

ROBBERY OF A SOMNAMBULIST!

LONDON POLICE.—TOWN HALL.—On Monday, Mary Spencer, a well-looking young woman, was placed at the door by Mr. Alderman Thorp, charged with possessing herself of a pair of trousers and a handkerchief, under the following most extraordinary circumstances:—

John Greene deposed he was by trade a plasterer, and on Saturday evening, after finishing his work, he went to see some friends at Pimlico, and returned from thence about ten o'clock, and in passing through the Borough, he was accosted by a female; he had at the time a bundle on his arm. He knew no more of what transpired until between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning.

Alderman Thorp.—What were you so drunk that you cannot tell what happened?

Complainant (with great simplicity).—I was not drunk, your Worship, I was fast asleep (laughter).

Alderman Thorp.—You cannot be serious. I never heard of such a thing as a man walking through a crowded thoroughfare, like the Borough High street, without being disturbed.

Complainant.—What I have stated, your Worship, is true; I am unfortunately too frequently affected with fits of somnambulism, and for greater security from robbery, I always make what article I carry fast to my arm, so that if any one attempted to snatch it from me it would awaken me.

Alderman Thorp.—But how do you know the prisoner is the party who accosted you in the Borough? If you were asleep you could not see her.

Complainant.—Strange as it may appear, although I have not the power to arouse myself when in such a state of excessive lethargy, yet I can retain the sound of persons' voices in my mind, and from the voice of the prisoner I have not the least doubt she is the party.

Alderman Thorp.—How do you account for the lapse of hours from being accosted by the prisoner up to the time you discovered your loss?

Complainant.—In the habit of walking for hours in my sleep, and if an attempt had been made to forcibly take the bundle from my arm, it would have aroused me; my handkerchief was cut, and thus the bundle was easily taken away.

Alderman Thorp.—I never heard such a case before: was the bundle Inspector M'Crack, division M, answered in the affirmative, and added, that what the complainant had stated about walking the streets and roads was true; he had made inquiries and found it to be the fact; it was well known to the police.

Watts, police constable 163, division M, deposed that the complainant came to the station house, between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, and made precisely the same statement as he had before the alderman. The inspector thought the tale savoured of the marvellous, and told witness to accompany him (complainant) in search of the property, and on arriving at a house in Kent-street, Borough, he said he thought his bundle was there. He knocked at the door, which was opened, and by the door of a room wherein the bundle was sleeping, the property was found; the moment she spoke he said the prisoner was the person who stopped him in the Borough. Witness took the prisoner to the station-house.

The prosecutor here pointed out the way in which the bundle must have been taken away, and showed the alderman the rent handkerchief.

Mr. Edmondson (for the prisoner) contended that no jury would convict upon the evidence of a sleep-walker in a prosecution against a street-walker (a laugh). The prisoner laid no claim to the bundle, and as the complainant had sworn it was his property, the police would give it up to him.

Alderman Thorp said it was so strange a case he hardly knew how to act; he should, however, under the doubtful circumstances as to identify, give the prisoner the benefit of it, and discharge her. The bundle was given up to the complainant.

A gentleman who was in attendance said he had known the complainant many years, and it was not an uncommon thing for him to be seized with that unhappy affliction while at work, on the road, and yet he had never met with an accident, and while in the street would answer questions put to him as though he was awake.

THE TEETH.—To prevent or stop the progress of caries in the teeth, mix together a pound of water, half a pound of spirits of wine, and a half drachm of sal ammoniac. Then use this liquor as a gargle in a dose of one tea-spoonful. Keep it a little in the mouth, as much as possible upon the tooth affected, or which threatens to become so.

INK.—In order to prevent Ink from becoming rusty, put in the bottle a half dozen grains of barley ground up with gum-arabic. If you wish to have very fine Ink you must use in making it white wine or vinegar and water, instead of plain water.—Manual of Economic Domestic.

If a piece of wood, a piece of marble, and a piece of iron, are all placed in a room heated to a temperature much higher than that of the human body, and the hand is then laid upon each, although each of these substances has the same actual temperature, the iron will feel the hottest, the marble next, and the wood the least hot; and the reverse will be the case if each is first exposed to the action of a temperature much colder than that of the human frame.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a young gentleman named Rathborne, of Scribblestown, county of Dublin, was shot in the neighbourhood. He fired at a rabbit and wounded it, when the animal ran into a furze bush. Mr. Rathborne having a double-barrelled gun, most incautiously ran the butt end of the gun into the furze; in withdrawing it the trigger was touched; and the entire contents of one of the barrels lodged in the abdomen. He expired the same evening.

NEW STEAMER.—We understand that the St. George Steam Packet Company have contracted with Messrs. Mottershead, Hayes and son, of this town, for a new steam packet, to supply the place of the ill-fated Blaney. She is to be built on the most improved plan, will be of the burden of 450 tons, and is to be propelled by two engines, of eight horses' power each. A first-class stateroom will, however, be placed on the Liverpool and Newry station, until this crack specimen of naval architecture is completed.—Liverpool Advertiser.

A very beautiful Blackbird, with a number of perfectly white feathers in the wings and on different parts of the body is at present in the possession of Mr. D. Smithwick, of this city. The bird was fired at by that gentleman about three weeks since. It is at present in a cage, and seems in perfect health and quite contented with its new habitation.—Kilkenny Moderator.

KILKENNY MECHANICS FRIEND SOCIETY.—The committee of this society met on Thursday last, when thirty new members were added to its list. It now rests on a secure basis, having at its very onset met with a support such as we have seldom seen extended to so young a society within the same space of time.—Kilkenny Moderator.

WATER FOR STRENGTHENING THE SIGHT.—Take six grains of white copperas (sulphate of zinc) and thirty-one of powdered Florence (Iris Florentina), mix these substances together, and put them into a pint of river water, which pour into a clean bottle, cork the bottle and keep it in an airy place, and the mixture will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. When the eyes feel weak, pour it into a washing basin, or fill a ladle used for bathing the eye with the water, and while the eye is immersed let it be opened. When a smarting sensation is felt it is a proof of the operation of the remedy—unless that be experienced no good will be effected.—Manual of Economic Domestic.

Lady Elizabeth Wathen, wife of Captain Wathen, 15th Hussars, is descended from the famous Evelyn, who wrote the Memoirs, and is nearly related to the present Duke of Northumberland, to whose Duchess the Irish ladies presented a most beautiful and costly vase.

Outrages by the combination of tradesmen in Cork are more frequent and violent in that city.

INTERESTING CASE.

LONDON POLICE.—Mrs. Reardon, a city of Cork woman, of respectable appearance, and her daughter, a girl about thirteen years of age, applied to the Lord Mayor under the following circumstances. The representative of the American Consul attended at the same time, for the purpose of giving his lordship any information he might require on the subject:—

Mrs. Reardon, who said her name was Barry, stated that her husband and herself had been formerly in affluent circumstances, but that they subsequently went to New Orleans, where they had resided for some years, and supported themselves and three children by their industry. In August last they all came over to Europe, in consequence of having heard that a large property had descended to them by the falling off of some relations, and having known that a great deal of wealth had been in the family, they were convinced that they were justified in making the experiment. Upon reaching Cork, however, they found that their relations were scattered in different parts of the world, that the property had fallen to nothing, and that their only course would be to endeavor to get back to America, where they were sure of obtaining support by returning to their former system.

They then applied to the American Consul, but that gentleman was not empowered to appropriate any of the funds with which he was entrusted to the service of any but American seamen. The applicant and her two eldest daughters had hitherto been able to support the family by needle work, but they could obtain by their utmost exertions no more than could keep life and soul together. Surrounded by such difficulties they saw no alternative but an immediate recourse to the chief magistrate.

The representative of the American Consul said that the applicant's husband had been both naturalized in America, and that immediately upon their return to that country they would be entitled to the resumption of the privileges of citizenship. In every other country but this they would be considered as Americans; but here they were considered as British subjects, as this Government would not allow Englishmen to throw off their allegiance. The American Consul was not empowered to send to America any persons who were not American sailors. Under these circumstances this poor family had nothing to look to but an appeal to some of the merchants to enable them to pay for their passage to America, which would at least cost the sum of twenty-five pounds.

The Lord Mayor thought that an appeal to the benevolent hearts of the other sex would be eminently successful in this case. This poor family did not leave the place in which they were gaining a livelihood to trouble England, but came over to look after property to which they really considered themselves entitled, and of which it would appear they had been plundered. If the American Consul would represent the case to the merchants, he (the Lord Mayor) would try what could be done amongst those whose hands were always open as day to melting charity.

His lordship then handed over a sovereign to the representative of the Consul, in the name of the Lady Mayoress.

The late Hon. George Lamb was one of the early contributors to the Edinburgh Review; he wrote two or three dramatic pieces, and in 1821 published an original translation of Catullus.

The late Lord Grenville derived his name of Wyndham from his mother, who was daughter to Sir Wm. Wyndham. On the death of the Duke of Portland in 1809, his Lordship successfully competed with the Earl of Eldon for the Chancellorship of Oxford University. The present Duke of Beaufort was also a candidate, but his interest was small compared with that of his opponents. Lord Grenville gained the election by a majority of 13 out of more than 400 votes. In 1809, the resignation of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, left Lord Liverpool the only Secretary of State, performing the business of three departments. In this dilemma, official letters were addressed to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville, proposing the immediate formation of a combined ministry. They were both in the country when these communications reached them. Earl Grey at once declined all union with Mr. Percival and Lord Liverpool, and did not come to town. Lord Grenville who was in Cornwall, came immediately to town, but the next day declined the proposed alliance, because he should not be able to view it in any other light than as a dereliction of public principle. The late Marquis of Buckingham, brother to Lord Grenville, inherited the united estate of Temple and Grenville, and further increased his fortune by marrying the heiress of Lord Nugent. The Duke of Buckingham himself married the heiress of the house of Chandos, so that four noble families and titles are now concentrated in the ducal house of Buckingham.

It is a singular fact that a person wishing to know the time of day cannot take a more ineffectual way than by looking into the window of a watch or clock-maker's shop, where one half of the clocks and watches will be found not to go at all, and the other half to go wrong.

THE STATE OF THE PRESS IN ITALY.—We copied, about two months ago, from the Athenaeum, a notice of the commencement, in the north of Italy, of a cheap periodical work for the diffusion of knowledge among all classes. We now regret to learn, from the same journal, that though controversial subjects in religion and politics were excluded from the pages of this Italian periodical, it has given such offence to the ruling powers, that it has been discontinued, and the publishers thrown into prison.—Mechanic's Magazine.

We have received another file of Montreal Papers, Upper Canada, to the 21st ult. Mr. Lyon M'Kenzie, a member of the House of Assembly, was expelled as unfit and unworthy. A petition against the supremacy of the King in all religious appointments and affairs, was rejected by the House. The crops of corn in Lower Canada have been short and inferior in quality; in Upper Canada, abundant. Two large vessels were building for the China trade.

Sir Robert Peel is candidate for the vacant Chancellorship of Oxford University.

Sir John Jeffcott was in Dublin very lately, having returned from Sierra Leone on learning the result of his fatal rencontre with Dr. Hennis, and with the intention of standing his trial. The appearance of the learned gentleman, who is an excellent private character, shows plainly how much he has suffered since the unhappy affair. He is now at Lisbon, and will return shortly to abide the verdict of his countrymen.

There was a ballot on Thursday in Limerick for the admission of members of the Royal Western Yacht Club, when twenty new members were admitted, including the Duke of Sussex and Marquis Wexley. The Royal Western Yacht fleet will turn out in great strength the ensuing season from the Shannon waters.

Tuesday, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench imprisoned the Hon. Thomas Ffrench to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £100, for having used insulting language to Mr. Handcock, late High Sheriff of Galway, because that officer had not put him on the Grand Jury panel for that County, in 1832.

A letter from Rouen gives the following horrid recital of a murder recently committed in that town:—"A man, having become from some cause enraged against his wife, first deprived her of life, and then proceeded, in the presence of his own daughter, who is very young, and whom he threatened to serve in the same manner if she made the least outcry, to cut off the breasts of his victim, the flesh from her thighs, her hands, and her arms, up to the shoulders."

Presses from two seals of Owen Glendower, Prince of Wales, are still to be seen in the Hotel Southie, in Paris. The document to which it is attached is dated 1404.

MR. LEADER.

We cannot avoid calling attention to an account of this excellent and real Patriot's proceedings on his estates in Ireland, which appeared in the Morning Herald of Thursday. Such a man requires no eulogy from us; but we point to him as contrasted with another. We describe that other as one who calls himself a Patriot—one who makes discontent his profit, sedition his trade, hypocrisy his religion, his life a pestilential period, and his country a hell! We then point to Mr. Leader as to one who does not boast himself a Patriot—one who resides amongst his own people, blessing and being blessed—encouraging industry, opening sources of wealth to his dependents, clothing the sick, clothing the poor, and making the poor wilderness around him to bear a contented and grateful population. The first one is in Parliament, sent there by the Repellers; the other is not in Parliament, being rejected by the Repellers. Which of the two is the true friend of his country? Without further remark, we leave this question to be answered by common honesty and common sense.—Age.

While the British landowners are asleep, the Americans are pouring their wheat into Canada to be ground there, and then sent to this country as Colonial flour. Last year, the importation into the Clyde of what is called Canadian flour, was equal to about a sixth part of all the flour baked in the electoral district of Glasgow. It will rapidly increase, and in a few years it will effect a reduction in the price of corn nearly as great as if the trade were free. The average value of flour in the corn-exporting districts of the United States, is about 21s.; freight to Liverpool, 2s.; total cost in Liverpool, 23s.; present price of wheat imported from Canada, 32s. Profit by the transit through Canada, 9s.—Glasgow Chronicle.

THE BUCKINGHAM FAMILY.—The late Marquis of Buckingham, father of the Duke, inherited the united estates of Temple and Grenville, and further increased his fortune by marrying the only child of Earl Nugent. His Grace himself married the heiress of the House of Chandos, so that four noble fortunes and titles are now concentrated in the ducal house of Buckingham.

EXPEDIENT FOR A SERMON.—The late Bishop Porson having to preach a charity sermon, and arising late in the tower for a penny to give him time to compose one, transcribed a paper of the Idler or Rambler (we forget which) and took it into the pulpit. Another Divine absolutely preached one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's discourses on painting, omitting the technical terms.—Gentleman's Magazine.

AN AMERICAN.—During the storm that occurred one night, Dr. Barstow, of Susquehanna, with his wife and one or two children, were travelling a few miles above Tunkhannock, in a carriage drawn by two horses. When the storm was at the top of its fury, and while the carriage was passing a part of the road skirted by trees, a hemlock tree, two feet or more in diameter, fell suddenly, and with a tremendous crash, between the horses and the carriage, without doing further injury to either than to break off the tongue. Had it fallen but one instant sooner, the horses must have been killed, or had it been delayed one instant longer, it would doubtless have crushed into atoms every individual in the carriage.—Susquehanna Democrat.

NECESSITY OF MAKING A GOOD APPEARANCE.—In the spring of 1793, my brother not being in good health, we hired a small store; having saved about a hundred dollars we laid it out in small hardware, and got fifty dollars' worth more on credit, consisting of pins, needles, scissors, knives, &c. My brother was to attend the store, while I was to make nails; to support us both. When I began to place our hundred and fifty dollars' worth of goods on the shelves, I found they would make a very poor appearance; and I was just beginning to find out that appearance went a great way in this world, I procured a number of brickbats and round sticks of wood: the wood I sawed in lengths and covered it with ironmonger's paper, having one shaving box or snuff box attached to one end. These, when laid on the shelves, occupied the space, and appeared to be six, twelve, or twenty-four boxes, just as the size might be; a brickbat thus covered, having a knife and fork outside, looked as well on the shelf as two dozen real ones—so on with scissors, &c., till the shelves were decently filled, and the store made a respectable appearance.

I procured a glass case to stand on the counter, in which I kept four, six, or eight of a sort for retailing, and as they sold off I procured half a dozen more by wholesale, so I had no occasion to discompose my brickbats nor wood blocks. By mistake I tied a round shaving box on a brick; a sickle old Scotchman who used to step in for a crack observed it: "Ay, man," says he, "but ye hae unco queer things here; wha ever saw a square shaving box?" I let him into the secret—we had a good laugh. Says he, "Ye're an auld farran chap; na' doubt ye'll do very well in this country.—Great Thurburn, the original of Laocoe Todd.

ANECDOTE OF MR. SHERIDAN.—In the year 1805, on the day when the very animated debate took place upon the celebrated "Teuth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry," the attention of a gentleman, who happened to go into a coffee-house near the House of Commons, was instantly fixed by another gentleman whom he observed at one of the tables with tea, and pen, ink, and paper before him. For some time the latter sat alternately drinking tea, and taking down memoranda, and then called to the waiter to bring some brandy, when, to the observer's great surprise, a half-pint tumbler full was brought. The gentleman placed it by him, continuing a while, alternately to write and drink tea; when, at length, collecting his papers together, he put them in his pocket, and swallowing the half-pint of brandy as if it had been water, went out of the coffee-house. The stranger was so much struck by all he had observed, particularly at the facility with which such a quantity of spirits was taken, that he could not forbear asking the waiter who that gentleman was? The man replied, "Lord don't you know him? He is the very Sheridan, he has just been in the House of Commons." It will be remembered that, in the course of this debate, Mr. Sheridan made one of the finest speeches ever delivered by him, alike remarkable for keenness of argument and brilliancy of wit; and this under the influence of a potion which would wholly have deprived most men of their faculties.

FATE OF GENIUS.—Homer was a beggar, Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for five shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admittance into an hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the Lusiad, ended his days, it is said, in an almshouse, and, at any rate, was supported by a faithful black servant, who begged in the streets of Lisbon for the only man in Portugal on whom God had bestowed those talents which have a tendency to erect the spirit of a downward age; and Vauegas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts as far as it would go. In our own country, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer, the charming Spancer, died forsaken and in want; the death of Collier came through neglect, first causing mental derangement:—

Each lonely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed,
Beloved life can charm no more,
And moaned thought thy self be dead.

A rain gauge has for some time been kept at Barrowfield Mills, by Mr. James Smith, gardener to James Oswald, Esq., M.P. According to this instrument there has fallen during the last month (December) the extraordinary quantity of eight inches of rain.—Glasgow Argus.

THE DISSIDENTS.

We hear that a deputation from the United Com, mittee of Protestant Dissenters, waited on Lord Grey, still further to explain to his Lordship and the government the views they take and the remedies they have to propose for the grievances of which they and their friends throughout the country complain. We believe that they have no intention to ask at the hands of the government any thing beyond the redress of actual grievances; and we repeat the expression of our conviction that they will meet with the best support from those who have hitherto always felt a pleasure in rendering them every assistance which it was in their power to render them consistent with the duties they owed to the community at large.

We understand that bills have been prepared, or are now in preparation, for a national system of registration, and also of marriage considered as a civil contract, to which the members of the various communities may add what religious service they best approve; and we should think, and indeed believe that such bills will either be introduced by members of his Majesty's government, or that they will receive the best support of all who have hitherto been considered as the advocates of civil and religious liberty. As to the question of national establishment of Christianity, that is rather an abstract than a practical one in the present state of affairs, and one which, when it comes to be discussed, will be considered as interesting to Christians of all denominations, and not to Dissenters exclusively.

It is now generally supposed that some good will arise out of that clause in the new Stamp Act which has directed that bill and receipt stamps shall have the dates upon which they were issued engraved upon the stamp. All persons connected with trade and commerce know that it has been a very common practice for fraudulent bankrupts and others to issue fictitious bills—that is, bills for which they have not received any value, in order that such bills might be proved under their estates, to give the persons proving them the right to sign their certificates. The date upon the stamp will be a great check on this practice. It is very rare that the insolvent has time to issue his bills and get them into circulation before his bankruptcy—in most cases, indeed, that is deferred to the latest possible moment; so that there is little doubt that an examination of the date of the stamp on bills of this description will cause great numbers of them to be rejected when tendered for proof before the Commissioners.

IMPORTANT.—In the schedule of Stamp Duties on receipts prefixed to the Dublin Almanack for 1834, there is an error which may lead many persons into very serious difficulties. The words "not above" are substituted for "not amounting to," which latter are the words in the Act of Parliament. A person looking only at the schedule as it appears in the Almanack might give a receipt for Ten Pounds Irish on a two-penny stamp, and so on for larger sums, and might in each occasion subject himself to a penalty of Ten Pounds. Compilers of Almanacks ought to be more careful, when they profess to give extracts from Acts of Parliament.—Kilkenny Advertiser.

LIMERICK.—On Wednesday last a party of the 60th Rifles accompanied by some cavalry left this city for Ballinamona, in order to protect the title process servers of the Rev. Mr. Longford whilst serving notices, which they were prevented from doing previously as announced in our last. The Parish Priest accompanied the army and process servers until all the notices were served.—Herald.

Twelfth night was celebrated at the Palace of Armagh, by the Ladies Beresford, with more than usual splendor. All the rank and fashion of the town and surrounding neighbourhood were invited, with the juvenile members of their families. Among the company present were—Major-General and Mrs. M'Donnell, Captains Chisholm and Edgeworth; Mrs. Bainbridge, Colonel, Mrs. Napier, and Miss Maxwell, Major and Mrs. Parquharson, and the Officers of the Royals; the Dean of Armagh, Mrs. Jackson and family; Doctor, Mrs. Miller, and family; Doctor, Mrs. and Miss Robinson; Doctor, Mrs. Cumming and family; Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Kearney; Mr. and Mrs. the Marquis Colburn; Captain, Mrs. Algeo, and Miss Thompson; L. Dobbin, Esq., M.P., and family; Rev. Mr. Abbott, Mr. Flavel, Mr. Jones, Mr. Quinn, Mr. C. S. Mangin, Mr. Miller, Mr. Wm. Mansloer, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Disney, Mr. Chichester, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Radcliff, Mr. Simpson; W. Blacker, J. Stewart, Esqrs. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, when the company partook of a handsome supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, after which they returned to the ball-room, when dancing was resumed and concluded by a Highland reel, admirably danced, with true national spirit, by Major-General M'Donnell, and Miss Beresford; W. Jones, Esq., and Mrs. Edgeworth.

STREET CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—We understand steam-carriages will commence plying forthwith on the common road between Dublin and Kingstown. Our readers are of course aware, a steam coach, on a most extensive scale, has been formed to run between Holyhead and London, and also between Liverpool and London. There are at present a variety of similar vehicles at work in different parts of England. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons proves that they can be run in one-half of the time, and for one-fourth of the expense, that coaches drawn by four horses can, and with equal safety; in our opinion they will render rail-roads almost useless.

A few days ago a well dressed man came to the Pont du Jardin des Plantes, and to pass it gave a five franc piece to the toll-collector for change. Upon reaching the middle of the bridge he attempted to throw himself into the river, but the invalid stationed near the toll-collector having followed him in consequence of having observed that he was greatly agitated, seized him by the coat, and prevented the suicide. At that moment a lady came up in a carriage; she alighted, embraced the individual, and assuring him that all was forgotten, induced him to enter the carriage, after which they went off together. The next day a servant came to the invalid and delivered to him in the name of the parties a bank note for 500 francs; but refused to speak of the above transaction.—French Paper.

BATTLE SONG.

(BY ROBERT GIFFILLAN.)
(FROM THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.)

Like thunders loud the war-drum comes
Deep rolling on the wind;
While battle spears, in bright array,
Like lightning gleam behind!

Come freemen then, with lance and shield,
And hearts of valour brave,
Hark! Freedom's voice is on the gale,
'Tis—Victory or a grave!

No nervous hand shall wield a brand;
For doubly sinew'd strong
Is every arm, by vengeance stern,
Or song of freedom sung!

As red leaves fall upon the blast,
When winds are tempest high;
So slaves shall fall before the free—
Awake the battle cry!

'Tis not a time for lady's bower,
When 'gainst the free and fair,
With vaulting shout, dark foemen come
Our liberties to dare!

Yet soon each lady shall her knight
A laurel'd hero see;
A tyrant's sword with vassal bound
Shall never match the free!

THE ARMY.

On the King's and Queen's visit to Ireland in spring, the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, the 76th regiment, are to perform the duty of and be considered household troops, and it has been intimated that this gallant Corps will be honored with the title of the King's Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

Messrs. Armit, Borough, and Co. have been appointed Agents to the following regiments and depots, which have lately been placed on the Irish establishment, viz:—Depot 1st Battalion and 2d Battalion (of Royal) regiments; Depot 25th Regiment; 85th Light Infantry; Depot 96th Regiment. Messrs. Cane and Co. of Dublin, have been appointed Irish Regimental Agents to the Depot of the 24th Regiment.

A letter this morning from Cork, states that no doubt exists among both military and civilians there, but that the Court Martial had acquitted Captain Wathen, and had come to this decision on Friday. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Brudenell continues in a very distressing state of mind, since the commencement of the proceedings, and his Lordship's feelings are so acute at the evidence developed, as to cause his friends much uneasiness.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY.—On Tuesday a fine young fellow, Michael Haggerty, a private in the 76th regiment, applied at the Head Police-office, to lodge informations against a ruffian named Denis Murphy. It appeared that Haggerty had been enlisted about six months, when he unfortunately called to visit the family of Murphy, some short time since. They, by concealing from him the hour, kept him beyond the time that he should be in barracks, and while he was asleep, Denis Murphy, with a party of his boots, when he asked for them the next morning, the Murphys told him Denis would be in in the evening. He waited for his boots, and while he was doing so, one of the abominable family informed the police he was about to depart. Poor Haggerty was brought before a court-martial, and sentenced to six lashes. Tuesday was the first day he was out since his punishment, and when he appeared at the police-office, he was told that Murphy was in Newgate.—Dublin Paper.

MRS. GALWEY.—The report that an arrangement was entered into with Mrs. Galwey alias Scott, to pay her an annuity of £1000, and relieve Mr. Scott's family from further annoyance, which has been entered into, of the Dublin papers from the Limerick Chronicle, we are disposed to say is without the slightest foundation.—Evening Post.

IRISH TRADE WITH BRISTOL.

The Bristol Mercury gives the following comparative statement of the importation of live stock at that port from Ireland, for the last and preceding year:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1832.	217	5,327	3,639	67,961
1833.	284	2,482	2,730	97,211

No conception can be formed of the severe hardships, privations, and distress brought upon the owners, masters, and passengers, of the nearly 500 sail of outward-bound vessels now lying in the various harbours and anchorages in the Channel between the month of February and the month of May, and some of them so long as twelve or thirteen weeks, at expenses of £10, £15, and even £20 per day to the owners, besides the expense of passengers to those masters who have contracted to find them at so much for the whole voyage. The passengers themselves are in many instances wretchedly situated—have spent all their money and know not how to get more. Many have been obliged to sell their clothes, watches, trinkets, &c. A watch-maker at Portsmouth has received watches to the value of £100, and this may serve as a sample of the severe pressure and distress which exists.—London Paper.

SYNOD OF ULSTER.—We understand that, on Wednesday, a deputation from the general Synod of Ulster, appointed to wait on the Lord Lieutenant on important business connected with the Presbyterian Church, were received by his Excellency in State, and their communications honoured with the most gracious attention. The Moderator and ex-Moderator of the Synod, who formed part of the deputation were afterwards entertained by his Excellency at dinner.—Newry Telegraph.

KISS YOUR OWN CONSTABLE AT WINDHETTER, &c.—We recommend you to permit Sir Jordan de Blannay, Knight, whom you have in our prison, to go out of custody twice a day, or oftener, to fence, and in his place retain in prison Oliver de Vaux, until his return; and when he returns then permit the same Oliver to depart and go where he will; and as you love all you possess and your own body, do you see that the same Jordan be safely kept.—Hardy's Close Rolls.

A REJECTED LOVER.—There is something in rejection. It annihilates one, relaxes all his faculties, and produces a state of feeling very nearly allied to that which a man feels who is to be hung, from the time the scaffold is knocked down until the rope snatches him. During that single moment of descent, liver lights, &c., endeavour to go out through the mouth.—Sketches and Eccentricities of Colonel Crockett.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has lately instituted three professorships at Florence. To the first of these, the chair of Natural Philosophy, he has appointed the Chevalier Nobili, whose interesting inquiries respecting magnetism and electricity, in conjunction with the Chevalier Antinori, are well known. The second, the chair of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, is filled by M. Mazzi, the elder, a pupil of Cuvier. The third professorship, of Geology and Mineralogy, is filled by Professor Negri.

A private letter from Leipzig, dated the 2d instant, says:—"There are many sellers at our New Year's fair, but not so many foreign purchasers as could be wished. The inundations are the cause of their absence; some are prevented coming, and others are retarded. Precisely as the clock struck twelve, of the 31st of December, all the Prussian custom-house barriers in our environs were removed, as also at the boundaries. It was a general jubilee along the entire frontier line; the hitherto divided inhabitants shook hands by the hand, and gave themselves up to rejoicings. Saxons and Prussians already look differently on each other. The Penny Magazine is in such demand that presses, wood-cut, and paper are wanting to meet it. We expect that by Easter its circulation will extend to 60,000."

The sales of Savings-bank stock have been renewed to-day, and it is understood that they will take place for some time to come on all transfer days, to the extent of £10,000 stock on each day. The turn attempted to be given to this transaction, as if it were a misappropriation of the funds lodged in the hands of government by those institutions, is extremely absurd, since nothing is better understood, probably, by the great majority of the depositors themselves, than that government is merely accountable to them or to their trustees for the repayment of the deposits when claimed, and that the mode of employing the money is placed by various acts of parliament entirely at the discretion of the government—a discretion which, by the way, has been frequently exercised before. The good policy and fitness, therefore, of the use of the fund, is the only point with which the monied interest and the public have any concern.—Times.

We think it right to give a contradiction to the unfounded rumours which have been circulating for a day or two past in the Tory journals, of alleged differences of opinion among the Ministers upon some certain line of policy, and of some important consequences which they imagined would follow from the visits which some members of the Cabinet have within these few days been paying to one another. We therefore deem it expedient to state, distinctly and positively, that all these rumours are entirely without foundation.—Globe.

CHINA.

A religious paper, called the Evangelist, published at Macao, has been suppressed, and a prospectus of a new Chinese paper for the illumination of the natives of the Celestial Empire has been circulated.

EAST INDIES.

According to the private letters from Bombay, the Hugh Lindsay steam-vessel was to leave for Suez on the 1st of February, and it was understood that arrangements have been made with parties in England for sending letters and papers by a steam-vessel to Alexandria, thence to be carried across the isthmus to Suez, for the return of the Hugh Lindsay, and to bring to England the East-Indian letters sent by that vessel from Bombay. Hence it would appear that the important experiment of a steam communication with India by that route is at length on the point of being made.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

It seems to be quite clear that the treaty between Russia and the Porte is likely to become a source of grievous quarrel in Europe. That England and France are deeply interested in keeping the Dardanelles open to their ships, is as obvious as it appears impossible that they should submit to the terms of an alliance, that takes from Turkey a right, which in her hands might be exercised with safety, and transfers it virtually to Russia, who cannot exercise it without disturbing the peace of the Continent. It is true that a restraining power at present checks any outbreak of the smothered sentiment of resistance, and may continue for some time longer to keep the opposing principles apart; but a time must come when Russian despotism, dropping its veil of phrases and evasions, will discover its true lineaments, and then there will be but one course to be taken—war, or the liberties of Europe will be of no higher repute amongst men than the liberties of Poland since the worthy Constantine first saw the gates of Warsaw.

Are we to wait for this exigency, or to risk an immediate war by a declaration of our views? The ministry is placed in a dilemma of unexampled difficulty by this question. The people of England ask two things, both of which are natural, but, unfortunately, irreconcilable. They demand a reduction of taxation, and, at the same time almost require a warlike manifesto at the hands of ministers. We know very well that a new war will cause new taxes; for, even as it is, without a war, the most extraordinary financial skill can scarcely devise the means of reducing, in the smallest degree the national burthens. Yet the very party that require relief from taxation, require also that the measure should be adopted which would increase the necessity for taxation. We know that if Russia forced us into a war for the protection of our maritime rights, the cause would, on our side, be just and inevitable; but we hold it to be a marvellous inconsistency to require so costly a movement, at the very moment that we are clamouring for economy.

It is stated in an evening paper, with some show of exclusive information and oracular wisdom, that two members of the Cabinet have declared their intention to resign, if violent hands be laid on the church (a style of phraseology through which the responsibility of meaning escapes), and that persons likely to be well informed speak with confidence on the possibility of a new Cabinet (another convenient turn of words), and a dissolution of Parliament. We can go a little farther in this matter of news than our contemporary. All the members of the Cabinet have declared, or are prepared to declare, their intention to resign, if violent hands be laid on the church, and persons likely to be well informed speak with unlimited confidence of the certainty of a new Cabinet, and a dissolution of Parliament, should the present Cabinet be broken up. The fact is, these alarm-paragraphs are merely straws thrown up to catch the wind. It is well known that neither Lord Grey, nor Lord Brougham, nor any other minister, intends to lay violent hands on the church, and the intention of a Cabinet on the subject has no higher object than that of provoking the animosity of one party, in order to set another by the ears. That a reform—a wise, salutary, and efficient reform—in the church, will form one of the earliest objects of the labors of ministers in the ensuing sessions, we have reason to believe; but those who talk of "violent hands," merely wish to create disorders where none exist.

THE AGITATORS.

In another column will be found an account of yesterday's proceedings at the Arena. We would have been more diffuse in our report if we had space, or if, indeed, we could see either novelty or interest in the speeches. There were perhaps about five hundred persons present, most of whom were unemployed labourers glad to enliven the monotony of a wet day by a laugh or a cheer. There were none of the commercial gentlemen of the city present except we might say four or five who took a part in the resolutions. Mr. Barron's speech was the most lengthy; but as he admitted himself that it consisted of assertions, and not arguments, it is unnecessary for us to make any commentary upon it.

THE CHURCH.

We heartily congratulate the working-Clergy, and all those who are zealous for the honour of true religion, upon the answer of the Archbishop of Dublin to the address of the people of St. Werburgh's Parish on the promotion of the Rev. Mr. Shortt, their late curate. In point of composition, it is a classic gem, perfect in the style and arrangement, and may well serve as a model of unaffected elegance and grace of diction. But its true merits are of a much higher order. It is conceived and expressed in a spirit of christian candour, zeal, and integrity, equally free from mawkish sentiment and frigid mannerism; and this it is which constitutes its great beauty.

This eminent scholar and divine has been sarcastically assailed by the press as a Pseudo-Reformer; but we think that the rules he imposes upon himself, and the principles by which he undertakes to be guided in the administration of the high trust committed to him, will henceforth recommend him to the respect and admiration of the Protestant community as a True Reformer. The course which he has prescribed to himself and now stands pledged to the public to pursue, is a Church Reform indeed; Reform worthy to be called so; a Reform which has been long wanted and earnestly desired by all who are sincerely attached to the purity and honour and welfare of the Protestant Church. These words which we have the pleasure to transcribe, ought to be recorded in letters of gold over the door of every cathedral in the kingdom. They should be impressed upon every person, whether lay or clerical, who exercises a power of appointing teachers of the Word of God. They should be written in the first page of every Bishop's Prayer Book; and their substance—if not the very words—incorporated in the Consecration Service.

"No personal claims of any individual—neither his pecuniary wants, nor any connection he may have with myself—will induce me to select him for preferment, in preference to another whose promotion may appear to me likely, on the whole, to be more conducive to the benefit of the Diocese or of the Church."

"I may err in my judgment; but according to the best of my judgment, I will endeavour to discharge both this and the other duties of my office as becomes one who regards it as a SACRED DEPOSIT, for whose employment he must render an account to HIS MASTER."

O sic omnes! If all who profess a burning zeal for the preservation of the Establishment, had bound themselves by such vows as this to guard its true interests and

promote its real welfare, perhaps it would not be so difficult a task, as it now appears, to recover its falling prosperity and restore it to that station of dignity and pre-eminence, to which its spiritual superiority will always entitle it, and from which—but for abuses in its administration—the malice of its foes never could have deposed it.

CURIOUS DOCTRINE.

In one thing alone Mr. O'Connell appears to be immutable: that is, in his determination never, under any provocation, to fall out with the Priests again. He tried the onee once and found them too many for him. Ever since then, he has used but the polished armour of flattery, and the poisoned arrows of delusion and sophistry, when arrayed against them. If any of the heavy artillery are brought to bear upon him, he hangs his ears and says, or seems to say, "pour on—I will endure." But when assailed or resisted by the mere Quirites in a body, he has recourse to those figures of speech, called Cant and Barney, in which he surpasses all orators living and dead.

The Clergy of Dublin Province have closed their Chapel doors against the Repealers, in obedience to a revived canon of the Tridentine Fathers. This has been a sore hindrance to the plan of parochial agitation, and he accordingly sets himself to wheedle them out of their wise and dignified resolve, by special pleading and cajolery. He deals out insinuations against them, indeed enough to betray the savage indignation which lacerates his secret soul. "But he uses all smoothly;" and in the very breath with which he impugns their knowledge of the Latin tongue—that venerable foundation on which the whole mysterious fabric of their ritual standeth—professes the most implicit veneration for their authority, and a will perfectly resigned to abide by it. He asserts the absolute right of the people to transact business in their churches; but if the Clergy cannot be induced to revoke the prohibition, he still promises the most dutiful submission to the wrong.

The learned gentleman, in professing his passive obedience, and justifying it by a reference to Scripture, has recourse to the hair-splitting practices which have rendered his name so famous among the exponents of human laws. The Church is to be obeyed in all things, lawful and unlawful;—such is Mr. O'Connell's doctrine: because the text says, Render unto God the things that are God's. "I how then—he says—with submission, to the authority in their own sphere, of those whom I consider the ministers of God." So far he reasons plausibly at all events, and en bon Catholique; but mark how he gets rid of the other member of the text—viz., "Render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's."

"There does not breathe a man less disposed than I am to submit to TEMPORAL AUTHORITY. If I knew one more disposed to CLAMOUR AGAINST temporal authority, I would change mine and take that man's authority. On the other hand, there is none more disposed than I am to bow to SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY. I distinguish between the Kingdom of CESAR and that which belongs to God!"

Of a verity, friend Daniel, thou art a profound commentator and a rare subject. You make distinctions where you find them not, and exalt the authority of your Church over the precepts of the Gospel. If one man could be found in all Ireland more disposed than you are, to clamour against temporal authority, you would concede to that man the palm, give up your own tail, and become a joint of his. And yet you take precedence of all his Majesty's counsel; and not long ago, some wise-acres would have it that you should be made Attorney-General! Indeed, indeed, good Sir, "Vous feriez un excellent Attorney-General."

SEE HO.

Mr. James Paul Gee is up for Dungarvan, as the saying is: and has nailed his colours to the mast in real style. "The Union," he says, "was begotten in Hell and brought forth by the Devil." What a fine King of Arms we have here, if such an office were required to arrange the order of Precedence ayont the Stix. He has traced the bantling to the very parent of all sedition and villainy, drawn out the whole tree of its genealogy, root and branch, and condescends to perch himself as the freshest sprout upon its summit sprig of Diablerie. If the Devil be the father of the Union, he is surely the grandsire of Repeal. That is as plain as that a rope comes from hempseed. It is a lineal descent. The world may expect some fun at this election, and we shall be careful to note down and telegraph, for general amusement, the Perigee and Apogee of this new planet.

The vicinity of Fethard and the County Wexford coast was visited, on Thursday night, by several awful peals of thunder, accompanied with rain—now so common a visitor, and frequent terrific flashes of lightning. This with the desperate weather of the previous night, we fear, will add to the already melancholy accounts received from sea.

The Detachment of the 43d Light Infantry so disagreeably on the qui vive, at Duncannon Fort, for the last week, marched from that place on Tuesday last for head quarters, animated by the unusual fineness of the day, and the soul-stirring sound of their bugles. Peace has been restored, and a good deal of plenty diffused amongst the poor villagers by the munificence of the officers in procuring every comfort for their men from the hardships they underwent.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE.

A young woman named Power, living in one of the labourer's cottages on John's Hill, arose before light on Monday morning, to air a flannel waistcoat for her father before he should go out to work. The girl, either through habitual carelessness or fatigue, allowed herself to fall asleep while the waistcoat was between her hands;—the kindling fire soon caught the article, and the flames then communicated themselves at once to her clothing. Before any assistance was attracted by her cries, she was so dreadfully burned that her friends were obliged to remove her to the Leper Hospital, where she now continues in a dangerous state.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Power, of Carrick, being at the house of a friend in the country, got out of bed on Thursday night, alarmed at some noise in the lower part of the house; so great was her terror and trepidation that she missed the steps and fell down the staircase head foremost. She was dead in an instant. The grief of her surviving friends is aggravated by the recollection of the many amiable qualities which characterised the deceased.

Thomas Kelly has been committed to the County Jail by Henry Alcock, Esq., on a charge of being one of a party who broke into the house of John Power, on Christmas night, and stole ten pounds. He is also principal in the more aggravated case of forcibly carrying off Power's daughter, a girl not more than 18 years of age, and detaining her several days in the mountains up the country.

Passengers yesterday at the City of Bristol, for Bristol: Messrs. Davis, Carroll, Knott, Strangman, Hill, &c.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON A CBERGYMAN.—On Tuesday last, as the Rev. J. Whitty, of Ricketstown, in this county, was proceeding to church to celebrate a marriage, he was followed by a large concourse of people, shouting, hooting, and blowing horns. From the disaffected and lawless state of that part of the county, this gentleman is daily in expectation of an attempt upon his life.—Carlow Sentinel.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ABOLITION OF TITHES.

A numerous meeting assembled, pursuant to requisition, at the Arena, in Beau-street, yesterday, at one o'clock, for the purpose of adopting petitions to the houses of Lords and Commons for the Repeal of the Union, and the Abolition of Tithes.

Alexander Sherlock, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Carroll, solicitor, acted as Secretary. Mr. Sherlock, on taking the chair, returned thanks, and hoped that discretion should characterise the proceedings. He trusted every gentleman should be heard, no matter what his arguments were; but no man could bring any argument but folly against the repeal of the union, or the extinction of tithes. Several resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Barron, M.P., spoke at great length to the second resolution. He was happy to find but one opinion between him and his constituents on the Union question. As for tithes, he concluded, after various observations, that it would be as honest for the ministers to put a pistol to his breast, as to demand tithes in the aggravated way they have sometimes done. No person had as yet brought any thing but assertions to show that the Union should not be repealed; now he considered his assertion at least worth as much as any other man's (cheers).

Mr. Clarke read over several clauses of the Act of Union, and commented very fully thereon.

Mr. Quigley made a series of remarks upon the public career of Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Nash said, in monopolising the attention of the meeting, he should not detain them long. Mr. Barron's speech was, in his mind's eye, equal, if not superior to any thing ever uttered in joke or earnest, by Demosthenes, Cicero, or Tully. After a most singular exordium, he alluded to the Corporation, and remembered the time when some of the members in immigrating into Waterford had not as much clothes on their backs as would wipe the gable end of a showbox (laughter). The shades of evening were shedding their occidental beams on these agitating walls, so, before they parted, he would call for one cheer that would penetrate to all parts of the world, by land and sea, and never permit the proceedings of this great day for Ireland to be effaced from the tablet of their memories by the Indian rubber of time (loud cheers).

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Carroll, and seconded by Mr. Dunford, that the resolutions of the meeting be published in all, instead of one, of the Waterford papers.

The Chair being vacated, and Mr. Drndorf succeeding thereto, the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Sherlock for his dignified conduct as chairman.

The meeting then separated, after having continued about three hours.

PEITY SESSIONS.—FRIDAY.

Before the Mayor and Aldermen Alcock and Poole. DELANDRE v. MILLER.

We stated the case in our last report, on which the parties are at issue. The Magistrate, having taken the opinion of the Assize, decided that the house in Raspberry-gardens, on account of which the action was brought, should be taken down, as it was built nearer to the centre of the road than was warranted by the 36th Geo. III.

CAUTION TO APPRENTICES.

Mr. Donovan came forward to complain that John Walsh, who was bound apprentice to him about a year ago, left his employment without permission a week since, and has not returned yet. The Magistrate consulted the statute, and directed informations to be received against the apprentice.

A NEW WAY TO PAY A RECKONING.

Mr. Dreaper, the proprietor of a shop in Queen-street, in which bread, butter, and "cordials of all sorts" are sold by wholesale and retail, came forward to charge a customer, of the name of Mr. Burke, for not only refusing to settle his bill in the ordinary coin of the realm, but also for striking the landlord when he insisted on payment of the demand!

Mr. Burke, it appears, came from the country into town on business, and being by nature fond of eating and drinking, he was easily attracted by the good things that were exhibited in Mr. Dreaper's window. He entered and ordered some bread and beer, which was duly served. Upon finishing the refreshments, he was walking out without paying in the usual way, when Mr. Dreaper put himself on the threshold and asked for the amount of the bill. Thereupon defendant, instead of putting his hand in his pocket, "planted" his fist on Mr. Dreaper's physiognomy, and followed up his blows so effectually that in a few minutes the landlord was not able to recognise a crown piece from a penny token;—and this was all the barter he received for his bread and beer!

The Bench, after remarking on this new change of currency, ordered Mr. Burke to pay the reckoning over again in money sterling, and five shillings additional to settle the par of exchange.

AFFLICTING ACCIDENT.

Surgeon-General Crampton arrived here on Saturday last, to visit Ensign Nugent, of the 43d regiment, who was thrown from his horse in the barrack-yard on Friday morning, and severely fractured in the head by the fall. Though little hopes were entertained of the young gentleman's recovery at first, it is probable that he may survive. Mr. Nugent is, we believe, son to General Nugent, Bart. He was going out on detachment at the time of the accident. The horse he rode belongs to Captain Mundy, and is of so violent a temper that no officer but the owner and Mr. Nugent would venture to mount him, especially since he fractured another gentleman's arm some months ago. Surgeon Crampton left this city on the same evening, accompanied out of town by Doctor Poole; but short as his sojourn was, he carried with him a respectable purse of fees, independent of Mr. Nugent's case, from several of our citizens, many of whom never thought they were useful until they heard of the learned gentleman's arrival.

DECLINE IN THE FUNDS.

London, Saturday, 22nd of Clock.—Previously to the close of business yesterday afternoon, in the Stock Exchange, an improvement in the Consol Market was experienced, the last quotation having been 89½ for the account, at which price it opened this morning. A sudden decline, however, almost immediately occurred, some transactions being effected at 89 for the account; and numerous reports were in circulation relative to the resignation of Lord Grey, which was positively stated to have been accepted, according to some reports, in consequence of a difference upon the Portuguese Questions; and to others, upon the Church Reforms. Up to the present time, no confirmation of any of the rumours has been received, and a slight advance has taken place in Consols, which are now quoted at 89½.

IRISH STOCKS—JAN. 18.

3 per cent. Consols 87½
3 per cent. Stock 95½
3 per cent. ditto (new) 95½
3 per cent. Debs. 88
Bank Stock 113½
Grand Canal Stock 24½

MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JAN. 22.—In consequence of the continued unsettled state of the weather, our supplies of grain from farmers were very short this day, and no alteration in prices can be noted from our last. 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, 20s, 22s, 24s to 30s 0d; 3ds, 21s to 27s; 4ths, 15s to 18s per bag. Butter yesterday from 70 to 73s per cwt., and inferior lots at lower prices. There was no prime butter at market, but what appeared on Monday obtained 83s per cwt. Weighed on Saturday 97, Monday 8, and yesterday 118 frs. Bacon pigs, from 2s 0d to 2s 6d per cwt.; inferior lots, 23s to 25s; scalded ditto, from 20s to 22s per cwt.; hams, from 15s to 16s 0d per do.; offal, from 13s to 14s per ditto.

CORK, JAN. 21.—Butter. Merchants—74s—69s—57s—47s—37s—28s.—Country—62s—58s—47s—37s—27s—17s.

DIED.

In Kilkenny, the Rev. Samuel Madden, sen., aged 32 years. Saturday, Mary, relict of the late Alderman Henry Sargent.

THE RIVAL LIBERATORS—TOM STEELE AND DANIEL O'CONNELL.

(FROM THE EVENING MAIL.)
Alas for friendship! Alas for sentiment! Alas for poor, weak, uncertain human nature! Tom Steele—honest, good natured, but mistaken Tom Steele—has at length, disgusted with the "Liberator," resigned his place in the chapter of the order, and has cut O'Connell and public life for ever!

There is an affecting solemnity in the tone and language of the address in which this announcement is made, and which we subjoin, that reaches the heart, and touches the soul; and our readers will excuse us, if in the excitement of feeling, which his unusual has produced, and from which we have in vain attempted to recover, we abstain for the present from any accompanying observations. Mr. O'Connell may affect to despise Mr. Steele (he has frequently used him ill), and essay to cast off

"That useless aid which he no longer wants." But we can tell the ungrateful and heartless man, in the language of the same poet, that

"He who forgets a friend deserves a foe."

Mr. Steele has been devoted to him in the former capacity—let him look that he be not forced to play the latter character!

To the Limerick Chapter of Liberators.

Lough O'Connell, January 16, 1834.
BROTHERS.—The regeneration of Ireland demands that there should not only be union among the popular party, but that there should be one directing mind, as the centre of that union.

There is but one man in existence fit to be the leader of Ireland, to name him is unnecessary—it is he of whom I said in one of my speeches, read in the House of Lords during the discussion on the Coercion Bill, that "if he were to order me for the good of Ireland to stand upon a mine which was to be sprung, I would obey the order and await the explosion."

A circumstance relating to a matter purely of private feeling, and altogether unconnected with politics, has however recently occurred, which constrained me formally to withdraw from correspondence with O'Connell, by notifying to him in a letter written in terms decisive, but at the same time well considered, and elaborately respectful, that I might take care not to change positions with him and put myself in the wrong, that without being guilty of degrading private subserviency, unless his conduct to me was satisfactorily accounted for, I could not write to him again.

I, therefore, of course, withdrew from Irish politics, and return to my course of peaceful study. I withdraw altogether, as, after what has occurred, I would not act under O'Connell, and I assuredly will not act among his opponents. It never shall be branded on my name, that in consequence of a mere personal wrong, I became an element of discord in Ireland.

Who knows better than I do, that discord among Irishmen has ever been the scathing curse of Ireland?

It has been said that my letters to O'Connell were "well considered and elaborately respectful, that I might not put myself in the wrong;"—indeed, I made an exception in his favor, which I would not now ought not to have made for any other man but my leader.

I now resign into the hands of O'Connell as Grand Master of the Order, the Presidency of the Limerick Chapter of Liberators, and at the same time most respectfully withdraw from the Order altogether.

I withdraw altogether, because my remaining a member would impose on me a high degree of moral and political subordination to that great man, which I am little disposed to concede. I no longer, of course, think as highly of him as I did before; but were I to cease to acknowledge that he is the first statesman of the age, although from private feeling, in order to preserve myself respect, I cease to be his acquaintance, would be to expose myself to the justly merited derision of the world.

Farwell—I part you with feelings of deep affection and gratitude; I am no longer of your order, as designated by external symbols, nor shall I ever again preside among you, sitting upon the treaty stone, with an Irish harp entwined with shamrocks suspended over my head; but I am still, and you well know I will remain, your brother Irish Liberator in the depths, in the abysses of my soul.—Farwell.

THOMAS STEELE,
A Member of the glorious Birmingham Political Union.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES—SPRING ASSIZES.

LEINSTER—Chief Baron, Judge Johnson.
MUNSTER—Chief Justice Doherty, Baron Foster.
NORTH-EAST—The Chief Justice, Judge Moore.
NORTH-WEST—Judge Jebb, Baron Pennefather.
CONNAUGHT—Judge Burton, Judge Vandeleur.
HOME—Baron Sir William Smith, Judge Torrens.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Sheil, M.P. is recovered from his recent fit of the gout.

The Surgeon-General left Dublin on Sunday for Strabane, to visit his son, the Rev. John Crampton, who, we regret to state, is severely indisposed.

DRIVING ON THE WRONG SIDE.—On Saturday evening a carman, named Masterson, being on the wrong side of the way in Thomas-street, Dublin, drove against one of Lord Clanmorris's carriage-horses; the horse was severely wounded by the shaft of the car. Masterson was immediately arrested.

REPEAL MEETING.—A meeting of the ragamuffins of Kilkenny was held on Sunday to petition for repeal, according to the instructions of the Big Beggarman, John O'Connell, of Grenn, president.—Tribe Mercury.

COUNTY LOUTH.—On the 17th instant, a deputy Tithes Commissioner of the name of Anderson, proceeded from Dundalk to Castle Roach and the adjoining neighbourhood for the purpose of assessing the lands under the late act, at which place he procured a guide to accompany him and point out the boundaries. At two o'clock they were attacked by about one hundred persons. Anderson being provided with a horse escaped into Dundalk and gave information to Edward Jenkins, Esq., magistrate, who immediately sent off a party of police in search of the guide, whom they found inside a ditch, where he had been left for dead.—Derry Journal.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION AGAINST THE TRUE SUN.—The Government prosecution against the True Sun is revived. The charge against the True Sun is, that it counselled resistance to the assessed taxes. A special jury was summoned yesterday. When the Whigs commenced this prosecution, we defied them. We hurl defiance at them once more.—True Sun of Thursday.

Some financial operations on a large scale seem to be in progress on the part of the bank of France, which had accumulated a very large amount of disposable capital, for which profitable employment is sought. A more other means devised, it is proposed to extend the facilities for making loans on the government securities, in which the Bank has always dealt largely, by requiring only one instead of two names of eminent bankers or merchants as guarantee. There are also some proposals under consideration for making large advances to the government, calculated to obviate the necessity for a large loan, which it has been generally considered that the French ministers must have recourse to some time in the present year. On this latter point nothing appears yet to have been determined.—Times.

His Majesty's brig Sheldrake, Lieut. Passingham, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday from Mexico. She left Tampico, Nov. 28, Vera Cruz the 8th Dec., and Havannah the 19th. The country remained quiet; and Santa Anna was in Mexico. The Sheldrake has brought in freight 850,000 dollars; about 60,000 of which are from the Real del Monte Mines, 5000 towards paying the Dividends, and the rest on Merchants' account. His Majesty's schooner Nimble was at Havannah with a slave ship captured off the Isle of Pines the 7th ult., with 480 slaves on board. The Lady Pelham was spoken going into Vera Cruz the 8th of December. There were about 2,000,000 dollars at the coast for shipment. The intelligence from the Mines and the Mint Company was very encouraging.

Lady Ellenborough has again paid her devotions to the hyemal altar. She has been led to it by a nobleman attached to the diplomacy at Munich, where her influence over a crowned head was said to be all-powerful. The corps diplomatique and the Court have received the new made-wife.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Jan. 17.
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—R. Oliver, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ackers, promoted.
4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet W. H. Harper, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Quashfield, who retires; F. Meynell, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Harper.

10th Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon R. Jameson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M. Munn, promoted in the 88th Regiment.
30th ditto—Major H. E. Robinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Powell, deceased; Brevet Major J. Tongue, to be Major, without purchase, vice Robinson; Lieut. W. Baxter to be Captain, without purchase, vice Tongue; Ensign H. Mansell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Baxter; Gent. Cadet H. Lowe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mansell.

37th ditto—Captain W. Elliot, from the 49th regiment, to be Captain, vice Hon. C. S. Clements, who retires out of the half-pay of the 35th regiment.
49th ditto—Captain C. Gregory, from the half-pay of the 35th regiment, to be Captain, vice Elliott, appointed to the 37th regiment.

96th ditto—Captain M. K. Atherton, from the 1st West India regiment, to be Captain, vice O. Pilling, who retires upon the half-pay.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. L. S. O'Connor to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mackenzie, who retires; Capt. W. H. Thornton, from the half-pay Portuguese Officers, to be Captain, vice Atherton, appointed to the 96th regiment; Ensign W. M. Mills to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice O'Connor; F. Dyke, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mills.

GARRISON—Captain O. Pilling, on the half-pay, to be Fort Major at Slocerness, vice Walsh, who resigns.

The forage cap at present in wear by the Infantry of the Army is to be discontinued, and a new and approved description of forage cap will shortly be adopted in the Infantry (except in the Light Infantry, Highland, and Rifle Corps) the price of which will not exceed that of the present cap.

Lieutenant Sandes has been appointed Acting Paymaster, and Ensign Robinson Acting Adjutant, to the depot companies of the 9th Foot, now stationed at Youghal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

SIR—As you have at all times manifested a solicitude for the interests and the prosperity of the citizens of Waterford, by your willingness to place a portion of your space at the disposal of any person whose communications might tend that way—perhaps you will allow me to trespass upon you for a moment, whilst I call the attention of the proper authorities to the disorderly and disgusting conduct of a few noted drunkards and riotous ruffians, on that part of the quay between the Graving Basin and the Bridge. They have obliged all the shopkeepers of the neighbourhood to close their shops; and thus the honest and industrious citizens, struggling against the calls of the tax collector, and the appeals of the impoverished, are forced to suspend that business from which they derive the means of answering the demands of one, and alleviating the misery of the other. I do not intend to attach blame to any individual, but I say that if the Magistrates do not take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of these annoyances, the citizens ought.

I cannot but attach some censure to another paper (which professes to be the organ of those persons who receive most annoyances from those occurrences) for overlooking what would be so useful to the citizens, and mixing itself up in the strife of broils of its underlings.

I allude to the unwarrantable mention it thought proper to make of a gentleman's name (Mr. Cummins) at the head of a public establishment in this City, with reference to a recent rencontre, which occurred at Mr. Cummins's office. The only reason which the paper itself assigns for this unprecedented conduct is, forsooth, because Mr. Cummins did not interfere at the risk of his own safety, to shield this person from the abuse which the porter lavished on him, and which his subsequent conduct induces me to believe he deserved.

The public must feel that all characters are unsafe while the press is made the instrument of such persons; and such conduct is a flagrant violation of the implied contract that ought to exist between the Public and the Press.

Though, Mr. Editor, on other matters you and I are wide as the Poles asunder, I cannot but compliment you on your impartiality as an Editor, and to remark, that you never allow the ascendancy of those feelings which political warmth might engender. I am, &c.

S.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Our government have judged the Falkland Islands to be a station of some importance and convenience to our ships proceeding to the Pacific, and having taken possession of them, had directed that Captain Fitzroy, in the Beagle should survey them, for which service he was about to leave the River Plate. Lieutenant H. Smith, late First Lieutenant of the Tyne, is appointed governor of these islands, and four seamen, volunteers, as a boat's crew for his use and protection. They were to proceed by the first ship from Rio. It was expected that this little nucleus party of a new colony would be reinforced by a party of Royal Marines from England.—Hampshire Telegraph.

Chief Justice Doherty comes the Munster Assize Circuit the ensuing spring, for the first time since he was elevated to the bench.

We think it right to remark that the return of the British squadron in the Mediterranean to the harbour of Malta; to remain there during the winter months, was not the consequence of any remonstrance from the Porte, but was simply an arrangement made by the Admiralty upon naval grounds, and with a view to keep the squadron in a more complete state of efficiency.—Globe.

The Orange Lodge of Wexford have contributed £3 16s. 6d. in aid of the Protestant prisoners in Downpatrick jail.

A brother and sister, in great distress, were brought before the police magistrates in London, last week; in giving an explanation, they said they were the children of Admiral Alms, of the British Navy.

FIRE.—On Friday night last, the City of Dublin Company's store, in Liverpool, took fire, and owing to the inflammable nature of the stock of tallow, cordage, oil, &c., kept for the vessels of the company, the flames were soon beyond the reach of any effort that could be made to stop them. The premises were fully insured.

AWFUL DEATH.—In Kilkenny

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN—JAN. 17.

Application for an Attachment against the Proprietor of the Evening Mail.

The Attorney-General.—My Lords, my present application on the part of the Crown, in the case of the King against Barrett, is for an attachment against Thomas Sheehan, the Proprietor of the Dublin Evening Mail, for a contempt of this High Court. My Lords, in applying to your summary jurisdiction, and in declining to appeal on this subject to a jury, I feel myself bound imperatively by the most conscientious sense of official duty, not more with reference to the particular case in which I move, than with a due regard to what the general interests of the public require.

"THE PILOT NEWSPAPER—THE STATE PROSECUTION." "Oh! for a twenty-hour laughing power, that we might shake our sides, without apprehension of injury to our ribs, in mirth-splitting enjoyment, at the notes of justice demanded exacting in the Court of King's Bench for the last week between His Majesty's Attorney-General, backed by the Law Officers of the Crown, and legal Danielites pretending to be engaged for Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the Pilot."

"As to the sham battle that has occupied the public time for the last three days, to the irreparable injury of the public, the negotiation between the Attorney-General and the defendant, the thing was too apparent to be mistaken—that would be the termination of these proceedings—and they would have ended for ever—precisely as we anticipated."

"Not being skilled in the intricacies of the law, we cannot attempt to give a learned dissertation upon libel; but as the act by which proceedings for that crime is now regulated, has transferred the power from the Bench to the Jury box; and as Jurors are generally men of common sense, an observation or two from us may not be irrelevant."

"In this case the Jury will have the right of judging the whole matter on record; and the learned and dignified personages who preside will have no other duty to discharge, than that of giving expression to their individual opinions. It will not be sufficient that the publication should be proved; but that the jury must be of opinion that it was 'written, composed, printed, and published,' by the person indicted, and with the intent and effect intended; and should they find that the production is of the libellous and seditious character charged, the question of who is really the guilty individual—O'Connell or Barrett—must then be decided."

"Your Lordships will find, that it is not in this paragraph it is sought to decry the Court from exercising its jurisdiction on the trial, but its principal point is this—The Jury are taught to believe that the question is, whether Mr. Barrett, who is to be tried, is guilty of the offence charged against him, or whether Mr. O'Connell is guilty; there is but one guilty person, and the Jury are directed to find Mr. O'Connell guilty, and acquit Mr. Barrett; that is the bearing of that paragraph; and then, my Lords, take the following—"

"In such a case as this, jurors have a difficult and delicate duty to discharge—for their sentence subjects a defendant to imprisonment—undefined—to fine unrestricted, and imprisonment unlimited. A jury, therefore, are not called upon to construe the matters alleged literally, but with the most extensive and unbounded liberality, and their constitutional privileges are not to be fettered by the strict rules of law, or the overwhelming authorities of precedent. They should be cautious to discard terms which speak to the ear and not to the mind, and the motives of the prosecutors considered as those of the person charged with the offence."

"In this instance, however, we really believe that the Attorney-General has sacrificed to the chicaneery of his masters. Of course, we need scarcely say, that we are glad that the Proprietor has escaped, however we may deplore that the real delinquent is still permitted to pursue his evil course with impunity."

ed by such publications as those, how is justice to be administered? Then see, my Lords, what follows— "These are all questions that will be asked, and must be answered. They will be canvassed in the streets, and debated in the jury box. They have already engaged the attention of the press throughout the empire; and we have advisedly withheld expressing our opinion upon the case until the very eve of the trial."

"That paragraph refers, my Lords, to the compensation article relative to Colonel Blacker, and my Lords, I cannot refrain here from calling your attention to the line of defence, adopted by the traverser, Barrett, on his trial, for, my Lords, I find those very topics furnished to the Mail, or suggested by the Mail before-hand, brought forward in his defence. Mr. Barrett, deriving his materials from the columns of the Dublin Evening Mail. But to proceed with this publication, it says that—"

"Nothing is more acceptable to disingenuous minds and to politicians of a certain class, than to make, at the expense of others, some reparation for their own sins; to seem, rather than to be, consistent; and we are free to confess, that our rulers appear to us to have placed themselves in this predicament. Our readers are aware that the present prosecution is against the proprietor of the Pilot, for having given insertion to a letter signed by Mr. O'Connell, and which letter, it is alleged, contained seditious language in reference to a Repeal of the Legislative Union, which act, it is set out in the indictment, was thereby sought to be brought into odium and contempt. We have yet to learn that the consideration of the expediency of repealing an act of Parliament constitutes a crime—in the Legislature the very fact is one of every day occurrence; and the best mode of procuring advocates for its abrogation is to bring the thing itself into disrepute. What led to the abolition of the penal code—the enactment of the reform bill—the re-constitution of the British constitution? The very system upon which Mr. O'Connell is acting, and which is imputed to his publisher—not to him—as a crime."

"It is, my Lords, a most singular circumstance; indeed, I can scarcely call it singular, it is such a tissue of falsehoods; it is, however, an extraordinary fact that there is not one word of this in the indictment—it was not for slandering the act of Union that this prosecution was instituted. The publication then goes on as follows—"

"We believe the Attorney-General to be sincere. We know those under whom he acts to be dishonest." "I am quite sure, my Lords, that testimony above impeaching can scarcely be sought for in the columns of the Evening Mail. But, my Lords, what follows—"

"And we are thoroughly convinced that this prosecution is carried on with ulterior views, and for political purposes. Of course we can have no means of ascertaining what case the Crown is prepared to make; and if we did possess that knowledge it would be unfair to make the disclosure. We cannot tell what impressions the Jury may have imbibed; but this we can say, that the public will expect them as a preliminary step towards establishing a prima facie case against Mr. Barrett, that some evidence should be offered that Mr. O'Connell was required to acknowledge or deny the authorship of the letter, which is the subject matter of charge. For if there be a violator of the law—if there be a delinquent in the case—he, and not the publisher, is the person; and as far as we have yet heard, there is nothing to justify the supposition that the writer is not ready to avow his production."

"Not being skilled in the intricacies of the law, we cannot attempt to give a learned dissertation upon libel; but as the act by which proceedings for that crime is now regulated, has transferred the power from the Bench to the Jury box; and as Jurors are generally men of common sense, an observation or two from us may not be irrelevant."

"In this case the Jury will have the right of judging the whole matter on record; and the learned and dignified personages who preside will have no other duty to discharge, than that of giving expression to their individual opinions. It will not be sufficient that the publication should be proved; but that the jury must be of opinion that it was 'written, composed, printed, and published,' by the person indicted, and with the intent and effect intended; and should they find that the production is of the libellous and seditious character charged, the question of who is really the guilty individual—O'Connell or Barrett—must then be decided."

"Your Lordships will find, that it is not in this paragraph it is sought to decry the Court from exercising its jurisdiction on the trial, but its principal point is this—The Jury are taught to believe that the question is, whether Mr. Barrett, who is to be tried, is guilty of the offence charged against him, or whether Mr. O'Connell is guilty; there is but one guilty person, and the Jury are directed to find Mr. O'Connell guilty, and acquit Mr. Barrett; that is the bearing of that paragraph; and then, my Lords, take the following—"

The Attorney-General said, in this case as I find nothing is to be offered on the part of Mr. Barrett, in mitigation of punishment, it is not my intention to make a single observation in aggravation, but as Mr. Barrett's attorney has referred to the recommendation of the jury in his favor, I feel it incumbent on me, with reference to the fact, to state to the court, not to aggravate, but to set the party right as to that recommendation; to say that the jury did not state any ground on which their recommendation was founded. Mr. Barrett said, that he begged to remind the court that the jury had offered to give their reasons for their recommendations, but that the court considered it unnecessary, that the court considered it unnecessary.

The Court said Mr. Barrett was under a mistake which should not go forth to the public—that the facts were, that the Chief Justice had asked this jury the reason of their recommendation, when the foreman replied, the jurors each had different reasons, and he (the Chief Justice) did not, therefore, think it right to call on each juror for his reason. Mr. Barrett said that statement was exactly the fact. The Court then retired to consider the sentence. On their return, Judge Jebb pronounced the judgement of the Court; and having read out certain passages from the libel, said that the Court had no doubt it was a libel, and was not in the habit of considering it any excuse that the traverser was merely the publisher and not the fabricator of the libel, particularly when the publisher gives no assistance in making the fabricator amenable to justice. The Court, however, had taken into consideration the recommendation of the jury; and he (Judge Jebb) was certain no dispassionate person, who read and considered the true meaning of the libel, could doubt but that the judgement of the Court, in the present instance, was tempered with mercy.

The judgement was, that he should be confined in Kilmartin goal for six months, and pay £100 fine to the King, and give security to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £50 each. TERMINATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN WATHEN. The court-martial is now over; but Capt. Wathen will have to endure the annoyance of arrest until the finding of the court is confirmed at the Horse Guards. We say this, not doubting what that finding, upon all the charges, has been; for though there are court-martial, as well as legal, fictions—and that one of the former is, that the finding of a court cannot be known until it is officially promulgated from head-quarters. It would be downright absurdity, where the proceedings were open and published to the world, and when there is no different rule of judgement upon military men and civilians for forming a judgement upon, and drawing conclusions from evidence by suppose that what all black coats were unanimous upon, a few red ones would dissent from. The members of the court-martial, doubtless, scrupulously observed the injunction not to reveal the decision to which they came, after a due deliberation of the whole case; but the same reasoning which convinces a citizen satisfies a soldier, and, by inference at least, we are bound to suppose they have come to the same conclusion.

The court did not remain long in consultation after the conclusion of Lord Brudenell's rejoinder—some thirty or forty minutes we hear;—immediately after which the result was communicated to the Command-in-Chief in Dublin, to be by him transmitted to the Horse Guards. Now, where it is the known practice, when there are distinct and separate charges or articles of accusation, that the President and members of the court should reason and deliberate separately upon each charge, candidly discussing, in a free and open conversation, the import of all the evidence, it may be easily imagined that some strong impression had been made—some foregone conclusion arrived at—by the daily consideration of the evidence, which could lead to so prompt a manifestation of the opinion of the court.—Southern Reporter.

Another glaring instance occurred yesterday of the inconvenience, expense, and vexatious delay to which parties in London are put by the rigorous with which the absurd post-office regulations with regard to foreign newspapers are enforced. Four parcels of newspapers from the United States of America were brought to the North and South American Coffee-house from the London Post-office, weighing 563 ounces. They arrived by the private ship Susquehanna at Liverpool. The demand of the London Post-office for delivery was £21 5s. The Captain of the American ship charged nothing for bringing them from Philadelphia to England. Had the Post-office regulations permitted the commercial agent at Liverpool to send them by coach, they would have arrived in London 12 hours sooner, and the whole charge would have been 3s 2d. Such facts furnish their own comment. The importance of intelligence from the United States is never greater to commercial men than it is at this moment, the dispute between the Bank and the government there having produced a species of panic in the mercantile and money transactions of the country.—Times.

BRIGHTON, THURSDAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Gloucester, his Royal Highness having completed his 58th year, he received congratulatory visits from the nobility and gentry of the county. The King and Queen drove out together in a chariot and four, along with the Chiefs, passing several times between Brunswick-terrace and Kempton previous to their return to the Palace. Their Majesties appeared in excellent health. UNIVERSITY AND CHURCH NEWS.—Oxford, Jan. 15.—The following declaration has been made by the resident members of this University:—"We, the undersigned members of Convocation, after mature reflection on the existing circumstances of the University, and a careful endeavour to ascertain the sentiments of its members, feel bound to declare that we are in favour of the immediate nomination of his Grace the Duke of Wellington for the vacant office of Chancellor." Then follow the names of the President of Magdalen, Provost of Worcester, Master of Balliol, Principals of Brasenose and St. Edmund Hall, President of Trinity, Provost of Queen's, and President of St. John's, Warden of Wadham, Magdalen, Margaret Professor of Divinity, Bodleian Librarian, Registrar of the University, Vice-President of St. John's, Senior Fellow of Balliol, 27 Fellows, and 29 other members of houses.

Quebec and Montreal papers to the 20th ult. have received. A bill to establish a bank at Hamilton, in the Gore district, had passed the House of Assembly. The Shelbroke packet from Mexico, which by the Post Office list is made due on the 28th ult., sailed from Tampico on the 27th November for Vera Cruz, and had on board 750,000 dollars. A Frenchman in the pay of Don Carlos is said to have arrived in this country in order to obtain, if possible, succours in men, money, and warlike stores from those, in England as well as France, who are desirous of aiding the cause of despotism, or keeping the Peninsula in a state of civil war. Every thing, in fact, shows that the Miguelites in Portugal, and the Carlists in Spain and France, consider themselves as one party, having a common interest, and confederated in support of arbitrary power.—Globe.

POST OFFICE PACKETS.—A reduction has been made in the fares of the post-office packets between Liverpool and Dublin. The fares now are, Cabin Passenger, £1 1s.; Child under ten years old, 10s. 6d.; Servant, 10s. 6d.; Four-wheeled carriage, £2 10s.; Two do., £1 5s.; Horse, £1 10s.; these fares include stewards' fees.—Dublin Paper.

Intelligence has reached town of the death of Lady Lyndhurst in Paris. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Charles Brunsdell, Esq., and widow of Lieut. Col. Thomas, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo. The date of her second marriage was 1819. The courier with the intelligence arrived in the Court of Exchequer this morning during the sitting, and the noble widower instantly left the bench on the news being communicated to him, and set out for Paris.—London Paper.

MONDAY. The King v. Barrett.—Judgment of the Court. At the sitting of the full Court,

FOR BRISTOL, THE STEAM PACKET, "ST. PATRICK," E. Tobin, R.N. Commander. THIS Vessel is intended to take her station between this Port and Bristol, on Thursday the 30th instant, to leave this Quay at Eight o'clock in the morning. JOHN TOBIN; or, R. POPE and Co., Agents. Waterford, 17th January, 1834.

CLONMEL ENDOWED SCHOOL. REV. ROBERT BELL, D.D., MASTER. Vacation will end on the 22d inst.—An early attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.

IN the course of the past year, Twenty-Two Honours were obtained in the University by the Pupils of the Clonmel Endowed School, viz.:— Five Science Premiums—Three Science Certificates—Four Classical Premiums—Five Classical Certificates—Four Hebrew Premiums—Law's Mathematical Premium—Two Vice Chancellors' Prizes. The following are the names of the successful Young Gentlemen:—Messrs. Richard Traver, Wm. Archer Butler, William Lee, Mark Russell, Falkiner Sandes, Rich. Mossell, Wm. Chaytor, James Trayer. ROBERT BELL, Lisenure-House, Jan. 10, 1834.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE DEVONSHIRE ARMS, DUNGARVAN. ON MONDAY, the 27th day of January inst., at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon, by the Executors of the late WILLIAM BARRON, Esq. the lands of KNOCKINPOWER, lying on the new line of road between Dungarvan and Clonmel, within seven miles of the former, and situate in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, and County of Waterford. These Lands contain about Eight Hundred plantation acres, and are held for a term of years, (of which ten are unexpired) and produce a clear profit rent of £500 per annum, over and above the payment of the head rent of £27 13s., and an annuity of £100.

For particulars of title, &c., apply to T. F. CARROLL, Solicitor, Lady-lane, Waterford. Waterford, January 13, 1834.

CORN STORE, CELLAR, &c. AT THE REAR OF R. POPE & CO.'S OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE, QUAY. TO BE LET (either together or in two concerns) for such term as may be agreed on, a CORN STORE, capable of holding 6,000 Barrels, with a new KILN and HOISTING MACHINE, each on an improved construction; a LARGE CELLAR, suitable for many purposes, and capable of storing 1,500 barrels of herrings; TWO OFFICES, a SHED and STABLE.

Until these concerns are Let, Storage would be given for Corn or any other dry or wet goods, and Corn would be pressed at moderate rates. Persons desirous of speculating in Corn, &c. may have the business done for them on reasonable terms.—Apply to WILLIAM PEET, Waterford, 14th of 1st Month, 1834.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, MALL, WATERFORD. ARDAGH and MACKSEY, APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, BEG leave to take their respective Friends, and the Public in general, that they have entered into PARTNERSHIP, and that the united business of both will, from henceforward, be carried on at the MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, on the MALL, where an ample Stock will be always kept of every Article connected with the Medical Profession, of the best and purest description, and which, from the connections they have formed with the most eminent houses in London and Dublin, they are enabled to offer to the Public on terms as advantageous as any House in Ireland.

ARDAGH and MACKSEY expect that the arrangements they have made will enable them to devote their assiduous and uninterrupted attention to the several Departments of their Business with greater regularity and effect than could be done by either separately. To ensure promptitude and punctuality in their Professional Attendance, as well as to secure by personal inspection, the most accurate precision in the composition of Physicians' and Surgeons' prescriptions, Family Recipes, &c. and thereby to give, it is hoped, more complete satisfaction to those who honor them with their support. They therefore solicit the kind patronage which they have hitherto experienced individually from their respective Friends and the Public, and for which they take this opportunity of tendering their most grateful acknowledgments, will be continued to them henceforward in the Partnership which they have now the honor to announce. Mall, Waterford, January, 17, 1834.

Every PATENT MEDICINE of repute received direct from the Proprietors, to be had at the MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, at London Prices. The Agency for the most Improved TRUSSES, STOMACH PUMPS, LAVEMENT SYRINGES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. of Messrs. HOLY and Co., is confined to this Establishment.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. SESSIONS. For the Year commencing Easter Sessions, 1834. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE for the ensuing Year, will be held on the Days and at the Places following:— EASTER SESSIONS. AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 4th of APRIL, 1834. AT LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 7th of APRIL, 1834.

TRINITY SESSIONS. AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 20th of JUNE, 1834. AT DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 23d of JUNE, 1834. MICHAELMAS SESSIONS. AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1834. AT LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 13th of OCTOBER, 1834.

HILARY SESSIONS, 1835. AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 2d of JANUARY, 1835. AT DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 5th of JANUARY, 1835. The Clerks of Petty Sessions are directed to return all Informations and Recognizances lodged with them, within the time directed by the Act 8th Geo. IV., chap. 67, that is, at least once in every month. The List of Notices for the Registry of Freeholds will be called over at Ten o'clock in the Morning of the first day of each Sessions. All Ejectments must be entered with the Clerk of the Peace on the first day of each Sessions, otherwise they will not be proceeded on.

NAMES OF OFFICERS FOR SERVING PROCESSIONS. THOMAS MORGAN, Waterford. WILLIAM McCULLA, Waterford. JOHN MURRAY, Agilis. THOMAS CAREW, Dunmore. JAMES BUDD, Tramore. THOMAS HILL, Anestown. JAMES WHITE, Portlaw. RICHARD ELLIOTT, Kilmacshomas. WILLIAM NEARY, Carrickbeg. THOMAS RYAN, Glasha. THOMAS HUGHES, Dungarvan. DANIEL CODY, Dungarvan. JOHN CROWLEY, Stradbally. JOHN HACKETT, Touraneena. THOMAS TROY, Ardmore. JAMES POGARTY, Clashmore. EDMOND DOWER, Agilis. ROBERT SMITH, Tallow. JAMES SULLIVAN, Lismore. JOHN DALY, Cappoquin.

The Process Servers are directed to give notice to every Person employing them to serve Processes, that no Process will be proceeded on, nor will they be suffered to prove the service of any Process that is not entered with the Clerk of the Peace on the first day of each Sessions. By Order of EDWARD O'GRADY, Assistant Barrister. BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk of the Peace. Waterford, 14th Jan., 1834.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, BARRONSTAND-STREET, WATERFORD, (A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE GREAT CHAPEL.) JAMES COSGRAVE, THE PROPRIETOR.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to his numerous customers for their long continued support and patronage. He begs leave to inform them that he has changed his residence to the House formerly occupied by the late Mrs. DELAHUNTY; nearly opposite to his former House. To the Public generally he offers for their inspection over THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED GALLONS of prime SPIRITS, selected under his own inspection; and he flatters himself, from his long experience in Business, that they will give general satisfaction.

He offers also, at his Establishment, REAL FOREIGN SPIRITS, such as COGNAC BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, and JAMAICA RUM, which he warrants Genuine, as imported. He is also supplied with very superior PORT and SHERRY WINES, CAPES, &c., in Wood and Bottle, which will challenge a competition with any House in the Trade. He is, as usual, supplied with all kinds of ALE, PORTER, BEER, CIDER, SPRUCE, and GINGER BEER, &c. in Wood and Bottle. J. C. pledges himself to Housekeepers wishing to be supplied with Old Spirits that nearly ONE THOUSAND GALLONS of the above Spirits are over TWO YEARS in his stores, taking credit that he has left nothing undone to give it a fine flavor, either by racking on Sherry casks, or other attentions.

To Dealers, he promises they will get every encouragement from him, and on the cheapest terms, as he is resolved that no House in the trade shall undersell him. Waterford, Jan. 17, 1834.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL. SAILING OF THE BRISTOL STEAMERS FOR JANUARY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY OF BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

Table with columns for City of Bristol and Nora Creina, listing departure dates and times.

ORDER OF SAILING. CITY OF BRISTOL. JOHN HYDE, Commander. From Waterford, Tuesdays. From Bristol, Fridays.

Table with columns for John Bailey, listing departure dates and times.

JOHN BOGAN, Steam Packet Office, Waterford, or, at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

EQUITY EXECUTOR. MARY ANNE BARRON, Catharine BARRON, Elizabeth BARRON, and Margaret BARRON, spinners, Plaintiffs, v. PHILIP BARRON, Pierre Richard BARRON, Richard BARRON, Eggrs., and Catherine BARRON, Widow, Defendants.

The above Sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1834, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the place aforesaid. Dated this 10th day of December, 1833. A. R. BLAKE, C.R. For statement of Title and Rentals (if by letter, post paid) apply to Thomas Francis Carroll, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 7, Cuffe-street, Dublin, and Lady-lane, Waterford.

SHIP NEWS. The brig David, which was mentioned in our last, has come up to Waterford to refit. WRECK.—A vessel has been discovered sunk near Malin Head, convenient to the shore; about six feet of the mast appears visible at low water, the end of which seems as if it had been broken off about the middle. Several portions of the wreck have been driven ashore, also some casks and a firkin of butter, but nothing to lead to any discovery as to the name, description, or destination of the unfortunate vessel. It is conjectured that her crew have perished. Numbers of fishing boats are daily employed endeavouring to raise the hull, but to no purpose. It is, however, thought that it might be effected by a greater force being applied.—Derry Sentinel.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE. ARRIVED. 17th—Ellen, Foss, Liverpool, g. cargo, for Oporto. 18th—Quebec Packet, Detmum, Liverpool, g. cargo, for Limerick—Catherine, Hardy, Gibraltar, bark sides, passengers, &c., for Cork—Robert Isaac, Vernon, Liverpool, salt, gorter, &c., for Savannah, injured. 19th—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol. 20th—Denis Carthy, Conner, Liverpool, salt—James, Slooman, Cork, whiskey, for Liverpool. Put back, 15th—George IV., Gates, Portsmouth, provisions, leaky—is gone up to Waterford to refit.

18th—William Penn, (steamer) Keay, Liverpool. 19th—Hoddom Castle, Cassidy, Cardiff, flour. 20th—None. 21st—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, gen. cargo.—Wind S.S.W. to S.W.

BIRTHS. In Wexford, the 1st of Sir William Cox, of a son. On the 15th inst., at his house in Gordon-street, Clonmel, the lady of the Rev. H. P. Perry, of a son. On the 10th inst., at Cheltenham, the lady of Sir William H. Clarke, Bart., of a son. At Newcastle, in the county Limerick, on Tuesday last, the lady of John Peirce, Esq., M.D., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES. At the Cathedral, Cork, the Rev. James Gollick, of Iniscarra, with Miss E. Elington, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Elington, and grand-daughter to the Very Rev. the Dean of Cork. In Fermoy Church, Hospital Sergeant G. Donaldson, of the 92d Highlanders, to Miss O'Shaughnessy, niece of the Rev. C. O'Shaughnessy, P.P. of Dysart. At the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, Frederick Willis, Esq., of the 9th Lancers, to Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir William Gossett, K.C.H., Under Secretary for Ireland. The Rev. John Le Poer Trench, son of Captain the Hon. William Le Poer Trench, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rice, Davis, Esq. In London, Mr. Barham, to lady Katherine Grimston, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Verrillan. Captain Hamilton, only son of Lieut. General Sir John Hamilton Bart., to Marianna Augusta, only child of Major General Sir James Cockburn. At Jordanhill, Henry Gore Booth, Esq., second son of the late Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., of Lissodell, in the county of Sligo, to Isabella, second daughter of James Smith, Esq., of Jordanhill.

