, it was distinctly heard passing in that direction for several seconds after the shock had ceased. The motion seemed to be that of a wave extending in a N.W. and S.E. direction, and passing from S.W. by W. to N.E. by E. Its effects were very considerable; I felt myself shaken to and fro several times. Some trellis-work near me was much agitated, and in the houses glass clattered, and the furniture was moved. The inmates eagerly inquired of each other the cause of the commotion, and neighbouring cottagers ran into the street, and could not comprehend what was the matter, but all were much alarmed. Four or five bricks were shaken from the top of an old glass-house, about ninety feet high, four hundred yards eastward of me. The building must have suffered a violent concussion, as many other bricks are displaced. The morning was cloudy and calm, but unusually fine and mild for the season. Barometer 30 in., thermometer out of doors 42 deg. It is remarkable that though no alteration has taken place in the appearance of the weather, which still continues cloudy and mild, the thermometer now, at two o'clock, stands at 40 degrees.

"I have been thus particular, that, if you think this worth inserting, your numerous readers may have an opportunity of comparing their own observations with those made in this remote place, and which may tend to throw light on so interesting a phenomenon.

"I have heard that a slight shock was felt yesterday morning about seven o'clock, but I did not notice it myself.

"Six miles west of Swansea, Dec. 30."

SCOTS MEMBERS RETURNED.

(Those marked (1) are Tories. The others are Ministerialists or Radicals).

COUNTIES.

Aberdeen—Hon. W. Gordon (1).
Ayr—Mr. R. A. Oswald.
Argyle—James H. Callendar.
Banff—Captain Ferguson (1).
Bute—Capt. Stewart (1).
Berwick—Mr. Marjoribanks.
Clackmannan and Kinross—Admiral Adam.
Caithness—Mr. G. Sinclair.
Dumbarton—Mr. C. Colquhoun.
Dumfries—Mr. Hope Johnston.
Edinburgh—Sir John Dalrymple.
Elgin and Nairn—Colonel Grant (1).
Fife—Captain Wemyss.
Forfar—Hon. D. G. Hallyburton.
Haddington—Mr. Balfour (1).
Inverness—Mr. Grant.
Kincardine—General Arbuthnot (1).
Kirkcudbright—Mr. C. Ferguson.
Lanark—Mr. Maxwell.
Linlithgow—Sir A. Hope (1).
Orkney and Shetland—Mr. Trail (probably).
Peebles—Sir John Hay (1).
Perth—Lord Ormelie.
Renfrew—Sir M. S. Stewart.
Rose—Mr. Mackenzie of Seaforth.
Roxburgh—Captain W. Elliot.
Selkirk—Mr. R. Pringle.
Stirling—Admiral Fleming.
Sutherland—Mr. Macleod.
Wigton—Sir A. Agnew.

BURGHS.

Aberdeen—Mr. Bannerman.
Ayr, &c.—Mr. Kennedy.
Dumfries, &c.—General Sharpe.
Dundee—Mr. Kinloch.
Dysart, &c.—Mr. Ferguson.
Edinburgh—The Lord Advocate, Right Hon. James Abercromby
Elgin, &c.—Colonel Leith Hay.
Falkirk, &c.—Mr. Gillon.
Glasgow—James Ewing, Mr. Oswald.
Greenock—Mr. R. Wallace.
Haddington, &c.—Mr. Steuart.
Inverness, &c.—Colonel Bailie (doubtful).
Kilmarnock, &c.—Captain Dunlop.
Leith, &c.—John Archibald Murray.
Montrose, &c.—Mr. Ross.
Perth—Mr. Oliphant.
Paisley—Sir J. Maxwell.
St. Andrew's, &c.—A. Johnstone.
Stirling, &c.—Lord Dalmeny.
Wick, &c.—Mr. Loch.
Wigton, &c.—Mr. Stewart.

The Duke of Wellington has broken up a part of his establishment in horses and servants; and there is a rumour that his Grace will go on a continental tour in the spring.

Lord Sussex Lennox has sold his company in the 7th Fusileers to Lord H. F. Chichester, and is himself about to proceed to Jamaica as resident manager of the Packet and Post Office Department in that quarter.—*Brighton Guardian.*

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that negociations for peace had been commenced between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Porte, with every prospect of a favourable termination.

An accident occurred to the Hon. Mr. Tottenham, youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Clogher, at Elylodge, on Tuesday last. The young gentleman was out on a shooting party, when his gun burst, but we are happy to state only slightly injured his hand.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

The Right Hon. G. Robert Dawson has intimated to the citizens of Londonderry that he intends to offer himself as a candidate at the next election for that city, which his advertisement states, *will take place within three months.* There is nothing like "keeping a good heart!"

Edward Rice, Esq. formerly a partner in the house of Latham, and Rice, bankers, at Dover, will be the new candidate in the room of Mr. Poulet Thomson.—Mr. Rice has retired, and lives on his estate a few miles from Dover. This gentleman entertains liberal opinions.

An Editor's Life in the West.—The *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Journal* of the 10th ult. contains the following paragraph:—"The *Advertiser* says that the editor of the *Lexington Observer*, apprehensive of an attack upon his person, sleeps with his pistols cocked and primed at the four corners of his bed. We are glad to hear it. Our Lexington friend, whenever beset, will defend himself with manly courage, and not, like our neighbour over the way, leap from a garret window, half dead with fear, and fly into the very heart of a swamp for refuge from his pursuers."—*American Paper.*

PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND—LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Our attention has been called to the subjoined letter, now in very general circulation throughout the County of Tipperary, and said to be the production of a Nobleman of extensive possessions and considerable literary attainments. The suggestions it contains—and that particularly which recommends the landlords of Ireland not to make such leases to Popish tenants as would qualify them as electors, is excellent indeed. It is now being partially acted upon, and we are thoroughly convinced that when it becomes a matter of general adoption amongst Protestants, and is reduced into a system from which no honourable or conscientious man *can* depart, there is not a class in the community who will be more grateful than the poor Roman Catholic tenantry. By making them leases for seven years, with a clause of renewal, conditional on good conduct, they would be released from the grinding tyranny of the Priest, and the perpetual importunity of the Demagogue; and ceasing to be bad politicians they would learn to become good subjects. The Conservative Society possesses within itself, in an eminent degree, the materials for effecting this wholesome and desirable object, and we hope and trust that the matter will be taken up and carried to completion by that efficient and patriotic body.—*Evening Mail.*

"THE TIMES.

"Gentlemen possessing estates, or money, whether in the funds, or vested in trade, must perceive, that the present demoralized state of society in this country is to be attributed to the plain fact—that the Repealers, the Demagogues, and their Clubs, are engaged in exciting a war between 'the insolvency and bankruptcy' of the country, against 'the property.'

"It is clear that their object is to create a revolution, in order that they may scramble for each gentleman's estate.

"Let no man deceive himself, and imagine, that his religion will point him out as a mark for destruction, or save him from it—it is Property which is aimed at by those Anarchists, whether it be that of a Protestant, or a Catholic, or a Dissenter.

"Tithes—the Repeal of the Union—and Reform—are but watch-words made use of, to disguise the plot which has for its object GENERAL AND INDISCRIMINATE PLUNDER.

"The people are excited by the fallacious hope that their condition will be ameliorated; and the tenant is forced to throw aside all regard for his landlord, in order that a demagogue may be returned to Parliament, and the ruin of the country legally effected.

"To prevent this system being again put in force, this plan is submitted to the consideration of the Landed Proprietors:—

"That every gentleman should register his own vote.

"That he should register no tenant of whom he is not sure; all others he should prevent from registering, which may not be difficult, as many of the ten pound freehold tenants will be glad of the excuse of not having a vote, to escape getting into trouble between the Landlords and the Radicals.

"The vital blow would be struck at the very root of the power of the demagogues if landlords would determine not to give leases except in very particular cases. This system utterly annihilates them—it admits of no cavilling or question—it has been pursued on some extensive estates, and order, comfort, and prosperity have been the result. The tenant cannot possibly admit any interference whatever between himself and his landlord.

"The landlord must certainly, in giving no lease, be at the expense of any buildings that may be necessary on the farm, or must allow it to the tenant in his rent if he erect them—and it is but justice—it is also policy—for a good house enhances the value of the farm to both.

"It may be said, the tenant will not improve without a lease—I reply, that it seldom happens, that when a lease expires, either the buildings or lands on a farm are found by the landlord in a particularly improved state—the improvements are generally calculated to last during the existence of the term. This system merely requires the tenant should have confidence in his landlord—and then it works well—no subletting—no cabin building—no insubordination—and NO INTERFERENCE can take place.

"This plan has been tried, and has answered, and is being adopted by degrees. It is equally effective in towns, and can be applied with facility to the lower classes of tenants in them, who are the most likely to be swayed by the demagogues.

"The times are critical—and gentlemen had better consent to some sacrifices than lose all. Let the gentry unite and success will attend their efforts.

"Let firmness and unanimity be our motto.

"Agricola."

Representative Peerage.—We would earnestly entreat of the Noble Lords who have votes in the election of an Irish Representative Peer, to be cautious in making hasty promises. We have reason to think that a Nobleman will announce himself as a candidate, upon grounds and under circumstances that will be found irresistible.—*Evening Mail.*

A Good-sized Sheet of Paper.—At a dinner given on Monday evening last, by Mr. P. Dixon Hardy, to the workmen employed on his establishment, together with several individuals in the trade, who had exerted themselves on the occasion of the recent destruction of his printing office by fire, the table, which was laid out in the composing room of the re-erected office in Cecilia-street, was covered by a single sheet of paper, measuring in length one hundred and twenty-five feet, by five feet in breadth; such is the progress in the arts and manufactures.—*Dublin Paper.*

Colour-Serjeant Cullen, of the 81st Regt. who was reported to have died from the effects of an assault made on him near Thurles, is rapidly recovering from the wounds he received on that occasion.

The late Lord Conyngham died worth over £300,000.

Richard Lalor, of Cascade, Esq., (accompanied by J. Forde, Esq., C.C.) arrived at Governor Leigh's Hotel, at the New Gaol, on Friday. After being hospitably entertained by the Worthy Governor, Mr. Lalor paid a debt of upwards of £60 due by him for Tithe, and returned home the same evening.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The word Ireland transposed becomes Dan-*lier.*

King of France.—It is a very remarkable circumstance, that, for the space of two centuries and upwards, the throne of France has never been filled by the *son of a King.*

Taliacology.—On Sunday last, in the Infirmary, an elegant proboscis was added to the physiognomy of a woman, by the skilful hands of the famous nose manufacturer, Liston.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Captain Rock Discovered.—The outrages from which sprung Captain Rock, originated, it is known, on the property of Lord Courtenay (now Earl of Devon), in Limerick. Mr. Matthew Barington, Crown Solicitor for Munster, in his testimony before the Select Committee on the State of Ireland, a copy of which reached us this morning, thus detects the "real" Captain Rock:—"The Captain Rock of Ireland was a tenant or resident on the estate, his name was Dillane. We took him as an approver, and it tended much to the peace of the country; he is now in America. That was the origin of the Rockites."

During the whole of Friday, Dublin was enveloped in one of the most dense and disagreeable fogs which was witnessed for many years. Nothing similar has been seen since the latter end of the year 1813, prior to the great snow.

It gives us satisfaction to learn that there is no foundation for the reported change in the Attorney-Generalship of Ireland. The excellent and worthy gentleman who now fills the office is not likely to vacate it except by his own motion. We wish he would look after the *Irish Volunteers.*—*Warder.*

CUPID AND MINERVA.

BY T. MOORE.

As Love, one summer eve, was straying,
Who should he see at that soft hour,
But young Minerva, gravely playing
Her flute within an olive bower.
I need not say, 'tis Love's opinion
That, grave or merry, good or ill,
The sex all bow to his dominion,
As woman will be woman still.

Though seldom yet the boy hath given
To learned dames his smiles or sighs,
So handsome Pallas look'd, that even
Love quite forgot the maid was wise.
Besides, a youth of his discerning
Knew well that, by a shady rill,
At sunset hour—whate'er her learning—
A woman will be woman still.

Her flute he praised in terms ecstatic,
Wishing it dumb—nor cared how soon—
For Wisdom's notes, howe'er chromatic,
To love seem always out of tune.
But long as he found face to flatter,
The nymph found breath to shake and thrill;
As, weak or wise,—it doth not matter—
Woman, at heart, is woman still.

Love changed his plan, with warmth exclaiming,
'How brilliant was her lips' soft dye!'
And much that flute, the sly rogue! blaming,
For twisting lips so sweet awry.
The nymph look'd down—beheld her features
Reflected in the passing rill,
And started, shock'd—for, ah, ye creatures!
Ev'n when divine, you're woman still.

Quick from the lips it made so odious
That graceless flute the goddess took,
And, while yet fill'd with breath melodious,
Flung it into the glassy brook;
Where, as its vocal life was fleeting
Adown the current, faint and shrill,
At distance long 'twas heard repeating,
'Woman, alas, vain woman still!'"

FEMALE FASHIONS.

(From the *World of Fashion* for January.)

HATS AND BONNETS.—That important affair, the chapter of hats, is arranged for the season; it is settled that those for half-dress are to have the brims larger and more open than those worn in summer. But the pretty little capote bibi, the only bonnet adopted in neglige, still retains its small close brim; the crown is higher than last month, and tapering towards the top. A good many have no ornament on the inside of the brim, not even the hitherto indispensable meutonnieres of blond lace; these bonnets are generally trimmed in a style of simple elegance. A single long ostrich feather to correspond is placed on one side, or else a slender sprig of flowers inserted in a knot of ribbon; a good many are trimmed with ribbons only; those of gauze are the only ones in favour. The ground should correspond with the bonnet, but they are frequently figured in different and strongly-contrasted colours. The materials of bonnets remain the same as last month; but satin, lined with velvet, is still more in favour. Black blonde lace veils are universally adopted in negligé

MAKE AND MATERIALS OF OUT-DOOR COSTUME.—A new woollen material has just appeared for undress mantles; it is called Hermine Royale; it is of a very soft and fine quality, and extremely thick. Among those of the most elegant kind for carriage-dress we remark the manteau Mosaique in tissu cachemire on a feuile dacanthe ground, quadrilled in a very large pattern in a lighter shade of the same colour; with a bouquet of flowers in various and brilliant colours, in the centre of each quadrille; and the manteau Isabeau of black cachemire, embroidered in coloured silks in a Gothic pattern. Witchouras increase in favour; a good many have recently appeared in velvet, lined with grey squirrel fur; it is also in favour for satin and cachmere witchoura. There is no pelerine attached to these cloaks, only a single high collar of fur; very large sleeves, the linings turn up and form cuffs, and a very broad ceinture. Furs are as much in request for trimmings; a new kind called Maitre de Kolinskey, of a yellow shade of fawn colour, has just been introduced. Muffs and boa tippets are indispensable, but fur pelerines are very little worn.

(From the *Lady's Magazine.*)

HAIR.—The hair is dressed higher than ever, with wreathes round the brow, and plumes of the same flowers by the side of the high bows and braids. Pink convolvoluses, without foliage, are beautiful in this fashion. Likewise sweet peas, of every hue, without foliage, and with rich brown calyces; marguerites, in wreathes of this kind are beautiful. The leaves and calyces must be brown or tawny colour. Light-colour velvet hats, with dark lining, are worn at the Opera.

COLOURS.—The dahlia colours are rather passee. Squirrel colour, both the purple and Egyptian auricula hues—bright dark green emerald, acanthus, and apple-green—all the granite shades—bright orange and fire colour for linings and trimmings, will be in vogue this month.

EVENING DRESS.—Sultana turban of gold-coloured cachemire. The hair banded on the left brow, the right is concealed by a lappet; the robe is of apple-green. Turkish satin, figured with Oriental scrolls; the sleeves are very full, and fall below the elbows, directly slanting from the shoulders; they are finished with long nœuds des page of satin ribbon, the ends of which reach the tops of the long gloves. There are three ends of ribbons to each sleeve. The corsage is draped croissee; the waist very long and skirt full, but perfectly plain. A gold-coloured Zebeide scarf is tied about the waist. The chemisette is white satin, trimmed with blonde shells. The earrings, necklace, and buckle, silver, enamelled with green. Long white kid gloves, finished with dents. White satin shoes.

A "PAT" REPLY.—"Well," said Old Cobbett to an Irish labourer, at Barn Elms, "Well, Pat, I'm returned to Parliament, you see." "Returned!" replied the Milesian, "Arrah, then, savin your honour's presence, how can a man be returned to a place where he never set *fut* in before?"

A FOX HUNTER IS A JUMBLE OF PARADOXES.—He sets forth clean, though he comes out of a kennel, and returns home dirty. He cares not for cards, yet strives to be always with the pack. He loves fencing, but witout carte or tierce; and delights in a steeple chase, though he does not follow the church. He is anything but litigious, yet is fond of a certain suit, and retains Scarlet. He keeps a running account with Horse, Dog, Fox, and Co., but objects to a check. As to cards, in choosing a pack he prefers Hunt's.—In theatricals, he favours Miss Somerville, because her namesake wrote the Chase, though he never read it. He is no great dancer, though he is fond of casting off 20 couple; and no great painter, though he draws covers, and seeks for a brush. He is no musician, and yet is fond of five bars. He despises doctors, yet follows a course of bark. He professes to love his country, but is perpetually crossing it. He is fond of strong ale and beer, but dislikes any purl. He is good-tempered, yet so far a tartar as to prefer a saddle of horse to a saddle of mutton. He is somewhat tough and bearish himself, but insists on good breeding in horses and dogs. He professes the Church Catechism, and countenances heathen dogmas, by naming his hounds after Jupiter, Juno, Mars, and Diana. He cares not for violets, but he doats on a good scent. He says his wife is a shrew, but objects to destroying a vixen. In politics he inclines to Pitt, and runs after Fox. He is no milksop, but he loves to tally. He protects poultry, and preserves foxes. He follows but one business, and yet has many pursuits. He pretends to be knowing, but a dog leads him by the nose. He is as honest a fellow as needs be, yet his neck is oftener in danger than a thief's. He swears he can clear any thing, but is beaten by a fog; he esteems himself prosperous, and is always going to the dogs. He delights in the Hunter's Stakes, but takes care not to stake his hunter.—He praises discretion, but would rather let the cat out of the bag than a fox. To conclude, he runs as long as he can, and then goes to earth, and his heir is in at his death. But his heir does not stand in his shoes, for he never wore any thing but boots.—*Hood's Comic Annual.*

DUCHESS OF BERRY.

M. de Chateaubriand has published in Paris a pamphlet on the captivity of the Duchess of Berry, at Blaye, which is written with his characteristic eloquence, and with even more than usual boldness.

The London *Standard*, adverting to the subject says—"Let us take *an English*, which is, therefore, a very succinct view of the matter:—the Duchess of Berry is a prisoner. Why is she a prisoner? She is a prisoner, because she contended for the recovery of a crown, to which she thinks her son entitled, and to which he is entitled, according to what was, until *very* lately, the public law of the civilized world. Now, imprisonment is a hardship, or infliction, and, like every other hardship or infliction, it must be justified by reasons; accordingly, one of two reasons has always been assigned for the privations of a fellow-creature's liberty, by all who were not very impudent tyrants. Imprisonment has been justified by all others who have imposed it as "exemplary or cautionary (3d Inst.) To which class is the imprisonment of the Duchess of Berry to be assigned? Is it exemplary? Is it intended to frighten other mothers from asserting what they believe to be the right of their infant children? If such a war upon the most sacred of human instincts were ever justifiable, it would be a monstrously silly war, notwithstanding the most sacred instinct is also the most powerful. Were the Duchess of Berry consigned to the *guillotine* to-morrow, not to speak of imprisonment, mothers would be as little deterred by her fate from treading the path of maternal duty, as she herself was deterred by the bloody end of Maria Antoinette. The war against nature (if we may innocently apply that term to God's law, the earliest and most universal impressed upon the human heart) will ever, as it ought ever to end, in defeat and disgrace. On the other hand, is the imprisonment of the Duchess of Berry "cautionary?" Is the King of the French afraid of her, after the recent proof that he has had of the imbecility of her party? If he is he must feel that the attachment to the cause of Henry the Fifth, and the disaffection to his own government, are on the increase. In whatever way, then, we may regard this imprisonment, it is unfavourable to the government of Louis Philippe, who must on the one side be considered as a tyrant, or on the other as a trembler upon an usurped throne; for as he cannot plead hereditary right, if he doubts the cheerful allegiance of the people, he proclaims himself an usurper. Obviously the most prudent thing he he can do is to send to the Duchess the key of her prison, and her passport from France."

NEWSPAPER REPORTING.—On one occasion, the Attorney-General, Sir Charles Wetherell, made one of the most furious and eccentric, of all his very furious and very eccentric tirades. It was directed like an unmasked battery of rockets or shrapnells against Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire. Every body knows that Sir Charles contemns the study of costume, and that Mr. Littleton is one of the best drest and best looking men in the House of Commons. Sir Charles, throughout his furious philippic, attacked Mr. L. as a country gentleman—a term of distinction in the time of Sir Robert Walpole—but instead of the term, country gentleman, he invariably called him "*rustic* gentleman." Mr. Littleton evinced great annoyance at the incessant repetition, or reproach as it was meant, of the *rustic* gentleman. His annoyance was by no means decreased next morning, at finding that an ignorant reporter of a Morning Paper of great circulation, had throughout all the endless reiterations, set him down, not as the *rustic*, but as the *rusty* gentleman—"Rusty gentleman," quoth the *Examiner*, "and this from the Attorney-General! Reader, have you ever seen the Attorney-General?" We recollect Sir Isaac Coffin repairing to a newspaper office, in a great fury, with a newspaper crumpled up in the grasp of one hand, whilst a terrific oaken cudgel was brandished in the other. "Where is the Editor? I want to see the Editor—I insist upon seeing the Editor immediately?" said the gallant man of war and wave. It happened that a reporter was present who very well knew the gallant Admiral, and understood how to appease his angry moods. After several parries of his rage, and some soothing compliments dexterously applied, the reporter, with an air of *bon-homie*, asked, 'But, my dear Sir Isaac, what is really the matter?' 'Matter, Sir, matter!' answered the incensed admiral, "Sir, directly I entered the United Service Club this morning, one friend cried out, 'Sir Isaac, what have you done with your voice?' Then another cried, 'How is your voice, Sir Isaac?' A third exclaimed, 'Have you got a cold, Sir Isaac?' I flew to the Naval Club, where again one friend saluted me with, 'How are your lungs, Sir Isaac?' Another called across the table, 'Why, Sir Isaac, you *used* to have a good pair of lungs of your own, how is it, Sir Isaac?' 'I can stand a joke, Sir,' continued the Admiral, 'as well as any man in England, but hang me if I stand this any longer. Sir, I tell you that I was never more wind and weather tight in my hull than at this moment, and d—— me if I could'nt hail the main-top in any hurricane that ever blew—and look here, Sir, look at this,' saying which, he spread open that morning's copy of the paper, in which he read, in the Parliamentary Debates, that 'Sir Isaac Coffin addressed a few observations to the House, *which were totally inaudible in the gallery.*' It was not difficult to pacify the gallant admiral, by assuring him that the mistake could never occur again to a member whose voice equalled that of Braham's in melody, and a speaking trumpet in power. A few more very ludicrous scenes took place with the gallant Admiral and the press, and whoever remembers the immense figure and resolute bearing of this son of Mars, must feel that it was almost as pleasant to face a lion as to encounter him in his wrath.—(From an article in the *Metropolitan Magazine.*)

NECESSITY FOR THE MEDIATION OF CHRIST.—"Whatever notions we may entertain of God and salvation, in the days of ease and health; or however we may pass away our lives in indulgence, or philosophical security, there comes a period when every man capable of reflection is made serious. The most inconsiderate, when the world fails them, when, from the recollection of their past lives, they feel they stand in need of some security from the consequences they have brought upon themselves, and of which they become apprehensive; they then are glad, in most instances, to lay hold of the idea of redemption, and feel the hopes of Christ's atonement very congenial to their sinking spirits, in the proportion that they perceive that they can have no other ground for the expectation of pardon. It would be well if they would look out of, and beyond themselves for help, before the arrival of the trying decisive hour. It is not sending for the sacrament to be administered, or crying, Lord, Lord, at the last, that will insure to us an open door of mercy; but we may judge what our feelings will then be, by the solicitude which all express (who have any reason or conscience) at the approach of death. Who is the man that feels himself ir a state in his own person, to come before God, with confidence? Does he feel no guilt, no fear, no misgivings?"—*Doctor Adam Smith on the Necessity of a Mediator.*

HONORS IN AMERICA TO THE MEMORY OF SIR W. SCOTT.—The *Ontario Freeman* contoins an address delivered at Canandaigua, New York, by J. S. Clinton, Esq., on the character and writings of the late Sir Walter Scott. The spot chosen for the delivery of the address, was "The Waverley Rock," on the estate of the Hon. John Gregg, where banners were displayed of the English, Scotch, Irish, and American arms. The bells of the village at noon struck the age of the deceased, and a brass plate has been fixed on the rock, engraved with the names of British and American writers.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

It is but seldom that we experience so mild a December as that which has just passed by. Wintry weather it has been, as far as mist and fog and driving rains, coming over us at intervals, could make it; but the few frosts that have visited us have made their appearance rather in sport than in earnest, and neither the farmer nor the fox-hunter has had his labours nor his amusements interrupted. The rain has not been excessive, nor the winds tremendously violent; and ever and anon the sun has given us a cheerful though a watery glance, or mild showers have drizzled down, making it look and feel as unlike Christmas as possible. Fields, too, are green, and herbs and succulent plants unwithered, and potatoes and bulbous roots putting forth their shoots and fibres as if they felt the spring tide of the year setting their sap in motion. It can hardly be deemed seasonable weather, but it has given opportunity to the late-sown wheats to put forth root and blade, and settle themselves firmly in their seed bed, in defiance of whatever hard weather the lengthening days of the new year may yet have in store. The forward wheats have planted well, and by some cause, not very obvious, have not become so rank and luxuriant as might have been expected from the mildness of the season. Thus, however, farmers are enabled to rub on, saving many goodly haystacks from the wide voracious jaws of winter; and it has been a blessed season for the poor in districts where fuel is scant, wearing out the long night of Christmas without any of that pinching cold which often assails those unprovided with due means of withstanding it. Animals too have done well, enjoying the mild temperature, and if some frosts should now succeed, as may be expected, they will come seasonably, and their duration will probably not be protracted. Ploughing is in great forwardness, having continued uninterruptedly, and thrashing in many instances is in considerable forwardness also; better prices can now be obtained, having combined with want of money to tempt the farmer into the market, and it appears likely to be well for him where he has pursued this course and brought his corn early to sale. Prices are now much depressed, and there seems but little prospect of a speedy revival.—*Monthly Magazine.*

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 31.

(From the *London Gazette.*)

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Capt. J. H. Wood, to be Captain, vice Knox, deceased; First Lieut. H. N. Daniel, to be Second Captain, vice Wood; Second Lieut. R. F. Handcock, to be First Lieutenant, vice Daniel; Second Capt. W. E. Jackson, to be Captain, vice Grant, deceased; First Lieut. A. Macbean, to be Second Captain, vice Jackson; Second Lieut. P. Ellis, to be First Lieutenant, vice Macbean.

To be Second Lieutenants—Gent. Cadet F. Marriott, vice Beresford, promoted; Gent. Cadet H. G. Hooper, vice Crawford, promoted; Gent. Cadet T. Elwyn, vice Cleeve, promoted; Gent. Cadet C. J. Wright, vice St.-George, promoted; Gent. Cadet G. A. F. Berenzy, vice Nedham, promoted; Gent. Cadet W. H. Elliott, vice Bignell, retired on half-pay; Gent. Cadet P. Macbean, vice Campbell, promoted; Gent. Cadet C. R. Wynne, vice Frazer, promoted; Gent. Cadet L. W. M. Wynne, vice Marlay, promoted; Gent. Cadet F. Ramsay, vice Warde, promoted; Gent. Cadet W. W. Jones, vice Tytler, promoted; Gent. Cadet A. Benn, vice Tireman, promoted.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY, FOR DECEMBER.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Philips, h. p. R. Marines; Gossip, h. p. 11 Garr. Batt.; Forrest, E. I. Comp. Serv.; Dunne, ditto.

Majors—Knox, R. Art. Leith Fort, Edinburgh; Wyburn, h p. Royal Marines.

Captains—Wetherid, 3 Dr. Gds. Brighton; Boyes, 64 F; Burton, 55 F. Trichinopoly, Madras; Stainton, 95 F. Corfu; Snow, 97 F. Kandy, Ceylon; Stanway, R. Eng. Ireland; Mathews, late of R. Art.; T. Donald, Bar. Mast. Berbice; Barrow, h. p. Newfoundland Fenc.; Lundin, h. p. 21 F.; Hall, h. p. R. Mar.; Hicks, late 4 Vet. Bn.; Sir John Cox, Bart. h. p. 18 F. London.

Lieutenants—Wade, 13 F.; Phibbs, 40 F. Poona, Bombay; Macdonald, 55 F. Bellary, Madras; Morison, do. do. do.; Persse, 77 F; Liddle, h. p. 11 Dr.; Black, h. p. 48 F. Donegal; Dixon, h. p. 80 F. Jersey; Cotter, h. p. 7 W. I. R. do.; Schwartz, h. p. Nova Scotia Fencibles, Town Adjutant of Cape Breton; Foy, h. p. 94 F.; Nixon, late 2 Vet. Bn.; Cameron, 9 do.: Irwin, 11 do.; Harpur, h. p. Unattached; Mrson, do.; Kay, h. p. 62 F.; Luke Brown, h. p. 83 F.; Carthew, late Art. Drivers, Truro, Cornwall; Appleton, h. p. R. Mar.; Carrington, do.; Sely, h. p. 5 F.

Second Lieutenants and Ensigns—Martin, 38 F.; Dewes, 89 F.; Nicoll, Fort. Adjt. in Canada, Coteau du Lac; Gwinnell, h. p. R. Mar.; Graham, late 1 Vet. Bn.; Hall, 6 ditto; Harrison, 8 ditto; M'Kowen, ditto; Campbell, h. p. 65 F.

Paymaster Griffiths, h. p. 23 F.

Quarter Masters—Wainwright, h. p. 27 F.; Phillips, late of 58 F.; Banks, h. p. 4 Dr. Gds. Templemore.

Assistant Surgeons—Toulmin, 58 F. Ceylon; Taylor, h. p. Staff; Gibbons, late of R. Art.; Bloxam, do.

Veterinary Surgeon Hayward, 6 Dr. Gds.

Commissariat Department—Dep. Asst. Comm. Gen. Curll, h. p. Barbadoes.

IRISH CHARACTER.—It is usual to attribute to the English and Scotch character, exclusively, a cool and persevering energy in the pursuit of such objects as inclination or interest may propose for attainment, whilst Irishmen are considered too much the creatures of passionate impulse to reach a point that requires coolness, condensation of thought, and efforts successively repeated. This is a mistake. It is the opinion of Englishmen and Scotchmen who know not Irish character thoroughly. The fact is, that in the attainment of an object, where a sad-faced Englishman would despair, an Irishman will, probably, laugh, drink, weep, and fight, during his progress to accomplish it. A Scotchman will miss it perhaps, but, having done all that could be done, he will try another speculation. The Irishman may miss it too; but to console himself, he will break the head of any man who may have impeded him in his efforts, as a proof that he *ought* to have succeeded; or, if he cannot manage that point, he will crack the pate of the first man he meets, or he will get drunk, or he will marry a wife, or burn a house, or hamstring a neighbour's cow, or cut the throat of a proctor, or swear a guager never to show his face in that quarter again. There is, in short, a far-sightedness in an Irishman which is not properly understood, because it is difficult to understand it. I do not think there is a nation on earth whose inhabitants mix up their interests and their feelings together more happily, shrewdly, and yet less ostensibly, than Irishmen contrive to do. An Irishman will make you laugh at his joke, while the object of that joke is wrapped up from you in the profoundest mystery, and you will consequently make the concession to a certain point of his character, which has been really obtained by a faculty you had not penetration to discover, or, rather, which he had too much sagacity to exhibit. Of course, as soon as your back is turned, the broad grin is on him, and one of his cheeks is stuck out two inches beyond the other, because his tongue is in it, at your stupidity, simplicity, or folly. Of all the charaters of all the people of all nations on this habitable globe, I verily believe that of the Irish is the most profound and unfathomable, and the most difficult on which to form a system either social, moral, or religious. The only power which is equal to grapple with it is the Church of Rome, and certainly that lays Paddy in the dust; there he is overreached and *bammed*, and blarnied, and made to knock under."

THE COMET.—The comet is now visible to the naked eye at half-past eight in the evening, a little above the horizon, almost due east. It is near two small stars in the constellation Cancer, and forms a triangle with the large stars Pollux in Gemini and Porcyon in Canis Minor. About ten o'clock it is a line, and almost midway between Regulus in Leo and Pollux, but rather nearest the latter star. At half-past two in the morning the comet is nearly due south. The above observations were made on the nights of the 19th, 23d, and 26th ult. a few miles off Stirling.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

FIRST QUAKER FRANK.—We have this week had the pleasure to see the first frank ever written upon a letter by a member of the Society of Friends in this country—we say the pleasure, for this, amongst hundreds of other instances by which we are surrounded, is an indication of the progress of that enlightened policy which has enabled our fellow subjects to exercise the functions of legislators without regard to sect or party.—*Leeds Mercury.*

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine.*)

Thrice during the last two hundred years have conciliatory measures been tried on the largest scale, and with the most beneficent intention; and thrice have the concessions to the Catholics been followed by a violent and intolerable outbreak of savage ferocity. The two first rebellions were followed by a firm and severe system of coercive government; as long as they continued in force, Ireland was comparatively tranquil, and their relaxation was the signal for the commencement of a state of insubordination which rapidly led to anarchy and revolt. The present revolutionary spirit has been met by a different system. Every thing has been conceded to the demagogues; their demands have been granted, their assemblies allowed, their advice followed, their leaders promoted; and the country in consequence has arrived at a state of anarchy unparalleled in any Christian state. * * * Nature has forbidden us to sever the connexion which subsists between the two countries. We must swim or sink together—It is utterly impossible to effect that disjunction of British from Irish interests, for which the demagogues of that country so strenuously contend, and which many persons in this island, from the well-founded jealousy of Catholic ascendancy in the House of Commons, and the apparent hopelessness of all attempts to improve its condition, are gradually becoming inclined to support. The legislature may be separated by act of parliament; the government may be severed by Catholic revolts; but Ireland will not the less hang like a dead weight round the neck of England; its starving multitudes will not the less overwhelm our labourers; its passions and its jealousies will not the less paralyse the exertions of our government. Let a Catholic Republic be established in Ireland; let O'Connell be its President; let the English landholders be rooted out—and Ireland, with its priests and its poverty, be left to shift for itself; and the weight, the insupportable weight of its misery will be more severely felt in this country than ever.—Deprived of the wealth and the capital of the English landholders, or of the proprietors of English descent; a prey to its own furious and ungovernable passions; ruled by an ignorant and ambitious priesthood; seduced by fanatic and unprincipled demagogues, it would speedily fall into an abyss of misery far greater than that which already overwhelms it. For every thousand of the Irish poor who now approach the shores of Britain, ten thousand would then arrive, from the experienced impossibility of finding subsistence at home; universal distress would produce such anarchy as would necessarily lead the better classes to throw themselves into the arms of any government who would interfere for their protection. France would find the golden opportunity, so long wished for, at length arrived, of striking at the power of England through the neighbouring island; the tri-coloured flag would speedily wave from the great Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear; and even if England submitted to the usurpation, and relinquished its rebellious subjects to the great parent democracy, the cost of men and ships required to guard the western shore of Britain, and avert the pestilence from our own homes, would be greater than are now employed in maintaining a precarious and doubtful authority in that distracted island.

(From the *Standard.*)

It were no less silly to suppose that Mr. O'Connell has caused, or even precipitated, the present crisis of Ireland, than to imagine that the thing, whether precious or vile, which floats above the hurricane, either creates or directs that tumult of the elements. Has not the order of demagogue succession been observed in Mr. O'Connell's case with as strict a fidelity as marks the natural growth of rebellion in his unhappy country. Mr. O'Connell followed Lord Plunket, as Lord Plunket followed Mr. Grattan. From 1778, when the wholesome curb was first removed from the then quiet and apparently contented Roman Catholics, the progress to the separation of the kingdom has been so regularly progressive, as to be almost capable of being cast into the shape of an almanack. Mr. O'Connell is no more blameable because Ireland is now in rebellion, than he is to be held responsible, because the sun last month touched the tropic of Capricorn. We have had no *single* O'Connell in England; and though our state is not yet so bad as that of Ireland, we owe this advantage solely to our not having a Popish Priesthood. Indisputably as much discontentment and desire of change exists in England as can have place amongst a Christian and not unreflecting people. Tory folly, and the unscrupulous wickedness of what was the Whig, and is now the Ministerial party, have done their worst in both kingdoms, and would have produced just the same perilous condition of affairs, whether the Irish demagogue's name had been Doyle, or Plunket, or Devan of Wildgoose Lodge, instead of O'Connell.

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator.*)

A young man named John Walshe, on his return home to Dunmore, from this city, between five and six o'clock on Tuesday evening, received a stab from a bayonet, in a conflict with a policeman, which caused his death in a few hours afterwards. The entire particulars connected with this unhappy occurrence are in our possession, but as the coroner's inquest has not yet terminated we deem it right, for the present, to withhold their publication.

BARBAROUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN THE CITY OF KILKENNY!—About the hour of 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last, as sub-constable Gannon was returning to the Police station at Dunmore, he was attacked by three fellows who rushed out of a house on the upper part of Green's Hill, in the outskirts of this city, and within forty or fifty yards of the Police barrack at Mount Brilliant. They knocked him down and took his carbine from him, with which they beat him about the head until the stock broke. These sanguinary ruffians then inflicted several dangerous wounds on him—some of which will, we fear, prove fatal—with his bayonet.

Two persons (relatives to John Walsh, who was killed on Tuesday evening, as above stated), have been arrested under very suspicious circumstances, and are at present in confinement.

SAVAGE MURDER.—On Sunday night three men (one of whom had a pistol, another the handle of a pitchfork, and the third a large stick), attacked the house of Patrick Nesbitt, of Donoughmore, near Johnstown, a labourer in the employment of Robert Neville, of Marymount, Esq. On entering they placed Nesbitt on his knees and asked him why he did not give up his ground to the right owner, but before the unfortunate man had time to make any reply, the fellow who was armed with the handle of the pitchfork, attacked him in the most unmerciful manner and beat him with it until he broke it in pieces on his head! This bloodthirsty ruffian not having yet satisfied his vengeance on poor Nesbitt, took the stick from the other man and continued to strike him with it until he broke it also! Nesbitt died next day from the effects of the savage treatment inflicted on him. The same party then went to the house of John Cass, a man living on part of the same lands, ordered him to give up possession of his ground, and beat him severely. From thence they went to the house of his brother, William Cass, whom they likewise, for a like reason, beat in a most unmerciful manner. Cass's wife, who was very ill and on the point of confinement, with difficulty went towards them and begged of them not to murder her husband, when one of these atrocious wretches struck her on the head and knocked her into the fire! He also struck a child who was running to assist its mother!! Before leaving the house another of the gang came in and asked Cass "did he know Barnafea?" On his replying in the affirmative, the fellow showing a blunderbuss, said, "that's the chap that shot Marum." They then fired a shot in the yard and huzzaed for the "blazing Whitefeet." On Monday night a party of Whitefeet entered the houses of three brothers of the name of Lahy, living at Graig, near Urlingford, on the borders of this county. One of them escaped to the Police barrack, but the Whitefeet fired at and wounded the other two slightly, and got clear off before the arrival of the Police. The house of a man living on the estate of Mr. Barker, named Robert Thompson, was entered on Tuesday night by a party of Whitefeet, one of whom discharged a gun loaded with shot at him and wounded him in the leg. They then ordered him to give up his holding. An armed party of Whitefeet attacked and forcibly entered the house of Laurence Nowlan, of Miltown, in the barony of Gowran, on Monday night, from whom they took a gun and some whiskey. On the same night another party entered and searched the house of Mathew Murphy, of said place, for fire arms. Not having obtained any they obliged him to give up some papers which he had in his desk relative to the land he now holds. The house of James Dooling, in the same neighbourhood, was also closely searched for arms on Monday night by a party of Whitefeet. They did not procure any. An armed party visited the house of James Meany, of Tincowan, in the same barony, on the above night, and, after beating him severely, took from him one gun. A man named William Byrne was arrested on Monday last by some of the Police stationed at Ballyraggett. He has been identified as one of a party who attacked and attempted to disarm two of the Peace-Preservation Constabulary on their way to their station at Bawnyarra on the 28th September last.

A man belonging to Mr. Cormack of this city was found lying dead on his dray, on Tuesday evening last, by Constable Norris, of the Balief station. The unfortunate man's head was hanging between the upper part of the dray and the horse; it is supposed he was suffocated in that position, having left Johnstown in a state of extreme intoxication.

With a perfect sincerity we speak, when we say, that (should matters in this county continue any longer in their present state), there will be amongst our population, the same insecurity for life and property, which exists amongst those degraded beings in the social scale, the sanguinary peasantry of Tipperary and Kilkenny. A like system of assassination, and nocturnal legislation, is here busily at work; and requires only time to become productive of the same quantity of criminal fruits, which it has yielded abundantly in the disturbed districts, to which allusion has been made.—*Wexford Conservative.*

New Ross, 2nd Jan., 1833.

About five o'clock yesterday morning, some miscreants set fire to a summer-house, at Elly's Walk, and burnt it down. It is supposed that they intended to have committed some depredations on the house or farm-yard, but on getting to the iron gate, which led into the yard from the walks, they found that by it being locked they could not proceed farther, and in their disappointment, set fire to the summer-house. It is hoped that the perpetrators of this gross outrage, were not inhabitants of the town, as from the entire of the worthy proprietor's life being devoted to the relief of the poor, and devising means to serve them, there could not be found a man in it who is acquainted with his character that would be vile enough to do him an injury.—*Ibid.*

AFFRAYS WITH THE MILITARY.—INQUEST.

TIPPERARY.—The inquest on the bodies of two persons, Edward Walshe and James Fleming, shot by a party of the 92d Highlanders, closed on Saturday, after an investigation of three days' duration. Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Lowe were both examined at great length, and deposed to the violent attack made on them and a small party of military, at Galbally, by 700 or 800 men, when they were compelled for the preservation of their lives, to order the military to fire, which dispersed the mob. Lieutenant Monroe and Sergeant Scott, were also examined—the latter said, he certainly would have fired without orders at the time, to save himself and party from being slaughtered—they had nothing for it but what they did. They jury remained closeted all night, and not having agreed next morning, were discharged by consent. The Coroner bound the Jurors in 100*l.* each, to appear at next Clonmel Assizes.

A large party of armed Whitefeet paid a visit to the barony of Slievardagh, County Tipperary, a few nights ago, from the County Kilkenny, and committed several daring robberies—they succeeded in getting eight or ten stand of arms in the neighbourhood of Renoughmore, with which they decamped.

An anecdote preserved by the historian of Brittany, acquaints us with the opinions of John, surnamed the Good and Wise, as to the qualifications of a wife. On requiring from the ambassadors, immediately after their return from Scotland, their opinion regarding the lady, he received for answer that she was beautiful, elegantly formed, and in the bloom and vigour of health; but so remarkably silent—not so much, as appeared to them, from discretion, as from extreme simplicity. "Dear friends," said John, "return speedily and bring her to me. She is the very woman I have long been in search of. By St. Nicholas! a wife seems to my mind sufficiently acute, if she can tell the difference between her husband's shirt and his shirt ruffles."—*Tyler's History of Scotland.*

The following beautiful Anacreontic is from the second number of Moore's "Evenings in Greece;" it breathes all the fine spirit, delicate and beautiful, of the Tuscan grape:—

Up with the sparkling brimmer,
Up to the crystal rim;
Let not a moonbeam glimmer
'Twixt the flood and brim.

When hath the world set eyes on
Aught to match this light,
Which o'er the cup's horizon
Dawns in bumpers bright.

Truth in a deep well lieth,
So the wise aver:
But truth the fact denieth—
Water suits not her.

No, her abode's in brimmers,
Like this mighty cup,
Waiting 'till we, good swimmers,
Dive to bring her up.

Waterford Mail.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the National Political Unionists took place on Thursday at the Corn Exchange, for the purpose, among others, of forming a Volunteer Association, agreeable to the suggestions of the great leader.—Mr. EBENEZER JACOB took the chair.

Mr. DWYER, the Secretary, read several letters in reply to a circular, calling on the Irish M. P.'s to assemble in Dublin on the 15th of January inst. under the title of "The National Council," previous to the meeting of Parliament. The first letter was from A. C. O'Dwyer, Member for Drogheda, agreeing on the expediency of the measure. The next letter was from John O'Connell, son of Dan, and Member for Youghal, dated at his daddy's house, Dublin, agreeing, of course. The third letter was from H. Grattan, also in the affirmative. The fourth letter was from M. L. Chapman, Member for Westmeath, in the affirmative. The fifth letter, from Dominick Ronayne, M.P. for Clonmel, cousin to Dan, in the affirmative. The sixth, from J. Emerson Tennent, was in the negative, the writer not considering the contemplated convention to be either constitutional or desirable. The seventh, from Thomas Wallace, Member for Carlow, also in the negative—the writer not being able to see the convention in the light it has been viewed by the Union. The eighth and ninth letters were from E. Ruthven, Member for Dublin, and E. S. Ruthven, Member for Kildare, in the affirmative of course. The tenth and last was from John H. Talbot, Member for Athlone, declining on account of ill health. The letters were entered on the minutes, upon the motion of Mr. O'Connell, who congratulated the meeting upon having a greater number of affirmatives this than last year.

Mr. O'CONNELL then in a long speech addressed the meeting, as an assembly of the Volunteers of Ireland, and concluded by moving that the following resolutions be adopted:—

"Resolved—That Great Britain and Ireland are, and ought to be inseparably connected, by being under the dominion of the same King, and enjoying equal liberty and similar institutions.

"That it is the duty of every good citizen to maintain the connection of the two countries, and the freedom and independence of the kingdom."

O'GORMAN MAHON, who occupied a place immediately beside the chairman, here rose and said—Mr. Chairman, I come forward for the purpose of seconding——

O'CONNELL—I rise to order. This man is not a member of the Volunteers' Society, and must not be allowed to speak.

O'GORMAN MAHON, with considerable warmth of manner, and amid loud cries of order, continued to demand that the chairman would procure him a hearing.

O'CONNELL repeated that he was not a member, and could not be heard.

O'GORMAN MAHON—I demand a hearing as a right. All I want is fair play (confusion).

O'CONNELL required the interference of the chairman. He threw himself under his protection.

O'GORMAN MAHON (flinging a silk purse on the table).—Mr. Secretary, I wish to become a member of the Volunters' Society, and there is £50 as my subscription (cheers).

O'CONNELL, in the midst of great uproar and confusion, pushed back the purse, and called on the chairman to act, and prevent a continuance of the conduct in which O'Gorman Mahon was persisting.

O'GORMAN MAHON—I attend here as a member of the National Political Union, and I claim a right to be heard as such. Let the names of the members of the National Volunteers be produced, and read.

O'CONNELL—Order, order. This man is not to be indulged in this manner.

O'GORMAN MAHON—Oh, Mr O'Connell, is this conciliation? Is this the way to obtain a national regeneration?

After a few words from Mr. Dwyer, to order,

The CHAIRMAN said he conceived the Secretary should read the names if called on to do so.

O'CONNELL—The question is, does a member of the society call on him to do so? (hear, hear).

O'GORMAN MAHON—I say *I* am a member (order, order). Are you, Mr. O'Connell, a member? If you be, who made you so? (loud cries of order, and great confusion). All I want is fair play.

The CHAIRMAN here called O'Gorman Mahon to order.

O'GORMAN MAHON said, he would maintain his position there until next day, and insist upon the justice of his demand for a hearing.

The CHAIRMAN said, that according to the rules of the Society, O'Gorman Mahon was out of order.

O'GORMAN MAHON was proceeding to speak, when he was interrupted by loud cries of "order," and "turn him out."

After much confusion,

O'CONNELL said—I am one of the Volunteers, and I call on Mr. Dwyer, our Secretary, to read the names of those enrolled on the Society. Every one else is here on sufferance, and I call on you, Mr. Chairman, when those names have been read, not to allow any others to interfere with our proceedings. If any member of the Volunteers calls upon you to read the list of members, you have a right to do so? Does any Member of the Volunteers call on the Secretary to read the list?

O'GORMAN MAHON—I call on him.—(Great confusion, and cries of "chair, chair.")

O'GORMAN MAHON—Is it possible you have constituted yourselves into a political society, and that you thus exclude any person who attempts to address you? I wish to know when this body was formed, or by whom?

O'CONNELL—Any number of men have a right to form themselves into a society. We have formed ourselves into a society, and any person not a member of that society who is amongst us, is here merely by sufferance (hear, hear). Any other number of men may form a society of their own.

Here Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS attempted to address the meeting, but could not obtain a hearing.

After considerable interruption, Mr. WALSH said that a meeting was called for yesterday, upon the invitation of Mr. O'Connell, to consider a proposition for the formation of a Society to promote the repeal of the Union. If any gentleman had an objection to make, it was his duty to have attended at that meeting. If O'Gorman Mahon wished to protest against the proceedings of that meeting, it was his duty to have attended there, and to have entered such protest. (hear). That meeting was adjourned to twelve o'clock to-day. If O'Gorman Mahon wished to argue the present question, (if it could be said there was any question before the meeting,) it would have been better done there, than to turn the present meeting into a bear garden (hear, hear). Such a course would have been preferable to the unseemly exhibition that has taken place here (hear, hear).

O'GORMAN MAHON—I wish to set Mr. Walsh right (order, order). Why, gentlemen, I merely wish to speak to a matter of fact. Mr. Walsh has fallen into an error, and I am desirous of setting him right. A meeting was called for three o'clock to-day.

O'CONNELL—I call on you (the meeting) to mark this! I call on you to mark this! (confusion). I call on you to mark this! No such thing as this ever occurred before. The Chairman has decided that this person is out of order, and yet he preseveres.

O'GORMAN MAHON—I call Mr. O'Connell to order. I say this meeting has been misled (loud cries of "chair, chair," "order, order," "hear, hear," "turn him out.")

After another round of confusion, O'DWYER, M.P., rose and said the present confusion arose from a misapprehension on a matter of fact. He wished to know if the present were a meeting of the Political Union or of the Volunteers?—if the Chairman were sitting as Chairman of the new or the old society?—(hear, hear).

O'GORMAN MAHON—Suppose it to be a meeting of the Volunteers. I am one of the Volunteers.—(Great confusion.

O'CONNELL—The question is, Sir, whether by this sort of individual audacity——

O'GORMAN MAHON—Oh, Mr. O'Connell, that is not a way to speak to me. You know well if it were not for the protection with which you are invested, you dare not use such language to me.

It would be impossible to describe, or even convey any idea of the confusion that prevailed here. There were loud cries of "turn him out," "shame, shame," and such like, for several minutes.

O'CONNELL—I'll state to the meeting what are the facts. Those who are not members of this society——

O'GORMAN MAHON, (interrupting.)—That's what I want to know—who are the members of this Society?

A person here came forward, and, addressing himself to O'Gorman Mahon, said—O'Gorman Mahon, you are in a passion—do not——

O'GORMAN MAHON, (smiling).—I am not in the least passion. I am in very good humour.

O'CONNELL attempted to address the Chair. He was again interrupted by O'Gorman Mahon.

O'CONNELL—I am in possession of the Chair.

O'GORMAN MAHON—I was in possession of the Chair until you interrupted me.

CHAIRMAN—I consider that any person who is not a member of this Society has no right to address it.—Mr. O'Connell is in possession of the Chair.

O'Gorman Mahon again rose to address the meeting.

O'CONNELL—Was anything like this ever known? The Chairman has decided that I am in possession of the chair, and yet I am to be interrupted in this manner (loud cries of "hear, hear.") For the information of those who are not members of this society, I wish to state the facts of the case. Wishing to establish a more select society than the Catholic Association or the Political Union, I invited a number of gentlemen to meet me here yesterday. They agreed with me on a plan, which I proposed. That meeting was adjourned to this day, and at twelve o'clock a great number of gentlemen met me, and we formed this society, which we conceive is entitled to certain privileges, and which should be secured against the obtrusion of any persons who may desire to interrupt our proceedings (hear, hear.) No person has a right to come in here, unless in the regular way—by being proposed and seconded by a member (hear, hear). I now call on the secretary to read the names of the members of this society, and see if the name of this individual is amongst them.

Mr. DWYER then read the names of thirty-three persons members of the Volunteer Society. At those of O'Connell and his sons loud cheers broke from the assembly, in which O'Gorman Mahon joined, waving his hat. The same demonstration of feeling took place upon the reading of T. Reynold's, Mr. Costello's, and Steele's names, in which also O'Gorman Mahon joined. As soon as the Secretary had ceased reading, O'Connell inquired if the name of the person who had interrupted the proceedings of the meeting was amongst the number?

Mr. DWYER—No.

O'GORMAN MAHON—I wish to ask Mr. Dwyer (order, order.) I wish to know when this society was formed; by whom, and at what time; or who was the chairman?

Mr. DWYER intimated that it was between twelve and two o'clock that day, and that Mr. Jacob was in the chair.

O'GORMAN MAHON then said, he wished to say a few words in explanation—

O'CONNELL proceeded to read the resolution amid great confusion, O'Gorman Mahon declaring it was an attempt to *Burke* the National and the Trades' Unions.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried amid loud acclamation.

Upwards of 40 persons were then, upon the proposition of O'Connell, admitted members of the Volunteer Association.

PETER LOUGHNAN was then called to the chair, and thanks moved by Mr. O'Connell to Mr. Jacob. The meeting adjourned to Tuesday next, giving three cheers for O'Connell, the Repeal, and the Trades' Union.

As the assembly were separating, O'Gorman Mahon got upon the table to address them, when,

O'CONNELL stood up before him and called upon the meeting to separate. O'Gorman Mahon still persevered, when Mr. O'Connell proceeded to put out the gas lights.

O'GORMAN MAHON—Is this fair?

O'CONNELL—This room is mine. I call on the meeting to separate.

O'GORMAN MAHON—Volunteers of Ireland, I wish you success. Though I am not of your body, I will assist you wherever I can.

O'CONNELL—Gentlemen, follow me.

O'GORMAN MAHON (following.)—It is not the first time I followed you, and supported you, too.

O'CONNELL then left the meeting, followed by O'Gorman Mahon, and the meeting separated.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

"Put out the light, and then——" *Othello.*

The Volunteers have begun their operations auspiciously with a glorious *row*, a full and minute account of which we have deemed it our duty to transfer from the columns of the *Freeman's Journal* to our pages. It is to be remarked, that those Journals, which are known to be entirely under the thumb of Mr. O'Connell, have *Burked* the entire proceeding. The *Pilot* and the *Register* state that some confusion occurred, without mentioning the names of the disputants, and of course they omit the highly amusing and characteristic details of the onset. This is dishonest towards the public, and hardly just towards the illustrious combatants.

Mr. O'Connell has never forgiven O'Gorman Mahon for putting him out of Clare, nor omitted a single opportunity of blackening his character, in public and in private, from that day to this. O'Gorman Mahon may be bad enough. We belong not to the number of his admirers; but surely he is *good enough* for the society in which he had the pitiful ambition to get himself enrolled. If not, he must have committed some crime worse than sedition, baser than cowardice, more vile than falsehood, more dishonest than public robbery, and meaner than mendicancy. If he be unfit for such associates, a bridewell is his proper habitation, and a rope's end his guerdon.

But until his guilt—whatever it is—shall have been proved (if it can be proved), Mr. O'Connell acts the tyrant's part by attempting to crush him by winks and ominous head-shakes. "That man," as he scornfully calls him, has at least the manners of a gentleman; he, as well as others, who are supplanted by this Volunteer manœuvre, paid his money for admission into the Union, which still exists in substance, though changed for a swindling purpose, in name only. Poor Allen, called Colonel, sent them *twenty-pounds*, not three weeks ago; Peter Kenney gave them his pound; Mr. Dunlevy, the liberal Protestant ditto ditto; and now they are all clearly and cleanly disfranchised, like so many forty-shilling freeholders, and told to go make another Union for themselves, if they like; for, saith our modern Cromwell, as he turns the gas-cock—"*This room is mine*, go out—go out."

We are glad to find that O'Gorman Mahon regained possession of his silk purse, with the entire contents thereof. Mr. O'Connell shoved it from him, as Julius Cæsar did the crown "on the Lupereal," and somebody else gave it a shove under one of the *folio* ledgers which Purcell O'Gorman did *not* take away. But in the end it was dislodged thence by Mr. Dwyer, and honestly returned to the owner, before the lights were put out. Much credit likewise is due to the same functionary for lighting a candle after Dan had put the gas in his pocket, and shewing the ladies in the gallery down four flights of stairs into the street. The occurrence, we trust, will be a lesson to modest females how they go there again.—*Evening Packet.*

THE VOLUNTEERS—DAN THE CAPTAIN COMMANDANT!

"With his long sword, saddle, bridle,
Whack! larry, bow! bow!
'Tis *Dan's* the *bould* dragoon."

Only think of Daniel finding out, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and after having been insulted, cuffed and spat upon for his whole life, that his propensities are military, and his qualifications warlike. Yet it is even so. He has issued a levy *en masse* of all the genteel and aristocratical Papists in Ireland—that is, every one who is capable of paying a pound, who is willing to advance same, and ready to put down the "Trades" and all others of the political *canaille*—and these he is to constitute into a *quasi* unarmed armament, to be designated the "IRISH VOLUNTEERS," their object being to repeal the union and separate the countries; and he, the aforesaid Daniel, to be the Captain General, and Generalissimo in command over same. For the particulars of this new project we refer our readers to his speech delivered at the Corn Exchange on Wednesday, and which will be found elsewhere. Of course before he ventured to embark in his newly taken up trade of *war*, he must have got the "vow in heaven" *taken ov him by the Clargy*;—for, to put himself at the head of a body avowedly constructed in imitation of the armed associations of 1782, is not in strict accordance with his hitherto *pacific* habits, nor at all in keeping with the sanctity of his oath, which, to do him justice, has been kept inviolate down to the last hour. Active hostilities have not, however, yet commenced, nor indeed have the "*troops*" been subjected to the ceremony of a review. Lord Anglesey will, we suppose, insist on his right of senior officer, to be the presiding military dandy on the interesting occasion.

We know not how the "Trades"—the infatuated and mistaken dupes who by their sole exertions returned this fellow to Parliament for the city of Dublin, will take this. They are not, forsooth, genteel enough for him. The audacious bragadocio! The airs of the new *Bobadil* are not to be borne, and his quondam friends, the coal heavers, would but *sarve him right* if they gave him a good ducking on Monday, the day fixed for his chairing.—*Evening Mail.*

THE MIGHTY DEAD.

(From the *Eveninng Packet.*)

"Anes brent, twice brent—the third time I'll scare ye all."

On Thursday last *Miss Polly Tickell Union* departed out of this troublesome world, at her lodgings on Burgh-quay, in the third year of her age. She was, in the legal phrase, a base child, conceived by a Catholic matron, from whose lifeless body she was extracted, according to the Cæsarian method, by her reputed father, Counsellor O'Connell, and given over to be educated by that eminent dry-nurse, Mrs. Dwyer, of St. Andrew-street. At an early period the bantling exhibited signs of her illustrious origin—being, like the sire, vain, talkative, boastful, greedy, and vindictive; and vulgar, quarrelsome, and intemperate, like its dam. She delighted in low and turbulent society, chiefly affecting the company of *boys*, in the choice of whom she was by no means squeamish or particular; although she plumed herself upon the quality and elegant dresses of her female visitors, for whose special accommodation she always reserved a distinct apartment. Though in a state of pupilage, the precocious little jade permitted the attentions of numerous doubtful characters; and, among the rest, was thought to be on intimate terms with an apothecary from Waterford. It was also whispered that the *Tradesmen*, who resorted to her father's house, were received with too warm a welcome, and that it sincerely grieved the tender parent's heart and offended his dignity, to witness the freedom with which they obtained access to her little parties. Those circumstances are supposed to have alienated his affections, and occasioned a coolness which rapidly darkened into hatred, when, lately, on his return from the country, he found that, taking advantage of his absence, she had opened the door to a notorious rake from Clare, towards whom he had long felt and expressed an extraordinary and almost morbid aversion. This last indiscretion completed the measure of her transgressions and her days together; for the enraged parent finding it much less easy to turn out such saucy comers than to prevent their first entrance, took upon him the sternness of a Roman Father, and gave the *coup de grace* to his own offspring; thus by one blow punishing filial disobedience, shaking off the tradesmen, ejecting the pharmacopolist, and completely ousting the squire from Clare.

We understand the remains of the illustrious departed will be conducted in state to the family vault at Kilmainham on Monday next, the pall being supported by eight Members of Parliament; and, the obsequies being duly performed, the mansion and estate will be transferred, in allotments, to her younger brothers. She has ordered the following epitaph, composed by herself, to be inscribed upon her tomb:—

"WAIT AWHILE."

Because my name expires, you may suppose
My spirit's fled, and will no more be seen;
But wait until *the other* UNION *goes*,
And then we'll meet again—*in College-green.*

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!!!

At a recent meeting Mr. O'Connell "*pledged* himself not to accept *place* or *pension* until he shall have accomplished the Repeal." Who could have thought that such vile things as place and pension ever ran in the head of so disinterested a patriot. What a discovery! So, O'Connell, after all,

"Hath an itchy palm."

and is no better than the common herd of common expectants! We never had any other opinion than that he is what he has described himslf—a fellow to be bought and sold. What a market he and his tail have before them in the approaching Session of Parliament!

VOTE BY BALLOT.

This is one of the Radical questions to be brought forward in the first Session of the Reformed Parliament. There are but two strong points in which to view the proposition—the honest, bold, and straight-forward action of a proud and independent mind: and the security which a timid or double dealing elector may find in concealing the appropriation of his vote. That the ballot would be particularly grateful and most anxiously desired, by the great class of electors which the Reform Bill has created, cannot be doubted, as the present open system admits of a bribe only from *one* candidate, while the Ballot would enable the Elector to take a bribe from each of twenty candidates, and no one be the wiser as to how he voted. If the Reform Bill has not secured the freedom and purity of Election, it has gloriously extended the dominion of corruption.—*Warder.*

George Sandys, a butcher, stabbed his wife to death on Friday at Sheffield. He plunged his knife in the young woman's breast, and then went up stairs, and when apprehended was in the act of pairing his nails with a scissars quite at ease.

REBELLIOUS INSTITUTION.

By the Dublin Papers of Thursday last it appears that Mr. O'Connell, who seems to be rushing blindfold into fatal and final things, called together a Meeting of his adherents to take measures, for the formation of a Society for the Repeal of the Union, upon the model of the *Irish Volunteers* of fifty years ago.—It is not necessary to do more than barely to remind our readers, that the Irish Volunteer Associations of the period alluded to, were formed, after rumours of invasion had long agitated the Kingdom—while a fierce and sanguinary civil war was raging on the other side of the Atlantic—while the country was drained of its regular military defence, and while the United fleets of France and Spain, in triumph traversed the English Channel—and the Channel fleet of England took refuge in one of the fortified harbours. Such accumulated dangers and necessities as those, well justified the Association in arms, of the best orders and classes of Irish Society, for the rabble had no share in this scheme of defence. Now what parallel is there between the state of the British Dominions at the present period and during the American War? An armed institution is now proposed to *repeal*,—every body knows what *repealing by arms* means—the Incorporate Union; a measure which, upon principle, was the completion of that connection between England and Ireland, which commenced the day the first force of the English Monarchy planted itself in this Island. The process was going forward, in the nature of things—while Ireland was uncivilised and rude—the connection was one of conquest, and necessarily *provincial*—as she emerged from barbarism she neared the point of *equality*—and at length the Incorporate Union secured the ripened advantages of six hundred years. It is proposed to destroy, by means of an armed Institution, as general as the volunteer Associations of 1782, this natural accomplishment of the first inchoate *connection*, to which the Legislatures of three Kingdoms were principals and parties—and we ask, more in disgust and indignation, than in wonder, whether the Government can any longer endure such proceedings as those alluded to? The very children already perceive the inevitable issue of the things which are passing—as if they were the ordinary, natural, and safe operations of a Society wherein life and property were of any value. An armed Association for a Repeal of the Union is *Rebellion*—nothing more nor less—and it would be an insult to the understandings of the sane and honest part of the Public, to attempt to establish the truth of the proposition by any serious argumentation. If Mr. O'Connell may finish, without any obstruction from the Laws or Government, what he has now begun—it will be utterly useless to think any longer of setting up an opposition to his *Usurpation*, over both Law and Government,—by exclamations, reproaches, or apostrophes springing from a wounded sense of loyalty, or a painful sensibility to the ignominy brought upon the country.—*Cork Constitution.*

DUBLIN COAL TRADE.

"Treasury Chambers, Dec. 26.

"Sir,—Having laid before the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 17th Oct. last, suggesting an arrangement for carrying into effect the 7th section of the act 2d and 3d William IV., chap. 90, which exempts coals brought into the port of Dublin, for the use of manufactories, from the payment of the duty of 4d per ton, imposed by that act, for creating a coal meter's compensation fund, I have it in command to acquaint you that my lords have been pleased to signify to the Commissioners of Customs their approval of the proposed mode of levying this local duty in Dublin—namely, that it shall, in all cases, be paid in the first instance, and that manufacturers be allowed a drawback of the duty, at the end of each three months; provided, however, that in no case shall a person authorised (as allowed by the act, and suggested in the plan annexed to your application) be permitted to make the necessary declaration, but that the same be made in all cases, personally, by the manufacturer, distiller, &c., claiming the return of duty.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"THOMAS SPRING RICE.

"To John M'Mullen, Esq., Dublin."

TESTIMONIAL TO DR STUART.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh member for the county Down and several gentlemen, friends of the Constitution that was, have in the most laudable spirit presented a piece of plate and a deed of annuity for fifty-two guineas a year, to that able and faithful advocate of our valuable institutions in Church and State Dr. Stuart, Editor of the *Belfast Guardian*, as a mark of the respect and esteem of the donors towards that distinguished and highly gifted individual.—*Evening Packet.*

DREADFUL MORTALITY AT SEA.—The British ship *Sybilla*, Captain Thornhill, arrived at the quarantine yesterday, in ninety days' passage from Antwerp, with only twenty-eight passengers alive out of 132, who were received on board when she sailed; a mortality we believe altogether unparalleled in the history of arrivals at this port. It is stated that they died of cholera, for want of attention to cleanliness, and that some of them were sick when sent on board. This is the second ship that has arrived from Antwerp that has brought sickness and death into our port. The ship *Beaver* arrived here on the 19th of October, after having thrown overboard about fifty of her passengers, and filled the hospital at the quarantine with her remaining sick and dying. She sailed from Antwerp on the 13th of September, and we believe in company with the *Sybilla*, but fortunately had a shorter passage and lost a less number of passengers. In these two ships from 150 to 200 unfortunate emigrants perished—a mortality that will compare with an African slaver. We have some reason to believe, from what we have heard, that many of the unfortunate passengers were put on board by the authorities of that country, as paupers—that they were badly provided with provisions and medical attendance, and in fact shipped off to get rid of them, without any regard to their comforts, or even lives. We are confident that every rigour will be imposed to prevent the disease from reaching the city, from the fact that great care was observed by the health officer, at the quarantine, in the case of the *Beaver*. There is, however, another important consideration that ought to arrest the attention not only of our Corporation and the Legislature, but even of Congress. It is well known, that of the 40,000 passengers who arrived here during the last summer, a very considerable number of paupers have reached our shores, sent out by the overseers of the European parishes for the express purpose of getting rid of a burden, which they must impose on us. Hundreds of this description of persons are now supported in our alms-houses at the expense of our citizens.—*New York Daily Advertiser.*

A learned Bishop observed, that there is something odd in having two creeds, the Nicene and Athanasian, established in the same church. In one of which those are declared accursed who deny the Son to be of the same substance with the Father; and in the other it is declared, that they cannot be saved who do not assert that there is one substance of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. Do we stand in need of anything else to prove the necessity of a revision of the liturgy?—*Christian Examiner.*

INCENDIARISM.—Friday night, three barley ricks, the property of Eyre Coote, Esq., of West Park, were set on fire, and totally consumed. A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the offender or offenders, but hitherto in vain. Mr. Coote's liberality as a landlord, and his character for kindness to all around him, are universally acknowledged.—*Devizes Gazette.*

THE TALIPOT TREE.—This tree grows in the island of Ceylon, and in height resembles the mast of a ship. Its leaves are so immense, that it is said one single leaf can shelter fifteen or twenty men from the rain. They are so supple when dried, that they may be folded up like fans, are extremely light, and appear no larger than a man's arm.

LONDON—THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

The Paris papers of Tuesday contain many rumours of approaching war. The Germanic Confederation is said to be preparing its forces, and the Prussian government continues to put its *materiel* into the best possible condition. It is hard to conceive that these things are done without an object, but we cannot help thinking that they are now coming somewhat too late.

Count d'Argout has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Thiers takes the department vacated by the Count. It is said that a violent quarrel has taken place between these two ministers, and that Marshal Soult is endeavouring to reconcile the difference.

The French troops on Monday afternoon delivered up the citadel of Antwerp to the Belgian authorities, and immediately afterwards commenced their retrograde march. About three o'clock of the same day, the brave Chassé, and his little band, were brought out, in order to be conveyed to their destination. The Dutch prisoners were marched in two divisions, consisting of about 2,500 each, and are to proceed through Flanders to Dunkirk.

On the evening of Tuesday, a brisk cannonade was heard in the direction of Doel, where the Belgians are taking up their positions. At the time, however, when our last despatches left Brussels, nothing further was known relative to this subject.

Accounts from Madrid state that a Carlist conspiracy had been detected in Cludad Real, and the commander of the fort in which Calomarde is placed has been arrested, accused of favouring his escape. Accounts from different parts of Spain also state, that great agitation prevails, as it was feared that the Don Carlos party were promoting a civil war.

The address of the American President is a well written and statesmanlike document, the best by a great deal of the messages to Congress that we have read during many years. Mr. Joseph Hume and the others who would proscribe as "cant and humbug" the public acknowledgment of God's providence will find that General Jackson is not of their school. That brave soldier, successful leader, and able politician, is not ashamed to open his address to his brother republicans, with a grateful acknowledgment of the omnipotence of the Father of all Mercies, far stronger and more humble than that against which the member for Middldsex (ever odious Middlesex) divided a British House of Commons. Mr. Hume and Company may despise the Christian examples of Bacon, Hale, Chatham, and Pitt; or scorn the humble temper in which Wolfe and Nelson owned their mortal dependence; but they must respect the example of the idol of the more democratical faction in a very democratical commonwealth. They cannot think of imputing "cant and humbug" to the hero of New Orleans.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Jan. 1.

Yesterday the King transacted business with the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Finance, Sir R. Adair, the Count de la Tour Maubourg, and many other persons of distinction, dined at court.

In the evening his Majesty transacted business with the Minister of War.

The 52d regiment of the line arrived in this city yesterday. The Lieutenant Colonel put up at the Hotel du Miror. It was observed that the hotel and several neighbouring houses were illuminated, and adorned with the French and Belgian flags.

The Minister of War set out yesterday for Antwerp. Colonel Cradock arrived at Brussels yesterday morning. Five-franc pieces, with the effigy of Leopold, have been in circulation for some days; the officers in the service of the government are paid in this coin.

Antwerp, Jan. 1.

Our news to-day may be summed up in two lines. The citadel is occupied by the Belgian troops, the French army continues its retreat, the Scheldt remains closed, and our port is deserted. Six Belgian battalions are to occupy the positions of General Sebastiani's division on the left bank of the Scheldt.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.

The *Handelsblad*, in its second edition, examining the political consequences of the taking of the citadel of Antwerp, concludes by saying, that the prospects of Holland are satisfactory—that the disputed points which still remain to be regulated are of no importance to Europe—and that the negociation, of which the English cabinet speaks may lead to a happy result.

AUSTRIA.

Trieste, Dec. 19.

The Egyptian agent here has received official notice from his government that fresh negociations have been opened between it and the Porte, and on a basis approved by both parties, so that a favourable result is probable.

The following statement is from the *Albion.* The new project of a convention proposed to Holland by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand is dated Dec. 30, and contains nine articles, of which the following are brief abstracts:—

"1. The forts of Lillo and Liefkenshock to be surrendered to the Belgian troops within ten days after ratification.

"2. The navigation of the Meuse to be subjected to the same regulations as those recently established for the Rhine.

"3. The navigation of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion of a final treaty between Belgium and Holland.

"4. The transit of Belgian merchandise to Germany to be free, with the exception of moderate tolls for support of roads, &c.

"5. Impunity for all political offences in Venloo and Luxemburg.

"6. Evacuation of Venloo and the Dutch portion of Luxemburg by the Belgian troops.

"7. Reduction of Dutch army to peace establishment.

"8. Reduction of Belgian army to peace establishment.

"9 Restitution to legal owners of Dutch property confiscated by English and French gouernments."

We have the Quebec papers to the 2d of December. The ice is forming fast, and it was more than probable that the vessels then in port would winter there.

THE "AVANT COURIER."—The *Standard* has, from its industry in obtaining early information, completely distanced other London Journals, and has succeeded on the Continent in displacing the *treble-Ex-Official Courier.* Monsieur Guizot calls it the *Standard par excellence*—the "*avant Courier.*"

THE HOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN.—To an Englishman, his house is his Gibraltar: he must not only be inviolable, but absolute without dispute or *fuss*. He prefers living in a shell like an oyster, to living in a palace, with all the annoyance of a henroost. Independence is the vital air of the Englishman. The love of independence, that "life of life," as Thomson calls it in his poem of liberty, manifests itself even in the churches, where every English family has a seat of its own, surrounded by a fence. Whoever travels in England will observe how, even in the smallest villages, the meanest habitations are separated from one another by a hedge, a wall, or a paling. No empire can have its boudaries better defined, or can guard its independence with more jealousy.—*Count Pecchio.*

Numerous parties are, notwithstanding the "rigours of winter," every day leaving London for Antwerp, for the purpose of viewing the novel spectacle of a fortress immediately subsequent to bombardment.

Waterford Mail.

TRADES' POLITICAL UNION.

Dublin, Monday.

On Sunday an extraordinary meeting of this body was held in the Arena, at two o'clock—Mr. M'Kenna in the chair.

Mr Slevin handed in £1, the subscription of Marcus Curtis, Esq., of Nutstown, to the chairing fund, and moved the thanks of the Union to him for his always patriotic conduct.—Passed.

Mr. WALSH moved the suspension of the standing order, that Mr. O'Connell should be able to propose some necessary resolutions, without giving the usual week's notice.—Agreed to.

Mr. O'CONNELL, M.P., said, the first question he would put to every meeting of his countrymen, for the future, was whether Ireland would be a nation or a province (" a nation," and cheers). Pastorini was nothing to him (Mr. O'C.), for the people of Ireland were never so determined on any subject as that Ireland should be a nation (cheers.) He who had the experience of twenty years of previous agitation, imagined that it would be impossible to excite such a sensation in favour of any one question as now existed in favour of Repeal. There was but one question, whether they should have governors of their own, or be paying the Anglesey-Stanley government for not only governing them, but governing them badly too (cheers.) Why, he would ask, should not Ireland be a nation of the earth? Why should not eight millions of men have a government of their own? His assertions had been contradicted (not refuted) by the Castle papers. Every Irish government had their paid liars. The present government had their old Conway; but thinking he was got too old and prosy, they set up one of their own, the *Dublin Times*, and paid three guineas per week, something less than half-a-guinea per day for the fabrication of lies (hear, and groans.) That journal denies that he could ever pay off the Irish debt, and abolish internal taxation; but what, he would ask, did he care, if he proved his assertion to be true, what lies the regular established Castle hireling might say (cheers)—and he would continue to repeat till every man, woman, and child in the country should know it, that the national debt of Ireland would be paid, and internal taxation abolished, if but an Irish Parliament sat in College-green (cheers.) The present debt was 800 millions. How were they to pay it? They should not pay it at all, for they did not owe it; and he would repeat, that every man would be able to refute the fat and lazy Castle scribe who would assert the contrary. Every Irishman was a Repealer. If he was not a Repealer he was no Irishman (cheers). All they owed was fifty-seven millions. The first thing the Repeal would effect, would be to get rid of 743 millions. Would not that be something? But they even did not owe fifty-seven millions. The truth was, they owed but twenty-seven millions, and the church lands would sell for twenty-five millions (a voice "oh, illegal"). He could demonstrate that Ireland should not have a single internal tax, and instead of paying pensions to Mrs. Arbuthnot, the goosey Gossett, and Prince Mecklenburg Strelitz, they would expend any surplus in the revenue on public works (cheers). People might say he would never Repeal the Union; but he relied on common sense, and if the people remain but united as they were, he had not the smallest doubt of its success. Anglesey himself had told them, some time ago, " agitate, agitate, agitate;" and when they went about it, why he was for blowing them up with four-gun brigs (laughter). Their first business was conciliation, and he would first move a vote of thanks to Captain Lynar, the high sheriff of the city of Dublin, for his impartial and gentlemanly conduct at the late city election (immense cheering). He thanked them for their hearty cheering, and also moved that the same be transmitted to Captain Lynar.

The resolution passed.

Mr. O'CONNELL was doubly proud to represent the city of Dublin, because it proved two things—the energies of a people determined to be free, and their obedience to the laws in the exercise of that freedom—(cheers)—and secondly, the turpitude of the governing powers of Ireland with respect to that election.—He did not think there was any turpitude greater than lying, and he had observed throughout life that any man who was guilty of lying was a bad man and an unworthy member of society. That election began by a conspiracy of that government and the Conservatives. Boyton, who never told lies, and West, have proved that. Gosset never disowned it, and there was a conspiracy between the Government and the Conservatives against the people (hear). He did not blame them for conspiring, but he blamed them for not being true to one another. Rats had a fashion of running away when a house was about falling, and thus Lord Anglesey, like an old weasle-rat, when he found the Conservative castle ready to tumble, cut and run—utterly denying any coalition with the falling party—but Boyton and West contradicted him, and boldly proved the contrary (cheers). Thus were these conspirators defeated by the organization of the people and the exertions of the Trades' Union. There was no broiling except among themselves. He wished they would let him into Tims's back parlour. He was told those Conservative speeches were spoken two days after they were reported (hear, and laughter).—They appeared in the *Mail* on Wednesday, and were spoken at Tims's on the Friday following. To-morrow (this day) was their day of gratulation. He would ask them one question—whether, as a householder and member of the Trades, it would not be better for him to walk than go in a chair (a chair, a chair). He was always against the chairing, and he would not go in the chair unless they kept faith with him. He had made at their last meeting a stipulation, that there should not be a groan, or any thing that might give a shadow of offence—(hear, hear)—and that he should be at liberty to leave the chair if any thing might occur. If they agreed still to those stipulations, he was ready to take the chair; but, in order to do that, they should give him the means—and as his voice, though loud, could not be heard in every part of so great a multitude, he would ask a second person to stand behind his chair, and who would carry his directions to every part of the assemblage (hear, hear). He would move that they would allow him the privilege to name the individual. [Passed with cheers]. He would name Tom Steele as that person (cheers). He had heard that there was an order to lock up the tithe martyrs in Kilmainham; but they would, in passing that prison, send up a shout that would reach the ears of the president Costello and honest Reynolds, though a thousand walls enclosed them (loud cheers). He cared not for religious or party distinctions; he would give his hand to the Orangemen, and his heart would be in it; they wanted no triumph or insolent domination. He would move that their chairing to-morrow (this day) was not for the purpose of triumph or exultation, but merely for the purpose of advancing that great principle of national regeneration—the repeal of the Union (passed amidst immense cheering). The National Political Union had called a meeting of Irish members for the 15th instant. They (the Trades) had named the 18th. As he was always willing to go with them in every thing else he would go with them in this, and let the 18th be the day (hear, hear, and cheers). They should get a Trades' in every town in Ireland—every parish should petition—first for a change in the Grand Jury Laws—secondly, for a change in the Petty Juries—thirdly, in Parish Cess—fourthly, a total abolition of tithes—and, lastly, an immediate Repeal of the Union. He was going to Parliament in a fortnight, and the first thing he would do would be to make the house meet by day instead of night. He wrote to Cobbett for his assistance in that, and his answer was that he (Cobbett) had written to him on the same subject by a third person—and there was no doubt but that 100 English and Scotch members at least would support it. Then he would move for two other things,—the reduction of the parliament from seven years to two, and the vote by ballot. There was a paper in London called the *Globe*, whose editor, a fellow with a fat pension, named Coldston, misrepresented every thing relating to Ireland. Curran used to say of such fellows, "that they reminded him of a fat louse:" now this Coldston reminded him (Mr. O'C.) of that six-legged animal. This fellow talks about strong measures to Ireland—Algerine Acts—but he would say, " Oh, Coldston, do that if you dare!" In talking of the *Globe* or *Times*, people should say, Coldston wrote this, and Barnes wrote that, for these are but the opinions of individuals, and those hired ones (hear, hear). He had heard that there were several spies sent down to the county Louth to betray the people into secret societies, whereby to tarnish their blood and sell their country. They should have no secret societies (no, no)—they did not want them; they had the Trades' Union for their working tradesmen by night, and the Volunteers' for those who chose to work by day. Their enemies might talk of disunion, but there was none. The Trades' and Volunteers would co-operate and unite in repealing the Union (cheers). Their work was increasing, and they wanted more workmen (hear, hear). He would be at the Arena at nine o'clock on Monday (this) morning, and begged them to remember they should have no illuminations (no, no); they should groan nobody; cheer every friend, and give one great one for " their noble selves." That would be but their " fancy work" day; every other day they should work for Repeal, and the cry of all Irishmen should be, " Peace, good order, and Repeal of the Union."

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL came forward, not for any childish vanity, for he could add nothing to what they had just heard from Mr. O'Connell (cheers).—When he came to town last night he had received the invitation of the Union to attend at the National Council; and he now professed himself ready not only to obey them in that but in any other command that might tend to Repeal the Union (cheers). It was gratifying for him to inform them that in the counties of Limerick and Kerry such organization was going forward as the best friends of Ireland could desire. He thanked them sincerely, and promised that while he lived, both in and out of Parliament, he would follow one course, that of giving his humble aid in the regeneration of Ireland.

Mr. RUTHVEN was glad to see them unanimous with regard to the arrangements of chairing. He returned them thanks for the honour they did him in sending him to Parliament, and promised them, in conjunction with his colleague, to attend to their interests.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Secretary read a letter from J. E. Tennent, Esq., M.P. in answer to the invitation to attend the National Council. As he thought it unconstitutional and uncalled for, and to mark his respect for the Trades' Union, he has (continued the Secretary) not only not franked his letter, but managed it in such a way that we were charged double postage (groans and cries of return it.) He also read a letter from Mr. Wallace, refusing likewise to attend, as he thought it would be entirely useless—another from Mr. Roe, promising to attend (cheers)—next from Dr. Baldwin, of Cork, also promising to attend (cheers)—also one from Mr. Evans, of Portrane, declining the honour (groans)—another from Mr. Finn, acceding to the invitation—and one from Colonel Butler, promising; also, from Charles A. Walker and Alex. Percival, refusing—and from Cornelius O'Brien and Morgan O'Connell, agreeing.

Mr. SLEVIN could not help remarking on the conduct of Mr. Evans. He promised him that on the next election he would oppose him with all his might; and, if he knew " the Trades," Mr. Evans should never more be representative for the county of Dublin (cheers)

O'GORMAN MAHON addressed the meeting at some length, exhorting them [to forget all personal differences, and to join as one man in repealing the Union. He promised to occupy his place among them as one of their body at the chairing.

Mr. RUTHVEN, M.P., being called to the chair, the meeting separated.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9.

THE "NATIONAL COUNCIL."

It is worthy of remark, that all the members of Parliament who have as yet signified their intention of obeying the dying call of the late Political Union, to attend the Preliminary Parliament, are " *O'Connellite's*"—men who got into Parliament under the auspices of the great man, who could not have got in without his passport, and are pledged to follow him, both here and in England, without even taking the liberty of asking what is to be done next. As yet not a single Peer of the land has replied to the summons.

EXCLUSIVE DEALING.

We have seen with much pain and sorrow, that the *Conservative Society* has ordered, upon the motion of Mr. Filgate, two separate lists to be printed—one containing the names of those who voted for O'Connell and Ruthven at the Dublin Election, and the other the names of those who voted for West and Rich. The former is intended for publication—the latter for the use of the society and its members. We lament, as much as any one, the disgraceful issue of that contest, and doubt, as little as Mr. Filgate himself, the corrupt and dastardly motives which induced many voters to give their suffrages to the successful candidates. With the feelings of such persons we have no sympathy, nor the least desire to step out of our way to defend them against their assailants. But as a public organ, pledged to support liberty and the just rights of the subject—no matter how unworthy some individuals may prove themselves to be of enjoying the rights of free citizens—we feel it a duty incumbent on us to protest in terms of strong remonstrance against a proceeding which is tyrannical in principle and exceedingly dangerous as a precedent. This system of holding up persons to public detestation for voting or withholding their votes at their own pleasure, is an intolerable species of despotism. We care not who puts it in practice, we shall never cease to reclaim against it, and certainly our opposition shall not be the less strenuous because the conduct we condemn proceeds from a quarter in which we have been accustomed to repose much confidence.

If intimidation and other unwarrantable means have been used to turn those unfortunate persons from the course their own minds approved of, it is manifestly cruel, as well as unconstitutional, to persecute them further. If, on the other hand, they voted according to their own inclinations, without any moral compulsion, what right has the Conservative Society to interfere with them in the exercise of a clear and undoubted right? It will not surely place itself on a level with the factious confederacy at the Corn Exchange, nor hedge its proceedings behind the infamous examples which, from the first formation of the *Catholic Association* to the present moment, have filled every free and honest spirit with unmixed scorn and abhorrence.

Lord George Beresford has arrived in London from a tour.

The public should be on their guard, as there is a quantity of counterfeit sovereigns in circulation. They are well executed.

Next Sunday a collection is to be made in all the Chapels of the County Tipperary, to liquidate the fine of the tithe prisoners in Clonmel.

THE TITHE SUFFERERS.

If those gentlemen who have the misfortune to suffer imprisonment for unlawfully resisting the collection of tithes are justly styled *martyrs*, they cannot (at least all of them) be called martyrs in the cause of *truth*. Mr. Hodnett's pitiful statement of the privations and cruelties which he said he endured in the jail of Cork, was printed in all the newspapers. Judge Moore, who tried him, was quite horror-struck at the detail, as far transcending any degree of punishment which he at all contemplated or would have sanctioned when passing sentence. The Government was abused in speeches and paragraphs without mercy and without limitation, for suffering the man to be murdered in cold blood; and even those who felt the strongest resentment against the prisoner and the cause in which he suffered, could not help acknowledging that he appeared to have been treated with reprehensible severity. But what is the true state of the case? Mr. Hodnest has *fancied* all those aggravating circumstances so minutely described in his complaints. A numerous committee of gentlemen of irreproachable character and known veracity have investigated his statements, and after a patient examination on oath of witnesses selected by Mr. Hodnett himself, have come to a unanimous conclusion, that his complaints have no foundation whatever *in truth*.

It is no unusual thing in those days for public men in Ireland to look upon truth in a secondary light, provided they can produce *an effect* by their statements; but those who have read Mr. Hodnett's statement and the official report of the gentlemen who inquired into its correctness, must see a discrepancy for which even the usual practice of PATRIOTS had not prepared them.

A publie dinner was given yesterday evening at the Bridge Hotel by the repealers, to Messrs. Hayes and Barron, two of the late candidates for this city. The price of the subscription tickets was *seven shillings and six pence* each; rather unfortunate for the lovers of the juice of the grape—whiskey punch we are of opinion was more congenial to the palates of those who attended on the occasion. Mr. Alexander Sherlock presided; about one hundred persons sat down to dinner, and ample justice was done to Mr. Murphy's beef and mutton, by several amateurs in the gastronomic art.

CHAIRING OF MR. O'CONNELL.

(From a Dublin Correspondent.)

MONDAY, JAN. 7.—Daniel has certainly made a gallant display of the *sinews of war* this day. The morning, which was dark and foggy, could not keep the Trades at home, but they went forth as reckless of rheumatism and catarrhs as the *Braves Belges* themselves; and with their banners, bannerets, flags, streamers, sashes, and other decorations all abroad, filled the wide space before the Arena with their orderly and well marshalled numbers. At ten o'clock the procession set forth, headed by O'Gorman Mahon in his carriage and four, rolled up in a bearskin; several carriages—most of them of the order hackney—followed in his train, and in a sumptuous car, the Members twain, an old harper in the Irish costume, two little boys in blue and silver, and Mr. Steele, whose surname is Tom, were borne aloft, to meet the gaze of admiring thousands. Mr. O'Connell was well fortified against the damps of the morning, being enveloped in a large cloak, and wearing his immortal fur cap close about his ears. Upwards of twenty thousand able bodied *Repealers* marched in the procession, besides myriads of flying cossacks who lined the streets or cheered their favourite as he passed, from the housetops, ballustrades, bridges, and the hills of the Phœnix Park. The people conducted themselves with great propriety, not an outrage of any kind having been perpetrated, or an insult offered to any person. How different from your blackguard filthy mob in Waterford—and yet, if O'Connell had desired these people to " spit" on their opponents, or " duck" a few of them in the Liffey, his voice would have been obeyed just as readily and implicitly as when he addressed the *Ballybricken gentlemen* to that effect. The *cortege* advanced at a smart pace to Kilmainham, and as it wound across Island bridge, with its thousand gay and gaudy banners flouting the sky amid the cheers of the multitude and the inspiring sound of martial music, presented a very imposing and splendid spectacle. They returned through College-green, where Mr. O'Connell doffed his bonnet to the statue of King William, and saluted with three times three, the Bank of Ireland. Some aspiring youths had previously decorated the statue with a green cravat and laurel diadem, and placed a wand, bearing a streamer of the same colour in the right hand. Whether old associations rendered such a costume more striking, I shall not pretend to say; but certainly the stern Dutchman cut a very ludicrous figure in his new dress, and still attracts considerable notice.

We are indebted to Mr. O'Connell's moderation for being permitted not to illuminate our houses to-night. The man who puts up a candle is an enemy to Repeal. That's the word now—and we are very thankful for it

Mr. Carew, there is every reason to believe, will be raised to the Peerage, and will become possessed of a Devonshire title, which in former times had been borne by a family from whom, we have heard, he claims descent. Our County Lieutenant (although we cannot admire his politics), from property, family, and private character, is a fit object for this mark of royal favour. In the meantime, we think the Conservatives ought not to let the representation of this fine county be handed over to Popery without another struggle; in which, all the difficulties of the former may be guarded against.—*Wexford Conservative.*

It is very gravely reported, that in the revolution which the Church is doomed to undergo, several of the Sees—ten in all! are to be confiscated to fiscal uses. The Diocese of Leighlin and Ferns is one of the devoted Sees—so that Doctor Doyle is likely not to be incommoded by the only Bishop who has confuted his sophisms, and exposed his fallacies.—*Cork Constitution.*

Alderman Copeland, the late member, will petition against his successor in Coleraine, Admiral Sir John P. Beresford.

The Bagwell family are determined to petition against Mr. Ronayne's election for Clonmel.

We are told that it is an error to style M. Pozzo di Borgo a Count, the dignity of a Russian Prince having been conferred upon him a few years ago, in reward of his long services as Russian Ambassador at Paris.

In consequence of the alarming prevalence of cholera at Bruff, county Limerick, the greater part of the 37th Reserve have detached from thence to Kilmallock, and the adjoining district.

Major Harris just appointed Adjutant General in Dublin is a protege of the Duke of Gloucester.

Neither Messrs. O'Connell nor Ruthven have paid one shilling to the High Sheriffs, towards the legal expenses of erecting booths, paying assessor, deputies, poll clerks, and all the other necessary and incidental outlay of a contested election; and the latter gentlemen have actually been compelled to discharge the numerous demands made upon them. This comes of permitting fellows to be put in nomination without paying the deposits as heretofore, or giving security for the expenses.—*Evening Mail.*

[FROM OUR DUNGARVAN CORRESPONDENT].

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1833.

When I last wrote to you on Friday, the jury on the inquest of Matthew Carberry (a poor fisherman who voted for Mr. Lamb), who had been brutally murdered by the *poleens* in this town during the Borough Election, had not returned their verdict. They have since returned the following:—" That the deceased came by his death in consequence of a severe beating inflicted by some persons unknown."

Since the arrival here of Mr. Rowen, stipendiary magistrate, the town has assumed a very quiet and peaceable appearance; every disorderly person who was found to be insulting, or disturbing the public peace, on Sunday last was immediately put into prison, which proceeding has been highly approved of by every respectable person here. A few days back, ladies of the highest rank and respectability in this neighbourhood, when passing through the square on their way to the Church were hissed at by a few low ruffians who were and are paid by the *pretended Repealers* to do this, and all other similar work; but as there is no resident magistrate in town, the government have acted wisely in sending down Mr. Rowen, to put down such lawless mobs, and their *brainless leaders*.

The quarter sessions commenced here on yesterday. The crown business was very light, and not a single case worth communicating occurred.

THE CHOLERA.

On Sunday there was one case of cholera in this city, and on Monday two cases. Since Saturday there have been two deaths from the disease. There are two cases in hospital under treatment.

We are extremely happy to announce that there has been no new case of cholera at Porlaw since Monday, and the attendant medical gentleman there confidently hope that the disease will have entirely disappeared from that neighbourhood in a few days.

Stranorlar is now clear of cholera, but there have been several cases and deaths in Ballybofey during the week. The disease is much better at Carn, and confidence is restored—it is an extraordinary circumstance, that the cases, with but one exception, have been all in the country, in a circuit within a mile of the town. Up to yesterday there have been twenty deaths. It has also extended to Malin, where there have been three or four deaths. Dungannon is now free from it. It is not true, as was stated in our last, that this awful scourge had broken out in Newtownlimavady—not a single case has occurred in it.—*Derry Sentinel.*

The cholera is raging in the town of Tipperary with an uncontrolled virulence and mortality which far exceeds its first visit. There have been upwards of sixty deaths in and out of hospital within the last ten or twelve days. Last night two men died of cholera at Rathkeale, and the disease was so malignant that the authorities thought proper to bury them in half an hour after. Since our last there have been seven new cases, and three deaths by cholera at Tomgranny, near Scariff. Among the victims were a husband and wife, whose two children are since in cholera. Cholera having appeared in Listowell, the Board of Health have engaged Dr. M. O'Connor, of Tralee, to attend there. There have been 12 deaths, and 20 cases of cholera at Toomevara, in the last week. Cholera still rages in Tarbert and in that neighbourhood. At a meeting of the Board of Health at Askeaton on Thursday, Dr. Langford was appointed an additional physician. One woman died of the cholera same morning half an hour after being conveyed to hospital. Report yesterday—2 new cases, 2 deaths, 1 recovery, 13 cases remaining.—*Limerick Paper.*

COUNTY WATERFORD QUARTER SESSIONS.

TITHES.

At the Quarter Sessions for this district, which opened here in the County Court-house, on Friday last, about eight hundred processes were entered at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney-General, for the recovery of the tithe arrear of 1831, due by several persons in eight or ten parishes of this county. Mr. Hamilton appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General, and after reading several sections of the recent act for the recovery of tithes, said he would rest his claim principally on the twelfth section, which empowered the Attorney-General to prefer a petition before the Assistant-Barrister of the county in which the parish was, who, upon due proof, was authorised to issue a decree. The thirteenth section required that the notice should be posted twelve days before the sessions, and the fourteenth section enacted that the *Dublin Gazette* should be sufficient evidence of the proclamation, and of the performance of the preliminaries. The learned gentlemen then adduced in evidence the number of the *Dublin Gazette* that contained the proclamation respecting the parish of Innislonagh. The date of the proclamation was the *twenty-first of November*.—The next document produced was a copy of the notice that had been posted, calling upon the defaulters to pay up, appended to which was an affidavit of the policeman by whom it was posted. The date of this was the *sixth of December*.

Mr. RONAYNE, on the part of the parishioners, contended that the fourth section of the act directed the issuing of the proclamation; and, if the deficiencies were not paid within a month, authorised the ulterior proceeding, but until that month had elapsed the Attorney-General had no authority for the present course, as there was no knowing that the defaulters might not pay their arrears during the month. The date of the proclamation was 21st November, and the notices were posted on the 8th December. As the month allowed by the act had not here elapsed, the learned gentleman called upon the Bench to dismiss the case.

After a good deal of legal argument by the learned Counsel at both sides, the Assistant-Barrister dismissed *all* the cases, upon the ground of the notice having been posted within less than a month after the issuing of the proclamation. Notice of appeal to the assizes was given on the part of the Attorney-General.

THE CHURCH.

The living of Clondegad, in the gift of the Bishop of Killaloe, is void by the death of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

The Rev. Wm. Burgh has been appointed Chaplain to the Female Penitentiary, North Circular-road, Dublin.

THE REVENUE.

The accounts of the Revenue will not be made up till late this night (Saturday). We have, however, reason to believe, that the deficiency on the Quarter will not exceed £225,000, and that there will be a surplus on the year of £300,000.

On Excise it is estimated that there will be a deficiency of about	300,000
On Taxes	75,000
Incidents	25,000
Total	£400,000
There will, however, be an increase on Customs of about	175,000
	£225,000
It is fair to deduct from the deficiencies in the Excise, the amount of candle duty received in the same quarter of last year, amounting to	£160,000
Also to deduct from the present deficiency a further sum from the postponed collection duties of	80,000
	£240,000

The real deficiency on the quarter will thus be reduced to about £60,000.

The surplus of the Customs is highly satisfactory, as indicating renewed confidence, and an increase in the commerce of the country.—*Courier.*

It is stated that Mr. Manners Sutton has received a communication from one of the leading members of the administration, intimating that the government are inclined to support his nomination as the Speaker of the new house of parliament.

THE IRISH COURT.

It will be gratifying to the nobility and gentry of Ireland, to learn that this once dignified and alluring circle of attraction is no longer to be vacant—the Marchioness of Anglesey having resolved that the important station of *Vice-Queen* shall not continue as a sinecure, or what is equally injurious, be discharged by deputy. Her ladyship gives the first of a series of entertainments this evening, to the rank and fashion of the metropolis, which are to be continued at intervals until the holding of her first drawing-room, which will be on an unprecedented scale of splendid magnificence. The resolve is a wise one, and if its being carried into effect have no other good result, it will deprive the advocates of the Repeal of the Union, of one of their strongest and most unanswerable arguments.—*Evening Mail.*

THE VOLUNTEERS OR—THE DAN'S OWN.

(From the *Evening Mail.*)

This doughty regiment is in process of formation. The General and his Staff are already commissioned. DAN has raised his flag on Burgh-quay and mounted the cockade—the true tri-colour, by the bye,—and his crimps are busy recruiting. DAN calls them the VOLUNTEERS. O'GORMAN MAHON pronounces them the DAN'S OWN. We suggest " THE YELLOW DRAGOONS" as the more appropriate title, recollecting the distinguished conduct of that gallant regiment at the battle of Aughrim when their brave Colonel (an O'CONNELL, and a grand-uncle to the present man,) bidding " Devil take the hindmost," led them in person in the swiftest flight that ever was made by mortal soldiers.

But what's in a name? " the coward smells as sweet by any other name:" so let that pass, and proceed we to the appointments.

General-in-Chief—DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.
Colonel—MAURISH O'CONNELL, Esq. M.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Cornet MORGAN O'CONNELL, M.P. late of the Austrian service.
Major—JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq. M.P.
Captains—FINN, FITZSIMON, O'CONNELL, M: M: P.P.
First Lieutenant—FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P.
2nd Do.—CAREW O'DWYER, Esq. M.P.
Ensigns—CALLAGHAN—GRATTAN—RUTHVEN, jun.—BLACKNEY—LALOR, &c. &c.
Adjutant—NEDDY DWYER, Esq.
Serjeant—GENERAL CLOONEY.
Corporal—DOMINICK RONAYNE, Esq. M.P.
Trumpet Major—RICHARD BARRETT, Esq.
Trumpeters—Messrs. STAUNTON, LAVELLE, &c.
Mess-man and Cook—JUDY RUTHVEN.
Chief Gillygooly, or head of the Commissariat—P.V. FITZPATRICK, Esq.
Pioneers—Messrs. SLEVIN, WALSH, REYNOLDS, COSTELLO, &c. &c. &c,

In aid of the land forces the General in Chief has provided a fleet of Dungarvan smacks, under Admiral Galwey, M.P. They are at present stationed at *Ducks pool*. A detachment of this fleet appeared in our river the other day. The leader was challenged at the Pigeon House as follows:—

" A board the Brig! a hoy!" cried the tide waiter.
The signal was duly returned.
" Where are you from?"
" Dungarvan"—
" What have you got aboard?"—
" Timber and fruit."—
" What sort?"
" Potatoes and birch brooms."—
" What's your name?"
" The Hake."
" Your Commander?"
" John Mattha Galwey, Esq., M.P."

Thus the General-in Chief is prepared to resist the Marquis of ANGLESEY, not only by land but by sea; and if the *Volunteers* be a match for his MAJESTY'S land forces now in Ireland, there can be no question that the Dungarvan fleet will give an equally good account of the *four-gun brigs*, late off the Scheldt, and now repairing in the Downs.

DUBLIN COMMISSION—MONDAY.

In the case of the High Sheriff (Capt. Lynar) against Patrick Lavelle, Esq., Proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, for provocation to fight a duel, true bills have been found by the Grand Jury.

In all probability the trial of J. A. Curran, one of the " tithe conspirators," will not take place this Commission, as the principal witness for the prosecution is unable to appear from indisposition.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

TEXT.—" Boys," said a priest haranguing a mob in the county Meath a week before the election, " won't you have revenge for Wallstown?" MOB—" We will."

COMMENTARY, No. 1.—On Christmas eve a lodge-keeper of Lord Langford's, at Summerhill, named Fairborn, was fired at while shutting his door; two bullets passed over his head through his hair.—Fairborn is a Protestant.

No. 2.—The postmaster of Summerhill was fired at on the evening of Thursday, the 27th, at his house in Summerhill; he was in the act of shaving himself, having to leave home early next morning, and had stooped to take up a towel, at the moment a handful of bullets, discharged it is supposed from a blunderbuss, passed through the space which had been the sixtieth part of a second before occupied by his head—the postmaster is a Protestant.

A Protestant gentleman, of the name of Wybrants, was found so dreadfully beaten on the road leading from Philipstown to Edenderry on Tuesday evening, that his life is despaired of; no motive, but the crime of being a Protestant, is assigned for this horrible act.

Rockite notices have been served on persons who voted for Lord Forbes and Mr. Lefroy at the late election, threatening them with destruction.—*Westmeath Journal.*

One of the newly returned M.P.'s for Colchester, whose age is verging towards fifty, will shortly be married to the lovely daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton. The young lady, we believe, is not yet eighteen. Mr. Saunderson, the fortunate bridegroom, has acquired enormous wealth as a bill-broker. His advance in life is curious. He was originally a Quaker, and when he first came to London was placed with his relative, a wholesale tea-dealer, from whence he was transferred, as clerk, to the great money-brokers, Richardson, Overend, and company, now Samuel Gurney and company, where he stipulated that he should be permitted to attend the Friday meeting-house once a week. During the war, and towards its close, he commenced business, associated with another friend, on their own account, and they have been very eminently successful. Mr. Saunderson is a member of the Conservative club on Carlton terrace, to which his vast wealth would enable him to give peculiar facilities during the late elections, if he had the inclination.

There is a report that Lord Ducie is dead. Should this prove true, there will be a vacancy in the representation of the eastern division of Gloucestershire, by the elevation of Mr. Moreton to the House of Peers.—*Worcester Journal.*

Jackson the beadle of George's Church, Dublin, was shot by resurrectionists in the church-yard on Wednesday night, after he had disturbed them in the act of robbing graves. He was shot through the breast and died immediately.

The treasury minute which took off the duty on American barilla, has thrown many hundreds of poor people out of employment on the coast of Clare and Galway. The preparation of kelp does not now afford any remuneration.

There are twenty-seven Roman Catholic members returned for the new Parliament from Ireland. Five Roman Catholic members lost their seats at the last election.

Printed and published by the Proprietor,
RICHARD HENDERSON,
Old Exchange Place, Quay, on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Subscription, yearly: Country, £2 8s. 0d.; Town, £2 5s. 0d., payable half yearly, 25th of March and 29th of September.