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CORPORATION COMMISSION.

WEDNESDAY—NINTH DAY.

William Hughes, Esq., was called and sworn—I know the lands called Bally Roberts, and the Corporation never had these in their possession under any charter; and I think these are the same lands as are mentioned in the charter by the name of Robertstown. I know the institution called Foy's school. I prepared the Act of Parliament under which it is now regulated. In the year 1707, Bishop Foy bequeathed a certain property for the purpose of this charity.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan wished to know how Mr. Bolton was allowed to incur so much debt with the Corporation?

Mr. Tandy, in reply, referred to the notice on the Council Book, by which the Mayor was empowered to raise £2,000. [This notice appears on Mr. Cooke's evidence.]

Mr. Sheehan remarked how well Mr. Murphy was an efficient Mayor six years after he was considered too old to act as Chamberlain, according to the evidence of Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Tandy—Oh, he might be a very bad Accountant, and yet a very good Mayor (a laugh).

Mr. Hughes—The Bishop's bequest was partly in lands and money; a part of the money was expended in the purchase of more lands by Mr. France. The Act for carrying the Bishop's will into effect was the 1st of George II. Good care was taken of the property, and it increased so much that in 1808 a new act was thought necessary; and it was accordingly procured. Bishop Foy's Will is dated December 26, 1707. The principal object of the last act was to enable the Bishop, the Dean, and Mayor of Waterford, as trustees, to hold out more encouragement to boys, and to further the intentions of the Testator, by lodging and boarding the boys. The school is since managed by these trustees successively. The appointment of the master rests solely with the Bishop, according to the Will and the Act of Parliament; and the Bishop may remove him at pleasure. The funds of this charity have increased from about £400 a year to about £1,300 a year. In 1808 the income was £460; now it is £1,300. In general there are from fifty to sixty boys in the school. The principal time for admitting boys is the 1st of January each year. The power of admitting is principally reposed in the Bishop; but the Mayor and Sheriffs and three Aldermen have the power of recommending. The recommendations are duly attended to. The present Bishop has signified his intention of acting uniformly on these recommendations. Former Bishops used to send in whom they pleased, without any recommendation from the Mayors, Sheriffs, or Aldermen. The School is for Boys only; and according to the Will, "to fit poor indigent Boys for Trades; and they must be Protestants." Mr. Roberts is Secretary and Receiver to the Trustees; he receives rents and makes disbursements under orders from the Trustees. Several officers who are paid under the Act, are attached to the establishment: the Minister £13 16s 11d, the Master £92 6s 2d, the Usher £32 11s 6d, the House-keeper £33 1s 8d, the Receiver's Secretary £32 5s 1d, the Doctor £13 16s 11d, four maid servants at £18 9s 2d between them, the gardener had £35, now he has but £15. The boys are fed by contract with the master, at 5¾d a day for each; from 1st of next January it will be 5½d a day each. The boys get meat twice a week; they get three meals a day, and their general food is bread, milk, potatoes and stirabout. In 20 years but one boy died. I am Solicitor to the charity; and I am sorry to say I gained but little by it (a laugh.)

Mr. King—But being a charity there is some consolation, you know.

Witness—I think the funds are very well managed. There have been charges made against the School, and consequent examinations on oath; yet I never knew any delinquency established. The inquiries were made before the trustees assembled. These complaints were made by some of the boys, and by one particularly who had left the school several years. It appeared to the trustees that there was no fair ground for complaint.

Mr. Sheehan—I think Mr. Alcock, who was Mayor at that time, differed with the Bishop on this question; I only state what I heard.

Mr. Hughes—I was present at the inquiry myself and I could see nothing unfair.

Mr. Sheehan—As a Roman Catholic Clergyman, I think it would be unfair in me to interfere with an exclusive Protestant School; and yet several complaints were made to me.

Mr. King—Really I don't think that being a charity, it would be inconsistent with your character to interfere, Mr. Sheehan. We shall be obliged to you for any suggestion on the subject.

Mr. Hughes—There was something more than £1300 a year some time since coming in, but the trustees were obliged to reduce the rents in consequence of the fall in prices. I think the great part of the lands are let rather too high. A part is let on an old lease, which will be higher at the expiration of the term. As far as the present trustees are concerned, I think the lands are let at rather fair prices. This school, formerly a day school, was in the City. It was removed to the country about 1812, with the approval of the Court of Chancery: the school was removed from the City on account of scanty accommodation: this was after the Act which authorised the Trustees to board and lodge the boys. The purchase of the present house, iucluding the fining down of the rent to five guineas an acre, was £3100 British. About seventeen acres are attached to the house. The purchase was made from myself: I was not then Law Agent to the school, but Mr. Roberts was Agent. I was Solicitor in procuring the Act of Parliament. Considerable additions were made since the purchase, and probably more than £3000 expended. I think the alterations made by the Act of Parliament in 1818 were advantageous to the public. I believe that at the time of the change, when it was a Day School, there were not as many boys attending as were contemplated in the Will, which was seventy-five; when the Bill was passed there were fifty-seven attending. The old house and site were sold when this Bill passed—I think for about £1000—[Mr. Tandy—I think about £1200, Sir]—perhaps something more. The lands attached to the school pay five guineas an acre—the school is about two miles from the City. The Master rents the land now.

Mr. King—How much does he pay?

Mr. Hughes—Indeed I don't know.

Mr. King—I hope at least five guineas an acre.

Mr. Hughes—There are plantations on the land, and the master is under some restrictions under the agreement. Rev. F. Reynett is master, and resides in the house; I believe he attends the school every day; but I don't think he teaches the boys. The usher, I believe, instructs exclusively. Mr. Reynett has a curacy at Killoteran, about 3 miles from this. I believe there was a greater number of boys at the school some time since than at present; during this year a great number were apprenticed out; and the reduction of rents also reduced the funds. The present funds, I think, could not support more than between 50 and 60 boys; I think the funds are fairly expended in conducting the school. A number have been apprenticed out; and at the beginning of the year the pupils corresponded with the extent of the funds. The master is paid for the diet of those boys, who are actually at the school, and nothing more. There is a fee paid with every boy apprenticed, which I believe is £8, and this, in my opinion, is as much as the funds could afford. Several were apprenticed this year and last year. Some of the boys were kept longer than the proper time, waiting for proper masters; they should be apprenticed at 14, so as to be out of their time at 21 years of age. I believe 1 or 2 boys were kept at the school until 17 or 18 years of age: and these had not been sent in at the proper age. Books are purchased by the Receiver out of the funds. Reading, writing, and cyphering are taught in the school. The words in the Will are "to read, write, cast accounts, and say their catechism." I believe the boys are well instructed in this way. I think about £100 last year, and £200 this year, were paid in apprenticing boys. I know that some of the Trustees visit the school occasionally, for I have gone there with them. The boys get new clothes every year, and every necessary article. I think these boys are as well taken care of generally, as any boys of their class any where. I have seen the writing of several of the boys; and I like the instruction they receive. The Commissioners of Education visited the school, and expressed a favourable opinion of the system also. The boys, as I think, are taught on Bell's system. I don't think the Commissioners of Education had authority to investigate the expenses of the school; but they received every information they required. Rev. John Cooke is the Protestant Minister receiving a salary. I don't know whether the Master acts as Clergyman, or as Catechist. There is a Catechist by Act of Parliament—Rev. Mr. Cooke acts as Catechist; and I think this particularly convenient, as the school is in his parish, and the church is very near. The boys are instructed on Sundays. It might be convenient that the Master should be the Catechist, but it is not in pursuance to the Act; and I think it right that the Cathechist should be a check upon the Master.

Mr. King—Could you tell us in how many lettings the Corporation lands are demised?

Mr. Hughes—Not at present, but I will furnish you with an exact account: the leases, however, are but few. The general term is 31 years. You shall have a rental to-morrow morning. The rent paid tome by the trustees of Foy's school is £84. The old site was purchased by Mr. Power, or Mr. Shea; I am not positive which. The garden of the school house is in the Master's possession, and I believe he pays no rent for it. He pays for twelve acres of ground. The gardener's salary is to be reduced from next January. There is but one usher resident in the school; and I believe him sufficient under the system adopted. I never heard the usher complain of having too much to do.

Mr. King—This charity is capable of great public benefit.

Mr. Hughes—Books are supplied to the school under the head of "Stationery." I don't know that any of the boys at school are employed in menial offices—I have seen some of them making hay. Mr. Houghton was at one time the usher. Mr. Roberts was appointed Secretary and Receiver about thirty years since. Besides the salary, he is, I understand, allowed a poundage on the rents; I believe it is a shilling and a farthing. I am sure Mr. Roberts receives no other fees, though he performs a variety of duties for the Charity. He does not reside in the School House; he keeps an office in Waterford.

Mr. Evelyn remarked that there could be a great improvement in the mode of apprenticing the boys. Many parents sent in their boys with the motive of getting a fee after with them on being bound to themselves. The trustees have been imposed upon too by the representation of poverty by the parents in order to get their children admitted.

Mr. Hughes—I think it would be efficient for the objects of the charity, if some means were devised for increasing the apprentice fee, and for procuring more respectable masters for the boys.

Mr. Evelyn recollected some particulars respecting Kilcullibeen. He thought the lands of Thomastown, about 16 miles from this, were formerly in possession of the Corporation in connection with the lands above mentioned.

Commissioner—Is there a charitable foundation, called the Holy Gost Hospital in Waterford?

Mr. Hughes—There is; I believe this was originally a purchase from the Commissioners under Henry the 8th, in the year 1554, by Henry Walsh, constituting the Monastery of Grey Friars into an Hospital of the Holy Ghost. Mr. Walsh gave £150 for the Monastery, which was one of those suppressed at that time, to the Lord Deputy and the other Commissioners. The grant endowed this Hospital with certain lands, and appointed Henry Walsh master for life, under the title of "the Master, Brethren and Paupers of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost in Waterford;" with perpetual succession and a common seal. Maps have been made of parts of the property from time to time, as I believe. I believe that the only grants or patents connected with the Hospital are one from Henry the 8th in the year 1544; and another from Elizabeth in the year 1581; the latter was merely confirming the former, and enabling them to accept property not exceeding £26 a year.

Rev. Mr. Sheehan—The Charter of Elizabeth makes a provision for the Mastership, in case the family of Walsh should become extinct.

Mr. Hughes—That was more than I was aware of.

Mr. Sheehan—If you were law agent to the Corporation at a certain period, I think you should.

Mr. Hughes—Perhaps so. I never saw or heard, until this day, of any other charter; but Mr. Hayes speaks of another. Mr. W. Edwards is the Receiver for the Hospital.

Mr. Hayes—The rents of the Hospital exceed £320 a year.

Mr. Hughes—I refer to Mr. Edwards for information on this head. Mr. S. Newport is Master of the Hospital; he is incapable of examination at present from illness. The management of the Hospital is entrusted to the Master; and he is regulated by the Mayor and Council, according to the Charter. The Master has been appointed by the Corporation of Waterford for a great many years past: in former times, I have heard that the Master was appointed by the Walsh family, under the approval of the Corporation, who, by the charter, appear to have a negative in the nomination.

Mr. Sheehan—Was not Alderman Simon Newport appointed Master by Dr. Walsh, of Teneriffe, as successor to the founder, and that his nomination was approved by the Corporation. I put this question in order to establish the right of the Walsh family to nomination.

Mr. O'Reilly—I come here as representative of the inmates of that Hospital, and I beg to show you that by a document of the Corporation, dated 1736, the right of the Walsh family was admitted.

Mr. Hanna, in reply to both gentlemen, observed that it was not to examine individual rights to Mastership they sat, but to see whether the intentions of the charity were fulfilled.

Messrs. O'Reilly and Sheehan contended that they would show the usurpation of the Corporation of the right to Mastership possessed by the Walshes, had materially changed the management of the Hospital for the worse.

Mr. Tandy designated the documents alluded to by these gentlemen, "Articles of Impeachment," and proceeded to ask Mr. Hughes—were not the arrangements of the Hospital better ordered since the Corporation had the right of Mastership?

Mr. Hayes coincided with these remarks.

Both gentlemen disclaimed any intention to impeach the Corporation: they rather wished to assist them in co-operating with the Legislature to reform the municipal funds generally.

Mr. King supported Mr. Hayes, and said that such was his impression, since he had the pleasure to see Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Hughes—There is a very old building called the Holy Ghost Hospital; and some apartments in this are occupied by some of the paupers belonging to the town. The funds of the Charity go to pay a certain number of poor women small annuities, in quarterly instalments, and to furnish them with coal. There is a small salary to the Master. There is at present an accumulation of several hundred pounds in savings.

Mr. Cooke read a resolution from the Council Book, 1736, to the effect that Mr. Walsh, of Oratava, one of the Canary Islands, as descendant of the founder of the Hospital, had a right to appoint a Master to the Holy Ghost Hospital.

Mr. Hughes—The Master accounts to the Corporation every year.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan begged to know whether Mr. Hughes was aware that gentlemen's servants were quartered on this Hospital, and paid out of the funds?

Mr. Hughes—I am not aware that any servant, receiving wages, gets anything from this Hospital. I never heard of it.

Mr. O'Reilly begged to refer the Commissioners to the Chamberlain for particulars on the administration of the Hospital.

Mr. Hanna concurred, and said the Chamberlain should be interrogated as to the funds.

Mr. Hughes—The last accounts I saw mentioned about 58 pensioners on the Establishment.

Mr. Sheehan said it could be proved that persons used formerly receive clothing, and reels for spinning, &c., from this Hospital.

Mr. O'Reilly—I beg to ask whether Mr. Hughes is aware that 60 persons were specified in the charter as the objects of the charity?

Mr. Hughes—I am aware. I heard it was intended to build an Alm's House, in order to add to the Hospital, and make the situation of the paupers more comfortable. I am law agent to the master of this charity. I have prepared a few leases of the property of this house; but the greater part is leased to one gentleman. The leases were generally for 40 years. The leases were generally renewed every 14 years. Formerly the charity required a fine and an advance of rent. Of late no fine is received; but the rents are in some cases trebled.

Mr. Davis wished to learn whether the lands were ever put up to public auction?

Mr. Hughes—This could not be done; and I think the mode of dealing I have alluded to is advantageous to the charity; but I give no opinion as to the amount of the rent. Unless the leases were renewed, I think that many of the houses now on the property would not have been built. Several of them are at present standing on what was formerly a bank of mud, and are among the best houses in Waterford. Some of these have been erected within my own memory. I attribute this improvement to the system of renewing leases. The Dean and Chapter of Waterford, who have 70 or 80 leases of this description, acted on the same principle. No part of this property was put up to public auction, nor could they be with legal propriety, for the leases are never suffered to expire with the occupying tenants.

Mr. Davis—How were the fines accounted for?

Witness—Since I came into office I know of no fine. Several tenements were let at a very small rent in order to encourage building. The term was generally 40 years. A considerable part of the property was banked in from the river by the tenants, and built on by them. The leases do not contain any clause of covenant of renewal; but still there was an expressed understanding that a renewal wold be given; yet there was no reference to the increase of rent that should be required at the time of renewal. A system has prevailed in Waterford of demanding one shilling in the pound of the rent, as an increase, at the time of renewing the lease every 14 years. There was also some trifling fine required. This increase was not on the original rent, but on the rent specified in the last lease. Only for the expenditure of the tenants on the Adelphi part of the property, it would be scarcely of any value. The greater part was a bank of mud, and it so stated in the original lease. I think no rational man would have expended money on this, under a lease of 40 years, if he had not confidence that a renewal would be given. This renewal system has been well known in Waterford. I believe that most of the tenants deriving under this charity give a *toties quoties* covenants for renewal. I think £40,000 have been expended on the Adelphi property, on the faith of a renewal.

Rev. Mr. Sheehan—Does Mr. Hughes include what what was expended on Mr. Atkins's store?

Mr. Hughes—Decidedly. At the time of granting the original leases, a great part ot the property was valuable as building ground.

Mr. O'Reilly—Was there not a portion of ground originally let at £6 per annum, which afterwards brought £500 for the interest, when sold to Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Hughes—Yes; but there were buildings on this to qualify the £500—originally it was waste land.

Mr. Davis—Has not this Charity a property in the City of Bristol?

Mr. Hughes—Yes; for which the Hospital receives about £6 a year. This was let about 100 years ago. The leases of this Charity are in the possession of the Master or his Agent, Mr. Edwards. I believe the Master has a copy of the grant of the Bristol property.

Mr. Hayes—Can you tell when the mud was leased, or how many renewals?

Mr. Hughes—I cannot state at present.

My object, Sir, is to show, said Mr. Hayes, how the Corporation have acted against the interests of the charity, in letting the lands at too long a period, and not allowing the leases to expire.

Mr. Hanna replied, and after a recapitulation of much of the previous evidence, concluded that the Trustees could not be charged with mismanagement.

Rev. Mr. Sheehan suggested that the other lands under the Holy Ghost Hospital should not be considered in the same way as the Adelphi property.

Mr. Tandy replied, that if the terms of leases were investigated, they should also investigate the different series of expenditure under the several tenants, and this would be exceedingly troublesome.

Rev. Mr. Sheehan mentioned the Chamberlain as a person who would give much information on this head: don't you know that when the lands were too high the tenants got an acquittal, as in the case of Dr. Poole when he was holding Friar's Knock.

Mr. Davis begged to disclaim all intention of impugning the original integrity of the Corporation, and took occasion to compliment the Commissioners again on the urbanity evinced by them since the commencement of the investigation.

The Commissioners returned thanks.

Compliments were then exchanged on all sides, and the different gentlemen bowed and went their ways, *alius alio*, at a quarter to five o'clock.

THURSDAY—TENTH DAY.

The Commissioners took their seats at the usual hour.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan said he wished that either Mr. Hughes should be re-examined on the Holy Ghost Hospital, or that they should bring up three or four other persons. For nearly a century and a half the Congreves, the Newports, and the Christmases, were the chief tenants of the Holy Ghost property, at merely nominal renewals, and he would from this circumstance conclude that the funds of the charity were allowed to continue stationary. It was the sub-tenants, not the original lessees, that made the improvements.

Mr. Hanna remarked, that at present they could draw no conclusion from this statement. At present they should go on collecting evidence from facts, and this was rather a topic of conversation in a collateral way, than directly relevant to the question.

Mr. Tandy was at a loss to establish anything from what Mr. Sheehan said.

Mr. Edwards was here called up—I receive most of the rents of the Holy Ghost Hospital. I have a rent roll of the property. [The last certified account was here handed in.] I furnish an annual debit and credit account to the Commissioners in Dublin. The amount of the rent roll on the 5th of last January was £311 3s 10½d, late currency. The property is situate in Waterford and the Liberty. It consists partly of lands, houses, and tithes; the latter are from Kilmacahill, near the county Carlow. The Hospital has also some property in Bristol.

[Maps of the estate were here exhibited, and the Commissioners remarked on the elegant manner of their execution. They were drawn by Mr. Leahy.]

Witness—The ground in the liberties is something more than 31 acres, Irish measure. I believe the entire of the property, except what is in Bristol, and the tithes is delineated in these maps. The maps were drawn about two years since. I can give a copy of the rent roll. The property in Waterford consists principally in houses. The first item is a Ware House, leased in 1799 to Mary Edmeston, at the rent of £1 4s, renewal; originally £1. The lease has been renewed twice: the first fine was £1 1s: the second fine £3 12s. The rent is paid by Mr. E. Roberts at present, as agent for Mrs. Edmeston. The lease was for 40 years. I don't know the premises; but I believe they are designated in the Map under No. 28. They are in a valuable part of the town.

Mr. Tandy remarked that the Town Wall intervened between part of these premises and the Quay.

Mr. Edwards—It appears so: the site of the wall did intervene as Mr. Tandy observes. The second item is ground and house to Mr. Christmas, 1828. The lease has been renewed twice. £16 13s 8d is the present rent.

Mr. O'Reilly—In 1751 £4 was the rent. In 1817 it was only £5 11s 4d: I want to conclude from this that the land was not fairly let.

Mr. Tandy—This only confirms Mr. Hughes's evidence yesterday on the renewal system.

Mr. Hayes wished to know whether the Corporation received rent for the town wall?

Mr. Edwards said he believed so.

Messrs. Hayes and Tandy were about beginning a series of replies, but Mr. Hanna interfered—he could not permit arguments.

Mr. Hayes regretted that the other gentlemen were allowed to commence observations, and when he stood up to reply, the discussion was stopped. Mr. Hayes made an observation questioning the right of the Corporation to accept surrenders and renew leases.

Mr. King referred to the 35th Geo. 3d, with Mr. Hanna's concurrence, and deduced authorities from it, upon which Mr. Hayes submitted.

Mr. Edwards—There were three fines on Mr. Christmas's property. The first was £13 16s, the second was £15 18s, and the third, £5s 11s 4d. On the last renewal there was no fine; but the rent was trebled. I don't know why the last fine was so low. The first was when the original lease was made.

Mr. O'Reilly—What was the date of the first fine? Or when the first lease was granted?

Mr. Edwards—I don't know.

Mr. O'Reilly handed in a document of 1728, which, he said, would show that the Corporation let the greater part of this property to themselves.

Mr. Hanna read the paper, and the names of Newport, Smith, Power, &c. occurred at very low rents. No remark was made, however, at that time

Witness—A great part of this holding is under buildings; but I don't know by whom built.

Mr. Hayes—The citizens perceive a property worth about £3,000 a year let for about £300 a year, and of course, they cannot help concluding, that although between lessor and lessee the dealing might have been fair, still the interests of the charity were very much neglected.

Mr. King—We could not state an opinion on any point; we only collect facts, and we shall be most happy to receive any information from any gentleman.

Some other observations were made from Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Sheehan, which, the Commissioners said, should be hereafter attended to.

Mr. Davis begged to hand in a document to show how the system of renewal was not always adhered to. This will be referred to occasionally.

Mr. Edwards—The third item is ground and houses, dated the 29th of March, 1829, to Mr. Congreve, for forty years; present rent £48 3s; the original rent was £12. There appears to have been six fines and five renewals. The first renewal fine is £12 12s, the second £13 4s 6d, the third £13 4s 6d, the fourth £14 11s 6d, the fifth £15 6s, and the sixth £16 1s. There was no fine on the late renewal, but the rent was trebled. I can show the premises from the map: but I do not know the particular extent. It runs over a considerable part of the City.

Mr. O'Reilly said it embraced three or four streets.

Witness—There are some of the best houses in the City built on this property.

A very chilly sensation prevailed through the Court at this time. On looking to see whence the refrigerating zephyr came, a policeman assured the Commissioners that the doors were closed, and that the window was nailed up, but one pane was broken (a laugh).

Witness—I don't know the state of this property when it was first demised by the master of the Hospitol. The Adelphi is part of the demise.

Mr. O'Reilly, from a document of 1758, wished to show that this property was not altogether a "bank of mud" for it was specified therein "the ground and buildings thereon."

Commissioners said they should be very well pleased to receive this document, or any other such.

Mr. Tandy was about to make an observation in reply, but the Commissioners did not think it necessary at that time. Mr. Tandy remarked that neither in the case of Mortimer and Wheeler, or Edmeston, were intimations of an intention to renew given, because the masters of the Hospital had let the tenements at a rent which left the tenants scarce any interest.

Witness—The fourth item is a house in Factory-lane, leased in 1806, to Mortimer and Whelan, at £3 12s 8d late currency.

Mr. O'Reilly wished to know what were the fines paid on this?

Witness—There were three fines paid; the first £6 12s, the second £3 9s 2d, the third £3 12s 8d.

Mr. O'Reilly remarked on the discrepancy between the first and second fines.

Mr. Edwards could not explain as he was not in office at this time.

Mr. O'Reilly—Do you know any thing about the tithes of Kilmacquay; we can prove that they have been paid in 1818.

Witness—They are not now received, nor any rent for them. Mr. William Newport was formerly master of the Hospital; and during his time the rents were paid into the Bank. Mr. Newport had some of the papers belonging to the Hospital in the Bank. After his death these papers were detained by the Trustees of the Bank, Messrs. Harris and Maher.

Mr. Hayes—They subsequently gave them up.

Witness—I believe the charity owed a balance to the bank: the papers may have been kept on this account. I have a list of the papers which I can produce.

Mr. Davis recommended an application to be made to the trustees, to know who was the present depositary.

Witness—From what I see now, by a paper handed to me, purporting to be a copy of a receipt authenticated by Mr. Mortimer, I believe these papers were handed in June, 1821, to the then Master of the Hospital, Mr. Samuel King.

Mr. O'Reilly—I beg leave to refer you, gentlemen, to a statement, showing that the Corporation gave £358 to redeem these papers; this is from the 11th Report of the Commissioners of Public Accounts in 1822.

Mr. Tandy agreed as to the money, but in his opinion, it was a debt; the assignees of the bank did not make the papers a plea for getting more money than was fairly due to them.

Mr. Edwards—From the certified copy of the Commissioners in Dublin, I believe this money was paid by the Corporation to the bank assignees, for the hospital papers. This was in 1821.

Mr. O'Reilly—Do you know a property leased to Mr. A. Hamet from the hospital; and do you know were there buildings then on the premises?

Witness—I know of such a letting; but I am not clear as to the buildings.

Commissioners—Do you know what kind of houses were on this when the Methodist Chapel was built?

Witness—I don't.

Mr. Sheehan—I think Mr. Glanville could tell.

Dr. Jones—May I ask, does witness know of a property belonging to the hospital, called Friars Knock, and who are the lessees?

Witness—I do. Sheehy, Quilty, and two others are the tenants. The different fines, demises, and rents were then read for the Commissioners.

Dr. Jones—Are you aware that the trustees of the Penitentiary once had 18 acres of this ground at 40 years, at £119 1s 5d rent?

Witness—Yes; but the Corporation used to pay more than £53 towards the rent paid by the Penitentiary. I cannot say why a lease to Dr. Poole of part of this Knock does not appear on the Rent Roll. Dr. Poole is not now in possession of any part of this land. I think he could give very good evidence on this point. The diminution of rent has been the consequence of the fall of prices.

Rev. Mr. Sheehan—What can be inferred from this fall is, that when tenants had a good thing under the Holy Ghost Hospital, they kept it, and when they had not, they threw it up.

Mr. Davis—We would wish to know whether the lands be let at a just value at present?

Dr. Jones went into a comparative view of the present and the late amount of the rents of Prior's Knock. Notwithstanding the high rents, the Trustees of the Penitentiary paid a fine!

Witness—It appears that these Trustees had 18 acres of this land in the year 1822, at the rent of £119 1s 5d, then currency. I don't think the Penitentiary had a lease of these lands. I believe the Trustees afterwards surrendered part of these lands.

A respectable citizen of Waterford here came in "to display his eloquence;" but the Commissioners had the rudeness to order him to display it outside.

Witness—I believe what land they gave up was demised to other tenants I think they were Sheehan and Quilty——

Mr. Hayes—That's not Father Sheehan.

Witness—Together with about 7 acres more, at the rent of £74 1s 7d These have a lease for 19 years, from September, 1830. I think this part was set by private contract, and I think at the full value too. These lands of Prior's Knock were formerly let to Dr. Poole, Mr. Aylward, and Mr. Shee. There were also two tenants of the name of Kennedy.

Mr. Davis complained that the lands were let to solvent tenants at a much lower rent than what they should fairly bring.

Witness—The leases were for 40 years; and the gross rent was £237 1s 11d. Irish. In the case of Messrs. Poole, Aylward, and Shee, I believe that the Master of the Hospital accepted surrenders, when the value of the land fell. The Kennedys left the place much in arrear. The lands were afterwards demised at rents considerably lower than those reserved in the former leases. I think the persons from whom the surrenders were accepted to have been solvent tenants. I think the rents now paid to the Hospital are generally fair. These lands bring £117 4s 2d, Irish.

Mr. Tandy—Were not the present lettings to the highest bidder?

Witness—I can't say.

Mr. Davis—Why were not the accounts transmitted to the Commissioners in Dublin, explicit as to fines like the former ones?

Witness—I don't know anything about these fines particularly. I believe the fines from the earliest time to the present received by the Hospital amount to £680 8s 8d, Irish. These will appear in the rent roll which I shall furnish.

Mr. Davis—That answers my inquiry, sir.

Dr. Jones inquired about a house in Barronstrand-street, and an acre of ground belonging to the Hospital, and in the possession of the late Judkin F. Gerald, Esq., which the Commissioner in Dublin said he could not find out.

Witness—I believe these have not been yet discovered.

Mr. Barron, M.P.—They should send out the bellman (a laugh).

Dr. Jones wished to know what had been done with some premises lately held by the French Protestants, which reverted to the Hospital? [Nothing particular transpired from this interrogatory.]

This Charity is for the relief of poor women to the number of 50, which number are now receiving relief. I have a list of the names. There are 38 living in the house.

Rev. Mr. Sheehan—Could you say how long each person is in the hospital? Do you know that Anastatia Divine was at the same time a servant to Sir J. Newport, and a person relieved by the Hospital? There is another woman of the name of Margaret Ryan in the same circumstances?

Mr. Edwards—These persons you allude to are dead; and I am not certain whether they were or were not servants and pensioners at the same time. There is a great big woman, whose name I forget, you must know her, Father Sheehan, that was a pensioner, but I can't say whether she was a servant or not.

Mr. Davis mentioned a case in which a cook in his father's house was paid ten guineas a year, and at the same time a pensioner of the Hospital.

Mr. O'Reilly handed the Charter, which specifies that 60 of the wandering poor of Waterford should be relieved; and he wanted to know whether a woman named Legg was not receiving a pension and yet living near Dublin at the same time?

Mr. Edwards admitted this, but when she was appointed, she was resident in the city. The master chooses the pensioners from the poor of the city, but I am not aware that he is governed by particular circumstances; many persons are recommended to him by some of the inhabitants. There are more applications than can be attended. I believe the master selects from the most deserving objects; and that the relief is chiefly confined to Catholics. There are none but Catholics at present on the Charity. The relief is £1 a quarter each to 50 persons: and ½ barrel of coals per quarter to those residing in the Hospital. In very severe weather they may receive more. For some years before 1821, they got 30s each; in that year the allowance was reduced to a pound a quarter, and it continues at that rate since. There is in the Bank according to the last public accounts of January, 1832, about £548 for the repairs of the Hospital, which I believe was saved from the income of the Hospital——

Mr. Hayes—By a diminution of the charity, sir.

Witness—Since 1824, except about £23 former balance, lodged by the late Mr. King. I believe twenty-seven received £1 5s each, on one occasion. The roof of the Hospital is in a very infirm state, and it will take a very large sum to place a new one on it; I understood from Mr. Newport, that this was the reason of the accumulation. I understood also that the interior of the Hospital should be made more comfortable and commodious. The roof frequently requires repairs.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did not the former Masters furnish the inmates with blankets, cloaks, reels, &c. &c.

Witness—I remember that it was so. Nothing of this kind was done of late years.

Mr. O'Reilly—In the year 1818, did not these supplies come to an item of more than £50?

Witness—It appears by a printed account now in my hands, that in this year £51 1s 7d was expended in blankets and cloaks for the paupers.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did not the women receive £6 each a year then?

Mr. Edwards—But the income of the charity in the year 1818 was £372 18s 7d Irish.

Mr. O'Reilly—In 1821 was there not a sum of 7s only expended for coal? [There was no particular reply to this query.]

Witness—There are £297 due by the bonds of the late Rev. Mr. Latta to the Hospital. Proceedings were taken for the debt, but in vain. Mr. Latta was insolvent, and he died about the same time.

Dr. Jones asked whether there was any account of 10 brls. of wheat annually left to this Hospital by Mr. Dobbin, in 1663?

Witness knows nothing about this. Knows not whether any of the Masters of the Hospital built any of the houses on the premises.

Mr. O'Reilly—Do you know when some of the premises were transferred to the Huguenots, was there any indemnity given in 1734?

Mr. Edwards—I do not know. I have not seen any papers about this. The only records of this Hospital I know are translations of charters, which I can produce. The copies and translations are attested; one is the 36th Henry VIII. There is also a copy of the grant to Henry Walsh. All these other papers belonging to the Hospital were in a chest delivered to me. Four papers were read, appearing to illustrate each other.

Mr. Davis—Do you know the Master has a book recording the debit and credit of the Hospital?

He may; but I never saw a regular book of the kind. I keep a temporary account book myself until the end of every year.

Mr. Davis—From my experience of accounts, I don't see how it is possible that the charity can be regularly conducted under such a defective system.

Witness—My accounts are sent to Dublin every year: but I don't know of any book in which all receipts and disbursements from time to time are recorded. The Master makes up three copies of the accounts every year; one for Dublin, one for the Corporation, and another for himself.

Dr. Jones—Is there a record of the Hospital, showing the names of the persons relieved by the Hospital?

Witness—Not that I know of.

Dr. Jones—Or of the deaths, &c.?

Mr. Hayes—That's your look out, Doctor (a laugh).

Witness—The Master's affidavit every year shows the number of coffins bought.

Mr. O'Reilly begged the Town Clerk should be asked about the particulars of a law suit between the Bishop and Corporation of Waterford in 1724?

Rev. Mr. Sheehan read another document confirming Mr. O'Reilly's statement. The Bishop was carrying on the suit "with great vigour;" and the Corporation selected a Committee of seven to co-operate against his Lordship.

Mr. Hanna—I think there was "great vigour" on both sides.

Rev. Mr. Sheehan read another document of 1735, confirming the right of nomination to the mastership of the Holy Ghost Hospital, on the payment of £100 and some other conditions.

Mr. Cooke read from the Council Book a resolution, to the same effect exactly with that read by Mr Sheehan, confirming the hereditary right of Mr. Walsh, of Oratava, in the Canaries, and his heirs, to appoint masters to this Hospital. The right of approbation was vested in the Mayor and four Senior Aldermen, for the time being. This resolution was ratified by deed.

Mr. Cooke—I think this passed the seal of the Corporation.

In reference to Mr. O'Reilly's question about the suit between the Bishop and Corporation, Mr. Cooke read a resolution from the Council Book of 1724, empowering £70 to be raised on City Seal to carry on the suit against the Bishop. It was against the Master of the Hospital that the Bishop instituted the suit.

Mr. Davis begged to suggest that an inventory of all the documents of the Corporation be made and presented to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners showed that they had already anticipated Mr. Davis; but they fully concurred in the propriety of the suggestion.

Mr. O'Reilly promised to produce several documents to illustrate the history of the Leper and Holy Ghost Hospitals.

The Commissioners said they should feel particular pleasure in receiving any instruction from Mr. O'Reilly.

Dr. Jones alluded to a statement that the Baron of Curraghmore left a quantity of wheat every year to the poor; and also Elizabeth Hallum's bequest of £300 to the Corporation, to have the interest divided among the poor. Probably on to-morrow he and Mr. O'Reilly would furnish particulars.

Counsellor Hayes asked the Town Clerk whether he had any account of the Charter of the 7th Charles the First?

Mr. Cooke—I have not.

Mr. Hayes—Well, gentlemen, I want to show you that this Charter is in existence, and in our possession. I now produce a Constat copy, dated 19th Sept., 1631, by which you will find recognised the right of citizens, if they be only "honest men," to sit in the Guild Hall among the Council. This Charter has been certified to be a true copy by the proper officer in the Court of Chancery.

The Commissioners received the copy and a translation, to peruse them at their leasure.

Mr. Davis made a remark upon irregular summonses having been issued for Quarterly Assemblies.

This topic will be at another time investigated.

The Court adjourned.

FRIDAY—ELEVENTH DAY.

The Commissioners entered the Court at the usual hour.

Mr. Hughes, in reference to Bishop Foy's School, begged to inform the Court that he had made a slight error in his evidence, on the salaries paid to officers in this establishment. The Usher got £36 18s 5d, and the Doctor, instead of £13 odd, was paid £18 9s 2¾d. Mr. Hughes informed the Court, that the Trustees desired him to intimate that the Receiver of the School should not give evidence, except upon an order from the Directors. [This intelligence occasioned much surprise; Mr. King said it was the first decisive refusal they had met with on their circuit.]

Mr. Hughes—I sold the present premises of the School, about the year 1812, to the Trustees; at that time, nor for a long time before or after, I was not Solicitor to the charity. From 1808 to 1825 I was connected with the Waterford Excise. In 1812, lands near this town were double what they are now. On the transfer of the premises, I received £2000, for I had actually expended that sum in improvements. I erected a large dwelling house on the premises; to which great additions have been since made at the expense of the Charity, in building school rooms, dormitories, and an hospital. Before the seal of these premises to the Trustees, I refused £300 a year, from a solvent tenant. There are about 1300 acres Irish, belonging to this Charity. In 1786, 507 acres were set at 9s 6d the acre. The setting was for three lives, two of whom survive—the present Primate and the son of the late Primate Newcombe. I think these lands will rise on the expiration of the lives. The other lands are let at about 30s the acre—I think at too high a rent. The term is thirty-one years. There are always arrears. These latter lands were let about seventeen years since. I never heard that the tenants had clauses of surrender in their leases. I believe there is no debt due to this Charity. The purchase-money to me, of the school premises and lands, was made from the accumulated funds of the Charity, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery. The Master and family have the house and garden rent free; and I believe from this advantage the Master contracts for the feeding of the boys at a lower rate than another person could. The Master repeatedly offered to give up this contract to the Trustees. The names of the lands of this Charity are:—Hackett's Town, Ballyvad, Motthill, Ballyphill, and Killanaspie; all in the County of Waterford, about 14 miles from the City. There are also two small tenements in the City producing about £17 a year. Providing all apparel, &c. for the boys, comes to about £200 a year, fluctuating according to the number. About 75 boys are clothed annually; although there are not sixty in the school. The reason is, that each boy, on commencing and concluding with the school, gets new clothes. Soap and candles average £18 a year. Coal and turf about £35 a year. Incidental expenses come to about £60 a year: these consist of insurance, repairs, apothecary's bills, furniture, &c. There is a land steward and bailiff who get £6 a year. He had £13. At a meeting of the other trustees lately with the Archbishop of Cashel, the state of the establishment was closely investigated. I am not aware that they discovered any abuses; they rather expressed themselves pleased with the state of the Charity and the accounts. I am authorised to say that the agent will submit his accounts to any respectable citizen; but one of the trustees informed me that the agent should not come forward with his accounts to the Commissioners, in as much as he does not consider they have any controul over this establishment. He could not come without a written order from two of the trustees, and that he will not get: for it is conceived that this charity does not belong to the Corporation, and is not under any controul to them, either in funds or management.

The Deane, who is one of the trustees, wished to say that it was not from any disrespect to the King's commission that this intimation was made, but he could refer to the Act of Parliament to show that they were correct in not allowing the rights of the charity to be compromised.

Mr. Tandy begged to say that the receiver had repeatedly and publicly made the offer above-mentioned to submit his accounts and records to any gentleman of Waterford.

Witness—I know that the late Doctor Downes left a certain sum in charity to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Waterford, but this is not in the slightest degree connected with the Corporation. This was about £320 a-year, a perpetual rent-charge. There are also two small sums, amounting to about £82 late currency, left by Mrs. Downes or her family; neither this nor the former charity is in any way connected with the Corporation. There is also a perpetual rent-charge of £100 Irish vested in the Dean and Chapter of Waterford, for charitable purposes; this is derived under Dr. Downes, and has no connexion whatsoever with the Corporation. I believe the three trusts just mentioned are faithfully managed.

[Want of space obliges us to postpone the conclusion of the report of this day's proceedings to our next.]

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

PROSPECTS OF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The naval preparations of Russia and France have for some considerable period attracted the notice of political observers in every part of Europe. The French Government has been pushing forward a powerful armament of men-of-war in her southern dock-yards, to be accompanied by 20,000 or 30,000 troops, for the purpose, as it is announced, of invading the African province of Constantina, a dependency of the former Government of Algiers. Perhaps a more pressing service might be discovered a few hundred miles to the eastward of that new French colony. Russsia has a fleet in the Euxine, within three short days' sail of Constantinople, consisting of not less than from twenty-two to twenty-four ships of the line. Can any one be surprised that the Government of Louis Philippe should hasten to be in readiness for all contingencies, or that England should participate it's just apprehension of the manifest designs of Russia? That England does share the feelings of France on that important subject seems plain from the fact, made known by all the newspapers, that our Admiralty have within these few weeks given orders to fit out for immediate service several men of war and first-class frigates, now lying in ordinary at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, eight sail of the line, we believe, and four or five frigates, which, with the Victory and two others already in commission at Portsmouth, would constitute a force of eleven sail of the line; and, added to the squadron already in the Archipelago, would compose a fleet of some sixteen or eighteen sail of the line, including half-a-dozen three deckers. Any longer indifference on the part of England to the progress of Russian conspiracy and trickery against the magnificent ruins of the Turkish Empire would be an insult to the honour of this great people, a sacrifice of the security of British commerce, and of the freedom of the Mediterranean, as well as a crime against the independence and tranqullity of the European Continent. We rejoice, therefore, to learn from our brought journalists that signs of increased alacrity to meet, or in other words to ward off the evil which threatens us, are visible in the preparatory measures of his Majesty's government. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh shall be satisfied that France and England really "mean what they say," and that they rig out and man a formidable fleet, not for ostentation, but, if unavoidable, for action, it is our belief that the Czar will turn more than once on his pillow before he dares the encounter of such a confederacy.

The safety of the whole world, of law, of liberty, of political society, everywhere, most reflecting men are conscious, must now depend on a hearty union of councils and of efforts by France and England to stem the torrent of barbarian conquest in one quarter of Europe, and to prevent the pressure of military despotism from extending to every other. If some powers be not aware of that great truth, we suspect that Russia is not one of the ignorant. But M. Pozzo di Borgo may spare his attempts, however dexterous, to sow discord between Great Britain and her partner in this righteous cause. France and England know that they have a common interest, commercial, colonial, military, maritime, moral, as against the aggressions of the northern despot. They know that by their union all those mighty interests may with ease and certainty be secured, and that to withdraw from each other's standard is to sacrifice them all without redemption. M. Pozzo di Borgo will, therefore, lose his labour.—*Times.*

☞ The fact, which we announced yesterday, of the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to give the utmost possible opposition to the treaty lately entered into between Russia and the Porte for the closing of the Dardanelles at the pleasure of the former, we can now confirm as a matter of which no doubt need be entertained. We have it from a source on which we can rely with the most perfect confidence. At the same time, nothwithstanding the preparations of Russia, we have not the slightest idea that she will either dare to encourage the Porte in opposing the passage of a British fleet, or aid her in any endeavour of the kind. —*Morning Advertiser.*

The *Ottoman Moniteur* of the 2d ult., states, that in July last, the Sultan having gone to see the pieces of cannon presented to him by the King of England, said to the British officers present, that he took the greatest interest in a good maritime organization, and the imposing force of a fine fleet; that he had recently visited the Russian squadron brought to Constantinople by particular circumstances, and was likewise desirous of seeing the English fleet stationed in the Mediterranean, but was obliged to deny himself this satisfaction, because neither the interests of the British Government nor those of his own empire would allow the entrance of that fleet into the Dardanelles.

A bad harvest and dry weather have occasioned a dearth little short of famine in many of the Russian provinces.

There can be no doubt that prudent and judicious measures are taking to put our general naval equipment in such order as will at any time render it ready for prompt and immediate service, but the reported intended despatch of a fleet to the Baltic is indisputably premature.—*Globe.*

We understand that John O'Reilly, Esq., J.P. for the county of Wexford, is about to remove from his residence, Clonsharragh House, to a new mansion he has lately built on his property, near Dungarvan. His loss will be felt for some time, as a pains-taking, active magistrate, whose regular attendance at Petty Sessions, on all occasions, gave much satisfaction in the discharge of his arduous duties.

Lieut. Papillon, Royal Artillery, has been relieved in the charge of the detachment at Duncannon Fort, and succeeded by Lieut. Kaye, of that corps.

THE SEE OF LIMERICK.

It has been said that the government is bound, in conformity with the principle of the Church Reform Bill, to fill up the vacant see of Limerick by translating a Bishop out of one of those which are to be extinguished, and thus allow a second extinction immediately to take place. That we deny. The bill certainly does not pledge the government to do any such thing, either in letter or in spirit. The principle of the act does not require that promotion in the highest orders of the church should cease, until all the ten Bishoprics mentioned in its "*Schedule A*" shall be left without an occupant. For that would be not merely unjust towards men of eminence in the profession, who have a fair right to expect preferment, but it would be injurious to the vital interests of the church. Never since the period of the Reformation was it more indispensable for the Protestant faith, than it now is, that the administration of its ordinances and services should be directed with activity and vigour. From the Primate to the humblest Curate, it behoves all to be at their post, not only willing but *able* to do their duty efficiently and well. It is the duty of all to be equally vigilant; but if we were required to name the particular order, by whose exertions, under the ruling hand of Providence, the stability and moral power of the church can be at this critical period of its existence, chiefly influenced and promoted, we would without hesitation say, that the Bishops are the men. From them, as from the beard of Aaron, the Unction must flow downwards, which is to impart vigour and elasticity to the whole body. Their example, their presence, their exhortations are absolutely necessary to cheer the inferior Clergy, direct their labours, and infuse concert and unanimity into their exertions.

The present Bishops are still sufficient for these things; for the greater part of them have not arrived at that time of life, when the powers of the mind begin to fade, and the physical capabilities refuse their co-operation. Most of them are in the full vigour of their understanding, and hale and active in bodily constitution. But there are no young men amongst them; and the lapse of a very few years brings fearful changes over both the mental and corporeal faculties of those who have passed the middle term of life. A body composed of such men requires to be continually invigorated and renewed with accessions from a younger race, to give practical effect to the lessons of their experience, and add life and motion to their deliberations. Without such renovation even a convocation of *Nestors* would decline into an inert and decrepid council; and their inactivity would speedily diffuse itself through the entire society committed to their government. The Church, it is true, cannot flourish, nor deserve to prosper, without the influence of a principle far more active and constraining than that which prompts us to eye service; but when men take measures for the government and guidance of a Spiritual Body, they must recollect that the high trust is committed to creatures infirm and frail as themselves; they should, therefore, not despise secondary motives or omit inferior considerations and securities. Besides—even in the best disposed and most zealous communities, the presence and directions of an active and pious Bishop have always been found most beneficial. In the present position of the Church in Ireland, the absolute necessity of such vigilant superintendence is apparent; and as far as human judgment can calculate its future condition, it will be growing more and more necessary, in proportion as the Bishops who now exercise the authority shall become less capable, through age and impaired vigour both of mind and body, to exercise it with effect.

At such a juncture none but those who wish the downfall of the Protestant Church would propose a sudden cessation of preferment to its highest Dignities; seeing that the effect would be to place the conduct of its affairs in feeble and tottering hands, at the very time when it will want the best support which men in the prime of life and manhood will be able to afford it. So far then are we from agreeing with those who propose to transfer a Bishop from one of the condemned Sees to Limerick, that for the reasons we have just-stated, we should deny the propriety of translating a Bishop from one of those Sees to that in which it is decided that his own See shall ultimately merge. For example, in case of a vacancy in Armagh, the Bill does not contemplate that the Bishop of Clogher shall be, *ipso facto*, the Primate of all Ireland: and we are sure that the interest of the Church would not require it. We beg to be understood as having no personal objections to the Bishop of Clogher, of whom we know nothing whatever, but we put the case as that of A and B; and name the highest case purposely, to avoid the suspicion of any invidious allusion. The extinction of the Ten proscribed Bishoprics should take place only upon the death of their actual incumbents respectively; and in the mean while vacancies in any of the others should be supplied out of the body of the Clergy.

THE CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

Tam Marti quam Mercurio! The Duke is the man. Though he does not know Virgil from Pindar, nor could tell this moment, *extempore*, which of the two wrote the best *Latin*, he is to be the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, *sede vacante*. This is really funny. How the French will laugh. But will the Oxonians make themselves the laughing-stock of Europe? Is the nobility of England of the ancient stock, so destitute of Scholarship, that they are reduced to the necessity of taking a Chancellor out of the Camp. There is no precedent for such a thing since Atilla marched into the Temple of the Palatine Apollo.

THE POLICE.

"The Magistrates at Westport this week sentenced a policeman to imprisonment for two months, or pay a fine of 50s. and costs, for assaulting a man with his bayonet."—(Limerick Caronicle.)

If this be all, the policeman has got off very easily. The assault must have been an unjustifiable one, or he would not, we presume, have been fined at all; and, therefore, he ought to be at once dismissed from the service. There is no situation more arduous than that of a Policeman. Exposed to the rancorous hostility not only of those who are actually engaged in plots against the public peace and safety, but of all who trade upon the disquietude of the country, he is liable to great personal danger from attacks upon his person, and to continual injuries and provocations from the taunts and misrepresentations of calumniators. He is, therefore, entitled to the protection of all who wish to preserve order in society. But in order that he may be protected effectually, and that the body to which he belongs may be upheld and respected, he must be particularly guarded and temperate in his own conduct. In any state of society, an irritable policeman is a bad policeman. In Ireland, he may bring not only reproach but very often destruction upon the party with whom he acts. In every instance, therefore, where improper violence is proved against a member of the constabulary force, he should be at once removed. We say this from sincere regard for the body, towards which we have often testified our sentiments in a way so unequivocal as to admit no doubt of our motives on this occasion. We respect them, and desire that the whole country should have reason to respect them.

Sir Robert Fits Wygram, Bart., the late M.P., for Wexford, has ordered a commodious castle to be erected on the site of the ancient family domain in Ireland.

WRECK OF THE WATER WITCH.

The most intense anxiety prevailed in this city on Thursday, for the safety of the passengers and crew of the above vessel, commanded by Captain Stacey, from a report which had reached this city early on that day, that the vessel had been stranded on the county of Wexford coast, at a place called Ballyhaly. In the course of the evening, Mr. Bogan, agent to the steamers that ply between this city and Bristol, received a letter from Mr. Powell, agent to Lloyd's, residing at Wexford, confirming the above statement. Immediately on the receipt of the letter, Mr. Bogan, together with a few of the proprietors, immediately proceeded to the place named, to render every assistance that could be given. During Mr. Bogan's absence, a letter was received from Capt. Stacey, from which the following is an extract:—

"It is with heartfelt sorrow I acquaint you the *Water Witch* is no more. She ran on a ledge of rocks off Ballyhaly, on the coast of Wexford, at 7 o'clock, Wednesday, p.m., in the haze. One boat was launched with the first mate, and three sailors dropped astern and were seen no more. A second boat was lowered with four men and two ladies. They got safe on shore. We then all night prepared rafts, and next morning all got safe to shore, except Mr. Smith and his sister, who were drowned by the upsetting of the raft; and a Miss Smith and her servant died after reaching the shore. If the weather moderates some of the materials may be saved."

Mr. Smith and sisters were residents of Headborough, in this county. The bodies of the mate and three seamen above named, have been washed ashore.

The particulars, we believe, have not yet reached this city of the above melancholy accident. The vessel sailed from Bristol on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, and from the tremendous state of the weather, was compelled to take shelter in Tenby. The vessel was built on the most improved model, and was quite new. It is not expected that any part of her materials can be recovered.

There are, we understand, 64 shares in the vessel, and only a few insured.

We are pleased to have to record the speedy progress towards the Eastern dominions of the first native vessel that ever cleared from our harbour for those distant shores. The barque *Town of Ross*, commanded by Capt. Allen, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, sailed from Ross for the Mauritius, on the 5th October last; crossed the line on the 8th November, with her whole crew in perfect health; spoke same day, the *Hindostan*, East Indiaman, outward bound, 36 days from England. We may here remark, the *Town of Ross* sailed to the West Indies from Ross during the summer, and returned, under the rules of the Temperance Society. She is now on her voyage to the East, without one drop of *the drink of drunkards* on board. The crew, from their successful experiment, as regarded health, in abstaining from ardent spirits, during their voyage to and from the West, readily volunteered to embark, under similar circumstances, to the more distant regions of the East, thereby following the noble example of *all* the American East Indiamen, as well as several ships' crews from various ports in England and Scotland, destined to all parts of the world. The use of wine having been recently liberally allowed by the Lords of the Treasury, duty free, to ships' crews, enables the owners of vessels friendly to the cause of Temperance Societies, to serve out wine, which is more nutritious than spirits, *less hazardous*, and equally economical.

On Friday night last, or early on Saturday morning, two fat sheep were stolen from the lands of Ballystraw, County Wexford, the property of John Allen, Esq. It is remarkable they were selected from the flock, which shows that the thieves were no novices in the *trade*. Every exertion has been made by the active Police, under Capt. Barry, but no clue to a discovery has as yet taken place. Theft is a very rare occurrence in the neigbbourhood, and we are extremely sorry to learn that several farmers have been relieved of part of their stock, with which they had intended to make Christmas merry.

Pelham Babington, Esq. has taken possession of Dunbrody Park, as resident agent to Lord Templemore, and, we are happy to learn, during his short residence, to the great satisfaction of the numerous tenantry and the neighbourhood generally, as likely to afford every kind feeling to those with whom he may be called to act, in either public or private life.

We extract the following from the *Chronicle* of Thursday:—

"Married, on yesterday morning, at Grant's-town Church, by the Rev. Francis Reynett, Michael Evelyn, Esq., an Alderman of this city, to Mrs. Tydd, relict of the late Major Tydd, of this city."

We are authorised to state that the foregoing statement is "*a most malicious falsehood*," calculated to wound the feelings of two most respectable individuals.

The letter signed, "*A Subscriber*," was intended for a more congenial print. He has surely misdirected it. The author may have the manuscript on application at the office.

Our contemporaries have given up the idea of changes in the Ministry, and well they may; a more united Cabinet, or one enjoying more fully the confidence of the Sovereign, has not existed for the last century.—*Globe.*

Representation of Huddersfield.—The vacant representation of Huddersfield is to be contested by M. T. Sadler, Esq. of Leeds, and John Blackburn, Esq the chief of the corporation commission. The tories, leagued with a few of the radicals, are arranged on the side of the former; but the great strength of the liberal party is with the latter. The election is fixed for Monday next.

A joint stock banking company is about to be formed called the Northern and Central Bank of England, with a capital of £300,000; the places fixed on are Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, with branches in the towns adjacent, on the principles of the Scotch banks.

The report that the Duke of Lucca had refused to acknowledge the infant Queen of Spain is at least premature, nothing of the sort having taken place. In such an event the Prince would of course forfeit his Spanish commanderies.

We are requested to contradict the report that Mr. Denison had purchased an estate of the Marquis of Anglesey, it being wholly unfounded.—*Globe.*

The estate purchased by Wm. Joseph Denison, M. P., was at Milborne Port, and not Milford Haven, as stated. The mistake arose from a similarity of sound between Milford and Milborne. The purchase-money amounted to upwards of £300,000.—*London Paper.*

Robbery.—Between 9 and 10 on Sunday night it was discovered that a casket containing jewellery of between five and six hundred pounds' value had been taken off the toilet table of Mrs. Lovibond, of Manchester-square, London, which had been seen safe a short time before. The police were sent for and an examination took place, but nothing could be elicited from any one to give the slightest suspicion as to the guilty party.

Amended Reform Bill.—We believe that one of the first measures to be submitted by Ministers to Parliament, in its ensuing Session, will be a bill for the amendment of the Reform Act.—*London Morning Post.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant his been pleased to appoint Humphrey Butler, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Fermanagh

Black game, grouse, and ptarmigan shooting ended on the 10th of this month. Any person found with game of this description in his possession, after the above-mentioned date, is liable to pay a penalty of £5 for each bird.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—London, Dec. 12.

CAUTION TO USURERS.

Fox v. *Keeling and Neck*—Mr. Barstow stated the case for the plaintiff; he observed that Mr. Fox sued as well for himself as for the King, to recover penalties the defendants had incurred by taking usurious interest in discounting bills. The defendants, he said, were attorneys as well as bill-brokers; and that they, being aware that their transactions were contrary to the provisions of the statutes then in force for the prevention of usury, required the persons from whom they received the usurious interest to sign a paper, stating that they had only paid £5 per cent. This action was brought to recover penalties on four transactions with a gentleman named Newton. That gentleman had met with misfortunes since the time when they took place; and it did not surprise him (Barstow) at all that he had failed, when the enormous rate of interest he was paying the defendants was taken into consideration. The learned gentleman then went on to detail the defendants' mode of business, which appeared to be this: the person wanting the advance of money procured some friends to accept a bill drawn by himself; Keeling and Neck then discounted it, deducting interest at the rate of £35 per cent.; but if, at the time when the bill became due, it was not paid, they took a fresh bill, deducting £35 per cent. on the new bill, or brought actions against the drawer and acceptor.

Mr. Newton examined—I am acquainted with the defendants, who carried on business as Attorneys, in Lime-street, in this city; they have discounted bills for me; this bill for £40 was drawn by me, and accepted by Mr. Joyce, jun., in the name of Joyce and Son; remembers it becoming due; this bill for £35 was drawn by me; when the £40 bill become due I could not take it up, and I then went to the defendants, who proposed to cancel it, on receiving £5 in cash, and a bill for £35, at two months; I consented to this arrangement, and they discounted the bill for £35 for me at £35 per cent.; the three other transactions between the witnesses and the defendants were of a similar character.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £514, being three times the amount of the principal upon three of the transactions, the Counsel for the plaintiff declining to take a verdict on the fourth, as he had some doubt of its having been fully proved.

WHO IS THE TRAITOR?

"Not I," said Richard Lalor Sheil, long ago; and "Not I," writes the said Richard, under date of "December 15, 1833, at Long Orchard, Templemore." The *Standard* has been the cause of a letter from the Member for Tipperary to the Editor of the *Register*, wherein the writer says that, until he read the *Standard*, he thought he had done enough, by way of disclaimer, in having selected a public meeting as a fit place to deny the impeachment which was made at a public meeting.

Mr. Sheil seems inclined to deal fairly with Mr. Hill's assertion, which was in substance that he, Mr. Hill, was informed by a person well known and respected at Hull, that an Irish Member who had spoken violently, and voted against every clause of the Coercion Bill, went to Ministers and told them, if they gave up one jot of it, there would be no living in Ireland. To this Mr. Sheil says—"If it has been applied by Mr. Hill's informant to me, it is a base falsehood." Now this is plain enough; but it is not calculated to wipe away suspicion. Mr. Hill has said—If you write to me privately, I will answer you candidly. Why not ask him—"Am I the man?" A negative or affirmative would settle the matter. It is not to be expected that Mr. Hill would voluntarily step forward and say—"Mr. Sheil, you are the person named by my informant." No man can be expected to place himself in such a situation. As to the informant of Mr. Hill, his discovery is only of secondary consideration. Those who have written to Mr. Hill, and received his answers, stand acquitted. Those answering his description who have not written, must remain the suspected. Mr. Henry Grattan disavows a letter which purported to have been written by him from France to the member for Hull; but he avails himself of Mr. Hill's reply to the fictitious letter, though the reply may be no more authentic than the original. Harry, however, has written to prepare for an attack on the opening of parliament. Little Roe, of Cashel, has written to Mr. Hill, and obtained a certificate of character. The *Freeman's Journal* still placards the disclaimers and non-disclaimers. The latter are stated to be M. L. Chapman, J. M. Galwey, James Grattan, Luke White, F. French, F. W. Mullins, N. A. Vigors, More O'Ferrall, J. H. Rorke, and L. Dobbin. On the subject, Daniel and the *Freeman* think differently. We conclude by repeating our belief, that to the question—"Who is the traitor?" Daniel might safely reply—"There are more than eight of us."—*Evening Packet of Thursday.*

THE CHURCH.

The Bishopric of Limerick.—Limerick is *not* one of the sees which comes within the provisions of the church temporalities act, as regards its being *united* with or merging into any other bishopric.

Although the appointment to the bishopric of Limerick is not yet finally arranged, we may venture to intimate that when it takes place it will facilitate the reduction of one of the bishoprics intended to be reduced.—*Globe.*

THE MURDERERS OF MR. HEWSON.

Five persons have been arrested, under warrants issued by Colonel O'Donohoe, upon a charge of being concerned in the atrocious murder of the late Rev. Mr. Hewson, of the county of Kildare.

These persons are George Leonard, who was admitted to bail at the last assizes, his brother James, a man named M'Daniel, his wife, and her brother, named Quinn.

The two last named have been committed to Maryboro' jail, and the other three to Naas jail, where they are confined in separate apartments.

The county of Kildare is very much disturbed by persons robbing arms.

A very awful accident occurred at the fair of Kilmacthomas, County Waterford, on Saturday last. While a very respectable farmer named Power was selling a horse, he, for the purpose of exhibiting its capabilities as a roadster, mounted it, when the animal ran off at top speed into a bog, and threw the rider into a drain, who, notwithstanding the exertions of those present, was, melancholy to relate, drowned in a few minutes.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hart.—To the inexpressible grief of his afflicted family, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., of typhus fever, aged 63, Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, Inspecting Field Officer, Dublin District.

Kilmainham Hospital, it is stated, is to be abolished.

Poisoning at Plumstead.—The trial of Bodle, for the murder of his grandfather, by poison, at Plumstead, terminated yesterday, in a verdict of acquittal. It appears that the evidence, which was all circumstantial, wanted all that connexion, and we may say positiveness, without which circumstantial evidence never should be received, and even with which it frequently leads to erroneous conclusions. The defence was well written.—*London Sunday Observer.*

We perceive that Mr. Barrett, the editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, has addressed a letter to an Evening contemporary, in which he directly contradicts an assertion made in the *Globe*, on the 4th instant—that when served with process, that gentleman was informed if he would give up the author of the libel, or if Mr. O'Connell would himself avow the authorship, proceedings against him (Mr. Barrett) should cease. We have simply to observe, that the information, conveyed in the most clear and unequivocal terms, was derived from a source in the highest degree respectable, and that we shall take immediate steps to clear up the matter, which in a few days, we doubt not, to be able to effect. It is scarcely necessary to add, that no journal of the least character would fabricate assertions of this nature; and consequently, if we find that we have improperly been made the medium of any thing incorrect (which, however, we really know not how to believe), we shall honestly and unequivocally say so. In the meantime we may, without being in the slightest degree invidious, remark, that, to use the language of *Macbeth*, people (and it is a practice from which the school of Mr. O'Connell is by no means exempt) occasionally "palter in a double sense," and make that which is substantially true literally the reverse. All this must be decided by the fact, which, we repeat, we will ascertain as soon as possible. —*Globe.*

Criminal Law.—By an act passed last Session, the punishment of death for stealing from a dwelling-house is repealed—it has been changed to transportation and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. The act comes into operation on the 1st of January next.

MR. PEASE'S LETTER TO —— KELBURN, ESQ., SURGEON, &c., WEST AUCKLAND:

"Southend, 4 Month 1, 1833.

"RESPECTED FRIEND.—Fairly presuming from the very respectable petition which I had the pleasure to present to the House of Commons, that many of my worthy friends at West Auckland and St. Helens Auckland have felt a lively interest in the discussions which have taken place, and have now issued in the passing of the Irish disturbance bill, and presuming also that some of them may have been disappointed in my not giving the measure my firm opposition, it seems due to them, as well as myself, to offer to their consideration a few of those reasons which have influenced my conduct; they will not accuse me of more than error in judgment, as I seek favour and affection from no man or set of men, as the independence of my vote proves. I trusted in the real bill as much as any one need do, but after much anxious thought resolved to write letters myself to every part of Ireland to ascertain the wishes and feelings of the *thinking* portion of all classes, and to assure myself that an act so *outrageous* was really called for by the circumstances of that fine but unhappy country. Now, *every one* of my answers contained expressions of the greatest anxiety for the passing of the bill even in its *original* shape. I need not say how greatly its severity has been mitigated; truly it is not like the same production; the monstrosity of its birth is scarcely to be recognised in its present shape. Well, all this has been the result of an increasing form of representations of the friends of a reforming ministry, who have quietly from time to time urged upon the Government and others those ameliorating changes—not the result of the clamour of a fierce opposition—one of those who have thus secretly endeavoured to soften the bill, I have been still, and would have voted against military tribunals, &c., &c., why then not? (one or two nights I was ill in bed) I have spoken of letters unanimously in favour of the bill—again, the majority of the Irish M.P.'s decidedly, *almost all the respectable* men were in favour of the bill. I believe Ireland to *be fairly represented*, and to speak the majority of her representatives. Many of them told me "English members ought to vote for this bill, *we dare not, as our families would be* MURDERED, *our* HOUSES *pulled down at the instigation of the* AGITATORS," then I could not vote for it, and for those reasons I could not vote against it, if the majority of my own constituents—thinking men—wished a measure I did not approve, I should be justified in voting against it.

"Again, the most hostile to the bill in the house laughed and joked out of the house, how much money they had got, how much law business, by becoming agitators! and only deplored the bill ruining the most shameless of *trades*.

"Against large meetings I did vote, because the Irish are ignorant and passionate; and a fiery orator, *free himself from harm*, brings a multitude into severe punishment by irritating them about their *real* and *great* grievances.

"*Now, I shall be one to claim redress of those wrongs.* I have sat pretty regularly from 14 to 16 hours per day, rarely never indeed till three, and I mean to do my duty.

"I am, very respectfully,

"J. PEASE, JUN."

VOTE BY BALLOT.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

At the very moment when an outcry for the vote by ballot has been raised by a certain class of reformers, from one end of the kingdom to the other, the Common Council of London, where that secret, and we must add, unEnglish mode of voting had long obtained, are compelled to abolish it, in consequence of the scandalous jobbing and corruption to which it affords a convenient cover. What a commentary on the practical virtues of the supposed panacea for all the defects and abuses of the representative system. Only one individual had hardihood enough in the Common Council to raise his voice for the continuance of vote by ballot. Those who had availed themselves of it for their private ends, and they were not few in number—those who had used it as the instrument of the grossest nepotism and jobbing in the election of individuals to city offices, shrunk with something like a redeeming sense of shame from its defence—and the great privilege of those who "hate the light, because their deeds are evil," was extinguished almost by acclamation. The Evening organ of the Ministry, the *Globe*, has retracted its opinions on the ballot, and adduced the recent decision of the Common Council as a practical proof of the inapplicability of that secret mode of voting to any good purposes. We have nothing to retract on the subject, inasmuch as when the thing itself was most popular, and when our Evening Contemporary was among the most zealous and able of its advocates, we expressed the same opinion of it which we do now; and that opinion is, that it is a mere cloak of darkness to cover the acts of political cowardice or political iniquity. The *Globe* says—"The theory in favour of the ballot is that in private voting public spirit necessarily prevails. The experience of the Common Council tells them that in small bodies it does not prevail; and be it recollected that a great number of the electoral bodies in England and Scotland are not much more numerous than the Common Council, and only differ from this body by being lower in average property and public spirit." If the vote by ballot has been the means of engendering corruption until it could be no longer tolerated in a body whose public spirit is greater than that of many constituencies under the Reform Bill, while its numbers are not much inferior, the natural inference is that among those constituencies it would beget more corruption than prevails at present. If the smallness of those electors' bodies have a tendency to make them venal and currupt, the remedy is to enlarge them—extend the right of voting as it was originally in this country, when every man paying scot and lot had a share in the choice of those representatives who were invested with the power to tax him. At present, with regard to the great mass of the people who support the state and the poor, it is a fiction to say they enjoy the ancient privilege of Englishmen—that of not being taxed, except with their own consent. But it seems that those "public instructors" who may write in favour of the vote by ballot, and on whose minds, cast in the mould of theory, the lessons of experience are thrown away, have hit upon a distinction between electoral bodies and that of a representative assembly, like the Common Council, which they fondly imagine will save their fabric of speculative reasoning from demolition. It is a distinction without a difference—or if there be a difference, it is one which makes the argument stronger against allowing the vote by ballot to electoral bodies in the choice of members of parliament. The representative body has generally one guarantee for independence greater than belongs to those whom it represents—that of property; but if the secrecy of vote by ballot induces men of property to disgrace the body of which they are members, by those violations of good faith, of public duty, and of principle, which they would be ashamed to practise in the face of the public, what can be expected from the operation of that secret voting in a less independent body than increased abuse and more extensive corruption? Besides, what absurdity it is to suppose that what pollutes one class of people in their public character can purify another. Neither in the physical nor the moral world does the same fountain dispense healthfulness and poison. The life and protection of our institutions and our rights is publicity. Englishmen who would withdraw their political conduct from the public eye confess themselves destitute of the qualitities that should make them deserving of confidence.

THE SALT TRADE.—Upwards of 300,000 tons white salt and 50,000 tons rock salt are shipped from this port in the course of the year, which according to the lowest average, will amount to at least £200,000. —*Liverpool Advertiser*.

The sum of £125,000 has been awarded to Admiral Napier's fleet as prize-money, for the capture of the Miguelite fleet; it is to be paid in three instalments, at intervals of six months.

A company has just been established, we learn, to run steam-coaches in various parts of England. The ctpital of the company exceeds £300,000. They have ordered fifty coaches to be built at Birmingham, and six at Maudslay's. Sir Henry Parnell is likely to be Chairman of the company.

NEW MAGISTRATE FOR DOWN.—The Irish Government have been pleased to appoint John Lindsay, Esq., of Tullyhennan, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County, to be a magistrate for the county of Down. —*Northern Whig*.

WINE, WHISKEY, AND RECTIFIED SPIRIT WARE-HOUSE,

GEORGE'S-STREET.

THOMAS FORRISTAL

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received from the *William and Mary*, Young, Master, from Cork,

FORTY-FIVE PUNCHEONS WHISKEY,

of the very best Manufacture, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, his object being to effect quick Sales, though attended with light Profits.

To Housekeepers he confidently recommends a trial of his OLD SPIRITS, particularly selected by himself for their use, and which having been racked on Sherry Butts, cannot be excelled in quality or flavour.

Waterford, December 19, 1833.

PATENT FOUNTAIN PUMPS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that Mr. JOHN BEARE, Proprietor of the above Patent, has granted to EDWARD WILLIAMS, Waterside, Waterford, the Right and Licence of Manufacturing these Superior Hydraulic Machines, in the County and City of Waterford, and for their Sale in the several Counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Wexford and Carlow. The advantages of the PATENT FOUNTAIN PUMP, chiefly consist in a perfect freedom from Friction, Adhesion, and Leakage. These qualities are sufficient to recommend it to every person of science and judgment.

E. W. does not lay claim to any exclusive privilege for the manufacture of these Pumps, but he hopes to be able to furnish such an article as will ensure him, at least, a portion of public patronage.

Waterford, Dec. 21, 1833.

OFFICIAL.—By Authority of Parliament, the SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY will be drawn at Coopers' Hall, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of next month (January). The Scheme, which may be had gratis at all the Lottery Offices, contains Prizes of

£15,000	£3,000	£1,000
10,000	2,000	500
5,000	1,500	&c. &c.

The value of each Prize may be received in Money as soon as drawn, if preferred.

The Shares, divided agreeably to the Act of Parliament may now be had by application to any of the following Agents in this City, viz.:—Mr. R. FARRELL, *Mirror* Office, and Mr. S. PHELAN, Bookseller.

SHIP NEWS.

DUNMORE EAST, Nov. 19.—The *St. George* (steamer), Pile, from Liverpool and Dublin, with merchant goods for Cork, put in here by the severity of the weather. Spoken by the same steamer on the same morning, at seven o'clock A.M. the brig *Bridget*, of and for Liverpool, with a general cargo from Africa, with her main-topmast, main yard, &c., carried away, distance off the Hook Tower, about fourteen miles, bearing S.S.E.

Arrived from Waterford, at Deal, and sailed for London, *Felicity*, Dyer. At Portsmouth, 14th, *Brighton*, Giles; and *Star*, Bishop; 16th, *Prosperous*, Mitchell. At Southampton, 15th, *Clonmel*, Davis.

LOSS OF THE LORD BLAYNEY STEAMER.—The melancholy intelligence, on being first rumoured abroad here, on Sunday, cast a general gloom over this town, the more deep and mournful from the understood fact, that a much esteemed and truly amiable lady, wife to Mr. Robert Purdon, merchant and ship agent, was a cabin passenger on board the ill-fated vessel. The particulars in the Liverpool papers are necessarily imperfect; but, as no human being survives to relate the actual facts, they afford nearly all the information of this clamitous occurrence that will be ever obtained. As nearly as can be known, *not less than fifty individuals, including the crew, have perished.* The value of the vessel and cargo, which consisted of butter, pigs, &c., has been estimated at about fifteen thousand pounds.—*Newry Telegraph*.

The *Perseverance*, Roe, bound to Newfoundland, put back to Poole, from long. 34, leaky, bowsprit sprung, &c.

The *Jane*, Wilson, from Cork to Liverpool, was totally lost near the Conway on Tuesday—crew saved.

The *Sophia*, Linguist, from New Carby to Liverpool, is lost at Waderow.

The *Carl Julius*, Pust, from Koningsberg to London, is lost near Sligo—crew saved.

The *Emma*, Kalffs, from St. Thomas's, is totally lost on the Vogelsand—crew saved.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

17th and 18th—None.

19th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, g. cargo.

SAILED,

17th—Genii, Mace; and Sir John Newport, Nicholls—Tryphena, Harding, Bristol, grain.

18th and 19th—None.—Wind, S.W. to W.N.W.

WATERFORD, DEC. 21.—The supply of grain continue still limited from farmers, and the demand without variation.

Wheat, 20s to 24s 0d; barley, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; oats, 8s to 9s; for mealmen and horses, 10s 0d to 11s; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s to 12s per cwt.; flour, 2ds, 29s to 31s 0d; 3ds, 21s to 27s; 4ths, 14s to 16s per bag.

Butter, from 68s to 70s per cwt., and 77s to 80s for prime lots; Weighed on Wednesday 305, Thursday 178, and yesterday 329 firkins.

Bacon pigs, from 22s 0d to 25s 0d per cwt., according to weight and quality; scalded ditto, from 18s to 21s per do.; heads, from 14s to 16s per do.; offal, from 12s to 13s per do.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD
Penny	0 6 2	0 9 3	0 12 1
Two-penny	0 12 4	1 2 6	1 8 2
Four-penny	1 9 1	2 5 5	3 0 4
Six-penny	2 5 5	3 8 4	4 8 7

CORK, DEC. 19.—Butter: Merchants—74s—69s—59s—49s—40s—30s.—Country—64s—59s—49s—39s—30s—29s.

MARRIED,

Yesterday, at the Cathedral Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, William Butler, of Suir Lodge, in the County of Tipperary, Esq., to Frances, second daughter of the late Thomas Hall, of same County Esq.

At Leamington, on Saturday, the 14th instant, Captain Charles Hamilton, only son of Sir Charles Hamilton, of Eping, Sussex, Bart., to Catherine Emily, second daughter of William Wynne, Esq., and niece of Owen Wynne, of Hazlewood, Esq., and Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart.

DIED,

In Carrick-on-Suir, on Saturday, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Honora White. Throughout life, this lamented and highly respectable lady was deservedly esteemed for the exercise of all those qualities which ennoble human nature: she was kind hearted, charitable, benevolent, and pious; she lived respected and died mourned. Mrs. White was mother of Town Major White, and Surgeon White, of Dublin, and mother-in-law of Henry Briscoe, Esq., of Tinvane, county Tipperary.

IRISH STOCKS—DEC. 18.

3 per cent. Consols	87
3½ per cent. Stock	95¼
3½ per Cent., ditto (new)	95⅝¾
3½ per cent. Debs.	88¼⅜

LAW KALENDAR.

HILARY TERM—Begins Jan. 11; Ends 31.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS.—Waterford, Jan. 3; Dungarvan, 6.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS.—Gorey, December 31; Wexford, Jan. 4.

COUNTY KILKENNY SESSIONS—Kilkenny, 30; Dec. Thomastown, Jan. 6.

ASPIRING SPIRIT OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.—We have heard it said, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland have it in contemplation to raise funds, for the purpose of purchasing the palaces that will eventually be vacated by the ten annihilated Protestant Irish Bishops, to become the residences of their Bishops in these Sees. There is no doubt, but if they make the attempt, the thing will be effected; to promote the object of their insatiable ambition the dupes of Rome would beg and borrow. Albeit that there is no lack of money for such purposes, the multitude of their abject poor might starve but for Protestant bounty.—*Derry Sentinel*.

The rumour is revived in the law courts that after next Hilary term Mr. Baron Bailey retires from the bench; his successor will, it is added, be Sir William Horne, who will divide with the Chief Baron the equity duties in the Court of Exchequer. This would, of course, cause a vacancy in the representation of Marylebone.—*Globe*.

CORN LAWS.—We observe that Anti Corn Law Associations have been lately formed in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, and we have no doubt that a strong effort will be made in the next session of Parliament to obtain a repeal of the Corn Laws.—*Liverpool Times*.

SALE OF HORSES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE

WATERFORD VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT,

ON SATURDAY (THIS DAY), DECEMBER 21ST,

1. A BLACK BROOD MARE (well worthy the attention of Breeders), stinted to Whalebone; an excellent Farm Mare.

2. A GREY DITTO, stinted to Equator; an Excellent Farm Mare. The above have been ploughed together for the last two years.

3. A YEARLING COLT, by Arab, out of the above Black Mare.

4. A WEANLING FILLY, by Equator, out of No. 3 Mare.

5. A WEANLING FOAL, by Equator, out of the above Grey Mare, No. 2. The whole to be sold without reserve, as the Owner wishes to reduce his Stock.

6. A CHOICE HUNTER, (King Cormack) got by King William, rising six years old. This Horse is well worthy the attention of sporting Gentlemen wishing to be well carried.

7. A LARGE GREY CART GELDING, 6 or 7 Years Old, of great power.

8. A SMALL GREY CAR HORSE, 4 Years Old and sound, perfectly steady in Harness, and well worth the attention of Gentlemen.

9. A CHESNUT MARE, 5 Years Old, and sound, quiet in Harness.

10. A FINE BAY CARRIAGE COLT, 15 hands 3 inches, trained to Harness, coming 5 Years Old, got by Mat Sauchy.

11. Also a BAY HORSE, warranted perfectly quiet, both to Ride and in Harness, would make an excellent Family Horse.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, December, 12th, 1833.

SELLING AT FIRST COST.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS NOW OFFERS

At the COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART AND LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR.

Custom-house Quay,

GEORGE CLARKE,

Intending to get out of the Fancy Trade, and in order to close the year's Accounts,

Will, on MONDAY next, 23d DEC., commence to dispose of his present Stock at FIRST COST, consisting of

AN EXTENSIVE ASSEMBLAGE OF PROPERTY,

From the Manufactories of

London, Sheffield, Birmingham, Staffordshire, Paris, Italy, Germany, Berlin, Holland, &c.,

COMPRISING:—Superb Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, Travelling Cases, in great variety, Leather Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Carpet Bags, Backgammon Boxes, Chessmen, splendid Porcelain China Vases, tastefully painted; Bronze Lustres, with rich cut Icicle Drops; Bronze, Ebony, and China Ink Stands; Bronze and Ormolu Chamber and Desk Lamps; Japan Stands; Eight-day Office Clocks; Marble, Alabaster, and German Time Pieces; 30, 24, 12 hour, and Alarm Dutch Clocks; Italian and Dutch Figures; Worsted and Cotton Table Covers, of the newest designs; French Clogs, Carpet Shoes, and Snow Boots; Leather Slippers; Hamburgh Quills; Dutch Sealing Wax; Musical Walking Canes; Silk Stocks; Waistcoating; Handkerchiefs; Purses; Kid Gloves; Pocket Books; Note Cases; Portfolios; Blotters; Clothes, Hat, and Hair Brushes; Scotch, Potato, Paper, Root, and other Snuff Boxes; Cigars and Cigar Cases; Fancy Reticules and Baskets; Plated and Gilt Watch-guards; India Rubber Braces; Feather Brooms; Card Racks; Watch Stands; Lucifer Matches; Pocket Mirrors; Egg Boilers; Kaleidoscopes; German Puzzles; Dissecting Maps; Percussion Caps; Ink and Toilet Bottles; several Pair of Glass Salts; a quantity of DELFT, and about

One Hundred Volumes of BOOKS,

including Grose's Antiquities; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History; Chaucer, 12 vols.; Display of Heraldry; Voltaire, 24 vols., &c., and a collection of Annuals for the ensuing Year.

Also on Sale, a Six-Tune MUSICAL BOX.

*** SADDLERY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Double and Single Guns, House and Pocket Pistols, a Three Barrel Pistol—a decided bargain; and a Case of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes for SALE or HIRE.—A Four-oared YAWL and SAILS; an Outside JAUNTING CAR and HARNESS; GIG and TAX CART to be Sold cheap.

☞ Out Auctions and Valuations promptly attended.

Property of every description received and exhibited in the Rooms for Sale, and no charge for Storage.

Waterford, Dec. 13, 1833.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

LIST of NOTICES served on the Clerk of the Peace, for Registry at the GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE, to held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, the 3d Day of JANUARY, 1834.

NO. 1. Farrell Patrick, Scartlea, houses and lands, townland of Scartlea, barony of Upperthird—yearly value, £10.

2. Whelan William, Scartlea, houses and lands, townland of Scartlea, barony of Upperthird—yearly value, £10.

BAT. DELANDRE,

Clerk Peace.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

LIST of NOTICES served on the Clerk of the Peace for Registry, at the GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE, to held at DUNGARVAN, on the 6th day of JANUARY, 1834.

No. 1. Alcock Rev. Jas., Dungarvan, Clerk, vicarial tithes of the Parish of Ringagowna, barony of Decies Within Drum, Freeholder—yearly value, £50.

2. Dee Michael, Dungarvan, gentleman, house and premises in Chapel Lane, Dungarvan, barony of Decies Without Drum, Leaseholder—yearly value, £10.

3. Foley Daniel B., Evergreen House, esquire, lands at Knockmawn, barony of Decies Without Drum—yearly value, £50.

4. Long John, Tallow, apothecary, house in the Main-street of Lismore, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Freeholder—yearly value, £20.

5. Murray Thomas, Abbeyside, mariner, house and yard on the Quay of Dungarvan, barony of Decies Without Drum, Freeholder—yearly value, £10.

6. Poer Rev. Henry Browne, Tallow, clerk, rent charge on the lands of Mogehy, barony of Decies Without Drum, Rent Charger—yearly value, £50.

7. Power John, Crawn, farmer, lands, townland of Crawn, barony of Decies Without Drum, Freeholder—yearly value, £10.

BAT. DELANDRE,

Clerk Peace.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN.

LIST of NOTICES served on the Clerk of the Peace, for Registry at the GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE, to be held at DUNGARVAN, on the 6th Day of JANUARY, 1834.

No. 1. Carew Thomas Ponsonby, Lisnabrin, Esq., houses and premises, town of Dungarvan, Freeholder—yearly value, £50.

2. Lamb Robert Gumbleton, Youghal, Esq., Rent Charge on houses and premises, townland of Dungarvan, Rent Charger—yearly value, £20.

3. Power Rev. Ambrose, Glencairn, Archdeacon of Lismore, Rectorial tithes of the parish of Kilrush, Borough of Dungarvan, Freeholder—yearly value, £50.

4. Power John, Dungarvan, publican, house in William-street, Borough of Dungarvan, Householder—yearly value, £10.

5. Power John, Dungarvan, publican, house in William-street, Borough of Dungarvan, Householder—yearly value, £10.

BAT. DELANDRE,

Clerk Peace.

The List of Notices will be called over at the Hour of Ten o'Clock on the First Day of each Sessions.

Minter Hart is now at large, having put in the required bail to the charge of obtaining Mr. Stannard's acceptance.

TO BE LET,

THE

EXTENSIVE CONCERNS

IN LOMBARD-STREET, OCCUPIED

BY W. C. BUDD.

HAVING been lately fitted up, they do not require any expenditure, and immediate possession may be had, or the Interest would be disposed of. Apply at said premises.

December 18, 1833.

SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY.

By Authority of Parliament.

TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY, 22D JAN. NEXT.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	£15,000
1	Prize of	10,000
1	Prize of	5,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,000
1	of	1,500
4	of	1,000

&c., &c., &c., in all 2,005 PRIZES, and 10,000 TICKETS.

TICKETS and SHARES are on SALE in the greatest variety, at DUBLIN PRICES, by STEPHEN PHELAN, Bookseller, Quay, Waterford; Agent to Messrs. ROOSE and Co., of the Lucky Blue Coat Boy Offices, No. 34, College-green, and 2, Capel-street, Dublin, who Sold in the LAST Lottery, No. 2403, a Prize of £10,000, (beside several others); being the LARGEST PRIZE SOLD IN IRELAND.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Adjournment of the SPECIAL SESSIONS, held at NEW GUILD HALL, this day, will be held at the said place on MONDAY next, the 23d DECEMBER, instant, at the hour of half-past Twelve o'clock, in the afternoon.

The several Persons whose names have been returned in the lists of persons qualified to serve as Jurors, for the County of the City of Waterford, by the Collector of the Grand Jury Cess, of the said City, and whose names have been marked to be struck off the said Lists, by the Magistrates Assembled at the SPECIAL SESSIONS, held at NEW GUILD HALL this day, are hereby required to attend at NEW GUILD HALL, aforesaid, on MONDAY the 23d instant, and then and there to shew cause (if any they can) why their names should not be struck off the said List of Jurors.

The Lists as MARKED by the Magistrates, remain at my Office for the Inspection of all persons concerned.

By order of the Court,

RICHARD COOKE, Clerk Peace.

Waterford, Dec. 19, 1833.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO WIT.

A LIST of the several NOTICES served upon the Clerk of the Peace of the County of the City of WATERFORD, for REGISTRY at the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, to be holden at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the THIRD Day of JANUARY, 1834, before the Assistant-Barrister of the County of the City of WATERFORD, pursuant to an Act of the 2d and 3d of Wm. IV., chap. 88.

Archbold John, esquire, £10 Householder, house and concerns at Adelphi Terrace, in the City of Waterford.

Bellord John, master mariner, do. do. do. and premises at the Quay, ditto

Bellord Thomas, do. do. do. do. at the New Road, ditto.

Boothe John, do. do. do. do. at Anne-street, ditto.

Byrne Edmond, shoemaker, do. do. do. at Patrick-street, ditto.

Bell William, esquire, do. do. do. at the Manor of St. John, ditto.

Cashin Patrick, dealer, do. do. do. at Castle-street, ditto.

Carigan Daniel, merchant, do. do. do. and concerns in Lady-lane, ditto.

Connors John, tailor, do. do. do. and premises at Ballybricken, ditto.

Curran William, shop-keeper, do. do. do. at Stephen-street, ditto.

Doyle Mathew, publican, do. do. do. at Newtown, ditto.

Denn Emanuel, gentleman, do. do. do. at John's-Hill, ditto.

Donovan Michael, publican, do. do. do. at Ballybricken, ditto.

Devereux John, ship-builder, do. do. do. on the Quay, ditto.

Flinn Rev. Martin, clerk, do. Leaseholder, do. at the Manor of St. John, do.

Same, same, £20 do., do. at do. do.

Flahavan Edmond, shop-keeper, £10 Householder, do. at Broad-street, ditto.

Fennelly Thomas, publican, do. do. do. at Ballybricken, ditto.

Grandy Samuel, master mariner, do. do. do. at Hanover-street, ditto.

Harding William, farmer, do. do. do. at Grange, Liberties of Waterford.

Hayden Philip, esquire, £50 Freeholder, do. do. at Johnstown, ditto.

Hayden William Henry, do. £10 Householder, do. at the Waterside, ditto.

Hobson Rev. Henry T., clerk, a Freeman of the said city of Waterford.

Kingwell Thos., mariner, £10 Householder, house, &c. at Henrietta-street, ditto.

Keane Patrick, spirit merchant, do. do. stores, &c. at do. ditto.

Kenny Peter, esquire, surgeon, a Freeman of the said City of Waterford.

Kent Patrick, grocer, Broad-street, do. ditto.

Kearney William, dealer, £10 Householder, house and premises in Arundel-square, ditto.

Kavanagh William, sadler, do. do. do. on the Quay, ditto.

Loughnan Edward, dealer, do. do. do. in Conduit-lane, ditto.

Leahy Michael, organist, do. do. do. in the Manor St. John, ditto.

Mullowney James, dealer, do. do. do. in Castle-street, ditto.

Mullowney Daniel, shopkeeper, do. do. do. in Patrick-street, ditto.

Nowlan John, watchmaker, £10 Householder, house, &c. in Michael-street, ditto.

Nowlan James, baker, do. do. do. in George's-street, ditto.

O'Grady William, pawnbroker, do. do. do. in Stephen-street, ditto.

O'Neill John, merchant, do. do. store, &c. in Thomas-street, ditto.

Power Patrick, publican, do. do. house and premises at Ballybricken, ditto.

Phelan David, shopkeeper, do. do. do. in Stephen-street, ditto.

Power John, farmer, do. do. do. and lands at Knockhouse, ditto.

Power Robert, mariner, do. do. do. and premises, Barronstrand-street, ditto.

Power Jeffery, dealer do. do. do. at Lombard-street, ditto.

Power William, clerk, do. do. do. do. ditto.

Power Richard, shopkeeder, do. do. ditto at Michael-street, ditto.

Purcell Thomas, oilman, do. do. do. at Barronstrand-street, ditto.

Ryan James, farmer, do. do. house and lands at Gracedieu.

Sargent Richard, esquire, do. do. house and garden at Catherine-street, ditto.

Sheehan Patrick, gentleman, M.D., do. do. house and premises at Lady-lane, ditto.

Tobin Michael, publican, do. do. do. at Ballybricken, ditto.

Whelan Matthew, dealer, do. do. do. at Bowling-green-lane, ditto.

RICHARD COOKE,

Clerk of the Peace.

N.B.—The above List will be called over at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

TO BE LENT, together or in convenient sums. Apply to ROBERT BACKAS, Esq., Butlerstown Castle, or JOHN STEPHENS, Waterford.

Nov. 18, 1833.

(This Advertisement to be inserted on Saturday's only.)

WATERFORD SCHOOL.

THE REV. DOCTOR GREHAM, MASTER.

AT a PUBLIC EXAMINATION, held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th inst., the CORPORATION PREMIUMS were adjudged to the young Gentlemen whose names follow:—

HEBREW—MacLean, Certificate; Price, sen., 1st Premium; Halpin, 2d.

GREEK—1st Class—Halpin, Certificate; Hudson, Premium. 2d—White, jun., Certificate; MacLean, 1st Premium; Price, sen., 2d. 3d—Bagot, Certificate; Gibson, sen., Premium. 4th—Dixon, Certificate; Glanville, 1st Premium; Tandy, sen., 2d. 5th—Gill, Certificate; King, 1st Premium; Price, jun., 2d. 6th—Peet, 1st Premium; Riall, 2d. 7th—Ardagh, 1st Premium; Evans, 2dus., 2d.

LATIN—1st Class—Ringwood, Certificate; MacLean, Premium. 2d—Halpin, Certificate; Bagot, sen., Prem. 3d—White, jun., Certificate; Price, sen., 1st Premium; Gibson, sen., 2d. 4th—Langley, sen., Certificate; Pyne, Premium. 5th—Dixon, Certificate; Tandy, sen., 1st Premium; Langley, jun., 2d. 6th—Austin, Certificate; Snow, 1st Premium; Hunt, 2d. 7th—Peet, Certificate; Smart, 1st Premium; Wilson, 2d. 8th—Evans, 2dus., Certificate; Ardagh, Premium. 9th—St. George, jun., Certificate; Fleury, Premium. 10th—Ambrose, 1st Premium; Dillon, 2d.

LATIN VERSE COMPOSITION—Bagot, sen., Certificate; Ringwood, 1st Premium; Halpin, 2d Premium.

PROSODY—1st Class—Pyne, Certificate; Glanville, Premium. 2d Class—Snow, 1st Premium; Austin, 2d.

FRENCH—1st Class—Duckett, Certificate; Halpin, Premium. 2d—Tandy, sen., Certificate; Ardagh, Premium.

LOGIC (MURRAY'S)—MacLean, Premium.

ALGEBRA (LLOYD'S)—1st Class—Price, sen., Certificate; Duckett, Premium. (NICHOLSON'S)—2d Class—Tandy, sen., Certificate; Glanville, 1st Premium; Dixon, 2d.

EUCLID (ELRINGTON'S)—1st Class—Duckett, Certificate; Bagot, Premium. 2d—Price, sen., Certificate, cut with St. George, sen.; Tandy, sen., 1st Premium; Austin, 2d.

HISTORY—ROMAN (LIVY)—1st Class—Bagot, sen., Certificate; Hudson, 1st Premium; Ringwood, 2d.—2d—Glanville, Certificate; White, jun., 1st Prem.; Price, sen., 2d. (GOLDSMITH'S)—1st Class—Bagot, Premium. 2d—Tandy, sen., Certificate; Smart, 1st Prem.; Dixon, 2d. ROMAN ANTIQUITIES—Ringwood, 1st Prem.; Gill, 2d. ENGLISH—Wilson, Certificate; Ambrose, 1st Premium; Dillon, 2d. FABULOUS—Tandy, sen., Certificate; Glanville, 1st Premium; Dixon, 2d.

GEOGRAPHY—ANCIENT—1st Class—St. George, sen. Certificate; Hunt, 1st Premium; Gibson, jun., 2d. 2d—Gill, Premium. MODERN—1st Class—Snow, Certificate; Evans, 2dus., 1st Prem.; Sargent, jun., 2d. 2d—Evans, 3tius., Certificate; Ambrose, 1st Premium; Bagot, jun., 2d.

ENGLISH PARSING—Ryland, 1mus., Premium.

ELOCUTION—Austin, Certificate; Tandy, jun., 1st Premium; Bagot, jun., 2d.

READING—Evans, 1mus., Certificate; Tandy, jun., 1st Premium; Dillon, 2d.

WRITING—ORNAMENTAL—1st Class—Duckett, Certificate; White, sen., 1st Premium; Bagot, sen., 2d.—2d—Glanville, Certificate; Wilson, 1st Premium; Pyne, 2d. 3d—Duckett, Certificate; Price, sen., 1st Premium; Shaw, 2d. 4th—O'Brien, Certificate; Hunt., 1st Prem.; Gill, 2d. 5th—Dixon, 1st Premium; Tandy, sen., 2d. 6th—St. George, Certificate; Langley, sen., 1st Premium; Ryland, 3tius., 2d.

ARITHMETIC—1st Class—Glanville, Certificate; Price, sen., 1st Premium; Pyne, 2d. 2d—Wilson, 1st Premium; Dixon, 2d. 3d—Price, jun., certificate; King, 1st Prem.; Bagot, jun., 2d. 4th—Evans, 2dus., Certificate; Dillon, 1st Premium; Tandy, jun., 2d.

*** BUSINESS will be resumed on TUESDAY, Jan. 7th, two days being added to the usual length of the Recess, in consequence of the distinguished Honours obtained by Messrs. HENRY and FREDERICK RINGWOOD, former Pupils of the WATERFORD SCHOOL, at the last Quarterly Examinations of the University.

The Places obtained at ENTRANCE, by the Pupils of the WATERFORD SCHOOL, during the present year, were as follow:—

In July, SECOND, among ONE HUNDRED AND TWO Candidates, by Mr. RICHARD MAUNSELL ARDAGH.

In October, FOURTH and FIFTH, among ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-FOUR, by Messrs. JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON and CADWALLADER WILSON.

In November, FOURTH, among EIGHTY-FIVE, by Mr. JOSEPH POULTER MACKESY.

Stephen-street, December 19, 1833.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital—£600,000.

Chief Office, Exeter, Charles Lewis Secretary; and for the Metropolis, 20, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE Directors beg to announce that the Company have recently determined to adopt the following system of Life Insurance, which they confidently expect will be productive of considerable advantage to the Insured.

In addition to the present reduced scale of Premiums, persons effecting Insurance for £100 and upwards, for the whole duration of life, will be entitled to participate in the disposable surplus Premiums, to be ascertained at the end of every Fifth Year from Christmas, 1827.

The Surplus allotted to each Policy may be applied either as a Bonus to the Sum insured, to be payable at the death of the Life, by which the amount to be received by a Policy holder may be considerably increased, or may be applied in reduction of the Annual Premiums.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The disposable Surplus Premiums derived from Fire Insurances to be ascertained at the end of every Fifth Year; and persons then insured to the extent of £300 and upwards, and whose Policies shall have been in force the two preceding years, will be entitled to participate in a moiety of each Surplus.

Annuities granted and Purchased.

THOMAS S. HARVEY,

Agent at Waterford.

N.B.—Fire Policies becoming due the 25th inst., should be renewed within fifteen days.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

Francis John Castle, Catherine Blood, Joseph Blood, and Fitzgerald Blood, Plaintiffs. Peter Anthony, Esq., and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 11th day of JUNE, 1831, and of a subsequent order dated the 29th of NOVEMBER last, I will on MONDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY next, at ONE o'Clock in the afternoon, at my CHAMBERS, on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, SET UP and SELL to the highest and fairest bidder, ALL THAT and THOSE, the Towns and Lands of CARRICKISLANE, otherwise CARRICK CASTLE, and the several subdenominations thereof, called GARRENNENOGY, a moiety of Lower BALLENBANOGY, Upper BALLENBANOGY, and the retrenched part of BALLENBANOGY, and containing in the whole, by common estimation, 843 Acres late Irish plantation measure, being the lands and premises in the pleadings and said Decree mentioned, situate in the parish of Ballylaneen, Barony of Upperthird, and County of Waterford, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree and Order mentioned. Dated this 5th day of December, 1833.

A. R. BLAKE, C.R.

For rental and further particulars apply to Messrs. MONTGOMERY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 10, Dominick-street, Dublin; HENRY DENEHY, Esq., the Receiver, Tivoli, Cappoquin, or 21, Lame-street, Dublin; THEOBALD POWER, Esq., Carrick-on-Suir, or 23, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.

Dublin, Dominick-street, 7th Dec., 1833.

Waterford Mail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

Merrion-square, Dec. 14, 1833.

Sir—I have endeavoured, by private expostulation and public remonstrance, to prevail upon the *Freeman's Journal* to desist from publishing a very inaccurate list of the Irish members who come within the purview of the accusation made by Hill to his constituents at Hull. It is manifest that a false list, containing the names of persons, who, knowing that they are not included in the charge, will not disclaim, gives Hill the advantage of having it believed that there are some remaining that leave his accusation uncontradicted. He will thus escape that disgrace which would inevitably be his lot if every man who comes within the terms of that accusation, were known to have publicly disclaimed the treachery imputed to some one of us. The conduct of the *Freeman's Journal*, therefore, is highly favourable to Hill. It gives him an opportunity of escaping the inevitable result of a total disclaimer of all the parties really charged. Judge, then, my surprise, when I find this line of conduct attempted to be palliated in the *Freeman's Journal* of this morning by referring to a letter of mine. The writer in that paper gravely cites a passage from my letter, in which I called on "every member who voted against the coercion bill to disclaim the matter alleged by Hill;" and from this the *Freeman* infers that I sanction the idea that every member who voted against any stage of the bill should be included in the list of those who ought to disclaim!!!—as if my letter had not a direct reference to those only who were included in the charge. Why, Colonel Verner spoke against the third reading of the bill, as having been too much mitigated. I am surprised not to find his name in the list, especially as Luttrel Lambert figured in it, although he did more to swell the majority in favour of the bill than any other member of the house. It is, however, fit that the matter should be brought to a point. The person accused by Hill is "a person who spoke with great violence against every part of the bill, and voted against every clause of it." Now, of the persons who could, by any possibility, come under that description, the *Freeman* gives the following catalogue of disclaimers. Certainly every man named in this catalogue has distinctly denied any share in the guilt imputed by Hill:—

Hon. P. S. Butler, Doctor Baldwin, Richard M. Bellew, Henry W. Barron, G. Standish Barry, Walter Blackney, William O'Neill Daunt, William F. Finn, Thomas Fitzgerald, Christopher Fitzsimon, Patrick Lalor, A. H. Lynch, Sir Richard Nagle, O'Connor Don, A. Carew O'Dwyer, Cornelius O'Brien, Feargus O'Connor, Daniel O'Connell, Maurice O'Connell, Charles O'Connell, Morgan O'Connell, John O'Connell, Dominick Ronayne, Wm. Roche, David Roche, E. S. Ruthven, E. Ruthven, James Roe, Richard L. Sheil, Richard Sullivan, J. H. Talbot, Charles A. Walker, Nicholas Fitzsimon.

On the other hand, the list of those who ought to disclaim is quite inaccurate. Colonel Stawell, I see, is *now* withdrawn from the number. It is astonishing that he should have ever been included. His name might have appeared, by mistake, in some one division against the bill. I do not know that it did; but I do know that he joined the ministers on every occasion against Ireland. His conduct in parliament was, I venture to say, the most discreditable to himself, and the most contradictory of his professions, of any man who ever had a seat in that house. And then, he was the brother of so noble-hearted an Irishman!—and the honest men of Kinsale made such sacrifices to return him, confiding that he would behave honestly to them! It is not possible to describe how I loathe his conduct to those worthy people. In fact, he is a decisive proof that no military officer—at least no officer in actual service—ought to be returned to parliament.

The *Freeman's* present list of those who are comprised in the charge, but have not yet disclaimed, is as follows:—

1. M. L. Chapman, 2. J. M. Galwey, 3. James Grattan, 4. Henry Grattan, 5. L. Maclachlan, 6. Luke White, 7. Fitzstephen Ffrench, 8. W. N. Macnamara, 8. F. W. Mullins, 10. N. A. Vigors, 11. More O'Ferrall, 12. J. H. Rorke, 13. L. Dobbin.

This list should be reduced to six. Seven should be struck off for various reasons, which I will state.

The six who have not disclaimed, although they come within the scope of the accusation, are these. I am quite convinced they can all disclaim with perfect truth:—

J. M. Galwey, Waterford county; James Grattan, Wicklow county; Henry Grattan, Meath county; W. N. Macnamara, Clare county; Fitzstephen Ffrench, Roscommon county; N. A. Vigors, Carlow borough.

Of the last I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to say, that no man ever voted more independently and honestly than he did. The seven improperly added are these—

First—M. L. Chapman—Alas! he supported the first clauses in the bill—those giving the Lord Lieutenant power to proclaim down any meeting. It is with bitter regret I am obliged to avow that he supported some of the clauses. Why should he figure in a list of "*persons who opposed every clause?*" Permit me to add, that considering the class of men with whom he has consorted, and with whom he has been brought up, it is strange that he should have erred so little in Irish politics. He has many and eminent virtues, but he has nothing to do with this list.

Second—Lachlan M'Lachlan—He certainly would have opposed all the clauses in the bill, for he is a truly honest Irishman as ever I had the good fortune to know, but that he lost his seat by a mistaken decision of a committee, before the bill had progressed through the house. He ought not, therefore, to be in this list.

Third—Luke White—He lost his seat in like manner, and ought, therefore, to be out of this list.

Fourth—W. F. Mullins—He does not deserve the credit of having opposed every clause in the bill. He did no such thing, and therefore, I think he will lose the county of Kerry, and certainly ought to be put out of the list.

Fifth—More O'Ferrall—Estimating this gentleman as I do, very highly, yet he cannot be allowed to remain in the list, and I am sorry for it.

Sixth—J. H. Rorke—No man could have voted more honestly than he did, but he lost his seat before he could entitle himself to a place in this list. By his exclusion his country lost a true friend.

Seventh—L. Dobbin—It is really ludicrous to put old Dobbin in this list. He supported, I believe, every ministerial measure. He may pass for a Whig patriot at Armagh, but he is very little better than a Tory elsewhere. I have thus corrected the lists that are before the public. There are six, and six only, remaining, who have any occasion to disclaim. If we had these six disclaimers, then we would be able to pour the vial of universal execration on the false accuser of the Irish members. It is a pity that any person in Ireland should afford him an opportunity to escape. If we had these six disclaimers he would be hedged in at every side, and unable to move from the false position he has taken. Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr. Sheil, and I, have declined to write to this Mr. Hill. Other gentlemen have taken another course—nor do I blame them—they have as good a right to follow the one plan as we have the other; and I am doubly glad Mr. Sheil has joined with Mr. O'Dwyer and me, because I perceive Mr. Feargus O'Connor has once more, very unwisely at the least,—that I must say—introduced his name into one of his "familiar epistles." Mr. Sheil does not want, any more than I do, a certificate of character from either Mr. O'Connor or Mr. Hill. There is not one member of whom it is so impossible that the charge of Mr. Hill should be true as of Mr. Sheil—for this simple reason, that he, more than any of us, personally galled the ministry. They winced beneath his lash—he demonstrated from their own words their gross inconsistencies. If they had such a secret as Hill affects to divulge, they would have been delighted to have flung it at their tormentor. But I need not vindicate from an absurd charge that greatly gifted and most patriotic man.

I do beg of you to keep the genuine list before the public. Six disclaimers more and Hill is overthrown.

I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

INTERESTING CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

The following facts were communicated to us by a physician of this place, in relation to a case to which he has been called professionally, and of which he has been an eye witness:—A female about nineteen years of age, living in a family in this town, is frequently known to rise from her bed during the night, while asleep, dress herself and go about her daily employments. In several instances she has got up and set the table for breakfast, with as much regularity as she does when awake, selecting the right articles, and placing them upon the table exactly as they should be. In one instance, she went into the buttery, which was perfectly dark, skimmed the cream from the milk, and poured it into one bowl, and the milk into another, without spilling any at all. She frequently goes to the drawers, where her clothes are kept, changes the position of the articles, or takes them out, and in some cases where she cannot find them when awake. In one instance she took out her needle book, and it has not been found since; but, at a subsequent paroxysm, she was found sewing in the dark a ring upon a curtain, with a needle and thread, which it was thought, from several circumstances, she must have obtained from the lost needle book. This fact, together with other facts in the case, seem to show some connection between the several paroxysms in regard to the trains of thought; and also an analogy between this and some cases of insanity, where lucid intervals intervene. In all these instances she moves about the house with as much ease and self-possession as if every thing was going on as usual, avoiding persons and objects which are in her way, although her eyes are often shut. When in one of these paroxysms, she usually talks a great deal, and with much more fluency and vivacity than in her waking hours, and occasionally upon religious subjects so that the case may, in this respect, be somewhat analagous to the sleeping preacher at Saybrook. One striking feature of this case is, that she is governed in her language and activity by her dreaming thoughts and imaginations. For instance, she frequently supposes herself in some other place, usually her native place, and calls the persons around her by the names of persons who live in that place, and speaks with much interest of scenes and objects which she has seen there. If inquired of about persons and things in Springfield, particularly the family in which she lives, she knows nothing about them. Nothing which can be said or done to her seems to have the slightest influence in changing the current of her thoughts. All attempts to wake her generally prove unsuccessful. At one time cold water was thrown upon her, but it had no effect, except to produce the exclamation, "why do you want to drown me?" and immediately went to her chamber, changed her clothes, and came down to work. On one occasion an emetic was given her (which she took, as she said because the physician, whom she called her father, wished it) but though it relieved her head-ache, it did not awaken her. I left her to herself, but, after a while she voluntarily goes to bed and composes herself to sleep, but remembers in the morning nothing which has transpired. When in the paroxysms, she usually suffers much pain on one side of her head; her face is flushed, and her breathing so laborious and loud as to be heard in a distant room. She sometimes complains of a pain in the head; and in one instance wished to have it opened to ascertain the cause. Her appearance usually indicates perfect health, but her general health is not good; and she is not more unwell than usual. She has been subject to them more or less for several years.—*Springfield Gazette.*

MURDER AND OUTRAGES.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Saturday contains four proclamations by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant—the first offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Miles Hart, which took place near Ballina, in the county Mayo, on the 27th ult.—the second for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who attacked several houses near Collen, in the county Louth, on the 24th ult., and beat and threatened the inhabitants, £50 reward—the third offers a like reward for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries who set fire to a stack of corn on the townland of Shankhill, county Armagh, on the evening of the 28th ult. On the 2d instant, a number of balls were fired into the dwelling house of Wright Babe in the parish of Ballinagarrick, county Down, by some ruffians, for the apprehension and conviction of whom his Excellency offers a reward of £50.

INCENDIARISM IN ENGLAND.

As the winter advances, the destruction of agricultural property by incendiaries continues to increase. The *Globe* of Wednesday last gives a long detail of outrages of this description in various parts of England. They present a truly alarming picture of the state of that country, and show that the revolting crime of incendiarism has become fixed and systematised in the rural districts. The only cause assigned for those fires is the employment of unmarried labourers upon the roads in one district, at from 3s to 3s 6d per week, whilst those with families receive from 10s to 15s; but a wretched being who was recently executed for setting fire to a number of corn-stacks in Cambridge, confessed that his only inducement to do so was the premium of a few shillings given by the insurance offices for the first intimation of a conflagration.

In an account of a fire at Peterborough it is stated that Earl Fitzwilliam was amongst the few who exerted themselves to check the ravages of the flames, "*while many of the labourers stood unconcerned.*" One of the sufferers in Northamptonshire was an Irish absentee—Lord Carberry.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT FOR THE CRAUFURD PEERAGE.

Upwards of a century ago, a respectable Scotchman, named James Lindsey, after having clandestinely carried off the daughter of a Scotch clergyman, whom he honourably married, joined a regiment under orders for Ireland—and having been one of a detachment of that regiment which was quartered in Wicklow, he there procured his discharge, and spent the remainder of his life in that town, leaving at his death one son, Charles, whose children are living, and who are, according to the declarations of their father and grandfather, near relatives to the family of the late Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay. The Wicklow Lindseys are acquainted with some particulars relative to their family and descent which are unknown to the writer. Although the Lindseys are not certain to what regiment their grandfather belonged, yet, as he was discharged while the detachment lay at Wicklow, some information may, perhaps, be obtained at the War-Office.

POWDER MILLS—THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

It was reported some weeks since that government had sold their powder mills, in Ireland, to private persons. This is a mistake; for government have not, during many years, had any manufactory of this kind, in Ireland, to sell. The report originated in the circumstance of the Board of Ordnance having disposed of the site of the powder mills at Ballincollig, near Cork, where powder was made during the war. Another report concerning the conversion of the Royal Hospital at Dublin, into barracks and public offices, is unfounded, nothing of the kind having been done. There is, however, no doubt that arrangements for many reductions, and much changes are in progress, and will, probably, be known before the meeting of Parliament. So far as we have heard any thing of these plans, they appear to us to be mere make shifts, and to consist of that kind of economy which cripples establishments without producing any valuable effect upon finance. That notable specimen of *mystification*, the Committee on Military Expenditure of last session, is a sufficient indication that ministers will part with nothing of *value*—a term which we employ in its parliamentary sense.—*United Service Gazette.*

Conversation.—"The first ingredient in conversation," says Sir W. Temple, "is *truth*—the second, *good sense*—the third, *good humour*—and the fourth, *wit!*" This is the best commentary we ever read on the text.

PRIESTLY INFLUENCE IN SPAIN.

(FROM MADRID CORRESPONDENCE IN GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.)

One of the false ideas we bring into Spain, but which should be thrown aside on crossing the frontier, is the influence attributed to the clergy in this country. The fact is, that at present this influence is as nothing even in the least enlightened provinces; it has been brought to an end like every other abuse by its own excesses. As a proof I will state, amongst many others, that the Convent of the Franciscans, one of the finest in Madrid, the Prior of which was the noted Father Cyrillo, contained fifteen years ago 500 monks, but three years back they were reduced to fifty, and have certainly not been since increased. Formerly ten mendicant friars were sufficient to collect alms to support the whole convent, and their wallets were always full; but now every monk is obliged to beg for himself, and cannot gain even a miserable subsistence without aid from convents of the same order at the Havanna. During the domination of France the greater part of the monks became secularised, either by their own free will or by force, and they were so satisfied with their independence that very few of them ever returned into their convent, and there is now very great difficulty in finding novices. The clergy who still remain erect in Spain are like the ruined convents at Sarragossa, and only wait for the first shock to fall to the ground. The body of people have no longer any faith in them, and are the first to ridicule the *Fraylones*, and take advantage of those occasions for scandal which they themselves take no pains to prevent. Without the tithes, the clergy, perhaps—thanks to those habits which have been rooted by a growth of ten centuries—might still for some 40 years continue to enchain the good people of Spain, who are so patient and so bound by routine; but the collection of the tithe here, as in Ireland, creates perpetual struggles, which ends sometimes in a refusal, because the people are totally unable to pay, and sometimes in a relief which the government affords at the expense of the treasures of the clergy. Religion is here composed of some old forms which are observed from long usage, and because the mass and processions are the only theatrical scenes enjoyed by the populace. But true faith, though it covers all the walls with devices in every shape, is not implanted in their hearts. If there were any signs of the least disorder in Madrid—and the frequent proclamations of M. Zea show how greatly it is apprehended—it would be immediately followed by a reaction against the priests, and the example of the capital would be followed from one end of the kingdom to the other. The clergy have no party in their favour, neither the grandees, whom, notwithstanding their political inexperience, began to smile at the idea of a Chamber of Peers, nor the middle class, the born enemies of the clergy, upon whose ruins they expect to rise, nor the people, who begin to feel some unknown desire for reform, some undefined instinct which tells them they owe all their miseries to the clergy.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

Christmas parties are almost always very pleasant things. There is not enough of daylight for the people to get tired of themselves and each other; and the moment rooms are lit up and the curtains let down, there seems a general tendency to good fellowship. In summer the house becomes divided against itself. The guests saunter, or ride or drive by twos and threes, or lurk, *tete a tete*, in shrubberies. In winter there is no lounging; they keep together, as if to keep themselves warm. No such thing as wandering, book in hand, in the flower gardens—or moon over head, on the lawn. Every one seems to require every one's cheerfulness as a remedy against the stagnation of the season. In the evening dancing is inevitable; and, after dancing, the supper tray becomes a rallying point for further sociability. The men, exhilarated by their field sports of the morning, have not wearied out their patience by dawdling in green lanes with fair equestrians, or rowing for them on the lake, or baiting their hooks, or carrying their sketch books. Their gallantry is unexhausted; and they appear at the dinner table in right good humour, to admire the ringlets which are curled and the smiles which are smiled for their fascination. And then the chaperons grow so dozy after tea on frosty nights; and the elderly gentlemen prose themselves to sleep in political synod; and the young ones are left to act charades or Collin Maillard. No! there is nothing in the way of our country gaiety equal to a large Christmas party.—*Court Journal.*

LADY BLESSINGTON'S NEW NOVEL.

(FROM THE COURT JOURNAL.)

A *key* to the principal characters who figure in Lady Blessington's recent novel of "*The Repealers*" has found its way into a small circle of exclusives, a copy of which has reached our editorial hands; and being ever zealous in the diffusion of *entertaining knowledge*, we have resolved to make our readers participants in the secret, which is as follows:—

Duchess of Heaviland.....	Duchess of Northumberland
March. of Bowood.....	March. of Lansdowne
Countess of Grandison.....	Countess of Grantham
Lord Albany.....	Lord Alvanley
Lady Elsimore.....	Lady Tullamore
Lady Rydney.....	Lady Sydney
Duke of Lismore.....	Duke of Devonshire
Mrs. Grantley.....	Mrs. Norton
Countess of Guernsey....	Countess of Jersey
Lord Rey.....	Earl Grey
March. of Sturtville.....	March. of Londonderry
Lord Montagu.....	Lord Rokeby
Duchess of Lenox.....	Duchess of Richmond
Marchioness of Burton....	Marchioness Conyngham
Marquis and Marchioness of Mona.....	Marquis and March. of Anglesey
Lady Augusta Yaring.....	Lady Augusta Baring
March. of Glanricarde.....	March. of Clanricarde
Lady E. Hart Butley.....	Lady E. S. Worthley
Lady Yesterfield.....	Lady Chesterfield
Mrs. Branson.....	The Hon. Mrs. Anson
Lady Lacre.....	Lady Dacre
Lady Norely.....	Lady Moreley
Mr. Manley.....	Mr. Stanley
Sir Robert Neil.....	Sir Robert Peel
Mr. Hutler Serguson.....	Mr. Cutlar Ferguson
Mr. Ennice.....	Mr. Edward Ellice
Mr. Thiel.....	Mr. Sheil
Lord Refton.....	Lord Sefton
Lady Castlemont.....	Lady Charlemont
Lord Leith.....	Lord Meath
Duke and Duchess of Castero.....	Duke and Duchess of Leinster.

General Saarsfield.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, stating that this distinguished officer was born in Ireland, and that he has a brother who yet keeps a little inn in that country. If we are not mistaken, a Morning Paper yesterday had some fine reasoning on Saarsfield's political character, which was in part founded on his origin. Unfortunately for the superstructure the foundation is not good. We are informed upon excellent authority, and by those who knows Saarsfield, that he was born in Majorca, and is the son of an officer, an Irishman by birth, who was then residing in the island. We hope that the Irish paper which first published the account, and stated that the brother who now resides in Ireland has been frequently invited to Spain, but has declined the invitation from affection to his native land, will publish the letters.—*Courier.*

Resurrectionists—Revolting Outrage.—On Friday night last the church yard of Monkstown was entered, several graves opened, and the coffins and grave clothes (of the bodies, which were stolen), scattered about the Church yard. This is disgraceful in the extreme. It is quite a sufficient outrage on public feeling to invade the sanctuary of the dead, by stealth; but this open attack is a gross violation of all decorum.—*Dublin Paper.*

Parliament in Dublin.—In a letter addressed to the editor of the *Evening Post*, Mr. Bish, M.P., declares it his determination to persevere in his motion for having the parliament occasionally assembling in Dublin. Mr. Bish says he is not singular in his opinion as to the beneficial results to be expected from such a measure.

SHIP CANAL.

The practicability of a Ship Canal from Kingstown to Dublin is now placed beyond doubt. When we consider the strong, the imperious necessity which calls for this work, and the vast utility which its completion would render, not only to Dublin, but to the trade of the kingdom at large, the expense must be regarded as a mere trifle.

To the Parliamentary Committee, one and all, the thanks of every Irishman are due. They have bought golden opinions of all sorts of men, and we sincerely hope they will be long worn in their newest gloss.

The following is the estimate of Mr. Cubitt, Engineer, as to the probable expense of the Ship Canal from Kingstown to Dublin:—

Breakwater from Kingstown harbour to Pigeon-house wall,	£ 11,390
Excavating Canal to Ringsend, 15 feet deep, &c., &c.....	159,000
Communication with Grand Canal Docks and Liffey, ...	42,000
Deepening the Liffey to Carlisle bridge, ...	12,000
Total, ...	£324,890

Add to this £26,110 for casualties, and we arrive at £350,000 as the maximum of the outlay. Is there a man in the kingdom who will hesitate to join in a call upon the Government for this paltry sum, which is not equal to the thirty-seventh part of that bestowed on the colonies with a view to allay agitation there? We do not think there is a man even connected with the Kingstown and Dublin Railroad Job, or with the Ballast Board, which has expended so many hundred thousands in vain, who will refuse his assent to the small advance required for the accomplishment of this grand national object.—*Evening Packet.*

SIR HENRY PARNELL'S BOOK ON ROADS.

(FROM THE ATHENÆUM.)

When a new road is about to be formed, the first thing to be done is to have the line accurately surveyed. It is generally known that the road which goes round a hill may be as short or perhaps shorter than the road going directly over it, besides being more level and easier for horses; even less known is the great saving that results from taking advantage of natural facilities for embankments. There are some execrable roads in these kingdoms, which by a slight change in the line might have been made better, shorter, and at less expense; but the trustees were saving men, and would not agree to the cost of a survey.

An accurate calculation of the cubic quantity of earth work in the cuttings and embankments is, one would have supposed, a matter of prime necessity; so thought not our English road makers; until the publication of Macneill's tables, they adopted a system of calculation erroneous in principle and cumbrous in practice. "By the method of mean areas commonly in use, 501 figures are required to obtain a loose approximation to the number of cubic yards in about half a mile of a distance with certain heights; when the distance was extended, the limits of error were of course enlarged, and the labour of calculation vastly increased; but with Mr. Macneill's tables the amount may be accurately ascertained in 172 figures." Cutting and embankments are among the most important matters connected with modern roads; the best advice that can be given to a country gentleman and road trustee on the subject, is "employ the best enginer, and the most solvent contractor, and pay both very liberally."

Drainage, and the exposure of the road surface, to the action of the sun and wind, must always be taken into consideration. In summer it is pleasant to drive between two hedges and enjoy the shades of lofty trees, but everybody's experience proves how dearly his pleasure is paid for in winter. The next subject is the laying a good foundation for the road; Mr. Macadam has stated, "that it is no matter whether the substratum of a road be soft or hard;" and as this is the great and fundamental error made by him and his followers, we shall examine it for a moment. Suppose the sub-soil to be spongy or elastic, and bear in mind what traction has to overcome—the force of gravity and the resistance occasioned by friction. Perfect smoothness is, as every school-boy that shoots a marble knows, the greatest advantage for overcoming the resistance of friction; a marble will not go so far on a carpet as on the plain floor, and on neither so far as on a sheet of ice. Now what is true of a marble is equally true of a coach-wheel: every indention in the road increases the friction, and supposing even perfect elasticity in the sub-soil, the spring in the rise and fall causes a new obstacle to be overcome, and increased amount of friction to act against the moving power. It is still worse with a spongy sub-soil, for the road metal pressed down by the weight of the carriage will sink in the soft earth, the broken stone will separate, and the plashy clay rising through the interstices render the whole road full of ruts and mud. Of this a very woful example was recently before our eyes in the road over Pentonville-hill. A good foundation is as necessary for a road as for a house; because firmness is requisite for hardness, and without hardness we cannot have a smooth surface. If any person deems that this is theory, we refer him for practical proof to any coachman on the great northern road who remembers the old condition of the cut under the Highgate archway.

County Tipperary.—On Thursday a party of armed miscreants went to the dwelling house of John Quirk, of Bansha; they fired several shots, and then inflicted with some sharp instrument several wounds on a valuable young horse of his, which died on the Sunday morning following. The only reason which can be assigned for this malicious act is, that Quirk valued the horse of Mr. Burke, of Bansha, which had been shot a short time previously by the same gang. On Sunday evening last, a respectable farmer, named Dughan, was attacked by a party of infuriated ruffians at Callinane, in the vicinity of Thurles, immediately adjacent to his own house; they inflicted several severe wounds on his head and temples with stones, but his brother having heard the tumult, hastened to the scene of action, and made two of the miscreants prisoners; the wounded man instantly went to the next police station, and having displayed the gaping incisions, crimsoned with blood, earnestly besought of them to accompany him to his house and to secure the capture of the two villains, but they declined going, and directed him to Mr. Tabetau, the Chief Magistrate, to whom he went, and at once got an order for the police to accompany him.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

County Kilkenny.—About 10 o'clock on the night of Thursday last an armed party of Whitefeet went to the house of John Dunne, a farmer, residing in the Islands of Urlingford (barany of Galmoy), but not finding him at home they proceeded to search several houses in the neighboured, until at length they discovered him in that of the Widow Larkin. They obliged him to go on his knees, and they then threatened to pay him a hostile visit in case he did not either set his farm or give it up to his landlord before that day week. These nocturnal legislators, to shew their contempt for the Coercion Act, we presume, fired five or six shots when leaving the Widow Larkin's house.—*Moderator.*

A few days ago, in the neighbourhood of Thurles, a poor woman, having had an occasion to go a short distance from her cabin for a herring, and fearing, lest her pig might be impounded in her absence, if she left it outside the door, took the resolution of locking it up in her domicile, which she actually did, but judge of her feelings when on her return, the pig had gnawed the arm off her infant which she left in the cradle before she went.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

An extraordinary abstraction of one thousand sovereigns has recently been made from a box containing twenty thousand pounds in notes and gold, sent from the Navy Pay-office in London to their pay clerks at Plymouth by the mail-coach. The gentlemen at Plymouth having given a receipt for the full amount have been made to pay the loss, though it is fully believed that the theft was made before the box left Somerset House.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

An Honest Reply.—At a Pettit Sessions, not 100 miles from Athlone a half-pay officer giving security for a friend, was desired to read over the bail bond, and when he came to the words "I live by my land," he refused to sign it, adding—"these must be erased, for the truth is, I am broke by farming."

THE PRIEST'S CASE.

The very extraordinary case of Priest Lyons, of the Barony of Erris, county of Mayo, against Major Bingham and others, which occupied the Court of Exchequer five days, terminated yesterday by the withdrawal of a juror. The jury was divided equally, there being six for giving damages for the minister of religion, and six for finding for the defendants, or rather for giving the priest one farthing damages, which would not have carried costs.

The jurors who were for damages were William Willans, George Howell, Charles Meara, John Martin, and Timothy Meara. Those who were for the farthing were Alderman William Dixon, John Mallett, Martin Keene, John Elliott Hyndman, Charles Foster Dowling, and Henry Piele.—*Evening Packet.*

HIBERNIAN BANK.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—James Charles Bacon, Upper Gardiner-street, Governor; John Fottrell, Lower Liffey-street, Deputy Governor; Walter Bourk, Ardee-street; Ignatius Callaghan, Fleet-street; Jeremiah Dunne, Usher's-quay; Andrew Ennis, Harcourt-street: Nicholas Mahon, Merchant's-quay; Robert M'Clelland, Summer-hill; Robert Walsh, Belvidere-place.

IRISH TOBACCO.

The Government officers have returned to town, after the execution of their duty in destroying the stock of Irish tobacco in the several districts where it had been grown, making the tour of all the seaports, and many inland towns, particularly in Munster.

It is supposed that there were about a million pounds weight of it raised in Ireland, nearly the whole of which was purchased and burnt, the price varying from 2s to 2d the pound.—*E. Packet.*

CHURCH MILLION ACT.

The following is a list of the number of claimants for relief from the different counties, under this Act:—Antrim 4; Fermanagh 7; Leitrim 7; Londonderry 11; Tyrone 13; Monaghan 19; Armagh 20; Cavan 26; Longford 26; Wicklow 28; Down 29; Sligo 37; Dublin 46; Donegal 51; King's County 52; Carlow 60; Roscommon 61; Queen's County 62; Louth 62; Kerry 64; Westmeath 66; Meath 77; Mayo 83; Galway 111; Kildare 111; Waterford 115; Clare 126; Kilkenny 157; Limerick 158; Wexford 215; Tipperary 257; Cork 307; total 2,486.

THE ARMY.

Commencement of the Reductions.—General Sir Frederick Maitland, of the Royal Ceylon Regiment, is appointed Colonel of the 58th Regiment. This remove of Governor Maitland will facilitate the reduction of the Colonelcy of the Ceylon Regiment, that the committee recommend should be done away with on the first vacancy, which by this appointment will immediately take place.—*Globe.*

The Fifteenth Hussars.—The court-martial on Capt. Wathen is expected to commence its sittings on Wednesday next. The interest which it creates among military men is intense—and great, too, amongst the public.—*Southern Reporter.*

Portsmouth, Dec. 12.—Court Martial.—We understand there is a general court martial now sitting in the Hulme barracks, of which Colonel Burrell, of the 18th Royal Irish regiment, is president, and Captain Prior, paymaster of the 12th Royal Lancers, judge advocate, for the trial of three men of the 35th regiment, on very serious charges. These superior courts are now becoming very frequent; corporal punishments being now very rarely inflicted, it is only by such means that regiments are enabled to get rid of men of bad character, who formerly were kept in order by flogging alone. Now, on conviction, such men are sentenced to transportation.—*Manchester Guardian.*

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. CRAWFORD.

Portsmouth, Dec. 12.—A Court martial, instituted by Mr. Charles Caseley, late Second Master of his Majesty's brig *Charybdis*, against Lieutenant Crawford, Commander of the same brig, on charges of wilful waste of store, false entries in the log, and oppressive conduct, took place on board his Majesty's ship *Victory*, on Monday last, and continued by adjournment till Thursday.

Several witnesses were called to prove the high character of Lieutenant Crawford.

After a deliberation of more than two hours, the Court adjudged that Lieutenant Crawford should be dismissed from his Majesty's service; but, in consideration of the very high testimonials of character produced, recommended him to the favourable consideration of the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty.

LAW POINTS—(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

CLAIM OF LANDLORD—EXECUTION AGAINST TENANT.

Question.—My tenant's goods were seized under execution yesterday; he owes a year and a half's rent; I put in a claim—how am I to enforce it?

Answer.—Move the court that the sheriff shall pay a year's rent out of the money levied; state by affidavit the nature and amount of claim; or, if the sheriffs sell without satisfying the claim for one year's rent, an action on the case may be brought.

Curious Trial.—In the Court of King's Bench, London, on Saturday, there was an action brought by a person named Watling, against Colonel Torrens, M.P., for the sum of £6, due for rent for lodgings which the defendant had occupied in Jermyn-street. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Wild Boar Hunt.—A few days since a wild boar, the property of C. Shard, Esq., of Hedgerley Park, broke from a stye, built for him and his companions, and a number of persons were employed to find out his haunt. Saturday se'nnight he was found in a cover in Dropmore Park, and was immediately pursued by men and dogs, but appeared to put them all at defiance, killing a bull-dog, and severely injuring another. Some of the sportsmen were obliged to climb the trees with surprising agility for safety. He was again lost in the strong covers near East Burnham.—*Bucks Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

CLONMEL, December 17.—Butter, 76s 0d to 00s 0d per cwt. Oatmeal, 12s 0d per cwt. Flour—Seconds, 30s to 31s; household, 29s; thirds, 20s to 25s; fourths, 14s to 16s per bag. Bere, 10s 0d to 11s 0d per barrel; barley, 11s 6d to 13s; wheat, 1s 0d to 1s 2½d per stone; oats, 8d to 0d per do.

WEXFORD, Dec. 17.—Butter, 73s to 74s 0d; seconds, 65s to 00s 0d; thirds, 55s 0d per cwt. Flour—fine, 30s to 33s per bag; second ditto, 00s. Wheat, 22s 0d to 24s 0d; barley, 00s 0d to 14s 6d; oats, 8s 3d to 0s 0d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 17.—There was a pretty good supply of grain at market to-day, and prime wheat nearly supported the price of last market day, but inferior was very dull, at a reduction of 6d per barrel. Oats were also dull, and about 3d per barrel lower, but bere and barley remained without alteration.

Wheat, white, 25s 6d to 27s; millers red, 23s 0d to 25s 0d; ditto inferior, 20s to 21s 6d; barley, malting, 13s 3d to 15s 0d; do. grinding, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; bere, 11s to 11s 6d; oats, common, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; ditto feeding, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 12s 0d per cwt.; second flour, 14s to 16s per do.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 16.—We have had a good supply to-day, and a very brisk market. Prime Beasts were readily sold at 6d per lb and some extra fed ones, for Christmas Beef, at 6½. Moderate Beasts and Sheep were about the same price that they have been sold at for the last few weeks. Beef 4¾d to 6½; Mutton, Ewes 6d to 6¼d, Wethers 6¾d to 7d per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 16.—During the past week our market was abundantly supplied with all descriptions of grain, and this morning the arrivals were large, particularly of barley, from Suffolk and Norfolk. Fine samples of wheat met a fair sale, and fully supported the prices of last Monday; in fact, in some instances, an advance of 1s per quarter was obtained—inferior qualities were not cheaper. The magnitude of the supply of barley, added to the extremely dull state of the malting trade, caused the sale of the former article to be very languid, and the major part of what appeared was disposed of to the distillers at a reduction of full 2s per quarter on the prices of last Monday; and malting, distilling, and grinding barley may be now said to fetch nearly the same prices. There was a tolerably free sale for oats, and rather more money was realised. Maple peas were in demand, but not dearer. In wheat peas, beans, and other articles there was little or no variation.

Waterford:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Subscription, payable half-yearly: Country, £1 4s 0d; Town £1 2s 6d. Agents: Johnston and Co., Eden-quay, Dublin Barker Fleet-street, London.