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The Waterford Mail.

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THE VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT.

FETE AT POWERSCOURT.

As we stated on Monday, the Viscount Powerscourt having attained his majority on that day, preparations were made on a very extensive and most liberal scale for its due celebration by his numerous and respectable tenantry. His Lordship is at present in England, where his nuptials with the lovely and amiable Lady Elizabeth Jocelyn are to be solemnized this day; but his orders for the entertainment of those who derive comfort and independence under him were dictated by generosity, and accomplished with munificence.

At an early hour of the morning large parties of well dressed and contented looking peasantry commenced their journey from the remoter parts of his Lordship's Wicklow estates—from the Seven Churches and the Vale of Avoca—towards Powerscourt demesne, the scene of the day's festivities. Groupes perambulated the varied and beautiful grounds until half-past one, when the entertainment commenced by a dinner to the labourers. This consisted of a whole ox, roasted entire, with suitable accompaniments of bread and potatoes, duly moistened by large libations of potent ale. The beast selected was one of the largest and fattest that Smithfield market could supply, and weighed upwards of fifteen hundred weight. Its horns were gilt, and the head and carcass tastefully ornamented; and being lowered from the position in which it had been roasted, on a large tray constructed for the occasion, it was rolled, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, into the out-house appointed for the feast. Here upwards of one hundred and fifty of the labourers, to whom his Lordship affords constant employment, were seated, and having partaken of a plentiful repast, and drank, with enthusiastic cheers to the health of their young and noble master, they departed, and the parts of the animal remaining were on the spot distributed to the poor who were in attendance.

Dancing and rustic sports engaged the attention of those assembled until four o'clock, when the dinner to the tenantry took place. This banquet, for such it may truly be called, was spread in the spacious and justly admired hall of the fine family mansion. The apartment was decorated with wreaths and festoons of flowers and evergreens, forming arches along its whole length and sides; and it was brilliantly illuminated. Four tables occupied the whole space from the folding doors leading to the library, and terminating at the principal entrance, the guests being admitted at a side door. Ample accommodation was provided for three hundred and fifty persons, and the viands were sufficient for double that number—the remains of which were subsequently disposed of to the neighbouring poor. The Earl of Rathdowne, Major Beresford, Robert Sandys, Esq., and Captain Mason, sat, one at the head of each table; Owen B. Cole, Richard Quinn, Charles Ormsby, and George Kenna, Esqrs., acting as croupiers. The President and Vice-Presidents being seated, and sixteen stewards, each bearing a white wand, being placed in convenient positions at the different tables, the guests were introduced. This was done with the utmost order and regularity; and never was a more delightful spectacle presented to the general philanthropist than that exhibited by this assemblage of as fine a class as of yeomen, able, athletic, as healthy, as well clothed, and with as happy countenances as any country on the earth possesses the capability of producing. The decorum and quietude with which the whole thing was conducted was truly surprising; and there appeared to be a native gentility, an innate feeling of propriety, pervading the minds and influencing the manners of the entire assembly. When the whole party were placed, the Earl of Rathdowne announced the grace, which was most impressively pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, and listened to with suitable attention by his hearers.

The business of the day then fairly commenced; and the ample sirloin and the goodly haunch disappeared beneath the vigorous efforts of the lusty carvers. Nothing could be better than the dinner. It consisted of alternate dishes of roast and boiled, beef, mutton, and poultry, with dishes of plum-pudding, manufactured on a scale of such amplitude that those only whose eyes are accustomed to mountain scenery, possess the power of conceiving the ponderous magnitude of their size. A bottle of prime old Madeira was supplied was supplied to every two persons; and foaming flagons of ale were furnished in liberal abundance.

Immediately after the dinner—the following toasts were proposed by the Noble Chairman, the Earl of Rathdowne (who, in the most kind and condescending manner, by his bland and conciliating manners, set the minds of his humbler brethern at rest, and made them at once feel as it were "at home;") and were responded to with enthusiasm.

The King—God bess him.

The noble Chairman then called for a high bumper—I am about, said his lordship, to give you a toast to which I am convinced all here will respond, with heartfelt expressions of congratulation (hear, hear). We are assembled to celebrate the day when our noble and most estimable young landlord has attained his majority (immense cheering). Those who have the happiness of knowing him in every relation of life, have the pleasure of contemplating him as a character who promises to be worthy of that ancient and noble race of ancestors of whom he is the worthy and distinguished representative (loud cheers). Long—very long, may he live to enjoy that property which this day, by law, devolves upon him; and may that reciprocity and mutual good feeling which now exists between you and him, only terminate with your lives.

The health of the Lord Viscount Powerscourt.

Drunk with tremendous cheering, and every demonstration of enthusiastic affection and regard.

The Chairman—We have now, my friends, to drink to the health of a noble individual, on whose behalf any panegyric would be superfluous in this assembly (hear, hear). As far as it was possible to supply the loss of a parent, and a landlord, my noble friend, whose health I am about to propose, has supplied that loss, to Lord Powerscourt and his tenantry (loud and long continued cheers). As the guardian of his person and his property, he is known to you all (cries of he is, he is, God bless him), as such he is loved and honoured by those whom I address (immense cheering). I need scarcely say that I am about to propose the health of—

The Earl of Roden.—Drunk with thunders of applause.

The Chairman.—I call for a high bumper. I am now about to announce a circumstance to you, the knowledge of which will be received with delight by all who are present; and the communication of which will spread gratification amongst the members of your fire sides (hear, hear.) It is a circumstance that ought to be hailed with joy by all the tenantry of Powerscourt, as calculated not more to promote the happiness of their noble landlord than their own—and that is, that on the day after to-morrow his Lordship is to be united to a lady, of whom it is necessary to say, that she is alike worthy of her noble parents, as she is of of the young nobleman who is the happy object of her choice.

The Lady Elizabeth Jocelyn.—The most deafening shouts followed the announcement of this, and may a "long life," and "God bless the young couple," was heard even above the din amidst which the toast was drunk.

The Dowager Theodosia Viscountess Powerscourt, the kind and faithful friend of the neighbouring poor (loud cheers). Proposed in appropriate terms of eulogy by Major Beresford.

The health of the Noble President, the Earl of Rathdowne.—Drunk with every demonstration of affection and respect.

The health of the Rev. Robert M'Ghee, the moral agent of the estate, whose worth and merits live in your hearts (drunk with the loudest applause).

Mr. Sandys read a most feeling and affectionate letter from his reverend friend, accounting for his absence, which was occasioned by a domestic calamity.

The health of Mr. Sandys—No language can give an idea of the degree of enthusiasm with which this toast was received by the tenantry, amongst whom this gentleman is so deservedly popular.

Mr. Sandy's returned thanks in brief but very expressive terms, and took occasion to proprose Major Beresford's health, which was most warmly drank. He said the gallant Major apeared before them in a double capacity—in the one, as high sheriff, he hoped they never would know him; in the other as a landlord, they could not know too much of him.

Major Beresford, in returning thanks, took occasion to eulogise the Powerscourt tenantry, and their noble landlord. In his capacity of high sheriff he never had, and he never would have, occasion to use the sword of justice which had been entrusted to him. In the hour of peril, if it should arrive, he knew where he could look for sure and staunch friends and supporters (cheers).

The Powerscourt tenantry (immense cheering).

Mr. Murray, of Harmony Cottage, eighty-eight years of age, one of the noble viscount's oldest tenants, here sang in capital style the well-known song "Hearts of Oak," which was chorussed by the entire company.

The Health of Mr. Charles Ormsby, and the rest of the stewards.

Mr. Sandys here rose, and proposed with much earnestness and sincerity the health of Mr. Buckley, the active and faithful resident steward; he never need be ashamed of his name, and he was certain he never would of his stewardship.

This was the signal for renewed cheers, testifying how well beloved by all parties Mr. Buckley is. The cheering was only terminated by one cheer more.

God Speed the Plough,
Horn, Corn, Wool, and Yarn.
Universal benevolence.

Never was an evening passed in greater harmony or brotherly love. Not a sentiment was expressed, nor an allusion made, which could wound the pride or hurt the feelings of any individual present, however fastidious—and politics were studiously avoided; for though the great majority of Lord Powerscourt's tenantry are Protestant—and indeed the appearance and demeanour of those assembled furnishes ample evidence of that fact; yet in deference to the prejudices of the Roman Catholic portion of that body, there was a scrupulous abstinence on the part of those who conducted this magnificent entertainment, from all topics calculated to produce a difference of opinion in the minds of those, who were unanimous in rendering the tribute of their gratitude and respect to so kind, considerate and amiable a landlord.

At night there was a splenid display of fire-works, and all the neighbouring hills blazed with bon fires in commemoration of the happy event. The picturesque and beautiful little town of Enniskerry was brilliantly illuminated; and there was not a cottage within the range of many miles, the inmates of which did not manifest their joy by the display of as many candles as could with convenience be exhibited.

A dinner on an equal scale of liberality was given at the Vale of Avoca, on the same joyous occasion; and a similar celebration was had on the Wexford estate

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Dinner Dress.—Robe of satin mascara, made in the redingote form; the satin of light grey silver tint, figured with flowers in every variety of hue. The sleeves very wide, and the fulness dropping much at the wrists. The corsage crossed near the waist, and a deep pelerine of blonde falling over the shoulders. The two fronts of the robe finished by rouleaux. Cuffs of blonde lace to correspond with the pelerine. A cap of the basque form, having small barbes fastened back. Several sprigs of beautiful light flowers placed on each side.

Another dinner or neglige evening dress, consists of a robe of black velvet, with short sleeves descending nearly to the elbows, and black silk mittens. The corsage demi mountant. An apron of rich black figured satin, trimmed all round, and at the pockets with a narrow ruche of cerisse satin riband. Head-dress, a jardiniere cap.

It may be mentioned that, in neglige, small aprons are at present quite a fureur. Many are made of black satin, or watered silk, edged all round with an embroidery of roses or violets. This embroidery is so exquisitely beautiful that in Paris an apron, similar to that just described, is sold at the high price of two hundred francs.

Feathers are extremely fashionable this winter for full dress. The ostrich, the marabout, and the bird of paradise, no longer suffice to ornament velvet dress hats; the variegated plumage of the peacock and parroquet is now laid under contribution. Frequently two birds of paradise tails are employed to ornament a hat. A lady of high fashion lately wore a hat of white velours epingle, ornamented with a pale blue bird of paradise. On the forehead was a narrow chain of diamonds, confined on each temple by a diamond ornament in the form of a rose. Another hat, in the same style, was composed of crimson velvet, ornamented with a feather of the same colour. A small light wreath of foliage, composed of diamonds, confined the bandeaux of hair.

Next to the simple elegance of a single feather comes the more coquettish elegrance of several small feathers en bonquet on one side of the hat, where they are fastened by a bow of ribband with long ends.

For dresses in the redingote, form, pink and blue velvet are much employed. An open robe of either of the above materials has a beautiful effect when worn over a jupon of white satin. The corsages of these dresses are made with broad folds on the bosom a la' eventail, and the two edges of the open front are trimmed with ruches of riband or bias folds of satin.

Narrow Scarfs of satin, trimmed with swansdown, are worn on the neck in full dress. The large satin pelerines or mantelets, which we lately described, are very at the opera and theatres in Paris.

For walking dress, large palatines of sable ermine, or blue fox, are perhaps more fashionable than cloaks. Muffs are rapidly recovering the favour which they lost during the last few seasons.

Important to Emigrants and Ship-Owners.—Another rather novel and interesting case was tried at our Quarter Sessions Court, yesterday. Mr. John Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff, a man of the name of Lynch, and Mr. George B. Hickson, for the defendants, the Messrs. Hickson. It appeared that the plaintiff had engaged a passage to America, in the *Albion*, a vessel fitted out by the defendants for the conveyance of passengers there, and that after being about three weeks at sea, the vessel not proving seaworthy, the master had put back to Cork, and there landed his passengers. The plaintiff brought his action for loss and damages sustained by the non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the defendants, and adduced evidence to prove that the vessel was not seaworthy when leaving this port on her destined voyage; and that they were aware that such was the fact. On the other hand, the defendants contended that the vessel was seaworthy at the time, and that if any accident occurred to disable her after leaving port they were not accountable for such. Several competent witnesses having been examined, and numerous acts of parliament cited on both sides, and by the learned gentleman presiding, a decree was given on the ground that the vessel was not seaworthy. This we believe is the first case of the kind ever tried here, and setting humanity aside, will we trust prove a salutary caution to ship owners what description of vessels they employ in the emigrant service.—*Tralee Mercury.*

The Iron Trade, &c.—The present is a time of almost unexampled activity in the trade in iron, lead, tin, copper, and all the other metals used in the useful arts. Iron, which has been advancing rapidly, sprung us two pounds per ton last week, tin not less than twelve pounds, and lead and copper are both in the greatest demand, at high and improving prices. The spread of railways in all parts of Great Britain and America, the introduction of gas, and, of course, of gas mains and piping into every considerable town of the kingdom, and the almost incredible demand for machinery of all kinds, are among the principle causes of this unusual activity in the trade in metals.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

On last Thursday evening a most savage murder was perpetrated a few miles from Caher. An old woman—being upwards of 60 years—who, after burying her second husband, had been a widow for some time, went to sell corn in Caher on Thursday; with a neighbouring woman she returned in her car to within about two hundred perches of her own house, which is situate between Drangan and Kilmoyler; having arrived so near her own house she got out of the car with the intention of walking the remainder of the way; she dismissed the servant boy who proceeded home with her horse and car; when he got home another boy was sent to meet her; he came up with her, and the woman, in whose company she was, within about one hundred perches of her own door; almost as soon as he joined, three men came up, one of whom seized the boy and took him aside; the two women went on, but the unfortunate widow, whose name was Quirk, was seized by another of the men, who felled her into the ditch with a blow of some heavy instrument; her companion was permitted to escape when the deceased was seized; after the two women and the two men had left the servant boy, the fellow in charge of him led him back a part of the way; the unfortunate woman not arriving at home as soon as expected her men went in search of her, and found her quite lifeless in the dyke in which she fell when struck. The verdict at the inquest was, that she was murdered by some person or persons unknown. The following circumstances concerning this unfortunate and unprotected widow were elicited:—Before the death of her late husband she expressed a determination to leave her farm, which is a valuable one, to a younger sister of her's; but when the husband died, she changed her mind and was resolved to marry again; that marriage was to have taken place on last Sunday. It is conjectured that to prevent the marriage the murder was determined on, particularly as she had no children. She was in very comfortable circumstances, and had made some money. She did not bring with her the price of the corn she sold that day at Caher, but had the corn-tickets. As yet no *direct* clue has been found to fix on the murderers—although conjecture is very strong on the subject. Captain Nangle, who has been incessantly on duty since he replaced Doctor Fitzgerald, attended the inquest, and has been extremely active in his enquiries into this awful murder.—*Clonmel Herald.*

An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, by George Bradshaw, Esq., Coroner—at which Stephen M'Meagher, Esq., of Kilmoyler, and B. Nangle, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, attended; the verdict was, "wilful murder against three men unknown."

On Thursday night an armed party visited the house of a herdsman on the lands of Shronehill, belonging to Mr. White, of Spring Mount, and after firing some shots into the house, warned him to quit his employment.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Attack on two Tithe Bailiffs near Dunmanway.—We have just seen a letter dated yesterday from Dunmanway, and from a most authentic informant, in which he details the following additional instance of open and daring opposition to the laws of the land. It appears that two Bailiffs, named Goodchild and Murphy, were dispatched about six o'clock on Saturday morning last, to serve a law process on Mr. Richard Sullivan, of Ardcahan, situated about two miles of Dunmanway, and that when within a few hundred yards of the house they were assailed by two men, who stood on a rock apparently awaiting their approach, with the most horrid yells, crying out in Irish, here are the rogues—murder them. The Bailiffs, fearful of proceeding further, when they met such unexpected opposition at so early a stage, agreed to turn back, and this being the signal for a renewed attack, hundreds of men and women, pursued them with sticks and stones—Murphy being acquainted with the parish, made towards some houses which were near, but before he reached them, he was beaten most unmercifully with a flail, sticks and stones, by upwards of forty men and women! He was however fortunately saved by one of the party more humane than the rest. The whole party then ran in pursuit of Goodchild, who made towards Caha river, which he swam across, and still ran towards the Bandon river, his pursuers increasing momentarily in numbers. He fortunately escaped after being pelted with stones the entire time. The wretches being baffled in this attempt on one of the lives of the bailiffs, returned to wreak their vengeance on Murphy again, who would, in all probability, have been then murdered, but for the timely and praiseworthy interference of a man named Crowley, in the employment of Mr. Norwood, who boldly came forward and rescued him from the grasp of the murderous wretches. When Goodchild reached home, the police were at once despatched to the scene of action to rescue Murphy, and when they arrived at the place where the attack first commenced, they observed between six and seven hundred of the peasantry running in all directions—horns were sounded on the hills, and a large party who were collected together in a field, commenced grouping on the ground, and throwing stones at the ditches, in order to bid defiance to the police. The Police after some time returned home but were pursued for a considerable way along the road by the country people, who remained until night upon the hills awaiting their approach to serve the order on Sullivan, which they expected. Crowley received repeated blows while saving Murphy from the vengeance of these wretches; as the latter knows several engaged in this affray, it is hoped they will be severely punished.—*Cork Herald.*

A murderous assault was committed on Thursday evening, on a man named James Barry, a driver in the employment of James Milner Barry, Esq., of Shehana, near Watergrass-hill. Barry was on his way home about dark, and when within a few yards of his house, eight or nine men jumped from behind a ditch, beat him cruelly, broke one of his arms in two places, broke three of his fingers, several of his ribs, and fractured his scull. The approach of a man and horse alarmed the villains, and saved poor Barry's life, for there can be no boubt but for this his life would have been taken. They decamped, of course, with the usual instinct of cowards. Three of them, however, are known, and we hope will be brought to justice. But why give expression to the hope? Are not the murderers (for murderers in *intent* they must have been)—are not the murderers, liberals? and where is the use of apprehension—where of prosecution—where of conviction—where of sentence—if the ends of the solemn formalities of justice are to be annulled and the offenders to be set free? how many dozens of men like Barry fall under the hand of the assassin, over whose graves not one syllable of sorrow is breathed by those who cater for popular passion; yet had Barry been armed and in self-defence shot one of the villains dead, the country would have wrung for a month with the lamantation of the Press.

The assault occurred on the Tallow road, and some of the guilty parties are persons who had been dispossessed of holdings the rent of which they were not inclined to pay.—*Cork Constitution.*

On Monday night, the 11th inst., an armed party attacked, and fired into, the house of Mr. Nicholas Hill, brother to the late Mr. Matt Hill, of the glen of Aherlow, who fell a victim at their murderous hands in August last. Also on Monday night, the house of the Rev. Mr. Galwey was fired into by the same band of robbers. Mr. Galwey is a kind, humane, and benevolent gentleman—but such is the reward the virtuous may expect from an ungrateful people. Doctor Murphy, of Gorestown, and H Johnston, of Mitchelstown, Esq. were stopped and robbed, on the road from Tipperary to the Glen of Aherlow, by six armed men.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Incendiarisms.—A dwelling-house, the property of William Ardill, near Borris-o'kane, was maliciously burned within the last week. The out-offices belonging to William Hall, Esq., of Litteral, within three miles of Borris-o'kane, barony of Lower Ormond, were maliciously burned within the last week. A dwelling house, on the lands of Bawnmore, near Borris-o'kane, barony of Lower Ormond, was maliciously burned within the last week. A dwelling house on the lands of Ballyquirk, part of the estate of Colonel Dwyer, in the barony of Lower Ormond, was maliciously burned within the last week.—*Ibid.*

threatening notice.

On the night of Sunday se'nnight a threatening notice, directed to the Archbishop of Cashel, was posted on the gate of the Rev. Mr. Swaine, Curate of Mogorban. It stated that if his grace attempted to sue for any tithes, he would get the death of the late Rev. Mr. Whitty!!! This precious document was signed "Peter Sharp." Eight armed men entered the house of a man named Cahill, near Borrisoleigh, and having placed his brother and him on their knees, swore them to give back to a tenant of theirs, named Ryan, goods they had seized for rent.—*Ibid.*

Review Extraordinary.—On Sunday and Saturday night last, the pacificators held a general muster in the direction of Garranlea. They performed many military evolutions with extraordinary precision and appeared to be in a state of perfect discipline. Shots were fired at intervals during the entire of two nights. This is an exquisite state of society—it argues well for the "good cause!" and we may expect to hear shortly of extraordinary fetes performed by these worthy bands. It is uscless we should suppose to ask for what service these troops are intended—perhaps they are preparing to uphold and maintain the internal peace of society and enforce the dignity of the "Law." Under the fostering care of a Whig administration these forces are becoming night after night more considerable. The barony of Lower Ormond appears to be their head-quarters—there the torch of the incendiary is brilliant in the extreme.—*Ibid.*

NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON.

(from the dublin penny journal.)

NAPOLEON.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the most extraordinary character who has ever yet figured on the great theatre of the world, was born on the 15th August, 1769, at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica. His family, although not noble, were respectable, and had been of some distinction during the middle ages in Italy, whence his ancestors had emigrated during the bloody feuds of the Guelphs and Gibbellines. At seven years of age Napoleon was admited into the military school of Brienne, in every study likely to serve the future soldier he soon became pre-eminent. In his manner and temper he was reserved and proud, made no particular acquaintance, lived by himself, and absorbed entirely among his maps and books, cultivated that mighty mind which in after days subjugated and governed Europe. The following brief epitome of his victories and reverses, all that our space will permit us to give, will afford a tolerably correct idea of his extraordinary career through life:—He gained forty-one victories; captured six strong towns that stood sieges; entered twelve capitals; subjugated the Continent of Europe; created nine new sovereigns; made three retreats; raised one siege; suffered twenty-eight defeats; married two wives, both alive at the same time: in 1814 abdicated the throne of France, and became Emperor of Elba; in 1815, returned from Elba; entered Paris after a triumphant progress; *Champ de Mai;* advanced to the Netherland; captured Charleroi; obtained a victory at Ligney; was defeated at Quatre Bras and Waterloo; returned to Paris; abdicated the government; repaired to Rochfort; surrendered to an English man of war; arrived in a British port; and was transported to St. Helena; where he died in 1821.

WELLINGTON.

The Hon. Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, fourth son of the Earl of Mornington, was born May 1st, 1769, at Dangan Castle, County Meath, in Ireland. Having studied at Eton, in England, and at Angers, in France, in 1787, he was appointed ensign in the 41st Regiment of Foot, and after serving in the Netherlands, Cape of Good Hope and India, where he gained several important victories; in 1806, took his seat in Parliament; was appointed Colonel of the 33d Regiment, and married Lady C. Pakenham, daughter of the Earl of Longford. In 1808, he was appointed to command a force for the deliverance of Portugal; and in 1809, after a succession of splendid victories, received the thanks of Parliament, and a grant of £100,000. In 1811, he was created Earl and Marquis of Wellington; elected a Knight of the Garter; received the thanks of Parliament, with a grant of £100,000, was appointed Colonel of the Horse Guards, and created Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and Vittoria. In 1813, he entered Spain the third time; in 1814, he was created Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Douro, and received a grant from Parliament of £300,000. In 1815, he obtained victories over Ney at Quatre Bras, and Napoleon at Waterloo; advanced to Paris; captured Cambray, Peronne, and Paris; was created Prince of Waterloo, and appointed Generalissimo of the army of occupation; effected the definitive treaty of Paris; received the thanks of Parliament, with a grant of £200,000. During his triumphant career, he gained twenty-eight victories; captured eleven strong towns that stood sieges; entered five cpitals; made three retreats; raised two sieges; and suffered no defeat; delivered Spain and Portugal; conquered the conqueror; and was the chief instrument in giving peace to Europe. Obtained a Princedom, three Dukedoms, three Marquisates, two Earldoms, the dignities of a Viscount and Baron, the highest military rank, and the military orders of all the soverigns in Europe.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The following particulars regarding this great city cannot fail to be read with interest at the present moment, so large a portion of it having been lately destroyed by fire:—

New York, which is by far the largest and most populous city in the United States, is situated on the junction of two rivers, the Hudson and the East. It stands on an island formed by these two rivers, and a small river called Haerlam, which unites them. The island is fifteen miles in length, measuring from south to north, and its average breath is about a mile and a half. The city was founded towards the close of the seventeenth century. In 1697 the population amounted to only 4,202; in 1756 it had only increased to 13,040; in 1790 the population was 33,031; in 1810 it was 96,373. In the short space of twenty years after the latter year it had more than doubled, being in 1830, 207,021. The computed population at the present amount is 240,000. The number of persons who voted in 1830 in the election of members of Congress was upwards of 21,000. In the same year the revenue of the city was 1,036,930 dollars, and the expenditure amounted to 1,033,419 dollars. The debt at the same period was 774,455 dollars, the revenue collected at the custom-house was 21,756,709 dollars, and the foreign tonnage which entered the port was 459,808 tons. In 1825 the number of deaths which occurred in New York was 5,018 of which a sixth party took place from consumption. The returns ordered by Congress in 1829 stated the amount of banking capital in the city to be 15,960,403 dollars; but since then several new banks had been established. It is computed that the capital now invested in the banking business cannot be less than 20,000,000 dolars. The number of churches and chapels in the city is about 150; they are well filled, and belong to every denomination of Christians:—There are many sects in New York, and in various parts of America, which are unknown in this country. Some of the churches are extremely handsome in their architecture, and are splendidly ornamented within. Bible, missionary, and other religious and benevolent societies are extremely numerous, so are the schools for all kinds of education. Its chief place of education is Columbia College. It is a magnificent building, has professors in every department of literature, science, and art, and is well attended by students from the various States in the union. It possesses an estate the estimated value of which is 400,000 dollars. The literary and scientific institutions of New York are also numerous. The most ancient of these is the Society Library, founded in 1773, and now contains upwards of twenty-two thousand volumes. This city has two academies of the fine arts; the one is called The American, the other the National. The former is supported by amateurs, the latter by artists. Packets sail from New York to Liverpool once a week; to London once a fortnight; and to Greenock, Hull, Belfast, and other places in the United Kingdom at short stated intervals. The air of New York is piercing cold in the winter; the simmer is mild and pleasant, the temperature being much the same as in England. The climate on the whole is considered healthy, except to persons predisposed to consumption, to whom it is very dangerous,

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP STAR—THE COMMANDER AND THIRTEEN OF THE CREW.

We are enabled at length to relieve the public anxiety as to the melancholy fate of his Majesty's packet *Star*, by publishing the following extract from a despatch received yesterday at the Admiralty from Mr. James Brown, Master and Acting Commander of that vessel. It will be seen that Lieut. I. Binney, the Commander, and thirteen of the crew have been lost. The despatch is dated at sea 9th Dec., 1835.

"On the 20th November, in lat. 45. 57. North, long. 38.0. West, a heavy gale came on from south-west, which increased so as to oblige us to lay to on the larboard tack until the 22d, when we were with our head to S.W., the wind varying from W.S.W. to N.W., with very heavy squalls of wind and hail. On this day we lost our gig from the quarter, with all our hammocks nettings. On the 23d, the gale still increasing with a tremendous cross sea, shortened sail to main trysail and fore storm staysail. At two o'clock on the morning of the 24th a heavy sea struck the ship on the starboard beam, throwing her on her beam ends, and stove in all our sky and dead lights, washed overboard one seaman, and fractured the thigh of another. In about a minute she righted with the loss of fore-topsail-yard and tiller; shipped a spare one, which went immediately; shipped a third one, which also went; succeeded at length in securing the rudder with iron stanchions. At daylight observed a barque to windward, under the lee elew of main-topsail, with a loss of foremast and bowsprit, standing to the S.W., the gale increasing to a severe hurricane. Ship this time under the main trysail, and no possibility of showing another stitch of canvas, as a new fore storm staysail had just blown out of the boltrope. Eleven A.M., lost sight of the vessel to windward, supposed to have foundered. At noon a tremendous sea struck the ship on the starboard beam, which threw her on her beam ends, with her tops in the water; dead lights a second time stove in; washed the Commander, Lieut. I. Rinney, and myself with eleven seamen overboard, I being the only person out of the number who regained the ship. Fortunately our watch was kept below, otherwise a greater sacrafice of life would have inevitably followed; the sea swept the ship from stem to stern-post, carrying every thiug away to the covering boards, which in many places were ripped up, obliging us to fill up between the timbers with oakum and wedges, to prevent her going down, having nothing above the gunwale but the starboard cat-head, and anchor In about two or three minutes the ship righted, with the loss of masts and bowsprit: found been five and six feet of water in her hold; employed pumping, securing the hatches, and clearing the wreck from the ship, the sea making a complete breach over us; found the rudder-head split and shaking the stern-post, so as to endanger starting it. On clearing the deck below found the Commander's boy dead in the assistant-surgeon's cabin, under the wreck of bulkheads, &c. At eight P.M., succeeded in securiug the rudder with iron stanchions; the sea breaking over us so as to endanger the lives of the crew remaiuing, I deemed it necessary to send them below, after securiug the last batch. On the morning of the 25th made an attempt to get a sail on the stump of foremast, but could not succeed owing to a heavy sea still breaking over us; found she was not making much water; sent the crew below as before. All hands suffering severely, both officers and men, some from severe contusions, and others from scalds, owiug to the water being upset from the coppers; employed below trimming the ship with a few hands that were capable of exertiug themselves, everything having settled to port. On the 26th a little more moderate; found the mail considerably damaged; succeeded in getting a top-gallant-sail on the stump of the foremast, which enabled us to keep before the sea as it was breaking over us, so as to endanger the decks; fortunately the foremast went in the wake of the trusses, which enabled us to make sail on it: the driver boom and part of the gaff being the only spars left on board, the mainmast went by the wedges, mizen-mast four feet above deck, and bowsprit by the gammoning; at four P.M., this day spoke a ship, name unknown, which, owing to the heavy sea, could render us no assistance. I am now making the best of my way for Antigua, which I expect to reach in about three weeks."

Extraordinary Clock.—A very ingenious and useful piece of mechanism has been constructed and just completed by Mr. Richards, residing at Droitwich, by which the uses of the clock are materially extended. Upon the dial plate is seen (in the centre) a representation of the earth, accurately mapped, around which are the tides perpetually moving, surrounded by the firmanent studded with stars. Among the stars is seen the moon, showing the appearance she exhibits in the heavens, and making her daily circuit round the earth; her exact age; the time of her rising, southing, and setting; the point of the compass she is in; the number of degress she is distant from the sun, and pointing to the precise spot in the heavens where she may be seen. The sun, showing the hour and minute of the day, the point of the compass he is in, the place in the heavens where he may be seen, the number of degrees from any point, and the minute he rises and sets each day; also the sign of the zodiac he is passing through, the day he entered the sign, and the number of stars in the sign. The day of the month, the name of the month, and the number of days in the month. The day of the month is shown accurately throughout the year without rectifying, and exhibits the figures for the day only, so that it nee is no second look to avoid mistake in the day. The changing of the month and the sign of the zodiac, is accomplished instantaneouely, either part moving away and showing its succession at the proper time. *The day of the week*, and a representation of the Heathen god from which the day took its name. A view of London, with the Thames, and London bridge, showing, at the true time, the rise and fall of the tides at London. This part, as also the moon, is calculated to work to the greatest nicety; the exact period of time the moon occupies in performing her daily revolution round the earth is most difficult to represent by wheelwork, yet in this clock the approach is so near to accuracy, that it will require several years to effect a deviation of *one minute* from real mean time. The value of this clock is enhanced by the simplicity of its construction and consequent freedom from derangement. The whole is attached to an ordinary eight-day movement, and works without the assistance of extra springs or any oil, so that its motion is not likely to be retarded by glutinous matter or accumulated dust. Each part is quite detached from the other, and may be removed without stopping, or at all intercepting the motion of the clock. The entire index is seen within the space of a common clock face, but without confusion; each part showing distinctly its allotted portion. The expense of a clock upon this principle will but little exceed double that of a common eight-day clock.—*Worcester Guardian.*

IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

One of the first measures which will be introduced into Parliament will be the Irish Corporation Reform Bill. We (*Evening Post*) have reason to know that the measure will be supported by Lord Stanley. We expressed an opinion, it may be remembered, that one of the first fruits of the English Municipal Act, would be to recommend to his Majesty to extend its blessings to Ireland. Accordingly we find that in the first address, presented by the new municipality of Liverpool to the King, *this* is a most prominent topic.

We give the paragraph referred to from the *Liverpool Chronicle*:—

The following is the substance of the address. After an expression of "faithful and sincere attachment to his Majesty's person and family, and to the constitutional form of government under which we have the happiness to live," —it thus proceeds:—

"We would humbly express to your Majesty our gratitude for your paternal care in recognizing the great principles of election, and responsibility in the local governors of corporate towns, and for the important and beneficial powers conferred by the act for Municipal Reform. We venture to assure your Majesty of our humble but earnest wish to use the powers with which we are entrusted in the way which may most effectively conduce to the improvement and general welfare of all classes in this large and important community.

"We would most respectfully tender to your Majesty the expression of our cordial confidence in Lord Melbourne's administration, and our gratitude to your Majesty for selecting, as your constitutional advisers, men who by their liberal, enlightened, and pacific policy have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the country.

"Deeply sensible how essential the prosperity of each part of the empire is to the welfare of the whole, we would humbly hope your Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct your Ministers to introduce into Parliament in the ensuing session, a bill to extend to Ireland the blessings of Municipal Reform, with such other measures as may secure the permanent good government and tranquillity of that important member of the British dominions.

"In conclusion, we humbly pray for every blessing upon your Majesty, that Providence may see fit to bestow, with life and health, long to enjoy that true happiness which is the high and singular privilege of a paternal King, relying upon, and supported by the heartfelt loyalty and affection of a free and united people."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HOMICIDE!

THE CORONER'S INQUISITION ON THE BODY OF A ROCKITE.

The body of Michael Ward being brought into Borris-o'Kane, by an escort of police, from the house of James Reed, where, on the previous night, he met with a well-merited destiny, the Coroner, James Carroll, Esq., of Nenagh, impanelled a respectable jury. James Reed being sworn, his deposition was to the following effect:—On the night of the 5th instant, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, while sitting by the fire side, his attention was called to the door by a single knock. Being in the habit of having some or other of his neighbours round his hearth during the winter nights, he unsuspectingly arose and opened the door. His hand was not off the key when he was knocked backward by the rushing in of five or more persons. The leader had a gun. Before he could recover the shock he received by the sudden throwing in of the door, he was grappled by two men, one of whom had a gun. A violent struggle ensued, during which his hand happened to rest on the trigger of the gun; the muzzle, at the same time, happened to cover one of the party fully and another partially; in a moment of desperate and reckless resolution, he snapped the trigger and (with regret we repeat it) the gun missed fire. Being thrown down by the Rockites, they demanded whatever fire-arms he had in the house at the peril of instant death. He denied having any. At this stage of the proceedings, Reed's wife, a feeble old woman, went into the bed-room to bring out the only gun in the house, which not being able to find, she brought out a pitch-fork, having but one prong, and somewhat in imitation of a spear. On her coming out, the deceased knocked her down, and taking up the weapon, threw it to his comrades, at the same time saying—"see, see, boys! the thing these had to murder us!" The deceased and a short, stout-built man, having groped about for some time without effect, (there was no candle lighting,) returned and grappled Reed again. Reed, though nearly in a state of utter exhaustion, struggled desperately with them. A voice outside the door was now heard to say—"drag him out, we will shoot him on the dunghill." Reed having grasped a deadly hold of some fixture near the door, the deceased swung himself out of him, as if designing to drag him to the ground by one strong effort; and while in this act, a gunshot from the direction of the house where the bed-room lay, tumbled him to the earth, on which he sunk never again to rise a living being. The rest of the gang, horrified at the bloody and mutilated spectacle which their comrade exhibited, as he lay weltering in his blood, and plunging in the last awful agonies of death, grew disheartened, and suddenly and silently retired. Reed, with unprecedented fool-hardiness, had the rashness or rather madness, to call after them to wait, and to cry out, "You cowards, will you not come back for the dead body of your comrade?" During the time of Reed making his deposition, he was frequently questioned by one or other of the jurors:—

By a Juror—When you heard the voice outside, desiring you to be brought to the dunghill where you were to be shot, were you not afraid? Reed—No, I was not afraid; I desired them fire away. Juror—Why, were you so fearless? Reed—Because I knew my brother was watching his opportunity to fire at them. Juror—Why did not your brother fire at the commencement? Reed—Why! Because for fear of hurting me; so when they dragged me near the door, I put myself in a posture that he might fire at them without hurting me. Juror—How did you know he would fire? Reed—How did I know he would fire! Why, I knew he would fire; and so he did fire, and shot the dead man in the head; the other fellow then let me go, and I says to him, "don't go;" and I howled after the rest of the fellows not to run, but to come back.

Mrs. Reed (wife to the foregoing deponent) was next sworn; her evidence was the same as her husband's, with the exception of her deposing that she went into the room for the one pronged fork, with the intention of sticking the man that was dragging her husband out to shoot him on the dunghill.

A Juror—And would you have stuck him, Mrs. Reed? Mrs. R.—I would; but was prevented by the deceased, who knocked me down and took the fork from me.

George Reed was next sworn—He deposed, that when he heard the rush and the scuffle, that he jumped out of bed; seized his gun which was loaded, got on a desk and leaning in a crouching posture on the cross wall, dividing the bedroom and kitchen. He presented the gun with an intent to fire several times at a man who was attempting to light a candle, and was only deterred from so doing by his fear of wounding either his brother or sister-in-law. When an opportunity offered he fired with fatal effect at the deceased, who was helping to drag his brother out, in order to have him shot on a dunghill at his own door.

By a Juror—Did you fire with an intent to kill? Geo. Reed—I did. Juror—And what reason do you assign for your thus wilfully doing murder? George Reed—I did so in defence of my brother's life and property; I did so in defence of my own life, and that of my sister-in-law! Juror—Perhaps you only fired with an intent to intimidate? George Reed—I fired with the intent of killing. Juror—Were you not afraid? George Reed—No! Juror—Would you have given up the gun if you thought that by so doing you would sustain no other loss or injury? George Reed—No, I would part with my life before I would tamely deliver up my gun under such circumstances.

After some deliberation, the Jury gave in as their verdict, "That the deceased, Michael Ward, was shot dead by George Reed in defence of his life and property."—*By the Nenagh Correspondent of the Limerick Times.*

Saturday, after the five days duration, the inquest upon the man who fell in the tithe affray at Shandrum, County Cork, concluded in the following verdict:—"That the deceased Terence Sweeney came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound from one of several shots from a party of Police, fired in discharge of their duty, and while quelling a tithe infuriated assemblage."

Last week, the Mayor of Limerick fined a countryman 40s for selling a load of corn to a second merchant.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1836.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEWS FROM SPAIN—THE BARCELONA ATROCITIES.

We have some notices in the French papers of M. Mendizabal's financial plan; but they are to us unintelligible. It seems to depend upon some Stock Exchange juggling, which can have no solid effect. We are told that he has applied to our government for an advance of two millions of money to enable him to carry through his operation; but we can hardly think this possible. In short, we have no authentic information respecting his plans. From the north of Spain there is no fresh intelligence, but every post brings us additional details of the Barcelona massacre. We are of opinion that the authorities in that town at least connived at it. The career of Mina continues to be marked with cruelty. The English meacenaries are, as usual, marching about without any other object than that of taking care of themselves.

DESERTION OF COLONEL EVANS'S "FOOTPADS."—On the 5th of January, 1836, eleven English soldiers presented themselve to General Eguia, with arms and baggage. On the 7th seventeen cavalry soldiers belonging to the English auxiliaries presented themselves to General Villa Real, with horses, arms, and baggage. They received from the General each a quadruple. Several other English soldiers presented themselves, the official returns of which are not yet made out. In consequence of a petition presented by the English soldiers to Don Carlos, they have been formed into a separate corps, to be called the "English battalion;" they preserve their English uniform, and will be commanded by an experienced English officer.—*Spanish Correspondence of the Morning Herald.*

GROWING UNPOPULARITY OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Letters and papers from Lisbon represent the present cabinet as wanting in public confidence and stability. The Queen is by no means so popular as she was some eight months since. The people are quite indifferent as to her marriage. Nor does this surprise us.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CHAMBERS.

"GENTLEMEN—I am rejoiced to learn from you that the progress of public opinion follows that of our national prosperity. This happy combination will give to the results which the concurrence of all the powers of the State has obtained for France the strength and the stability which will increase their value. The sentiments you express for my family have penetrated my heart. It is gratifying to me to see you extend to it those sentiments of which you have given me so many proofs. It is, as you say, both as father and as King, that I thank you for having participated in the uneasiness which has caused me by the absence of my eldest son, as well as in the satisfaction I feel at seeing him return safe, after having shared in the fatigues and dangers of our brave soldiers. I hope, gentlemen, that your labours during the session now begun will be no less advantageous to France than those to which you before devoted yourselves with so much zeal and patriotism. I shall zealously second them, and my most pleasing recompense will be to see the happiness and the prosperity of the country daily increase by by our joint efforts." A few of the Deputies had expected that the King would have taken some notice of the amendment respecting Poland, and in consequence of the omission, privately expressed themselves dissatisfied with the answer.

THE CANADAS.

The following extract from a letter, from a gentleman at Coburgh in Upper Province, to his relatives residing in Dublin gives a true and fearful picture to the state to which this system of misgovernment has reduced the British interest in the transatlantic dominion. It is very counterpart of what is doing in Ireland:—

"Coburgh, November 29, 1835.

"As to our politics, they are in a shocking state. Lord Gosford is displaying the very D— in the lower province, and his attempt to dictate to our Lieutenant-Governor, has earned him the hatred of all in the upper province. For myself I can foresee a speedy separation from England. As things go at the present we cannot be the losers by the adoption of such a measure, and I fervently hope that should such an event take place, it may be during the ministry of the Whigs. Every plan is adopted to irritate those who are favourable to the maintaining the connection with England, even at the expense of our lives. The *ex-parte* statements of our opponents are listened to with the most profound attention, and as O'Connell rules in Ireland, so Papineau and Roebuck guide the destinies of the lower province. We are sick and tired of this state of things, and if they (the Radicals) succeed as I think they will, in persuading the ministry to grant an elective legislative council—then good night to England."

The following is an extract of a letter received lately from one of the settlers in Lower Canada:—"I must always feel deeply indebted to those friends who urged my leaving England before I had sacrafced the whole of my capital; the remnant I was enabled to bring to this country has been more than sufficient to purchase a farm of 400 acres, partially cleared; and I am now happy and contented in one of the most picturesque and luxuriant countries you can imagine, producing most excellent pasturage, and all descriptions of grain, vegetables, and fruits. Thanks to the British American Land Campany, our roads and communications will soon be very good. With the view of improving their extensive possessions in the eastern townships, they are materially benefitting the whole district. The new road opening from Shebrooke to Montreal, through the township of Orford, will bring that wealthy and flourishing city within the distance of 30 leagues; and their expenditure in the erection of a wharf at Port St. Francis, on the river St. Lawrence, where the steam-boats from Quebec and Moutreal will in future regularly touch, brings the townships in immediate connection with that vast channel for the traffic of Canadian commerce. Railroads are also in contemplation, when we shall travel with the same ease and rapidity you now do in England. In my opinion, this Company have opened one of the most beautiful and fertile parts of Canada to the industrious enterprise of British settlers. The salubrity of the climate, at all seasons of the year, is also undeniable; that with these natural advantages, and the vicinity to the United States, Quebec, and Moutreal, I venture to predict, on this neighbourhood becoming more generally known, it will be the grand reservoir into which the tide of emigration will flow."

All apprehensions of war between France and the United States are at an end, the former country having not only accepted the preferred mediation of England, but expressed itself satisfied with the disavowal of any offensive or threatening intention, contained in the last President's Message, and being prepared to pay the money demanded and voted. The return of Mr. Barton to the United States, without money or explanations, may produce a momentary feeling of irritation, but that will give way when the present feelings and offers of the French government are known. We may therefore congratulate the public on the peaceable termination of this threatening affair.

There are no arrivals from New York, or any of the Northern or Central States, since our last, and we are, therefore, unable to give any additional particulars respecting the late fire. From the state of the wind, it is probable that the *Caledonia* will be here shortly.

THE CLONMEL MAIL.

We are happy to find that the Board of Works have at length taken the disgraceful state of the Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir road into their consideration. The badness of this line of road has been notorious, and affords a sufficient excuse for the late arrival of the Waterford and Clonmel mail.—*Chronicle.*

CHARITY.—The governors of the Waterford House of Industry acknowledge with gratitude to have received from Charles Henry Walsh, Esq., of Rockfield, near Tallow, in this county, £36 1:s 3d for the benefit of the institution. This sum is the amount of a verdict (less the taxed costs), awarded at the last assizes by a county Waterford jury, in a case wherein said Charles H. Walsh, Esq. was plaintiff, and a Mr. John Kirby was defendant. As soon as the jury had retired, Mr. Walsh's counsel announced to the court the plaintiff's intention of so applying any sum which might be awarded to him on the merits of his complaint; and in the true spirit of charity he has fulfilled his word, by placing it at the disposal of the governors at the earliest possible moment after he had ascertained the extent of the expenses to which he himself became liable.

KILRANE POETICS.

Kilrane has been famous, as long as we remember its name and whereabout, for being the seat of a peculiar kind of eloquence. There lived a schoolmaster there in days of yore, who could "catch the prisoned *sense* and lap it in"—his periods. Once there, he seldom let it out again; and when he did, it was so bewildered and disguised by his finery, like a sweep stepping out of a state-coach, that it puzzled more perhaps than the naked unsophisticated nonsense.

We recollect an address to O'Connell from Kilrane, which was the joy of our heart. Another address now makes its appearance, being inscribed to the Rev. Thomas Devereux, late of that classic spot, and now—as his answer doth signify—of some place at the other side of the gloomy mountains. The address is a treasure after its kind. It paints Mr. Devereux as a mediator between the Creator and his creatures, and in the same paragraph compliments him as the first person who had inspired the simple folk of Kilrane with the divine principle of discontent—

"When you came among us, we were children in politics and infants to our wrongs. On the altar of 'All Sanctity' you were the humble mediator between the Creator and the created."

We gather from Mr. Devereux's answer, which is indeed a temperate and creditable composition, that a present which accompanied the address was the joint offering of both Protestants and Catholics. This fact, which the Rev. gentleman acknowledges with very becoming expressions of reciprocal good feeling, would scarcely have been inferred from the following passage of the address:—

"What a contrast do we witness between the ministers of Catholicity and those of the law-supported Reformation. The one approaches you as the smiling harbinger of peace; the other sends—if not his file of blood-stained bayonets (thanks to the present government), he sends that thousand-clawed monster, a pernicious and bad law, to tell you he is coming."

There is a very ludicrous ambiguity in the latter limb of this composition, which, had it proceeded from a practised pen, would appear a master-piece of fine satire and inuendo. But it is a sheer *gaucherie*, which smarts sometimes more than premeditated censure.

But the present government will forgive the unlucky hit, in consideration of the more sinister courtesy with which, presently after, these Kilrane wits wish their friend in Heaven and bid him God speed on the journey. The poetic dismissal to Elysium

"Go where glory waits thee"

is as good a thing, whether in jest or earnest, as we have seen for some time.

"We hope and trust, though separated from *our hospitable* yet humble firesides, that you may enjoy the blessing and happiness which we do wish you. And when you 'Go where glory waits you,' may that God, who above can do it, confer on you that happiness which your labours deserve."

This comes of your reading and writing. The precious record of Kilrane genius is signed by John Parle and Patrick Murphy. Truly a parlous pair!

BISHOP ABRAHAM AND MR. GALWEY.

It is not our business to meddle in a dispute on a point of discipline between the heads of the Roman Catholic Church and individuals of their flock. In this country we should think that the priest is at least as dependent on the people as the people on the priest; and if a man does not like the usage he gets from the Mother Church, he is free to leave it and go elsewhere.

Such being our impression, we should not have made an observation on the letter addressed by Mr. Galwey to Dr. Abraham, had not misrepresentation been resorted to in other journals, in order to distort the real facts of the case. It has been asserted that the Bishop was at perfect liberty to refuse an accommodation rarely accorded to any, and not to be expected by one who had proved so recreant to authority as Mr. Galwey. This, we think, is running away with the story. The accommodation was sought not for Mr. Galwey but for his lady, who was prevented, by the delicate state of her health, from attending the public ministration in the chapel. She had not been guilty of any contumacy or rebellion, as we have heard of, against the supremacy of the church; and it was cruel to visit upon her the offences of her unruly husband. By her anxiety to obtain the indulgence of a private mass, it is evident that she is a devoted member of that church; and to deprive her of that gratification on such an occasion as Christmas Day, has been regarded, and, notwithstanding all the wire-drawing of journalists, will continue to be regarded as an unmanly, ungenerous, and unwarrantable persecution.

We have *three Peerages* thrust upon us without a necessity for one—thus have we pensioners created when there was no necessity for one. And for what? To enable the shuffling, tricky, wretched set, to retain office a few days longer.

That our readers may fully perceive the disgusting character of the whole business, we give them an idea of the present cost of the Eqity Courts:—

The Lord Chancellor Pepys.....	£14,000 per annum.
The Master of the Rolls	7,000
The Vice-Chancellor.....	6,000
The Earl of Elden (for 25 years service)	4,000
Lord Brougham (for 3 years service)	5,000
Lord Lyndhurst	5,000
Total £41,000	

To those may be added:—

Lord Manners (Irish Chan. pension)	£4,000 per annum.
Sir E. B. Sugden (ditto)	4,000
Lord Plunkett (Irish Lord Chan.)..	8,000
	£16,000

Or a grand total for the two countries of *fifty-seven thousand* per annum.

Besides which, the Ministerial papers tell us:—

"Sir John Campbell is to be provided for in a way *highly satisfactory* to himself, and by no means, *we think*, disadvantageous to the country."

Job! job! job! to the end of the chapter!

The whole subject is now before the country, and there we leave it.—*Age.*

Mr. J. Jones, one of the Messrs. Jones, whose stay in this City gave such pleasure last summer, and created so strong an impression of their professional eminence, is about to pay us another visit, as we learn by an Advertisement in another page.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A farmer, named Hally, when returning home from Carrick on Saturday night last, was thrown from his horse within a mile of that town, and killed on the spot.

MURDER.—A woman of the name of Mary Mullowney, on her return to Iverk, in the county Kilkenny, from a funeral at Tramore, was strangled by four men, by their tying a handkerchief round her neck. The occurrence took place on Thursday night, near Drumcannon churchyard. The fellows had previously abused the poor woman; and they are at present unknown.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a man named Nolan, was killed near Ross, by the sudden falling of a tree which he was engaged in cutting down.

REPRESENTATION OF GLASGOW.—Seven candidates, all fighting under the same colours of Radicalism, have put forth their claims for the city of Glasgow. First on the list is Mr. Stirling, of Cordale. The rest we give in their order:—The Lord Provost of the city, Mr. Alexander Johnston, Bailie Lumsden, Mr. Douglas, of Barloch, and Mr. Henry Dunlop, and Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

The Lord Lieutenant has declined to confirm the appointments of Justices of Peace recommended by Lord Lieutenants in all cases where they are connected with Oronge Societies, and do not give up that connection.—*Evening Post.*

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Colonel Warre and Colonel Cuyler to be Governors of the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, in the room of the former Quarter-Master General and Military Secretary.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The admired comedy of the *Wonder* was performed on Tuesday evening to a crowded house. The parts were admirably cast, and every one played his respective character with spirit and effect. We cannot speak in sufficiently strong terms of commendation in referring to the manner in which Mr. Seymour, Mr. Walton, and Mr. W. Alexander acquitted themselves. We would also compliment Miss Cruise for the manner in which she pourtrayed the character of woman—faithful woman, only that on one occasion she was too faithful to the words of the author. She will understand us when we say, that we can never sanction a profane expression, particularly in a woman. When woman adopts the mode of asseveration to which we allude, it divests her character of its delicacy, and gives it a masculine and hideous aspect. The admired afterpiece of *Tom and Jerry* went off with great *eclat*. Mr. Seymour will reopen the theatre on Friday. We wish him the full success he merits as a manger and a gentleman.

SPECIAL PETIT SESSIONS.

On Wednesday last a special petit sessions was held at the Town Hall, before Aldermen Evelyn and Poole.

The King v. *John Fitzgerald.*

This case was brought forward by the officers of his Majesty's Customs, to sue the prisoner in the penalty of £100. The prisoner was an apprentice belonging to the schooner *Three Sisters*, and on board the vessel on the evening of the 11th of Jan., when a quantity of concealed tobacco, weighing 148lbs., was discovered, said tobacco not being made up in a package or cask containing not less than 450lbs., according to the 3d and 4th of Wm. 4th, chap. 53, sec. 3.

Mr. Power, the conducting agent for the prosecution, said, the act under which they were about to prosecute the prisoner was the 3d and 48th sec. of the 3d and 4th of Wm. the 4th, chap. 53. If the evidence supported the informations, and which he had no doubt but it would, the case would come within the penalty of the act, which stated, any ship or vessel whatsoever, not driven in by stress of weather, and which had parcels of tobacco of a less quantity than 450lbs., made up in packages or casks, the penalty for having such on board was £100. The vessel from whence Fitzgerald was brought came from Newfoundland; an officer was placed on board of her on the 1st of January, the day of her arrival in this port. The cargo of the vessel not being tobacco, the officer, whose name was O'Brien, had suspicions that there was some on board, and which suspicions he communicated to his superior officer, who, on the 6th, went on board to search, when O'Brien saw a person running away with a box, and he was prevented from following him by prisoner; but when he did follow the person who had the box and who was closely pursued, he threw it into the river, upon which O'Brien leaped into a boat and picked it up and found it to contain about 10lbs. of cigars. The person who had the box, and who was mate of the vessel, escaped. The officers, on searching, found in the captain's stateroom a cask containing 16 gallons of brandy; and in the cabin and mate's apartments several cases of negrohead tobacco were discovered. An officer named Curtis was then placed on the vessel. About the 11th of January, at 8 o'clock in the evening, as Mr. Curtis was walking on the deck, he observed a thick smoke issuing from the cooking place of the forecastle, at the same time he saw another prisoner going up and down very often, which excited his suspicions, when he went down and opened the prisoner's chest, and got about 48lbs. of negrohead lying on the top of prisoner's clothes; he also got two bags in a kind of a recess, which contained more tobacco. He came upon deck, and sent O'Brien for Mr. Ormsby, the surveyor, who having searched the forecastle found the tobacco. The prisoner, with another lad who was on board, were then brought before the magistrates and committed to prison.

James Ormsby, Esq., Surveyer, sworn—Recollects the night of the 11th of January; was called upon by O'Brien, an officer; went in consequence on board the *Three Sisters*, Michael Power, master, from Newfoundland; her cargo was fish and oil; between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock that night, on going on board, went down into the forecastle accompanied by Samuel Curtis, an officer of customs, boarded on the vessel; on examining a chest which prisoner acknowledged to be his, found a quantity of tobacco, about 48lbs. of negro head manufacture; on looking more closely, Curtis discovered two sacks, partly in a recess, containing negro head tobacco, weighing about 50lb. each; on perceiving this, told Fitzgerald he should make him his prisoner; he then brought him before two Magistrates and saw them put into jail; the vessel lay above the Graving-bank; has no doubt but the tobacco was of the United States' manufacture; had the tobacco conveyed to the Custom-house and weighed; Fitzgerald's was weighed separately, and weighed 48lbs.; the whole weighed 148lbs.

Witness was cross-examined by Counsellor Walsh, on behalf of the prisoner, but nothing was elicited of any consequence.

In answer to a question from the Court, witness said that prisoner suffered no obstruction to the officers in going down or searching.

William O'Brien, sworn,—Is a Tidewaiter, stationed at Passage; was put on board the *Three Sisters*, on the first of January; witness came up to Waterford in her; she anchored below the market-house; continued in her; recollects the night of the 11th; remained on board until then; went on that night to look for Mr. Ormsby, who followed shortly after; remained on deck during the time of the search; was desired not to allow any one to go on shore; Mr. Ormsby gave witness some tobacco in charge; remained on board until about twelve o'clock, when he was relieved by Mr. Curtis; while he had charge, no person could have access to the tobacco.

Samuel Curtis, sworn.—Is a Tidewater; was placed on board the *Three Sisters* on the 6th of January; on the night of the 11th, remarked a dense smoke arising from the chimney of the forecastle; saw Cutt, the other prisoner, and two men going down; they remained there some time, when Fitzgerald, who was on shore, came on board, and went down also; they shortly after went on shore, when witness went into the forecastle, and by the light of a lamp, on raising up the lid of prisoner's chest, saw a quantity of tobacco; he then shut down the chest and came upon deck, and sent O'Brien for Mr. Ormsby. Witness then coroborated the other witnesses in their statement.

Captain Power was examined, but nothing material was elicited.

The prosecution having closed,

Counsellor Walsh addressed the court at considerable length for the defence, and produced some Acts of Parliament to show that the prisoner's case did not come within the statute, under which they were tried.

After considerable argument on both sides, the court adjourned until next day.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

At one o'clock the court re-assembled, when

John Cutt was put forward on the same charge. The evidence being the same upon which Fitzgerald was tried, with the exception that Cutt had been out of the vessel, and came in by accident at the time that the officers were going to search the vessel, the Agents at each side agreed to let his case abide by that of Fitzgerald's.

The court was then cleared, and after a long consultation between the Magistrates it was re-opened, when Alderman Evelyn informed the agents for the prosecution, that the Magistrates could not agree, upon which Counsellor Walsh claimed the prisoner's discharge. They were accordingly discharged, and the court broke up.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The consecration of the Right Rev. Patrick Kennedy took place in the Parish Chapel of Birr on Sunday last. The consecrating Prelate was the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery. The title of the new Prelate is *Episcopus Leucensis sur Archiepiscopo Cashensi.*"

LIVING.—At the foot of the Maritime Alps, three persons and a servant can live for less than £70 a year; their fare including every delicacy of fish, flesh, and fowl, with a constant supply of the finest fruits and vegetables, and abundance of good wine.

The magistrates of the County Tipperary are required by the Lord Lieutenant to nominate one hundred constables for the county, in pursuance of the act 3d Geo. IV. chap. 103.

ENGLISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday evening notifies the appointment by the King in Council, of Sir Charles Pepys to be Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Cottenham; of Mr. Bickersteth as Master of the Rolls, by the title of Baron Langdale. Both noble Lords were sworn in and took their seats at the council, which was held at Brighton on the 16th and was attended by the following Cabinet Ministers:—The Marquiss of Lansdowne, Lord Glenelg, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Poulett Thompson, and Viscount Howick. All the members of the Council dined with their Majesties in the afternoon.

The same *Gazette* announces that letters patent have passed the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baroness of the United Kingdom to the Honourable Mary Elizabeth Lady Campbell, wife of Sir John Campbell, Attorney-General, and eldest daughter of Baron Abinger, by the title of Baroness Stratheden, of Cupar, in the county of Fife, and at her decease, the dignity of a Baron to the heirs male of the body of the said Mary Elizabeth Lady Campbell lawfully begotten by the said Sir John Campbell, by the same title.

At half past ten on Tuesday morning the new Lord Chancellor (Sir Charles Pepys) was sworn in by Messrs. Abbott and Fulton, crown officers, and immediately proceeded to hear cases. Much curiosity was excited on the occasion. The Court was crowded The Lord Chancellor visited Viscount Melbourne on Monday. Most of the Cabinet Ministers present at the Council at Brighton returned to town on Sunday.

LEVEE AT THE CASTLE.

Wednesday afternoon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant held his first levee for the season at the Castle. It was attended by upwards of six hundred of the principal nobility and gentry at present in Dublin. It was, in fact, one of the most splendid levees we ever witnessed in the Irish Court.—*Evening Post.*

MURDER BY A REVENUE POLICEMAN.

A verdict of "wilful murder" has been returned against a revenue policeman named Black, by whose hands a poor countryman named Reddy met his death. The murder was a most wanton one: the deceased, when he was shot, was working at a turf stack. The horrid affair took place in the county of Sligo, near Tubbercorry.

TITHES.—We learn that on Saturday, the Sheriff, accompanied by the police and military, posted on the hall door of Castle Otway, the residence of one of this county's M.P.'s, an order of the Court of Exchequer for tithes.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SHANNON.—Colonel Burgoyne, Captain Jones, Royal Engineers; R. Griffith, W. Cubitt and T. Rhodes, Esqrs., of the Board of Commissioners, deputed by Government, for improving the Shannon navigation, having arrived in Limerick, from a visit to the lower Shannon and Fergus, in the Clarence steamer, on Friday and Saturday, have been the last two days assiduously engaged in a minute inspection of the docks and quays of this port. Having received some valuable information upon the important subject of their inquiry, these gentlemen left on Wednesday for Killaloe, to pursue their investigation on the Upper Shannon. The Commissioners are unquestionably men of great practical experience, and sound scientific knowledge, fully equal to the mission in which they have enlisted their professional energies. Connected therewith the Commissioners have published some important extracts from the Act 4th William IV. ch. 67, under which they are empowered to proceed.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.—How comes it that we find in all the municipal elections the majority of successful candidates to be Socinians, Baptists, Quakers, Independents, and Infidels? How comes it that where property is at stake the baukrupt and the swindler are elected its guardians?—*Liverpool Standard.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sunday night a boy named Gaffney, whose parents reside at Constitution-hill, Dublin, met his death in the following manner:—He happend to have a small bottle in his hand, when he accidentally slipt and fell. The bottle was broken in the fall, and one of the fragments penetrated his side to such a depth as to cause death in a very short time afterwards.

SALES OF LANDS.—Yesterday Mr. Barrington purchased the Maidenhead Estate, Queen's County, for Sir C. H. Coote, Bart., at £20,000, and the Holypark Estate, County Limerick, for Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart., at £33,000—both estates were sold by auction under the Courts.

A. Hughes, Esq., of Bideford, whilst shooting in his canoe on the Barnstable river, a few days since, made four extraordinary shots—the first was a flock of teal, killing 17; the second at wild ducks, killing 6; the third at widgeon, killing 14; and the fourth at real golden plovers, killing 36—making altogether 75 head of wild fowl.—*North Devon Advertiser.*

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—ANOTHER MURDER.—On Thursday evening last the house of Christopher Murray, of Pass, near Mullingar, herd to Mr. Adams, of Rathconnell, was forcibly entered by five or six men armed, who beat the owner so severely, that he died on Monday night. The outrage was perpetrated in a densely populated neighbourhood, about five o'clock in the evening. Such is the terror or intimidation abroad that none can be found to interfere on such dreadful occasions. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict returned by the Jury to the effect, that "deceased was murdered by persons unknown." The herd, in whose room Murray was appointed, had been turned away by Mr. Adams.—*Evening Packet.*

Lord Melbourne, we are sorry to hear, is at present confined to his bed by gout, but we hope may be convalescent before Thursday, as his Lordship is considerably better.—*Globe.*

COUNTY KILKENNY.—The dinner to the county members will take place at the Hibernian Hotel Kilkenny, on Monday next, the 25th instant.

MENDACITY.—Sunday the 31st inst. has been fixed upon for completing the collection of the O'Connell tribute in all the parishes throughout the kingdom, in which a postponment took place.

A party of the 89th regiment are at present recruiting in this city.

The annual income of the Marquis of Westminster, upon a moderate calculation, it is said, amounts to £1,000 sterling per day at present. Whenever the leases in Belgrave-square, Wilton-crescent, and the vast number of mansions recently built in the streets and squares in that quarter of London expire, his lordship's revenue will be more than doubled.—*Morning Chronicle.*

J. S. Elliott, Esq., of the Ordinance department in this country, has arrived in Clonmel upon duty connected with the barracks of that town.

The trial of Fieschi, Pepin, Moray, and Bischer is fixed for the 30th. Fieschi has requested M. Patorni, the barrister, to be joined to Messrs. Parquin and Chaix d'Est Ange, who are his counsel *ex officio.*

Miss Alicia Spottiswoode, the only unmarried daughter of John Spottiswoode, Esq., of Spottiswoode, is about to be married to Lord John Scott, M.P. for Roxburghshire.—*Berwick Warder.*

The course of exchange at New York on London is 108¾ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent. It follows that the exchange is 33-40 per cent. against England.

Saturday an action was tried in the Common Pleas, Dublin, by which Mr. J. W. Calcraft, Patentee of the Theatre Royal, sought to recover a penalty of £300 from Mr. B. Last for acting plays at the Adelphi Theatre, in Brunswick-street. The performances at the Adelphi Theatre were in French. The establishment has been for some weeks shut up, the proprietor, Mr. Last, having fled from Dublin. After a lengthened trial a verdict was returned of £270 16s 8d damages, and 6d. costs in each of two issues that were sent up to the jury.

IRISH STOCKS—JANUARY 21.

3 per Cent. Consols.....	91⅞
3½ per Cent Stock.....	98 19/20
3½ Ditto new.....	99⅛
3½ per Cent. Debs.....	91⅞

THE FUNDS—LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account closed at 91⅝.

Waterford Mail.

GREAT MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

The meeting held yesterday at Birmingham turned out to be, as we anticipated, a complete failure. Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions which had notoriously been made to render the demonstration complete, it was composed only of the very lowest of the low, the unwashed Brummagem *profanum vulgus*; the hall presenting, on its floor, the appearance as if all the smithies and foundries in the neighbourhood had vomited forth all their dirt and sedition. When most numerous, there could not be more than about 3,000 persons present, and of those there was no inconsiderable number of women and children, mere spectators. Verily the Political Union commences its new carreer under whimsically contemptible auspices. The usual leader was ashamed of them; and George Frederick Muntz, Esq, who, it appears, rejoices not only in the familar cognomen of "goose and giblets," but also in the more euphonius appellation of "friend of all mankind," presided over the dingy assembly.

(FROM THE SUN).

The Reformers of Birmingham met on Monday last, ten thousand strong, in the Town Hall, infinitely to the surprise and annoyance of the opposite faction, which had actually allowed itself to believe that Birmingham had at length repented of its heresies, and was gradually evincing a decided bias towards Conservatism. Never was there such an instance of infatuation! The meeting which took place on Monday proves that Birmingham is at heart as staunch to the cause of Reform as ever; that the union, though for some two or three years it has been apparently inactive, has never ceased for an instant to keep a restless watchful eye on the progress of events; and that, should the necessity arise by any unforeseen restoration of the Tories to power—which Heaven in its mercy avert!—it will again marshal its thousands, and tens of thousands on Newhall-hill, as promptly as it did during the memorable period of the Reform Agitation. It gives us pleasure to find that the spirit evinced at this great Meeting was decidedly in favour of Ministers.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY'S TITHE BILL.

The Clergy may rest assured, and we speak upon authority, that "*the Memorial*" lately proposed for their signatures has not the sanction or approbation of those true friends to whom they are accustomed to look for advice in matters relating to the Established Church;—and they are most earnestly requested, as they value the welfare of that Church, to which, in the midst of persecution and affliction, they have shown their steady and conscientious attachment, to refrain from affixing their signatures to, or expressing any oppinion on, the proposed plan, until the mearure be fully placed before them, in such form that they may be enabled to view it in all its bearings, tendencies, and probable consequences, lest a premature and hasty opproval should render useless the counsels of friends, and the full developement of the scheme fill them with regret, at finding themselves entangled in the furtherance of that *and other measures* the effects of which they might, too late, have reason to deplore.—*Evening Mail.*

ELECTION ON DITS.

We can announce from an authentic source, that a Liberal and Constitutional Candidate will offer himself to the Electors of Clonmel in a few days.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

We have just seen a letter from Dublin from a Barrister, which states, that the Radical party are at a loss for a Candidate for this Borough. Mr. Richards has refused. Mr. Pigot, a Catholic, was then named, after him Mr. O'Callaghan—and the last rumour was, that the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby was the individual selected.—*Ibid.*

A subscriber has put the following Quere: Whether there is any situation of emolument at present vacant, to which a certain DOCTOR who might make himself particularly officious upon the approaching Election, could be appointed to, if his services were successful?—*Ibid.*

We have been credibly informed that Mr. Bagwell will not at present stand a contest for the representation of this Borough. We have also seen by the Dublin papers of Monday evening that Mr. Richards, the Solicitor-General, had left Dublin for the purpose of canvassing the electors of Clonmel. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Richards had not arrived in Clonmel, and we must only conclude that he has extended his travels to Darrynane, to make his terms with the great agitator—whose *fiat* on the subject is anxiously waited for by the radicals of Clonmel. We again appeal to the Conservative interest, and ask them will they submit to this *Raphael* like traffic of our Borough? Will they permit the nominee of Dan O'Connell to walk over the course without an effort to shake off the incubus which is slighting its independence, and by permitting the Borough of Clonmel to be bought and sold like a puncheon of whiskey or a bale of goods, to lose its rank and respectability in the scale of commercial greatness—and become a bye-word and reproach for ever.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The Solicitor General, it is said, intends offering himself as a candidate for the representation of this borough. Mr. Stephen Rice, son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is also spoken of. In either case a Reformer would be returned.—*Evening Freeman.*

The colossal tower of Terveir, in the island af Walcheren, built in the centre of the church, which had been converted into an hospital, fell down last week. There were 300 patients in it, and many of them were injured: but when the account came away only seven had been found dead.

THE DUEL IN GERMANY.—A few days before we arrived at Baden, a fatal duel took place. The principals were a son of old Blucher and a young Frenchman. They were stationed at the fixed distance; they approached step by step; the Frenchman fired and missed; the Prussian held fire until he walked up to his antagonist, and then planting the muzzle of his pistol to his adversary's forehead blew out his brains.

RATHER COOL.—The youthful Queen of Portugal in the speech she delivered at the opening of the session the day after her proxy-mariage, thus *lovingly* alludes to her re-entry into that happy state:—"I have considered the *interests of the country* and *silenced* before that consideration *all other feelings whatsoever.*" This is really a frigid sentiment, and wrapped in icy language too, for the young Prince Ferdinand Augustus to begin the honeymoon with, though quite *seasonably*, it must be admitted, for this time of the year. Now if his feelings are as warm and as buoyant as those of other young men of his age, when entering upon so interesting a period of their history, this part of the bridal Queen's speech is enough to plunge them below the freezing point. But as policy, and not affection, is generally the root of royal marriages, there will probably be no love lost between them.

SPIRIT LICENSE.—The number of applications for spirit licenses at our last sessions was 32, only eight of which were granted, two of the eight were to hotel keepers, one for Wexford and one for Ross; there are in this town already 90 public houses and spirit dealers.—*Wexford Paper.*

A Navan correspondent informs us that an active excise officer last week observed a cart upon which was a large jar, standing opposite a grocer's shop in that town, and conceiving that the jar from its size, contained as much whiskey as would require a permit, he forthwith called for the assistance of the police, and provided himself with two cases of pistols, a sword and dagger. He then proceeded to the cart, and having informed the driver that he was one of his Majesty's Excise Officers, demanded his permit. "Arragh, sure, your honor," said the driver "you would not be so particular with a poor fellow like me?" "I must do my duty," said the exciseman" "Well, fire away, you will find it is 25 above proof" —The Excise officer then proceeded to draw the cork when the jar fell and was broke, and the officer's unmentionables were, to his consternation, well saturated with *buttermilk.*—*Drogheda Journal.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—LONDON, MONDAY.

Wigley v. O'Gorman Mahon.

At the opening of the Court this day the defendant, O'Gorman Mahon, appeared in person to answer the charge of plaintiff, and put in a lengthened affidavit in justification, in which the various matters connected with the assault, which have been already detailed, were enumerated; the affidavit particularly insisted on the defendents being taken by surprise on his leaving the Court at the time of the assault.

The chief Justice ordered copies of the affidavit to be furnished plaintiff by next Thursday, to which day the final hearing was postponed; and recommended defendent to shape a new affidavit in which the extenuating matter of surprise should be set forth.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—JAN. 20.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

On the motion of Mr. Martley, K, C., a conditional order for filing a criminal information was granted at the instance of Walter Berwick, Esq., Barister-at-law, against W. Young, Esq. who formerly acted as Tithe Commissioner, for assaulting him with a horsewhip at Baltinglass, and posting in Carlow, Baltinglass, and Tullow, a placard, of which the following is a copy:—"Notice—I hereby post and publish Walter Berwick, Esq., Barrister-at-law, as a slanderer, liar, and coward, for his base conduct in holding me up in the public Court-house of Carlow, in such a gross manner as no man could submit to, and for his refusing to give me that redress which one gentleman expects from another.—W. Young."

The King v. Irwin.

Mr. Seargent Woulef, for the Attorney-General, applied to the Court to fix to-morrow for passing judgment on the defendant; but this appearing to their Lordships too soon, they fixed Saturday morning.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—TUESDAY.

Jeremiah King v. Anne Maw.

Counsel moved that the service of process and the *capias ad respondendum* upon defendant be deemed good service. The affidavit of the prosecutor stated, that on Saturday, the 31st of November, he proceeded to the defendants house, at Tralee, in order to serve her with the process; he was told that she was not at home. On the following day (Sunday), he saw her walking in the streets of Tralee, but when he called again on Monday, he was told that she was not at home. On Wednesday, the 4th December, the process-server went again, and saw upon this occasion her son, G. H. Maw, an attorney of the court, who also denied that his mother was within; he said he knew what the deponent wanted with her, but that he should not effect his purpose and also threatened to strike him if he came any more to the premises. Another son of the defendant's, Mr. Thomas Maw, declared that he would blow the process-server's brains out if he ventured there again. Under these circumstances, and perceiving that he was too well known to effect the service of the *capias*, the deponent employed a man named Thomas Sullivan, for that purpose; he went several times and found the house barricaded, but at last her son, Mr. G. H. Maw, told him she was within, and to him he gave the process.

The Chief Baron—Let the order be made, and let an attachment be issued against the defendant's son, the attorney, in order that he may be struck off the rolls. When the process of the Court was brought into contempt, it was not right that the person who assisted in doing this should continue to be an officer of the court.

A FEMALE SUITOR.

An elderly lady, who stated her name to be Reynolds, appeared at the side bar, and addressing their Lordships, requested to have an affidavit filed in a cause, without the expense of employing others for that purpose. She was entitled to a large property, and under the circumstances, could not claim to sue *in forma pauperis.*

The Court acceded to the application.

COMMON PLEAS—MONDAY.

Tannehan v. O'Rourke.

The further arguments in this new trial motion were postponed, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Blake.

CONTEMPT OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On Friday, as we have heard, the conditional order obtained against Major Miller for obstructing the process of the Court of Exchequer, was served on that officer.—*Evening Packet.*

IRISH MILITIA STAFF.

The Colonels commanding the Staff of the Irish Militia Regiments have received the following cricular from Dublin Castle:—

"Dublin Castle, 12th January, 1836.

"It being necessary under the existing Militia Act, to furnish the Clerk of the Crown with a certificate vouching the annual rent payable for the premises provided for the use of the Staff of the Militia, I amdirected by the Lord Lieutenant to request you will be pleased to fill up the accompanying form, and return it as early as practicable, in order that measures may be taken for ensuring the Presentment at the ensuing Assizes, of the rent payable for the Depot of the Staff under your command.

"If it shall be found practicable, in consequence of the recent reduction of the Staff and removal of the surplus stores into the Ordnance Depot, to obtain accomodation upon more reasonable than those at present allowed, you will be pleased to communicate the necessary information in the accompanying return.

"I have the honor to be,
"Your most obedient hemble serxant,
"T. DRUMMOND.

"To the Officer commanding the——Militia."

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE PEER.

FOR LORD DUNSANY.

MARQUISES—Waterford, Thomond, Ely, Downshire, Londonderry, Donegal, Westmeath.

EARLS—Cavan, Carrick, Arran, Mexbourgh, Roden, Lisburne, Nugent, Mountcashel, Portarlington, Mayo, Enniskillen, Mountnorris, Wicklow, Clonmel, Clare, Lucan, Belmore, O'Neill, Bandon, Castlestuart, Caledon, Limerick, Clancarty, Rosse, Normanton, Bantry, Glengall, Sheffield, Rathdowne, Listowell, Norbury.

VISCOUNTS—Grandison, (Earl of Jersey), Strangford, Molesworth, Chetwynd, Midleton, Barington, Dungannon, De Vesci, Lifford, Bangor, Doneraile, Harberton, Hawarden, Ferrard, Lorton, Gort, Castlemaine.

BARONS—Dunsany, Louth, Blayney, Carbery, Farnham, Arden, Macdonald, Massey, Rokeby, Muskerry, Muncaster, Kilmaine, Clonbrock, Carrington, Teignmouth, Crofton, Dufferin, Ventry, Mountsandford, Radstock, Ashtown, Clarina, Rendlesham, Downes, Fitzgerald and Vesci.

Lord Trimlestown's vote also arrived at the Hanaper Office, but owing to an informality in the execution of it, the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper could not take it as a good vote.

FOR LORD VISCOUNT LISMORE.

Duke of Leinster.

EARLS—Roscommon, Fingal, Granard, Charlemont, Leitrim, Ranturley.

VISCOUNTS—Gormanstown, Mountmorris, Templetown, Dillon.

BARONS—Mulgrave, Kensington, Riversdale, Cloncurry, Waterpark, Rossmore, Ffrench, Dunally, Garvagh, Carew.

The following Peers had promised their votes to Lord Dunsany, but the writs were not perfected in sufficient time to be available; otherwise the majority for the Conservative candidate (including Lord Trimelstown's vote) would have been sixty-six over Lord Lismore:—

Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Terconnel, Earl of Kilmorey, Lord Decies, Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Boyne.

SPORTING.

GREAT LEAP.—Last week, during a run of Mr. Muster's hounds, in Burton Meadows, Northamptonshire, a fine horse, mounted by Lord Dorchester, of the 7th Hussars, made a beautiful and surprising leap, which measured 23 feet.

The office of Master of the Horse, with a residence in Dublin Castle, is void by the death of the Hon. Col. Gore.

1

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES in LADY-LANE, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS F. CARROLL.

Apply to TANDYS and Co.

2

PHRENOLOGY.

J. WILSON,

PROFESSOR OF PHRENOLOGY,

INTENDS giving his Third and Fourth LECTURES on this Interesting and Important Science, in the LECTURE ROOM, TOWN HALL, Waterford, on the Evenings of TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at Eight o'Clock precisely.

Tickets of Admission to the Course, 6s; Four Tickets, £1; Single Lecture, 1s 6d.

As a farther test of the truth and utility of the Science, Mr. W. will give written descriptions of the natural character and capacity of any individual, however to him previously unknown. For such description, with suitable advice with reference to the several occupations of life, Mr. WILSON'S charge is One Pound.

For a Portrait of Character, Ten Shillings.

For a Sketch of Character, Five Shilling.

Mr. COLLINS'S, Henrietta-street, Second door from the Quay.

January 18th, 1836.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

3

THOMAS S. HARVEY

RESPECTFULLY takes the liberty of apprising his Friends and the Public, who may hold Fire Policies in the PROTECTOR INSURANCE COMPANY of London, that in case the latter Company discontinues their business (of which he has just received an intimation,) he trusts the advantages offered by the WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE COMPANY will not be forgotten, offering as it does, every facility and accommodation in the discharge of all claims, and a Scale of Rates as low as any fair and reasonable security and remuneration can possibly admit of. A Bonus of One-Fourth of the Profits is also divided amongst the Insured every Fifth year.

Waterford, 1st mo. 15th, 1836.

WEST OE ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

4

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £600,000.

Chief Office, Exeter.

LIFE INSURANCE.

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

In addition to the present REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS, persons effecting Insurance for £100 or upwards, for the whole duration of Life, will be entitled to participate in the Disposable Surplus premiums, to be ascertained at the end of every Fifth Year from Christmas, 1827.

The Surplus allotted to each Policy may be applied in either of the following ways, viz:—

By adding the same as a Bonus to the Sum Insured, to be payable at the death of the Life, by which the amount to be received by a Policy Holder may be considerably increased, or the Surplus may be applied in REDUCTION OF THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

*** ANNUITIES granted and purchased.

CHARLES LEWIS, Secretary.
THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Agent for Waterford.

Waterford, 12th Month, 12th, 1835.

5

BEWLEY AND EVANS, CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

3, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin,

BEG to inform the Public, that for the convenience of their friends living in the country, they have made arrangements for regularly supplying their Agents throughout Ireland with a selection of the most useful Family Medicines, and other Miscellaneous Articles, which may be thus had at the Dublin price. Amongst them will be found the following, viz.:—

THE APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, and those Complaints arising from a disordered State of the Stomach and Bowels, generally termed BILIOUS or NERVOUS. These Pills have for a long period been extensively used, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for *Bilious Derangement, Indigestion, Habitual Costiveness, Nervous Affections,* and those diseases proceeding from *Dyspepsia,* and commonly attended with Loss of Appetite, sick Head-ache, pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Nausea, Flatulency, Foul and Furred Tongue, Stupor, and other alarming or unpleasant symptoms.

*** They are particularly adapted to persons of *sedentary habits,* whose confinement produces Dyspepsia. They contain no Mercurial preparation, but being purely of *vegetable composition,* may be used without hesitation, and with perfect safety *by either sex,* in ordinary cases of disordered stomach and bowels, and require no confinement; they form a most valuable Family Medicine, and are decidedly preferable to those nauseous and drastic purgatives which are commonly used. Sold in Boxes, 1s—2s—4s; and in lare Boxes, equal to 15 small ones, 10s each.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS.—The Proprietors know of no medicine more generally officacious for the relief of Coughs and Colds than "*The Poor Man's Cough Drops.*" A teaspoonful taken occasionally allays the most troublesome Cough, promotes easy expectoration, removes difficulty of Breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the Chest, which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. It is well adapted for Children, to whom it may be freely given. Price 1s, and in large Bottles, equal to three small ones, 2s 6d each.

Dr. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER, composed of the finest Turkey Rhubard, Calcined Magnesia, and Aroma of Jamaica Ginger. The Compound Fluid Extract; or CORTICAL ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. It is carefully prepared from the Root by a peculiar process, and by dilution with water forms the Compound Decoction, which may be thus conveniently made as required. Sold in Half-pints, 7s—Pints, 14s.

EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.—A tablespoonful mixed according to directions with a half a tumbler of water instantly forms a most grateful and refreshing draught, possessing the properties of Soda Water, combined with Lemon-juice and Sugar. Price 2s 6d.

THE HEARTBURN OR STOMACH LOZENGE, for Acidity, Heartburn, and Weakness of the Stomach. Price 1s.

THE ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—For Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, Flatulence, Spasms, Cramps, &c., &c. (Ten Drops equal to Eight Grains of the Powder.) Price 2s 6d.

THE ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.—This Dentifrice is composed of articles of established excellence in Medical practice, whose qualities have been found most effective for whitening and beautifying the teeth—preventing decay—correcting Fœtor of the Breath—and giving a healthy constitution to the Gums. Price 2s.

THE IMPROVED CORN PLAISTER.—This Plaister has been often experienced to be a most effective application for removing those troublesome excrescences, which occasion so much pain. Price 1s.

ESSENCES OF PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL CINNAMON, &c. THE TOOTH ACHE ESSENCE.—It is recommended as an application for the relief of the Tooth Ache, equal if not superior to any other preparation which has been tried for the purpose. Price 1s 6d.

BEWLEY AND EVANS' COUGH LOZENGE, combining the virues of *Hippo* with other articles of demulcent and expectorating qualities, most esteemed in affections of the Chest. It is considered by many as the most useful and agreeable remedy in this form.

TAE APERIEVT SEIDLITZ POWDERS. ÆRATED SODA POWDERS for the immediate production of Soda Water. They occupy little space, and suffer no injury by keeping or change of climate. Price 1s 6d.

SUPERIOR LAVENDER WATER, extracted from the choicest flowers, whose fragrant odour is not diminished by the general practice of adding a variety of foreign powerful scents. Price 1s 4d—2s and 3s 6d.

PURE CALCINED MAGNESIA of very superior quality.—Price 1s 6d per Bottle. ACIDULATED CAYENNE LOZENGES.—EXTRACT OF FLOWERS. One of the most delightful and delicate Perfumes which can be obtained from Flowers.—3s 6d. HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AROMATIC VINEGAR. INDELIBLE CHEMICAL MARKING INK. THE BENGAL SMELLING SALTS, distinguished for their Fragrance, Pungency, and Durability.—Price 1s, and 2s 6d. COLD CREAM OF ROSES LIP SLATE. COURT PLAISTER. ESSENTIAL SALT of LEMONS. The TRUE SCOURING DROPS. GENUINE NAPLES SOAP, &c. &c.

AGENTS.

WATERFORD.—W. White and Co., J. Carroll, S. A. Marks. *New Ross*—Everett. *Clonmel*—R. Davis. *Lismore*—Conolly. *Youghal*—Fisher. *Fermoy*—Moase. *Cork*—Drew, Page, &c., &c.

Dublin, 1st mo., 1836.

6

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE HOUSE in WILLIAM-STREET, now in complete order, lately occupied by Mr. OUSTAING.

Also, the STORES and CONCERNS, likewise in WILLIAM-STREET, lately in the possession of Mr. HART, Wine Merchant.

Application to be made to Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS, Stamp-Office.

7

TO BUILDERS, &c.

SEALED TENDERS for making a SEWER on NEWTOWN ROAD, according to a plan and specification, which may be seen on application to the advertisers, will be received on or before the first of next month, by WILLIAM PEET and JOSHUA W. STRANGMAN.

1st Month 21st, 1836.

N. B.—Security for the faithful performance of the Contract will be required.

8

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

A CONVENIENT and Comfortable DWELLING HOUSE in CHARLES-STREET, together with STABLING, and COACH-HOUSE, and a good CORN STORE and KILN, with considerable room generally. These Premises can, at a trifling expense, be converted into a Bacon Cellar, and are very desirably situated for business.

Also, an excellent COUNTING-HOUSE, with YARD and STORE on the Quay, near the Custom-House.

Application to be made to THOS. NEVINS.

Good Water on both Premises.

9

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne, at Curraghmore. The House is Spacious, with a very fine Garden, and about Thirty Acres of choice ground.

For particulars, apply to ABEL LABERTOUCHE, Esq., Dublin; Mr. PATRICK HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir; or RICHARD POPE, Esq., Waterford.

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

SAINT PATRICK STEAM PACKET OFFICE,

10

Opposite the Steam Packet Station, WATERFORD.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that the well known established Steam Packets *William Penn, Saint Patrick,* and *Gipsy* still continue to ply between this Port and Liverpool, that one of them will sail on TUESDAY, another on FRIDAY, and the third (if found necessary) on the most convenient day every week at 8 o'Clock each morning, by which arrangement Boats on arrival at the Steam Packet Station will always find a Packet ready to receive their Cargoes, and can be unloaded without loss of time.

Cabin Passage..	£1 1 0
Deck ditto	0 7 6

JOHN TOBIN.

January 23, 1836.

HIVE IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

11

WROUGHT IRON MANUFACTORY,

BAR, ROD, SHEET AND HOOP IRON STORES,

Hanover-Street and Great George's-Street,

CORK.

BARNES AND CO.

ARE as usual extensively supplied with the most new and improved Articles in the various departments of their Established Trade, subject to considerable reduction in Prices, to which they respectfully solicit the attention of their numerous Customers and the Public.

Comprising Castings for Distilleries, Bolting Mills, Breweries, Manufactories, &c. in Iron and Brass, executed on an improved principle, and equal in quality and appearance to any Imported; Farming Utensils, in Timber and Iron, of every description, embracing several late Inventions; Wrought Iron Entrance Gates, and Plain and Ornamental Iron Work for House, Ship, and Farming purposes; Wheat and Flour Machines, Wire Web and Mill Brushes, Picks, &c., &c.

Patent and Plain Mangles, Washing Machines and Laundry Utensils; Tanners' Bark Mills and Leather Rollers; Bells for Churches and Chapels of most superior tone and every size, engaged; Lifting and Force Pumps; Eave Shoots and Pipes; Sashes; Scale, Weights and Beams; Chains, Grates and Stoves; Book and Money Safes; Chandler's Pans and Curves; Field and Garden Rollers; Chimney Caps; Ships' Cabouses; Ploughs and Plough Castings; Cart Boxes, Dairy Boilers and Steaming Apparatus, Spades and Shovels, Sickles and Scythes, Wholesale and Retail; Sieves and Riddles; Snuff and Flour Searces; Kiln and Flooring Tiles; Fire Brick, Blocks and Tiles; Grindstones, Tarras, Fire Clay, &c.; English and Foreign Bar, Bolt, Sheet, Hoop, and Rod Iron; Cast, Shear, Spring, and Blister Steel; Scotch and Irish Sock Moulds; Tin Plates; Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Sledges; Ballast Metal; Pots, Pans, Griddles, Lath Nails, Kettles, &c.

N. B.—B. & Co., being anxious to extend the sale of the above mentioned articles, will afford a liberal Commission to agents who will undertake the sale of them. All communications post paid.

Cork, Jan. 14, 1836.

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS

FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING EASTER SESSIONS, 1836.

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 MONDAY, 4th of APRIL, 1836.

At LISMORE, on FRIDAY, the 8th of APRIL, 1836.

TRINITY SESSIONS.

At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of JUNE, 1836.

At DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 27th of JUNE, 1836.

MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of OCTOBER, 1836.

At LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 24th of OCTOBER, 1836.

HILARY SESSIONS, 1837.

At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on THURSDAY, the 29th of DECEMBER, 1836.

At DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 2d of JANUARY, 1837.

The Magistrates attending Petty Sessions are requested to direct the Clerks of Petty Sessions 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.

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.

NAMES OF OFFICERS FOR SERVING PROCESSES.

DISTRICT OF WATERFORD.

THOMAS MORGAN, Waterford.
RICHARD CORCORAN, Waterford.
JOHN MURRAY, Passage.
THOMAS CAREW, Dunmore.
JAMES BUDD, Tramore.
THOMAS HILL, Annestown.
JAMES WHITE, Portlaw.
RICHARD ELLIOTT, Kilmacthomas.
WILLIAM NEARY, Carrickbeg.

DISTRICT OF DUNGARVAN AND LISMORE.

THOMAS HUGHES, Dungarvan.
DANIEL CODY, Dungarvan.
JOHN CROWLEY, Stradbally.
JOHN HACKETT, Touraneena.
THOMAS TROY, Ardmore.
JAMES FOGARTY, Clashmore.
EDMOND DOWER, Aglis.
ROBERT SMITH, Tallow.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Lismore.
JOHN DALY, Cappoquin.
THOMAS RYAN, Glasha.

By Order of HENRY BALDWIN, Esq., Assistant-Barrister.

BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk of the Peace.

Waterford, Jan. 5, 1836.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. 13

MESSRS. JONES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,

To their Royal Highnesses Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, and Royal Household; his Majesty Louis Philippe the First, and Royal Family of France; her Serene Highness Princess Esterhazy, the Princesses Rosa and Mary, Prince Nicolas, &c., &c.,

64, *Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square,*
LONDON.

MESSRS. JONES beg to inform their Friends, that Mr. J. JONES will attend professionally at Waterford on MONDAY, the 25th, and FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS, during which period he may be consulted on all cases appertaining to Dentistry (at his Apartments) at Mr. KIRBY'S, Mall.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

ON THE UNITED PRINCIPLES OF

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

These Teeth will remain perfectly secure in the head, without any attachment, and answer every purpose of Articulation, Mastication, &c.

IMPROVED COMPOSITION TEETH.

The Composition Teeth are made of every degree of shade, they are incorruptible, and will never wear, or change colour. They immediately restore perfect Articulation, giving to the Voice its natural Tone and Modulation.

DECAYED AND TENDER TEETH

preserved and rendered useful for many years, by Messrs. JONES.

ANODYNE CEMENT.

This invaluable preparation requires neither heat nor pressure; it relieves Tooth Ache, fills the cavity, however large, with a hard and durable Enamel.

CHILDREN'S TEETH regulated during the important period of Dentition, and every operation performed relative to Dental Surgery and Mechanism.

*** It is particularly requested that Persons wishing to consult Mr. JONES will make early application, in consequence of numerous engagements.

††† A constant supply of Asiatic Tincture and Dentifrice prepared only by Messrs. JONES, for preserving the Teeth and Gums, may be obtained at Messrs. ARDAGH and MACKESY'S Medical Establishment, Mall, three doors from the Town Hall; also, an assorted collection of Gum-preserving Ivory Tooth Brushes.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 23.

Our supplies of grain from farmers yesterday were scanty, and the following were the quotations for what appeared.

Wheat white, 21s 0d to 22s 0d; ditto red, millers' 20s 0d to 21s 6d; ditto, shipping 18s 0d to 19s 0d; oats, shipping, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; ditto (heavy) mealmen, 10s 6d to 11s 0d; ditto (old) for horses, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, malting, 11s 6d to 12s 0d; ditto, shipping, 10s 6d to 11s 0d per barrel; oatmeal by wholesale and retail, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per cwt; 2d flour, 22s 0d to 24s 0d; 3ds, 16s to 21s 0d; 4ths, 12s to 14s per bag.

Prime butter from 95s to 97s per cwt., and one lot obtained 100s per ditto.

Weighed on Wednesday 69, Thursday 113, and yesterday 4 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 31s to 32s 6d per cwt., there are but very few lots coming in; scalded ditto, 26s to 27s 6d; heads, 18s to 19s; offal, 17s to 20s per ditto.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD		
	lbs.	ozs.	drs.	lbs.	ozs.	drs.	lbs.	ozs.	drs.
Penny....	0	7	6	0	11	5	0	14	6
Twopenny	0	15	4	1	7	2	1	13	4
Fourpenny	1	14	7	2	14	3	3	11	2
Sixpenny..	2	14	3	4	5	4	5	9	0

CLONMEL, JAN. 19.

Butter, 96s 0d to 98s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 6d to 12s 0d; bacon pigs, 30s to 31s 6d; flour, seconds 25s to —s; households, 23s to —s; thirds, 19s to —s; fourths, 12s to 13s; bere, (new) 9s 0d to 9s 6d; barley, 11s 0d to 12s 6d; wheat, 9d to 13d per stone; oats, (new) 7½d to 8½d per ditto.

WEXFORD, JANUARY 19.

Butter, 90s 0d to 92s 0d; seconds, 80s 0d to —s 0d; thirds, —s 0d to —s 0d; flour, fine 26s 0d to 27s 0d; ditto, seconds —s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, —s 0d to —s per cwt; wheat, (new) 19s 0d to 22s 0d; barley, (new) 12s 6d to 14s 0d; oats, (new) 9s 0d to 10s 3d ℔ barrel.

KILKENNY, JAN. 19.

Prime flour, 2nds., 24s 0d to 26s 0d; inferior, 19s 0d to 22s 0d; thirds, 12s 0d to 14s 0d per bag; wheat, 16s to 22s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; oats, 8s 6d to 10s; straw from 1s 6d to 1s 8d, and hay, 1s 8d to 2s 0d per cwt.

CORK, JAN. 21.

BUTTER.—To Merchants—96s—92s—86s—80s—72s—52s. To the Country—86s—82s—76s—70s—64s—43s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 19.

There was again a small supply of corn at market to-day; and wheat, oats, and barley sold steadily at the advance of the last market-day.

Wheat, (white) new 24s 0d to 25s 6d; (red) ditto, 19s 0d to 21s 6d; inferior, 19s 0d to 20s 0d; barley, malting, 12s 9d to 16s 0d; ditto, grinding, 12s 0d to 14s 6d; oats, 9s 0d to 11s 6d; feeding, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 13s 6d; flour (seconds), 11s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 18.

The supply of wheat was rather short last week, and the sales effected of this grain have been made at an advance of 1s per quarter from the quotation of this day week. There is, however, a better supply fresh up this morning, but not more than the demand can meet, as may be understood by the advance we have quoted. There is a very dull sale of barley, but for the few parcels disposed of the prices of this day week have been obtained. In oats, the finer quotations are 6d to 1s per quarter dearer than on Monday last, with a ready sale at that improvement.

JANUARY 20.

The wheat trade fully supports Monday's prices, the consumers readily giving them for such parcels as they purchase. In barley there is no particular business doing, but this grain is also 1s as dear as on last market day. The trade for oats is chiefly confined to the finer samples and these are strong at the last given prices. In beans, peas, and other articles of grain, there is nothing to notice.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

20th—Mermaid, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—Reinvella, Murphy, Newport, coals—Allibies, Atteridge, Swansea, ballast, for Berehaven—St. Patrick, Gosson, Liverpool, m. goods—Two Sisters, Sprague, Newport, coals, for Cork—Regulator, Angel, London, ballast.

21st—William and Mary, Shaddock, Cardiff, iron—Rose Macroom, Evans, Newport, coals, for Ross—Sultan, Read, London, ballast—Royal Eagle, Allen, ditto, m. goods.

SAILED,

19th—Timandra, Stackney, Gloucester, timber, &c., from St. Johns.

20th and 21st—None.

22d—Mermaid, Bailey, Bristol, g. cargo—St. Patrick, Gosson, Liverpool, ditto.—Wind, S. S. W. to W. S. W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Shoreham, January 16th, Brighton, Green; and Como, Massey. At London, 17th, Peter and Rebecca, Read. At Southampton, 17th, Ruby, Potter. At Deal, 15th, Martha, Dyer.

Arrived from Youghal—At Weymouth, 15th, Rebecca, Attwool. At Littlehampton, 17th, Ceres, Kiely. At Emsworth, 17th, Alexander, Edwards.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, at his house on the Mall, the Lady of Alderman Edward Hobson, of a son.

DIED,

On Wednesday, at his residence in Broad-ssreet, Mr. Thomas Gooch, a much respected member of the Society of Friends.

Suddenly, on Thursday evening, at his residence on the Quay, Michael Power, Esq., merchant. This respected gentleman had been in perfect health up to the moment of his death. He had dined heartily, and when stooping to take up a handkerchief which had dropped, he instantly expired. He was a gentleman much and deservedly esteemed by all classes of his fellow-citizens; and his death will be severely felt by a numerous and interesting young family.

In Limerick, on Monday, after a short illness, Mr. Crozier, instructor of the Band of the 94th Regiment, and previously of the 83d. He was a musician of considerable talent, and one of a very celebrated musical family. His remains were interred at Munchin's church, followed by all the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of the 94th Regiment, off Garrison duty.

In Lower Dominick-street, Abraham Edward Orpin, Esq., M.D., for many years an eminent physician of Cork.

Lord Brougham is expected in London next week. His Lordship is recovered from his late indisposition, and has found much benefit from change of air and quiet and repose.

Waterford Mail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

2, Marine-place, Brighton, Jan. 15.

Sir,—I send you the first of perhaps three addresses to the Protestants of Great Britain, on a subject very deserving of the general interest it has created—I mean the nature and extent of the influence which the doctrines of the Church of Rome exercise over the political condition of society. The plan I have laid down for myself is, avoiding all speculative reasoning, to select some of the questions discussed of late years in the secret conferences of the Irish priests, as announced in their calendars, to show what, according to authoritative standards of doctrine, the answers ought to be, and then to examine whether unsuspicious testimony respecting the state of Ireland establishes the fact that such answers were actually given.

Yours, dear Sir, very truly,
MORTIMER O'SULLIVAN.

DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH OF ROME, AND DISORDERS OF IRELAND.

Protestants of Great Britain,

The prvidential discoveries by which the Rev. Robert M'Ghee was enabled to expose the real character of the Church of Rome in Ireland, and the denials and admissions by which Archbishop Murray corroborated his statements, are now very generally known, and have furnished occasion for much controversy. The replies hazarded on the part of the Most Rev. Divine to my respected friend and myself, wherever they had reference to the question at issue, we were bold to adduce as confirmatory of our propositions; where they consisted of attempts, as generally they did, to irritate or defame us, we were satisfied that they required no answers. I do not therefore address you with the purpose to vindicate myself from impatations at once groundless and irrelevant; and cannot indeed easily be persuaded, that the having accepted a few out of the very many pressing and repeated invitations given to my rev. friend and myself requires any other justification than is to be found in the use we endeavoured to make of them.

Neither am I disposed to trouble you further with notices of Dr. Murray's personalities. His long silence under the grave charges which I was constrained to establish against him, interpreted by the significaut, although somewhat ungracious, commentary of his recent angry declamation,* is an eloquent confession that his accuser could not be answered. That episode in the controversy I pass by, *causa finita est*. I solicit your attention to a matter of far more importance.

The discoveries made by Mr. M'Ghee were valuable not merely for the information they afforded on speculative doctrines held in the Church of Rome, but for furnishing proofs of the extent to which these speculations affected practice, how they deteriorated morals, and tended to the disorganization of society. A few instances will serve to show, more effectually than long trains of reasoning, that errors which are accounted erroneous, may prove detrimental to man's acknowledged interests; and that right of property, liberty of conscience, administration of justice, and execution of the law, may be endangered and obstructed by what have been excused as abstract and inoffensive dogmas of the Papal system.

The Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, at stated periods, hold secret meetings for what they term theological conferences. Mr. M'Ghee's researches were successful in discovering the questions proposed for discussion in these assemblies; and by a combination of incidents, which it would be wrong to call accidental, Mr. O'Connell became instrumental to the confirmation of his statements, producing before a parliamentary committee documents of authority, in which the questions were propounded. I shall set a few of them before you, and annex to each a two-fold answer, namely, that which can be discovered in the recorded principles of the Church of Rome—that which is returned by the living representation of these principles, as they may be supposed brought into action, and made to operate on the condition of Ireland.

The *Ordo Divini Officii*, or Priest's Calendar for 1830, announces, that, in that year, four conferences should be held, at which the clergy should discuss a given series of questions. The discussions in the first conference were to be occupied on matters connected with the clerical character—in the second, they were to embrace topics appertaining to ecclesiastical office. The first question discussed at this second conference was remarkable. It was, "Who are justly named the holders of Benefices in Ireland." *Quinam in Hibernia Beneficiarii juste vocantur ?*"

Mr. M'Ghee, in a speech delivered at Birmingham, quoted a passage from Morresy's "Developement of the Inquisition in Ireland" as furnishing a commentary on the choice of such a question. That book was published in the year 1822, and it contained a direct intimation that, so soon as their claims were granted, the Roman Catholics would proceed to the ejection of Protestant clergy from their offices. In 1829 their disabilities were removed—in 1830 preparation appears to have been made for following up their advantage. Mr. Morresy's premonition that the titles of the clergy would be questioned is instructive. Events which followed close upon the questioning are not less so.

Who are justly entitled to the benefices in Ireland ? I shall cite the answer given by the Church of Rome as I find it recorded in an authoritative decree, in the testimony of a Roman Catholic bishop, and in a book of instruction for the Roman Catholic poor.

The Council of Trent declares, session 24, that every beneficed person, having cure of souls, must within two months from the day of collation make public profession of his faith, and must promise and *swear* that he will continue in obedience to the Roman Church. The Bull "Injunctum nobis" sets forth the form of profession to be made on this occasion. It is that which is called the Creed of Pius the 4th, confirmed by a solemn oath, to maintain all the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and every thing delivered, declared, and defined in the sacred "cannons and general councils." It is evident that a Protestant clergyman cannot comply with the conditions on which alone the title to his benefice could be assured.

The law of Trent is not obsolete. Dr. Doyle, in his evidence before a parliamentary committee in the year 1825, expressed what may be considered the sentiment of the bishops of his church on this matter. He was asked, "Have you any objection to state your opinion with respect to the title of the bishops of the Church of England to the exercise of their ecclesiastical powers ?" He answered "It is an article of the Catholic creed, I may call it an article of our creed, that communion with the Holy See is neeessary for the rightful exercise of spiritual jurisdiction in the church; and as the Established Church is not in communion with the See of Rome, I would cease to be a Catholic if I did not say that I believe they want that spiritual jurisdiction which is only found in the body of the Catholic Church. That is a tenet of my religion as a Catholic." Doctor Doyle then agreed with the Council of Trent, that Protestant clergy had no right to ecclesiastical offices.

The instructions given to the people at large are conformable to the decree of the Council, and the testimony of the bishop. They are, too, of a more practical character. It seems most pertinent to the occasion, to quote a comment on one of the comandments of the Church from "the Poor Man's Catechism," published "*Permissu Superiorum*," by Richard Coyne, Dublin. "What is the fifth precept of the Church ? To pay tithes to our pastor," &c. "The law of God, the precept of the Church, and the civil law of Catholic countries, determine this subsistence to consist in the tithes as well of the fruits of the earth as of other things." After quoting authorities from Popes and Councils, the Catechism proceeds—"Hence the pastor has a right to his maintenance by all laws divine and human, as much as any man has to his estate. Indeed to take this from his flock, *without labouring for them, is a kind of robbery*." Thus, then, the Protestant clergyman, whose right to his benefice is annulled by the Council of Trent, and denied by Romish bishops, is represented to the Roman Catholic people as perpetrating, if he seek to recover his property, "a kind of robbery." So much for the answer given by the Church of Rome to the question in conference. Now for the answer returned by the crimes and sufferings of the country in which it is proposed.

I do not at this moment enter into any details on these distressing topics. My object is to show, that so far as succession implies the relation of cause and effect, the troubles which afflict Ireland, and the perilous questions propounded in conference, seem to be connected. I turn, then, from the doctrines of the Church to the condition of the country. The "*Ordo Divini Officii*" tells of the vial which was poured out. A witness who, in all probability had never heard of the "*Ordo*" or the conference, shall speak of the plagues which followed :—

"In the year 1830, the moral influence of these examples, and a suspension of agitation, tended to promote tranquillity, *until about the month of August, when, somewhat suddenly*, and emanating from some invisible authority, a general objection to tithes arose, and by declarations made, as I have heard, at chapels and elsewhere, the people became persuaded it would be in their power within two or three years to do away with tithes altogether. In the propagation of that doctrine, the Roman Catholic clergy acted, as I have understood, with simultaneous energy; the agitators sought every opportunity to declaim against the church, the gentry and the magistrates, to stigmatise them as cruel aristocrats, and Whiteboy offences increased in number and degree; notices became frequent, intimidation prevalent; disorder and derangement of all social relations progressed rapidly, but the more atrocious crimes of murder and assassination were still rare."† This passage is extracted from the evidence of an intelligent and accomplished gentleman, Mr. O'Reilly, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the Queen's County, as given before a select committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1832. The opportunity afforded this upright witness, of acquiring thorough knowledge of the matters on which he spoke, ought not to be passed unnoticed. A number of respectable farmers in his parish had solicited his assistance to overcome some technical difficulties which impeded the establishment of a tithe composition among them. "My co-parishioners," he says, "were very grateful for the active part I took, and they were quite delighted at the prospect of the adoption of the composition, *when very suddenly*, to my very great surprise, a considerable change in their anxiety on that subject took place. *It was about the month of August*, 1830, in a manner distinctly proving, in my apprehension, the operation of some authority and direction *extraneous to the parish*, and distinct from the wishes of the people as they had previously expressed them to me."‡

Dr. Doyle corroborates Mr. O'Reilly's testimony. I quote from his evidence before the tithe committe in 1832, his confession of the part taken by himself and by the priests in encouraging the opposition to the clergyman's right, and his attempt to reconcile such conduct with the professions he made before the parliamentary committee in 1825, and reiterated, in the year after, in his letter to Lord Liverpool :—

"TITHE COMMITTEE—LORDS, PP. 345, &c.
(Right Hon. J. Doyle, D.D.)

"Has the resistance to the payment of tithes, to your knowledge, been encouraged by the Catholic priesthood ?

"I should think it has been rather encouraged than otherwise by them.

"At what period was that encouragement given ?

"In Graigue, where it commenced, I know that the parish priest did concur with the people, not in their violence, but that he approved in some degree of their proceedings, and assisted them with his advice, so far as to prevent them from violating openly the law; but I think I could not with truth say that he did not concur with the others in this opposition. I cannot speak so positively with regard to any other clergymen. I cannot, however, hesitate to say, that the Catholic clergy have in many instances concurred in this opposition. I have myself very much contributed to promote it; at the same time that I have always guarded every expression used by me with an especial charge not to violate any existing law, or do any act that would tend to disturb the public peace, &c.

"Was not the date of the disturbance at Graigue in November, 1830 ?

"Yes, &c., &c."

"Your attention is requested to the following passage in the evidence you gave before the committee of this house in 1825 :—'Would the objection to tithes as they now stand be removed in any degree by giving admissibility to political power to the Roman Catholic laity ?

"'Yes, I do conceive that they could be greatly removed.'

"The next question is :—'How would tithes become less objectionable, considering they are to be paid by a people chiefly engaged in tillage of land ?'

"The answer is—'I think, if the present tithe composition bill were universally adopted, or a compulsory clause inserted in it, and the tithe levied by an acreable tax, that would excite *infinitely* less discontent than exists at present.'

"Also in a letter to Lord Liverpool, written by you, there appears this statement :—'So little am I disposed, in the event of this question being settled to interfere with the church establishment, that I took the liberty of suggesting how the collection of tithes may be rendered less onerous and odious.' How do you reconcile that opinion with your present opinion, that the collection of tithes, whatever shape it takes, is an odious and oppressive tax, a tax which you yourself at that time proposed to render compulsory ?

"I did not, therefore, express or imply that I looked upon it as a just tax, but that I would lighten the pressure of it upon the country. As to the rest, which is a question as to the consistency of my opinions, I say, that in 1825, when I gave that evidence, I set, and justly, a great value upon the emancipation of the Catholics. I was willing to make great sacrifices to procure that boon; and I was anxious, and always have been, to retire from all Interference with politics, and to apply myself to my professional duties. If the question had been settled then as was proposed, I should have acted agreeably to those feelings and opinions, and I certainly should not have interfered at all, I believe, to the end of my life, with the church establishment; but at that period our just hopes were disappointed; and what has been called the new reformation commenced a little before, then progressed immediately after; and the whole of the evangelical party, or, as they are commonly called in Ireland, Calvanistic part of the clergy, took an active share in this. To this opposition, or to this new reformation, which excited all the passions and hostility of the people, there succeeded the Brunswick Clubs, in which some of the clergy took a prominent part. Then came the struggle upon the subject of education, where we traced, or imagined we could trace, the whole of the evils which excited the passions of the country for a long time, principally to the interposition of the clergy. Those things altogether combined to place the clergy in a very odious light, and to alter their position towards us almost entirely, and to excite in us feelings towards them which we never would have felt had the hopes which we were led to entertain in 1825 been realised. This is the explanation of the matter which I take the liberty of submitting to your lordships; whether it be satisfactory or not, it is for your lordships to determine."

Such is the apology of Doctor Doyle for the violation of his pledge. It is an attempt to explain the conduct of a misguided populace; it does not even affect to justify those by whom they should have been better instructed. The fallacy of the principle assumed, in order to justify Roman Catholics for their opposition to the Protestant clergyman's right, it would be inexcusable, because superfluous, to expose for the readers of the *Standard*. To show them that not the Roman Catholic occupier, but the Protestant landlord, pays the tithe, would be a very unnecessary waste of time and thonght. I might as well call their attention to proofs of the plainest axiom. It may, however, be not impertinent to show that the bishops and people of the Church of Rome in Ireland understood and admitted in 1825 the principles which in 1830 they denied, and this I will show on testimony which, to Roman Catholics at least, should seem conclusive.

To the testimony already quoted from Dr. Doyle I shall add but a single admission. He said, in his evidence before the Commons' Committee in 1825, that the Protestant clergy *may* have been validly ordained, and that "they *certainly have a* LEGAL, JUST, AND GOOD RIGHT to the property they hold."§ In 1825, then, Dr. Doyle acknowledged that the right of the clergyman was just and good, as well as legal. Was it in the secret conferences of 1830 he became acquainted with its unsoundness, and lost the remembrance of his once having entertained a different opinion ? Dr. Murray vouched for the knowledge of the people :—"Are they not sensible that it is a burden on the property they hold, whether it be paid to the church or the laity ?"—"Yes." "The committee are to understand you as saying that it is the burden itself that is oppressive, *and not the circumstances of the persons to whom it is paid ?*"—"The burden."

"Do you think the Catholic population would exert themselves more strongly to get rid of tithe than they would of the burden of any other tax ?"—"*I do not think they would.*"•

In addition to these declarations, Dr. Murray gave also an assurance, that there was "no wish on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy to disturb the present Establishment," &c.; and when asked if they had "any objection to give the most full and entire assurance on that subject by any declaration that could be required of them ?" he answered, "not the least."

From these extracts it is plain that bishops, priests, and people of the Church of Rome in Ireland acknowledged, in the year 1825, that the claims of the Protestant clergy were not only legal, but also just and good; that tithe was a burden upon property, and was to be regarded in its pecuniary amount alone, without any reference whatever to its appropriation. The same opinions was held in 1826, when Dr. Doyle addressed his letter to Lord Liverpool, from which a passage has been already cited, in 1827, when a petition was presented to the House of Lords, in which the bishops of the Church of Rome in Ireland appealed "to the solemn obligations they had incurred by having sworn to the utmost of *their power to defend property* in this country," &c., &c.; and even so late as February, 1830, when, in a pastoral address, attested and recommended by the signatures of twenty-seven bishops, the gratitude of the Roman Catholics is claimed for a legislature which had given to them "WITHOUT RESERVE, all the privileges they desired." So various and direct were the assurances that the Roman Catholics respected the rights of the Protestant Clergy, that they regarded the removal of their disabilities in 1825, as a final measure, and did not account the existence of the Church Establishment a grievance, or the appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues a matter of which they were justified in making complaints.

There was a further assurance given by the act of 1829, An oath was taken by Roman Catholics, qualified for office, in which they swore "to defend, to the utmost of their power, the settlement of property within the realm, as established by law, and disclaimed," &c. &c. The substance and form of the oath are known. I will not add unnecessarily to the disgust with which they are remembered. Every man who took this oath became pledged to the discharge of duties which it created. It pledged the representatives of the people to defend the temporalities of the Church in their Parliamentary vocation—it pledged those whose office was considered more sacred, with the authority of their priestly character, in social life, from the pulpit, at the confessional, to remove any erroneous notions which might have abused the morals of their people, and teach them to know that it was the land, not its cultivator—the proprietor, not the tenant—on whom the burden of tithe ultimately rested; that the right of the Protestant clergyman was "certainly good and just," and the duty of those who had willingly contracted obligations honestly to discharge them.

Thus stood the case on the 9th of February, 1830, probably two or three months before the question, "who are justly the beneficed persons in Ireland ?" was discussed in a clerical conference. In three months after the conference all was changed. Bishops, priests, and people, had found out that the right of the Protestant clergy was not "good and just;" that it was only "legal;" and the consciences of those on whom this new light had broken were released from every antiquated obligation A new obligation was was incurred. The Protestant Church must be overthrown, and although the means by which the consummation was to be effected were, in their nature, treacherous and cruel, condemned by conscience, and hateful to the sense of honour, they must be employed; the cause for which iniquity is committed, will procure remission of the sin, the systematic character, the universal extent of the perfidies they practise, will dissipate the fear and power of public infamy. More waste of human life by the foulest means may be incurred in accomplishing the objects of the Church of Rome, than has been experienced in wars, where the fate of empires was decided—a phenomenon, such as the world never shuddered at before, of forsworn engagements, may be displayed, as the first fruit of liberated Popery; but all this matters little; it has been discovered in conference that the claims of the Protestant clergy are only the rights which law bestows, and at any sacrifice, and by any means, they must be abolished.

I conclude, for the present, with an earnest entreaty that you will not dismiss without reflection the testimonies I have submitted to you. The doctrine which respects the validity of orders and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, might be described as altogether spiritual in its character, and widely estranged from the principles by which the security of legal rights could be shaken. Yet you have seen how a question suggested by that abstract doctrine vehemently affected practice and debased morals. You have seen that in 1825, in 1826, in 1827, in 1829, in the beginning of 1830, certain rights were confessed to be just, that, in order the more to secure them, and to place it beyond dispute that Roman Catholics could and *did* believe the temporal claims of the Protestant ecclesiastics to be founded in justice and entitled to support, an oath was voluntarily taken, promising a new defence to the *property*, and abjuring all hostile intentions to the *Establishment* of the Church; and after all this, you have heard the justice of the claims of the clergy denied by those who swore that they would protect them—you have heard that their rights have been violently warred against, that by a religious persecution they have been reduced to the sorest and most humiliating distress—you have learned that thirty-five Roman Catholic gentlemen, including, I believe, a "Gentleman of England," in the British House of Commons * * * * * *,—you have heard of murders and tumults and the law trodden under foot. What produced the change—the revolution ? *Quinam in Hibernia beneficiarii juste vocantur*. Is this the answer ? Had these words, spoken in the secret conference, power to loose the prisoned elements of destruction, and to direct their rage against the law ? Judge you. As yet, according to Mr. O'Reilly, blood was not copiously shed; the warfare, according to Dr. Doyle's laudible advice, was to be waged by "ingenuity," not by lawless violence. A different policy, however, was was soon adopted, I will give you time to rest before I advert to it.

MORTIMER O'SULLIVAN.

* In a letter to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
† Select Com., 1832, p 325.
‡ Select Com., 1832, p. 351.
§ "The Evidence," &c., page 396, Murray, 185.
• "The Evidence," &c., pp. 432—434.

The following powerful letter is from Mr. Smith, the able and intelligent solicitor, whose efforts in asserting the rights of the Clergy have been so eminently conspicuous and effective, and whose former correspondence with the Irish Secretary of State has produced such a sensation throughout the country. This epistle is also addressed to Lord Morpeth :—

"15, Merrion-square, South,
"Dublin 13th January, 1836.

"My Lord—On the 7th instant, I had the honour of forwarding to your lordship a sworn information, detailing a very outrageous proceeding which occurred in the union of Dunkerrin, King's county, accompanied by an application on behalf of the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonfert, and a person named Rennisson, for the protection of a police force accompanied by a magistrate, while the latter should be engaged in serving Exchequer processes in suits for recovery of tithe composition; and as I have not been favoured with a reply to that communication, I think it my duty, not only as the professional representative of a large body of the clergy, but also as an independent and loyal subject of a free state, to address your lordship at some length as connected with your lordship's letter to me of 1st December last, and in reference to a letter dated 24th December, bearing your Lordship's signature, addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, and which has lately appeared in the newspapers. I do so with the highest respect, and under the hope that the observations I offer may not prove altogether without effect in inducing his excellency the Lord Lieutenant to grant my application.

"An interval of just two months has now elapsed since I first had the honour of addressing your lordship on this matter, and that communication had reference *exclusively* to the service of processes issuing out of the *superior courts*. To that letter your lordship was pleased to give an explicit answer—'That on informations being sworn by the persons employed in serving law processes (issuing out of the superior courts), showing reasonable grounds of apprehension of danger to their lives in attempting to execute such processes, the assistance of a police force for the protection of their persons while executing the processes, will be afforded, accompanied by a magistrate.'

"On the 7th of December it appears an order was issued directing the police not to afford assistance without communicating, in the first instance, with the government.

"On the 17th December, I caused informations on oath to be lodged with Major Carter, stipendiary magistrate, at Nenagh, shewing reasonable ground of apprehension of danger to the lives of two persons, named Fahy and Farrell, in attempting to serve such processes, and an application was then made for the protection of a police force, to which no answer was given till the 31st December, when the following was delivered by Major Carter:—'The proceedings in this case originated in a superior court; the parties may obtain from that court an order to substitute the service of process, or the means of calling upon the sheriff to assist the service of the processes, and as that officer has, if so authorised, full power to call on the police or military to protect him in the execution of his duty, therefore, his Excellency does not deem it necessary to comply with this application.'

"As that case detailed an assault by two individuals only, I felt it my duty, notwithstanding the reply given, to forward the information contained in my letter of the 7th instant, as a case partaking of an insurrectionary character,, it being there sworn that upwards of 1,000 persons had assembled to prevent the service of processes who surrounded the glebe-house of Dunkerrin, where the process-servers had taken refuge, threatening yelling and shouting out 'no tithes,' and that the persons employed on that service, narrowly escaped with their lives, owing to the intervention of some of the police.

"Subsequently to your lordship having received that communication, your lordship's letter, dated 24th December, containing instructions to the Inspector of Police, has been published, from which it is to be inferred that the aid of a police force will not be afforded by the executive, to protect the lives of persons employed in serving processes issuing out of the superior courts, and that the parties must resort to the expensive and circuitous mode of procuring from those courts writs of assistance directed to the Sheriff.

"If the clergy are to be driven to this resource, have they not, my lord, just ground of complaint, that a knowledge of this determination on the part of the government should have been so long withheld; that by an expectation of that protection and support, to which they are with great respect so justly entitled, and a reliance on the assurance contained in your lordship's letter to me, they have been amused and prevented from resorting to the alternative now suggested, for a space of *two months*; and that that additional time has been gained by the seemingly favoured agents and (time will prove) dupes of what is facetiously termed, 'the passive resistance system ?

"If the protection promised by your lordship's letter of the 1st December be now withheld, may not the Clergy, my lord, be justified in asking, was that letter written in sober seriousnes—was it intended to be acted upon—or was it written merely to mock their distress ? If that communication was made *bona fide*, what alteration has since taken place in the condition of the country to deprive individuals of that protection now, to which, by that letter, it is admitted they were entitled then ?

"Upon the facts stated in the information, more particularly the subject of this letter, it must be conceded that an irresistable case is made out for the interposition and protection of a police force. That granted—is it fitting in the present state of this country, to cavil as to the forms to be adopted to obtain it ? The melancholy occurrence of the last week ought to suffice. Have not a sufficient number of victims been as yet immolated to the demon of discord, or is a repetition of such scenes to be courted ? His Majesty's government in Ireland can answer those questions by its acts.

"This subject, my lord, is of vast importance in a two-fold view.

"First, as regards the rights of the clergy and their property.

"Secondly, as regards the rights of individuals, humble though they be, who may be engaged in 'service' of law process, to protection for their persons.

"On the first, I think I shall demonstrate by a simple arithmetical illustration, that a refusal on the part of government of the aid of a police force under present circumstances, and throwing the duty of protection entirely on the sheriff, will amount to a virtual 'DENIAL OF JUSTICE.'

In proof of this, I shall select, for example, the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, forming a small portion of that extensive county, Tipperary. These baronies contain about 36 parishes. If I estimate the average number of defaulters at 100 in each parish, and in doing so I cannot be fairly charged with exaggeration, although I believe it to be much greater, the result will be in that district of the county, 3,600. By obliging parties in all cases to resort to the sheriff alone for aid, and whose personal attendanee would be thus required to effect *each* service—supposing that officer to abandon all his other important duties, and to devote himself exclusively to the business of serving processes in that district of this county, and considering the localities and the way in which the rural population is scattered, with fair diligence he might be expected to succeed in effecting services on from ten to twenty in each day; and even assuming the latter, in that ratio it would take 180 week days, or more than half a year, to effect service in even that portion of his county. Independent of the great delay, how is the process serving business of the other parts, consisting of eleven additional baronies, to be disposed of without taking into account the sheriff's indispensable attention at assizes, quarter sessions, &c. &c. ? Need I, my lord, add, after this, that it is practically impossible for one individual to perform all these duties ?

"The result leads to the consideration of the second point. As a matter of necessity, then, private individuals must be employed. Persons will be found whose necessities, as well as high moral courage, will prompt them to undertake the duty—perhaps in small parties. Failing in obtaining support from the executive entrusted with the administration of the law, they must seek it by an appeal to the first law of nature—they must be expected to arm themselves. Is it, my lord, necessary to anticipate the probable, nay, almost certain 'consequences ?' Are we, my lord, left to speculate on this subject ? Alas! the bloody scene has been too lately realised. To how many acts is the fearful tragedy to be extended ? Again I repeat firmly, but respectfully, my lord, the acts of his Majesty's Government in Ireland shall furnish answers.

"After all my lord, the simple proposition contained in my letter, divested of all party considerations, is—is the law to be maintained by the government ?—will it interfere to preserve the peace, and prevent bloodshed ?

"View it, my lord, as a question, which your lordship may term one of expediency; what evil can result from affording the protection sought for; whilst, on the contrary, what fearful ills will not—nay, have not, already resulted from withholding it ?

"If assistance or protection is to be affordod at all, necessity as well as convenience should, I humbly submit to your lordship, point out the propriety of granting it *promptly* and liberally, through the local magistracy. Where a sufficient police force is afforded, accompanied by a magistrate, loss of life is not to be anticipated. A vigorous application of it would be but mercy towards the unfortunate and deluded beings who are urged by dastardly traitors into a resistance to the law by force of terror, rather than by inclination. I am, my lord, prepared with abundant proof that the non-payment of tithe composition, in numerous cases, is entirely owing to the dread of assassination in case of submission to the law, and I am fortified in the conviction, by extensive experience, that it needs but the active interposition of his Majesty's government to vindicate the law in this country, to crush, before the end of three months, the lawless combination now existing against the administration of jus tice.

'With these observations, my lord, I submit the matter, for the present, to the judgment of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who doubtless, is prepared to take on himself all responsibility, now and hereafter, consequent on a refusal of the protection sought for.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's very humble servant,

"WILLIAM SMITH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

Sir,—Having read the gross attack upon me in the *Evening Post* of Thursday, I beg to say that the remarks made in it are without the slightest foundation in fact. I have a respectable Protestant congregation, averaging between thirty and forty communicants at the great festivals—reside, and do my duty, and never leave my parish, except with the permission of my Diocesan—have no agent, and until the present very unfortunate and ever-to-be-lamented catastrophe, had no arms in my house: far from possessing well-polished instruments of destruction, they were borrowed for the purpose of intimidation more than use, being old and second-hand, procured from the dusty shelves of a gun-smith, where the greater portion of them had been laid by as not fit for use.—Yours, &c.

WILLIAM BERESFORD.

THE GREAT DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—The following extract from a MS. in the Harleian Collection may be considered curious, as giving a singular specimen of the luxurious magnificent of that great favourite. The MS. is entitled "Account of the vastly rich cloaths of the Duke of Buckingham when he went to Paris to bring over Queen Henrietta Maria :"—"His Grace had for his body twentie seven rich suites embroidered, and laced with silk and silver plushes, besides one rich white satin uncut velvet suit, set all over, both suit and cloke, with diamonds, the value whereof is £40,000, besides a feather made with great diamonds, with sword, girdle, hatband and spurs, set with diamonds; another rich suit is of purple satin, embroidered all over with rich orient pearls, the cloke made after the Spanish fashion; the value whereof is £20,000. His other suits are all rich as invention can frame, or art of fashion. His suit for the wedding is crymson and gold. The number of his servants are 20 privy gentlemen, seven grooms of the chamber, 30 chief yoemen, 10 master cooks, 25 second cooks, 14 yoemen of the second rank, 17 grooms to them, 45 labourers belonging to the kitchen, 12 pages, 24 footmen, 12 grooms, 16 huntsmen, six riders, and eight stable fellows. There are eight score of musicians, twenty-two watermen."

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

On Friday a public meeting took place at the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, London, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition from Mr. Richard King, relative to a further survey of the northern coast of America, in order to decide the question of a north-west passage.

In the absence of the Lord Mayor, from severe indisposition, the chair was taken by Mr. Walford.

Mr. R. King having been called upon by the Chairman, read a proposition, of which the following is an outline :—Having served in the Artic land-service for a period of nearly three years, during a third of which time I was honoured with the command, I am induced to propose an expedition for the complete survey of the coast of the Polar Sea, from Point Turnagain, eastward, and for determining the isthmus of Boothia Felix. This proposition I have had the honour of laying before his Majesty's government, to which I have not received an official answer. Past experience makes me feel confident of success, and fix the period for its accomplishment at three years, the expense not exceeding £1000. The expedition will consist of an officer and six men; the men to be hired at Montreal, in Lower Canada, and thus the expense of taking them from this country would not only be saved, but their pay up to the 20th of April, the period I hope to leave Canada for the interior. It is not a little gratifying to me, however, to be enabled to state that five of the men lately under my command have volunteered their services without remuneration. Having completed my crew, and obtained the necessary outfit, I should embark in a canoe, and proceed to Lake Winipeg to secure eight bags of provision necessary for the sea-coast voyage, whence I should make direct for the Atabasca Lake. Here would begin a new survey for the purpose of ascertaining a shorter route to the Great Fish River than by the Slave Lake. This tract is well known to the Chippewayan Indians, whose authority is much more to be depended upon than the public have hitherto been led to believe. Convinced of the practicability of the route, and, from the shortness of the summer in very high latitudes, aware of the importance of making a rapid march to secure as much time as possible for the discovery of the coast, I shall take a guide, and as the chart, copied from one drawn by an Indian, now presented to the meeting will show, pass from a bay of the Atabasca Lake, by a chain of four lakes impeded by five short portages to the Tazennatooy, a lake into which two rivers empty themselves. The discharge of the Tazennatooy forms the Tazennadezza, which widening forms the Newstethtooy, and again narrowing is called the Newstethdezza, which falls into the Slave Lake. The Indians do not pass far down the stream, but make a portage to a lake that is tributary to it. They then pass by a river, or rather a chain of lakes, which narrows for some distance, when they make a short portage to Large Hares's Lake, whence a river of considerable size takes its rise. After having descended this river for some distance, by making a short portage, they fall upon a stream that is tributary to the Great Fish River, which runs into that river sufficiently low to avoid all the shallows, and many of the rapid parts. The large river (the Thlewedezza) which I have just mentioned, is said to run parallel with the Thleweechodezza, both of which fall into the sea close to each other; and, what I think of importance, with respect to the New River, is, it having been reported as well wooded, and the haunt of moose deer, an animal only frequenting well-wooded ground. On the banks of the New River I should winter, as having several advantages—in the first place, as being the resort of an animal that migrates less than the reindeer; secondly, as bands of the Chippewayan Indians winter there—a people that never congregate in large numbers, as the copper and other Indians, and consequently but rarely meet with those disasters so common to tribes that acknowledge a chief, and keep in one body; thirdly, as enabling me to take advantag of the breaking up of the first ice, which, in any situation like Fort Reliance, our last wintering-house, where lakes were before us, I could not. As early as possible the following spring I should descend the Great Fish River to its mouth, in 67 deg. 7 min. N., and 94 deg. 40 min, W., and having ascended the inlet to the furthest point made by us, in lat. 68 deg. 13 min. 57 sec., and long. 98 deg. 58 min. I sec, W., make direct for Point Turnagain, and afterwards to the eastward, to clear up the point now at issue respecting the istmus of Boothia Felix. Whatever may be the issue of the attempt westward, there is hardly a doubt but the long agitated question of a north-west passage by Regent's Inlet will be set at rest for ever. And when by a reference to that chart it will be seen, one day's sail or two day's labour, and another anxious night beyond the ground I have already passed over, may lead to the discovery of that passage which has been a favourite project with England for nearly three centuries, I do hope there will not be a dissenting voice to the enterprise we have now met to consider.

Dr. Hodgkin said, that his friend Mr. King had the necessary experience he had proof in Captain Back's own hand-writing, in a letter written to Mr. King when the captain was leaving him in the command of the expedition, and which bore most unquestionable testimony to the character and zeal of Mr. King, the best proof of which was the manner in which he had brought home his companions. It was very important that a person should be employed who had not only talent, zeal, and ability, but who was also possessed of physical powers. His friend was such a man—he had already sustained all the extreme cold and dangers of such an expedition. He had also given proof that his heart and soul were engaged in the expedition for exploring these centuries; for he looked for no pecuniary advantage, but had made the offer to go out at a considerable sacrafice to himself. He had also offered to serve in the expedition which had lately sailed in aid of the whale ships beset in the ice, but unfortunately his offer had been received too late. Another reason why he was best fitted for the expedition was, that he would be commander, medical officer, and naturalist. His friend had also formed an acquaintance with many of the natives, which was a great advantage. He had devoted his talents to the study of natural history, and he (Dr. Hodgkin) fully believed that his friend was quite competent to make those surveys which would enable the constructors of maps to lay down the latitude and longtitude of all the places explored. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, that the sum proposed for the expedition was small, and that it was expedient that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of enabling it to be fitted out.

Mr. G. Duff said he rose to second the resolution. He was perfectly satisfied of the capacity of Mr. King, otherwise he should not have come forward to second the resolution. He should be sorry, however, for the meeting to take Mr. King's fitness on his testimony alone, for he had that of several persons of eminence; among them that of Sir Astley Cooper, who stated his opinion of Mr. King's good sense and steady perseverance in any object he might undertake. He had also a letter from Mr. Stuart, a gentleman well known as a traveller in North America, who was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company—that gentleman had most handsomely put down his name as a subscriber for 20 guineas, for the purpose of promoting the object of the undertaking, Mr. Stuart firmly expressing his opinion of the practicability of accomplishing the object (Loud cheering).

The chairman then put the resolution, and declared it to be carried unanimously.

Thanks were given to the gentlemen who had consented to allow their names to be placed on the committee, for the purpose of conducting the undertaking.

Several questions were proposed to Mr. King, who answered them in a manner which gave entire satisfaction to the meeting.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

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