The Waterford Mail.

Vol. X. No. 983. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1833. Price Sixpence.

AUCTION OF NEW, ELEGANT, AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

A. HENDERSON,
CABINET-MAKER, CARVER, GILDER, &c. &c., KING-STREET,

WILL DISPOSE of his ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant. It consists of Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Nobbies, Secretaries, Book Cases, &c. &c. &c.; several Sofas, of beautiful Patterns.

Also, on SUCCEEDING DAYS, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; several Feather Beds and Bedding; Glass, Delft, Fire Irons, Brass Fenders, &c.; together with a variety of PRINTS, in Fashionable Gilt Frames.

Arrangements having been made for a Partnership with Mr. S. Chaplin, Kilkenny, induce the disposal of the above Goods, by Auction; which, being made of the best Materials and Workmanship, will be found worthy the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its environs, as it is very probable that a Manufacturer's Sale will not again take place for a long period.

A. Henderson requests those who are indebted to him will pay the amount of their Accounts; and those to whom he may be indebted will furnish theirs, that they may be forthwith discharged.

NOW ON SALE, FOR THE ENSUING WEEK ONLY,

SELLING AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, AT

THE WATERFORD AUCTION HALL, AND LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

An extensive, well-assorted, and great variety of

WEST OF ENGLAND WOOLLEN CLOTHS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CONSISTING of upwards of Two Thousand Yards of superior Blacks, Blues, Olives, Greens, Oxford Greys, Drabs, Petershams, Knaps, Rugs, Lamb-skins, Blankets, Flannels, Fur Tippets and Pelerines, Diaper Table Cloths, Linens, Scarlet and Green Table Covers, Worsted Plaids, Black Lace Veils, Silk Handkerchiefs, Thibet Shawls, Barragons, Silk and Velvet Waistcoating, Silks, Ribbons, Calicoes Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Writing, Dressing, and Travelling Cases, Carpet Bags, Backgammon Boxes, Time Pieces, Watch and Ink Stands, Head Shell Combs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers, Fancy Reticules, Pocket Books, Blotters, Sealing Wax, Clothes Brushes, Cloak Clasps, Fire Boxes, superior Cedar Pencils, Cigars and Cigar Cases, Musical Instruments, Saddles and Harness, Japan Tea and Knife Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Caddies, Coasters, &c. &c. Also, a capital Fowling Piece, and an Imperial, for the roof of a Coach.

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Private Sale from 10 to 5 o'Clock. Auctions every Evening at 7 o'Clock.

This Establishment is open for effecting Sales of every description, and Cash advanced upon all goods sent in for immediate Sale.

☞ Out-Auctions and Valuations promptly attended to. Rooms to Let for Auctions, Private Sales, &c. &c.

Waterford, Jan 19th, 1833.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. SESSIONS,

FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING EASTER SESSIONS, 1833.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE for the ensuing year will be held on the days, and at the places following:—

EASTER SESSIONS.

At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 29th of MARCH, 1833.

At DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 1st APRIL, 1833.

TRINITY SESSIONS.

At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 21st JUNE, 1833

At LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 24th JUNE, 1833.

MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 11th OCTOBER, 1833.

At DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 14th OCTOBER 1833.

HILARY SESSIONS, 1834.

At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 3d JANUARY, 1834.

At DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 6th JANUARY, 1834.

The Clerks of Petty Sessions are directed to return all Informations and Recognizances lodged with them, within the time directed by the Act 8th Geo. IV., chap. 67, that is, at least once in every month.

The LIST of NOTICES for the Registry of Freeholds will be called over at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, of the First day of each Sessions.

All Ejectments must be entered with the Clerk of the Peace on the First day of each Sessions, otherwise they will not be proceeded on.

NAMES OF OFFICERS FOR SERVING PROCESSES.

THOMAS MORGAN....Waterford.
WILLIAM M'CULLA..Waterford.
JOHN MURRAY......Passage.
THOMAS CAREW.....Dunmore.
JAMES BUDD.......Tramore.
THOMAS HILL......Annestown.
HUGH QUIGLEY.....Portlaw.
RICHARD ELLIOTT..Kilmacthomas.
WILLIAM NEARY....Carrickbeg.
TERENCE DANIELL..South Suburbs of Clonmel.
THOMAS HUGHES....Dungarvan.
DANIEL CODY......Dungarvan.
JOHN CROWLEY.....Stradbally.
JOHN HACKETT.....Touraneena.
THOMAS TROY......Ardmore.
JAMES FOGARTY....Clashmore.
EDMOND DOWER.....Aglis.
ROBERT SMITH.....Tallow.
JAMES SULLIVAN...Lismore.
JOHN DALY........Cappoquin.

The Process Servers are directed to give notice to every person employing them to serve Processes, that no Process will be proceeded on, nor will they be suffered to prove the service of any Process that is not entered with the Clerk of the Peace on the First day of each Sessions.

By order of
EDWARD O'GRADY, Esq., Assistant Barrister.
BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk Peace.

Waterford, 11 January, 1833.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received the following sums for the above Institution:—From an English friend to Ireland, £2 10s being a donation, per the hands of Mrs. Fleury, senior; from Mr. Edward Kehoe, 12s awarded him and jurors, by the Sheriff on a court of inquiry; from Mrs. Max's workmen, 4s 2½d; from Mr. Keily's workmen, 3s 6d; from Messrs. Strangman and Son's box, 2s 6d; from Mrs. Anastatia Carrigan's box, 2s 1d; from Mrs. Bolton, of Taunton, £1, being a donation per the hands of the Rev. Abram Sargent; also £5, being part of a sum of money willed to the poor of Waterford, per the hands of Thomas Scott, Esq.

Mr. Parsons acknowledges the receipt of one pound being a donation from a friend towards the fund for the abolition of slavery.

THE CIRCUITS.

The twelve Judges assembled on Wednesday, in Chamber, and the Circuits were chosen as follow:—

Home.—Chief Justice Doherty, Chief Baron.
North East.—Chief Justice, Baron Smith.
North West.—Judge Moore, Judge Johnson.
Connaught.—Judge Burton, Judge Vandeleur.
Leinster.—Judge Torrens, Baron Foster.
Munster.—Judge Jebb, Baron Pennefather.

BANKRUPT.

David Robert Blakeley, of the city of Cork, bookseller, dealer, and chapman, to surrender on the 26th and 28th January inst., and on the 6th day of February next.

TIMBER AND OSIERS.

SOME ASH, ELM, BEECH, and SYCAMORE TIMBER, to be SOLD at TOURIN, near Cappoquin, &c., also the produce of several Acres of OSIERS, fit for firkin hoops.

January 13, 1833.

TO BE LET,

THE MILL-SITE at Phelan's Bridge, four and a half miles from Waterford, on which there are the Walls of a large Mill; the Water has a fall of Twenty-two Feet, and there can be an extensive Pond. The advantages of the situation are great and numerous. The tenant can be accommodated with a few acres of Land.

Application to be made on the premises.

MARKETS.

WATERFORD, Jan. 19.—The supply of corn from the country this week was rather improved, and the demand for every description of grain remains without alteration, as will be seen on a reference to our market table. On Thursday, butter rated at 76s to 80s per cwt., and for one lot of new 83s were given; on yesterday there was no prime quality at market; 76s to 79s were the highest prices given for what appeared; weighed on Thursday 236, and yesterday 276 firkins. Bacon pigs, 34s to 34s 6d, and scalded ditto, 29s to 31s 6d per cwt.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	76 0 @	78 6	Bacon pigs, cwt.	34 0 @	35 0
Wheat, ꝑ br.	22 0 @	26 0	Pork, scalded,	29 0 @	31 6
Oats, old	8 0 @	9 0	Heads, ditto,	22 0 @	23 0
Barley, old	10 0 @	13 0	Offal, ditto,	19 0 @	21 0
Oatmeal, ꝑ cwt.	11 0 @	12 0	Whiskey, ꝑ gl.	7 8 @	7 1
Flour, ꝑ bag,			Beef, ꝑ 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, ꝑ 14lb	0 2¼ @	0 3
Indian Corn,	15 0 @	18 0	Coals, Newport,	2 10 @	0 0
Meal,	15 0 @	18 0	Swansea,	2 8 @	0 0

WEXFORD, Jan. 16.—Wheat, 22s 0d to 25s 6d; barley, 11s to 14s 0d; oats, 6s 6d to 8s; beans, 13s to 14s 9d. Butter, 70s to 74s; seconds, 60s to 44s; thirds, 50s to 54s per cwt.

CLONMEL, Jan. 16.—Butter, 75s to 0s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 6d to 11s; 2d flour, 34s to —s; households, 32s to —s; thirds, 26s; fourths, 15s ꝑ bag. Bere, 10s 0d to 11s 6d; barley, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; Wheat, 1s 1½d to 1s 3½d per stone; oats, 7d to 7½d ꝑ ditto. Bacon pigs, 31s 0d to 32s 6d per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, January 15.—The supplies of grain continue small. There was a fair demand at this day's market for all descriptions, and the prices were steady at the currency of last week. Wheat (millers' red) 25s to 27s; shipping, 23s to 25s; oats (canal) 8s to 8s 6d; feeding, 9s to 9s 6d; barley (malting), 14s to 14s 6d; grinding, 13s 6d to 14s; second flour, 16s to 17s per cwt; oatmeal, 9s to 11s per do.

LIVERPOOL CORN-EXCHANGE, Jan. 15.—At this morning's market a few picked samples of Irish red wheat brought the quotations of last Tuesday, but general runs were offering 1d to 2d per bushel lower, and only a very moderate business was done. No change in prices of flour. —Oats, though there very few on sale, were ½d per 45 lbs. cheaper.

Imports from the 8th to the 14th Jan. inclusive.—English—wheat 745, oats 1093, barley 3084, malt 2238, beans 55, pease 96 qrs.; oatmeal 2 loads; flour 77 sacks. Irish—wheat 5015, oats 1639, beans 64, peas 6 qrs; oatmeal, 2046 loads; flour 5113 sacks.

Liverpool New Cattle Market, Jan. 14.—We have had a moderate supply in the market to-day. Many of the cattle were very inferior in quality, but nearly every thing was sold off at very good prices. Beef 5d to 6d and mutton 6¼ to 7d per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool—from the 8th to the 14th Jan. inclusive.—Cows 573, calves, 11, sheep 1074, pigs 4083, horses 4.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, January 14.—We had a good supply of wheat in this morning from Kent and Essex, but very little fresh in from the Suffolk coast. The finest runs from the above counties meet ready sales on as good terms as on this day week, which were principally purchased for shipping to Yorkshire, and the town millers also bought more fully than for some time past, but not at any advance of price, on account of the continued dull state of the flour trade. A considerable quantity of barley remained over from last week, which, being of inferior quality, could not be disposed of, but the major part has been taken off by the distillers today, at from 25s to 26s per quarter. The finest samples of tinged, fit for malting, obtained 27s to 28s; and prime bright parcels from 30s to 32s. White peas are dull sale, at a reduction of 1s per quarter, but grey peas support last week's prices. The oat trade continues heavy, but not cheaper.

Jan. 16.—Almost the whole of the supply of English wheat was cleared off on Monday, and to-day what little remained sold readily at that day's quotations, indeed an evident improvement has taken place in the trade for this article. The market was moderately supplied with oats and barley, which were dull sale to day.

BIRTH.

At Park Cottage, county Wexford, the lady of Capt. Sandwith, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, Mr. John Cleary, late of Wexford, to Miss Catherine Hayes, of Barronstrand-street, in this city.

At Pontefract, Yorkshire, Captain Broughton, R.N., nephew of General Sir John Delves Broughton, Bart., to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Perfect, Esq., of that place.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Henry, in Blackwatertown, the Rev. Robert Jessop, of Dublin, to Anna, youngest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Sturgeon, of Blackwatertown.

DIED,

Dec. 9, at Clifton, in the bloom of life, and deeply regretted, Anne, the beloved wife of John Beames Burroughs, Esq. of Clifton, and daughter of the late Arthur Birnie, Esq., of Waterford.

At Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, on the 20th of November last, Joseph Rea Innott, of Harriet Lodge, Esq. formerly of this city, leaving a disconsolate widow and a numerous circle of friends to deplore his loss. The deceased was elected President of the Benevolent Irish Society of Conception Bay, a very populous district, and having introduced many important rules and regulations for the government thereof, retired from office in 1830, owing to declining health, deeply and deservingly regretted by the members thereof. His remains were followed to the grave by the procession of a public body, and the Rev. Mr. Bart preached a funeral sermon on the occasion.

On Friday, the 11th inst., Helena, wife of John Nixon Nunn, of Enniscorthy Castle, Esq.

On Saturday, at Clonmel, Mary, relict of the late Samuel Davis, Esq. one of the Society of Friends.

Suddenly, on the 11th inst., at his residence, South Terrace, Cork, Hugh Lawton, Esq.

At Southampton, Abel Ram, Esq., of Ramsfort Park, Wexford.

On Saturday, at Cork, Mr. Edward Davies, in the 77th year of his age.

At his residence in Patrick-street, Cork, on Sunday morning, Mr. Samuel Murray, aged 35 years.

On the 1st instant, at Grattan Hill, Cork, Miss Franklin, aged 91 years.

Suddenly, on the 8th inst., at Cove, by the rupture of a blood vessel, in the prime of life, Joseph Woodley, late of Tallow, Esq.

At Greenville, Kerry, Mrs. Sandes, relict of the late Henry Sandes, Esq.

At Sidmouth, aged 22 years, George Armstrong, Esq., of the Colonial Office, son of Colonel Armstrong, of New Burlington-street, London.

At Niagara, in Canada, on the 17th November, John Andrew Stephenson, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson was a distinguished officer, and served with the 99th Regiment in America.

In Harcourt street, Dublin, on the 10th instant, Laurence Harman Crofton, Esq., Barrister at Law.

On Thursday, at Portsmouth, Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., Admiral of the White, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Port-Admiral at Portsmouth.

In Belgium, Eliza, daughter of Patrick Kenifeck, Esq., of Tournay.

On the 5th inst., at his house, Thayer-street, Manchester Square, London, the Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood, Rector of Rathcormac, county Cork, brother and presumptive heir to the Lord Baron Dufferin and Claneboye.

THE FUNDS—London, Tuesday.

The Consol Market remained at 87¾. Exchequer Bills are 41 2, and India Bonds 30 2 prem.

In the Foreign Market Russian Stock is 100¾ 101¼; Dutch 42½; Spanish 16⅜; and other Securities without variation.

Four o'Clock—Consols for Account 87⅞, Belgian 76⅞; Brazilian 48½; Danish 71¼; Dutch 42½; Portuguese 50; Portuguese Scrip, 5¼ dis.; Russian, 101¼; Spanish 16⅜.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, Jan. 17.

3 per cent. Consols	85¾	Bank Stock	—
3½ per cent. stock	92¾	G. Canal Debs. 4 p c.	66¾
Reduced ditto	92¾	Ditto 4 per cent.	77¼
Ditto, new, 1830	92¾	Royal Canal Stock	38¾
3½ per cent. Debs.	86½	Ballast Office Debs.	—

LONDON—Tuesday, Jan. 15.

(From the *Standard*.)

The French papers received this morning bring us accounts of a very serious insurrection which has broken out in Spain. On the 30th ult. a body of 1,500 men summoned the city of Toledo to surrender in the name of Don Carlos, but, on the arrival of a strong detachment, they dispersed into the neighbouring mountains, where they still continue in arms. A body of insurgents is stationed at Cebolla, about seven leagues from Madrid, and troops have been sent against them. In Madrid itself great riots have taken place, and cries of "Life to Don Carlos—Down with female government," &c. were loudly uttered during the night of the 2d of Janury. According to our accounts from the governing parties in Spain all was quiet on the 3d.

We do not think that the matter will end here.—Spain appears to us on the verge of a civil war. The party of the Apostolicals, of which Don Carlos is the head, is too strong to yield its long-held power without an effort, and the authority of the Queen must as yet be very weak. If the priesthood continue to have as powerful a hold on the Spaniards as formerly, such an insurrection would stand a fair chance of success, at least in the beginning. The consequence would be the establishment of a fiercer popish tyranny, secular and ecclesiastical, than Europe has witnessed, for a century and a half, even in Spain. Whether there exist materials for a re-action, or whether those who now are at the head of the liberal party possess energy or honesty enough to make the proper use of such materials, should any exist, are questions which it would require a more intimate knowledge of the state of Spanish affairs than we can pretend to, to be adequately answered.

The King of the French continues in his progress without exciting any attention, except from public functionaries. Some riots at Clichy, in which the Romish church appears in its old intolerance, in the only character, in fact, it ever displays when it has the power, occupy public attention in Paris. It would be well for France if any religious subject should excite interest in that godless city.

By the *Attwood* steamer, which arrived on Sunday, we understand that the reply of the King of the Netherlands has been transmitted to our Cabinet. It is said that he proposes a counter-project to that which was drawn up by the Cabinets of London and France. The terms have not yet transpired; but we suppose that he will not yield to any terms unless his soldiers are returned and a fair arrangement made for the navigation of the Scheldt. As we have often said, the final settlement of the Belgian question is as far off as ever, in spite of the surrender of Antwerp. The Belgian troops are ordered to take an advanced position to be in readiness for the renewal of hostilities. Our Brussels correspondent gives a melancholy picture of the state of that city. Revolution has done its work there as every where else, and, in fact, all Flanders is in a state of ruin and insolvency. But then they have a King of their own, and a national parliament sitting in their capital, which is a cure for all misfortunes.

Since our last publication we have received accounts from Oporto up to the 8th instant, at which time Don Miguel's generals, being aware of the arrival of General Solignac, were determined to make a vigorous effort to bring the siege to a conclusion, by a continued and severe bombardment of Oporto. On the other hand, General Solignac is only waiting for the arrival of the fleet of Don Pedro to commence active operations against the besiegers. We supply all the details which we can find, but on the whole nothing decisive has taken place since what we last communicated. Every day, however, from henceforward may be expected to hasten this petty war to a conclusion.

The German mail brings an indignant article, dated St. Petersburgh, Dec. 27, contradicting, in the most positive language, the charges brought against the Russian government by the *Journal du Commerce* of the 22d of Nov. It denies the transporting of the inhabitants of Wilna and adjacent provinces to the Ukraine—the sending of 40,000 Polish possessors of land to the Caucasus—the desecration of the cathedral of Wilna—the wanton destruction of monasteries; admitting that, in compliance with a canon prescribing that monastic bodies must be composed at least of eight persons, several monasteries containing but two or three monks have been legally dissolved, with due attention to their interests, pecuniary and religious—and, in general, contradicting all the accusations tending to foster the charge of tyranny against the Russian government.

Charleston papers to the 18th December inclusive have been received at the North and South American Coffee House, from which it appears that, in consequence of the measures adopting at Charleston, many of the sister cities connected with that place in commercial traffic had evinced much want of confidence. The Governor of the state of Virginia had communicated to the Legislature of that state a document he had received from South Carolina upon the tariff question. The Legislature of Virginia, in consequence, appointed a committee of thirteen members, and passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the relations existing between the state of South Carolina and the government of the United States—the consequence likely to result to each, and to the Commonwealth of Virginia especially, from an ordinance, and other proceedings, adopted by a convention recently assembled in South Carolina, and a proclamation by Gen. Jackson, President of the United States, lately addressed to the citizens of the United States, and the communication of the governor of the commonwealth on the same subject; and that the same committee report such measures, as in their opinion it may be expedient for Virginia to adopt—the propriety of recommending a general convention of the states, and such a declaration of our views and opinions as it may be proper for her to express in the present fearful impending crisis, for the protection of the rights of the states, the restoration of harmony, and preservation of the Union."

After considerable discussion on the subject, the resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed.

In all the comparisons that we have seen instituted between the proposed secession of South Carolina and the threatened repeal of the Irish Union, one very important point of difference is overlooked. It would appear that all classes in Carolina concur in the determination avowed by Governor Hamilton. In Ireland, on the other hand, the Protestants, who constitute all the magistracy, whether judges in the supreme courts, or justices of the peace, or intermediate judges—the officers of the executive—the ministers of religion—the proprietors of the soil—whatever there is in the country of a yeomanry—the Protestants who constitute all these, the only intelligent classes, and the only classes embarked by permanent interests in the national prosperity, are decidedly opposed to Mr. O'Connell's scheme of dismemberment. We have put the propositions generally, because, though there are some few Roman Catholic proprietors, magistrates, &c., and some few Protestants, insane enough to smile upon the repeal project, the numbers are so few in either case as not to form an exception worth special notice.

Here, then, is the distinction between the cases of South Carolina and Ireland. The first is a *national*, or, if the word be deemed unsuited to a federal state, a provincial revolt; the second, a mere *jacquerie*—a compound *servile* and *sectarian* rebellion. We shall be told, no doubt, that the elections prove that the feeling for repeal is to a great extent national; but we can answer that the elections prove no such thing. That feeling which is rejected by all the proprietors of a country, by all the intelligent classes, by the ministers of religion, and by the magistracy and whatever there is of the yeomanry of a country, never can be a national feeling. No; the late elections in Ireland merely prove that the elections in England have proved as certainly, though the want of a sectarian colouring, and of a specific scheme of rebellion, causes the conclusion to be less apparent—the elections in Ireland merely prove that the Reform Bills have to all effectual purposes disfranchised the proprietor class and the intelligent classes in both kingdoms. The Irish representation has been given to the *rebel jacquerie*; but that fatal blunder does not in the least change the character of the traitorous class, either as respects its treasonable views, or its just position in society.

Whatever right Great Britain would have to resist by force of arms a *national* demand for the repeal of the Irish Union—a right which all our contemporaries allow in the case of South Carolina, a case parallel to this hypothesis—whatever right Great Britain would have to resist by force of arms a *national* demand of the repeal of the Irish Union, that right is infinitely stronger when the demand is *not national*, but opposed to the wishes of what all own to be the most important classes in the country, and merely the clamour of a sectarian rabble. The right and duty of self-defence are reinforced by the obligation to fulfil that guarantee which England owes to the Protestant colonists of Ireland; by the duty of maintaining religious toleration and the Protestant faith every where—a duty ever most reverently respected in the best periods of our history—by Elizabeth, Anne, and William the Third; and, above all, by the duty towards the peasantry of Ireland themselves, which Great Britain has imposed upon herself, by her long possession of that island. Upon the duty of self-defence, and the duty of protecting the Protestants of Ireland, it must be enough to say, that by a repeal of the Union, the British empire would be at once depressed to the condition of a second, or even of a third rate power, and the Protestants would be as effectually extirpated from Ireland as they have been from Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

Spain, Portugal, Italy—the countries which we have cited as models for exclusively Popish Ireland, are, with Popish Ireland, the countries of the most miserable peasantry in the world—and this though undoubtedly possessing an average good soil, and the very finest climate of Europe. Why are they so?—Why are countries so varying in almost all other circumstances—in government, locality, surface of land, &c.—why are countries so different, except in those advantages which ought to produce a uniformity of happiness, so uniformly miserable? There is but one answer—because they are uniformly afflicted with one blasting system of superstition. We now reject all consideration of the moral influence of the Romish imposture, and still more particularly would we guard against building any arguments in our present inquiry upon its soul destroying malignity,—we refer merely to its influence upon the physical condition of man.—It exists no where, uncontrolled by temporal authority, that it does not reduce the condition of the population to beggary. This is a proposition admitting of no exception in any age or country. Let us now dress some of the plans proposed for Ireland in the glass of one of the independent popish kingdoms of the continent.

The repeal of the union, or any injurious interference with the church, which will precipitate the repeal, as surely as the bill of 1829 brought on the present crisis—either of the measures threatened will fall so heavily upon the peasantry, as to give to that consideration alone a quite sufficient force of obligation to compel Great Britain to resist either "by force of arms," and, what is indeed of more present moment, this consideration alone (but how infinitely reinforced by all the others!) ought to determine Great Britain to coerce, by force of arms, all *preparations*, however crafty or circuitous, for the overthrow of the Church or the dissolution of the Union. This right of *resisting apparent preparation* exists between mutually independent states; and surely it is not less clear when the hostile preparations are also preparations for treason.

THE NAVY.

It is pretty certain that Admiral Sir H. B. Neale, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. will have the command at Portsmouth, vacant by the death of Sir T. Foley; Commander L. C. Rooke will be his secretary. The Flag Captain is not quite determined, as the *Victory* will be reduced to a sixth rate.

The following repeals are spoken of in the most fashionable quarters of Wapping and St. Giles's, viz.—the assessed taxes; tea, sugar, gin, brandy, and wine taxes; stamp duties; and the Union with Ireland. Fundholders, what think you of your next dividend? Don't you wish you may get it?—*Age*.

The Marquises of Tavistock and Conyngham; the Earls of Donoughmore, Scarborough, and Uxbridge; Lords Clinton, Tenterden, St. John of Bletso, Grey of Groby, Stanley, and Dorchester, will take the oaths and their seats in the House of Lords, for the first time, on the meeting of Parliament.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday night at the house of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject, as we understand, of West India Slavery, it being considered important that Ministers should be prepared with some specific measure for the new Parliament, as several members intend to submit motions on the subject, unless Ministers take the initiative. It is highly desirable that some understanding should be come to beforehand. We hear that Mr. Buxton's party will, unless the Government should render such a proceeding unnecessary, bring forward a motion declaring free all negro children born free after a certain period.—*Sun*.

The late Admiral Sir Thomas Foley.—The late Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, who died at the Admiralty House, at Portsmouth, on Thursday week, was Commander-in-Chief on that station, and whose term of service would have expired on the 1st of April next, had been in a very feeble and declining state of health for some time past. He was one of the heroes of the Nile, where he commanded the *Goliah*, 74, and had the honour of leading the van division (after the *Culloden* grounded, near the island of Bequier, by outsailing the *Zealous*, which for some time disputed the point of honour with him), and anchored close to the French ship *Conquerant*. He was one of those who possessed the early friendship of Nelson, and commanded the *Elephant*, 74, at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, on board which ship Nelson shifted his flag from the *St. George* during that sanguinary conflict. The gallant band of heroes (of whom the deceased was one) who commanded the ships which composed the fleet at the battle of the Nile in 1798, which were considered the *elite* of the British navy, are fast quitting the stage of life. We believe the following only now (January 1833) survive:—Admiral Lord De Saumarez, Sir B. Hallowell Carew, Sir Davidge Gould, Sir D. E. Darby, and Sir T. M. Hardy, who commanded the *Mutine* brig. Admiral Foley was in his 76th year. He united himself, July 31, 1802, to Lady Lucy Anne Fitzgerald, (youngest daughter of James, Duke of Leinster) by whom, who survives him, he had a numerous issue. His remains were interred, with military honours in the garrison chapel, at Portsmouth, on Wednesday.

Paganini.—This distinguished musician has just been created a baron and commander of Westphalia; the title is to be hereditary, descending to his male heirs. If nobility will not ensure talent, this elevation proves at least that talent will sometimes ensure nobility.—*Le Novelliste*.

Mr. Richardson, of Aber-Hirant, in Merionetshire, has brought into cultivation 1600 acres of the Berwyn hills, which had been previously considered not worth a shilling an acre, but which have produced extraordinary crops of barley, flax, oats, turnips, and potatoes.

The following is the amount of cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses, imported into Bristol from Ireland during the last year:—In 1832, 67,961 pigs, 3,639 sheep, 5,327 cattle, 217 horses:—In 1831, 92,759 pigs, 12,943 sheep, 7,274 cattle, 161 horses.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from Boston state that the receipts into the Treasury of South Carolina, during the year 1832, amounted to 486,713 dollars 58 cents, and the expenditure to 351,466d. 94 cents, leaving a surplus of 117,246d. 51 cents. The whole balance in the state treasury was 274,505d. 80 cents.

THE ARMY.

Last week four troops of Royal Horse Guards marched from the cavalry barracks, Windsor, on their route to Brighton. It is said that the Scotch Greys and 14th Light Dragoons are now under orders for Ireland. It is further said that 12,000 troops are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for the same destination.

The 4th Dragoon Guards are to proceed to Ireland from Scotland.

Captain Manning's company, 74th Regiment, has marched from Kilkenny to Freshford.

The Officers of the 3d Fusileer Guards at Brighton gave a farewell dinner last week to the Officers of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

THE YEOMANRY.

The officers commanding the different corps of yeomanry in this county have received circulars from the proper officers, countermanding the usual half yearly inspection, as government intends to make some alterations in their organization.—*Wexford Conservative*.

IRISH AFFIRMATIONS.

(From "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry.")

Every people have resorted to the practice of profane swearing; but we question if any have surpassed the Irish in the cleverness with which they accomplish it. By Gorra—by jung, by the livin' jingo, by japsus, by jakus, by jaminee, by the holy post, by the Lord of Howth, by the holy poker, by the hokie, by the hokie post, by the hokie pokie, by the hole o' my coat, by the holy pets, by the holy Nelly—are all modifications and distortions of those sacred names by which the Godhead is known and worshipped.

Paddy is, in his ejaculatory, as well as in all his other mock oaths, a kind of smuggler in morality, posing as often as he can upon his own conscience, and upon those who exercise spiritual authority over him. Perhaps, more of his oaths are blood-stained than would be found among the inhabitants of all Europe put together. Blood-an'-ouns, blood-an'-ages, blood alive, blood-an'-turf, blood-an'-fire, blood-an'-fury, blood-an'-thunder; sometimes softened down to—blur-an'-agers, blur-an'-ouns, &c. Then comes—murdher alive, murdher-an'-ages, death alive, death-an'-ages, death-an'-fury, tare-an'-ouns, tare-an'-ounty, tattheration, tarnation, &c. &c.

Paddy's oaths, in his amours, are generally rich specimens of humorous knavery and cunning. It but rarely happens that he decieves an unsuspecting girl; but when it does happen, and the priest comes to investigate the affair, it is almost uniformly ascertained that he had sworn marriage to her *on a book of ballads!* In other cases, *blank books* have been used for the same purpose.

In cursing, also, Paddy holds the first place. His imprecations are often full, bitter, and intense. Indeed, there is more poetry and epigrammatic point in them than in those of any other country. The Englishman, it has been observed, only swears by certain features and parts of the body; but the Irishman consigns the soul itself to the bottomless pit. The Englishman, having less imagination and vivacity than the Irishman, confines himself more to what is seen or felt than to what is conceived or understood, and seldom has the same wit, humour, or ingenuity to frame, condense, or point his imprecations, for which his poorer, but more intellectual neighbour is so remarkable. Hell's curse to you! hard feeding to you! a short course to you! are all pretty intense; but there are others of greater ingenuity and deeper feeling—"May you never die till you see your own funeral," simply means, "May you be hanged;" for he that is hanged is humorously said to have a sight of his own funeral in the crowd that attends an execution. To the same purpose is—"May you die wid a caper in your heel!"—"May you die in your pumps!"—"May your last dance be a hornpipe in the air!"—These are all uttered, sometimes in jest, and sometimes in earnest. "May the grass grow before your door!" is highly imaginative and poetical. Nothing can present the mind with a stronger or more picturesque emblem of desolation and ruin.

There are also mock imprecations, as well as mock oaths. Of this character are, "The devil go with you, and sixpence, an' then you'll want neither money nor company!" This humourous curse is generally confined to the female sex. "Bad scran to you!" is another form, seldom used in anger; it is the same as "Hard feeling to you!"—"Bad cess to you," means bad success. "*Sweet* bad luck to you," requires no illustration. Occasionally the curse of "Bad luck to you!" produces the admirable retort, "Good luck to you, thin; and may neither of them ever happen!"

Some of the Irish imprecations would appear to have come down to us from the ordeals. Of this class are the following:—"May this be poison to me!"—"May I be roasted on red hot iron!"—Others of them, from their boldness of metaphor, seem to be of Oriental descent. One expression is strikingly so. When a deep offence is offered to an Irishman, under such peculiar circumstances that he cannot immediately retaliate, he usually replies to his enemy—"You'll sup sorrow for this!"—"You'll curse the day it happened!"—"I'll make you rub your heels together!"—All these figurative denunciations indicate the pain and agony he will compel his enemy to suffer. They are certainly forms of expression peculiar to Eastern countries. "You'll sup sorrow," in the book of Job; "Man, which drinketh iniquity like water"—"May this bitter cup," &c.—"You'll curse the day it happened." In Job—"Let them curse it that curse the day," &c. In Job again—"Thou settest a print upon the heels of my feet." Again, in the beginning of Genesis, is an expression of a similar import. We cannot omit a form of imprecation for good which is habitual amongst the Irish peasantry, and certainly argues benevolence of heart, such as—"Salvation to me!"—"May I never do harm!"—May I never do an ill turn!"—"May I never sin!" &c.

An extensive common sewer, now constructing in the Rue de la Harpe, has led to some highly important discoveries relative to the direction in which the magnificent palace of the Emperor Julian extended. The Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, contemporary of Julian, says, that the palace and gardens followed the direction of the Seine; but till now it was not known whether the other parts of the building extended east or west of the vast hall which has so long been the admiration of the architect and antiquary. But the deep excavations that have been making for some time have disclosed a series of seven walls crossing the street in a westerly direction; to the head of the walls, crossed the street at the intersection of the Rue du Foin, which is at No. 53, therefore the northern termination of this part of the palace is now ascertained; the succeeding walls crossed the street in ascending southward. The entrance to the great hall is from No. 63, and the corner of the Rue des Mathurins is No. 72; here a wall turns to the eastward, and another continues up the rue de la Harpe, to the south. These walls, which are from four and a half feet (English) to seven feet in thickness, are built of the common limestone of the environs of Paris, with intervening bands of red Roman brick. The mortar has acquired such prodigious hardness that to cut through the walls is a very difficult operation. The bricks are about 17 inches by 13, and 1¼ inches thick.

A ship's boat has been driven on shore at Clogherhead; name on stern, Wellington of Whitehaven, Wilson Pearson, master.—*Drogheda Journal*.

Waterford Mail.

ANNUS MEMORABILIS, 1832.

(From the *Age*.)

JANUARY.—The revenue decreased FOUR MILLIONS—Russia imposed additional prohibitory duties upon British commodities, to *endear* our commercial intercourse—Lord Fitzwilliam gave up fox-hunting, thinking it high time to relinquish boyish sports at eighty-four. The King's State-Paper Office in a very unsafe state; more in keeping with the state of the nation—A special Commission issued to try the Bristol rioters for seconding the Ministers' work of Reform; and a Court-martial appointed to try Colonel Brereton, for following the example of Lords Althorp and John Russell—Four of the rioters put to death by law—Poor Brereton put to death by himself—Parliament re-assembled to do the bidding of the Brummagem bludgeon-men—An old woman hanged for burking a subject—Other old women suffered with impunity to *Burke* the Constitution—Treaty offensive and defensive between France and England—*Offensive* to all Europe, and *defensive* only to French interests.

FEBRUARY—Goethe died at Weimar, Crabbe at Trowbridge, and Joe Munden in London—Parnell turned *out* of office for voting on principle—Cat Cobhouse turned *in* for voting *vice versa*—Duke of Sussex proffered his body for dissection after death—Michael Scales, from his skill in anatomising asses, offered to dissect the Duke—Cholera raging in London—Sir J. Graham's Bill for consolidating the Navy Boards, and extending his own patronage, passed—Diplomatic snuff-boxes struck out of the estimates; pinching economy—The French took Ancona, whereupon Austria took umbrage.

MARCH.—Irish Tithe Bill brought in, the signal for Melisian massacre—Ald. Thompson's motion for reducing the duty on soap resisted by Irish Members, soap being a superfluous luxury—Baring's motion to abolish Parliamentary privileges of Swindlers, scouted as *past bearing*—The Bishops ceased to wear wigs in Parliament; no wisdom in the Whig"—Clementi composed his last Requiem—Reform Bill read a third time in the Commons—"the ides of March, the ides of March, remember."

APRIL.—Falling off a quarter of a million in the Quarter's Revenue—Four nights' debate in the Lords on the second reading of the Reform Bill; majority for Ministers, 9—their own votes!—Duke of Buckingham's letter to the King abstracted by Durham, and sent to the *Times*—Reformers of Stafford gave the Duke of Sussex a pair of boots, thinking H. R. H.'s *soul* wanted mending—Sir R. Birnie committed from Bow-street, by "fell Sergeant Death," to the "narrow cell"—Colton, another of *Lacon* died *laconically*, by shooting himself.

MAY.—Ministers defeated on Lord Lyndhurst's amendment—Deserted the King in the hope of compelling his Majesty to act unconstitutionally; and then overawed the Sovereign's attempt to form a new administration by the muster of Brummagems, bludgeon men, and the threats of Radical Rabble—Run on the Bank of England for gold—The nation saved from Bankruptcy by the accidental discovery of a supply of sovereigns—Cuvier and Cassimir Perier, died in Paris; Sir W. Grant, at Dawlish; and Sir J. Mackintosh, in London—Mr. Pas murdered at Leicester, and the peace of the country destroyed in St. Stephens.

JUNE.—Reform Bill read a third time in the Lords and passed—Received the Royal assent by commission; the King refusing personally to sanction the commission of such an act—The event simultaneously commemorated by a republican massacre in Paris—The life of the King attempted at Ascot races—Disturbances—Disturbance in the Mauritius on the arrival of Mr. Jeremie, the levelling lawyer—Lady C. Neeld settled her dispute with her husband, on his settling £1,700 per annum on her. Lords Scarborough, Donoughmore, and Amesbury, Count Woronzow, Sir J. Macdonald, Jeremy Bentham, and C. Butler died.

JULY.—Mustard Durham set out on his mock mission to St. Petersburgh—In the revenue a decrease of half million on the quarter, and of two millions and a half on the year—Don Pedro landed at Oporto, burned houses and murdered men—More troops sent to Ireland—The Russian Dutch Loan Job perpetrated, by a Ministerial majority voting with Joe Hume that black was white—Miss Bagster declared to be of unsound mind, and neither maid, wife, nor widow—Young Nap took his last *nap*—Lord Althorp brought in his Budget of Blunders—Lord Nugent appointed Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in consequence of his experience in I. O. affairs.

AUGUST.—Royal assent given by Commission to Irish and Scotch Reform Bills—Archbishop of Canterbury assailed by the Radical rabble in that city—Parliament prorogued by the King in person—Don Pedro *lying* (as usual) south of the Douro—Leopold *ci-devant* husband of Princess Charlotte of Wales, marries Louise Marie, daughter of the Citizen King of the French—Punishment of death for Forgery abolished—The abolition of Tithes and the Church in progress.

SEPTEMBER.—X-Charles X. and the Bourbons bundled from Holyrood House to Gratz—Several of the Priest-ridden peasantry of Ireland shot in the Anti-Tithe conspiracy—Lord Grey and his Family satisfactorily settled on the country for £170,000 per annum—England conspires with France to destroy Holland—Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford.

OCTOBER.—The Quarter's Revenue £810,000 below that of 1831—New War Ministry in France; Soult, Premier—Pinney, the Mayor, and the Bristol Magistrates, tried and acquitted—Crown property put up by auction, to meet deficiencies of the Revenue—Extraordinary sensation excited by a forgery in a Government office—The Comet of Biebla, invisible—Ferdinand reported dead; detected Court intrigues, and dismissed his Ministers—Lord Grey danced in the servants'-hall at Howick.

NOVEMBER.—Lord Tenterden died, and was succeeded by Sir T. Denman—Embargo laid on Dutch vessels; English Squadron sailed under French Convoy to blockade Holland—French army entered Belgium—The "sacred hearth" violated in the arrest of the Duchess de Berri—Four privates of the 7th Hussars transported for mutiny.

DECEMBER—The self-condemned Parliament dissolved—French army open their batteries against the Citadel of Antwerp, to prove the Dutch war "chimera"—Chasse surrendered after five weeks siege—Elections commenced—Old Cobbett, the bone-grubber; the great O and his tail; John Gully, butcher and boxer; Humphrey cheesemonger; Hawkes, soap-boiler; Buckingham, bag-man; and many others of that class, sent to Parliament as democratic delegates.

Thus ends EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO,
Whose Radical doings all Britons may rue,

MODE OF FIXING AND VARNISHING DRAWINGS.—To fix pencil or chalk drawings, they should be washed in water in which a small quantity of isinglass has been dissolved. Any colourless glue will be available. Skimmed milk is used for the same purpose by some, but isinglass is preferable. To varnish the same drawings after having fixed and thoroughly dried them, pass over them a coat of Spa, or colourless spirit varnish; and when perfectly dry a second. These two will be sufficient. The isinglass-water must be applied lightly, and never passed twice over the same spot, until the first coat be dry, otherwise the drawing will become smeary. Care also must be taken to clear the drawing from every particle of dust before commencing the operation, and to preserve it from the same afterwards, till it be perfectly dry; otherwise in the former case it will be cloudy and smutty, and in the latter the particles will so adhere as never to be removed. Finally, the brushes must be perfectly clean. A better plan of passing over the isinglass wash than by means of a brush, is, to pour it into a flat vessel, such as a dish, and insert the drawing into the composition, laying the paper flat immediately afterwards. This will preclude the chance of its becoming smeared, which, in the case of drawings of considerable vigour in touch, or of powerful shading, will occasionally happen to the most cautious user of the brush.—*Repertory of Patent Inventions.*

MEMOIR OF MARSHAL GERARD.

(From the *Court Journal*.)

Field Marshal Maurice Stephen Gerard was born at Danvilliers, in the department of the Meuse (Lorraine). As early as his nineteenth year, he became a volunteer in the battalion of that department. He held a commission at the battle of Fleurus, and shortly after was drafted into the 36th regiment of the line, with the rank of Captain. Bernadotte, who commanded this regiment, appointed Gerard his Aid-de-camp as soon as he was made General; and it was under his command that Gerard, who had reached the station of chief of his staff, obtained his successive promotions. He was appointed General of Brigade in 1806, at the end of the Prussian campaign. In 1809 he was engaged in the war against Austria, and distinguished himself in the battle of May 5, at Dorfars, near the Pont de Lintz; at the battle of Wagram he commanded the Saxon cavalry, which contributed so largely to the success of the French. When Bernadotte was called to the throne of Sweden, favours and riches were offered by him to Gerard to follow the new Prince's fortune. Gerard, however, refused these tempting offers, and preferred serving his native land, under the command of a chieftain by whom he was not liked, to devoting his sword to the service of his dearest friend. In 1810, he was employed in Spain, where he served with distinction. In 1812, war having been declared by France against Russia, he was attached to the division of General Gudin. At the attack of Smolensko he displayed great military talents; and Gudin, when mortally wounded, entreated the Emperor, on his death-bed, to appoint Gerard to the division, as the only officer competent to head it with success. He was accordingly appointed, and, as General of division, distinguished himself, on the 9th of Aug., at the battle of Valentina, and on the 7th of Sept., at that of Moskowa. He was in charge of the rear-guard in the retreat from Moscow, and saved the remains of the grand army at Krasnow, animating, with his personal example, the French troops under his command. During this retreat, he shared with Ney the perils and achievements of this sad campaign, and with him, too, earned and received the blessings of the army. When Ney was appointed, at Kowno, to the command of the army destined to protect the retreat of the stragglers from the main army, he asked for and obtained Gerard as his second in command. Soon after, the army had reason to rejoice in this appointment. A cloud of Cossacks presented themselves beneath the walls of Kowno; knowing that about ten thousand French, isolated from the main body of the army, disarmed, disheartened, and without discipline, were snatching a momentary repose here, they fancied they were on the point of obtaining an easy prey. The Russians dismounted, and a battalion of young German troops, on the banks of the Lippe, retired in disorder at their approach, abandoning to them the post they had occupied. Ney and Gerard came to their assistance, and, rallying them, actually combatted, sword in hand, in the ranks upwards of half an hour; this heroic act saved the whole detachment.

During the remainder of the retreat, General Gerard, by order of Prince Eugene, commanded the rear-guard, and with only a few battalions of conscripts, and some Neapolitan troops, achieved wonders. At Frankfort on the Oder, surrounded by a superior force, and with the inhabitants inimical to him, he was summoned to surrender: within three days he cut his way through the besieging forces, and conducted his retreat in good order.

As he had the command of the rear-guard in the retreat, so to him was confided, when Napoleon resumed the offensive, that of the advanced guard, as post of honour. At Bautzen and Goldberg, although he commanded but one division, his dispositions and manœuvres proved his superiority over all the other generals. After the battle of Dresden, the Emperor confided to him the command of the 11th corps of the grand army, and he fought with glory at Katzbach and Leipzig. He was thrice wounded in this short campaign.

The year 1814, so abundant in treasons and disasters, victories and reverses, saw Gerard still faithful, and second in military skill only to his great master, Napoleon. The bulletins of that year are filled with the name and exploits of Gerard, which shine most brilliantly in the account of the battle of Montereau.

In 1815, Napoleon gave Gerard the command of the Army of the Mosselle, with orders to resist the Prussians if they ventured to act in an isolated position. When they succeeded in effecting a junction with the English, the army under him quitted Metz, and placed itself under the command of the Emperor.

At the period of the battle of Waterloo, General Gerard was at Wavre, and when he heard the cannon sound, he solicited to be allowed to march and join the fighting army; but the commands of the Marshal under whose orders he was placed prevented him from carrying his wishes into effect. In one of the few short affairs which followed the victory of Waterloo he was wounded by a musket ball in the breast.

Not wishing to separate himself from his brothers in arms, and heedless of the sufferings from his wound, he caused himself to be conveyed beyond the Loire, and soon after proceeded to Brussels, an involuntary exile.

In 1817, however, he was suffered to return and reside on a small property he possessed in the department de l'Oise, and there, Cincinnatus like, he devoted his time to the pursuits of agriculture until 1822, when he was appointed representative of his fellow citizens to the Chamber of Deputies. He took part, from that time until 1830, in the opposition made to the Court, and he was the first leader of any note who aided the people at the barricades in July, 1830.

The celebrated commission sitting at this period at the Hotel de Ville, confided to him a portfolio of the War Department. He recognized the army with the utmost activity: and when his health rendered necessary his retirement from the labours his situation imposed on him, he was pleased to see one of his old *confreres* in arms, Soult, succeed him.

THE LADY'S MAN.—This animal is one of the most useful species of the domestic tribe. He seldom arrives at perfection until the age of thirty-five, when he is usually short of stature, and somewhat bald at the top of the head. He is as active as the monkey, and possesses a similar chatter, commonly denominated "small talk." Like the French poodle, he is perfect in the art of "fetching and carrying," and may be seen with his canine companion in the society of the fair sex, when all others of the male kind are rigidly excluded. To the maid he is invaluable, no less as a walking stick in the promenade, than as a convenient partner in the dance. He supplies the place of a play-bill at the theatre, and on account of his acknowledged harmlessness, allows and takes many freedoms, so that a flirtation with him is classed among "innocent amusements," there being no one instance in the records of natural history of his ever "pairing." By the wife his services are no less esteemed. He hands the toast at tea—shows off in the science of comparative anatomy at dinner—brews capital lady's punch after supper, and takes the children to see the Christmas Pantomimes. At the birth-day juvenile parties he passes the oranges, performs the principal character in the classical game of "humble puppy," and adjusts the machinery of the magic lantern. When an "event" occurs he stands god-father, and sees home elderly ladies after family tea-parties. But the widow most appreciates the lady's man. Does she want a new servant? He procures her "a two years' character from the last place." Is she curious about the cause of Miss So-and-So's illness? He leaves not an inquiry unasked until the mystery is solved. He receives her dividends at the Bank, takes the place of "dummy" at whist, and plays the fiddle at her dances. In short, he all but supplies the place of the "dear departed." The sustenance of this animal is derived principally from aliments—tea, caudle, negus, &c., and as he is very abstemious, generally lives to a good old age, and dies "respected and beloved by a numerous circle of acquaintances," with the satisfactory assurance that his virtues will be immortalized in divers "Stanzas on a departed friend," and sundry "Lines on the death of an esteemed cousin," in the *Lady's Magazine*.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

(From the *Evening Mail*.)

The weekly meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday at their rooms, Grafton-street; the Earl of Rathdown in the chair.

Capt. COTTINGHAM read the following list of the names of new members who had been balloted for since the last day of meeting:—

Major Wm. Acton, Westacton, Rathdrum, county Wicklow; Captain Thomas Keoghoe, Bailinclar, Rathdrum, county Wicklow; H. W. Bruce, Esq., Down Hill, Coleraine, county Down; Alexander D. Campbell, Esq. Mountjoy-square West, Dublin; Jonathan Williamson, Esq. Lakelands, Sandymount; Rev. William Greene, LL.D., Middleton, county Cork; Richard Burrowes, jun., Esq. Ballintemple, King's County; Rev. John Lewis, Garrycloyne, Cork; Hon. and Rev. George Bourke, Kilmacow, Waterford; Rev. Robert Matthews, county Antrim; C. C. Boomer, Esq., Tanderagee, county Antrim; Godfrey Brereton, Esq. No. 3, Lyon's-inn, Strand, London.

LAST WEEK'S RENT.

Sir GEORGE RICH handed in the hanker's receipt for last week's Rent, amounting to £195 4s 3d.

THIS WEEK'S RENT.

Captain COTTINGHAM said he had to hand in some contributions to the National Fund—amongst which was 100 guineas from the Marquis of Abercorn (cheers).

A MEMBER congratulated the Society on the donation which had just been presented from the patriotic young nobleman (cheers). Fears were entertained that in consequence of his Lordship having become allied to a powerful Whig family, his principles had changed—but there was no truth whatever in the report (cheers). The Noble Marquis was a thorough-going Tory, and the Marchioness, like a loving and dutiful wife, had become one also (hear, hear, hear.)

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE SOCIETY.

Sir GEORGE RICH begged to remind honorable members that the subscriptions for the year 1833 were now due. While on his legs he would beg to make a few remarks respecting the Society's accounts. On a former day his Rev. Friend (Mr. Boyton) expressed a wish that some gentleman not a member of the committee would move that the accounts be laid on the table. The wish not having been complied with, he (Sir George Rich) now hoped that some member would move for their production, as the committee were most anxious that every member of the Society should have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mode in which every shilling was expended (cries of hear, hear, hear).

Mr. REED then moved that the accounts of the receipts and disbursements, up to the 15th instant, be laid on the table—agreed to.

Captain COTTINGHAM said—My Lord, I hold in my hand a communication from an active, excellent, and zealous friend of this Society on the subject of two men who are at present confined in prison, in consequence of a riot which took place in Borris in-Ossory at the late election. Without going into the merits of the case, perhaps it would be better to move that an application be forthwith made to the Court of King's Bench to allow those men out on bail. The merits of the case are completely gone into in the communication I hold in my hand. The case as stated in the communication is one of extreme hardship. It is not necessary at present to mention the names of the parties. I beg to move that immediate steps be taken to effect the liberation of the persons implicated. In doing so the Society will show our poorer Protestant fellow-subjects that we are ready to afford relief to all classes of our countrymen who may suffer from persecution (hear, hear). I beg therefore to move that the committee be empowered to take such steps as will enable them to make a proper application to the Court of King's Bench to have those men admitted to bail.

The motion was seconded by Sir George Rich, and passed unanimously.

EXCLUSIVE DEALING—PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS.

Captain COTTINGHAM—My Lord, I have received a vast number of communications on the subject, not only of exclusive dealing, but also of exclusive persecution (hear). I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Stratford, the grandson of Lord Aldborough—but until I collect the whole into one body, it would be better to suspend any debate on the subject, as perhaps we might yet be saved the dreadful alternative of taking up in our own defence that wicked system pursued by the opposite party towards our Protestant brethren (hear hear). A vast number of Protestant tradesmen have been ruined in consequence of the decided part taken by them at the late election (hear, hear). Unless something takes place to put an end to this destructive system now in active operation, I will submit at a future period a resolution on the subject—(hear).

Mr. CROOKE instanced several cases in which tradesmen had been persecuted in consequence of having voted for constitutional candidates.

Sir GEORGE RICH—My Lord, I do not know whether I am out of order; but as the subject of the persecution of Protestants has been alluded to, perhaps I may be allowed to put our Protestant brethren in mind how little cause they have to despond under the persecution they at present undergo—(hear)—for we learn from history that every persecution has tended to the increase and advantage of Protestantism (cheers). Did not the persecution of the early Christians, under Nero and Domitian, and a succession of Pagan Roman Emperors, lead to the subversion of Paganism and the triumph of Christianity (hear). After the dark ages and the great Papal apostacy, did not the persecutions of the Vaudois, the Albigenses and Waldenses, for holding the doctrines of Protestantism, in their dispersion over Europe to escape that most unjust and inhuman tribunal, the Inquisition, sow the seeds of the Reformation (cheers). And did not the persecutions of Wickliffe, of Huss, of Jerome of Prague, and their followers, in the 15th century—and of Luther, Calvin, Cranmer, Ridley, Hooper, Latimer, Knox, and many others and their followers, in the 16th—lead to the establishment of the glorious Reformation (loud and continued cheering). Did not the complication of insolence and cruelty, of horrid barbarity and sanguinary persecution, persuaded by Philip II. of Spain, in revenge for the spirit of liberty and independence engendered by Protestantism, lead to war, which, though long and bloody, yet was a war from which the powerful republic of the Seven United Provinces derived its origin, its consistence, and its grandeur (hear, hear, hear). Was it not the persecution of the Protestants which led our Elizabeth, that Queen of Protestantism, whose object was the establishment of Protestantism, to lend her ready aid to William of Nassau to rescue those Provinces from the Spanish yoke, and constitute them a nation, which was afterwards acknowledged as a free and independent state, whose arms and policy have made such a figure in Europe, and whose commerce, frugality, and persevering industry are still the wonder of the world (hear, hear). Was it not the persecution of the Protestants which led to the destruction of the Armada—that floating army of persecution, laden with troops from every corner of the Papal world, and with a darker freight of monks, inquisitors, Papal bulls, and instruments of torture, for the avowed purpose of the ruin of Protestantism—and laid the foundation of that decay of the power of Spain (then grown powerful beyond rivalry)—which from its intrinsic power was tardy, but, as we have seen, inevitable (hear, hear, hear). Was it not the persecution of Protestants which led to that glorious, and not less glorious because bloodless, revolution that placed our deliverer, King William III., on the throne of these realms—(immense cheering)—when Great Britain took the lead in Protestantism, and became the mistress of the world (great applause). We were taught from our cradles to lisp the glories of our country.—Then she was truly Protestant—the purest streams of Protestantism flowed from the fountain of honour, and fertilized the still growing principle in the hearts of the people; and the memory of George III. will ever be revered, by every virtuous man, as long as history lasts (cheers). Alas! where are her glories now? She *was* the elevated pillar on which to sustain the blessings of Protestantism; she *is* the dishonoured pedestal on which to fix the horrors of Infidelity! (hear, hear, hear).

A MEMBER had been requested by Mr. Boyton to apologize to the Society for his absence that day, and to move on his behalf that the notices of motions which stood in the paper for that day, be postponed until that day week. The matters to which the notices related were of vital importance, not merely to the Society, but to the country at large, and he was authorized to state that his rev. friend would be in his place on Tuesday next, on which day he would submit to the Society the propositions of which he had given notice.

Mr. R. J. T. ORPEN—My Lord, the question before the chair being, the submitting of the draft of the address to be presented to parliament be postponed for a week, I shall take this opportunity of expressing my opinion on a subject of vital importance, which at present agitates Ireland—(hear, hear). I have on various occasions done violence to my own feelings in restraining the expression of my sentiments on the subject of the repeal of the union—in so doing, I was influenced by considerations which it is not necessary now to advert to; but the time has arrived when to be longer silent would be culpable in one entertaining the opinions which I do on that all important topic (hear, hear). It is not my intention at this moment to call upon the Society to come to any vote upon the question, as I should prefer that the members had the opportunity of calmly and deliberately considering the arguments which I feel myself imperatively bound to adduce, and which to me appear so conclusive, that I am persuaded I should grossly abandon my duty if I did not lay them before the Society. We have seen numerous candidates for popular favour abandoning their previously avowed principles, and pledging themselves to vote for repeal; we have seen men without rank, talent, or property, whose names were never before heard of, elected in triumph by an ignorant and misguided people, solely because pledged to a similar vote; whilst others, vainly endeavouring to secure the approval of both parties, have declared that they cannot at present clearly see their way upon this vital question. A man whose mind is not made up upon this important point, betrays an imbecility of intellect, and a moral blindness, that renders him incompetent to discharge the functions of a member of the Imperial Parliament (hear). For myself, I am glad to have this opportunity of declaring my fixed, firm, and unalterable determination, never, under any combination of circumstances that I can conceive possible, to concur in the repeal of the legislative union. The writer of on essay, lately published, on this subject, has cited the speeches of many eminent living characters, who were in 1800 the decided opponents of the Union, but who are now amongst its most resolute and strenuous supporters. It is sufficient for me here to state, that the question in 1800, whether or not the union should be effected—and the question in 1832, whether or not, after that Union has been so long in force, and after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and the Reform Bill, that Union should be dissolved—are questions perfectly and utterly dissimilar, and can only be confounded by the merest sophistry.—The master mind of Mr. Pitt saw that after the declaration of independence in 1782, and the partial relief bill of 1793, a further and more extended relief bill must follow—and that the preservation of the Protestant institutions of Ireland would become impossible, unless a legislative union were quickly effected. With the means by which that measure was effected we have nothing to do—I believe many great and good men voted on opposite sides on that occasion. But the few Protestants who advocate this repeal have no distinct notions as to the mode in which the legislature would be constituted after such a measure was effected. The writer of the essay to which I have alluded praises the patriotism of the Irish Houses of Parliament. Does he recollect that these houses were altogether Protestant? Does he mean to say that matters should be placed on the footing that they were before 1801, that the Relief Bill of 1829, and the Reform Bill of 1800, for the act of Union was also, as to the suppression of rotten boroughs, a reform bill), and the Reform Bill of 1832, should be repealed, and all the Irish rotten boroughs restored? Unless he means this, his argument is inconclusive. Can any one who observed the late elections believe that there exists the slightest chance that, in an Irish House of Commons, the opinions of the aristocracy or of the Protestants would be represented? Can any man believe it? Does any man believe it? (hear.) Can any person who observes the present tendency of affairs to the increase of popular influence doubt that the House of Commons would govern Ireland? Do you suppose that in an Irish House of Commons the aristocratic and borough influence would be restored as before the Union? Such would be plainly impracticable, and a little reflection must convince you that any House of Commons that could now be constructed in Ireland, must contain an immense preponderance of democratic and Roman Catholic influence. But it has been urged that this would be counterbalanced by a Protestant House of Lords. Now it is evident that the fact of the House of Lords being almost exclusively Protestant is the very reason why that branch of the legislature would be utterly powerless in any attempt to resist the Commons; for they would want that by which alone a House of Peers can maintain itself—the popular voice in its favour. The Irish temporal and spiritual Peers, including permanent absentees, are about 224 in number, and of these only about seven are Roman Catholic. If it were possible that the King should create a sufficient number of Roman Catholic Peers to counterbalance the others in rank and property, then, indeed, whatever might be the fate of Protestantism, property at least might hope for protection. But I believe it will be admitted that such a creation is physically impossible; and I maintain that both democratic and religious feelings must, in an Irish Parliament, produce an immediate collision between the upper and lower house; and that the House of Peers must give way in the struggle, no one can doubt: and therefore, although for a short time the government of this country might be in theory a monarchy, limited by Houses of Lords and Commons, in word, in practice, it would be a republic—and I have no doubt that it would soon become such a name also (hear, hear, hear.) There is one very startling view of this question which I wish before I conclude to submit to your grave consideration, so perfectly persuaded am I that "repeal" means neither more nor less than "separation." I will suppose an occurrence which is not only possible but highly probable to occur, namely—that the crown of these realms should devolve upon a minor, incapable by law of personally discharging the duties of the sovereign—suppose the Union previously repealed, and the British Parliament nominating the mother of this minor regent of Great Britain, is there any man who hears me who can for a moment doubt but that the same influence which we have seen exerted at the late elections, at a moment's notice, would, in case of the extremely probable occurrence which I have supposed, be amply sufficient to induce a majority of an Irish House of Commons, constructed as it must be, to vote Mr. O'Connell regent of this kingdom? and thus at once to complete the total separation of the executive, as well as of the legislative powers of the two countries. Gentlemen, you may start, but I tell you that there are "more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy"—and I am determined to unmask treason wherever I shall find it. Changes which in olden times it took a hundred years to accomplish, are now effected in as many days—and the Protestants of Ireland may well conjecture the nature of the laws which would receive the fiat of "le regent le veut." I therefore never will, from any factious views, or from dissatisfaction at the conduct of any government, advocate a measure fraught with ultimate ruin to our Protestant institutions. It never can be the interest of England permanently to alienate the affections of the aristocracy and gentry of Ireland; I am therefore confident that the government of Great Britain must, ere long, see the errors of their previous policy—and that they will revert to the avowal and the practice of old English principles, by which alone they can hope to retain the possession of Ireland. I therefore now, once and for ever, declare my determination at all hazards to resist a repeal of the union, which I see as clearly as if it were a matter of past history, can produce no result but separation, anarchy, civil war, and the re-conquest of Ireland, or the total overthrow of the Brish empire. Mr. Orpen not having founded any motion upon the subject, and no member appearing to offer an observation on what fell from the hon. and eloquent gentleman, the subject dropped.

THIS WEEK'S RENT.

Sir GEORGE RICH announced the amount of rent received this week as 212*l.* 14s. 1½d.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. SMITH, as chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the qualifications of members of parliament, stated that the committee had obtained some valuable information, which it would be premature to disclose at present. He therefore moved that the committee ask leave to sit again. Leave granted.

The Earl of Rathdown having left the chair, and Col. Dwyer having been called thereto,

Mr. NAPIER moved "that the thanks of the Society be given to Lord Rathdown, not only for his proper conduct in the chair on the present occasion, but for his general zeal, and for the uncompromising fidelity with which he always discharged his duty to the Protestants of Ireland"—(cheers).

The resolution having passed by acclamation, the Society adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE CHURCH.

The old and exaggerated statement of the wealth of the Established Church, is revived in most of the Radical or Ministerial journals. We subjoin it as it is now given:—

Nation.	No. of Hearers.	Expense of Clergy per Million.	Total Expense.
France	30,000,000	£35,000	£1,050,000
United States of America	9,600,000	60,000	576,000
Spain	11,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Hungary, Catholics	4,000,000	80,000	320,000
——Calvinists	1,600,000	40,000	63,000
——Lutherans	650,000	40,000	26,000
Italy	19,391,000	40,000	776,000
Austria	18,918,000	50,000	950,000
Switzerland	1,720,000	50,000	87,000
Prussia	10,536,000	50,527	527,000
German States	12,763,000	60,000	765,000
Holland	2,000,000	80,000	160,000
Netherlands	3,000,000	35,000	105,000
Denmark	1,700,000	70,000	119,000
Sweden	3,400,000	70,000	238,000
Russian Greek Church	34,600,000	15,000	510,000
——Cath. and Luth.	45,000,000	60,000	409,000
South America	15,000,000	30,000	1,490,000
Dispersed Christians	3,000,000	59,000	180,000
Christians in Turkey	6,000,000	30,000	180,000
England and Wales	6,000,000	1,266,000	7,596,000
Ireland	400,000	3,250,000	1,300,000

Thus the clergy of 195,678,000 hearers abroad, receive £8,591,000, while the clergy at home receive £8,896,000.

LIVING HEIRS TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

	Age next Birth-day.
1. Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent	14
2. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland	62
3. George Fred. Alex. Ch. Em. Aug of Cumberland	14
4. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex	60
5. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge	59
6. George William of Cambridge	14
7. Augusta Caroline of Cambridge	11
8. Augusta Sophia of England	65
9. Elizabeth Landgr. of Hesse Homburg	63
10. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester	57
11. Princess Sophia of England	56
12. William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester	57
13. Princess Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester	60
14. Charles Fred. Aug. Wm., late reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg	29
15. William, reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg	27
16. Augustus of Brunswick, uncle of the two last, after whom comes the House of Wurtemburg, embracing Frederica Catherina, wife of Jerome Napoleon, and also their son; after whom the succession would go to the House of Denmark, then to that of the King of the Netherlands, the family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel. But this list need not be extended farther.—Jan. 1833.	

An antediluvian skeleton, of the Ichthyosaurus genus, has recently been discovered near Bedford. The skeleton itself was found lying in a horizontal position, embedded in clay; and, in the opinion of our informant, was evidently a marine deposit. At present it is only partially uncovered, but the length of the whole may be judged to be from about 12 to 14 feet. It is a curious fact, that in the immediate neighbourhood of the skeleton none are discovered in any other part of the same bed of clay. There is a fossil specimen of the same animal in the British Museum.—*Northampton Mercury.*

It is a fact that ought never to be lost sight of by those who wish to improve the character of society, that to be taught to look with indifference on the sufferings of any living object, is the first lesson in cruelty.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—TUESDAY.

Purcell and others against the Proprietors of the Evening Mail.

Mr. BENNETT, K.C., with whom was Mr. J. D. JACKSON, K.C., moved the court at its sittings this morning that the proceedings had in this case should be set aside. The facts of the case as stated from the affidavits were as follows. It appeared that a person in the employment of defendants accepted Bills of Exchange in their names, without any authority, sanction, or direction from them; that on the bills becoming due, in order to suppress from the defendants all knowledge of such proceedings, the cashier took the further fraudulent step of opening the letters addressed to defendants and of employing an attorney of his own, of the name of Joseph Henry Doran, to appear to a capias at the suit of plaintiffs, and to give a plea of confession for the amount of said bill. The defendants positively swore that they were never served with any capias, or copy of a capias, or other process, at plaintiffs' suit, and that had they any idea that proceedings had been taken, they would have taken means to have made the parties to such a transaction answerable for such conduct, by application to the court. The defendants further swore that said Doran never was the attorney of defendants, or of said establishment—or in any manner authorised or empowered to act for them, in their name, or on their behalf. Affidavits were put in by John Rose Byrne, the attorney for the plaintiffs, and Joseph Henry Doran, the person who acted as attorney for the defendants. The affidavit of the former set forth, that he applied professionally by letter to defendants for payment of the bill, and was requested by the person acting as cashier to send copies of the capias to J. H. Doran, who had instructions to enter an appearance. The affidavit of J. H. Doran set forth, that he was employed by the said cashier to enter the appearance, and had his written instructions to sign the plea of confession—and that in doing so he acted without any collusion, combination, or fraud. Mr. Bennett commented at considerable length upon the affidavits, and concluded by calling upon the Court to set aside the proceedings.

Mr. LITTON, K.C., with whom was Mr. HATCHELL, contended that the act of a confidential clerk was binding upon the principals, and therefore that the proceedings ought to stand.

The CHIEF BARON said, that if he had the misfortune to have a confidential clerk who accepted bills in his name, and employed an attorney without his knowledge to enter appearances, and give pleas of confession, he should be placed in a very awkward predicament. Mr. Doran in his affidavit did not contradict in the slightest degree the allegations contained in the affidavit made by the defendants. He could not under the circumstances be considered as the attorney for the defendants. The proceedings must therefore be set aside, the defendants being at liberty to enter an appearance. The merits of the case could by that means be tried before a competent tribunal.

MOST IMPORTANT CHURCH QUESTION.

Graves v. Murray.

Mr. BENNETT said that this was an application for the defendant, for a new trial of a case which had been heard before Baron Pennefather, at Longford, at the last Spring Assizes; that it was an action of plaintiff, the executor of the late Richard Graves, against defendant, for certain sums expended in building a glebe-house to which he was the successor; by the first count of the declaration, the amount claimed was 141*l.* 4s 03d, being three-fourths of a sum of 188*l.* 5s 5d, certified to have been expended by Doctor Graves, for the purpose aforesaid. It was necessary to call the attention of the court to a few of the facts of the case, in order to ascertain their opinion, whether, in point of law, the certificate of the Bishop was conclusive. There had been a grant from the Board of First Fruits, of 1,200*l.* to the late Dr. Graves, to build a house, yet a certificate appeared from the Archbishop of the expenditure of 1,388*l.* 5s 5d, which was 188*l.* 5s 5d above the grant, three-fourths of which is sought to be recovered from the defendant, his successor. The building was begun in 1824, which was a material fact, and was superintended by a person to such effect as to render it utterly uninhabitable. The then incumbent, finding how matters went on, appears to have entered on a plan in 1826, to saddle his successor with a sum, with which he had previously never intended he should be burthened, and the memorial appears to have been sent in 1825. Mr. Bennett then quoted the various acts of parliament where it is directed that the memorial shall have been sent to the bishops three months before any building shall have been begun, that then a commission shall value the buildings or improvements, upon which the bishop's certificate is finally made and registered, which registry is directed to be evidence in case of the loss of the original. He then urged as to the inconclusiveness of the certificate as being the result of an inquisition which could of itself be merely *prima facie* evidence, and never conclusive unless rebutted. The Acts of Parliament cited by him as to the management of church building were the 10th William III., chap. 6—the 12th George I., chap. 10, secs. 7 and 9—and in order to prove that such a certificate as was relied on by the opposite counsel was inconclusive, he quoted a similar case which had occurred in the King's Bench, Stubber *v.* French, from Brook's reports.

Sergeant PERRIN, on the other side, said that this was not a case in point, as the certificate was deemed inconclusive because it had not been registered, and denied that such a document could in any other case be so, as it must be considered final, when the act regulating the terms of it directed that sequestration might issue from it.

The CHIEF BARON said that if such certificates were inconclusive, the consequences would be exceedingly mischievous; as if it were allowed after the judgment of the Bishop that a successor should compel a proof of the various documents upon which it was granted, it would be productive of much evil, as there was not a place appointed or directed by the act for the preservation of such document. The court therefore refused the application of defendant.

IMPORTANT TO SUB-SHERIFFS.

Barrett v. Johnson.

Mr. BENNETT said that this motion had been made before the Chief Baron, in chamber, who wished it to be brought before the full court. He moved, on the part of the defendant, that the plaintiff should be stayed from proceeding on certain counts, seeking for penalties for not entering into certain recognizances, or that defendant should be now at liberty to enter into them *nunc pro tunc*. The defendant, Mr. Noble Johnson, had been Sub-Sheriff of the county Cork; and some of the counts proceeded on were, for his serving in this office several years successively; but there were several counts, independent of these, seeking penalties for not entering into recognizances, and it was upon those latter the motion was made. Our case is, that the custom of entering into these recognizances was obsolete until 1827, and no Sub Sheriff in Ireland did so until then; as, in fact, the law regarding Sheriffs and Sub-Sheriffs is so complicated, that it was but badly known, even amongst the first law authorities. In 1827 there was an order from this court, that the recognizances should be entered into by all Sub-Sheriffs, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, which, until then, had been obsolete. It was before that order had been made, that the matter of this complaint had occurred, and there had not been any complaint since then. It would be a great hardship, therefore, if to bring the act again into observance, the court thought it positively requisite to make an order to that effect, that the defendant should be obliged to pay a penalty for a non-observance of it before the order was made.

Mr. HOLMES, for the plaintiff, said, that the question was here whether the court had a jurisdiction to repeal Acts of Parliament. The act, for purposes of public policy, imposes a penalty on all sub-Sheriffs not entering into the prescribed recognizances. The first provision of it was that no person should fill the office of Sheriff a second time until three years had elapsed from the first; it was the 11th of Anne, chap. 8, sect. 3, in the 4th volume of the statutes, and for the purpose of preventing persons making a perpetuity of the office, they were obliged to enter into recognizances to the effect above mentioned. The counsel on the other side had given no instance to countenance an application of this kind; the Act of Parliament gave a portion of the premium to the informer, and the remainder to the County Infirmary. It was true this court had, in 1827, enforced the statute, which made it evident it did not consider it obsolete, but salutary. In Tidd, sec 3, chap. 8, it is stated that it was sought to strike the counts of a declaration, because they were prolix, yet the court refused the application, although there were upwards of four hundred of them, yet all bore upon different points. The court certainly had a jurisdiction as to not enforcing the penalty, but it has not the jurisdiction to repeal Acts of Parliament.

Baron Pennefather—Certainly not; and although such a law should be repealed, as compelling a man to leave an office which he has thus rendered himself capable of filling.

Mr. Holmes—But the matter is, as to the jurisdiction; and it would be a stronger measure than even to repeal the act of Union: in fact, it would be affording an argument to those Radicals who wish to do so; and I am sure, your Lordships are not disposed to this.

Baron Pennefather—You don't know that, Mr. Holmes. Here are two Conservative counsels, at all events, urging you to it—Messrs. Bennett and Jackson.

Mr. Bennett—I beg your pardon; I am no Conservative.

Baron Pennefather—Whatever we feel privately as to this act of Parliament, we must decide in accordance with its provisions.

Mr. Jackson—I will, with permission, make a few observations regarding it, and in supporting the views taken by Mr. Bennett. I certainly do not look for a repeal of the act, but merely for the execution of the law with regard to the justice of the case, and I submit that the court frequently interferes permitting the action of *nunc pro tunc*—the form of the oath of sub-sheriffs is also the same as the condition of the bond required by the act of Parliament, and the public would be permitted to act equally upon the bond if there has been a breach of the conditions of it, if it is allowed to be antedated *nunc pro tunc*, and there is the same opportunity of proceeding on the recognizance.

Baron Pennefather—There is a formidable objection to this, as if he was permitted to enter into recognizances *nunc pro tunc*, such a proceeding might overreach creditors or purchasers.

Mr. Jackson—But if I can show in point of fact that there are none such.

Baron Pennefather—Yet if there were the deeds might not be registered; and although the court may be much disposed to grant the application, they cannot do so.

The plaintiff's counsel then applied for the costs of the motion, which was refused, as there had been no rule upon it.

THE SINKING FUND.

The following notice has been issued from the National Debt Office:—

"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the act 10th George IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland beyond the actual expenditure thereof for the year ending 10th day of October, 1832, amounted to the sum of £467,391 9s 7d.;

"The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, hereby give notice, that the sum of £126,847 17s 4d. (being one-fourth part of the said surplus of £467,391 9s. 7d.) will be supplied under the provisions of the said act, between the 5th day of January, 1833, and 5th day of April, 1833, to the following purposes, viz.:—

"To the purchase of Exchequer bills, made out in pursuance of the act 57th George III., c. 48	£100,000	0 0
"To repay the Bank of England, per 5th George IV., c. 45, the sums advanced by the Bank to pay the proprietors of 4 per Cent stock in lieu thereof	4,999	11 5
"To be applied to the purchase of stock	11,848	5 11
	116,847	17 4
"Add interest receivable on account of donations and bequests, to be applied to the purchase of stock	2,943	0 0

"S. HIGHAM, Comptroller-General.

"National Debt Office, Jan. 5."

On Tuesday last Messrs. Laffan, Doheny, Bradshaw, and Mulcahy, denominated by Radicals "*Tithe Martyrs*," and who had been sentenced to be imprisoned at the last Assizes for having attended anti-tithe meetings, were liberated from Clonmel jail.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The charges of "smashing," or uttering bad money, have of late been exceedingly numerous, and an immense quantity of the counterfeit coin, chiefly shillings and sixpences, appears to have been circulated throughout London.

Amongst the items in the poor's cash book of St. Peter's hospital at Bristol, is a sum of £1900, paid to the Steam-packet company for transporting Irish vagrants during the past year. The citizens of Bristol complain, and complain justly, that they should be called upon to pay this large sum in order that the Irish poor may visit this country and deprive the English labourerer of his bread. If the money must be paid, it should be levied on the country at large.—*English Paper.*

THE COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER.—The following curious epistle was despatched, not many months since, to a medical gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Old Romney:—

"CER—Yole oblige me if yole kom and see me. I have a bad kowd, an bill in my bow bills, and have lost my happy tight

Your Sarvt.

R. STAGG."

—*Kentish Gazette.*

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator.*)

On the night of Monday the 7th instant, a party of whitefeet, well armed, went to the house of Patrick Banim, residing on part of the lands of Ballydooel, in this County, the estate of Robert Lannigan, Esq., and after threatening Banim, he was obliged to open his door to prevent its being smashed to pieces. They used great violence of language, and at length ordered him "to be off that day fortnight," declaring that "they would then call again and shoot him if he dared to remain!" Banim has been in possession of his farm for the last nine years, and has built on it, and limed, drained, and improved it, making it *now* a desirable object for an occupier.

On Wednesday night, the 9th instant, a stable, cow-house, and car-house, belonging to a farmer named Patrick Costelloe, residing at Robinstown, in the barony of Ida, near Rosbercon, were set fire to by the Whitefeet and consumed to ashes. About 40 barrels of potatoes, besides several articles of farming utensils, &c. &c. were destroyed. Costelloe has been in possession of his farm for many years; but his having continued to reside on it after being ordered to quit in November last, is supposed to have led to the commission of the above outrage. The Whitefeet houghed two of his cows and a colt a few weeks since.

Four stacks of wheat, the property of —— Doherty, a farmer near Coolnaleen, were also burned on the same night.

On Friday night the houses of Andrew Knox, John Knox, and John Grant, of Brownstown, were visited by armed men, who demanded money and obtained it in one instance. The same party visited two persons of the name of Walshe, residing on the lands of Ballyreddy, for the same purpose, but we have not heard with what success.

Two farmers named Wallis and Morrisson, who live in the neighbourhood of Ross, and who were taking care of some young dogs, the property of a gentleman, were ordered a few days since to send them home, and they have done so.

Notices have been served upon John Cleary and his brother on the lands of Darbystown, and on Patrick Keefe, of Coolnalea, threatening them with destruction if they do not surrender their farms.

A party of Whitefeet attacked the house of Patrick Cody, of Derry, near Ballyhale, on Tuesday night, the 8th instant, and broke all the windows; after forcing an entrance they put him on his knees and swore him to have a carbine (which had been previously in his possession) for them against their next visit, otherwise that they would certainly shoot him.

On the preceding night an armed party of men entered the dwelling-house of Richard Talbot, of Bawnmore, in the barony of Galmoy, and beat him severely for not having given up his land. On going away one of the ruffians fired a gun at Talbot, the contents of which lodged in his thigh.

On the night of the 9th inst. an armed party entered the houses of Thomas and Martin Coonan, of Damastown, in the parish of Muckalee. They robbed Martin of 30s and a pair of shoes and stockings. Before leaving the house one of the villains wantonly stabbed the servant maid with a bayonet. The wound, we are happy to learn, was but slight. This party then went to Philip Kavanagh's, a farmer residing near Coonan's, where they were refused admittance. They, however, soon effected an entrance by making a hole in the thatch of the house. A close search was made for fire arms, after which they departed without doing further injury.

Some Whitefeet paid a visit to Mr. Marks Cahill, of Sandford's Court, within two miles of this city, on Thursday last. They asked for whiskey, which having obtained, they left the place.

On the night of the 10th four fellows entered the dwelling-house of Timothy Ryan, at Castletown, in the parish of Eirke, and attempted to carry off his daughter, but were effectually resisted by Ryan and his son, the latter of whom received some severe cuts in the head during the scuffle which ensued.

A Rockite Notice was posted a few nights since on the door of a man named Butler living within less than a mile of this city, on the Hebron road, threatening him with the death of Marum if he dared to prosecute the Loughnans at the next Assizes, and ordering him to swear to that effect before two persons named in the notice.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday night a large number of people, from 2 to 300, and mostly armed, assembled near the village of Paulstown, in the barony of Gowran, and went through a number of "movements" in an adjoining field. Several shots were afterwards heard in the direction in which they proceeded.

A gentleman has just informed us that a mill near Mamre, within about three miles of Thomastown, was entered by four fellows on Monday night and closely searched for fire arms. Not having found any, they robbed it of 30s and a watch belonging to the owner of the mill.

Five armed Whitefeet broke open the house of a woman named Boyle, living on the lands of Kilfane, near Thomastown, on Sunday night, and robbed her of some wearing apparel and three or four pounds in money.

On Saturday night a shop in the town of Castlecomer, belonging to a baker of the name of Jacob, was broken open and robbed of four pounds and some bread.

The mill of Chilcombe, near Rosbercon, in the barony of Ida, was broken into on Monday night by a gang of fellows who carried off a quantity of wheat, the property of George Keough, Esq. The robbers are supposed to have come across in boats from the county Wexford side, as the wheat was traced next morning to the water's edge.

TALLEYRAND.

Among other good things (perhaps we should say *bad*, as referring to the *individual*) in *Frazer's Magazine* for the present month, is a sketched portrait of the present French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Prince Talleyrand, taking a nap in his arm chair. There is also, perhaps equally graphic, a letter-press sketch of the character of this political cameleon—we cannot resist copying a portion of it. The skeleton, would, no doubt, be as entertaining and instructive as "Ferdinand Count Fathom," "The Cheats of Scapin," or "The Irish Rogues and Rapparees," ancient or modern.

"There is old Talleyrand reposing after the thousand-and-one-rogueries of the day. He has just come home from the Traveller's, and his dreams, in all probability, relate to some feats of diplomacy, in which, perhaps, his slumbering fancy depicts to him Palmerston turned into a jackass, but by no means a golden one.

"To write a sketch of Talleyrand in the compass of a page, is a sheer impossibility. We put him among our distinguished literary characters, merely on account of his various compositions *in re diplomatica*.

"But if he has not been an author in the ordinary sense of the word, he has been everything else. The accident of his having issued from the loins of a Perigord made him a gentleman; but, for seventy long years, he has been actively engaged in undoing that mistake of fortune. He has been an Abbe, a Bishop, a Constitutional Priest, a Clerk in an Office, a Minister, a Keeper of a Public-house in America, a Prince of the Empire, a teacher, a Secretary, a Grand Chamberlain, an Ambassador, a Protocolist, a Catholic, an Atheist, a Royalist, a Jacobin, a Council of Five Hundreder, a Senator, a Bonapartist, an Extreme Droit, a Centre Gauche, an Extreme Ganche, a Quad-meme, a Doctrinaire, a Louis Phillippist, a Juste-Milieu-man, a Wit, Trimmer, a Rake, a Whist-player, a Rat of many tales, a ——whatever chance and his wife made him for the moment. 'Thank God,' said he, when he swore allegiance to Louis-Philippe, 'this is the *thirteenth* I have taken.' We shall not insult him by saying that he is perfectly ready to swear allegiance to Henry V. to-morrow—for, without our saying it, every body will take it for granted."

Fie! fie! Oliver Yorke.

REFORM PARLIAMENT.

It has been confidently stated, and we have reason to believe correctly, that the new Parliament will assemble on the day originally indicated at the dissolution for the return of the writs—namely, on Tuesday, the 29th instant; for although the London Sunday journals, which have just reached us, speculate on a more distant day, yet the pressure of affairs, especially in Ireland, we have some ground in believing, have induced ministers to anticipate the period they might have fixed upon previously.

From the list which we published in our last, it will be gathered, that the reforming party will constitute a great majority of the House of Commons. As to the *composition*, it consists of 656, being *two* less than the last Parliament—England having lost on the aggregate, *fifteen* members, Scotland gaining *eight*, and Ireland *five*.

We could have wished the proportion had been more considerable in regard to this country, and we struggled for the addition, but take the matter altogether, surrounded as it has been with difficulties and embarrassments of the most formidable nature, it will not be disputed by any reasonable or candid man, that the reform is a substantial and honest, if not a complete and final one.

In England, the manufacturing and mercantile towns, as well as the most considerable of the rural boroughs, are fully and adequately represented. The county constituency is also increased—the elective franchise is extended and simplified, and borough-mongering destroyed. The Lords can no longer pack the House of Commons. The county constituency of Ireland has not been very considerably changed, the tenures being principally freehold, and the qualification having been raised by the relief bill; and the fact, we imagine, will be found, on investigation, to be, that even if no reform had taken place, the *counties* in Ireland, supposing the agitation in full play, would have been pretty nearly represented as they are at present. Regarding the towns and boroughs, the case is different. They have been all opened, and, with one exception, we believe, reformers have been returned, either as repealers or as liberals. The change in Scotland has been the most complete and radical of any that has occurred in the United Kingdom. There are in Edinburgh city now, MORE electors than there was in all Scotland before the Reform bill. Again—the landholders of Scotland (whether possessors in fee, or tenants), are, for the first time, electors. Scotland was, we will not say, the hot-bed of Toryism, but the spot from which the most inflexible and thorough-going Tories always came. It was a great borough in the Melville family, who were enabled, for 60 years, through the instrumentality of paper superiorities, to turn almost any man they pleased. It now happens that the power is vested in the landlords and farmers, in the counties and in the towns, in the manufacturers and shop-keepers. The consequence is a total and radical change in the representation.

With respect to the relative numbers of the parties, if you choose, as you ought, to include the radicals of England and the repealers of Ireland among the reformers, the proportion will stand nearly thus:—

English members,	Reformers	394
Ditto	Conservatives	110
Scotch members,	Reformers	44
Ditto	Conservatives	9
Irish members,	Reformers	80
Ditto	Conservatives	25

Thus giving 514 Reformers to 144 of the Conservative or Tory party; a proportion of nearly five to one in favour of liberal principles. A table published in a contemporary journal gives the result very nearly the same; Reformers, of all shades, according to it, being 513; Conservatives, 115. The table, however, gives the following details:

England—Whig Reformers, 310; Radical ditto, 76; Conservatives, 114. Scotland—County members, Reformers, 23; Conservatives, 7; Borough members, Reformers, 23; Conservatives, none! Ireland—Reformers, 81, thus sub-divided—Ministerial, 36; Repealers, 35; conditional Repealers, 10; Conservatives, 24.

From the examination we have made of the tables, we believe this analysis to be as nearly correct as possible. The Tory Opposition then will consist of 144, or say for the sake of round numbers, 150. We rather think, however, that 140 or 130 would be nearer to the mark; for we know that several who are put down for Conservatives will be among the habitual supporters of the Government, such as Christmas, of Waterford, and four others, at least, whose names we do not think it particularly incumbent upon us, at this early stage, to divulge. Besides among the Conservatives there are several grades of opinion on the subject of Church reform. As to the Radicals of England and Scotland, they will, in almost all cases vote with the administration against the Tories. The same may be said with regard to the repealers of Ireland. Again, though the repealers may vote with the Radicals on the ballot and other questions, we doubt whether a single Radical will join the Repealers in any attempt the latter may make to dissolve the Union. On the whole, without entering into the controverted questions which may and must arise in Parliament, we are warranted in concluding, that never did a ministry meet a more favourable House of Commons. If Lord Grey, therefore, do his duty, strenuously, in putting down the dangerous agitation in Ireland, and the reign of terror which has been established by O'Connell and his people—if he strenuously applies himself to Church reform; and in particular, if he lay the axe to the root of the manifold and crying abuses of the Irish establishment, his ministry may continue as long as he chooses to preside at the helm, and his *principles* prevail long after he shall be called to render up his great account. A glorious destiny has been that of Earl Grey!—*Dublin Evening Post.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The *Dublin Evening Packet* contains a letter from Sir Harcourt Lees on the measures of Mr. O'Connell for the repeal of the Union, which concludes thus:—

"I will, in a few words, lay before you and them what the last Parliament in which Papists sat in Dublin effected for Ireland:—It sat on the 7th of May, 1689, and, by the 20th of July following, effected these *liberal* reforms, consisting of—

"Firstly, A repeal of an act passed in the reign of Henry VIII., which annexed the Crown of Ireland to that of England.

"Secondly, A repeal of the Act of Settlement and explanation; and they hurried their infamous bill through the House of Commons in three days, so as to bar any appeal against such atrocious injustice. In the preamble they justified the bloody massacre and rebellion of 1641.

"Thirdly, They abrogated ALL the provisions made by former Parliaments, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the Protestant clergy, tithes, &c., including all the arrears.

"Fourthly, They revived the writ '*De Heretico Comburendo*,' which had the *liberality* to allow any Protestant who refused to conform to the Popish faith the great privilege of choosing whether he should be hanged or roasted alive. [Had there been such a person as Sir H. Lees, they would roast, hang, drown, and destroy him *sans ceremonie*.]

"Fifthly and lastly, They passed an act of attainder against our then only Duke, two Archbishops, several Bishops, and a great number of the Peers, Baronets, and Protestant gentry; and when Sir R. Nagle, Speaker of the House of Commons, presented his conciliatory bill to King James II. for the royal assent, he told his most liberal Majesty, 'that so many were attainted in that act upon such evidence as fully satisfied the house; and the rest upon common report.' Such were the legislative benefits, Sir, conferred upon Ireland and her Protestant people by the last parliament in which Romanists sat in Dublin. Such may we fairly count on seeing enacted again, if any minister of England shall, through idiotcy or base corruption, be found to undertake the task of presenting to his royal master a bill for the *consummation* of your heartless views.

"I am, Sir, the vigilant observer of your seditious antics,

"HARCOURT LEES."

THE RELIGION OF REPEAL.

(From the *Evening Packet.*)

Who says that Repeal is not another word for Roman Catholic Ascendancy?—O'Connell. Who says that differences of religious belief have no connection with it?—O'Connell. Who says that the Protestant has precisely the same interest in its success as the Roman Catholic?—O'Connell.

What say O'Connell's friends? If you question them directly upon these points, they will echo his words. But the great, the invincible truth will work its way into the light, let men disguise it as they may. Of the Repealers who have been sent to Parliament, thirty are Roman Catholics. Of the Repealers who have undertaken to attend the National Council, twenty-six are Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic Clergy, with a few exceptions not worth naming, are all Repealers; and the following delectable paragraph, from Mr. O'Connell's own brother-in-law's own journal, shows in what light anti-Repealers are viewed in *The Church*:—

(From the *Carlow Morning Post.*)

"THE THIRTY-SEVEN CATHOLICS WHO VOTED AGAINST THE CLERGY.—Never was there such an example made of any poor unfortunate creatures as has been exhibited in the total disgrace of these thirty seven apostates. Their shops are literally deserted—their houses shunned as if they contained pestilence and plague, and themselves avoided in the streets.—We shall soon furnish a list of their names and residences, in order to be posted on all the Chapel doors of this country, and that society may know the enemies of religion, and the traitors to the independence of the people. It is but fair that they should be known, in order that some distinction may be made by the public between them and the poor fellows who, in the teeth of danger, and at the sacrifice of money proffered, voted for their country and their God. It would not be treating our friends well, not to brand our enemies with public disgrace and permanent shame."

STATE OF IRELAND.

The melancholy fact that government would be under the necessity of sending a large additional military force to Ireland, must have been for some time foreseen by the most casual observer of the scenes which have been acting in that interesting and ill-fated country. Of the necessity of this, we fear, there can be but one opinion; but of the causes which are thus producing new scenes of ruin and misery, to a land for which nature has done so much, and man so little, opinions doubtless differ widely, though we confess that they appear to us to be gradually concentrating into a focus, which must soon fix the present misery of Ireland on one party, if not on one man. But our business is not to criminate, but to cure; and we would, as we have repeatedly done before, earnestly call upon those, into whose hands the present destinies of Ireland appear to have fallen, to pause upon the threshold of her new calamities, and to ask themselves what must be the consequence, both to Ireland and themselves, if the present system of internal agitation and convulsion is allowed to go on? To the principal actor in this frightful tragedy we would say, in the splendid language of the poet—

—— "Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?"

What renders the state of Ireland at the present moment the more interesting, and the error of those who are hastening on so fearful a crisis the more inexcusable, is the fact that there has been no period, in the history of her past misrule, when there was so fair a prospect presented of seeing her extricated from its consequences as now exists. Though we may not altogether approve either of the persons employed, or the measures which the present government has hitherto adopted towards Ireland, yet there can be no doubt that at no period has there existed an administration either so warmly inclined or so deeply pledged to consult her welfare by every possible means. Even were that not the case, the ills of Ireland are the ills of England; and it is impossible, therefore, that a reformed parliament, such as we have now got, could assemble without the state of Ireland being one of the earliest objects to which its attention must be directed. There is, indeed, one way—and only one—in which the best intentions of the government and the legislature can be defeated; that is, by the two countries being brought into angry collision; and the sword being called for, instead of the hand of peace being held out and accepted. If a struggle is to take place, frightful as its progress must be, there can be no doubt as to the result: and the utter hopelessness of an appeal to arms on the part of the wretched and misguided portion of the population of Ireland, only enhances, in a hundred-fold degree, the crime of those who, to gratify a feeling which it is impossible to define or comprehend, are insanely urging on a catastrophe of which they themselves may probably be not the last victims.—*Morning Herald.*

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will leave town for London, with several members of his family, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, for the purpose of taking the oaths and his seat in the new Parliament.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH AT SEA IN CROMWELL'S TIME.—We extract the following regulations from orders issued by Admiral Sir Wm. Penn, to the fleet destined for the capture of Hispaniola, 1654-5:—"1. That no boat or boats, person or persons, belonging to the fleet, do pass to and fro upon the Lord's day, unless upon public necessary business. 2. Whereas some of the ships are destitute of Minsters, and some of the men belonging to such ships, under pretence of going on shore to hear the Gospel preached, are met with idling and misspending their time: for prevention whereof you are not to suffer them to go on shore, but permit them to go on board other ships of the fleet, where the word of God is preached."—*Life of Sir W. Penn.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—We were shown the other day, while in Edinburgh, the whole of Sir Walter Scott's Poetry in Manuscript, exactly as it escaped from the hand of the author—a sight which interested us not a little. His method of composition seems to have been prodigiously rapid; in general he was satisfied with a first draft, and yet the corrections are the reverse of numerous. Virgil, it is said, deemed it best to pour forth a hundred extemporaneous verses, and then spend the day in correcting them; but Sir Walter Scott lacked patience for this species of drudgery; the pen, once in his hand, he literally improvised, and his command of language, great as it was, scarcely kept pace with the extraordinary fertility of his imagination. All his poems were written in fragments on sheets of letter paper, and despatched by post to his friend Mr. James Ballintyne. In looking over Marmion, we discovered that nearly the whole of it had been composed in London, and that the letters containing the earlier cantos were franked by the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Aberdeen. Near to the conclusion, a simple remark made by Mr. Ballintyne, while forwarding a proof, elicited on the spur of the moment an additional passage, which is, perhaps, one of the finest in the whole of that noble poem.—*Dumfries Courier.*

The Duchess of St. Albans was present at Covent-garden on the first representation of *Nell Gwynne*, on Wednesday last; and after the performance sent for Bartley, in order to express to him her approbation of the manner in which the piece had been conducted, and to offer the use of some pictures in her Grace's collection, in order to regulate the costume. Every body knows that the present Duke of St. Albans is lineally descended from Nell Gwynne; and her "natural son," as he is called in her will, obtained the great bulk of her property, including the pictures, to which the Duchess referred on Wednesday.

LIFE-BOAT.—A Mr. Renshon is stated to have contrived a very important improvement, by which the life-boat may be launched in five minutes instead of thirty—a vast matter when gallant lives are at stake.

Waterford Mail.

SPAIN.

(Private Correspondence of the *Morning Herald.*)

MADRID, JAN. 3.—With respect to Portugal an uncertainty prevails which seems difficult to explain, although it would still appear that the Cabinet of the Queen sympathises with the Monarchy of Donna Maria. This, however, it does without the Queen's wishing it to be known either to the Apostolicals or foreign Powers. There is danger, however, in pronouncing decidedly on the Portuguese question, as that country must be regarded as in a precarious situation in consequence of the expedition to Oporto, and the forbearance of England and France to take part on either side. On the other side Spain does not wish to make any effort, by means of men or money, to assist either side, inasmuch as there is danger to be expected from whatever party succeeds. The answer of Spain on this subject lately shows that she wishes to avail herself of the aid of time in her councils. Besides all must agree that it would be with great reluctance that Spain should now declare herself the enemy of him whom she so lately recognised as the legitimate possessor of the throne, and at whose Court she accredited an official representative, and then to range herself on the side of one whom she had hitherto considered as a rebel. The fame of the great Britannic negociator will fall forthwith, unless he induces his Government to send positive instructions, authorising the declaration to be firmly made, to the effect that England, in conjunction with France, desires that Donna Maria should be the legitimate Queen of Portugal, in place of the usurper Miguel; and that the two Cabinets are ready to support this declaration by their arms. It is clear then that the Cabinet of Maria Christina would declare itself decisively in favour of her, who is now in the same position as the daughter of Ferdinand would be were the latter dead. In the mean time our Ministry is not of that negative character that is generally supposed. M. Zea will not allow his opinion to transpire on any subject, much less on that relating to Portugal, until he sees the time for the *denouement* near, when it will be positively determined to settle finally a Prince on the throne of John VI. with the consent of Europe, and to the satisfaction of Portugal. But the nomination of M. Cordova, as Ambassador at Lisbon, augurs the very best dispositions in Spain with respect to a moderate and generous system in the Portuguese Cabinet.

M. Zea Bermudez enjoys the highest favour of the King. For this he is indebted to the recommendations of the Diplomatic corps, and to the Conservative party in England. It is said that this Minister has been seen, and has been as much as possible, in the chamber of Don Carlos—a privilege which has not been enjoyed by either M. Cruz, or even Count D'Ofalia himself.

The true friends of the Queen have been delighted by an article in the ministerial journal, the *Journal des Debats*, as it gives token of the nature of the policy to be adopted towards her by France. But this is not enough—the French and English Ambassadors should receive formal insructions to speak as loftily as the Envoys of the North do at the present moment in favour of the absolute interest. The answer of the *Gazette of France* is sufficient to excite meditatiops in our ministry, for it reminds us of the address of the 69 deputies in 1813, whose chief was M. Yuguanro, now Archbishop of Toledo, and President of an Apostolico-Carlist junta, which is now clamouring for the convocation of the Cortes of Castile, a duty, they declare, which was neglected by a despotic abuse on the part of the predecessors of Ferdinand.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19.

We have received the London journals of Wednesday, from which we learn that orders had been sent to the Prussian troops forming the corps of observation on the Meuse, to return to their usual cantonments in Westphalia, and that the war reserve of that corps should be dismissed from active service, and retire to their homes. This fact proves that a mutual faith exists which will conduce to the maintenance of a general and salutary peace. Those journals furnish us with nothing else worth extracting, except an account from Oporto of the 9th inst., which states that there had been a slight skirmish to the northward of Oporto on the evening of the 8th, to the advantage of the forces of Don Pedro.

TITHE MARTYRS.

All things—even martyrdom—will have an end. Four of the gentlemen, who wore the Crown, *in kind*, in Clonmel jail, have been let loose from that fortress, and are again mingled with the ordinary race of tithe-hating Christians, "not one iota more in love with the system," as we learn from a Dublin paper, than if they had never derived either glory or profit from it. This is very ungrateful. Of the glory it is superfluous to speak. That they have received profit, the boastings of their friends appear to insinuate. Not a tithe of the fund subscribed for them, has—according to those accounts,—been paid in, and yet the "County Treasurer" has paid their fines *in specie*—for the Crown gives no *tick* in such cases—amounting to £200. Their expenses while in prison have also been defrayed out of the same fund, and they must have lived like princes there—if, as the *Register* states, their *vivres*, in a place where no strong drink is permitted, cost nearly £200 more. In addition to this, they came forth in the uniform of the Irish Volunteers—speck and span from the tailor's hands—consisting of frocks of rifle-green adorned with the *O'Connell button*. Really, this sort of tithe resistance is likely to cost poor Paddy almost as much as if he should take it into his head to pay his debts honestly. He must *pay, pay* always, whether *the parson* fingers any of it or no. To the agitators alone, who are generally fellows that have no ground to pay tithe for it—it is food, lodging, and clothing, not to reckon anything for the honour and glory. Messrs. Costello and Reynolds are likely to fare well by *their* sufferings—a thousand pounds a piece being ordered for them out of the fat of the land. 'Tis twice as much as the Counsellor would have netted by any other prosecutions or processes, had he been at large in the Hall of the Four Courts.

By the last accounts from Portugal, we learn that his Majesty's ship *Druid*, commanded by Captain S. Roberts, C.B., of this city, arrived off Oporto on the 3d instant, to relieve the *Briton*, Captain Markland, but not finding her there, she sailed again on the same day, in company with the *Raven*, cutter, for Vigo.

William Christmas, Esq., M.P., and suite, sailed from this city a few days ago, for England.

Sir Richard Keane, Bart., M.P., and John M. Galwey, Esq., M.P., passed through this city on Thursday evening, on their way to Dublin, to attend O'Connell's "Irish National Council."

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains three proclamations. The first offers a reward of £50 for the murderers of a man named Kelly, who was killed on the 5th instant, near New Ross; the second offers £100, for the party who fired at Mr. Tisbourne, the Duke of Buckingham's agent, on the road between Finea and Oldcastle, county of Meath, on the 7th instant; the third offers a reward of £200, for the persons who, on the 30th ult., fired at, and beat Francis Robert Malcomson, of Bagenalstown, county of Carlow.

COLONEL EVANS.

Mr. Barron threatens to make a Star Chamber affair of Colonel Evans's speech. If Lord Anglesey shall refuse to give him satisfaction, he will carry the affair "to a higher tribunal," meaning the House of Commons, we presume; and should that assembly slight his complaints, he will bring them back to the Trades' Union in Lady-lane. This is the modern practice. If a gentleman's dog do but bark at one of the highflyers, the Lord Lieutenant is pestered with half a-dozen letters of indignant remonstrance; then the original grievance, mixed up with an attack on the Lord Lieutenant for an impartial administration of his office, is laid *viva voce*, or in the form of a petition, before Parliament; and being scouted thence, it comes home with the Irish Members at the commencement of the Long Vacation, to run its course through all manner of popular gatherings and compotations, until the time arrives for taking it back to Parliament again. Thus they go on complaining—in the same way as many of them argue—*in a circle*.

But what is the offence of Col. Evans, that he should be doomed to run the gauntlet in this unmerciful fashion, through all the tribunals, civil and military, wet and dry, in the Kingdom? Why—he dared to express the feelings which every *gentleman*, who witnessed the disgraceful proceedings of the mob at our late election, must have experienced. He saw respectable citizens, and venerable clergymen, hooted, pelted, and spit upon; and he designates the vagabonds who perpetrated those outrages, as "the pestilent scum of society." This is his *crime*; and for this our Honourable Representative will have him before the Lord Lieutenant, the House of Commons, the National Council, the Volunteers, the Trades' Union, and worse than all—make him a target for a pepetual shower of paragraphs from the *Waterford Chronicle*. Surely the lot of those who were spit upon by the mob was Elysium to such a destiny.

"The scum of society"—the pestilent scum of society!" cries out the wise member for Waterford. "I deny it—It is false—totally false; and I will tell this *Welchman* (who, by the way, happens to be an *American*) that the party he has so denominated (that is, the perpetrators of the outrages above described) were neither strangers nor countrymen, but a powerful, strong, and influential party in this city." Oh, the sage representative that we have! So then he acknowledges, and not only acknowledges, but makes it a matter of impeachment in any one to insinuate the contrary, that the ruffians, whose filthy and atrocious deeds neither he nor any other man can deny, were his own *bona fide* constituents, and none others. We appeal to any rational person who has read his speech, whether this be not the fair construction of its argument. The most learned Theban!

THE MEMBER FOR CLONMEL.

Mr. Dominick Ronayne, M.P. has addressed a letter of fierce congratulation to his constituents, on the victory they have achieved "over those, whose ancestors have, for years, trampled upon theirs." This is the way to preach *conciliation*, for the attainment of which this same Ronayne's master and kinsman professes a readiness to sacrifice his own life, *if necessary*. A more truculent composition within the limits of legal observance, we have seldom read. It is like the proclamation of a guerilla chief to his party, on gaining possession of a hostile town. It breathes nothing but savage exultation and revenge. Vulgar, audacious, and malignant, it is calculated to stimulate the worst passions of the worst class of society, and minister to its most dangerous predilections. His opponents of every rank and degree are held up to public detestation, the respectability of the victim being the measure of his vituperation. The abuse he lavishes, however, though easily applied by the reader, is couched under general descriptions, except to one sect alone—*the Quakers*. Their unresisting habits and tenets make them an obvious butt to every bully; and he lashes at them with all the virulence which has ever inspired his great master on the same subject. It is the peculiar honour of that society, that its members have at all times been objects of hatred and fear to tyrants and to anarchists—a sure proof that they are the consistent friends of rational freedom and true independence. Ronayne's object in attacking them, is to injure them in their business—O'Connell has long laboured with the same upright design. But the honest and industrious, even in Ireland, may still laugh to scorn the malice of the enraged bravo and of the baffled mendicant. Until Ronayne's gang can walk into their stores and plunder at discretion, they need not fear what Ronayne's tongue or Ronayne's pen can do to them.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

The *Evening Mail* declares, in a very confident tone, that the Lord Lieutenant, who goes over at the latter end of this month to take his seat in the new Parliament, will not return again to Ireland. This assertion, whether it rest upon conjecture or positive information, is likely enough. If his Excellency leave Ireland at all, we do not think he will come back. On that point we are quite agreed with the *Mail*. But we do not agree with the writer in that print, in his indecent exultation at the departure of a Nobleman whose Government may have been characterised by weakness and occasional inconsistencies, but who has endeavoured to hold the reins steadily and impartially between two fierce extremes; and whose desire—however he may have failed to accomplish it—has been uniformly to do good to Ireland. Had he been of a less frank and confiding disposition, perhaps he might have succeeded better. But those generous qualities which rendered him unfit to cope with craft and treachery, preventing even the suspicion of duplicity in those by whom his path was beset, will always command admiration and respect. Lord Anglesey will not have left our shores many months, before Irishmen of every party—except those who trade in vilification, will do full justice to his character.

The *Mail* proposes an unholy junction with the *Volunteers* and the *Trades' Union*, to get up an illumination, testifying their joy at the noble Marquis's departure. We endeavour to persuade ourselves that this is meant for a joke, though not yet able to dive into the wit of it. But joke or earnest, it is a disgraceful proposition, and the invitation to Mr. O'Connell to form an offensive alliance with the Conservatives for such an object, is the bitterest sarcasm that has ever been launched against that body. It is nearly the same thing as if the *Waterford Mail* should have advised the friends of Mr. Christmas to join the friends of Mr. Barron at our City Election, in the abominable assault committed by the latter upon Bishop Abraham.

The new levy of Police appointed for the West Riding of this county, has arrived. It consists of 100 men—all fine looking fellows, who were inspected last week at Bandon by Capt. Vignolles, and highly approved of.—*Cork Constitution.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—INQUEST.

On Wednesday evening William Bayley, master of the brig *Daddon*, of Swansea, now lying at our Quay, near the market-house, put a period to his existence, on board his vessel, by shooting himself through the head with a fowling-piece. As soon as the dreadful act was discovered, preparations were made for holding an inquest on the body; accordingly on Thursday, at one o'clock, Alderman Evelyn, city coroner, attended in the Court of Conscience, when the following persons, who had been previously summoned, were sworn to try and inquire into the cause and manner of Captain Bayley's death:—

David Saunders, foreman; Josiah Slayman, Robert Dee, Josiah Maluas, John Jones, John Lowther, Geo. Jeffares, William Sexton, John Booth, Richard Curry, John Magrath, and Samuel Edgar Beauman.

The ten first named persons on the jury are master mariners, belonging to vessels now in our port; and the latter two are inhabitants of this city. The first witness called was

William Prust, one of the crew of the *Daddon*, who on being sworn, stated that on Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, Robert Anderson, the mate, went down to the cabin to get tea from the Captain, but shortly returned on deck, and told witness that the door of the state-room was locked, and that the captain did not answer to his repeated calls on him; witness then went down and broke a pane of glass in the state-room door, in order to get the key from the inside, for the purpose of opening the door; having unlocked the door he went into the room, and saw the captain lying on the bed with "half his body on the bed and half outside it," as the witness expressed it; he (witness) was so much frightened at the appearance of the deceased's head, he did not stop to observe him particularly, but saw that his head was greatly cut; he saw a gun lying on the captain's body, and the ram-rod, which was out of the gun, in his hand; he thought he was dead, but was not sure; the crew then communicated the occurrence to the persons belonging to the vessel that lay nearest to them, and witness immediately went for a medical person, and a young man from the establishment of Mr. M'Cann, apothecary, came and viewed the body. Witness never observed anything remarkable by the Captain before this occurrence, but he seemed a little "altered" latterly; it was near seven o'clock when the mate went down for the tea; the Captain was not out of bed that day, and witness did not see him since twelve o'clock till he found him stretched dead; he spoke that day to the Captain who appeared to be very ill, but he did not say what ailed him, nor did he complain of any particular illness; the last time he saw him alive was, as already stated, at 12 o'clock, when he (witness) brought him a pint of mulled beer; his spirits appeared to be lower that day than usual, and from his appearance he (witness) thought he might have been drinking the night previously; latterly deceased drank more than he was in the habit of drinking; for some time there was a visible change in his mind and manner, which witnessed supposed was occasioned by his wife having eloped from him about three years ago with another man, from which period he drank considerably more liquor than before; until the improper conduct of his wife, deceased was an exceedingly correct and abstemious man; witness sailed with the deceased on board the *Daddon* for nearly seven years, at various times.

Abram Bayley, mariner, brother of the deceased, was sworn and examined. He deposed that he went from the vessel he belonged to on board his brother's, about two o'clock on Wednesday to see him; on going into his room the deceased had a paper in his hand and was reading about the cholera; on speaking to the deceased he said—"it is the cholera I have," and witness said it was no such thing as he had no cramps or other symptom of that disease, but he (deceased) persisted in saying he was sure he had cholera; witness then told him he would bring a doctor to see him, but he would not allow him to do so. Witness then said he would call again in the evening and expected to find him better; deceased said he hoped he would, and if not he would send for a doctor. The first account witness received of his brother after leaving him was the circumstance of his death. On Tuesday, the day previous to the melancholy occurrence, the deceased sent for witness between eight and ten o'clock at night, and on coming to him the deceased then appeared "lost," and talked like a man deranged; he said he would shoot a man that night; on that night he did not complain of sickness, but had been drinking that night; very little drink greatly affected his head lately. Witness corroborated the statement of the first witness on the occurrence respecting the deceased's wife, and added that since that affair occurred the deceased became an altered man from what he had previously been.

Thomas Pyne, apprentice to Mr. M'Cann, on being sworn, stated that he was called on about half-past six o'clock on Wednesday evening, to see the deceased, and on proceeding to the vessel he found the deceased lying half in and half out on his back on a bed in the state room; a gun recently discharged was between his legs; on looking at the body he saw that the upper part of the skull and face was entirely blown away. Witness had no doubt that it was the discharge from the gun which produced that effect.—Witness in reply to some questions by the corner said, that he had attended cholera patients, and he could certainly say that there was not the slightest appearance of any change in the colour of the deceased's skin, which would make him suppose that the deceased had cholera; he was of opinion that he had not that disease.

The evidence having terminated, the jurors proceeded to the vessel to view the body, and having done so, they returned to the Town Hall, where the evidence was taken, and unanimously agreed to the following verdict:—

"We find that the deceased came by his death by shooting himself through the body whilst in a state of temporary derangement of mind."

Since the unfortunate occurrence above detailed took place, all the vessels in the harbour had their colours raised half mast high till two o'clock yesterday, at which hour the remains of Captain Bayley were interred; the colours were then, as is usual, raised to the top-mast for the remainder of the day.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SLIEVEKIELTER COURSING MEETING.

Friday (last day) matches for old dogs.

Mr. Alcock's r d Jupiter, beat Mr. Pigott's g d Prince.
Mr. Alcock's r d Snake, beat Mr. Beatty's b d Brutus.
Mr. Alcock's w d Spring, beat Mr. Newport's b d Gas.
Mr. Penrose's w b Snowdrop, beat Mr. Newport's b d Eldon.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

A notice was posted on the chapel of Ballemitty menacing Patrick Cleary, John Finn and Crosby with the usual penalties of insurrectionary legislation, if they did not surrender their present holdings. A similar notice was served on Thomas Walsh who lives at the cross of Tenacre. Beacon fires, we have heard, were seen on the night of Friday last, burning on the different hills in the direction of old Ross. On last Saturday night a tenant of a gentleman of the first respectability in this county met a body of upwards of 150 insurgents armed and marching in military array.—*Wexford Conservative*

INTIMIDATION AND ASSASSINATION.

It would, we think, be useful to ascertain the names, and, consequently, the number, of Ministers of the Established Church in Ireland, who have been obliged to fly from their parishes and seek protection in cities and towns, from the horrible system of persecution and murder so successfully carrying on against them. We shall feel obliged by communications on the subject from the suffering parties.—*Evening Packet.*

Mr. Huschfield, a converted Jew, is now on a visit to Clonmel, and has preached every evening since his arrival to crowded congregations, at the Wesleyan Chapels. We understand, that he has not yet attached himself to any denomination of Christians—but preaches the unsearchable riches of Christ without reference to any sect or party.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

NOVEL OCCURRENCE.

On yesterday week a vessel arrived in our harbour from Fayal, one of the western islands belonging to Portugal, laden with oranges; she is called the *Unido*, and the name of the master, who is the only white man on board, the crew being all men of colour, is T. J. Dias. The sigularity of seeing in this port an entire crew of blacks and a rumour that some of them were slaves, excited considerable curiosity among the inhabitants, who assembled on board in great numbers for three or four days to the evident annoyance of the captain, who repeatedly ordered the decks to be cleared of strangers. On Wednesday morning one of the crew, a strong and athletic fellow, without shoes or stockings, about 24 years of age, who was, it appears, the only slave on board, got, as sailors say, "to windward of the captain," and came on shore, contrary to orders. He immediately communicated in broken English, to a few persons whom he met on the Quay, that he was a slave, and received bad food, bad usage, and no wages for two years and a half, during which time he was on board the *Unido*; the men to whom he related his melancholy story told him he was no longer a slave from the moment he set his foot on British ground, which information threw the poor fellow into the greatest ecstacy, and he capered and danced about the quay for several minutes. A master sweep who was among the group that heard the black's story, came forward with the genuine spirit of Irish friendship and insisted on treating his sable brother to a glass of the native, after which he conducted him to the Mayor's Office in order to make an application to our Chief Magistrate for his freedom. He stated to the Mayor that he had been captured in the woods and sold as a slave to a merchant in Fayal, who sent him on board the *Unido*, where he was badly treated as already stated. The captain was sent for by the Mayor, and on his arrival at the office he acknowledged that the black was a slave and that he was bound under a penalty of three hundred dollars to return him safe to the owner. The Mayor, on hearing the captain's acknowledgment, told the black he was free and at liberty to go where he pleased. The black Indian and the black Irishman (the sweep) then left the office arm in arm in the greatest glee.

CHURCH REFORM.

We copy the following from *The Standard*, of Monday: "It is said, that some members of the Conservative party have engaged to support the ministerial plan for the regulation of the Irish Church. We have no doubt, that every member of the Conservative party will support every *just* and *good* measure, no matter from what quarter it may proceed; but we cannot forget the vaunt of the Irish ministerial journal, *The Dublin Evening Post*, that the ministerial plan is one which will meet the approbation of the Popish repealers; and we can scarcely anticipate that they and the Conservatives will be found voting in concert upon a church arrangement."—*Evening Mail*

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We find that our anticipations relative to the assembling of Parliament on the 29th are perfectly right; indeed we never could see any reason for postponement. The swearing in of members will occupy some days, after which his Majesty will come to town (we believe on the 4th or 5th) and open the Parliament for business. We congratulate the King and the country on the favourable circumstances under which the meeting is to take place, as no one can doubt that the ministers are disposed to propose measures suited to the state of the country, and that they will find firm and able supporters in the real representatives of the people.—*Globe.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

On Monday night last a most destructive fire broke out in Mr. Goudie's office, on the new quay, in Liverpool. A gentleman who left Liverpool on Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, states that the fire was still raging with undiminished fury. The extent of the damage then sustained was estimated to be at least £300,000. It required the utmost vigilance and precaution, on the part of the military, to restrain the populace, who were endeavouring to plunder, during the confusion, whatever property was exposed. Col. Jordan, the commander of the garrison, received a serious injury during the rioting. He was thrown from his horse and had three of his ribs broken; his leg, also, was so severely shattered as to render amputation necessary.

CAPTAIN BURKE.

The enemies of this gentleman—of which he can boast a tolerable share since the "affair at Carrigeen"—are industriously circulating reports that "he is on his keeping," and that "he dare not shew his face at Pilltown," &c.—Of our own knowledge we know that Capt. Burke is at this moment at Pilltown (where he is and has for a long time back been stationed) and that he has not been absent from his post since the "Carrigeen affray," except during the few days which his compliance with the forms of law required, previous to his being admitted to bail.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE LORD OF MISRULE.

At a meeting of the Irish Volunteers in Dublin, on Wednesday, an address to his "beloved fellow countrymen" was brought forward by O'Connell and adopted. It is full of the usual cant about peace and obedience to the laws of the land. He suggested or rather modestly hinted to the Catholic Clergy that they should read it to their flocks from the altars.

THE SEPARATISTS.

(From the *Dublin Times*).

PROJECTS OF THE SEPARATISTS.—First.—To organize a band of Volunteers, commencing unarmed, and then to be armed.

Secondly.—To carry a Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland.

Thirdly—To pay but twenty-seven millions out of the eight hundred millions of the whole Imperial Debt.

Fourthly—To impose protecting duties on imported commodities, in order to preserve our exports to England untaxed, and to consolidate our relations with that country.

Fifthly—To reconstruct anew the two Houses of Legislature, from a plan to be submitted to, and approved of by the armed Volunteers.

Sixthly—To aid the Irish Parliament in their discussions, by a detachment of the aforesaid corps, who are to guard the deliberative assembly from committing any indiscretion.

Seventhly—To promote that union of thinking necessary to the stability of all commonwealths, by denouncing, and then punishing in a salutary way all contumacious and refractory persons, who may be guilty of the high crime of forming opinions independently.

Eighthly—To act on all questions of peace and war as if England had no existence.

Ninthly—To confiscate all the property belonging to those persons called absentees—who are more properly designated aliens—and apply the same in proportions for the benefit of the actors in obtaining national independence.

Tenthly—To make all English, Scotch, and Welsh, aliens in Ireland.

Yet the innocent souls, say and who can refuse them credit,) that they are not separatists, but only simple Volunteers!

If the Dictator, and the agitation press, exerted themselves to subdue excitement as much as to create and increase it, such efforts would be creditable to them, and useful to the country. But, delighting in inflaming, they scorned and deserted the path of duty. Now, having distracted society, the chief mover (the Dictator) and his tools, essay to deceive the public into the belief that they were not the causes of the state of things which they decry. It will not do—the mischief is of their own brewing. Society, by common consent, fastens it on them; and the crime and the misery, which are and will be the consequence, be upon their heads.

SHERIFF LYNAR'S DINNER.

(From the *Dublin Times* of Wednesday.)

Yesterday evening Sheriff Lynar entertained a large party of his friends and the members of the Corporation, in Morrison's Great Rooms. The dinner, which was served in Morrison's best style, consisted of all the delicacies of the season. Wines of every tint and hue sparkled upon the board, and the general harmony and good temper that prevailed throughout the evening, was heightened and preserved by the firm and temperate, yet courteous manners of the gallant host, who attempted wit with wisdom, and conviviality with gentlemanly feeling. Upwards of 200 persons sat down to dinner, amongst whom we noticed the Lord Mayor on the Sheriff's right, and Lord Rathdown on his left hand; Lords Rosslyn and Longford; Rev. Dr. Prior, F. T. C. D.; Mr. West. Aldermen Beresford, West, Sir G. Whiteford, Perrin Morrison, Warren Hoyte, Lamprey. Rev. Messrs. St. Laurence, Exshaw, Lynar, Copland Delamaire, Blacker, Pratt, Jones, Free. Messrs. Hutchinson, Moore, Hayes, Napier, O'Malley, Irwin, Cooke, Cash, Doherty.

After the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were given from the Chair:—

"The Church and King."

"His Majesty King William the Fourth."

Song, Messrs. Bedford and Brough—"God save the King."

"Our gracious Queen Adelaide."

Glee—"Here's a health to all good lasses."

"The Princess Victoria; may she be guided by the principles of the Constitution."

Song, Mr. Bedford—"Bright, bright are the beams of the morning sky."

"The Duke of Cumberland, and the rest of the Royal Family."

"The Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland."

Mr. Sheriff LYNAR now rose and said, that under existing circumstances, and considering the times in which we live, he would, without further comment, give

"The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William."

"The Lord Mayor and the City of Dublin" were next given.

The Lord MAYOR, in returning thanks, said that, as Mr. Sheriff Lynar had remarked, they lived in peculiar times. Their privileges had been assailed; Radical representatives had been returned for the City—men who were the representatives of the mob. There must be a revolution to restore things to the state in which they had hitherto been; and he still hoped they would change, and that he might yet see the two gentlemen on his right (Sir G. Rich and Mr. West,) members for the Metropolis. In conclusion, he begged to propose the health of their worthy host, Sheriff Lynar.

Mr. LYNAR returned thanks in a neat speech. In alluding to the late election, he said, that, though a military man, he had done his duty fairly. The last three months had been particularly fraught with peril. The election had left the Corporation without a member to represent them; it had taken from them a man who had been once the pride of the Corporation, though he admitted that his talents now were more usefully employed for the University. Mr. Lynar said that it was his earnest wish, as much as possible to avoid politics—to do his duty impartially by all, and, on retiring from the duties of his office, to leave the interests of the Corporation as perfect as he found them. He then begged to propose—

"The Primate and the Church of Ireland."

The Rev. Mr. BLACKER, in rising to return thanks for that body, said that it would be vain to shut our eyes on, or deny the danger by which the Church was surrounded. But if that Church was of man, it would fall; if of God, it would triumph over its enemies.

Song—(Bedford and Brough,)—"The Red Cross Knight."

"The Constitutional members of the University."

Mr. Sheriff LYNAR, after proposing the toast, remarked, that on looking over his list of toasts he perceived he had omitted the health of the City Members, and had inadvertently proposed that of the University Members, and that he now moved that the health of the College Representatives do become a Corporation toast (laughter).

Mr. SHAW returned thanks in an elegantly classic speech—in concluding which he said that it grieved him less that the city had changed its members, than that, by that change, it had bid fair to be reduced to choose between the lesser evil of military despotism, or universal anarchy; but that, though the case be hopeless, he would still use his best energy to defend what remains of the constitution, and continue no less the representative of the city than when he had the honor to serve them in parliament.

The Chairman next proposed Lord Rathdown's health, as a good, exemplary, and resident landlord.

Lord Rathdown returned thanks.

"Sir George Rich and Mr West."

Both these gentlemen returned thanks in appropriate speeches.

"Sir Hussey Vivian and the Army serving in Ireland."

Captain Osborne briefly returned thanks.

"The Recorder and the Board of Aldermen."

Alderman JOHN CLAUDIUS BERESFORD, in returning thanks, animadverted upon some of the Board of Aldermen, who were chained down by places under government. On the Commons, he said, he still relied for doing their duty. He trusted the corporation would not give the places in their gift to men who had been bought by the government.

The LORD MAYOR next proposed the health of Sheriff Preston.

Sheriff LYNAR returned thanks for his brother in office, who was unable from illness to be present.

Song by Mr. Brough—"The Sea."

"The independent Commons."

Mr. SEMPLE returned thanks in a sensible and appriate speech.

Lord RATHDOWNE proposed the health of Mrs. Lynar.

Sheriff LYNAR returned thanks, and proposed the Dublin theatre, and Mr. Calcraft's health.

Mr. BROUGH, on the part of Mr. Calcraft, who had just left the room, returned thanks briefly but energetically.

The company (it being now past eleven) began to separate; and up to this hour every thing was carried on with the utmost decorum, harmony, and good temper. Sheriff Lynar was still in the chair when we came away.

Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne, not the Clonmel M.P., but a relative of his, was liberated this week from Cork jail, where he had been imprisoned for the last few months, for some anti-tithe gambols he played in that county.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

16th—Pacific, Ellis, Chester, coals—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, m. goods—Liverpool, Scallan, ditto, coals.

17th—Martha Pope, Ellis, Liverpool, salt—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—Cygnet, Fairchild, Saint Ives, ballast—Ann, Jeadon, Frazersburgh, herrings—Frances and Mary, Gray, Southampton, ballast—Lanshipping, Thomas, Milford, coals, for Wexford.

18th—Mary, Williams, London, ballast—Diamond, Kehoe, Glasgow, coals, for Wexford—Ruby, Potter—and Olive Branch, Angel, Newport, ditto.

SAILED.

15th—Martha, Dyer—and Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, provisions—Emma, Nicholls, Portsmouth, ditto—Allichies, Greenway, Berehaven, copper ore, for Swansea—Sisters, Briscoll, Kinsale, ballast, from Ross—Ann, Lynch, Cork, ditto, from ditto—Como, Massey, Newhaven, provisions and grain.

16th—Don, Anderson, London, grain—Mary, Westlake, Bridgwater, hides, from Liverpool—Flower, Lamble, Teignmouth, salt, from ditto—Mary, Williams, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Saint Patrick, Burridge, St. John's, N.F.L., potatoes.

17th—None.

18th—Canning, Hudson, Shoreham, provisions—Sportsman, Williams, Portsmouth, grain—Eliza, Hoare, Bristol, do. and flour—Elizabeth, Wallis, London, ditto, ditto—Dasher, Jenkins, Bristol, wheat, from Dundalk—Margaret, Evans, Newport, ballast, from Ross—Wind, E. to N.N.E.

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