The Waterford Mail.

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Waterford, January, 1836.

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF WATERFORD,

ITS VICINITY, AND THE ADJACENT TOWNS.

IN the commencement of an undertaking in which you are all interested, it is both our interest and our duty to explain to you, in the fullest manner, our objects, and our means of accomplishing them, in order that you may judge how far we are entitled to your support—

TEA

is now become a necessary of life, and forms a large portion of the expenditure of every Family, and you must all naturally wish to be supplied not only with Genuine Teas in precisely the same state in which they are imported from China, and at the lowest possible Price, but you must also wish to be satisfied that they are selected by parties possessing a perfect knowledge of the article, acquired by a long and successful acquaintance with the trade.

During the existence of the East India Company's *exclusive* Charter, great judgment and experience were required to select the best and most useful qualities at the quarterly sales, and to guard against the mixture of deleterious herbs which were frequently used by the London Wholesale Houses, and which led to many curious exposures in the Court of Exchequer—but now that a free trade with China is in full operation, a still greater and more important duty devolves on the TEA DEALER, and more knowledge and experience are required than are often found in persons in this business in Provincial Towns, for it is notorious that "STUFF," under the name of Tea, has been imported in immense quantities, bought at low prices, sometimes by ignorant and at others by designing Dealers, and sent to all parts of the country, to the great detriment of trade and to the great loss and annoyance of Families.

We, therefore, comprising in our own firm the different characters of Direct Importers from Canton—Tea Brokers and Towns in the United Kingdom—and having had the most decided and unequivocal proofs of unbounded public confidence during a long and unexampled career—are determined not to relax in our efforts still to extend our sphere of utility, but to add WATERFORD and its Neighbourhood to the field of our successful operations.

Under these favourable circumstances we present ourselves to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of WATERFORD generally, and engage to supply them with TEAS and COFFEES of the best and most approved qualities, on the smallest possible addition to the FIRST COST of these articles; and, we are confident we shall find, in their own interest, with many Hundred Chests of TEA, the qualities of which we GUARANTEE at the respective Prices, which are as follow, for Nett Cash.

We are your most obedients,

GEORGE PALMER, and CO.

BLACK TEAS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Good Bohea, Congou kind of Leaf..				2	6
Ordinary Congou	2	9	to	3	4
Good Strong Congou.....	3	8	to	4	0
Fine Strong Congou				4	4
Fine full Strong Congou, rich flavour				4	8
Fine Pekoe flavoured Congou, much recommended.....				5	0
Fine Pekoe-flavoured Souchong....	5	4	to	5	8
Finest ditto ditto.....				6	0

GREEN TEAS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Good Twankay.....	4	4	to	4	8
Fine do.....	5	0	to	5	4
Fine Curled Leaf Twankay.....				5	8
Hyson Kind				6	0
Good Hyson	7	0	to	8	0
Fine do.....	8	6	to	9	0
Finest Gunpowder.....				10	0

FLOWERY PEKOES, and all other descriptions of FINE TEAS, at proportionate prices.

COFFEES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Jamaica				1	8
Good do.	1	10	to	2	0
Fine do.				2	2
Turkey				2	4
Finest Mocha.....				2	6

CHOCOLATE and COCOA, of all kinds, at reduced prices.

We have Boxes, and air-tight Canisters, for Families, containing from 6lb to 16lb. The Canisters have Locks and Keys, and are adapted for sending to and fro to be re-filled.

Parcels containing 1lb, and upwards, delivered at any part of the City. All parcels of Tea and Coffee had at our Establishment, have our names and address on the paper or bag.

GEORGE PALMER, and CO.,

Quay, Waterford.

O'CONNELL DINNER AT MORRISSON'S.

Tuesday this entertainment took place in Morrisson's Great Rooms. Shortly after the hour appointed (half-past six o'clock,) the chair was taken by the Earl of Miltown. On the right of the Chair sat Mr. O'Connell, Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., M. P., Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., Christopher Fitzimon, M. P., George Evens, M. P., Sergeant Woulfe, M. P.

On the cloth being removed, the Chairman gave—

The King. Air—"God save the King."

The Queen.

The Princess Victoria. Air—"How blest the Maid."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (loud applause). Air—"Ye Lasses of Dublin."

The People (enthusiastic cheering). Air—"Patrick's Day."

O'Connell. Air—"Sprig of Shillelagh."

The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said—My Lord, we have a beautiful country and a fine population, and yet what is it that prevents us from having and enjoying those advantages which God has bestowed upon that country, and the virtues of her people richly earned? Many and many a wall of division has been erected between Irishman and Irishman; many a cause of dissension has arisen and prevailed, and while we were exhausting our strength upon one another, the common enemy stepped in and filched us of our rights. Even the good differed while the bad were triumphant. We have many shades of reformers. Some of us were, perhaps, over-violent, while others were a little too tame and squeamish, and between both Ireland was not remembered as she ought to have been, and therefore was not made what she ought to be. Oh! I look upon the present day as a new era in Irish history. We have come together to swear upon the common altar of our common country that dissensions shall never disunite us again—that the aristocracy of the land shall take the foremost and most dignified station—that the gentry will rally beneath the flag of the Irish aristocracy, and that the universal people shall shout "Ireland for ever!" Yes, my Lord, I own that one of the fondest dreams of my earliest youth was the nationality of Ireland. I never gave up the fondling of that hope for a moment; but, at the same time, have determined that there should be a full experiment of a general and central Government, and that it should be proved to demonstration that that Government would not confer all the advantages to which Ireland is entitled before we should seek to be governed by ourselves. While making that experiment I often thought, and often said, that it would be a futile experiment, and that the elements of success were not in us; but I confess I am changed in that opinion to-day—for at this moment combining with me those whom I have around me, my opinion must be changed. What is it we require? Why we require to have that great foundation of discontent, the tithe system, settled (hear). That must be settled, and satisfactorily settled, for until a nation of seven millions be exempt from the payment of Parsons for the benefit of others, as they are from Doctors or Lawyers, her people cannot be content or happy. There is not a man amongst us, however strong may be his own opinions, whether Protestant or Presbyterian, or Catholic, that would not, I am sure, be ready to concede to the principle laid down by the present Ministry, that the spiritual wants of the people should be supplied. What we require then is merely this, that the surplus, after their wants are supplied, shall be appropriated for purposes of national education and the general improvement of the country. There is a favorite maxim of mine in politics, which I have frequently before alluded to, and that is, always to be right. We are not only right but strong, and to suppose that we will not succeed when both right and strong would be to suppose that any assembly in the world could not err. I mean no disparagement whatever to the order to which your Lordship belongs. I wish, my Lord, they were all like you. The settlement of the question to which I have just alluded is imperatively necessary for the tranquillisation of Ireland; and when I see the party that are now rallying round the Irish Government—when I see that excellent nobleman, the representative of our Sovereign, administering justice with impartiality and firmness—when I see that scion of the house of Howard, who does honor to the name, and even to the noble blood that flows in his veins—when I behold the people rallying round the King's Government, with no other view than to procure the pacification of the country, I do not despair of the settlement of that question during the next Session, or of justice to Ireland generally. It may be six or twelve months distant, but certainly at the end of one year it is impossible for the question not to be settled (hear and cheers). Well, what do we require next? We want a full and Corporate Reform (loud cheers). Without that we are only not an aggrieved and afflicted, but an insulted people. I remember a declaration got up by and signed in this room by many gentlemen, who said that that was all they asked for Ireland. Well, I have gone through Ireland, and I have, as the representative of her wishes, to say that she demands justice—that she demands no more, and that if she be offered less she wont take it. I never delighted in any thing so much as with meeting many of the corporators of Dublin cheek-by-jowl on Saturday, when I attended a meeting for an important public purpose. I was taking their measure all the time, as an *undertaker*. I'd have a great fancy to that chain which my Lord Mayor sported around his neck, and to their dignity, and to "their Lordships," and "their worships," who, after all, have no more connection with the people of this country than the inhabitants of Otaheite have. It is to seek this reformation, with other national benefits, that I now proceed to England, strengthened by my elevation on the broad basis of popular support; and this powerful assembly which I see before me warrants me in saying that I go with the Corinthian capital, composed of the *elite* of society, topping this fabric, which is constituted of humbler, but, at least, equally solid meterials, and forming altogether one great and unshaken pillar, which is destined to support the liberties of Ireland (loud cheers). I go to plant my footsteps, first, in that town which has been dignified by the beneficent working of the Municipal Reform Bill. From Liverpool I will proceed to Birmingham, and there I will be entertained at no less than two public dinners. I need not impress upon this assembly the claims which his Majesty's present Ministers possess upon your support. Your very coming here proves that you are supporters of their measures (hear). I cannot for a moment hesitate in expressing my conviction, that you all concur with me to the fullest extent in the propriety of giving our decided and most ardent support to the present administration (hear, and cheers). But this has been called a base and unprincipled coalition. What vagabonds these Tories are! Of what materials is the faction composed? It is baseness with them to do justice to Ireland. But what else could be expected from the members of a party who for centuries have perpetuated the reign of injustice and misgovernment in Ireland? We have not coalesced with the Ministers up to this period. I deny it; but we are going to England now for the purpose of coalescing with them. We proclaim our intention, let them prate of treason as they will. I am anxious for the coalition, and they shall have my strenuous support so long as they act in accordance with their present principles—and that, I believe, will be so long as they shall continue in power. May I not be permitted to consider that the first day of a new era for Ireland; of that era which shall be characterised by all succeeding ages as having presented a firm combination of the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, rendering the throne of this empire the most secure in the world. Yes, for it is based in the hearts of twenty-four millions of freemen. That combination will make the monster of the north crouch beneath it. He talks of his fortress at Warsaw; he dares to threaten the extermination of the Polish people. Oh! let but the present prudent and able Ministry continue at the head of affairs in the British empire, and though a hundred thousand warriors were necessary for the extrication of Poland from her thraldom we will produce them.

The health of the noble Chairman was then drunk with nine times nine. Air—"There was a jolly miller."

The Noble Chairman returned thanks.

Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's Ministers. Air—"Auld Lang Syne."

The toast was received with rapturous applause.

Messrs. Woulfe and Sheil were successively called, but neither hon. gentleman rose.

The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland.

This toast was received with tremendous cheering.

Mr. Joseph Denis Mullen having announced that Mr. Sheil, M.P., would return thanks, Mr. Sheil rose and spoke as follows:—My Lord Miltown and gentlemen, when the former toast was drunk, there was an intimation from my friend that I should speak in praise of his Majesty's Government. I thought, I confess, that it might be inapposite on my part to express my individual sentiments on such a subject, not having any intimate connection with the Government the mention of whose name was received with such flattering plaudits, Though I refrained from yielding to the call, let it not be supposed for a moment that I did not consider it highly honourable to myself—that I did not look upon it as a favour conferred upon me, and upon the other Irish members, who act in conjunction with me. I feel personally grateful to the Government for the valuable services that they have conferred upon the country, and for the still more valuable intentions they are known to entertain, and which will, I trust be soon realised in the concession of further benefits. As to the toast of "prosperity to Ireland," it is a toast in which, of course, all our wishes are concentrated, and which commands our perpetual votive aspirations. It is gratifying to think that the country for which God has done so much has some prospect now of having the exertions of man contributed to her welfare, and co-operating with that full measure of good which Providence has so abundantly poured out upon this magnificent island.

The next toast given from the chair was

The Duke of Leinster and the resident Peers of Ireland. Air—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls."

The friends of Ireland in the House of Commons. Air—"Nora Creina."

There was a loud call for Mr. Sergeant Woulfe and Mr. Shiel, but the learned Sergeant having left the room, Mr. Shiel spoke to the toast.

The Chairman then gave—

Lord Cloncurry and the resident landholders of Ireland.

The hon. Edward Lawless returned thanks in a few words for the health of his noble father. In doing so he said that he could not avoid expressing his delight at finding himself for the first time in the presence of the Liberator of his country. He would not be his father's son if he did not use his best efforts to promote the cause of reform.

The next toast was—

The Reform Municipalities of Great Britain, and an immediate and thorough Reform in the Municipal Corporations of Ireland.

The Chairman said that although it was not the privilege of that unfortunate animal, an Irish Peer, to interfere in elections to the Commons House of Parliament, it was natural that he should have feelings upon the subject. He would give them—

The Reform Registry Association.

The Chairman next gave—

The City and county representatives. Air—"Sprig of Shillelagh."

Mr. E. S. Ruthven, M.P., rose and said—Be assured, my Lord and gentlemen, I shall detain you only for a few moments. For my own part I have not much to say to you, and I feel it not necessary that I should, for my colleague speaks so ably and so fully, not merely for Dublin, but for all Ireland, that he leaves but little for me to do. I shall therefore abstain from travelling over the topics upon which he has entered. I can with complete sincerity, however, declare that since I had the honour of being elected your representative, I have endeavoured to do everything that I thought you would approve of. I have never spared myself in the course which I laid out for myself. I have never sought for peace or preferment, and while it was right to do so, I opposed the minister late and early—a line of conduct, allow me to say, that I adopted before I became your representative, and while in Parliament for an humble borough. If still in Parliament as the representative of that borough, I would not vote differently, nor would I even if you required me. But I well know that if I deserted my colors you would soon compel me to cease to be your representative. Gentlemen, although I have been suffering under indisposition, I can now announce that I will have it in my power to attend the opening of Parliament, where I shall follow the movements of Mr. O'Connell, because I believe him to be the best leader that Ireland's representatives can have (cheers).

Mr. Fitzsimon, M.P., also returned thanks for the toast.

Mr. George Evans, M.P., said—I am proud to see you, my Lord, filling the chair, on the right of which sits that distinguished individual by whose energy of character and unparalleled efforts this country has been carried through the most appalling difficulties, and through whose instrumentality it will, ere long, be enabled fully to assert its rights. However much pleased I am, my Lord, at seeing you in that chair, supported as you are by the honourable gentlemen on your right, still we must recollect that this meeting is not merely for the purpose of doing honour to him. No, gentlemen; it is of vast importance to the country at large, for it will put a complete extinguisher on the hopes of the Tory party.

The Chairman next gave—

Richard Lalor Sheil.

Mr. Sheil returned thanks.

The next toast was—

The commercial interest of Dublin.

Mr. Crosthwaite spoke to this toast.

The next toast was—

The Attorney-General and the liberal portion of the Irish Bar.

Mr. Thomas Dixon K.C. returned thanks.

Mr. O'Connell proposed the health of

Sir Percy Nugent and the other Vice-Presidents.

The next was—

A Free Press.

Mr. Staunton returned thanks.

The noble Chairman's health was again toasted, having been proposed by Mr. O'Connell. Great acclamations followed. The noble Lord, at twelve o'clock, retired from the chair, followed by Mr. O'Connell and many others.

Mr. Ruthven was then called on to preside, and the conviviality was kept up to an advanced hour in the morning.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND IN HANOVER.

HANOVER, JAN. 13.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, during his late visit to this city, honoured with his presence a supper, at which there were many respectable men of different classes. Among the first toasts on this occasion the healths of the Duchess of Cumberland and of Prince George were drunk. The Duke returned thanks in nearly the following terms, which were afterwards noted from memory by one of the company:—

"You have drunk to the health of my wife and of my child. The Duchess is a Hanoverian; she was born in Hanover, and sets a high value on this dispensation of Providence, for she esteems and loves you and your fellow-citizens. I am not in the same case; yet, I nevertheless belong to you. Hanoverian blood flows in my veins. From my fifteenth year, I received my education in this country, and cannot but look on Hanover as my native land. My son is therefore a Hanoverian, both on the father's and the mother's side, and his love to Hanover is as faithful as mine. At all times, and now again, I have seen the most unequivocal proofs of the firm attachment of the Hanoverians to the family of their princes, which are dear to my heart. I entertain towards you all the sentiments of my reverend and august father, King George the Third, whose principles always have been, and will continue to be, the guide of my opinions and actions. In these principles I educate my son, to whom may a gracious God, as I have reason to hope, restore the light of his eyes. I shall continue to cherish these principles, and give you the assurance that it is my most earnest endeavour to educate him so that he may become a faithful and affectionate father to the country. With joy I am able to add, that I am now certain of success. I now drink to the health and happiness of all true Hanoverians."

MR. THOMAS FINN'S LETTER.

The writer has laid his stripes on the shoulders of the Big Beggarman with his usual force and severity, while the "Gentlemen of the Press"—we mean the revolutionary section of it—have fallen in for their share of the chastisement. We should be glad to know, with his brother's letter staring him in the face, how "our County Member" looked at the dinner on Monday evening. The brother does not hesitate to wipe off the disgrace of blood relationship with Mr. O'Connell. What Mr. William Francis Finn will say to this well-merited castigation on his brother-in-law we know not. At all events the Agitator has been well baptised in his own element, and no painter can draw his portrait with more fidelity than that very able writer Mr. Thomas Finn.—

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Linens are considerably risen in price in Belfast, owing to the late fire in New York; and a great activity prevails in the Dundee market, in shipping the staple article of manufacture in that town, owing to the same event.

THE EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

(FROM THE GAZETTE DES TRIBUNAUX.)

The Royal Court held a special sitting on Saturday, the members being attired in their scarlet robes, for the purpose of declaring their decision upon the appeal presented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge against a judgment of the Tribunal of First Instance, which refused to decree execution in France of the act of interdiction pronounced by the King of England and by the reigning Duke of Brunswick against the Duke Charles, dispossessed of his property at the period of the revolution of 1830. By the act in question the Duke of Cambridge had been appointed curator of the interdict.

At a previous sitting M. Duvergier, the barrister, contended that the act of interdiction was a law which ought to have full force even in foreign countries, by virtue of the statute relating to personal attributes.

The Duke of Brunswick, who was present at this sitting, requested of the Court to be allowed to read a written speech which had been prepared for his defence.

The President (M. Miller) informed the Duke of Brunswick, that as he might not be aware of the laws and regulations of the French judicature, it was his duty to intimate to him that, according to article 85 of the code of procedure, the Court had the power of silencing any pleader who should allow himself to be carried away by passion or inexperience. The Court, however, hoped that the Duke would not on this occasion outstep the limits of proper moderation.

The Duke of Brunswick then entered upon his defence, complaining bitterly of the spoliation not only of his states, but of his private property. "In fact, they wished," said he, "to force me to quit France, even Europe; or even, if possible, to shut me up in a mad house. The usurper of my states has arrogated to himself a right in flagrant contradiction to the fundamental laws of the Duchy of Brunswick. I shall now beg permission to read a letter which I addressed on this subject to my uncle, the King of England:

My Uncle—I have received your letter, and I do not well know how to comprehend its meaning. You say that I was wrong to entertain for a moment any apprehension about my estates, knowing them to be in your hands, and at the same time you declared that you have thought proper to put them into the hands of the revolutionary government of Brunswick, which you pretend has a greater right to them than I myself. You must suppose me very much devoid of honour if you think me capable of condescending to enter into any communication with traitors, felons, and incendiaries. * *"

The President interrupted the Duke, telling him that the question did not relate to his return to the states of Brunswick; he must therefore confine himself to the real nature of the case, or otherwise leave the defence to his counsel.

The Duke of Brunswick—They wished to treat me like Gaspard Hauser. The first object of my enemies as to preserve the principle of legitimacy: the second to confiscate my property. The simplest means would be to rid themselves of my person by an assassination.

The Duke being again interrupted by the President skipped over several passages of his written defence, and declared that he was willing to abide by the arbitration of French justice between the King of England and himself.

M. Compte, the advocate, addressed the Court upon the point of law, and in conclusion contended that his client, the Duke of Brunswick, was entitled to a sum of 500,000f., damages and interest, in consequence of the opposition and other vexations acts to which he had been subjected.

M. Berville, Chief Advocate-General, was of opinion that the act of interdiction being of a political nature, emanating from political persons, against another political personage, and upon political motives, could not fall within the jurisdiction of the legal authorities.

The Court, after a long deliberation in the Council-chamber, confirmed the judgment, declaring the demand of the Duke of Cambridge inadmissable, and at the same time condemned his Royal Highness to pay the costs with damages and interest to the Duke of Brunswick, which damages and interest would be calculated *par etat.*

THE MINISTRY.—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, the 4th of February, approaches.

The Duke of Wellington has been visiting Sir Robert Peel, and consulting, doubtless, on the plan of the parliamentary campaign. We have not heard whether the Tories are, this session, to wear the garb of reformers, under which even Lord Roden, and Knatchbull, and Stormont, were contented to fight their battles, during their short-lived government, or whether the counsels of the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Newcastle are to preponderate, and the party are to hoist the orange colour. Neither do we know whether the opposition do or do not intend to move an amendment on the address. We are, therefore, glad to hear, from every quarter of the country, that all the liberal members of the House of Commons, whose health allows them to travel, will appear in their places on the day of the meeting of Parliament.—*Courier.*

The friends of the Cabinet vainly labour to veil their consternation as the session approaches. It is impossible for them to touch upon any topic in treating which, fear, the master passion of the time, does not betray itself by some unguarded expression. At a late meeting of what is called the "Reform Registry Association," in Dublin, Lord Clements, a renegade tory, if we are not mistaken confessed that "the Ministry are tottering on the verge of destruction;" and the *Courier* of last night,

"Less Irish and more nice,"

virtually admits the same truth. Our contemporary commences a leading article of some length with an acknowledgment of the possibility of a conservative triumph. The following are its words—"What the tories may actually do in the ensuing session, under the combined influence of disappointment and greed (a vile Scotch word, and what a possibility of obtaining a factious triumph may dictate, we cannot attempt to conjecture."—*Standard.*

The rest of the article is not worth a drop of ink.

It is well known that the ministerial majority will be greater in the present session than it was in the past; and there is every reason to believe that the confidence of that majority in the government has been confirmed and increased by its administrative acts during the recess. But, overlooking the facts for a moment, and supposing that the tories should succeed in coaxing to their party the existing liberal majority, the assumption that ministers would resign in such an event is altogether gratuitous. If this improbable case were to occur, it does by no means follow—will not follow—that the present Cabinet resigns.—*Globe.*

Not contented with its "certainly increased majority," the *Globe* has another consolation. "Even outvoted, the present ministers will not resign." Very likely they will not; but there is a mode of getting rid of unwelcome intruders, even though they will not resign—a process which gentlemen, and men of spirit, do not like to undergo, but which is not altogether unknown to Lord Melbourne and his colleagues. If outvoted, they will be turned out with all the solemnity of ignominy suitable to their merits. Does the *Globe* understand that?—*Standard.*

LATEST FROM NEW YORK.—By the packet ship *Caledonia* which arrived in Liverpool on Friday, we have New York papers of the 2d instant inclusive. They do not contain anything of importance. Official documents state the number of buildings destroyed at the late fire to be 527 exclusive of the Merchants' Exchange and the South Dutch Church, and estimate the loss at 17,115,692 dollars.

MR. SPRING RICE.

A dinner took place at the Town Hall, Cambridge, on Friday to celebrate the election of Thomas Hovel, Esq., the first Mayor of Cambridge chosen under the Municipal Reform Act. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present, and, upon "the health of his Majesty's Ministers" being given, the Right Hon. Gentleman, in returning thanks, adverted to the measures to be introduced in the approaching Session as follows:—"We, for instance, have to remedy the still existing grievances to which the great Dissenting bodies of the country are now subject—(loud cheers.) That must be done in the same spirit in which the Municipal Reform Bill has been carried—with firmness and with decision; and it will be done by his Majesty's Ministers with the greater firmnesss and greater decision, because they feel that doing justice to the Protestant Dissenters of England, so far from weakening or endangering the Church Establishment to which we belong, will strengthen and defend it by furthering the cause of justice and of truth, and thereby widen the foundation on which the Church rests, and on which it may depend for permanent protection and support. We must proceed to consider also, and on the same principle of firmness and decision, grounded on justice, the question of tithes in England—(hear.) We must endeavour, if possible, to adjust that difficult question, so as to insure to the working Ministers that support to which they are entitled, and at the same time to remove from between them and their parishioners a fruitful source of dissension and enmity, which paralyzes the efforts of the preacher, and casts some degree of mistrust in some quarters upon the Established Church itself. We must proceed in the great work of reform of our Courts of Equity. We must give to the people of England a better, a cheaper, and a more effectual administration of justice. We must, as it is in our power to do so, improve and tranquillise Ireland—(cheers.) Gentlemen, I took the liberty of stating, when our acquaintance began, that I would never profess myself to be, or act as if I were, less attached to Ireland because I was a Member for the town of Cambridge. I told you then what my sentiments were, and you responded to those sentiments, and declared that you recognised no separation of interests between the two countries—(cheers)—that you felt that we were all brethren, and that those who raised the cry as between the two parts of the United Empire, were the true repealers, who sought to overthrow the British permanency of dominion. Now I say that Ireland must be tranquilised—(hear and cheers)—and I say further, that the object which we had in view in our measure of last Session was no less the tranquility of that country than to make an adequate provision for the Protestant Church of that country—(cheers.) If I could take upon myself to reply to the mass of rubbish which I have met with upon this subject, I should detain you much longer than I should have lungs for, or you patience for—(laughter.) But allow me to say, that whilst we wish to cut off all that is unnecessary in the temporal wealth of the Irish Church, we most carefully, most sedulously, and I will say most effectually, make a provision for the adequate instruction of the Protestant community of Ireland—(cheers.) And unless these two principles can be reconciled I am no Church reformer in Ireland. I wish to do complete and full justice to the vast population of that country, but I never will be a party to any scheme which will leave the Protestant inhabitants of that country without adequate means of religious education."

(FROM THE STANDARD.)

No doubt the bill of last session would have secured, ultimately, adequate means for the instruction of all the Protestants to be left in Ireland; but how would it have secured the adequacy of these means? By bringing down the Protestant population to nothing. This, however, is not what the Protestants of England want—not what the Protestants of England and Ireland have a right to demand. We demand means adequate to a National Establishment such as was guaranteed by the Union—means adequate to the instruction of a nation, which the vital interests of the empire require to be—and which, if the Legislature is only neutral, will be *nearly universally Protestant* in a few years. This is what we want; and as a means of present tranquility no less than of ultimate safety, we demand that the minds of Roman Catholics be set at rest by the assurance that any attempt to take this from us will, if lawfully made, end in disappointment—will, if unlawfully made, incur the vengeance of the law.

MEETING OF THE TRADES' POLITICAL UNION.

A special meeting of this body was held on Saturday at the Circus, in Abbey-street, for the purpose of hearing Mr. O'Connell address the citizens.—Mr. Slevin was called to the Chair.

The Registry Report having been read and adopted,

Mr. O'Connell addressed the Meeting. He said I am full of hope at present. We have a benevolent administration, and I will, with the Irish people, persist in peaceably seking what is due to them. I defy all the Orange Tories in England or Ireland to replace the Tories in power. We have the Government with us—we have the best—the *elite* of the Irish aristocracy and gentry with us—we have all the people with us. Hurrah for our side. We have the people of Scotland with us to a man. Hurrah for Scotland—and we have all that is good, and manly, and virtuous in England with us. Hurrah for England. The other morning I was in the midst of the corporators, and I saw old fat Morrisson, with a big gold chain round his neck, waddling into the chair at a meeting, whilst the others gathered round him, like hired mourners at a funeral. I could not help saying to myself, I pity you poor boys! for your day is coming. We shall have honest men in your places next year, and I hope to see that chain round the neck of Cornelius M'Loughlin. You seem to relish a laugh at the corporation, and we shall laugh when we play the rogue's march for them. Why, we shall then be able to buy an Aldeman's gown in Plunkett's-alley. I will myself buy two or three of them for my library as shews. We shall kick out the corporators before three months are gone, if we are but true to each other. That will be a pleasant day for Ireland. In offering to abandon the repeal, I am only trying an experiment. How often was I told that the Government could not do good for Ireland, because the repeal agitation prevented them? I am going to try whether this was said in truth, or as a pretence. For five years I tried to conciliate the Orangemen; but they cannot be conciliated. What was the good, it is said, of sending Lord Mulgrave to Ireland? what good did he do there? I'll tell you. He will not allow an avowed Orangeman to be a Lord Mayor. He will not allow an Orangeman to be a High Sheriff; but he will do plain and equal justice. If a prisoner be improperly sent to jail, he will liberate him. Now that we have both the head and the heart right, if we only persevere, I promise you that you soon shall see our native land—

"——Great glorious and free,
"First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

Mr. Ruthven, M.P. Costello, Mr. J. A. Curran, Counsellor Guthrie and others also addressed the meeting, which separated, giving three cheers for O'Connell, three for Lord Mulgrave, three for Ruthven, the Trades Union, and three groans for the Orangemen.

The Court of King's Bench has decided that the Act of Parliament, subjecting retailers of spirits, without license, to a penalty of £50, (an act, by the bye, long in dispute,) does extend and apply to Ireland.

A person charged with a debt, amounting to the immense sum of £118,000 after being two years in the Fleet prison, was discharged therefrom on Friday last.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1836.

CANADA.

(FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.)

We are every day receiving renewed assurances that the Upper Canadians, almost to a man, will assist us in a struggle for liberty, not only with the pen and voice, but if need be, with the sword. The following extract from the *Cornwall Observer* will show my Lord Gosford that we are not to be trifled with, and that we do not threaten without counting our host. A letter from a highly influential individual in the upper province, says "We are all alive to your political situation, and are to have a meeting on the first Monday in January. We shall respond to every word and action of yours. If you assemble in Congress and require delegates, we shall join you."

(FROM THE CORNWALL OBSERVER.)

We this day publish the resolutions which are submitted for consideration at the several township meetings to be held in January throughout the province. The resolutions convey in plain language what we take to be the sentiments of the loyal inhabitants of this province, and we feel fully persuaded that in this district, settled as it has been, by men who were driven from their homes by rebellion, and by many of the hardy sons of the mother country they will receive a cordial support. We earnestly call upon all our contemporaries to bestir themselves in obtaining as general an expression of opinion as possible by publishing the communication in our last, together with these resolutions and the form of address, for the consideration of the people at their next township meetings, as we fully concur with our correspondent in thinking that so good an opportunity will not soon again occur—and we would also suggest to the constitutional journals of Lower Canada, which have an extensive circulation in this provice to advance their own cause, as well as ours, by following a similar course. We see that it is proposed to hold a convention to take into consideration the present state of affairs in Lower Canada, and that delagates are to be invited from the adjoining British Colonies. Should such be the case, we earnestly hope that every county in the province will send a representative, and thereby show that they are "wide awake."

Resolved.—That however anxious we may be to reform any existing abuses in the administration of government or of the laws, we have no desire to see any change in the constitution of this province, which secures to all who live under it the full enjoyment of rational freedom, and that as loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign, we will maintain, if necessary with our lives, the connection heretofore so happily subsisting with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved.—That we must regard as traitors, all persons who regardless of the allegiance which they owe to their lawful Sovereign, may attempt to subvert his government in the province of Upper or Lower Canada, and that we will, to the utmost extent of our power, aid our fellow subjects of British birth in resisting any attempt on the part of the French Canadian inhabitants of Lower Canada to establish an independent government, or to overturn the constitution.

Resolved.—That an address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor founded on the foregoing Resolutions, and requesting him to cause this expression of our sentiments to be laid before his Majesty.

FORM OF ADDRESS.

To his Excellency, Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the inhabitants of the township of in the district at a time when serious apprehensions are entertained that it is in contemplation in our sister province of Lower Canada, to attempt to sever the connection so long happily subsisting with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to establish therein an independent government, feel ourselves called upon to state explicitly to your Excellency that as loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign, we shall maintain that connection if necessary, at the hazard of our lives, and that however anxious we may be to see any existing abuses reformed in the administration either of the government or of the laws, we have no desire to see any essential change in the constitution of this province, which secures to all who live under it the full enjoyment of rational liberty. We cannot but regard as traitors all persons who, regardless of their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, may attempt to subvert his government in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and with these opinions we feel ourselves bound to the utmost extent of our power to aid our fellow subjects of British birth in resisting any attempt on the part of the French Canadian inhabitants of Lower Canada to establish an independent government or to overturn the constitution.

We respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to convey this expression of our sentiments to our revered Sovereign, in such manner as to your Excellency may appear most proper.

FRANCE—CLOSE OF THE STATE TRIALS.

In Paris the Court of Peers finished its wearisome *proces* on Saturday by sentencing the contumacious to various degress of punishment.

The Court passed sentence on the last of the prisoners of April on Friday. Among them was the prisoner Dr. Beaumont, whose appeal to this government, as a British subject, we noticed some weeks since. He was convicted of having been an active member of the Society of the *Rights of Man*, and was sentenced by the Court to transportation for life. As Dr. Beaumont was born in New York, it is probable that the sentence passed upon him by the Court of Peers, will be brought under the consideration of Congress.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The *Moniteur* states that the Government had just received a telegraphic dispatch from Boyonne, communicating the fact of a battle having been fought between the Christinos and the Carlists, in which the former gained a decided victory. The Barcelona massacre is to be formally brought before the notice of both Estates in Madrid.

We (*Sun*) have this moment been put in possession of an official letter from Vittoria, which positively contradicts the statement in the *Morning Herald* that General Evans was on bad terms with General Cordova. General Evans, in his letter which we have seen, dated the 4th instant, at Vittoria, positively states that it was not the case, and speaks highly of the abilities of the Spanish General, and the state of discipline in which the whole of the army is at present. Operations were to begin about the 10th of Feb. next.

The Fort of Guetaria is closely besieged by the Carlists, who are making preparations for taking it by storm. According to letters from the frontiers, the Christinos chief, Leon Iriarte, with his *peseteros*, had been surprised by two Navarrese battalions, and had been severely wounded and taken prisoner after a gallant engagement. Letters from Saragossa state that the priest called "Father Escoriheula," with 800 infantry, and Garzon, at the head of 200 cavalry, had, on the 29th ult., entered Chiprana, which had been abandoned by its garrison and national guards on the preceding evening. On the following day the Carlists, after having destroyed the fortifications, quitted the town of Escatron. Balbastro is menaced by 4,500 men. Catalonian Carlists have left Bernerare for the purpose of attacking it. Quilez, Cabrera, and Serrador, have left Maranchon, but their route is unknown. The column of Noguerai has returned. Two battalions of the regiment of Cordova are asserted to have left precipitately for Alcaniz. All the prisoners at Sagonte are reported to have escaped, and a great number of Guentos have deserted from the depot of Ferruel. Other letters from the frontiers state that 500,000 francs arrived at Zugarramurdi for Don Carlos. A larger sum had also been received at Bayonne, but the greater part had been paid away. We hear from Vittoria that Espartero has been deprived of his command by the General-in-Chief. General Evans has taken the command of the chapelgorris. Some large pieces of artillery have arrived at Vittoria; and Cordova, the Minister of War, and general Evans, escorted by two companies of chapelgorris, and some squadrons of cavalry, have made a reconnoissance as far as Guebara. A letter announces that this castle has been carried by the Christinos, and that a contest took place upon the arrival of the Carlists, to whom the cavalry and the chapelgorris did serious damage.—*Paris Correspondent of the Standard.*

OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CHAMBERS.

Letters and papers of the 16th instant have arrrived from Lisbon; they report the formal proceedings at the opening of the two Chambers. In the sitting of the 9th, in the Chamber of Deputies, a note was read from the Minister of the Interior, announcing that her Majesty had selected from the list of candidates, Senor Carvalho for President, and Senor Pereira do Carmo for Vice-President. In the sitting of the 12th, the Secretary read several declarations from deputies who renounced their allowances as deputies, or, holding other offices, gave up the emoluments arising from them so long as they should act as deputies, The President (not holding another office) gives up half his salary as President.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 21st of November, have also been received. Much suffering and disorder existed in Graham's Town, and it is stated that the Commissioners had much difficulty in satisfying the Caffres ith the lands appropriated to them, the chiefs in some instances having refused to occupy them. A slight shock of an earthquake had been experienced on the 11th of November, but it had not done any damage.

UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 1st instant have been received. Mr. Barton had not then reached the United States, and no further notice was taken by Congress of the relations between that country and France. It is said that the President is still for war; but all will depend upon Mr. Barton's report of his embassy. The accounts from Texas are to the 16th ult. The war continued to rage with unabated violence, although Santa Anne had succeeded in repulsing the Texians, Whether they will eventually succeed must depend upon their friends in the United States.

The private advices from New York state that the number of the sufferers by the late fearful conflagration there was 1500. An extraordinary advance in the rent of houses had taken place, in consequence of the demand for stores and warehouses, by the parties whose previous habitations and places of business had been consumed. The advance had been upwards of 50 per cent.

The vast losses sustained by the late fire have not injured public credit or the commercial character of the country. No bills, it is said, have, in consequence, been dishonoured, and the bankruptcy of the fire offices seems the principal failure in the commercial world.

DISGRACEFUL AND OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT AT KILMEADEN CHURCH-YARD.

The following letter was handed to us for publication. We had previously prepared an account of the transaction, but we deem it prudent, lest we might be accused of exaggeration, to give the occurrence in the gentleman's own language:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir—On Wednesday I was requested to attend the funeral of a man named Backas, at Kilmeaden (Mr. Frazer being absent at the time, having left me as his *locum tenens* for a few days, to do any occasional duty), and on arrival at the residence of deceased, I was informed by respectable persons that the assembled multitude meditated violence if a clergyman of the Established Church should attempt to read the Burial Service. The first intimation they gave was, when the body was brought out of the house and laid upon chairs, they hustled the few Protestants present away, and surrounded the coffin and performed some ceremony, notwithstanding the opposition given by the nearest relative. They then brought the body about a mile around the country, though the church-yard was only a few hundred yards off, and which they passed by. On their return to the church-yard, and before they entered the gate, they went through the same ceremony as at first, but during which a riot took place, in which the relatives of deceased were opposed to each other, being of different creeds arising from the baneful practice of intermarriages. In the mean time the denunciations against me increased. From the manifestation of feeling, I thought it prudent not to proceed, unless the brother and the nearest relative of deceased insisted upon it. He having declared it to be his decided wish that I should officiate, I, (on the body being brought inside the gate) began the burial service, but had not gone through the first sentence, when I was besmeared with mud, and in a moment after struck with a lump of hard clay on the back of the head; on turning round I was pressed on by the multitude, and perceived by their manner and gesture, that they were determined to stone me, I immediately desisted and got out of the way. I am persuaded from what I saw and heard myself, and the opinion of others who were present, that had I proceeded further, my life would have been sacrificed. During all this time the police were present, but they said they dare not interfere. I think it is fully evident from this and similar occurrences here and elsewhere lately, that the life of a Protestant Clergyman is no longer safe in this country.

S. B. ARDAGH.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

The Fancy Dress Ball, as appears by advertisement, will take place on the 15th February. From the list of stewards, we are warranted in predicting that the attendance will be most numerous and highly respectable, and that the arrangements will be of a superior order. Mr. G. Purser, the superintendent of the County and City of Waterford Club, whose acknowledged abilities are duly appreciated, has been engaged for the occasion.

We have authority for stating, for the information of such of our sporting friends as may participate in the evening's entertainments, that John Power, jun., of Kilfane, Esq., (one of the stewards) has made arrangements for the Kilkenny hounds to meet the next day at Luke's-Well, in order to afford them an opportunity to enjoy their favourite amusement.

POPULARITY OF O'CONNELL.

The following is a copy of a resolution passsed by the Committee of the Liverpool Corn Exchange, on granting the use of that place to the friends of Mr. O'Connell. The sum paid was 50 guineas. The gentlemen forming the committee are 13 Reformers and two Tories. The resolution needs no comment:—

"Resolved—That the Corn Exchange be granted to the friends of Mr O'Connell, for the purpose of giving a public dinner, but that such decision must not be considered as an act approving of Mr. O'Connell's political principles or conduct."

UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

We learn from a most respectable source, that a society of an illegal nature has been established in Smithfield, and that during the past week many attempts have been made to induce the well-disposed to join it. On Monday night a party of the confederates assembled, and fired several shots; and on Tuesday, about three o'clock in the morning, a more numerous party collected in Smithfield with large sticks, declaring that they would have the life of one person who refused to be sworn of the society. We have been requested to direct the notice of the authorities to these facts.—*Dublin Record.*

TREATMENT OF A GOVERMENT CIRCULAR.

It has gone the round of the public journals that Lord Trimlestown, a Roman Catholic Baron, voted for the Conservative candidate, Lord Dunsany, at the recent election of a Representative Peer. Now, the fact is so; but we are enabled to state the following additional and curious particulars. The government issued circulars filled up, and only neoessary to be signed by those Peers who had a right to vote. One was sent to Lord Trimlestown, who, being rather indignant at being thus dictated to, erased the name or title of Viscount Lismore, inserted that of Lord Dunsany, and so forwarded his vote to the Hanaper office!!—*Dublin Record.*

In the Court of King's Bench, on Wednesday, the order was made absolute at the suit of the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, against the printer and proprietors of the *Dublin Satirist.*

The was a great assemblage of peasantry yesterday near Annacoty, where they compelled a man employed in serving Exchequer notices to fly for his life, for had he not galloped off in post-haste, a minute's hesitation most probable would have cost him his life. The night before the surrounding country was illuminated by fires, and shots were fired frequently during the night, to intimidate the Clergyman, Rev. Mr. Crampton, from seeking his tythes.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A man serving tythe subpœnas for the Rev. E. Croker, near Croom, on Monday, was hunted by the infuriate peasantry, and he owed his escape to the fleet horse he rode.—*Ibid.*

The Order in Council for erecting the territory of South Australia into a British province, has been settled by the law officers of the crown, and has been forwarded to Brighton for his Majesty's sanction. The new colony will be Gazetted forthwith.—*Morning Chronicle.*

HIGH SHERIFFS.—Mr. O'Halloran is appointed Sub-Sheriff to John O'Brien, of Elmvale, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Clare. Mr. O'Brien left on Tuesday evening for Dublin, to be sworn into office. Pierse Simpson, Esq., of Drumsna, is appointed High Sheriff of the county of Leitrim, a gentleman whose name was not returned by the Judges, but he is a member of the Reform Registry Association. Francis Leigh, Esq., of Rosegarland, and not Lord Loftus, is appointed to the shrievalty of Wexford.—Charles Dawson, Esq., is appointed High Sheriff of Monaghan, though his name was not on the list of three selected. Anthony Stoughton, Esq., is appointed High Sheriff of Kerry.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL RUTHVEN, Esq., M.P.

(FROM THE COURT JOURNAL.)

"Mr. Ruthven, who died a few days since, was nephew of the late Dr. Trotter, Bishop of Down and Conner, and assumed the surname of Ruthven upon inheriting an estate from a maternal relative. His father, Dr. Trotter, a Clergyman, held several preferments in the diocese of Down, and his brother, Private Secretary to Mr. Fox in 1806, was author of a life of that distinguished statesman. He had completed his 62d year at the period of his disease, and was married to Miss Price of the county of Down, by whom he had a son, Edward Ruthven, Esq., of Ballyfinhouse, the present M. P. for Kildare. Mr. Ruthven sat for Downpatrick in the Parliaments of 1806, 1830, and 1831, and was first elected for Dublin in 1832."

Our contemporary should have known that Mr. Ruthven has other sons—one of them, Kenneth Ruthven, *alias* "Mr. Jones"—a young gentleman of no less honorable mould than the Member for Kildare. The old gentleman is not dead, nor likely to take his departure for that bourne from whence no traveller returns, until he shall have paid his share of the Dublin election petition expenses. He is alive and babbling.—*Evening Packet.*

CARRICK CHURCH.

Application was made to the Ecclesiastic Commissioners for funds to build a new Church in in Carrick-on Suir; for which they have gained FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS, the remainder to be raised by subscriptions from the parishioners, to whom the Marquis of Waterford has set a noble example by contributing ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for that laudable purpose. The pews of the old Church have been removed to the old castle of Carrick, belonging to the Marquis of Ormonde, where prayers are to be be celebrated till the completion of the new church.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

It is understood to be the intention of Government at the assembling of Parliament to renew the bill now in operation for the relief of insolvent debtors. The present act will expire at the termination of the next Sessions, and should a dissolution take place before it is renewed, there will remain no law for the relief of insolvent debtors, except that relating to bankrupts, which is considerably a more expensive jurisdiction. The act under which the Insolvent Debtors' Court is constituted was extended to June, 1835, and from thence until the end of the next Sessions; therefore should Ministers meet the Parliament and only continue for a few days and dissolve without a renewal of the act, it will be the means of the incarceration of hundreds of persons confined for debt.—*John Bull.*

MAIL COACH ACCIDENT.

As the Galway mail was passing on Saturday night the line of road between Kinnegad and Enfield, the driver fell asleep on his seat, the horses ran against a bank at the road side, upset the coach, and severely injured many of the passengers. Mr. Cogan and Mr. Healy, both of Castlebar, were the greatest sufferers; as the first named gentleman had his arm broken, and the second received many severe bruises. This is the third upset of the Galway mail this season. The coachman should immediately be dismissed, there is no one circumstance to palliate his neglect.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—The St. George Steam-packet Company's fine new vessel, the *Hercules*, fitted with a pair of Mr. Samuel Hall's patent steam-engines of 180 horse-power, made an excursion of several hours on Wednesday last, for the purpose of proving the engines. The trial was completely successful, and gave the greatest satisfaction to a numerous and respectable company, amongst whom were the chairman of the St. George Company, and several scientific gentlemen. The engines, which are of the most splendid description, were constructed by Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, and are got up in the very first style. The leading object of Mr. Hall's invention appears to be the preservation of the boilers from the injurious action of sea water, or water containing earthy or saline matters, which occasion incrustations and the rapid corrosion of the boilers. In Mr. Hall's engines the steam from the cylinders is condensed without the use of injective water, and the water resulting from such condensation is returned without admixture to the boilers, which are thus constantly fed with distilled water; and if the boilers be filled with fresh water in the first instance, the water in them will continue fresh however long they may be in operation, and whether the engines be working at sea or in districts where the waters are impregnated with mineral substances. An ingenious and very efficient apparatus supplies any trifling loss from leakage, &c. In addition to the above mentioned advantage, which for the purposes of steam navigation is invaluable, it appears that a great increase of power results from the superior vacuum thus obtained, with a diminution of friction from the constant and ample lubrication of the pistons and slides, and a great saving of fuel from it being unnecessary ever to *blow off*, and from the boilers being kept constantly clean and free from scale. The water also is maintained at the proper height without attention from the engineman, so that the risk of burning out the flues is avoided. We understand that the *Windermere* steam-packet, belonging to Mr. Winder, of this town, and fitted with a pair of Mr. Hall's engines, has been running between this port and Ulverston since the commencement of last July, and gives the greatest satisfaction; as also that Mr. Hall will shortly start another vessel at Hull, and that a pair of engines of 140 horse-power, intended for one of the government vessels, is in a forward state of preparation.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

A new mode of manuring moss ground or exhausted meadows, by spreading its own earth on the surface, is recommended by Mr. Kingsley.

The value of the property formerly belonging to the Monks of the Escurial, but which has now devolved to the nation, is estimated at more than twelve hundred thousand pound sterling.

A subscription has been set on foot amongst the clergy of the united dioceses of Ferns and Leighlin, to erect a monument in the cathedral of Ferns to the memory of the late deservedly venerated and deeply lamented bishop. The subscriptions of beneficed clergymen are limited to £1 10s, those of unbeneficed to £1. Already several sums have been paid into the treasurer, the Rev. Thomas Moore.

FAILURE OF THE HOUSE OF MESSRS. ROSTRON IN MANCHESTER.—The stoppage of Messrs. Rostron was on Thursday announced in Manchester, and caused great surprise and consternation. The claims on the firm are supposed to exceed £200,000. It is already known that 27 houses are involved to the extent of between 90 and £100,000. Three banks are also creditors, two for about £7,000 each, and another for £6,000. Messrs. Rostron were extensive fustian manufacturers, and large consigners to America. It is probable that the late fire at New York may have accelerated this stoppage, but it is rumoured that nothing could have eventually warded it off, we have not heard of any other failure as a consequence of this of Messrs. Rostron.

COUNTY OF CORK—SAVAGE MURDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, a respectable farmer named Dunlea, was murdered at Ballyhoole by four assassins. Dunlea stopped to take some refreshment at a public-house belonging to a man named Graddy, and immediately on leaving he was pounced upon by these four savages, who no doubt had dogged him for the purpose. His body presented a shocking spectacle, not a feature was left unmarred nor a bone unfractured—even his back bone was smashed across by blows from the murderous weapons used in his destruction—in fact, his remains presented a picture of as brutal barbarity as any canuibal tribe could furnish. And this is the country that is represented *as becoming quiet and civilised* under Lord Mulgrave's Administration! One of the four concerned in this savage murder has been apprehended and lodged in Fermoy bridewell, and informations returned against the other three.—*Correspondent of Cork Constitution.*

CHRISTIAN HEBREW CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir—I am very well aware that the principal part of your columns, as might naturally be expected, is appropriated to political and other subjects, that relate to this world; but I rejoice that, at all times, you willingly give a place to all articles that immediately concern the kingdom of Messiah, and that world to which we are all hastening. May I request your insertion of this letter, in hopes that it may interest the public on behalf of my Jewish brethren, especially such of them as are dwellers in the City of Jerusalem. I can truly say, in the language of St. Paul, that "I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart, for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh."

The London Society for promoting Christianity among the jews, employs many faithful Missionaries, both Jews and Gentiles, in those parts of the world where Jews most abound; nor have their labours been in vain. But while the whole field of the Society's operations is, by me, contemplated with great pleasure, their Mission in Jerusalem is peculiarly dear to me. This once favoured spot, the city of my father's sepulchres, is now covered with superstition and wickedness. My brethren crucified Jesus of Nazareth, because they knew him not; and I trust that many of them afterwards were purified by that very precious blood which they shed. Now many thousand Jews, residing in Jerusalem, have the glad tidings of salvation proclaimed to them in the vicinity of Calvary. A church is about to be erected in Jerusalem for the accommodation of the Jews; and the Bible, together with the Church of England prayer-book and hymns, are already prepared in the Hebrew language for circulation amongst them.

I would ask, Sir, ought not every Gentile who loves Jesus, take a lively interest in the conversion of the Jews? are not the Gentiles under obligations to Israel that they never can fully discharge? were not the Holy Prophets who wrote the Scriptures, Jews? were not my brethren the careful depositories of the word of God for centuries? and do they not still preserve the writing of Moses and the Prophets with the most zealous care? Was not Jesus a Jew? and were not his Apostles, who laboured and suffered to benefit the Gentiles, Jews? And although as concerning the Gospel, my Jewish brethren are enemies for your sakes, yet, as touching the election, are they not beloved for the father's sake? while, in the mysterious providence of Jehova, blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in? Is it not his revealed and merciful determination that all Israel shall eventually be saved? While my brethren are dispersed, an astonishment, a proverb and a bye-word among all nations, does not their situation, as a scattered, yet distinct people, furnish strong proof of the fulfilment of prophesy, and the divinity of the Christian religion? And does not the wide dispersion of the Israelites through the world, render it likely, that when they shall be enlightened by the Gospel, they shall be greatly instrumental in converting the Gentile nations? I do, therefore, call upon my Gentile brethren to seek the conversion of the Jews to Christ.

I will thankfully receive contributions towards the general objects of the above named Society, or the Jerusalem Mission. Towards the latter upwards of £500 have been already contributed. Before I leave town, I shall hand over whatever I shall have received unto the treasurer of the Jewish Auxiliary here. Such is my plan in every place.

Your humble servant,
NATHANIEL KRONHEIM.

Parade, Waterford.

COUNTER DECLARATION OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

We (*Evening Mail*) repeatedly warned the Lord O'Mulgrave against the course he was pursuing with his *county meetings*. We told him that such factious and fictitious displays of the popularity of his government would call forth, in its strength, the *real state* of public opinion with respect to himself and the policy of his administration. But he would not listen to us. He would "play out the play," and the result has been to prove the correctness of the description given by the Duke of Wellington, namely, that *such* "county meetings are farces." Meath and Westmeath and other counties have disclaimed the imposition palmed upon the public by a set of time-serving, place-hunting, and discontented Radicals of the lowest grade. And Wexford now comes forwad to proclaim the *trumpery* received by the King's Lieutenant as a county address, and answered with a suitable gravity of humbug—to be a gross imposition on Vice-Regal credulity. The whole of the nobility and gentry of Wexford in a body, and we do not miss one valuable name—have come forward to protest that the late meeting was "as uncalled for," as the "object of it was *contrary to the general sentiments* of the county." Will Lord O'Mulgrave have any more of those farces—or is he satisfied with the last?

MR FREEMAN.

On Monday last a deputation, consisting of the Right Hon. the Knight of Kerry, M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, William Townsend Gun, Esq., Richard Herbert, Esq., of Cahirnane; George Blake Dickson, Esq., Barrister-at-law; John Leahy, Esq., ditto; and Robert Conway Hurley, Esq., waited on Mr. William Deane Freeman, late Assistant-Barrister of Kerry, to present him with an address, which is signed by every respectable gentleman, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Whig, Tory, and Conservative in the county, excepting only a few of the slaves of the O'Connell system. In the list of signatures there are thirteen Deputy Lieutenants, sixty-four Magistrates, and a great number of the Clergy and of other learned professions.—Mr. Freeman has also received an address from the Grand Jury of the northern division of the county.

These documents bear a valuable testimony to the faithful and efficient discharge of the important duties lately entrusted to Mr. Freeman, to whose vigilance and firmness the addressers attribute the late happy tranquil state of their county.

We know not why Mr. Freeman should have been removed. Some persons dread, and not without reason, that the task-master of Government, who advised the step, intended it as a hint to the tranquil peasantry that the restraint upon them was removed.

JUDGMENT ON O'GORMAN MAHON.

In the Court of King's Bench, London, on Monday last, O'Gorman Mahon appeared to receive the judgment of the court for an assault on Mr. Wigley, a solicitor. The particulars have been several times before the public. A great number of affidavits were put in and read, which stated that the defendant had been much injured by the prosecutor. Their lordships consulted for a short time, when Mr. Justice Littledale said the court was of opinion, under the circumstances of the case, that justice would be obtained by ordering the defendant to enter into securities to keep the peace. The sentence he, therefore, had to pronounce was, that O'Gorman Mahon enter into his own recognizances of £500, and find two securities of £100 each, to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, particularly towards Henry Ropolph Wigley, for the period of 5 years.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF MR. FRASER.

The advices from Calcutta mention that Kureen Khan, the murderer of Mr. Fraser, the British Resident at Delhi, had been executed on the 26th of August, near the spot where Mr. Fraser was shot. The murderer addressed the people and asked them to pray for him, but he did not confess nor deny his guilt.

"On the 28th," say the accounts, "immense crowds of people assembled at the mosques of the city to pray for the murderer, but they were not permitted to enter the large mosque, the Jumma Musjeed. Collections were then made for keeping a light constently burning at his grave, and the assassin has now been enrolled as a saint, until the title of *Gul Shuheed*, no blame being attached to him by the natives, as *he merely killed a kaffir* at the bidding of his Lord and master, the Nawab. Thousands of natives daily crowd to the grave of the murderer, 'where the singing girls of Delhi,' from 'Dildaurah' down to 'Mootee,' warble forth their sweetest notes to soothe the assassin's spirit! Such are the abominations of the land!" It was thought the Nawab would be acquitted.

The Breadalbane cause was decided by the Court of Session yesterday. The Marquis of Chandos was in court. The judges decided that the Marchioness (who is a daughter of the late Marquis of Breadalbane) was entitled to her *legitim*, which will put Lord Chandos in the possession of about £130,000.—*Caledonian Mercury of Thursday.*

One of the persons concerned in the robbery of the Rev. Mr. Manleverer, was a few days since apprehended in Limerick, where he went to sell the watch of which he and his two associates plundered him; this fellow has been identified by the Rev. gentleman, who has got his watch.

The shipwrights of the port of London were never more busily employed than at the present time, principally upon steamers of all dimensions, both for home and foreign service.

ELECTION ON DITS.

CLONMEL.—The doubt which for some time existed as to who would be Mr. O'Connell's nominee for this town, was removed on Sunday by the receipt of a letter from him, recommending the son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Rice, (who, we hear, is not more than 21 years), to the support of the Whigs and Radicals of this town. On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Roman Catholic schoolroom, Irishtown, when the choice made by Mr. O'Connell was received with loud acclamation.—*Clonmel Herald.*

It is now said that no one can be found hardy enough to try his *luck* for the borough of Clonmel but Mr. A. C. O'Dwyer.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

CLONMEL BOROUGH FOR SALE.—Mr. Carew O'Dwyer is talked of as Mr. O'Connell's nominee. He is in every respect a worthy successor to the late Mr. Ronayne. Mr. O'Dwyer has lately passed by the name of "the great unqualified"—we suppose he has procured the necessary property, to enable him to sit, from Mr. Edward Ruthven, M. P. We understand that "the thing" is not quite arranged yet, as Mr. O'Dwyer has not been able to comply with the terms demanded by the Radicals, viz., the payment of £1,000, to defray the former election debts due by Mr. Ronayne. We have been apprised that a *sagacious lettes from Bian, franked by Dan*, was read at the meeting last night to the Rads, that he, as yet, approved of young Rice; but that he should have some further *understanding* (quere, Raphael-like) with him, ere his nomination was decided upon; however, that if he (Rice) *did not agree to his terms*, he had a thorough-going lad ready for them.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The writ of election for the borough of Clonmel will issue on the first day of next Session, Thursday, 4th February.

ATHLONE.—A numerous meeting of the liberal electors of this borough was held on Sunday last, in the Chapel-yard of St. Peter's, to consider the best means of securing the return of Mr. John O'Connell, son to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., in the event of a dissolution. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. M. O'Reilly, the Rev. K. Kilroe, Mr. Reynolds of the National Bank, and several others. A committee was formed to canvass the electors, and resolutions were entered into, to facilitate, by every possible means, the object for which the meeting was convened.—*Athlone Independent.*

A change is expected in the representation of Westmeath, one of the present members retiring, it is said.

THE CHURCH.

The Clergy of this Diocese assembled at the Cathedral on Saturdy last, agreeably to requisition, to take into consideration "matter of the utmost importance" to their interests. The resolutions were on that occasion unanimously adopted. They have resolved then to address his Majesty, as head of the Church, and both Houses of Parliament, hitherto deemed its constitutional guardians, against any further interference with the property of an Establishment intended for the maintenance of its Ministry in the exercise of the Reformed Religion. Yet what is the sad condition of the Established Clergy at present? We protest in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, we know not any class of men in the King's dominions more deserving the sympathy and commiseration of their fellow subjects at this crisis, than the Ministers of the Established Church in Ireland, who for the last three years have been exposed in their sacred mission to privations and persecutions unheard of within the memory of living witnesses. A barbarous crusade has been industriously preached up against the Clergymen of the Church of England, which must eventually strike at the root of all settled religion. Not only have the ruthless spoilers withheld from this long suffering and patient Ministry their legitimate income, upon which so many respectable families are dependent for subsistence, but should they presume in the last necessity to serve a law notice for recovery of the merest portion of that income, the toesin is sounded through the country, and they are hunted like the veriest outcast of society with a brand upon his forehead; woe then to one of their faithful servants should he be seized, for certain death in his fate, from a hoard of sanguinary miscreants, who would as eagerly devote his superior to the same ordeal. Precarious indeed is the property of the Church establishment in Ireland, in such circumstances; yet it still may be saved if, while there is yet time, the Executive will but extend its hand to assist the ordinary process of the law, which otherwise becomes a dead letter. If the agents of the Clergy receive not that protectection which in justice they are entitled to, and which in common charity they deserve, it is mere insult and mockery to point out legal redress. Let the law be at once expunged from the statute book, if there is no power to enforce it, and yet, extraordinary to say, that power may be at a moment available without any difficulty and with no doubt of success, but that an undue, unconstitutional influence behind the curtain will not allow it to operate with any effect. A simultaneous manifestation of energy on the part of Government, with a judicious disposal of the resources at its command, would crush the nefarious conspiracy which under criminal indulgence spreads wider every hour its dessolating ramifications throughout the land. Ere now, but for the kind and considerate feelings of the religious people of England, whose sympathy was not appealed to in vain, more than a few of the impoverished Clergy in this country must have sunk under the complication of sufferings to which they long submitted in silence, and without repining.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

About two months ago an address from the Lay Association of English Reformers was industriously circulated throughout the kingdom, asserting that (exclusive of Presbyterians) there are (including Methodists) not less than 120,000 Dissenters in Ireland to be deducted from the members returned by the Commissioners as belonging to the Established Church; and this assertion will be again repeated in the approaching Session. It is, therefore, right to say that the assertion is utterly untrue; for, by returns from Conference, printed in Mr. George Mathews' *History of the Regium Donum*, the whole number of Methodists at present in Ireland is only 43,000, and at their own request, they have been returned as in connection with the Establishment. Even if they all wished otherwise, the total number of Methodists, Independents and Quakers, &c., would be but *sixty-four*, and not *one hundred and twenty thousand*; so that the statements of the Association on the subject are worthy of any credit.—*Evening Packet.*

MR. SPRING RICE.

We hope that Mr. Spring Rice did *not* utter his constitutional sentiments at the Cambridge dinner merely *ad captandum*, but that he will act upon them in the House of Commons, and is prepared to denounce the demagogues who preach a different doctrine to the people, and who fancied last year that they had got the democratic lever under an integral part of the constitution. As to the Irish Church, which formed another topic in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, we have shown ourselves to be as desirous of the reform of that church as Mr. Spring Rice ever has been. Indeed we took up the subject with the view of having it reformed long before the right hon. gentleman ventured to become a decided reformer; but we have never confounded reform with destruction. In Ireland, as well as in England we would have the ecclesiastical establishment purified on its abuses, not for the sake of "mere popularity" with the antagonist system of worship, but for the sake of making Protestantism, which is the parent of civil and religious liberty, flourish to further advancement of truth, morals, and civilization. Let Mr. Spring Rice look back at what he formerly said in answer to a motion of Mr. Hume's upon the Irish Church, and he will find that his present opinions on that question are not those which he held at that time, and which we decidedly opposed to spoliation as Lord John Russell's opinion was once opposed to the "exchanging old lamps for new."—*Morning Herald.*

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

C. O'Brien, Esq. M.P. for the County of Clare, has become a Director of the Ennis branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank.

In Derry, no less a number than fifty-six thousand shares, have been taken for that Branch of this great establishment. We have indeed the best authority for stating that this Bank is now among the strongest in the British empire; and hence it is seen that all the late puny efforts to harm and annoy it, have failed to operate.—*Limerick Times.*

Mr. Lysaght Penefather was on Wednesday called to the Bar. It will be recollected that this gentleman was refused to be admitted by the Benchers on the first day of the present term, in consequence of his having being convicted of attending an anti-tithe assembly. A special meeting of the Benchers was called on Wednesday, for the purpose of re-considering the decision to which they had previously come, and the result was a decision in favour of Mr. Penefather's claims.

A branch of the National Bank is about to be opened immediately in Kilfinane.

Waterford Mail.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE RAPHAEL AFFAIR.

(FROM THE STANDARD.)

We have already given warning of the necessity of a punctual attendance of Conservative Members of the House of Commons on the first day of the Session. If there are any gentlemen still so indifferent, so indolent, so sordidly desirous of bargaining for the support of their own principles, or so affectedly coy as to wait for private courtship, as our notice must have been given to them in vain, so a repetition of it will be useless also. They know that the 4th of February is almost certain to present the crisis of the Conservative cause, which is the cause of the country; and honest men can require no farther knowledge to summon them to their duty.

It is not for us to suggest to members of the Legislature the course which they ought to pursue when they shall have met; but it may not be impertinent nor unreasonable to address to our fellow-subjects out of doors, a few hints as to the duties which the assembling of Parliament will properly exact from them. There are three or four subjects likely to come on, each for the first time in the House of Commons, the successful disposal of which will depend, in a great degree, upon the exertions now to be made by parties not in Parliament. We hope, then, that on the very first day of the Session the attention of the House of Commons will be called to the flagitious violation of the Constitution, and the gross outrage upon public morals, committed in the sale of the representation of the Irish county of Carlow. We are aware that the case is likely to be taken up by an English county member—a gentleman of great political experience—of admirable business habits, of considerable talent, of immoveable firmness, and of integrity not to be questioned. Whatever one man can do will be done by that gentleman: and we think we are able to promise that he will be supported by the most distinguished lawyers, and the most able members of the House.

All this is satisfactory and promising: much more auspicious than if the matter were to be taken in hand by any member of a political club, by any one connected with the administration that preceded, or like to be connected with the Cabinet that will soon replace the administration of Lord Melbourne. But, all this will not be enough; justice and truth have a hard battle to fight against Mr. O'Connell, the miserable ministry that depends upon him, and the faction without principle and without shame by which the mendicant and his ministry are followed. Justice and truth have to struggle against a pettifogger grown old in chicane; one who, in nearly forty years of professional practice, has practised or acquired no other part of forensic science but the art of strangling truth by quibbles or points of form, or to overwhelm her by downright lying. Yes, the contest is, in the first place, with one to whom lying is the vital element—who breathes but to lie. This man is followed by a wretched ministry, and profligate party, who will eagerly avail themselves of his pettyfogging craft or daring falsehood as an excuse for rescuing their Dictator from the just consequences of his atrocious offence in the case of Carlow.

The first objection that would probably be made to the introduction of this case is the want of a subject for the inquisitorial jurisdiction of the House of Commons. This want must be obviated. A petition from the electors of the County of Carlow, or from some respectable member of them, who voted for Messrs. Bruen and Kavanah, and who were but temporarily deprived of the benefits of their votes by Mr. O'Connell's sale of the county, must be (if it has not been already) forthwith prepared. After the precedent in the case of the city of York, even the ministerial faction cannot refuse to act upon such a petition. This petition ought to set forth all the facts of the corrupt bargain made notorious indeed by Mr. Raphael's letters and by Mr. O'Connell's acknowledgments, but not yet parliamentarily known, and of which, therefore, ignorance may be pretended. The petition ought, also, to set forth the proofs, which it cannot be difficult to find, of the influence exercised by Mr. O'Connell, in pursuance of his corrupt bargain, through Priests, and through other agents; and it ought to be placed in the hands of the gentleman who is understood to have taken up the subject in time for presentation on the very first day of the Session. There can be no difficulty in finding that gentleman.

So far for the first step. The next stage of the proceeding will call for more extensive operations. Mr. Raphael is, we believe, a very honourable well-meaning man, but we are no vouchers for his firmness or soundness of judgment; and we know that he is a Roman Catholic, surrounded by Priests who, though they probably cannot prevail upon him to pervert the truth, will unquestionably exert their utmost influence to induce him to suppress it, either by leaving the country for a season, or some other shift, which will indeed, ruin Mr. Raphael's character, but protect their filthy Dagon from merited punishment.

There is but one mode of guarding against this danger, and that is, to press forward the inquiry as, what it truly is, a question of national interest—a question in which not the electors of Carlow alone are concerned, but all who feel for the honour and independence of Parliament. Let, then, petitions be prepared in every quarter of the united kingdom, calling for an investigation as solemn and as severe, and as little respectful of professional confidence as any of those prosecuted during the last Session. The first month after the assembling of Parliament would not be unprofitably bestowed upon this investigation; but an hour will not be given to it if the people do not insist upon justice. We say again, let not a moment be lost—let us not leave to our enemies, and the enemies of all good, a monopoly of the fruits of energy and vigilance. Would you commit the Whigs to that depth of infamy and contempt which they so well deserve, force them to come forward in their reforming robes as the apologists of the most abandoned and corrupt sale of a seat in Parliament of which any record exists. Would you lay bare the hypocrisy of the Radical faction, expose the sordid seat jobber now *feted* and followed by all the dirty, suburban, discontented rabble of all the dirty towns in the island? This can be done, and done effectually; but it will call for a popular effort, and a moment ought not to be lost.

LORD BROUGHAM.

It is confidently asserted, in circles professing to be informed upon such subjects, that Ministers have, after all, contrived to make their peace with Lord Brougham, and that notwithstanding the events of the last fortnight, which from what some persons would consider a series of successive slights upon the learned Lord, he will, nevertheless, be found in the ensuing session, their very faithful humble servant. That such is really the case is more than we are able to affirm. We merely give the rumour as it reached us. A very few days will now serve to confirm or contradict it. Of Lord Brougham's prodigious powers of mind it would be the height of folly to affect a doubt. Of the kind of compass and discretion by which he guides it, two opinions, however, may be safely entertained. That Lord Brougham was of great service to Ministers last Session, while out of office, there can be no doubt; nor is there less, that on more than one occasion he has damaged them most materially. To oppose them would now be the most indiscreet act of Lord Brougham's life, especially when we consider that the Conservatives are too strong in the House of Lords to hold out any temptation to Lord Brougham to act a part of the dishonourable result of which he has before him so many striking examples. Notwithstanding, then, the apparent affronts which have been put upon him, he has but one course to pursue—viz., to continue his support to the party with whom his whole public character has hitherto been identified, unless he were, indeed, to adopt the neutral course of absenting himself from Parliament till he has seen how the land lies—an alternative which the well-known restlessness of his temperament is not very likely to allow him to adopt.—*Morning Herald.*

KING'S COUNTY POLITICS.

(FROM THE EVENING PACKET.)

The Magistrates who received the inquisitorial letter of Lord Morpeth, on the subject of the non-election of Mr. Gibson, as Chairman of the Birr Sessions, have returned answers. We are enabled to give the substance of two; but cannot favor our readers with the answer of Mr. Vaughan, which details very minutely the circumstances which constrained the Magistrates to adopt the course of electing Colonel Lloyd. The following are the laconic answers af the gallant Colonel and Mr. O'Moore:—

"My Lord—I was elected to the chair at the late Quarter Sessions by the almost unanimous opinions of my brother Magiserates.

"I have the authority of Mr. Gibson, the Assistant-Barrister for stating that the proceedings on that occasion were perfectly legal.

"I have the honour to be your Lordship's obedient servant,

"HARDRESS LLOYD."

"My Lord—In answer to your communication of the 19th day of January instant, I beg to state that the Magistrates of the King's County acted on the occasion therein alluded to under the impression that they had a right to select their Chairman from their own body.

"I have the honour, &c., "GARRET O'MOORE."

A principal witness in the case of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, near Palliskenry, has surrendered himself to the police authorities.

DINNER TO OUR "COUNTY MEMBERS."

(FROM THE KILKENNY MODERATOR.)

"Fat punches have lean pates; and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout quite the wits."

This long-talked of Dinner "came off" on Monday last at the Hibernian Hotel, and, with one or two exceptions, it was attended by individuals without influence or station in this county. In the midst of such a motley assemblage, which consisted (including a lot of Priests) of about fifty, we regret to find the Hon. Colonel Butler—a man who, by birth and fortune, is entitled to associate with the nobility and gentry of his native country. It was well observed by Dr. Johnson, that when men forget the dignity appertaining to their station in society and mingled with the discontented spirits of the land, in order to court the grim smiles of the multitude, or to minister to the cravings of an ambitious mind, it would be well were they to erase from their escutcheons the heraldic achievements of their ancestors. This may be true, or it may not, as regards Colonel Butler; but as to his worthy colleague Mr. Finn, we have no doubt he was quite at home—for, the more muddy the sphere of his movements, the more effectually could he flounder in his native element. There was a goodly group, no doubt, assembled on this happy occasion, while their festivity reminds us of Burns when apostrophising whiskey—

"An 'off the godly pour in throngs,
To give the jars an' barrels
—————a lift that day."

As we were not honoured by a special invitation to the feast—dreading that we would have printed the speeches as they were actually *spoken*—we cannot give a correct outline of the proceedings in our present publication; but one of our imps, however, contrived to gain admission. Whether he will throw his observations into Iambic, Hexamater, or blank verse, we cannot as yet say; but at all events, most worthy Sirs,

There was a chiel' amang you takin' notes,
I————An' faith he'll prent 'em."

A quere has been put to us by a correspondent to know "why Mr. Florence Lalor, who was so active in the "getting up" of the dinner to the county members, quitted the festive board before 9 o'clock, and went to see an exhibition of strolling players? We cannot answer the question.—*Ibid.*

Another correspondent asks "why the health of the Titular Bishop Kinsella was not proposed at the dinner? "All we have heard on this subject is, that the propriety of so doing was discussed by the Committe, who decided on not giving the health of the *non mi recordo* Doctor.—*Ibid.*

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Mail.

Mount-Browne, January 23, 1836.

SIR—The newspapers report Mr. O'Connell, at the late Tuam dinner, to have declared "his readiness to have his ears cut off with a blunt penknife if ever the honest men of Mayo returned me to parliament."

I shall not venture to give any opinion as to the chance I may have of being able to claim the due performance of the aforesaid ceremony; but this I will venture to say, as I believe it to be the truth, that had the peace and prosperity of Ireland been consulted, or had justice been done, Mr. O'Connell might have been called upon long since to forfeit not only his ears, but *their more extensive neighhood,* and that not *with a blunt penknife.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BROWNE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

Clancy v. Hyndman aud Carolin.

This was an action in the case brought against the defendants, as late High Sheriffs of Dublin, for a false return on a writ of *fieri facias*—the sum levied being greater than that accounted for, as it was alleged.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of £20 damages, and 6d costs.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Tannahan v. O'Rourke.

Mr. Smith, K. C., appeared in this case to support the conditional order for new trial being made absolute, both on the ground of surprise and new evidence. He made a very able review of the whole case, and denounced it as a base conspiracy.

Mr. Blake was heard in reply.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court, which was to grant a new trial, and animadverted in severe terms upon the attorney for the plaintiff in the case.

DISTILLATION OF SALT-WATER.—P. Nichole, of Dieppe, is stated to have succeeded in procuring fresh water from the distillation of sea-water, by simply passing the steam of the latter through a stratum of coarsely powdered charcoal, in its way to the condenser, or worm-tub.

The merchants of New York have already sent large orders to Europe to make up for the loss of those destroyed by fire. Among other orders given in Belgium is one for 700 chests of window glass, which the manufactories of the district of Charleroy are to deliver at the beginning of February next.—*Journal du Commerce.*

THE CABBAGE.—A French journal observes that the cabbage is a sovereign remedy for intoxication from wine, and that it has even the power of preventing it; for, we are informed that, by eating a certain quantity of cabbage before dinner, we may drink as much wine as we please, without experiencing any inconvenience. This property of the cabbage is also mentioned by ancient writers, who are of opinion that it proceeds from the antipathy which the vine shows to the cabbage; if bba caage be planted near a vine, the latter either retires or dies.

The Custom-house revenue received in the port of Liverpool during the last twelve months amounted to £4,273,000. being an increase of £425,598, on the receipts of last year.

FIRE.—About eight o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the extensive corn stores and mill of Isaac Bell, Esq., near Kinsale, and the greater part of the building and stock were consumed. We understand the premises are insured with the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company.—*Cork Herald.*

The West Penwith Protestant Conservative Association have just issued an excellent address to the electors of Great Britain in general, and Cornwall in particular, declaring their determination to stand by and defend the Protestant religion and Protestant government established in this country, and calling upon all Conservatives to do the same throughout the empire.—*Standard.*

We regret to learn that Mr. Walker, the police magistrate, died suddenly at Brussels last week. He had gone to that city for a few weeks relaxation, and was found dead in his bed from apoplexy. It was, we believe, Mr. Walker's intention, on his return to this country, to have resumed his periodical—*The Original,* a work which he had conducted through its first volume with much cleverness and and good taste.—*London Paper.*

Owing to the advance which during the season, has taken place in the value of pork, the Government Provision Contractors have, it is said, incurred a severe loss.

A MAN SHOT.—Two men named Greene, father and son, on their return home on Monday night, were met near Killenaule by two persons who demanded if their name was Greene? The old man said it was that he would never deny it—when one of his interrogators immediately lifted a large stick to strike old Greene, but before the blow descended he was shot dead by the son. The deceased has been since recognised as a man named Dalton, belonging to that neighbourhood. The Greene's we understand were concerned in the prosecution of a grievous assault at the last Assizes, which it is rumoured was the cause of this fatal affair.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

MR. AND MRS. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.—The paragraph going the round of the Papers respecting the disinheritance of Mr. and Mrs. B. Sheridan by the late Sir C. Grant, is totally false; and the best proof that can be advanced of the perfect reconciliation of the father with the son-in-law, is, that the Will has been proved, and the whole property, except a small annuity to a servant, has been left to Brinsley Sheridan and his wife.—*Age.*

AUCTION.

ONE DAY'S SALE OF SUNDRY EFFECTS,
The Property of a Trader, leaving Waterford,
REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE TO
THE CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY,

COMPRISING Sundry Articles of Men's Clothing, Coats, Waistcoats, ready made Shirts, &c.; several Remnants of Cloths and Calicoes; Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, &c.; Four Feather Beds, Blankets, and Carpeting; a Clock, with Sundry Lots of Household Miscellaneous Furniture, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, commencing at TWELVE precisely.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Jan. 29, 1836.

HAY FOR SALE.

FROM 25 to 30 Ton of PRIME UPLAND HAY to be SOLD at KNOCKHOUSE.

Apply to JOHN MURPHY, the Steward, on the Lands; or PATRICK MORRISSY, the Herd.

The DWELLING HOUSE and 92A. 2R. 19P. of Middle and Lower Knockhouse will be Let, or the Interest Sold, as formerly Advertised.

Application to WM. HUMPHRYS, Esq., Ballyhaise; or THOMAS M'DOUGALL, Ballimacaw.

FANCY DRESS BALL, WATERFORD.

THE Annual Fancy Dress BALL and SUPPER will take place on MONDAY Evening, the 15th of FEBRUARY next, at the ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, TOWN-HALL.

STEWARDS:

The Right Worshipful the MAYOR and SHERIFFS of Waterford,

W. V. STUART, Esq., M.P.,	Captain BUSHE, Glencairn Abbey,
H. W. BARRON, Esq., M.P.,	JAMES W. WALL Esq., Coolnamuck Court,
Lieut.-Col. BISHOPP, C.B., 11th Regt.,	JOHN JONES, Esq., Mullinabro,
Captain BLOOMFIELD, 11th Regt.,	CONGREVE FLEMING, Esq., Greenville Park,
Lieut. KENNEDY, 11th Regt.	Captain DOYLE,
P. G. BARRON, Esq., High Sheriff,	Captain BARRON,
J. POWER, jun., Esq., Kilfane,	WM. RD. KEARNEY, Esq.,
R. COX, Esq., Castletown,	JAMES GALWEY, Esq.

The Rooms will be opened at Nine o'Clock, and no person will be admissible, except in a Fancy Costume or Uniform.

No admission for Masks.

Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s 6d; Ladies, 7s 6d.

Tickets to be had of the Stewards.

Great inconvenience having arisen last year from the list being re-opened, the Stewards beg leave to state, that it will positively close on the Evening of Saturday, the 13th of February, after which no Tickets will be issued and no Money will be received at the Doors on any account whatsoever.

IMPROVED TEETH.

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 having been repeatedly solicited by several Families to exercise their profession at ROSS, DUNGARVAN, and YOUGHAL, have much pleasure in announcing to their Friends, that one of their Firm will attend at the above places next week, and may be consulted on all Diseases of the Teeth and Gums.

ROSS.

Mr. JONES will attend at Mr. SHANAHAN'S HOTEL, on Monday and Tuesday next, the 1st and 2d of Feb.

DUNGARVAN.

At Mrs. M'GRATH'S, DEVONSHIRE ARMS, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d and 4th.

YOUGHAL.

And at the DEVONSHIRE ARMS, YOUGHAL, on Friday and Saturday, the 5th anfl 6th.

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.

SHIP NEWS.

The fine new schooner *Jane*, of Limerick, Randall master, 200 tons register, on her return from London, was struck by a heavy sea on Saturday morning last, off Brandon bay, during the violent gale, when she foundered, and with extreme difficulty the master and crew gained the shore in their small boat. She cost £3,000.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 21st, Enterprize, Ward; and Leslie, Alexander, Morris. 24th, Queen, Howe. At Deal, 24th, Rapid, Miller.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

27th—Mermaid, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—Catherine, Phelan, Cork, Whiskey.

28th—St. Patrick, Gosson, Liverpool, g. cargo.

SAILED,

28th—Mary and Ann, Bartlett, Liverpool, die wood and copper ore, from Valparaiso—Hercules, Wilson, Cork, m. goods, from Liverpool—Leonidas, Lovering, Liverpool, wheat and flour.

29th—St. Patrick, Gosson, Liverpool, g. caargo—Mermaid, Bailey, Bristol, ditto.—Wind, W.S.W. to W.N.W.

IRISH STOCKS—JANUARY 27.

3 per Cent. Consols	91⅜
3½ per Cent Stock	98 11/16
3½ Ditto new	99 11/32
3½ per Cent. Debs.	92⅛
Bank Stock	214½

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY, PER THE MERMAID, FOR BRISTOL:

Mr. and Mrs. Naegeli, Mrs. Keate; Messrs. Perry, Hill, Roberts, Curry, Keane, Hunter, Hartrick, Orford, Alcock, and Bredin.

Every member of the community—that is every one whose opinion is worthy of note, will be rejoiced to hear, as we are gratified in being able to communicate the pleasing fact, that Baron Sir William Smith is nearly quite recovered from his late severe attack; and was so well yesterday as to be able to resume his seat on the Bench, of which he is at once an honour and an ornament.—*E. Mail.*

Upon the Liverpool and London railway, at the ordinary speed of the engines, the journey will be effected in ten hours; but if carriages be built expressly for speed, they may travel at the rate of forty, fifty, or even sixty miles an hour, so that the mail may be conveyed from London to Liverpool in three hours and a half! The intercourse between London and Liverpool is 1,300 persons a day; and the intercourse between the metropolis and Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, is annually a million and a quarter—very nearly the amount of the whole population of the metropolis.

On last Sunday evening, five armed men came to the house of of John White, of Ballydineen, parish of Clonoulty, for the purpose of robbing it of fire arms. White, however, was prepared, and fired on them, with what effect is not known, upon which they after firing four shots in return, retreated. On Monday night last, the house of Mr. Dalton's herdsman, at Ballygriffin, was attacked by an armed party, whom they warned to quit and give up herding, and after firing three shots, decamped.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

NURSERY AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT,

QUAY, WATERFORD.

RICHARD FENNESSY AND SON,

HAVE received, per the *Royal Eagle*, ALLEN, from London, their First Spring Supply of new GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, including all the new and approved varieties recently introduced, SPRING VETCHES, MANGEL WURZEL, FIELD TURNIPS, &c.

Clovers and all other Agricultural Seeds, expected by the next arrivals.

R. F. and SON respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen about to plant, to their very extensive Nursery Stock of Transplanted Forest Trees, adapted to every situation; best Trained and Standard Fruit Trees; Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs; Ornamental Forest Trees, of large growth; Thorn Quicks, &c.

*** A Few TONS of EARLY KIDNEY SEED POTATOES.

Jan. 30, 1836.

SAINT PATRICK STEAM PACKET OFFICE,

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.

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.

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.

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.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON DENTIST

To the Marchioness of Ormonde, and the other respectable Families of the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Tipperary, and the Queen's County,

10, WILLIAM-STREET, KILKENNY.

MR. LALOR apprises his Friends and numerous former Patients that he will be again in Waterford, (at Mr. SUPPLE's, Glover, Quay,) on MONDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, and shall remain till the First of March.

Very numerous engagements prevented Mr. LALOR visiting Waterford so speedily as he intended; but he trusts the ample time (one Month) which he purposes sojourning in that City, on this occasion, will enable to consult him, the many Persons who were formerly prevented by his then constant engagements.

The exorbitant charges and deceptions of many advertising Dentists, make necessary a statement of Mr. LALOR's MODERATE FEES which will be found not one-half those usually charged, viz.:—

STOPPING DECAYED and TENDER TEETH with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold Platinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; and

ARTIFICIAL PALATES,
Five Pounds to Forty Pounds.

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incidents to the Teeth and Gums, the correcting of Irregularities in Children's Teeth, the Fastening of Loose Teeth, the Cure of Tooth-Ache generally without Extraction, the making of Artificial Teeth of every substance proper for the purpose, including the celebrated FRENCH COMPOSITION TEETH, which he fixes on the principles of DE LA BARRE, and the most celebrated Parisian Dentists.

Mr. LALOR gratefully acknowledges the kindness heretofore shown him by the Faculty in Waterford, to which, added to the Testimonials underneath, he attributes his extensive practice when last in that City.

TESTIMONIALS.

At Mr. LALOR's Rooms may be seen Testimonials of his Professional ability, from Drs. Abraham, Colles, Jacob, Henry, Alcock, of Dublin; Drs. Jacob, Armstrong, Croly, &c., of the Queen's County; and Drs. Pack, Purcell, Ryan, Kinshella, Alcock, and Cane, of Kilkenny, from some of which he subjoins the following extracts:—

I have made every inquiry into MR LALOR's qualifications and skill to practice as a Dentist, and from such inquiry can bear testimony to his capability, and acquaintance with the various mechanical contrivances adopted for remedying loss and defects of the Teeth.

A. JACOB, M.D., Oculist, &c., &c.
Ely-place, Dublin.

From specimens which I have seen of Mr. LALOR's workmanship as a Dentist, I can confidently state my opinion that he possesses skill and ability in his profession; and I have no doubt of his attaining a high degree of eminence, as an operative Dentist, from the zeal and industry he has bestowed in the cultivation of that art.

JAMES HENRY, M.D.,
Vice-President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

40, York-street, Dublin.

I have examined specimens of Artificial Teeth, made by Mr. LALOR, and I have also seen some which were placed in the mouth with great care and ingenuity by him. I have not the slightest doubt that the public will reap great benefit from his care, attention, and ingenuity. He seems to be very well informed in that branch of Surgery (Dental) to which he has devoted his attention.

THOMAS PACK, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Kilkenny Infirmary, Fever Hospital, &c.

Patrick-street, Kilkenny.

From my knowledge of Mr. LALOR's scientific acquirements as a Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that he is fully qualified to practice that branch of Surgery (Dental) with advantage to the public.

I have seen several specimens of his abilities, which reflect the highest credit on his ingenuity, and I am also satisfied, that he is well acquainted with the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums.

P. PHELAN HACKETT, M.D.

Cashel, 4th Oct., 1834.

Of Mr. LALOR's talents as an Operative and Mechanical Dentist, I can readily bear testimony.

I myself am wearing an artificial incisor which he fitted in for me 14 months back, and it is still firm, and retains its colour. He has, on two occasions, extracted molar Teeth from me, and I have had every reason to feel satisfied that he is a safe and expert operator, and I am certain that his professional skill and work will give a perfect satisfaction to all who consult him.

He has recently adapted an Artificial Palate to a patient of mine who had a deficiency in the soft palate, which made his utterance almost unintelligible; and this defect he has removed in the most satisfactory manner.

ROBERT CANE, M.R.C.S.,
Medical Superintendent of the Kilkenny Cholera Hospital.

William-street, Feb. 8, 1833.

I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. LALOR's skill in Dental Surgery. I have no hesitation in stating, from the great benefit I have personally derived from his operation on my Teeth, in addition to the knowledge he possesses of the various diseases and defects of the Teeth and Gums, that he is well calculated to practice that branch of Surgery, with much advantage to the public.

HENRY CROLY, M.D.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Mountmellick, April 19, 1834.

Alderman Wood has been left the sum of £400,000, by old J. Wood of Gloucester.

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 large Boxes, equal to 15 small ones, 10s each.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS.—The Proprietors know of no medicine more generally efficacious 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 Rhubarb, 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.

THE APERIENT 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 SALVE. 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.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 30.

The supplies of grain are rather on the increase, with a fair demand for what appeared at the following prices.

Wheat white, 21s 0d to 22s 0d; ditto red, millers' 20s 0d to 21s 0d; ditto, shipping 18s 0d to 19s 0d; oats, shipping, 9s 6d 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 0d to 11s 0d per barrel; oatmeal by wholesale and retail, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per cwt; 2d flour, 24s 0d to 26s 0d; 3ds, 16s to 22s 0d; 4ths, 12s to 14s per bag.

Butter generally from 84s to 90s; and from 90s to 95s per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday 14, Thursday 43, and yesterday 33 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 31s to 33s 0d per cwt.; scalded ditto, 26s to 28s 0d; heads, 20s to —s; offal, 18s to 19s per ditto.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD		
	lbs.	ozs.	drs.	lbs.	ozs.	drs.	lbs.	ozs.	drs.
Penny....	0	7	3	0	11	1	0	14	2
Twopenny	0	14	6	1	6	2	1	12	4
Fourpenny	1	13	5	2	12	4	3	7	0
Sixpenny..	2	12	4	4	2	6	5	5	4

CORK, JAN. 28.

BUTTER—No quality but first would be sold at the following prices. Merchants—92s—88s—82s—74s—68s—50s. Country—82s—80s—72s—66s—60s—41s.

KILKENNY, JAN. 26.

Prime flour, 2nds., 24s 0d to 25s 0d; inferior, 19s 0d to 21s 0d; thirds, 12s 0d to 14s 0d per bag; wheat, 18s to 26s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to 13s 6d; oats, 8s 6d to 10s; straw from 1s 6d to 1s 8d, and hay, 1s 8d to 2s 0d per cwt.

CLONMEL, JAN. 27.

Butter, 92s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; bacon pigs, 31s to 32s 0d; flour, seconds 25s to —s; households, 20s to 22s; thirds, 16s to 18s; fourths, 13s to 14s; bere, (new) 10s 6d to 11s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to 13s 0d; wheat, 11d to 14d per stone; oats, (new) 7d to 9d per ditto.

WEXFORD, JANUARY 26.

Butter, 90s 0d to 94s 0d; seconds, 80s 0d to —s 0d; thirds, 70s 0d to —s 0d; flour, fine 27s 0d to —s 0d; ditto, seconds 25s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 13s 4d to 14s per cwt; wheat, (new) 18s 0d to 21s 0d; barley, (new) 12s 6d to 14s 0d; oats, (new) 9s 6d to 10s 5d ℔ barrel.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 26.

There was a better supply of wheat and oats at market to-day than of late, and the price remains unaltered from that of last week; but of barley the quantity still continues limited, with a free sale at former currency.

Wheat, (white) new 24s 0d to 26s 0d; (red) ditto, 23s 6d to 24s 6d; inferior, 21s 0d to 23s 0d; barley, malting, 16s 0d to 16s 6d; ditto, grinding, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; oats, 10s 3d to 12s 0d; feeding, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 12s 6d; flour (seconds), 12s 6d to 13s 6d per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 25.

There was a tolerably good supply of wheat at market, but not equal to that of last Monday. The market generally is rather depressed, and the factors agree to rather lower terms than on this day week. There is a good supply of barley, but the parcels disposed of are without a change from the last week's quotations. There is a considerable quantity of oats in the market, and this has caused a heaviness in the trade for this article of grain; and to effect sales the factors readily submit to a reduction in price of 6d per quarter, and in some instances to 1s.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.—The Steward acknowledges the receipt of One Pound, a donation from Samuel Sprigg, Esq., per Mr. Benjamin Graham, for the use of this Institution, for which the gentlemen of the committee return him their grateful acknowledgments.

DIED,

At Youghal, Mrs. Jervois, lady of the Rev. Joseph Jervois, rector of Ardagh, diocese of Cloyne.

Jan. 25, at Enniscorthy, in her 64th year, Mrs. Eleanor Chartres, mother of the Rev. J. W. Chartres.

Waterford Mail.

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

LETTER III.

The questions which I purpose submitting to you in this address have respect to the exercise of private judgment and the right of property. As expressed in the Priests' Calendar, they contemplate laws by which conscience should be governed and the guilt of heresy punished; and they direct inquiry into the conditions on which possession may be maintained without injustice One of these topics was discussed in the years 1831, 1832. Conferences of the year 1835 were occupied with the other.

We have an advantage, which has not been previously afforded, to assist our examination of the questions proposed in these latter years, and our inference of the results which should naturally be apprehended from their discussion. The work is named from which they are selected, and as the order adopted by its author is carefully followed in the disposition of the questions, we are at no loss to assign the precise answer which the Church of Rome in Ireland returns as the authoritative decision upon every case discussed in conference.

I do not mean to try your patience by a recital of the many evasions of this truth, which have been attempted and exposed during the controversy, to which the conferences have given occasion. Bold denials subsiding into sullen acknowledgments, artifices detected as soon as they were dared, uncouth practices upon language for the purpose of confusing the expression "best and safest guide" into the proper name for a companion whose office it is to propose difficulties, and whose directions if followed would conduct to certain and irremediable evil; these and various matters of the same kind have already been discussed and disposed of; they need not be made to you the occasion of further weariness.

The conferences of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, or, to speak more precisely, in the province of Leinster, were announced in the form and words following:—"In obedience to the commands of the *Most Illustrious* and Most Rev. the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of Leinster, we shall discuss in the year 1831 the treatises (Dominus Dens the author) on *Human Actions*, in two conferences, *on Sins* and *on Conscience*, each in one." Such is the announcement prefixed to the list of topics for discussion. The mode of expression in which the concluding subject for the year is named seems not less worthy of remark. It is not a question, but a reference: "In fine, objects of inquiry (or matters inquired into, '*quæsita*') appertaining to practice, will be found in the Appendix to the Treatise, 'Demum in Appendice ad tractatum, quæsita ad praxim pertinentia, invenientur.'" In the work of Dens such an Appendix is found to his Treatise on Conscience, which was the subject of discussion in the conference.

You have, perhaps, anticipated the observations I am about to make, that the Roman Catholic clergy, agreeably to the above announcement, undertook, not to answer a list of questions, *but to discuss certain treatises*, and that the form of expression in the sentence with which the list of topics for the year concluded was conceived in the spirit of the preliminary notice, and afforded decisive evidence that the purpose of the conferences was to favour the studies of the priests in acquiring a knowledge of "The Complete Theology of Dens," and that they were supposed, each of them, to be in possession of the work, or at least to have a ready access to it.

It would be unjust to argue, that in making the Complete Theology of Dens their conference-book, the Roman hierarchy and priesthood ascribed to that writer authority to decide in matters of faith. Such prerogative abides, they say, with infallibility. It is recognised in the visible head of their church acting in accordance with those canons and councils which they have sworn to receive. And the announcement that Dens should guide the sacerdotal conferences denotes an epoch in the history of the Church of Rome in Ireland, not distinguished by the adoption of a new rule of faith, or the setting up a strange authority, but memorable for the marked and threatening character of the doctrines and principles which, in the year 1831, the most illustrious and most reverend rulers of that church *thought it seasonable to have drawn forth from a sheltering oblivion, and recommended to the especial attention of their clergy*. The political aspect of the period on which Dens was invoked to shed his influence demands a moment's consideration, and will recompense the delay.

Towards the close of the year 1830 certain Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland came to the resolution of making the Theology of Dens the conference-book for their clergy. The Rev. P. Woods, compiler of the Priests' Directory, informs us that before that year the questions discussed in the Dublin conferences had not been, as matter of course, adopted elsewhere, and that "by a subsequent arrangement, the bishops of the province of Leinster, four in number, agreed to have the same matter discussed at their respective conferences, &c.," and that "they judged it expedient to have a fixed order, and gave the preference to that of Dens." Mr. Woods continues, "when the time for the publication of the Directory next following this arrangement was at hand, Dr. Murray announced to me that we were to discuss *the three treatises* on human acts, sins, and conscience, in the successive conferences of the following year, and *that the questions were taken in the order of 'Dens.'*" I resist the temptation to comment at any length on the confusion or the chicanery of this unintelligible statement. Does the rev. compiler wish his readers to understand that "*the three treatises*" proposed for discussion were not those of the professor from whose treatises on the same subjects the questions for conference were taken? If this be the meaning he intended to convey—if we are taught that in that lowest depth of iniquity disclosed by Dens, a lower gulph still opens, what are we to think of the instructions which can accept his dogmas as a convenient and desirable cover? How shall we judge that system which can parade the adoption of questions taken from the pestilent theology of Dens, and, notwithstanding repeated challenges, dare not name the more execrable work in which its ministers are directed to seek the answers? If, on the other hand—but I will not waste your time and abuse your patience—the subject does not admit of supposition and conjecture.

In the year 1830 Ireland became agitated, and prudent men disturbed by the exertions strongly made to offer a repeal of the legislative union. The following year opened with strong demonstrations of power and will to further this perilous project, Mr. O'Connell calling out the volunteers and the national prejudices and feelings on the one side, government confronting him with such powers as parliament and law could supply, and all men of all parties earnestly observing or ardently sharing in the fortunes of a struggle which has ended in securing the point of honour for the government and surrendering the positions of strength to the repealers.

Of the condition of Ireland at the period when the struggle commenced it is scarcely necessary to remind you. The apprehensions openly avowed by the organs of the press which have been regarded as the ablest and most intrepid advocates of liberal opinion, denote the extent of the difficulties and dangers to be encountered. "It has been said that we," the *Times*, "raise a no-Popery cry against O'Connell and the ambitious priests, his allies. Not so. But when a cry bursts forth that has 'no Protestant, for its object, we answer it by an appeal to the hearts and *arms* of all who bear the name of Protestant. They have heard us—they are roused,—we know it, and we shall soon dismiss our apprehensions." The *Atlas*, too, of Jan. 23, 1831, from which the above is quoted, anticipates that "one consequence of O'Connell's frantic exhibitions will be revival, in greater strength than ever, of the Orange societies." "We cannot," it says, "in the present peculiar condition of Ireland, raise an objection against the re-organization and active interference of the Orangemen." "Into this predicament O'Connell has plunged the people, that, were it not for insuperable religious obstacles, the Orange lodges would now boast of members drafted into their body from the higher order of the Catholics." How should the writers have expressed themselves had they known that this period of disaffection and alarm and religious intolerance, when the signs of the times influenced them to warn the Protestants of Ireland that they ought to be prepared and *armed*, was memorable for a revival, amongst "O'Connell,s ambitious allies," of Dens' "Complete" and most execrable "Theology."

I shall add but one further testimony—that of the most distinguished of the four bishops who decided on making Dens the director of their conferences, I mean Dr. Doyle. While the advocates of the repeal of the union laboured, the friends of British connexion were not idle. Strenuous efforts were made on their part to check and discountenance the agitation by which the country was harassed; and, among other contrivances adopted for this purpose, declarations were put forth expressive of the opinion that the excitement created by discussions of the repeal question was injurious. It was, naturally, an object of desire that the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy should co-operate with those who laboured for the public peace, and, from their declarations previously to the removal of the penal disabilities, and their expressions of gratitude when their claims had been granted, confident hopes were entertained that they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to prove the sincerity of their professions and acknowledgments. The confidence of the party who sought these proofs was the more assured, because they consisted almost exclusively of those who had been favourable to the principles of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and because the name of the Duke of Leinster, which stood at the head of the list of those who signed the declaration, was supposed to have a weight and authority which must give a prevailing power to the request it recommended. The Roman Catholic bishops and priests, almost to a man, refused. They would not sign the instructive, and I may add, because of their refusal, abortive, Leinster Declaration. Dr. Murray, Dr. Kinsela, and Dr. Doyle, three of the bishops who, about that period, agreed on the introduction of Dens into their conferences, were applied to on behalf of the noble duke, and returned answers to the application. Two sentences from Dr. Doyle's reply will sufficiently indicate the spirit in which they were written:—"Being unable at present to judge whether the *repeal of the act of union be practicable*, I think it better as yet to abstain from making any declaration on the subject." In another passage he warns the noble duke that "division at home may have the effect of leaving the remnant of our aristocracy naked and defensive before a hostile population, or oblige them to look to the power of England (*a power less secure than heretofore*) for protection." Dr. Doyle's letter bears date October, 1830. In the November of the same year Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, in reply to a speech of Mr. O'Connell's, asked—"Would the hon. member stand up in that house and say that his object was to procure a sober and temperate appeal from the Irish people to that house. The answer was on record—the hon. gentleman had told them that Ireland was *not ready to repel force by force*." At such a time Dr. Doyle writes that, on the "vexata quæstio," he is *not yet ready* to make a declaration, and, while he pronounces England less secure than heretofore, he was recommending to his clergy a book which was calculated still further to diminish her security, sowing political disaffection in the hearts of such as should accept its instructions, and a most rancorous intolerance of all who differed from them in religion.

Having said thus much on the state of affairs at the time when Dens appeared, I return to the consideration of the instructions which I was proceeding to lay before you.

The first question I would submit to you was proposed for discussion in the fourth conference of the year 1831—Quæ remedia scrupulorum? What are the remedies for scruples of conscience? Let Dens answer—"As to general remedies, the first is an humble and *blind* obedience towards the confessor or spiritual director, WITHOUT EXAMINATION OF REASONS OR ARGUMENTS. And this remedy is of so great necessity and power, that, without it, none other can be profitable. Wherefore, says Henricus, from St Ignatius, 'unless the scrupulous penitent be prepared to conform to it, or at least seriously endeavour to do so, *he is to be rejected as incorrigible*." Unless he endeavour to yield a BLIND obedience to his confessor, he is to be abandoned to despair!! Dens proceeds—"But that he maydispose the scrupulous penitent to yield this unqualified(*omnimodum*) obedience, the confessor may suggest to him these motives," &c., the third motive being that although the confessor may err, yet the scrupulous penitent does not err in obeyig him, because he has done what God orders." Vol. i., p. 418. Here, even more directly than in the notorious adjuration in the Maynooth Class-book, God is the author of sin.

Before I proceed to compare the instructions of the confessor with the character of the people, I am desirous of adding one passage from that Appendix, to which, as containing instructions for their practice, the Roman Catholic clergy have been referred:—"Does a parishioner, in matters of faith and morals, safely follow the judgment of his pastor:—A simple and unlearned person does, because he prudently accepts the decision of his pastor as the doctrine of the church, if the pastor be accounted prudent and learned, &c." An educated and erudite person is not safe always in following the judgment of his pastor or confessor; for an advocate, *ex. gr.*, ought to be better acquainted with the formalities of a contract than the pastor." By the distinction thus made, between the educated and the unlearned, it is provided that the tolerance of the Church of Rome may be spoken of in one class of society, and its despotism felt in another, while, by the contrivance of reducing to the necessity of blind submission all, whether educated or untaught, who have become molested by a scruple, and by setting forth "tables of conscience," which are a fruitful source, at the same time, of scruple and sin, it secures to itself the right of claiming the same unhesitating and uncalculating submission from every order of intellect.

It is not rash to affirm that the individuals who thus take men's consciences into their custody incur an augmented responsibility; and if there be found in the character of the people, of whom such "blind obedience" is exacted, something which very strikingly distinguishes them from their fellow-subjects, it would be rash and unphilosophical in endeavouring to account for the peculiarity, were you to leave out of your calculations what was pecular in their religion.

It is a mournful and humiliating truth, that among Irish Roman Catholics the defects or insensibility of conscience most complained of is in matters which are of the most moment to society—namely, reverence for an oath, and respect for human life. So many unfavourable testimonies on both these topics will occur to all who are conversant in the slightest degree with the subject, that I should feel myself unnecessarily taxing your patience were I to adduce evidence as upon a matter undecided. You remember, perhaps, the assertion of Mr. Inglis, that oaths in the courts of justice in Ireland are wielded as weapons in the fair, and that the truth of the allegations is not at all a matter of conscientious regard. You remember Sir Hussey Vivian's expressions of astonishment at the carelessness which prevailed as to the destruction of human life, and his statement before a parliamentary committee in 1832 that he had made diligent inquiries among Roman Catholic priests to know whether they could explain that indifference to the shedding of blood by which their people were distinguished, and that the cause of the peculiarity, although even in a legislative point of view of great moment to apprehend, was yet a mystery to him.

Here are two conspicuous witnesses, both men of what are called liberal opinions; both travellers, enabled to compare Ireland with other countries, one of them having taken pains to examine the religion of the majority of the people, and in comparing it with the Romanism of other lands, having the faithfullness to pronounce it especially vicious and intolerant. Both agree that the people who profess this religion are distinguished not merely by their actions, but in their sentiments, and that unfavourably; both affirm that they have no reverence for human life; one, that they have no value for an oath. It would have been well, had both endeavoured to ascertain whether they have respect for the authority of their clergy. The penitent owes a blind obedience. He submits his conscience, a *tabula rasa* to the spiritual director; none but the priest shall write them, and the inscription traced upon it moderates the horror of murder, and makes light of perjury.

Blind obedience to one in all things guided by a right spirit might be, peahaps, only in principle objectionable, as exhibited towards those who are taught to exact it in Ireland, the iniquity of the prohibited worship has been made manifest in very evil consequences. Perhaps the annals of human depravity contain no instance of deeper turpitude than the record of a conspiracy, which was defeated at Cork Assizez last year, between the priest and his dying penitent, and the perjured son of that miserable father, to take away the life of an innocent man by false swearing. The priest had attended to receive the dying man's confession—we may suppose it was the truth. He heard the truth from his son, and he knew the innocence of the accused, and yet he raised money to retain barristers against him, he assisted in conducting the prosecution, and he appeared to confirm the perjury of the son, and to corroborate a falsehood which the father uttered in his dying hour, until, under the pressure of a severe cross-examination from Mr. Sergeant Jackson, he flattered, and confessed the unparallelled iniquity. I offer no comment on this complicated crime. It is an illustration of the doctrine of blind obedience, when the priest who exacts it is one who would abuse the sanctions of religion.

Had the dying man refused, at the command of the priest, to depose to the guilt of an innocent person, that is to say, he, when just ahont to appear before God's judgment seat, resisted the priest's command, to go there with a lie, and that a lie uttered to betray innocent blood, he must have died without the consolatioa of his religion; as Dens pronounces, he should be regarded incorrigible, and as such rejected. What a test of doctrine is here for those who regard truth. What a test even for those who disregard the insults offered to divine truth, unless their visable effects upon society render them of consequence. Many would think little of arrogance and false doctrine if outward morals were preserved, who will feel the evil of unscriptural pretensions when they see bad men taking advantage of them to work wickedness. They would be satisfied to see a people rendering blind obedience, and accounting it matter of faith so to do, to priests who were themselves in things touching the law blameless, or who strove that their subjects should become so; but when they compare the prerogative which the priest's claim with the conduct and character of the people over whom it is exercised, they will, perhaps, come to the conclusion that the religion which demands unqualified and blind submission in all matters of conscience from the Irish peasants, which claims that submission from every one of its ministers, provided only that he be, not holy, but "learned and prudent," is not free from the guilt of those false and debasing principles with which that enslaved conscience has been made acquainted.

But what is heresy? This question is asked in a conference of 1832, and it is thus answered by Dens, vol. ii, page 83:—"Heresy is a Greek word, which signifies election, because a heretic by his own judgment chooses what he is to believe." Formal heresy is an obstinate error in the faith of a man professing Christianity. The conferences of 1832 enquired whether heretics can be compelled to enter the bosom of the church, and what punishment have they incurred. Dens answers that they can be compelled to enter into the church, and that they are justly punishable by banishment, confiscation of goods, infamy, imprisonment, &c, &c., and DEATH. Dens, vol. ii., p. 89.)

It is not necessary to dwell on these answers. Nor is it requisite to enter into proofs that Dens teaches the same doctrine with all other Roman Catholics, whose works are of standard authority. But it is proper to observe that the year in which this doctrine was recommended to the studies of the priests appears to have afforded some significant commentaries upon it in the conduct of those who owe to them a blind obedience.

In the year 1832 the treasonable associations in Ireland appear to have become incorporate as it were into the secular arm of the church. Animosity had been felt, and oaths taken in former years against Orangemen. In this year a new constitution seems to have been given within the district too which had been placed under the authority of Professor Dens.

"OATH OF A WHITEFOOT.

"1. I solemly sware to be loyall and true to this *New Ribbon Act*.

"2. I sware I will, to the best of my power, cut down Kings, Queens, and Princes, Dukes, Earls, Lords, and all such with Land Jobin and *Herrisy*," &c. &c. (Committee on the State of Ireland, p. 345.)

I make no comment on this document. It was produced before a court of justice, as well as before a parliamentary committee. It is a rough copy of the Whitefoot's oath as it is practised at present in the "Queen's county and all over Ireland." (Committee on Ireland, p. 346.)

In 1832 a special commission was held in that county, and a witness declared that she had affected to be a Roman Catholic, by the directions of a priest, in order to purchase security for her family, who were Protestants. This evidence was extorted from her while under cross-examination, as was also matter tending to implicate the priest in the Whitefoot conspiracy.

In 1832 the signals of the lighted turf were conveyed with alarming rapidity and precision throughout all Ireland. Sir Hussey Vivian states, Committee on Ireland, page 15, that on June 15 he received reports from "Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, Waterford, Cork, and Kildare," of the circumstance. Sir Hussey despairs of getting at the originators of the affair, but supposes the movement was intended for purposes of intimidation against tithe. Sir John Harvey was disposed to make equally light of it, and to call those who saw danger, which he would not acknowledge, alarmists. If these distinguished officers retained their opinion when they learned the stronger and menacing circumstances with which that mysterious symbol was conveyed, not merely to places named in their reports, but through every part of Ireland, their firmness is more to be praised than their discernment. It should be remembered, that in the tithe war it was sought to comprehend Protestants as well as Roman Catholics; the "fiery cross" was exhibited to Roman Catholics alone.

In 1832 "the disturbances which had commenced against tithes were directed to the expulsion of Protestants from the country."—(Evidence of Gen. Crawford, page 125, and Mr. O'Reilly, 453, before the Committee on the state of Ireland.) I subjoin one answer given by the former. "I will state one reason why I think they wish to expel the Protestants. They have fired at them frequently, some at their work, and others coming from divine worship. I can mention the names and bring proof if necessary, by affidavits of the persons fired at; also, Englishmen and Protestants employed under noblemen and gentlemen of the country, have been attempted to be murdered, and very nearly murdered; and some unfortunate persons have been actually murdered; one at the collieries, another attempted to be murdered near Coolcullen; another was fired at on the 28th of May last, coming from church; three were fired at in the fields upon the 27th, when at their work; another was fired at at his own door upon the 4th of the present month; and another upon the 2d of this month upon the bridge of Castlecomer."—(Com. in Ireland, p. 125.) Mr. O'Reilly's evidence is of a similar tendency. The Protestants, he says, "have been in the Queen's county, the special, though not by any means exclusive objects of persecution and intimidation by the Whitefeet and Blackfeet, and are compelled thereby to transport themselves into foreign countries, in vast numbers; an emigration, which it appears very lamentable, on many considerations, to witness.

Such is the testimony of these intelligent gentlemen, residents in the country they describe. It is not unreasonable to believe that one of the purposes which the lighted turf was designed to serve was, that it might quicken the impulse to emigration, of which they testify, among the Protestants, and it is not unreasonable to affirm, that looking at the conferences of the priests, and the councils by which the Whitefeet seem to be guided, there seems, I dare not affirm concert, but I may say a marvellous coincidence, in the movements of the disturbers and the divines.

The last topic to which, in my present address, I would direct attention may be briefly dispatched. That a war against rents has commenced in Ireland is notorious—that some of the Roman Catholic priests have taken upon them to encourage it is equally clear—that some who would restrain the impulses of their more enterprising brethren required of them to forbear only until the tithe question had been fully settled, is also well known. Mr. O'Connell, too, appears to have altered his views on the subject of a poor law, and accounted for his changed opinions by a reference to the peculiar character of the title on which psoperty was in Ireland. Now these titles were the same in former years as they are in this—at least they differ but in so far as they have been effected by the conferences of the priests. In the conferences of the last year the questions mainly selected for discussion respected title to property, how acquired, &c. &c.—questions of which, in Ireland, it is not difficult to imagine the effect. But I must pause. I cannot compress into the conclusion of this letter what remains to be said, and will beg leave to reserve it for a concluding address. I shall offer on the subject of the movement against rents, only a single quotation from the speech of a Carlow priest—I take it from Mr. Colquhoun's admirable pamphlet on Ireland:—"Who are these landlords, these tyrannical despots? Why, they are fellows whose names were not known when your ancestors possessed the land they now usurp the right over; but a time will soon come that will call upon them to prove what right and title they have to their usurped possessions. I hope it will not be necessary for us to draw the sword, for I hope the very sight of the scabbard will be enough to terrify them. We'll not be beat; but if *we are, rivers of blood will flow broader and deeper than are the waters of the Barrow*." Such is the spirit of peace and good will which the exercises of the conferences import and cultivate. Such is the performance of the same promise to maintain property as established by the laws.

MORTIMER O'SULLIVAN.

BACHELOR'S BALL IN BELFAST.

On Wednesday evening the Bachelors of Belfast gave a splendid ball and supper in the Exchange-rooms, to the principal nobility and gentry of the town and neighbourhood. The number present amounted, as we are informed, to about three hundred. The ball room was graced by such an array of beauty, fashion, and elegance, as seldom, if ever, assembled on any similar occasion in this town. The staircase, lobbies, and apartments were tastefully and elegantly decorated with drapery, evergreens, &c.; and the supper, which was provided by Mr. Kerns, of the Royal Hotel, consisted of all the delicacies of the season, and was laid out in the most splendid style. The wines were of the choicest and richest qualities, and in great abundance.

Amongst the company were the following, viz.:—The Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, the Ladies Hill, and Lord Edwin Hill; Lady Selina and Miss Ker; Sir Robert and Lady Bateson, and the Misses Bateson; Hon. Mrs. and the Misses Blackwood; Captain and Mrs. Price Blackwood; Admiral Dawson and family; Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Tennent; Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood and family, Saintfield-house; Mr. and Mrs. Reilly and family; Mr. and Miss Macnaghtane; Mr. and Mrs. Corry, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Batt and family; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bruce; Mr. William Thompson; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Vesey; Captain and Miss Skinner; Captain and Mrs. Campbell (46th Regiment); Captain and Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. and Miss A Gordon; Mr. and the Misses Orr; Mrs. Garett; Mr. and Mrs. Nedham; Mrs. and Miss Crawford; Mr. and Mrs. Baynton (14th Dragoons; Captain and Mrs. Yonge; Mr. and Mrs. Beresford; Mr. and Miss Macartney; Captain and Mrs. French; Mr. Mant; Mr. and Mrs. John M'Niele; Misses Halliday; Mr. and Misses Fergusson; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Batt; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and family; Mr. and Mrs. George Joy; Messrs. Nugent, Forde, Ker, Richardson, G. Dunbar, Leslie, Saurin, Batesons, Bruce, Percival, Leckey, Monsell, Reilly, Coulson, Batt, Watson, Durham, Crawford, Blackwood, Steward, Richardson, Gordon; Officers of 14th Dragoons, 33d and 46th Infantry, &c. &c.

Dancing was kept up till nearly six o'clock in the morning, when the company retired, all highly delighted at the entertainment.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the following list, which we first read in the columns of the *Record*, there are, or we mistake, many persons named who will feel it their duty to explain the circumstances under which they were induced to identify themselves with the Board of Education. The subjoined explanation of the Rev. Mr. Turpin is highly satisfactory:—

List of the Clergymen of the Established Church who have applied to the Board of National Education for aid in support of Schools.

Taken from the returns made to Parliament, July 8, 1835:—

ULSTER.

ANTRIM.—Rev. F. T. Gorman, Rev. Stephen Gwynne, Rev. W. Batt, Rev. Samuel Smith, Rev. C. Hill.

CAVAN.—Rev. James Collins, Rev. G. H. Moffatt, Rev. Arch. Douglas, Rev. John Howley, Rev. L. H. Fenner, Rev. F. Fitzpatrick.

DOWN.—Very Rev. T. Plunket, (Dean,) Rev. W. Annesley, Rev. Henry Ward, Rev. Ed. Hincks, D.D., Rev. F. E. Lacelles, Rev. G. W. Tyrrell.

DONEGAL.—Rev. T. E. M'Henry, Rev. Rich. Hamilton, Very Rev. T. Blakely, (Dean,) Rev. W. H. Harvey, Rev. J. M. Staples, Rev. Stewart Marks, Rev. G. Galwey, Rev. E. L. Molloy, Rev. D. Irwin.

FERMANAGH.—Rev. J. Gray Porter, Rev. J. Irwin.

LONDONDERRY.—Rev. Robert Alexander, Rev. G. V. Samson.

MONAGHAN.—Rev. A. M. Cumming.

TYRONE.—Rev. John Conan, Rev. F. Brownlow, Rev. Rich. Stewart, Rev. Robert Hume, Rev. J. Graham, Rev. J. Colthurst.

MUNSTER.

CLARE.—Rev. W. A. Adamson, Rev. Mich. Fitzgerald.

CORK.—Rev. E. G. Hudson, Hon. Rev. L. Tonson, Rev. Thomas Forrest, Rev. Joshua Wood, Rev. W. Ryder, Rev. N. Wilson.

KERRY.—Rev. A. Hyde, Rev. E. F. Connyers, Rev. F. Mullins.

LIMERICK.—Rev. W. S. Ashe, Rev. Henry Gubbins.

TIPPERARY.—Lord Bishop of Limerick, Rev. John Hunt, Rev. Langer Carey, Rev. Thomas Buchanan, Rev. Wm. Massy.

WATERFORD.—Rev. F. Reynett.

LEINSTER.

CARLOW.—Rev. A. St. George.

DUBLIN.—Rev. W. Handcock, Rev. John Reade, Rev. M. L. Short, Rev. J. H. Robertson.

KILDARE.—Rev. Gilbert Austin, Rev. Charles Reade.

KILKENNY.—Rev. Ben. Morris.

MEATH.—Rev. George Everard, Rev. J. Fetherston H., Rev. W. Kellett, Rev. Jos. Stevenson, Rev. Joseph Darcy, Rev. Ed. Bateman, Rev. Brab. Disney, Rev. G. Armstrong.

WESTMEATH.—Rev. R. Langrishe, Rev. R. J. Alexander, Rev. C. Vignoles.

KING'S COUNTY.—Rev. W. Turpin.

WEXFORD.—Rev. Thos. Gore, Rev. R. King.

WICKLOW.—Rev. Ogle W. Moore, Rev. J. W. Foster, Rev. G. Cockburn, Rev. F. Morrison.

CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY.—Rev. Alex. M'Auley, Rev. J. G. Seymour.

LEITRIM.—Rev. Joseph Rowley, Very Rev. T. J. Burgh, (Dean).

To the Editor of the Evening Packet.

Ballycommon Glebe, Diocese of Kildare, January 25, 1836.

Sir—In the statement which appeared in the *Dublin Record* of the 20th instant, I find my name inserted among those of the Protestant Clergy who applied for aid to the National Education Board. The only authority for the inserting of my name among the applicants to the Board was this:—In the year, I think, 1831, an application was made to me by the master of Kilmurry school-house for my name, to enable him to procure from the Board the means of furnishing his school with fixtures. No other aid, as I understood him, was sought. With the request so urged to me I complied, and as I presumed that after the aid which had been required had been granted all connection with the Board, as far as I was concerned, would be dissolved, I lost sight of the transaction. I did, however, afterwards regret that I had sanctioned in that limited degree an application to the Board. I gave my name under the impression that no principle would be compromised, because I was not at that time acquainted with the working of the system. But when the practical working of the system—as might indeed be expected from the plan resorted to, nominally acting for all denominations, but really and efficiently supporting the Roman Catholics only—was exhibited, I could not feel myself warranted in giving my name for any purpose whatever to the Board.

In proof of the conviction I entertain of the character of the system, I would refer to the fact of my having been lately applied to by the present master of the same school for the sanction of my name, and of my having peremptorily refused. I have only to add, that I shall write to the Board to request that my name may be erased from the list in future.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. TURPIN.

POPISH GRATITUDE.

(FROM THE TIMES).

One of the most frequent malpractices of the priest-and-O'Connell faction has been to describe all Irish gentlemen, who did not (in the American phrase) "go the whole hog" of repeal and Popish supremacy, however liberal they may have been with regard to every previous measure of state policy, as being "vile renegadoes" "tyrannical Orangemen," "infamous Tories," &c. The audacity and villany of this species of slander has long been felt by every man with a grain of understanding, yet has it seldom been distinctly exposed. At each period of passing some fresh act of Parliament for the relief of the Papists from the penalties affecting them, that party were equally lavish of their declarations that they had nothing more to ask, and of their assurances of "eternal gratitude" to those by whom they had been protected. It was not many weeks after Catholic Emancipation became a law, that the Irish Papists then in London, and, if we don't mistake, O'Connell was one of them, put their names down for subscriptions to erect some lasting monument to the great author of the bill, the Duke of Wellington, who was extolled as the most illustrious of mankind. The Duke of Wellington is the same man still. His Grace has intimated the least intention of moving to repeal that Magna Charta of the Papists. The Conservatives of England, those of them who supported the measure, have not yet attempted to retrace their steps. Why, then, has the language of the Popish priests, and of O'Connell the Agitator, towards the illustrious Duke and the Conservatives, changed since that time from grateful admiration to bitter, brutal, and rancorous abuse? The benefit remains—why has the sense of obligation evaporated, and given place to cries of malignity and vengeance?

It is because the Popish Priests and Agitator never meant to keep their word; because, when they declared, in their evidence before both Houses of Parliament, and in their speeches at public meetings, that they were and would be satisfied with the privilege then bestowed upon them, and which raised them to a footing of perfect equality with Irish Protestants, they did not speak the truth; because it was one of those (many) occasions on which, according to their hereditary creed, they dreamed not of keeping faith with heretics; and because neither the political ambition of O'Connell, nor the corporation spirit of the Popish Church, was of a nature to be content with *equality* to Protestants, or with anything short of absolute supremacy over them.

It is not, therefore, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the Liberal Conservatives, who have changed their principles, but it is the Romish priests and demagogues who have impudently and flagitiously broken their faith. Who, in that case, were the "renegadoes?"

AN IMPOSTOR.

Cashel, January 25.

Sir—You will be pleased, I trust, to caution the public against a person who is now travelling through the country, and representing himself as a friar deputed by a religious community in the North of Ireland to collect funds for building a poor school. Upon strict inquiry I have discovered that this fellow is a notorious impostor, that he is no clergyman, nor is he deputed or acknowledged by any religious body whatsoever. He is dressed in full clerical costume, well mounted, and is accompanied by a man leading a horse and car, whose business it is to collect the profits of his master's imposition. He has been lately in the neighbourhood of Cashel and Thurles, where he has been most successful in playing off his swindling propensities among the farmers and gentry, from whom he has taken large sums of money and corn. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be on the alert to secure this swindler, and thus guard the public from further imposition. Hoping you will for the public good give the above immediate insertion in your journal. I remain your's truly,

CIVIS.

Tipperary Free Press.

It is well known that cold-blooded animals use very little food. If a rattle-snake gets one good meal in three months, it is all that he requires; but even this is not actually necessary, for I have seen one of these animals that had not tasted food or water for twelve months as plump, active, and venemous as those in the wild state. On the other hand, all those animals that have warm blood require an immense quantity of food, and if they do not receive this they soon perish; but nineteen-twentieths of this appears to be taken into the system for the evolution of animal heat. The carbon is ultimately derived from the nourishment that we use, and the oxygen is directly derived from the arterial blood; a constant supply of nourishment is, therefore, necessary in warm-blooded animals; but a very small part of the blood which is formed from this is required for nutrition; and if the whole of it were expended in this way, it is very clear that there would be none left to return to the veins.—*Dr. Stevenson.*

TALLEYRAND AND THE WAGER OF OYSTERS.—What school-boy is there who would not claim the story of Talleyrand's oyster breakfast? This was the payment of a wager which M. de Talleyrand had won of the Duke de Laval. The oysters, according to the conditions agreed upon, were to be furnished for twelve persons; moreover, the winner was to have the right of naming the ten other guests. Did M. de Talleyrand in this case act as every body else would have done—invite ten of his friends? No such thing: this was very far indeed from his intention. He made very careful inquiries for ten of the greatest oyster-eaters in Paris. These he chose for his guests; so that the Duke de Leval had to pay for five hundred dozen. One of the actors in this breakfast, a very amiable man, fond of good eating and an excellent singer, was M. Closseau, formerly an attorney, who on this occasion was appointed king of the feast. To the great satisfaction of the Amphictryon who did not pay, he swallowed, without the least hesitation, his fifty-fourth dozen; after which he stopped, alleging, as a pretence, that he must partake of the other dainties of the breakfast.—*Life of Talleyrand.*

FEMALE SAILORS.—Three females served and fought on board the Victory, in Lord Rodney's engagement with the French; they were discovered after the battle to be females, and were sent on shore at Lisbon, where they were cloathed at the expense of the British factory there, to which Mr. Turner, formerly of this city, was then the treasurer; a collection was made for them, which amounted to about 25 moidores. They were afterwards sent to Falmouth by one of the packets, and brought to their homes in this city. They belonged to the parish of St. Edmund, on the Bridge; one of them was blind of an eye, a very stout lusty woman; the others were short but stout. They had served at the guns most valiantly during the whole of the engagement, and had not received any injury.—*Western Luminary.*

EPISCOPAL CANNIBALISM.—"Dr. Blake," says a country journal, quoting from an Irish paper, "Dr. Blake, the Roman Catholic bishop, breakfasts on a hundred poor children at Newry every morning!" Horrible wretch! said we, as we turned to our Irish file for confirmation of the statement. But it turned out that "*on a* hundred" was a misprint for "*one* hundred." Confound those printers! What a glorious quantity of indignation have we thrown away on an *erratum!*

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