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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Chelsea, Sept. 21, 1836.

Sir,—The statement made in the *Examiner* of the 11th instant, of Mr. O'Connell's recommendation to the ministers to assent to the Irish Tithe Bill, as amended by the Lords, excluding the appropriation clause, cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind here and in Ireland; particularly when we find the same journal in its number of last Sunday, the 18th, declaring—"We have to state that the facts mentioned by us were no secrets, but matters of notoriety, and the talk of society."

It is manifest to every person, of every party, that this appropriation clause is now the only obstacle to the settlement of the Irish tithe question; and as Mr. O'Connell has assented to its exclusion, I would ask, is there the slighest chance of its being carried, when the House of Lords is so expressly resolved not to assent to it, or to the principles embodied in its provisions? This simple practical view of the case must influence the judgment of every real friend to the settlement of this question in Ireland, and leave no other supporters of the appropriation clause but those who wish that it may be retained as an obstacle to that settlement, an occasion for strife and controversy between the two houses of parliament, and a rallying point for factious alliances in aid of the present ministers. No agitation of this subject can obtain the slightest advantage for the Irish peasantry. No person can now truly say that he thinks they would derive any benefit from its further agitation. Surely, then, here is a favourable opportunity afforded for the abandonment, or, if the sound of the word should offend even a false consistency, let us say for the postponement of this subject of agitation, and the admission of that settlement of Irish tithes upon which the two houses of parliament are substantially agreed, and which, after all, must be admitted to include every point fairly and legitimately and practically comprised in the Irish tithe question. How much domestic trouble could even now be prevented, how many sorrows and afflictions could even now be warded off from the peasant and his family, were this simple and undeniable doctrine to be professed and urged by those in Ireland who direct or control the agitation of that country! Can it be possible that there is not even one member of their association layman or ecclesiastic, possessed of sufficient honesty, charity, and moral courage to make that proposition for the ease and benefit of the peasant's home, which in my conscience I believe every member of that association must feel to be a wise and pacific proposition? Let us now turn to the conduct of the House of Lords respecting the Irish Tithe Bill.

In reference to the session of last year, I may adduce two evidences whose authority cannot be questioned. 1st. In Mr. O'Connell's letter to the Duke of Wellington, dated the 8th of September, 1835, he says—"You and your Lords actually agree to reduce the Protestant clergy from every £100 to £72 15s, that is, a loss of £27 5s upon every £100 of legal income. This plan you and your Lords not only agreed to this year, but urged on the government to adopt it," These are the words of Mr. O'Connell, published by him more than 12 months ago; how, then, can it be denied but that the Lords were not only blameless, but worthy of praise and gratitude, for the concessions which they were willing and anxious to make, in order to effect a settlement of the Irish tithe question, and to put an end to any difference between the two Houses of Parliament upon this matter.

We must not, however, omit to notice the second and still more important evidence—namely, the resolution moved by Sir Henry Hardinge on the 20th of March, 1835, before Lord John Russell moved his appropriation resolution, so fatal to the peace and well-being of Ireland, and which we said is the real obstacle to that settlement which all profess to desire. That resolution, so moved by Sir Henry, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and with which the House of Lords would have, as it is well know, cordially concurred was to the following effect:—"That composition for tithes should be abolished, in consideration of an annual rent-charge to issue out of the lands heretofore subject to the payment of such composition, and to be payable by the owners of the first estate of inheritance, or other estate, in the nature of a perpetual interest; that such rent-charges shall be in the proportion of £75 for every £100 of composition; that such rent-charges shall be redeemable, and that the redemption money shall be invested in land, or otherwise, for the benefit of the persons entitled to such composition."

The resolution was adopted, and a bill, founded upon it, was ordered to be brought in, but all proceedings upon it were stopped by the interposition of the appopriation resolution, and the resignation of Sir Robert Peel and his friends. This triumph of faction placed Ireland in the position which she has occupied from that time to the present; to it must be attributed all her woes. Had not there been such factious interposition, the Irish tithe question would have been peaceably and amicably settled, and not one writ of rebellion would or could have been issued, nor could the Irish peasantry be in any way harassed by the tithe-proprietor; and other measures on behalf of Irish interests could have been entertained and discussed without anger or distrust.

The House of Lords also assent to an annual grant of £50,000 for purposes of education in Ireland. It is plain, therefore, that they do not desire to withhold anything practically beneficial to the Irish people; for no one alleges that their assent to the oppropriation clause would aid that people at present, or for a long period of time, to the amount of one farthing. No doubt Lord John Russell's resolution held out the position that it would "lead to a satisfactory and final (yes, final) adjustment." The noble lord will find himself greviously mistaken, when I refer him to the following extract from Mr. O'Connell's official journal, the *Pilot*, of the 26th of last month. The avowal is candid, and to that extent creditable. The writer declares the true intent of the appropriation principle in the following terms:—"Why, the appropriation principle once recognised, the whole question of legislative power is let loose upon the Church, and renders all particular enactments expressly liable to be changed or rescinded." (A notable "final adjustment" no doubt! The writer proceeds in the same candid spirit to the following exposition of the views of the peers who object to this mode of "final adjustment.") This is the reason why the Tories stand out against the appropriation principle, knowing that it is of this nature, that it is the parent of future reforms, and renders statutable regulations only temporary."

Here, then, it is candidly avowed by the "*alter ego*" of Mr. O'Connell, if the article be not written or dictated by the hon. and learned member himself, that the object of the appropriation principle is, not to render any present service to Ireland, for that is not even pretended or suggested, but to "let loose upon the Church" the "legislative power," to "render all particular enactments expressly liable to be changed or rescinded," and to "render statutable regulations only temporary." This is the "final" adjustment contemplated by the framers and supporters of the appropriation clause! The exposition could not come from any quarter more competent to announce or elucidate the true intent and meaning of the parties with whom the resolution originated. Is there, then, one single individual dual of this vast community so unjust as to deny but that the House of Lords was right, perfectly right and prudent, if not prophetic, when it declared and manifested its distrust of this approbation clause, and of its framers, proposers, and supporters in the House of Commons? Does not this simple reference constitute an entire, unquestionable vindication of the cautious and jealous course of the Peers, who while they agreed to—nay, as their enemies allege, urged the legislative adoption of every branch of the measure that could be truly and honestly considered a part of the Irish tithe settlement, and also agreed, to the full extent, to the annual grant for Irish education, still refused to be entrapped by delusive professions into a settlement, which it was promised would be final, but which it is now avowed was not only not intended to be final, but was, on the contrary, intended and contrived to be but the commencement of a scheme to "let loose upon the Church" all the "legislative power;" and to "change," "rescind," and "render temporary" the proposed tithe settlement?—Can any man in Ireland believe that this exposition made by the *Pilot* will induce the Lords—ay, trust me, or the Commons—at any future period, to adopt the appropriation principle, however plausibly it may be put forth, or however plausibly this candid exposition of the *Pilot* may on convenient occasions be disclaimed or disavowed? Be assured the answer, the true and just answer, will always be, *Litera scripta manet*; and further it will be answered, that this exposition is not merely the only candid one that has been given, but the only rational one that could be given.

Thus we find in this Irish Tithe Bill the same cunning and concealed devices as were noticed in the Irish constabulary Bill—counteracted in both instances by that House of Lords, which is denounced for incapacity and neglect. Had the Irish Tithe Bill been dealt with in the same single-minded spirit as the English Tithe Bill, the settlement could have been as easily, as peaceably, and amicably adjusted. But it would not accord with the tactics of our rules to concede the doctrine of "assimilation" and "equal justice" to Ireland on occasions of actual benefit. No, no; she is reserved as the arena of factious strife and Whiggish "thimble-riggery," and cruel, most cruel delusion of her national feeling and disregard of her national interests. Oh! 'tis a bad, base job, which must excite indignation, resentment, and virtuous wrath of every honest Irishman, of every religious or political creed. The noble Premier no doubt declared, when the doom of this appropriation clause was anticipated, that he "washed his hands" of the measure.—Washed his hands, indeed! Pilate "washed his hands before the people," but were they made clean by the ablution?

The appropriation principle and clause cannot be final or satisfactory, inasmuch as they are opposed by the ministers and most eminent members and friends of the Church which it affects. They are, on the other hand, supported by every declared or known enemy to that Church; and it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that in my opinion they cannot obtain support from Catholic members of parliament, consistently with a due regard to solemn engagements and good faith. Indeed, I am inclined to hope that many will be disposed to feel that the exposition now at length given of the real undisguised purposes of the appropriation clause will relieve them from any obligations on the score of consistency to support a proposition embodying such projects. I put this single question to them—would they have supported it as they have done if this exposition had been given at the time? If not, their course is obvious, and the sooner the announcement of their altered views is made, the better for themselves, their religion, and their country.

It was my intention to have added some observations touching matters made somewhat personal by most injudicious hostility towards me, but as I feel this rising hope within me, that the opportunity now suggested will not be neglected, I shall once more, for the hundreth time, postpone that crushing personal vindication which for many years I have in great forbearance and mercy declined, although the recorded proofs, emanating from my asailants, are within my reach and command for immediate use, if I should yield to such repeated provocation to open the floodgates of vindicatory resentment.

I conclude with declaring the impression, that my vindication of the conduct of the House of Lords as to this Tithe Bill is complete, and with my earnest hope that the monitions of that true friend to the Irish poor, Mr. Sharman Crawford, may not be longer disregarded.

In his second letter to his constituents, this benevolent gentleman says—"I doubt the policy of encouraging the poor man to continue in collision with the laws and the constituted authorities, especially when I see the rich retiring from the struggle;" and in his third letter he says—"What signifies agitation to the poor man, if his practical relief be not sought after?" These were the sentiments of Dr. M'Hale, when he declared upon his oath, in reference to the temporalities of the Church dignitaries—"following the example of St. Paul, we shall never refuse to give honour to whom honour is due, tribute to whom tribute, and fear to whom fear."

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ENEAS MACDONNELL.

FALSE BULLS AND GENUINE BULLS, OR FACTS STATED AND FALSEHOODS PUT TO THE TESI.

TO MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL, M.P.

SIR—It is my object to condense into as brief a space as I can the important subject of this letter; I must, therefore, only touch on various heads, which might each be expanded to the dimensions of a volume. I shall therefore briefly compare—

1st. The fictitious bull, which you call a forgery, of which I read some extracts at the public meeting at Exeter-hall, on the 14th of July, with the real bulls, from which I read extracts at the second public meeting at Exeter-hall on the 2d of August.

2dly. I shall show your conduct as to the fictitious bull.

3dly. Your present position as to these real bulls.

1st. The fictitious bull, of which I read some extracts on the 14th of July, purported to be a letter addressed by your Pope to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland, in the year 1632; it was written as confessed, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, F.T.C.D.

The real bulls, from which I read extracts at the meeting of the 2d of August, were bulls revived and published by your Bishops especially under the patronage and direction of Dr. Murray, bearing dates from the year 630, when the Council of Rheims was held, from which one of them quotes a canon of persecution, on through the darkest ages of Papal intolerance and cruelty up to the very year 1832, when they were printed in brief and in reference in the eighth volume supplemental to *Dens' Theology*, as the standard for your Priests.

The fictitious bull, quoted on the 14th, was never intended (as it could not by any possibility be) to be received by the Roman Catholic hierarchy as coming from the Pope.—No Sir, nor was it ever meant to impose on Protestants, or to be received by them as a genuine document from the Pope. It never was supposed that any one would fall into the blunder from the mere internal evidence of the pamphlet, into which, without thinking of examining that evidence, I fell on the supposed responsibility of the translator. If it were intended to impose upon any human being as a forgery, I should denounce both it and its author; but I am satisfied you yourself never believed it was so intended. I repeat, Sir, and in the sense I used the terms I repeat and assert they are the truth—that its author intended it not to impose, but as a mere ingenious device of exciting public attention to a controversy on the Education Board, on which almost all common modes of treating the question had been exhausted: far different, Sir, the documents of your Bishops.

The real bulls quoted on the 2d of August were printed as not only genuine, but possessing all the power of infallible authority from the Pope as the present cannon law of Ireland; they were never intended for the eyes of the public, but as the standard of theology for the secret conferences of the Romish Priests: they were intended to bring, not merely the education of the poor, but the liberties, the properties, the consciences, and the lives, not only of Protestants, but of Roman Catholics too, within the inquisitorial domination and persecuting power of the Pope and the Popish Bishops of Ireland.

The fictitious bull quoted at the first meeting professed to recommend to the Roman Catholic Bishops a line of conduct which it had been deceitful and base in them to adopt.

The real bulls quoted at the second meeting exhibit them, on the most infallible testimony, as actually guilty of a tissue of far greater deceit and treachery, which without such proof were beyond all belief and all possible calculation.

The fictitious bull of the 14th did not instigate any one to plunder.

The real bulls quoted on the 2d identify with the very essence of your religion the plunder of every shilling of Protestant property in the country; compel your Priests to make your confessional an instrument of crime and revolution, as it is of tyranny and oppression, and to enforce this law of plunder under the name of restitution as a religious obligation on the consciences of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

The fictitious bull quoted on the 14th of July did not go to instigate to persecution.

The real bulls brought forward on the 2d exhibited as the existing law of your Church at this very moment the very worst canons of persecution, revived from the worst ages, for the extermination of the Protestants of Ireland.

The fictitious bull of the first meeting did not urge the people to deeds of violence and blood.

The real bulls of the second meeting press these crimes, not on the consciences of your people, but on those of your Priests and Bishops, and make the spirit of exterminating persecution the indispensable requisite for the very office of episcopacy in your Church in Ireland.

The fictitious bull did not go to subvert the foundations of British law and British liberty, of which it has pleased God that we should so long enjoy the blessings in this highly favored nation.

The genuine bulls have superseded all the principles of British law and British liberty, by setting up the detestable principles of your inquisition; laying down the doctrine of that horrible tribunal, that an individual who is accused or suspected of a crime is obliged to criminate himself, to confess his own guilt; and that very volume which was printed in 1832, to supply whatever was wanting to fill up the measure of iniquity in your standard code of theology, states, on the infallible authority of Papal bulls, that when proofs sufficient to put a man to the torture can be found, he is to be dragged from the sanctuary of a Church by the inquisitor, with the sanction of the Bishop, to suffer the cruelties of your atrocious code of Papal tyranny and persecution.

The fictitious bull did not fulminate denunciations against all who should dare to resist the orders of the Court of Rome.

The genuine bulls have denounced the most tremendous vengeance of your Church against them—even excommunication, suspension, degradation and infamy. They have set up a law of tyranny and terror which is superior in authority to all the legislative enactments, and in fear to all the executive power of the British Government, causing not only a divided allegiance between the Pope and the King of England, but a comparative renunciation of all allegiance to the one, and a slavish and unlimited subjugation to the other, on the part of every Roman Catholic who is so infatuated as to submit to the tyrannical usurpation of despotic authority by your Bishops.

The fictitious bull did not exhibit a direct and practical contradiction between the vows, promises, and oaths of yourself and your Bishops, and secret principles of treachery which they maintain.

Their own genuine bulls exhibit such an utter abandonment of all principles of truth, such a total contempt of all moral obligation, such a cool, deliberate, systematic detail of deep confederated perjury, as is certainly not exceeded, if it be equalled, in all the annals of the Punic faith of Popery.

What was your own evidence, Sir, before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1825? Did not you mention, as one of the objections on the part of the Protestants to the concession of political power to you, the apprehension that you would use it to try and recover the forfeited property of Ireland, and to subvert the Act of Settlement?—Did you not admit that this, if true, would be a most valid objection? What was the evidence you gave to blind the minds of Protestants on that occasion? Was not the pledge of security which you gave that all the lands that had been bought by Catholics had been bought of the forfeited estates? That they considered those as having the best title? That self-interest would make them resist any law for restitution? and that the Catholics would resist such a law, even unto blood? Was not this your evidence?

Did not your Bishops, Dr. Murray and Dr. Doyle, give evidence of a similar tendency? Mr. Brownlow at least said that they did, but I know not whence they took it, and he said that it quite satisfied his mind. But did not all your Bishops and Archbishops, in the year 1826, publish on oath and declaration to all the Protestants of Ireland, that the would defend to the utmost of their power the settlement of property then existing by law in the country?—Did they not swear they equally abhorred the principle that no faith was to be kept with heretics? Did they not swear they equally abhorred the principle that heretics ought to be put to death on account of their religion? Did they not swear that they did not believe that the Pope had any temporal authority, directly or indirectly, in this country? Did they not swear that they gave this oath in the plain literal acceptation of the words, without equivocation or mental reservation? Did they not all sign their names to this in two separate columns, with your Primate's name at the head of one, and Dr. Murray's at the head of the other? Did not Dr. Murray declare, in addition to this, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1825, that the third Canon of the Fourth Lateran Council was not in force in Christendom? And did he not try to disprove even the very existence of that canon?

There are your oaths, Sir; here is your evidence.—There are your impositions upon Protestant credulity, to force them to believe that Popery had changed its character, and to induce them to intrust political power into your hands.

Now, what are your bulls, your genuine bulls, given by this same Dr. Murray and your Bishops, as the papal law of Ireland in 1832?

Will you dare to deny, Sir, that they have set up the Papal bull for the restitution of all the forfeited property in Ireland, which your Pope, Benedictus XIV., applied to the case of the Turks in Albania in the 18th century, that they have substituted heretics for Turks, and to meet the very case that you falsely put forth in your evidence as security for property—viz., that the Catholics had bought the forfeited estates, have not your Bishops so associated plunder with the sacrament of your Church, as to make their Priests instil it as an obligation of conscience in their confessional, that not only heretics are bound to restitution of property, but that even if the Catholics had bought forfeited land, they should restore it without any payment to its original possessors? So that your Bishops have identified robbery with their religion, and made plunder a point of conscience with the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Now for their oath as to the principle that no faith is to be kept with heretics. Will you dare to deny, Sir, that they have set up this very bull, which is built, in express terms, on this faithless principle? Has not the Pope quoted a Papal author (Arsedekinus) who was simple and honest enough to say that property should be secure to heretics, if public treaties had been entered into with them, securing to them the use and enjoyment of that property; and does not your Pope, in this bull, deny this principle as false, and assert that no treaties entered into with heretical princes are allowed and ratified by the Pope; so that no treaty can confirm, and no prescription secure, this property? and is not this the bull which your Bishops have selected as their infallible law for the revolutionary plunder of all the Protestant property in Ireland?

Then again, Sir, as to their oath, that they did not hold the principle that heretics ought to be put to death on account of their religion—that principle which Dr. Murray, in his letter to Lord Melbourne, calls the private opinion of Dens, which no man would think of defending at this day, and which he says he has denied on his oath—will you dare to deny that this same Dr. Murray has set up this same principle of exterminating persecution of heretics, and that, too, by a law which he proved on a different occasion to be binding on the conscience of every Roman Catholic in your Church—that he has set this up, I say, as the very indispensable qualification for his own office? Will you deny that he has ratified this by the decrees of Popes and the canons of councils? And, as if it gave a peculiar and predominant zest to the atrocity of the fact, that out of all the exuberant stores of authority for persecution in your Church, he has selected the very one authority which he had given in his evidence was not in force in Christendom in 1826—namely, the third canon of the fourth Lateran? I suppose he thought it a pity it should lie dormant while such an energetic coadjutor as you were to be found, and therefore he sets it up as the canon law for Ireland in 1832.

Now, Sir, these are your bulls—your genuine bulls. I took up Mr. Todd's fictitious bull, having heard that he was the translator; and rashly taking it for granted he had found out the document, without suspecting the fact or examining the document itself; and I quoted on the supposed responsibility of Mr. Todd, not having literally time even to read it through. Well, Sir, when I learned my blunder, I stated the fact as it was. It was no small aid to the delusion, Sir, that I had these other bulls all lying in my possession at the moment—bulls, to which that bull, even if it had been genuine, was a bagatelle—bulls that I know your Bishops had set up for the canon law of Ireland the very year that bull was dated—viz., in 1832.

But now, Sir, I have no responsibility of Mr. Todd to look to here. These bulls I have translated myself. I will maintain every fact that I assert concerning them. And now, Sir, I proceed to consider—

3d. Your conduct as to the fictitious bull.

4th. Your present position as to these real bulls.

It had often occurred to me, Sir, that the place which you occupy in the estimation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland afforded an important facility of exhibiting to them in you, as a conspicuous example, your utter incompetence to defend the superstitions and the inequities which are inculcated by the Church of Rome. Accordingly, various efforts have been made on different occasions to bring you out into public discussion on these subjects, but all in vain. No power could force you out; you knew the ground you stood on, and you knew the game you had to play. Recollect the facts, and the result of every effort.

You were exhibited, in a public letter, as having violated your oath as a Member of Parliament, and you felt you could not meet the case that was made out—you were silent.

You were then selected as an example of the utter incapacity of all the Priests in your Church to teach those who bow down to them the interpretation of even a chapter in the Bible. Accordingly, you were challenged to find a Priest who would come forward with you and exhibit before the nation the capabilities of the master and the scholar.—You felt you could make no effort, and you were silent.

When *Dens' Theology* was brought out in London, you were publicly challenged to come forward and defend your Bishops, but prudence again protected you: you were silent.

Again, you were publicly charged with a repeated violation of your oath; the abominable principles of dispensations of laws and oaths; the illimitable field for the exercise of treachery and perjury which is opened in your standard theology were adverted to, and you were publicly challenged, as you now are again, to meet the case on any platform in England. You felt your conscious incompetence to the task, and you were still and silent as the grave.

Again the Rhemish notes were brought out. The treachery of your Bishops, who patronised and propagated them, was brought to view. Your own contemptible pretence of getting up a public denunciation of them on the part of the laity in 1817, and your more contemptible retreat from this pretence, were exhibited, and you were challenged to come out at Exeter-hall and refute the facts and documents that were alleged against you. You were compelled to make some answer to this invitation, for it came from a public body—the Protestant Association; but your answer was a miserable evasion of the challenge. You recollect you pleaded various reasons—your humility, and your charity, and dignity, and religion, your contempt of me, and all your virtues engaged on the side of inflexible silence on the point at issue. Your friends have tried to excuse your conscious shrinking from the shock of truth, by stating that indeed you could not condescend so far.—You, Sir! a man who goes about and makes speeches at the head of every mob, in every street, and window, and tavern in the empire—you could not condescend to stand forth upon the platform in Exeter-hall, when you could have filled the half of it with any class of men you pleased, and when your Bible and your Bishops were the subjects of discussion!

Well, Sir, in this state of the case, and on this very occasion, when he is bringing forward the case of these Rhemish notes, your opponent makes a slip—he falls into a blunder. He had produced document after document, and challenged you over and over again to meet them; but all, as we have seen, in vain, till on this one day a false document is brought forward. What is the result? Instantly you spring out like a tiger from his lair, who sees his prey pass within a bound. Your dignity—your humility—your charity—you religion—your condescension—your scruples of all sorts are forgotten; your silence is burst, like one dumb restored to speech, and out you rush into the press. Paragraphs, leading articles, reviews, letters, orations, come teeming forth like a torrent, if possible, to bear down and overwhelm your opponent for ever.

Such, Sir, is your conduct as to this fictitious bull. Now, mark the position in which you have placed yourself as to these genuine bulls. Mark, Sir, how it has pleased Divine Providence to effect by my failure what I have been utterly unable to accomplish by all the efforts of my own strength. Yes, Sir, notwithstanding your infidel scoff, I say Divine Providence has effected it. You have been tempted to rush out and to exert all your powers in an attack on this fictitious document, which was discovered and declared to be fictitious the very man who brought it forward, before you ever wrote a syllable on the subject.

You have proclaimed to all the nation that all your humility, and all your charity, and all your other objections were but a pretence to cover your conscious impotence to meet the truth; for the moment you can hope to gain the least advantage even of a mistake, out you rush with all your energy into the field. You shall feel too late what a blunder you have committed. You shall wish you had let that bull pass unnoticed.

> "Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ,
> "Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis.
> "Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
> "Intactum Pallanta, et cum spolia ista diemque
> "Oderit."

You have rushed, like an unskilful general, into an ambuscade, in which you are alike unable either to fight or fly. You have rushed forward to meet the document which you knew to be false. Mark now how you shall be made to prove your conscious apprehension of those that you knew to be true, and to sink into your former conscious cowardice of silence again.

And now, Sir, in the face of all the British empire, I challenge you, and I defy you to meet the case of these genuine documents, and to put your Bulls and Bishops to the proof. You SHALL come out, Sir, or you SHALL stand exposed in the face of the nation. You have stood forward to attack the resolutions of the meeting of the 14th of July; those of the 2d of August were far worse, if possible—far more tremendously declaratory of the guilt of the Church of Rome. Now I challenge you, Sir, to come back to London, and meet the facts in Exeter-hall. I challenge you to debate, if you dare, the very same resolutions passed at either the meeting of the 14th July or the 2d Aug. I challenge you to stand on any platform in England; name any gentleman, if you are acquainted with them, in any town or city in Great Britain, who will act for you as a Committee; let them, with a Committee that some resident Protestant shall name in the same place, divide the tickets for a public meeting. If it pleases God to spare and strengthen me, I will bring forward the very same resolutions which were brought forward at either of the meetings in Exeter-hall. I will use the same documents to prove them, only adding, with your good leave, your letter to Mr. Pago, and taking your own miserable defence, and your own confession, to substantiate my charge against yourself. I say to you now, Sir, before the nation, in the name of the God of Truth, that I defy you to prevent those resolutions from being passed in any such assembly in the empire. You shall deny the infallibility of the Church of Rome; you shall trample on the usurped authority of your Bishops; you shall tread the Bullarium of those monsters who have called themselves Vicars of Christ, your Popes, in the dust; or if there is truth, and justice, and understanding, to admit the plainest testimony of documents and facts in an assembly of Englishmen, I tell you they shall pass the these resolutions in defiance of all the powers you can put forth. If you fear a public meeting, I defy you, with Lord John Russell at your back, to move for a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the facts. I defy you to have recourse to any mode of investigation that shall bring out the facts fully to the satisfaction of the country.

Now, Sir, go and shout out, "*Justice for Ireland!*" shout it out, Sir, "*Justice for Ireland!*" and let every honest man in the empire echo your cry, "JUSTICE FOR IRELAND." But tell the nation, Sir, is plunder justice? Is murder justice? Is perjury justice? Is the inquisitorial tyranny of Rome justice? "Justice for Ireland," Sir, I say, "Justice for Ireland." Justice, first of all for the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Let every honest man amongst them who shrinks, as I trust hundreds of thousands do, from the crimes—the secret code of crimes, inculcated in the theology of their Bishops—let him stand forth—let them all now see the men that make merchandize of their souls, and make the honest unsuspecting credulity of religious confidence with which the people trust them, an engine for their own detestable policy, and of bringing their unsuspecting victims and their miserable country into scenes of anarchy, and cruelty, and blood. If these statements are true, my appeal is not to the Protestants, but to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. I say, "Justice for the Roman Catholics"—the most aggrieved, betrayed people on the face of the earth.

I appeal to my Roman Catholic countrymen—I appeal to their understandings—I appeal to their consciences—I appeal to the warm affections of their hearts, which I believe in my soul would be united in peace and love with their Protestant brethren, if their Priest, and Bishops, and demagogues, did not kindle and keep them, from their childhood to their grave, the accursed spirit of animosity and bitterness which characterises the doctrines of the Church of Rome, for their own objects of tyranny and domination over the liberties, the properties, the consciences, and the lives of men. I appeal, I say, to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and never shall Ireland see peace till all Protestant appeal to them, not with bars or with swords, but with bold determined Christian fidelity, and truth, and love. I ask them, before God, if these detestable principles of perjury, and rapine, and persecution, and blood, can be the principles of the Christian religion? I ask them, before God, if these detestable principles of perjury, and rapine, and persecution, and blood, can be the principles of the Christian religion? I ask them, if the men who inculcate principles like these can be justly called Ministers of the blessed Redeemer of sinners? I ask them if a system such as this can stand the test of God's judgment? If it can bring peace to the conscience, or salvation to the soul? I call on them to come out from such a system of guilt and credulity, and protest with us against it. I call on them to stand forward and embrace their Protestant countrymen, that we may live, not like savages of conflicting tribes, but like rational beings, if not like Christian brethren, together. I call on them to consider what wonder it is, that their spiritual tyrants shut up the Word of God from them and their children, when the principles they inculcate are not only abhorrent from that Word, but from all principles of religion and humanity.

I appeal to them to consider what confidence for truth, or honesty, or religion, or any virtue can they place in men why give them principles so atrocious as those in the Rhemish notes, as the infallible comment of their Church on God's Word, and then, when even their fellow-worms call this into question, not only are afraid to acknowledge their infallible comment, but actually deny and abjure their own principles, and say or swear they never saw the book before.

I appeal to my countrymen in the name of God to exercise the understanding with which he has blessed them in considering these truths.

If they say they do not believe these statements to be truths, they cannot believe their Bishops and Priests have adopted such atrocious bulls as their secret laws, then I turn them to the proof; I call on them to look to you, and to mark how you shall shrink from putting the facts to the test. I bid them mark the man who makes a tool of their religion when it serves to make them bend to your political dictation, and prove how you make it but a tool, how you have not the honesty to confess that it is wrong, nor the courage to make it appear that you believe it to be right. I call on every honest Roman Catholic—I conjure them to mark whether those who will faithfully tell them the truth, or those who will deceive them, are most their friends. You will pretend a great zeal for religion if an election is to be carried. Then you cry out, let the man who deserts his religion be marked, let him be hooted at, let him be avoided, let a death's head and cross-bones be hung over his door, &c. Now let the Roman Catholics see who it is that deserts the cause of his religion. Let them mark this when their Priests go to beg money from them for you, when you mock them with promises never to be realized, and delude them with expectations never to be fulfilled, while you and their spiritual taskmasters lash them into constant agitation and enmity against their Protestant neighbours, keeping them and their children in ignorance of God's Holy Word, that you may make them the slaves of spiritual tyranny and the tools of political ambition.

I call on all my Protestant fellow-subjects of all denominations to publish this letter, and to circulate it in their respective towns and cities, and to call faithfully on their Roman Catholic friends and neighbours to consider and examine it, that their eyes may be opened to see where true religion lies; I call on the different cities and towns in England and Scotland where you have gone imposing on the credulity of men with hollow professions of liberality, while you are really the tool of the darkest Papal tyranny and oppression—I call on them to make you stand forward and meet those facts if you dare before their faces; that when you presume to impeach those who will honestly speak the truth with going about to sow discord, and with stating falsehoods concerning Popery, the nation may be led to see where truth and falsehood really lie, that they may see whether the iniquity lies in the system or in those who faithfully expose it; whether the robber and the murderer, with loud professions of integrity on his lips while he is threatening and ripening the plot for his crimes, is the man of peace, or he who seizes him in the midst of his career and drags him to the bar of public justice.

And now, Sir, I care not one farthing what use you make of this letter. I shall use it, Sir. I shall appeal to it, Sir. I shall quote it, and read it, and prove it, as it may seem useful to substantiate the cause of truth: if you answer it, you shall confirm it by the impotence of your defence; and if not, I will authenticate it by the conscious cowardice of your silence.

You talk of politics, Sir, and political objects; Sir, I would not give a straw between any two politicians in the British empire for Ireland. What can they do for Ireland, Sir? Nothing. No earthly power can promote the interests of Ireland till the eyes of its inhabitants are opened to see the truth of God's eternal Word, and till they are delivered from the outer darkness and cruel slavery of Papal tyranny into the light and liberty of God's freedom; till they learn to trust in the Lord Jesus Christ instead of Priests for their salvation, and take the Word of God instead of the fatal counsels of those who neither fear God nor regard man for their guides.

I am, Sir, a sincere and faithful friend to the best interests of my Roman Catholic countrymen,

R. J. M'GHEE.

A CANDIDATE FOR AN IRISH SEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir—I am a candidate for the honor of representing a county or borough in Parliament, and if you can inform me of any person who would recommend me to a seat, you would much oblige me by letting me know. I sent you underneath a brief statement of my qualifications.

I am descended from an Irish family, called smugglers, who subsisted chiefly by the plundering of vessels which were wrecked on the coast. They likewise kept a huckster's shop. They grew rich by plunder, and impudent in proportion. I first entered the profession of the "law," in which I became eminently distinguished for my intimate knowledge of all the trickery—I might say thieving, &c.—of that profession. I subsequently quitted my profession, and commenced my present trade of "beggary humbug," and "dealer in sedition," &c. I have lately discovered a most surprising phenomenon—viz., that although I am made and manufactured from *brass*, every one can *see through me*. Nevertheless, I am able to extract plenty of money from my starving fellow-countrymen. They, however, would see through me if it were not for the jesuitical assistance of the Romish priesthood.

I have been in Parliament, but was lately dismissed for too closely observing "purity of election," and for abstaining from all intimidation, &c.

I am quite reckless of the truth, and equally regardless of the consequences of my falsehood. I am by no means an enemy to ruining the peace of a female, by seducing her from the paths of virtue, and then deserting to want and ignominy both her and the unfortunate offspring of our profligacy.

I slander the honor of the ladies, and abuse the gentlemen with the grossest and most filthy epithets that could possibly emanate from so illustrious a person as myself. In the mean, I shield myself from the consequences of my insults by refusing to give satisfaction, under the plea of a "*vow to heaven*," although my Priests could, absolve me from that "vow," if I had the *courage* to meet an antagonist.

I shall be extremely happy when in Parliament, to negotiate for seats in the House, my price being £2,000 (say £2,000) for every seat. In case of failure in obtaining the seat, I shall be always ready to negotiate for a "baronetcy in lieu."

I believe (I may say truly) that you may easily find my prototype in the House of Commons, which (being the case) will doubtless prove of service to the country.

To conclude. I am an incorrigible vagabond, a miserable coward, a heartless seducer of innocence, and lastly, a truckling, abandoned, and shameless hypocrite.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL BRAZENFACE.

Derrydowne Abbey, Sept. 14.

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.—Another illustration of the fatal effects of terrifying children occurred last week at a lady's seminary near Hackney. A little girl between the age of six and seven, for some act of childish disobedience, was thrust into a dark cellar at some distance from the house, and suffered to remain there throughout the night; the dreadful cries and screams which the child uttered produced no effect upon her imprudent preceptors, and when the door was opened in the morning the poor child was an idiot; a medical man, who was instantly summoned, has pronounced her recovery extremely doubtful.

Wednesday, in the Central Criminal Court, London, George E. Peacocke, a Solicitor, son to the Rev. J. A. Peacocke, was found guilty of forging the names of Messrs. Watkins and Fountain to a power of Attorney on the Bank of England for £7,914 stock, belonging to Selina Wilmer. The Jury recommended him to him to mercy. The prisoner stated that he had no intention of defrauding any person, much less a beloved brother; if he had any such intention he would have fled the country; he expected to have been able, by applying the money profitably to replace the stock.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1836.

DUNGARVAN.

The electors of Dungarvan may, we think, be congratulated that they are relieved, *pro hac vice*, from the agitations and fruitless turmoil of an election. Mr. O'Loghlen will not accept the place of a ptisne Baron, but prefers to *five it*, on the chance of a Chiefry. Whether the right hon. gentleman thereby manifests his prudence is a question for his own consideration. In our opinion "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." But he knows best. We are well pleased, however, that he has come to this conclusion; for a contested election just now in Dungarvan would be a very inconvenient circumstance, and would, in all probability, end in the return of another "stranger" for the borough. Dungarvan has never yet made choice of a native inhabitant to represent it, nor would be permitted, we have reason to think, to do so now. With the power of the Government and the influence of the Dictator, both working against the unbiassed judgment and interest of the respectable portion of the constituency, it were vain to expect any other result than a discreditable one. But we are not without hopes that this borough will, ere long, assert its independence, and be represented by a man who is known to the electors, and of whose anxiety and ability to promote their welfare no doubt can be entertained. When a general election comes, we think Dungarvan will be ready to shake off the yoke which now oppresses it.

PEERAGE REFORM.

The divisions of opinion on the important subject of invading the privileges of the House of Lords, which prevail among the supporters of the present government, begin to assume a character which promises results of the utmost importance. The Whigs have generally declared themselves adverse to any interference with the Constitution; whilst those who are something more than Whigs are every where spreading the standard of innovation, and declaiming against the existence of an irresponsible branch of the legislature. At a great dinner in Somersetshire, given last week to the reforming members of the county and its borough, opinions of the most contradictory and opposite nature were expressed by several honourable gentlemen, all of whom aspire to the honour of possessing the confidence of the people. Mr. Aston Sandford was ready to resign his seat rather than meddle with the Lords; and Mr. Tynte declared that the opinion of his colleagues were so coincident with his own, that he would not trouble the company by alluding to them in detail. But Mr. Leader, the member for Bridgewater, took quite another view of the matter, and made one of the most distinct and emphatic declarations of war against the independence of the House of Lords which have yet been broached by any one, *right of* Mr. O'Connell. He was partly supported by the president of the night, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, whom we recollect one of the most *whole-hog* Tories in all England until Mr. Peel refused to make him an office of state. Some other members also took the same side with Mr. Leader. So that there is a beautiful split amongst them.

The most curious thing to observe in the whole business is the indecision of the people on this subject. Five hundred persons, we are told, sat down at this dinner in Taunton; all friends of all the members; and so little had their minds been made up on the subject upon which their representatives so widely differed, that an equal measure of applause was bestowed upon the advocates and upon the opponents of Peerage Reform, and no popular disapprobation was expressed against any. All the speakers were favourably received. This shows, in our opinion, that the public has no wish on the subject. They would let well alone, if they were not goaded by agitators and political intriguers.

PUBLIC WORKS AT DUNCANNON.

Public works, which afford employment at present to above forty hands, and must in a short time double that number, are at this moment going on at Duncannon, of the following nature, viz.:—Repairs to the outer Defence of the Fort—Deepening and building a Breastwork-wall across the Dock, by our spirited Harbour Commissioners—and an additional Light-house, by the Ballast-office. We regret the works had not commenced earlier in the year, as they must be considerably retarded at this season, and leave the workmen small remuneration.

TRAMORE RACES.

MONDAY—FIRST DAY.

Sweepstakes of three sovereigns each, to which the members of the County and City of Waterford Club added fifty sovereigns, for county and city of Waterford bred horses, or any horse six months in the possession of any person residing in the county or city of Waterford six months previous to the day of running. Weight for age—three years old, 9st. 7lb.; four years old, 10st. 7lb.; five years old, 11st. 7lb.; six years old, 11st. 13lb.; aged, 12st. 1lb.

Though the early part of this day was very wet, immense numbers of persons were seen on the road leading from this city to Tramore. Every carriage, car, or other vehicle that could be procured, was put in requisition on the occasion. About one o'clock seven horses started and came in as follow:—

Mr. Hearne's b. m. Mary Anne, rode by Mr. Gamble.... 1
Mr. Congreve Rogers's b. b. g. Paul Doherty, owner..... 2
Mr. M'Grath's b. b. Diamond, owner 3
Mr. Phelan's br. b. Lord Mulgrave, owner 4
Mr. Nolan's b. g. Venture, Mr. Shee..... 5
Mr. Bogan's b. b. Gemini, Mr. O'Brien 6
Mr. Murphy's b. h. Roller, owner..... 7

Mr. Rogers's Paul Doherty was the favourite of the field; but in consequence of Mr. Rogers mistaking the word for starting in the first heat the other horses got considerably ahead of him—he however saved his distance. Considerable bets were laid upon his horse on the second heat; but Mr. Hearne's horse won apparently with ease. Six horses started on the second heat, Mr. M'Grath's horse having been withdrawn. Each heat, two miles, occupied exactly three minutes and a half.

Between the heats, five farmers' horses started for a saddle, which was won by a horse belonging to a man named O'Brien, from Enniscorthy.

Mr. Batty's excellent band was in attendance, and considerably enlivened the amusements of the day by playing a number of favourite airs. Although the strand and fields adjoining it were considerably crowded, only one accident occurred which was caused by a man standing in the way of the horses coming in on the first heat. He was rode over, but, we understand, he was not dangerously injured.

TUESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, p. p., to which the stewards will add fifty sovereigns, for all horses. Two-mile heats. Four subscribers or no race. Second horse to save his stake. Each subscriber in this race to pay one shilling in the pound for the money added. Weight for age—three years old, 7st. 8lb.; four years old, 8st. 10lb.; five years old, 9st. 7lb.; six years old, 9st. 9lb.; aged, 9st. 12lb.

At four o'clock on Monday four horses had been entered, viz.:—

	st. lb.
Mr. Hunter's Lupin, 5 years old	9 4
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Waitstill, 4 years old.....	9 7
Mr. Farrell's Arab, 4 years old.....	8 10
Mr. G. Barry's Kate, 3 years old.....	7 5

About two o'clock yesterday four horses started. Mr. Fitzpatrick's Waitstill won. This race was well contended between Waitstill and Mr. Hunter's Lupin; the former winning only by about half a length.

Five horses started for a saddle, which was won by a horse the property of a farmer named Walsh, from Clonea.

ARTHURSTOWN REGATTA.

This agreeable and interesting spectacle, though on a small scale, afforded more amusement than one "far, far at sea," took place at that village on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a vast assemblage of all ranks, who were delighted at being afforded some little relaxation from the labours of the harvest.

The whole naval department was under the superintendence of that intrepid old officer—one of the Stewards—Mr. Starke, commanding the Coast Guard at that station, and who on this occasion "hoisted the broad pennant," and by whose judicious arrangements, and nautical skill, every thing went on in *ship shape*.

A most interesting rowing-match first enlivened the scene. At two o'clock, by fire of gun and sound of bugle from the Three Brothers, Captain Moore, who was anchored in the river—five yawls started, and after a most spirited pull round the near buoy at Duncannon and back, which was ably contested by two, the first prize was adjudged to a tenant of John Allen's, Esq., of Ballystraw, though rowed by four farming lads!—and the second to the widow Doyle's boat of Duncannon, the Fox, by four lads of that village, who were thought too young to do the boat justice.

The sailing match followed, but the wind being scant, the larger craft could not make play, and the run was consequently curtailed to the same distance—about two miles—when after a most interesting run, the first prize was adjudged to —— Murphy, of Arthurstown—and the second to that intrepid boatman, John Doyle of Duncannon, after affording intense interest to the parties concerned, and the numerous visiters. "Though last not least" in the sports of the day, *came off* a most laughable Donkey race, when five of those self-opiniated animals were paraded for a start—off they went in high bearing with their jockeys *cap a pee*—when after three heats, from the grand entrance gate of the Park, for near a quarter of a mile on the Ross road and back, in which the jockeys and donkeys were alternately foremost, and real sport afforded, and equestrian exploits exhibited, at which Batty himself might blush, the prize was handed to Dr. Long's groom, who, with his donkey, was declared the victor, amidst shouts which made the welkin ring.

At seven o'clock the dinner bell at Dunbrody Park gave signal of the cook's labours being ended, when near fifty persons of all the *elite* of the Fort and neighbourhood sat down to a sumptuous entertainment prepared for them by the worthy host, Pelham Babington, Esq., nor were the rustic dependents—always his forte—forgotten. A liberal allowance of *Cherry's best*, was freely handed round to the health of their excellent master; and the evening closed with the most perfect harmony and satisfaction to all parties, Perrin's act not being acted on in an individual case. The company at the Park kept it up to the "fiddle and tabor," to an early hour in the morning.

SUIR AND SHANNON JUNCTION RAILROAD.

A public meeting, in aid of this important undertaking, was held at the Court-house, Caher, on Saturday, with the Right Hon. the Earl of Glengall in the Chair. Around the bench, near his Lordship, was a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of country gentlemen, and the body of the Court-house was filled by the merchants and traders of the town. Amongst the more anxious promoters of the enterprise we noticed Messrs. Barton of Grove; Quin, of Loghloher Castle; Lowe, of Lowe's Green; the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cavendish, the Rev. Nicholas Herbert, Messrs. Robert Clarke, William Going, Chaytor, Jellico, &c., &c., Apologies were read from Mr. Butler, of Garnavilla, and from Mr. W. Galwey, and Captain Goold; but, though absent, these gentlemen all became shareholders. Upon taking the Chair, Lord Glengall, after complimenting the meeting on the number and respectability of those who composed it, adverted to the admirable manner in which the projected railroad had been encouraged at Tipperary, where, in a few days, £10,000 had been subscribed. His Lordship next alluded to the failure of the late Waterford and Limerick Company—a misfortune now easily to be accounted for by the fact, that at the time the line was first started the science of railroad making was in its infancy, and the many advantages such works were calculated to confer upon a country were but indifferently understood in Ireland. Times, however, were now changed; the circumstances of the country were better than they had been, and a powerful English Company—the promoters of the Great Western Railway—had offered to co-operate with the landowners and merchants of the South of Ireland in carrying the project of a Suir and Shannon Junction Railroad into execution. His Lordship trusted that so valuable an offer would be met as it deserved. He then went into some interesting details to show how a railroad would add to the comforts of the lower orders, and bring out the resources of the country to an incalculable extent. The noble lord concluded a speech of striking intelligence, which was listened to with marked attention, and displayed an intimate acquaintance with the trade and agriculture of the South of Ireland, and the best means for improving both the one and the other, by calling upon Mr. Lewis Smyth to explain more in detail the data upon which it was proposed to found the new company, and make it a profitable investment for capital.

Mr. Lewis Smyth prefaced the statement thus called for, by alluding, in very becoming terms, to the relief he felt upon that occasion in speaking in the presence, and enjoying the countenance and support of a resident Irish Nobleman in a work of such paramount importance as that he was about to address himself to. Mr. Smyth then pointed out with considerable force and graceful propriety, the obligations which the public owed the House of Glengall, for the great interest it had always taken in the success of the intended railroad—for the time it had devoted and the constant exertions it had made to ensure its completion, and more particularly still, to the able, the unwearied, and highly useful services which the Noble Lord in the Chair had rendered to the late and to the present company. These very appropriate observations were loudly cheered by the meeting, after which Mr. Smyth entered with his usual clearness into the calculations of expense and revenue which we have reported upon former occasions, and which gave evident satisfaction to the meeting. Resolutions, strongly approving of the proposed railroad were passed unanimously, a local committe was appointed to obtain shareholders, and the thanks of the meeting having been carried with acclamation to the Earl of Glengall, the signing of the subscription list was proceded with, and shares to the amount of £5,000 were taken in a few hours.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—In consequence of some observations made in your paper under the head "Local Remarks," and being desirous to co-operate with my fellow-citizens in forwarding the improvements you have suggested, I hereby engage to open, at my own expense, that part of Alexander-lane, on a line with the new houses lately built in said lane, through my own dwelling-house in Stephen-street—of course more than two-thirds of my own dwelling-house will come away. Before I make this sacrifice, I will expect that the condemned and dangerous nuisance at the east end of Alexander-lane will be taken down. In fact no improvement can be made with benefit to the public in this part of the town until the archway be removed. The ground on which Mr. Despard's house stands belongs to me, and I am in receipt of £8 a-year out of it. In fact, I purchased the fee simple of these premises. I now offer to surrender to the public all my interest therein and title thereto, for the sole and exclusive purpose of having this part of the city improved, by widening the street or lane from Michael-street to Stephen-street. I will expect the co-operation of the jury and the citizens in this undertaking. The advantages that must accrue to the inhabitants from this public work are manifest—a respectable and industrious class of tenantry will be brought into the heart of the city—employment will be promoted; and the spirit of enterprise, which you are exerting yourself to encourage, will, no doubt, extend itself. Within the last two years I have expended about £3,500 in building, and, I should hope, the stimulus I have given to trade in my humble sphere will induce those who wish to see Waterford improve to give me their assistance on this occasion. The only impediment now in the way of making Alexander-lane a respectable and important street is Mr. Despard's house. All the rest I will do myself at my own individual expense.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DANIEL MULLOWNEY.
Patrick-street, Waterford, Sept. 22, 1836.

LOCAL REMARKS.

We refer with much pleasure to the letter of Mr. Daniel Mullowney, published in another column. So far we are in a fair way of getting employment for our tradesmen and labourers. The machine is preparing, it will be our duty to keep it at work. There can be no doubt but Alexander-lane will be now opened, and respectable business conducted there—it was a sink of filth and idleness in the heart of the City. Mr. Mullowney has removed by his letter every pretence for delaying the improvement. We have just heard that Mr. Dalton has an interest in Despard's house, we are glad of it. He it was that first gave us a hint to forward the opening of Alexander-lane.

The state of Castle-street, and Parliament-sreet, is wretchedness itself. If the proprietor of the dilapidated houses in that quarter be not disposed to build himself, he might set them at an encouraging rent to some enterprising citizen who would improve that part of the town. Castle-street is so steep and the passage is so very much out of repair, that a stranger would be induced to suppose that a committee of Surgeons prepared it as a trap for accidents! A very few pounds would put it in order, why is it not contracted for?

We had almost forgotten to thank Mr. Mullowney for the state of improvement into which that part of the other Castle-street leading to Little Chapel-lane has been put.

It is a shame to have Broad-street filled up from Peter-street, across to Patrick-street, with a number of fish-female forestallers. The shopkeepers and passengers complain loudly of this nuisance. If one of the Magistrates will just go up and see the state of the street, we feel persuaded that proper regulations will be made in that quarter.

The Lunatic Asylum, whose inmates "take no note of time," has been furnished with an excellent clock—while the City of Waterford had but one, and such a one! We now feel gratified to state, that the Archbishop has, at his own expense, put in perfect order the Cathedral clock, and has had the handsome dial newly painted. Mr. Glanville has been appointed to keep it in good order and repair. Here is an example for the Corporation. Let them now have erected at the *Town-hall*, the *Court-house* and the *Market-house*, public clocks for the accommodation of the citizens and persons coming to market. Should these improvements be made, we are satisfied that all classes would approve of such an outlay of the public funds.

From the universaly expressed wish of the citizens to to have Barronstrand-street opened, we expect to see a committee formed at once on the subject. The benefits that necessarily must be expected to arise from this undertaking would be incalculable to the city.

As the Cathedral is at present under a state of repair by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, surely it would not be too much to expect that the Dean and Chapter would expend a few pounds in gravelling the square and deanery. It is a reproach to the living and a dishonour to the dead to have it in such a neglected state as it is at present.

On Saturday evening a young man in a high state of intoxication, committed many excesses in Broad-street; he knocked down several persons and had the neighbourhood in a state of confusion and uproar. After indulging himself to the full bent of his madness, he went into a certain public house at the Cross, and the proprietor of that house, instead of acting the part of a neighbour in refusing him drink, actually gave him with his own hand, three more glasses of whiskey! When thus improperly supplied with this maddening stuff, he was let loose on the public—the first person he met he attempted to assault, he then rushed into a respectable shop, seized a bottle and flung it with violence at his intended victim; unhappily the lady of the house was just at this moment crossing the stair-case, and the bottle struck her with such force, that her recovery from the effects of the blow is not expected for a month!—We take notice of this circumstance, not for the purpose of being severe on the young man, because when sober he is really well conducted and well mannered; he is guilty we admit, nay very guilty—knowing his weakness as he does, to divest his mind of reason and expose himself to such acts of violence. But we consider the conduct of the publican who gave him three glasses of whiskey, seeing the state in which he was at the time, as totally unpardonable! However, we will not mention names for the present, but we hope the publicans will take care of our vigilance, and not trust to our forbearance in future. The overseers under the spirit act shall have our ready co-operation to carry out the new bill to the full extent of its letter and spirit.

Mr. Butler, publican, was summoned for permitting a heap of rubbish to lie opposite his house, at the corner of Black-friars. We found yesterday a man with a horse and cart engaged in drawing it away to the dangerous excavation at Hardy's Bridge.

Reform is going on at the fish market. A constable has been appointed to attend there. We are doing some good it appears.

Our Chief Magistrate will surrender his office to-morrow into the hands of John Harris, Esq. Without the slightest attempt at adulation, we may with great truth state, that Mr. Alcock in his retirement from the Mayoralty of Waterford, carries with him the universal respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In the discharge of his public duties all his acts were characterised by affability, the strictest impartiality, and in the truest sense of the word, the behaviour of a gentleman.

In Great Chapel-lane there is a house at the rere of Mrs. Meade's concerns in a very dangerous state. The front wall is separated several inches from the end wall—the end wall is all cracked in several parts, and threatens destruction every moment to passengers. There is also another house adjoining a complete shell; it will tumble if not speedily repaired. When we take into account what a great thoroughfare this lane is on Sundays and holydays, we consider that no time should be lost in looking to the premises with a view to public protection.

On Sunday several persons in different parts of the city were seen in a state of intoxication. Where were the constables?

How well a certain publican attends at an early hour each Sunday morning to administer comfort to his customers. He may be seen with his hands in his *corduroy*, watching the enemy, from the corner of Barronstrand-street midway to the Blackfriars. Take care Jeffery.

Waterford is actually infested at this moment with crowds of strange mendicants. Even in the most public places objects of the most revolting description are permitted to exhibit their naked and deformed limbs! Neither the sensitive feelings of females nor common decency should be outraged by such disgusting spectacles. If the municipal regulations of our city be not put on a better footing, we should suppose Waterford will shortly become the central *depot* for all the cripples of the surrounding country.—What avails the charitable efforts of the Committee of our Mendicant Asylum, when the means which should be placed at their disposal are swallowed up by a multitude of profligate begging adventurers. We call on the magistrates to protect the city from such an abominable nuisance.

We feel thankful to Mr. Clarke for his valuable letter. It is submitted this day to the attentive perusal of our fellow-citizens. Let us have a committee without delay. They should meet once a week, and hold their sittings at the Town Hall. The *Chronicle* will unite with us in reporting the proceedings. On such subjects we may act in a spirit of mutual co-operation.

The attention of the Turnpike Board is earnestly directed to the steep hill of Grange, which has been a subject of general and frequent complaint.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

DREADFUL FIRE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, SEPT. 26.—One of the most awful fires, which occurred in the vicinity of Carrick for the last fifty years, took place on last night at the Deer Park, distant about one mile from town, between eight and nine o'clock. The dwelling-house, barn, stable, hay and straw in the haggard, were all on fire together—it was impossible to render assistance, so rapid was the progress of the devouring element. Property to a considerable amount was destroyed; there were about 80 barrels of wheat switched in the barn, a rick of hay and of straw—both valuable this year—together with the houses and valuable furniture, all reduced to ashes. The circumstance of this case renders it very suspicious of being the work of incendiaries. The man whose property it was, Maurice Davin, is rather well liked by his landlady, Mrs. Major Kelly, from near Kilkenny, and was encouraged by her, and was appointed a driver, or under-agent, over her property in that part. He is a proper well-conducted man, and discharged his duty faithfully towards his employer—enough to render him obnoxious in the eyes of our Rockite legislators. All could not possibly be on fire at the same time, considering the calmness of the night, and that there was but a little moisture the latter part of the day, unless the fire was applied in many places at once. There was no reason to think that it originated inside, as there was not the least appearance within in any part, nor smoke, which could not be unknown to Mrs. Davin and her servant-maid, who were in the kitchen without an idea of what was occurring, until the people from Ballymill, a distance of about two miles, and from Carrick, reached to give the alarm. The women imagined the crackling of the thatch when burning was heavy rain—*mysterious indeed, when we consider that they were surrounded by houses, in every part occupied by tenants on the same property.* So much were the women taken by surprise, that the children, three in number, were in bed, and it was only when the alarm was given that the *mother* ran to save her children. She took two of them in her arms out, and called on a *man*, a *neighbour*, to go for the other. He *refused*, saying that "he was afraid." The mother ran in again, and had her child near the door when the entire roof fell in. They escaped, but the woman was much scorched. There was much property in hay not far from the burning, which was likely to ignite every moment, and no one to prevent it until the Carrick people arrived, and they, with all their assistance, removed them out of the way.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Stephen-street, Sept. 26, 1836.

SIR—Thanks are due to you for your observations in your publication of Wednesday, on the widening and improving of our streets; the more especially, as those observations were made without any hints or suggestions from the parties who may be supposed to be more particularly interested. Nothing in or about Waterford has appeared to me so strange and unaccountable as the condition of our streets. In particular, what can be more perplexing to any observer than to witness the almost impervious *straits* that communicate between Broad-street, the heart of the city and the quay? On witnessing such a spectacle, such narrow and confined alleys, where there ought to be sufficient space for cars, carts, drays, and all kinds of carriages, to meet and pass each other without danger of collision, one cannot help asking, what! is there no governing or controling power in this city; or is it the wish of the local government that Waterford should continue a wretched, dirty, paltry place, in the room of being a great, wealthy, and populous emporium as its situation and trade indicate that it ought to be? You say a committee should be formed to effect the widening of Barronstand-street. Undoubtedly, the affair should be forthwith taken up in the proper business-like manner. The proprietors ought to be prepared to state on what conditions they will give up the ground necessary; and a committee of seven citizens should be appointed to examine the premises in question, to receive and collect information, and to prepare such reports and estimates as may be necessary for expediting the work.—The sooner a beginning is made the better, in order that the traders whose premises will be subject to alteration may suffer the least possible inconvenience. The narrow pass leading from Michael-street into Lady-lane ought also to be given in charge to the same Committee to be inquired into, and reported on. With respect to Alexander-lane, I shall say nothing at present except this, that Mr. Daniel Mullowney, who has already opened a great part of it, deserves something at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Do you ask me on what ground? I answer on the ground of his honest and honorable conduct in paying his debts *after the legal obligation to do so had ceased.* In my humble conception of things an example of this sort ought not to pass unheeded, or sink into oblivion. If Christians are the salt of the earth, it is by acts of this kind that they check the putrescence of corruption. We often spend a little money, and with very good reason, in order to testify our approbation of worth; *but we ought to do this towards men of humble rank, as well as towards those of exalted station.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS CLARKE.

DUBLIN POLICE.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

HENRY-STREET.—Two ladies of respectable appearance came before the magistrates on Thursday and made the following statement:—They said that some time in the month of July last, a lady of respectability came before their worships, at that office, to say that she dreaded her husband would send her to a mad-house, and requested advice from the magistrates.

Mr. Cole said that he remembered the circumstance perfectly well, that it was one which surprised him a good deal, as the lady appeared to have been perfectly sane at the time. He then told her that if any attempt was made upon her liberty by her husband, from whom it appeared that she was living seperate, her friends could bring the matter before the bench

One of the ladies, in continuation, stated that such was precisely the case. That a few weeks after the lady in question made this application, she was standing with informant in her own garden, when they saw three desperate looking fellows pass by; the lady exclaimed, "there are the three men whom my husband got to beat me in my own house." On the following day the lady was carried off, and placed in Swift's Hospital, where she has remained since the 18th of last month. She wrote to this lady, who went to see her; it was her opinion that she was perfectly sane, and that she got very bad treatment, not being allowed any tea or any kind of comfort. The governor of the prison mentioned to informant that he was surprised that the lady should have been allowed to remain in house, that she was not a subject for it, and that he would wish she was out of it. Here the lady took a letter from her pocket, written by her friend in the mad-house, and read it for the magistrate. It appeared to have been the production of a person perfectly sane, and the writer complained of the harsh treatment she got, being denied tea and every other comfort and necessary to which she had been accustomed. The lady further mentioned that the husband of the unfortunate woman had consented to allow her a guinea a week as a seperate maintenance, and that it was for the purpose of getting rid of the payment of that sum that she was sent to the mad-house: it was said too that the husband was living with another woman.

The magistrates said it was altogether the most extraordinary case that ever came before them; and they would, in the first instance, write to the governor of Swift's, and have a private interview with him regarding how the lady got in there, or if any doctor had certified as to her insanity, and then they would better know what course to adopt.

The gentleman against whom these charges have been made holds a lucrative situation in one of the public offices.

Friday, Mr. Cummins, governor of Swift's Hospital, attended before the magistrates, and stated various circumstances to show that the lady about whom the application had been made was subject to temporary derangement; that, when suffering in this way, she had accused her husband of robbing the Bank of Ireland, and that two medical men had certified her insanity.

Mr. Fullam, who appeared as the friend of the lady, contended that she was perfectly sane—that she had been crually treated, and he mentioned the names of two medical gentlemen who had certified her sanity.

Under these circumstances the magistrates declined to interfere and Mr. Fullam declared that he should bring the matter before the King's Bench

Mr. Commins, our respected and respectable fellow-citizen, who provided the entertainment given to Mr. Stuart, on last Thursday evening, most kindly and charitably sent all the broken meat to the poor inmates of our Mendicant Asylum.

Letters received at the *Limerick Chronicle* from Sydney, New South Wales, to the 23d of March, announce that the 50th occupy the quarters of the 17th Regiment on that station. The staple trade of the Colony, wool and oil, was in a flourishing state, and wool-growers were the most opulent and successful of the speculators. Great droves of sheep had multiplied surprisingly in the interior, tho' some hundred flocks perished in the previous year of influenza. The salary of a shepherd was £20 a year, with food and raiment. Potatoes were imported fron Van Dieman's Land and New England, price £10 to £12 a ton; mutton and fish good and abundant, fowl dear. The moral condition of the colonial population remained in a deplorable state, a career of vice, outrage and plunder, the distinguishing characteristics of a community corrupted by monthly arrivals of the very refuse of the mother country.

HORRIBLE FRATRICIDE.

The remains of Mr. William Magrath, late of Castle Hyde, near New Ross, arrived for interment in that town on Sunday evening. The melancholy fate of this unfortunate young man has caused, in consequence of the peculiar and scarcely paralleled circumstances, in the annals of crime, connected with his death, an unusual sensation. His body was found, on Monday week, in the river Barrow, between Bagnal's-town and the Royal Oak; from the state of which, at the time and being so far from where he resided, it was difficult to identify it. Yet it was evident he had been first murdered, and then thrown by his inhuman butchers into the river. A coroner's inquest was consequently held, and a verdict had of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Subsequent circumstances, however, led to the arrest of William Magrath, his elder brother, and two others on suspicion of being connected in this brutal deed; and the body being fully identified by C. C. White of the Rosbercon police, an investigation was gone into before the magistrates at Borris, when, horrid to contemplate, this execrable monster, with the two others, named Aylward, (father and son), and from the part of the country where the murder was committed, were fully committed to Carlow to take their trial at the next assizes. Though the whole of the evidence given at the inquest has not yet transpired, enough is known to fully inculpate Wm. Magrath, the brother, as the principle in the fratricidal act. It seems there had been a jealousy and constant bickerings between these young men since the death of their father, which took place not long since, connected with the property at Castle Hyde, the younger brother having been left in possession, the elder having received his portion previous to his father's death. William, the elder brother, came some time since, having buried his wife, to Castlehide, and seemed on rather good terms with the deceased; on the Saturday previous to the murder, a letter arrived by a countryman, the youngest of the Aylwards above alluded to, purporting to be from a young woman who lives near Bagnalstown, and to whom the deceased had been recently paying his addresses, requesting him to come up immediately, as she intended going off with, and getting married to him, and that if so, he would be sure of her fortune, £200. The deceased set off with the messenger, and waited about Bagnalstown for the greater part of the next day, expecting to meet the young woman; in the meantime, the brother by whom the letter was concocted and forged, hastened after his unfortunate victim, and met him in company with the two Aylwards, and a man named Gaul; the deceased not suspecting anything had something to drink along with them after which, he was told by Aylward that the young woman would see him at a certain lonely spot on the Barrow, where he repaired, and was there cruelly strangled and murdered, his own brother first knocking him down and strangling him with a handkerchief, while one of the hired assassins held his legs, and the other hammered him with stones on the head. They were above ten minutes dispatching their victim, when they carried his mangled corpse, and threw it into a deep part of the river, where it remained covered with sedge and weeds, till it was discovered on the 19th inst. by some country people. One of the wretches, Aylward, has turned approver. After the murder, the fratricide came to Castle Hyde, took possession of the place, and reported that his brother, the deceased, had given him up the care of the place, while he was away, as he had gone to the North to get married, and would not be home for some time. When first taken, he persisted in his innocence, but it is said he has since become quite despondent, confident of the fate that awaits him.—*Chronicle.*

MR. GREEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE INFLATION AND ASCENT OF THE NEW BALLOON.

The weather on Wednesday was pre-eminently suited for a balloon ascent—indeed, in the whole course of the time I have been in the habit of ascending I do not remember more than three such serene days. The inflation was accomplished without the slightest inconvenience or difficulty in four hours and a half, an excellent and equal pressure having been given during the whole time by Mr. Hutchinson, the engineer of the London Gas Company, under whose superintendence the gas was manufactured. The new car and hoop having been attached, I proceeded, at the wish of the proprietors, to ascertain the power of the balloon, which by the unfavourable weather on the last occasion was rendered impossible. The following is the exact weight of the whole apparatus since the new car and other alterations have been completed:—

	lb.
Silk and valve	338
Net	224
Car	200
Hoop	85
Liberating iron and ropes . . .	30
Grappling line and grapple . . .	120
	997

As many gentlemen as the car would contain then entered, and on their being counted, there were found to be 19. I then sat on the edge myself, and the balloon raised the whole weight with perfect ease, besides several bearing their weight on the ropes attached to the hoop; at a low calculation, the 20 persons weighed 10 stone, or 140lb. each, making 2800lb., which, being added to the weight of the apparatus as given above—viz., 997, makes a total of 3797lb. Had there been room in the car, two or three more persons might have been raised, and with a hot sun acting on the balloon even a greater number. At half-past four my companions entered the car; our party with myself consisting of 12—viz., Mr. Young, Captain Currie, Mr. Spencer, Mr. R. Burnett, of Vauxhall, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Rush, Mr. W. Hughes, and Mr. I. Hughes (sons of the proprietors), Mr. Adams, Mr. Cocks, the artist; Mrs. Green and myself. Our ballast weighed 780lb. We left the earth at 10 minutes before five o'clock, and ascended in a perpendicular line about 150 feet, when a very slight breeze from the north-west moved the balloon from immediately above the heads of the spectators in the gardens in a south-easterly direction. Every avenue leading to the gardens was rendered impassable by the masses of the people collected, and from the immense number of private carriages around it appeared to us that one-half of the visitors intending to enter the gardens could not gain access to the entrances. This on our return proved to be the fact. It being my wish to give the inhabitants of the villages over which we passed a good view of the balloon, and also that my companions should have a distinct view of the country I kept the balloon during the whole voyage about 4000 feet from the earth (or 4-5ths of a mile), and as we passed along the shouts of the spectators were reflected from the under surface of the balloon. A gentleman named Burton constructed a very simple instrument, which I took with me, to make the rise and fall of the balloon immediately apparent to persons unaccustomed to an aerial voyage, and it answered this purpose most admirably. It consists of a light fan, the handle of which is connected with an index, showing with what force and in what direction the resistance is acting. Finding that we were approaching a woody district, to pass over which would have occupied too much time, I determined to descend, and effected a landing in a beautiful grass meadow I had observed about a quarter of a mile ahead, the grapple touching the ground about the centre of it. The evening was so perfectly calm that the balloon became stationary the moment it was relieved of the weight of the grappling iron, by its resting on the earth, and we were hawled down by some 20 persons assembled on the spot: we were soon surrounded by several thousands, on foot and in carriages, we had seen proceeding from every point. After packing the balloon in the car, which is contrived to serve as a case, we proceeded to Vauxhall, where we arrived at a quarter-past nine o'clock.

The field we descended in is in the parish of Beckenham, in Kent, and is the same in which I landed six years ago, when accompanied by my pony.

There is a gentleman residing in New Ross, who has a guard chain in his possession that was presented by Helen M'Gregor to Jennie Deans!!!

THE DERBYSHIRE MOORS.—The Duke of Rutland, and his Grace's visitors, during their sojourn at Longshawe, killed 988 grouse and about 100 black game.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—We have some reason to believe that the Attorney-General has declined the offer made to him by his Majesty's Government, and will not accept the seat on the Bench, vacant by the death of the late Sir Wm. Smith.—*Evening Post.*

Waterford Mail.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

(From the Times.)

A return made to the House of Commons on the motion of Sir Robert Peel has just been printed. It contains information of the proceedings of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission down to a late date, and it will, we should think, put to shame even those persons 'yeleped ministers, who have hitherto so *impudently*, in imitation of their Irish master, maintained the existence of a surplus of £60,000 a-year in the revenues collected by the Irish Church Commissioners.

The following details are to be collected from it—:

	£	s.	d.
"The amount received by the commissioners between the 1st of August, 1835, and the 1st of May, 1836, was	214,183	0	4
"The amount expended	144,409	3	9
"Leaving a nominal balance of	69,773	16	7
"Part of the expenditure was a purchase of stock to the amount in money of ..	59,999	0	11
"Sum at the disposal of the commissioners	129,772	17	6
"The commissioners have to this account appended a note to the effect that the balance and investment of stock are chargeable for the repairs of churches, &c. in cases already determined upon to the amount of	118,554	7	3
"The commissioners, therefore, would appear to have had at their disposal on the 1st of May last, after payment of the actual obligations then incurred	11,218	10	3

Now come we to the claims upon this *surplus* of £11,218. First, then, we owe the Board of Works £54,000! by the payment of which even Mr. Hume would discover their surplus would be reduced to a deficit of £42,782.

By the Church Temporalities Act the commissioners were to apply the monies to come to their hands to the following purposes:—

"The providing all things necessary for the celebration of Divine service in the church or chapel of every parish, union, perpetual curacy, or chapelry, or chapel of ease in Ireland, as required and authorised by any rubric or canon in force in England or Ireland;" the payment of the salaries of parish clerks, or sextons, or the clerks or sextons of any chapelry or chapel of ease, and "for defraying such expenses of building, rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing any church or chapel, or fencing and maintaining any churchyard, as have been heretofore defrayed by vestry assessment in Ireland." The repairing and rebuilding of cathedral churches which have been used as cathedral churches."

Any surplus which the commissioners might have was to be applied towards the building of churches, the building in some cases of glebe houses, and in all cases where approved of by the bishop of the diocese, in advances to the incumbents for that purpose; also towards the augmentation of benefices.

The return gives with reference to the above objects the following information:—

Of applications for the enlargement of churches the commissioners have *acceded* to *thirteen* only; they have *negatived none*; they have been obliged to postpone *one hundred and thirty-three!*

In their return made the 13th of August, 1835, they had referred to applications which they had received "for the rebuilding or erection of *sixty churches*;" and they then made the statement, that "in many of these applications the parties have expressed their willingness to contribute sums varying in amount from £60 to £600. Several of these appeared to be *so pressing*, that the commissioners have been induced to direct a special memorandum to be taken of the cases, in order that, *as soon as they have any funds available for such purpose, the wants of the parties may be provided for*." The return now made states the number of such *pressing* applications to be—for the building of new churches, 9; for the rebuilding of existing churches, 13.

We are further informed by this return, that there are *sixty* temporary places in which for want of churches Divine worship is celerated, that there are 187 benefices and perpetual curacies under £100 a-year, and 176 benefices and perpetual curacies, between £100 and £200 per annum.

The commissioners have before them 101 applications for assistance towards the building or repairing of glebe houses. They say—"In none of these cases has aid been granted, the building of glebe houses being one of the objects which the commissioners are not authorised to aid *until they shall be in possession of a surplus income*." They have had 70 applications for the augmentation of poor livings, some of them having an income of only £46 and the average income being £88. Augmentations have been granted to 24 to the amount of £567 in all, but out of Primate Boulter's fund, "the commissioners not being authorised by the Church Temporalities Act to make any augmentation from their general funds *until they shall have a surplus in their hands*."

The following abstract of the number of applications for the repairs of churches is given at the conclusion of the return:—

Dioceses.	Parishes.	Dioceses.	Parishes.
Armagh	88	Kildare	30
Clogher	54	Ferns	52
Meath	99	Leighlin	47
Derry	61	Ossory	46
Raphoe	32	Cashel	29
Down	35	Emly	13
Connor	46	Limerick	38
Dromore	25	Ardfert	35
Kilmore	42	Killaloe	57
Ardagh	30	Kilfenora	2
Elphin	34	Waterford	10
Tuam	31	Lismore	30
Killala	14	Cloyne	58
Achonry	10	Cork	51
Clonfert	11	Ross	19
Kilmacduagh	4		
Dublin City	22	Total	1223
Dublin County	68		

We could have wished his Majesty to have seen this document at the Counsel yesterday, that he might have been informed by his advisers how it happened that they caused to be rejected a bill for the settlement of the tithe question in Ireland, perfectly unobjectionable in its details, and admirably calculated to effect his object of "restoring harmony and peace" to that country, because it did not contain a clause for the appropriation of that non-existent quantity—a *surplus* of the revenues of that Church; for the return apprises us, in addition to all the facts we have collected, that the amount *required* for repairs of churches, but *deferred for want of funds*, is—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
In Armagh,	3,314	2	7	In Kildare,	2,200	9	4
Clogher,	1,491	11	2	Ferns,	2,981	19	10
Meath,	6,297	7	0	Leighlin,	6,978	4	3
Derry,	2,635	7	8	Ossory,	2,347	10	3
Raphoe,	2,752	8	5	Cashel,	1,242	15	9
Down,	2,552	11	10	Emly,	70	7	1
Connor,	2,589	4	6	Limerick,	653	10	6
Dromore,	1,224	1	1	Ardfert,	384	8	4
Kilmore,	1,186	7	0	Killaloe,	626	15	6
Ardagh,	1,525	4	6	Kilfenora,	73	5	4
Elphin,	2,216	18	0	Waterford,	180	7	5
Tuam,	2,174	3	3	Lismore,	92	1	6
Killala,	382	5	11	Cloyne,	95	10	4
Achonry,	105	7	10	Cork,	342	1	10
Clonfert,	778	15	11	Ross	85	16	9
Kilmacduagh	132	5	1				
Dublin City	2,826	4	7		£57,744	4	6
Dublin Co.	5,204	14	2				

We have shown the commissioners to be *in debt* £42,782, which, with the sum required for the repairs of churches alone, is increased to £100,526 4s 6d.

A late fashionable physician, who, for some years received fees to the amount of about £20,000 annually endeavoured, during the three last years of his life, to ascertain the sources of the diseases to which he was principally indebted for his wealth. After comparing the memorandums of each year, he made the following as an average calculation:—Vauxhall, theatres, and places of worship, 1,600; indulgence in wine, spirits, and smoking, 1,300; indolence, 1,000; sudden changes in the atmosphere, 1,200; prevalence of the north or east winds, 1,800; force of imagination, 1,500; gluttony, 1,300; quack medicines, 900; love, 150, grief, 850; unsuccessful gambling, 900; contagion, 900; study, 950; reading novels, 450; of the doctor, 1,500.

One hundred and forty-four vessels are now loading at Liverpool, to proceed to various parts of the world.

At the great annual cheese fair on St. Giles's hill, near Winchester, last week, that article rose in price from 4s to 6s per cwt.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

(From the Atlas.)

As the heiress of the British throne is rapidly approaching her eighteenth year—the period fixed by law for her majority—speculation is alive as to the choice of her future husband. If report be true, some recent meetings of the royal family have been occasioned by this object; and suspicion has whispered that intrigues are at work to secure the prize for some member of a certain family. Whether it be well or ill-founded, the proceedings of the duchess, of her relative, the Belgian King, and of another personage, ought to be watched with unceasing attention; for, judging from their past career—form the personal nature of their policy—there can be no doubt that such a design has long animated them.

We speak, we believe, the sentiments of at least nineteenths of the people, when we say that England is heartily sick of these German alliances. In fact, no country under heaven has suffered so much as this has done from its connexion with the proud, poor, and selfish families beyond the Rhine. Every match between the members of our royal family and these miserable foreigners, has not only entailed a heavy expense in the establishment of the new household, but has brought with it the additional curse of a croud of hungry, half-clad cormorants, for whom a splendid livelihood must be found. Men whose incomes have been inferior to those of a great majority of clerks in our public offices, yet rejoicing in pompous titles, have invariably been selected as the mates of our princesses. Had their personal qualities, their intellectual and moral endowments, compensated for their absolute want of fortune's gifts, we should have had less room to complain; yet even then we might have condemned the uniform claim of such needy candidates, and inquired whether among princes more favoured in this respect, some could not be found with equal pretensions. But the mischief has been that not one of the successful suitors has, in either of the qualities to which we have adverted,—either in head or heart,—possessed the least claim to our esteem. We do not wish to multiply instances, and we shall merely refer to one, because it may serve as a pertinent warning in the present posture of affairs. What, then, were the merits of his Serene Highness, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, to justify the choice of him for the hand of the unfortunate Charlotte? Was he superior in wealth, character, or manners to the other princes of the Continent? His fortune did not, we believe, exceed some £400 per annum. His abilities, whether natural or acquired are of the lowest possible kind: in fact, much below mediocrity. Of his morals, we wish to say nothing, except that the inhabitants of Esher and its neighbourhood can tell how long he respected the memory of his first wife; and we believe the present queen of the Belgians can tell how faithful he has been to *her*.

From the example of Charlotte the nation has learned a lesson. No needy adventurer, however connected with the reigning family, will be acceptable to the people; and we will venture to say that no British House of Commons will be so lavish as that of 1816. Let us hear no more of any pension whatever in case the person selected survive the Princess. If he cannot maintain *himself*, why choose him? We have already beggars enough, and we will not add to the number. Sure we are that if the representatives of the people vote one penny of the public money towards *his* support—be he whoever he may—they will raise a feeling of disgust, even of execration, throughout the country. For God's sake let us have no more German adventurers!—no more members of the house of Brunswick or of Saxe! The very name is enough to sicken us. Indeed, though we might be reconciled to a *Prussian* alliance, we would rather any other country than Germany sent us a bridegroom. Such bewhiskered, profligate, coxcomical, addle-headed, half-fed, and half-clad wretches—all rejoicing in the epithet of serene highness, yet in reality not half so elevated in the scale of respectability as many of our mechanics—are not to be matched on the face of the earth. Certainly the girl *must* have a husband; and we think she ought to have one soon; but go for one to Sweden, Holland, Russia, Siberia—any where rather than to the north-west of Germany. If she must have a *princely* husband, there are princes enough in the South Sea Islands—princes, too, as rich, as well-informed, as moral, as any we have yet chosen, and a thousand times more liberal.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS AND DISTILLERS.

(From the Carlow Sentinel.)

One of the most important of modern discoveries is the apparatus invented by Mr. Rudkin, a gentleman who is a native of this country, and which has met the approbation of the Duke of Wellington, and some of the first scientific characters in England. The apparatus is intended for each distillery, instead of the sacharometer now used by guagers, which, owing to its inaccuracy to indicate the specific gravity of the wash, an allowance is made to the distiller of 25 ℔ cent being in the ratio of 5 quarts to the gallon. Mr. Rudkin's apparatus ascertains to half ℔ cent. the strength of the spirits and its specific gravity, and protects the government from the fraud of the distiller, and the distiller from the ignorance or peculation of the guager. But more—this apparatus, by being attached to each distillery, will save the country the expense of supporting 'THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE GUAGERS,' and by this saving Mr. Rudkin proposes the total abolition of the malt tax, which will relieve the people from the payment of FIVE MILLIONS annually.

The total quantity of spirits on the average of four years, chargeable with duty on the present plan, is about 23 millions of gallons annually; yielding last year to the revenue not less than £5,243,438 sterling.

The loss at present sustained in the collection of this revenue by frauds, evasions, evaporations, &c. is estimated by some of the principal distillers, in their evidence before the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry at various rates; say at least one-third of the whole revenue, or £1,747,812 sterling, added to which there is 25 ℔ cent for the imperfection of the present sacharometer, as before observed, which is equal to £1,310,859 making together £3,058,671, being in fact a dead loss to the nation, solely and incontrovertibly owing to the present fallacious and disgraceful system of survey in licensed distilleries. And this, too, mark, with all the means of correction at the command of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and recommended in effect, as comprised in Mr. Rudkin's invention, by the Deputy Chairman of the Excise, in his evidence lately given before the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry.

But this is not all. For owing to the severity of the restrictions at present imposed by the excise regulations, the license distillers are impeded, embarrassed, and injured to such an extent, that they cannot work their stills more than about four months in the year; thereby increasing the cost of production so prodigiously, by heavy fixed expenses for the whole year, bearing on the work of only one-third of the time, as to render it quite impossible for them to compete with the private or unlicensed distillers; in proof of which, the licensed distillers say, in their evidence before the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, 'The unlicensed distillers are our great enemies, for they can produce not only a cheaper, but a better spirit than we can; but remove our restrictions and, then we will put them down.' Besides the sum of £3,058,671 before specified, the country is now losing, year after year, nearly, if not quite, two millions sterling more by the enormous expense of a numerous still-hunting army of police, cavalry, and infantry, more than a thousand strong, and with no less than seventy lieutenants alone, exclusive of all other officers; the whole of this useless staff having been considerably augmented since Mr. Spring Rice acted either as Secretary to the Treasury or Chancellor of the Exchequer, although reduced under the Tory administration.

This plan was fully tried by the Commissioners of Excise in the presence of several of the nobility, and found to have answered the design for which it was invented. The government of Sir Robert Peel was superseded by that of the Whigs at the moment the Tory party intended the people should have the benefit of the invention. Mr. Spring Rice, as well as other cabinet ministers, promised in their letters to Mr. Rudkin, to have the case brought before parliament, but, like Whigs, they forgot their promise, and by mean shuffling, attempted to smother the invention in its infancy, and why, will the farmers, the distillers, and the people ask, have the Whigs not given them the benefits of the discovery? We answer; because it would deprive the Whigs of vast PATRONAGE IN THE APPOINTMENT OF 3,463 EXCISE OFFICERS! and thus by jobbing and intrigue, have they left the burden of five millions annually on the people, to support a small army of those hungry cormorants who make their annual migrations to Ireland, for, we assert, the English clodpoles are a superior class to the fellows who now fill every department of the revenue, to the exclusion of talented Irishmen of every creed and persuasion. In our next we shall lay the subject fully before our readers from authentic sources, and will give the form of petition to be forwarded from every parish by the farmers. This is the way to confer benefit on the people, if they only turn their attention to those practical plans of relief, which will relieve them from the invasion of English guagers, and save their pockets five millions annually.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON THE SHERIFF, POLICE AND MILITARY AT RATHVILLY BY A MOB.

On Yesterday (Friday), the Sub-Sheriff of this County, Henry Butler, Esq., accompanied by Captain Blake, sub-inspector of this county, chief constables Fitzgibbon and Trant, and forty of the constabulary, with a captain and twenty of the 23d Fusileers, proceeded to post tithe notices in the parishes of Hacketstown and Rathvilly. At an early hour the whole party arrived at Hacketstown and posted the notices according to law on the chapel and church doors, they were hooted and abused, but no further obstruction was given the civil authorities, in the execution of their duty. From Hacketstown they proceeded to Rathvilly, where they met a different reception from the lawless and disorganised population of that parish. On their arrival at the latter place, large masses of men, were concentrated at the avenue leading to the chapel. The walls enclosing the chapel yard were lined with men armed with pitchforks, scythes, bludgeons and stones while THE WOMEN had a plentiful supply of boiling water supplied by the inhabitants of the village. After the notices were posted on the church door the sheriff marched his party to the chapel, the gates of which were locked, and the chapel yard filled with men to oppose his entrance. He proceeded to the house of PRIEST GAHAN for the key, but he was not to *be found!* The sheriff next ordered the police to scale the walls to post the notices on the chapel, upon which the party were assailed by a general volley of stones and missiles. The police were repeatedly beaten off the walls, but they again retook them with a cool intrepidity and a forbearance unparalleled. Having gained the yard amid showers of stones, the police formed, and after priming and loading, succeeded in posting the notices. Captain Blake acted, we are informed, with firmness and determination, and we regret to say, is desperately wounded. The police in self-defence, after seeing the sub-inspector fall from blows of stones, fired some shots, but whether they took effect or not, we have as yet received no intelligence. Nine policemen are severely wounded, three of whom were assailed by boiling water. Here is an awful picture of the country. We would offer some observations on this awful outrage on the civil authorities; but owing to the lateness of the hour the intelligence reached us.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.—We have received informations on going to press, that the boiling water which was poured on the police was actually brought OUT OF THE CHAPEL!! Such is the dreadful state of one poor man that the *hair has dropped off his head!*—*Carlow Sentinel.*

CURE FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

The following experiments in the preparation of wheat for seed from a smutty sample, were made on the 10th of October, 1835, in the middle of an eight acre field—a clover layer. The results have been communicated to us by Mr. Smith Lungley, of Church Hall, Kalvedon. We have no doubt that the information thus conveyed will be acceptable to our agricultural readers, coming as it does from an authority so highly respectable:—

No. 1.—Washed three times in clean water, and skimmed every time, then dipped in wood-ashes lees. with 2lbs. of arsenic boiled in 20 gallons of the liquor, after which, the wheat well limed and sown. No bladders or smutty ears.

No. 2.—Not washed; steeped in the liquor and skimmed and well limed. About 1,500 bladdered or smutty ears to the acre.

No. 3.—Not washed; wetted with lees and no arsenic but salted instead, and limed. About 2,250 smutty ears to the acre.

No. 4.—Washed as the first, in three clean waters; no arsenic, no salt, but dipped in the lees, and well limed. About 2,250 smutty ears to the acre, the same as No. 3.

No. 5.—Steeped in lees only for about four hours, and limed—not washed; nor any arsenic or salt. About 4,500 smutty ears to the acre.

No. 6.—Sown perfectly dry. About 11,500 smutty ears to the acre.

No. 7.—The seed wheat rubbed well in the hands with a quantity of bladders or smut balls, of course not washed, but dipped in the lees and arsenic, and well limed. About 18,750 smutty ears to the acre.

280 average ears of wheat threshed is a pint measure.

No. 1—No loss or waste or damage by smut.
2—5½ pints loss per acre, and wheat injured.
3—11 ditto. . . . . ditto.
4—11 ditto. . . . . ditto.
5—22 ditto. . . . . ditto.
6—36 ditto. . . . . ditto.
7—67 ditto loss to the acre, or about one bushel and wheat much injured.

In the field where the experiment was tried, there were 750 sheaves to the acre on an average. The smutty ears gleaned from several sheaves, in No. 7, averaged about 25 smutty ears to the sheaf, which makes the above quantity. The other sheaves were gleaned accordingly.

It is not the loss of smutty wheat altogether (which amounts to a bushel in No. 7) but the damage done to the wheat that goes to market. When good wheat is worth £12 10s per load, if wheat is much smutty it will lessen the value 50s a load.

In some fields this year from 50 to 100 smutty ears may be gleaned from one sheaf; that is from two to four bushels per acre waste.—*Essex Standard.*

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.

"Man being reasonable must get drunk,
"The best of life is but intoxication."

BYRON.

Some time since a countryman residing in the neighbourhood of New Ross, was returning from a fair in a most "happy state of forgetfulness"—After various curses "not on the *length* but the *breadth* of the road" he arrived at his domicile at last and thumped lustily at the door—there was no stir—"Mary," who had the *honor* of being his rib was invoked more than once—"but still he knocked, and knocked, and called in vain"—no answer was returned from within to his repeated calls. Mary seemed that night as if she had partaken of a *mess* strongly impregnated with the juice of the poppy—finding his efforts to obtain admittance into his house ineffectual he adjourned to his pig's, and soon fell into a deep sleep. At midnight he awoke somewhat refreshed and stretched over his mouth for the purpose of imprinting a kiss on the lips of his "*better half*"—to his great consternation she commenced grunting. "Blur-an-agers says Paddy," making a second attempt—"sure the night is long enough and you need not be so sleepy—he again applied his nether lip to her *countenance*, and, melancholy to relate, he felt a sharp instrument running into his mouth—and lo! tore out two of his teeth. Chaste reader what could it be? Instead of his beloved Mary it was an old sow that ran her nose-ring into his mouth and caused that serious accident. Poor Paddy tells the story himself and always ends it by saying—"Faix sure I had my sweet *forty-shillings* worth in my arms all night. We can vouch for the accuracy of the above, and recommend it to be inserted in the next Temperance Magazine.—*Wexford Conservative.*

EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—A comfortable farmer, named Halloran, residing near Wodenstown, returning from Caher on Saturday evening last, in a state of intoxication, was thrown from his horse and killed; when found on the road by some passing stranger, the vital spark had fled.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

We understand there is a great scarcity of Lemons in town. The few that are, are selling at the enormous price of four-pence each.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

QUADRILLES, WALTZES, GALLOPADES, MAZOURKAS, COUNTRY DANCES, &c.

T. P. COMPTON,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

Under the Patronage of the Right Hon. Earl of Rosse, Lord Oxmantown, Lady Rosse, Lady Jane Parsons, and many other exalted characters in the most Fashionable Circles,

MOST respectfully announces his arrival in WATERFORD, where he intends to give LESSONS in his NEW UNIQUE ROYAL COURT Style of DANCING.

He rests his claims to public patronage, on the moderation of his Terms, and on the extraordinary practical results of his system of Teaching.

*** Pupils met at their Residences.

Commands for him, directed to Henry-street, Manor.
September 27, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP in the Wine Trade, hitherto carried on under the firm of SARGENT, KEATING, and JOHNSON, is this day DISSOLVED. The Concern will in future be conducted by RICHARD SARGENT, to whom all Accounts due to the late Firm are to be paid, and he will discharge any liabilities that may be against the late Establishment, up to this date.

RICHARD SARGENT,
JAMES KEATING,
WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Waterford, 27th Sept., 1836.

RICHARD SARGENT takes leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind support the late Firm so liberally met with, and begs to assure them, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors. He has now in his own and the King's Stores a very large supply of the finest WINES of all kinds, in Wood and Bottle, selected with the greatest care, which he can with confidence recommend to their attention; the latter being some years in Bottle, is now in the highest order for delivery.

P.S.—THREE LOFTS over the above Wine Vaults TO BE LET.

Wine Stores Bailey's, New-street.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPTEMBER 24.

Our supplies of wheat are small this day and yesterday, with a fair demand for all descriptions of grain at the following quotations.

Wheat white, 21s to 22s 6d; ditto red, 18s 0d to 22s 0d; oats, shipping, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; do. heavy, new, 12s 0d to 14s 0d, ditto old, for horses, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, new, 11s 0d to 14s 0d; oatmeal by wholesale, £11 00s to £11 10s per ton; oatmeal by retail, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per cwt.; second flour, 36s 0d to 38s 0d; thirds, 26s 0d to 35s 0d; fourths, 18s to 22s per sack.

Butter yesterday from 96s to 99s per cwt., on Saturday 101s, and on Monday 100s was paid for prime lots.

Weighed on Saturday, 276, Monday, 50—and yesterday, 58 firkins.

Bacon Pigs from 40s to 42s per cwt.

New hay from £3 to £3 5s per ton.

Newport Coals, from 19s to 20s; Cardiff ditto, 17s to 18s per ton.

CARLOW, SEPTEMBER 23.

Butter, 90s 0d to 96s 0d; seconds 80s 0d to 88s 0d; thirds, —s to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, 22s 0d to 24s 0d; old ditto, 25s 0d to 26s; barley, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per barrel; oats, 10s 0d to 11s 0d.

CLONMEL, SEPTEMBER 23.

Butter, 100s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; flour, seconds 30s to 00s; household, 26s to 28s 0d; thirds 22s 0d to 24s; fourths, 15s 0d to 18s; bere, 11s 0d to 11s 6d; barley, 12s 0d to 13s 6d; wheat, 14d to 14½d per stone; oats new, 9d to —d per ditto.

WEXFORD, SEPTEMBER 23.

Flour, fine 26s 0d to 27s; ditto, seconds, —s 0d to 00s; wheat, (new) 21s 0d to 23s 0d; barley, 12s 6d to 13s 3d; oats, (new) 10s 6d to 11s 3d; oatmeal, —s to —s 0d ℔ cwt.

CORK, SEPTEMBER 26.

Butter in demand at
To Merchants—100s—96s—92s—88s—80s—58s.
Country—98s—88s—84s—80s—72s—47s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPTEMBER 23.

The supply of fresh samples of wheat was but moderate, whilst middling and inferior were in large quantity; both met with a lively sale at our quotations, which were the same as Tuesday. Of oats, bere, and barley, the supply was rather limited, and met a ready sale. Rape was plenty, and again lower than on Tuesday by 1s to 2s. Flour has been dull of sale during the week, but no alteration. Oatmeal remains as last noted, the quantity offering not large.

Wheat (white) 25s 0d to 26s 0d; (miller's red) 22s 0d to 24s 6d; rape, 23s 0d to 28s 0d; wheat (new) —s to —s; bere 12s to 13s 6d; barley (malting) 13s 0d to 14s 6d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 10s 6d to 12s 0d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal 12s 0d to 14s; first flour, 17s 0d to 18s; 2d, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; inferior, 13s 6d to 14s; 3ds, 8s 0d to 12s.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 23.

SATURDAY, TWO O'CLOCK.—To-day's Farmer's market varied little if anything from last Saturday. Very little business is doing, and prices continue firm. Good dry new Wheat readily obtained 8s per 70lb; ordinary samples are not noticed. Old Wheats obtained from 8s 6d to 9s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 23.

This week the arrival of wheat has been good, but there is a scanty return of all other grain. The wheat trade has not been lively since Monday, but that day's prices have been maintained. Barley and oats may each be reported 1s per quaater higher than Monday. The supply of flour is moderate, and the trade slack at last quotations.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

23d—Hazard, Croscombe, Cardiff, coals, a market—William Penn, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool.

24th—William and Mary, Shaddock, Newport, coals.

25th—Gage, Poole, Newhaven, ballast, a seeker—Killarney, (steamer) Bailey, Bristol.

Put back, 24th—Aurora, Williams; Daddon, Bailey.

Put back, 25th—Cornelius, Hartnell.

26th—Gipsey, Coppell, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Catherine, Whelan, Cork, ballast for Ross.

27th—Velocity, Rowland, Quebec, timber &c, in 27 days—Talbot, Rowe, Swansea, culm for Ross.

SAILED,

23d—St. Patrick, (steamer) Gosson, Liverpool—Gloucester, Packet, Thomas, Gloucester, flour—Shamrock, from Ross, Ryan, Newport, ballast—William Irwine, Williams, Cardiff, ditto—Victoria, Hodge, Newport, horses—Resolution, Steele, Cardiff, flour.

24th—Lilly, James, Neath, flour—Vigo, Davies, Bristol, grain—Cornubia, Hartnell, Weymouth, ditto—Sibyl, from Ross, Richards, Newport, horses—Aurora, ditto, Williams, ditto, ballast—Daddon, Bailey, Swansea, ballast—Cordelia, Pascoe, Newport, ballast—Jason, Richardson, Chepstow, timber, for Greenock—Edward Jones, from Ross, Lawler, Newport, ballast—William and Sally, Jenkins, Swansea, flour—Concord, Limbery, Newport, ditto—Expedition, Davies, Bristol, grain.

25th—William and Sally, Saunders, Southampton, oats—Alexander, Nicholls, and Reinville, Murphy, London, provisions—George the 4th, Gates, Penzance, oats and flour—Lizzy, Philips, Tenby, ballast, from Ross—Connubia, Hartwell, Weymouth, grain.

26th—Wm. Penn, Clarke, London, gen. cargo.

27th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, do—Wind S.S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 15.—The Ranger, from Waterford, which was ashore at Bellechase, has been condemned.

Arrived from Waterford—at Southampton, Sept. 21, Margaret, Duck—at Falmouth, 24th, Jane, Rose.

Arrived from Youghal—at Liverpool, Sept. 19, Mary, Bond.

DIED,

In Clonmel, Doctor Hackett, a gentleman whose many amiable qualities have rendered his demise a subject of deep regret among all who knew him.

IRISH STOCKS—SEPTEMBER 24.

3 per Cent. Consols	88[illegible]
3½ per Cent Stock	96[illegible]
3½ ditto New (1830)	97 op.
Bank Stock	204

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL.—Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., M.P.; Capt. and Mrs. Wise; Capt. O'Grady; Alderman Milward; Messrs. C. Boyer, O'Donnell, Reid, Campbell, Holmes, Briggs, Bloxsom, Staples, &c.—per the *Killarney* on Sunday.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE CARRIAGE HORSE and TWO SADDLE HORSES.

Apply to Mr. C. TANDY, Sion Lodge.
5th September, 1836.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29TH SEPTEMRER INST.,

A SMALL CORN STORE with KILN, advantageously situated on the Quay, near the Graving Bank. Apply to Mr. HARRIS, Newtown, or to Mr. GEORGE KENT, at the Bridge.

Waterford, 24th September, 1836.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER INSTANT,
FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,
THE HOUSE, GARDEN, AND DEMESNE OF SION HILL,

CONTAINING about Twenty-six Plantation Acres; also, the HOUSE, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of MOUNTAIN VIEW, containing about Twenty-seven Acres, Plantation Measure. Both these residences are about half a mile from the Bridge of Waterford. Also, two Dwelling Houses at Sion Row, and from the 1st day of JANUARY next, the Dwelling House in Lombard-street, next door to Mr. WARING'S.

Apply to RICHARD POPE, Sion Hill.
Waterford, 2d September, 1836.

LAND SURVEYING, &c.

JOHN TENNENT

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Inhabitants of Dungarvan and its Vicinity, that being disengaged after Three Years' experience, from the employment of RICHARD BEAMISH, Esq., Civil Engineer, Thames Tunnel, &c., in consequence of his having been called to more important professional duties in England, can now devote himself entirely to this branch of business, and to LEVELLING for the advantageous purpose of IRRIGATION, as well as every other case where his services in this respect may be required. He trusts that after having spent a considerable portion of his time in acquiring such mathematical information as this profession is dependent on, and without which it cannot be perfectly understood, that he will meet a portion of public patronage. Such claims it is hoped, will merit approbation, independent of the advantages which must follow, from his using instruments of the best modern construction, and selected by Mr. BEAMISH in London, whose judgment is in this respect of the first order, and from whom he can also produce a very creditable letter of qualification, which may also be certified, on reference to Mr. BEAMISH at any time.

Commands addressed to Mr. TENNET, Black Pool, Dungarvan, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N.B.—In all cases Mr. T. is determined that his terms shall be made agreeable, and his work executed in the most particular style.

Elevations, Plans and Estimates for Roads, &c., carefully executed.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.
WATERFORD, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that two successive SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the Proprietors of the Waterford National Bank OF IRELAND, will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER next, and on the following day, each at the hour of ONE in the afternoon precisely, at the BANK HOUSE, in the City of Waterford, for the purpose of considering and determing upon the propriety of abolishing the power vested in the Court of Directors of the National Bank of Ireland, (to object by a Resolution previously to the day on which any General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Waterford National Bank of Ireland is to be held,) to the nomination by such meeting of any particular person or persons as eligible to the office of Director of the same society. Also, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the propriety of altering the provisions in the Deed of Settlement of the same society as to the division of the Proprietors, one half of the Premiums to arise from the sale of shares created by any future increase of the capital of the same society.

By order of the Court of Directers, of the Waterford National Bank of Ireland,

HENRY ALCOCK, Manager.

WATERFORD NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND,
13TH SEPTEMBER, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the WATERFORD NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND, will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'Clock at noon precisely, at the Bank House, in the City of Waterford, when one vacancy in the Office for Director will be required to be filled up, and that two Proprietors are to be nominated as eligible to fill the Office of Director.

And further, that every Proprietor intending to become a Candidate, or to propose some other Proprietor as a Candidate for the Office of Director, must, at least twelve days before the day on which the Meeting is to be held, signify by some writing under his or her hand, to be left at the House or Office of the Waterford Society, either his intention to become a Candidate, or the name and place of abode of the Candidate intended to be proposed by him or her.

By Order of the Court of Directors, of the Waterford National Bank of Ireland.

HENRY ALCOCK, Manager.

WATERFORD COMMERCIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that pending the completion of their NEW VESSELS, the Company have chartered the Steamer, SOLWAY, to ply beween Waterford and Liverpool, to sail from this Port every THURSDAY.

*** For Freight or Passage, apply to JOSEPH R. PIM, St. George Steam Packet Company, Clarence Dock, Liverpool; or R. POPE & Co., Waterford.

Waterford, 25th June, 1836.

LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD, AND LONDON STEAM PACKETS,
OWNED BY SIR JOHN TOBIN.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT PORTSMOUTH AND DATHMOUTH, OUT AND HOME.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his Four Steam Packets, "MARGARET," "WILLIAM PENN," "SAINT PATRICK," and "GIPSY," will commence on the 12th SEPTEMBER, 1836, plying as under:—

One from Waterford to London, every Monday afternoon.
One from London to Waterford, every Sunday morning, and
One from Waterford to Liverpool, every Wednesday and Friday mornings.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Messrs. CURLING & Co.,
Davis's Wharf, Tooley-street, London;
Or to the Offices of
Sir JOHN TOBIN,
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From Waterford, Tuesdays. October.		From Bristol, Saturdays. October.	
4	10 morning	1	9 morning
11	2 afternoon	8	3 afternoon
18	9 morning	15	8 morning
25	2 afternoon	22	3 afternoon
		29	7 morning

NORA CREINA,
JOHN BAILEY, Commander.

From Waterford, Fridays. October.		From Bristol, Tuesdays. October.	
7	12 noon	4	11 morning
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MURDER AT JERSEY.

CONVICTION AND CONDEMNATION OF CAILLOT FOR THE MURDER OF MARY JANE WILLIAMS—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of Francis Caillot, who was on Thursday, the 15th instant, found "more guilty than innocent of the murder of Mary Jane Williams," by the petty jury of St. Helier, in the Royal Court, Jersey, but whose advocate (Godfray) subsequently demanded an appeal to the grand jury, which was granted, took place on Friday last before Sir John De Venulle, Knt., Bailiff, and Messrs. De Ste, Ouen, D'Avranche, Bertram, Le Quesne, Le Maistre, Bisson, Nicolle, and Le Couteur, jurats.

Immediately the court doors were thrown open, there was a general rush to obtain places. At eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought up by the deputy viscount and the jailer, escorted by 15 halberdiers, and followed by a large concourse of persons. He was dressed in a blue jacket and trowsers, and appeared much dejected.

The grand jury, composed of 24 of the principal inhabitants taken from the parish and the two adjoining ones in which the crime was committed, having been sworn,

The Bailiff asked the prisoner's advocate if he objected to any of the jury?

Advocate Godfray answered "No.

The Bailiff then asked if the prisoner still persisted in his plea of "Not Guilty?"

Advocate Godfray answered "Yes."

The King's Procureur then rose and read the report of the constable of St. Helier, the act of accusation, and the deposition of the witnesses.

Advocate Godfray rose, and addressed the jury for the prisoner. He said the question which was submitted to them was, whether Caillot, with malice aforethought, murdered Mary Jane Williams, on Monday, the 30th of May last. The facts which had been established by witnesses were as follow:—Caillot was betrothed to the deceased; a woman came to him on the Monday morning, and informed him that she was in bed with another man. Caillot went to the house in company with others, and forced admittance. He found the deceased there, but forgave her, and went and fetched a bottle of brandy; after which he staid with her two hours, and they drank together. A young man, named Janvrin, passing by the house, was called in by the deceased; she caressed him, and whispered something in his ear, which excited Caillot's jealousy; whereupon he drew from his pocket a pistol, which he placed about three inches from the stomach of the deceased, and fired it off, when she fell to rise no more. The question the jury had to consider was, whether, from the evidence they had heard, and the facts and various circumstances of the case, there were not strong grounds to believe that the prisoner did thus act in a moment of mental abertation. They had the deposition of Mr. Edward Sullivan, Governor of the General Hospital, who states that in the year 1827 the prisoner was an inmate of that establishment, and was occasionally confined to a cell, being considered at that time as a lunatic; that he often refused the necessary food, and slept on the grass-plot and most filthy parts of the premises; that he had repeatedly said that he should die at a certain hour of the night. The deposition of Sullivan was above suspicion. The jury had also the deposition of Mr. Syret, Mr. Barthelemy, Mr. Le Feuvre, and Mrs. Coutanche (Anne de St. Croix), all of whom went to establish the prisoner's insanity. The prisoner was in a dreadful state of jealousy; his mind was excited to the highest degree, and he knew not what he was about; in the moment of frenzy he drew the deadly weapon from his pocket, approached his victim, and fired the pistol, when she fell a lifeless corpse. Caillot was guilty of homicide or manslaughter, but not of murder, as he never premeditated the deed, being at the time in a state of mental derangement.

The Procureur du Roi in addressing the jury said, that they were called upon that day to discharge a painful duty which they owed to themselves and their fellow-citizens—they had heard the defence of the prisoner, who was accused of having committed the grave crime of murder; their duty was to ground their verdict on the evidence and facts of the case. [The learned gentleman here racapitulated the facts]. It was clear that the prisoner knew right from wrong, as was shown by the deposition of Langlois, who has declared that on the previous day he spoke to Caillot, and observed nothing particular in his conduct, which could for a moment lead him to suppose he was insane. The question the jury had to consider was not that which concerned the prisoner's conduct some time previous to the affair, but rather that which concerned it at about the very time he committed the fatal deed. Now the fact was proved, that the prisoner's conduct on the identical day he committed the crime, was not that of a madman. He asked for the watch, which he had given the deceased, and was not that a clear proof that he had his recollections? He also went to procure brandy, and was not that strong evidence that he knew what he was about? He (the King's Procureur) thought that the only fair inference which could be drawn from the facts was, that the prisoner fully understood right from wrong, and therefore was responsible for his acts. He concluded by begging that they would report to the court, if they thought that the prisoner was rather guilty than innocent, or rather innocent than guilty of the crime of which he was accused.

The Bailiff summed up the evidence, and delivered his charge to the jury, wherein he explained the laws of England and France on the charge, after which he declared his intimate conviction that the prisoner was guilty of the crime of murder. Sir John added, that if he formed one of the jury he should not hesitate for a moment to declare that the prisoner was guilty of the whole of the accusation. He afterwards invited the grand jury to retire to the room set apart for their deliberation, and to take with them the depositions and other documents connected with the case, in order to consider their verdict. He at the same time exhorted them, if they had any doubt of the prisoner's guilt, to give him the benefit of it.

The jury then retired, accompanied by the deputy-viscount, who in about ten minutes afterwards returned to the court, and said that the gentlemen of the jury wished to have the papers.

Advocate Godfray having raised an objection to the same, the Court declared that they had no occasion for them.

The jury, after an absence of 35 minutes, returned to the court, and declared, by means of their foreman, Philip De Queteville, Esq., that they were divided in their opinions.

The Bailiff then called the members of the jury, one by one, who communicated to him their individual opinions. Twenty of the jury found "Francis Caillot rather guilty than innocent," and four "Guilty of the same crime, but when he was of mental alienation."

After this, the Bailiff informed the prisoner that there was a sufficient number of the members of the jury who found him guilty of the whole of the accusation brought against him.

Advocate Godfray then rose and demanded, that it should be inserted in the act of the Court, that the Bailiff, on summing up the evidence, had said that "if he formed one of the jury, he should not hesitate for a moment to declare that the prisoner was guilty of the whole of the accusation." He (Advocate Godfray) found himself compelled to make this demand in the interest of the accused, for he thought that the declaration was sufficient to annul the whole proceedings, to set aside the trial; and that such a declaration coming from so high a functionary as the Bailiff might have the effect of prejudicing the jury in the verdict they had given.

The Bailiff consulted the Court—Demand refused.

The jurats retired, and after an absence of three quarters of an hour returned to their seats. Having been consulted by the Bailiff, they were unanimously of opinion to grant the conclusion of the crown officer.

The Court admitted the demand of Advocate Godfray, that it should be inserted in the act that the Bailiff had summed up the evidence; they also put off the execution of Caillot for three weeks, in order to give him time to petition for his Majesty's pardon.

The Bailiff then put on his hat, and having ordered the prisoner to kneel he read the sentence of the Court, which condemned him to death. He then exhorted him to take advantage of the little time which remained for him to live, in order to seek the Divine mercy, assuring him that there was yet time for him to obtain pardon for his sins. Sir John appeared to be much agitated, and wept.

The prisoner addressed the Court, but spoke so very low, that he could scarcely be heard. He said that now he was condemned to die, he should pass his time in prayer, in order to prepare himself to appear before his Maker. He solemnly declared that he never premeditated the death of his victim.

The prisoner then began praying, when the Court interfered, and told him to reserve his prayers for a future occasion.

CORK REGISTRY SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

(From the Cork Herald.)

When the City Registry commenced, and John Barry Cooper, the first person who answerved on the list being called over, having appeared to register on the Destrive side, out of a house in Douglas-street, of the alleged value of £10, the following able and explanatory remarks were made by the bench on the much and often-discussed

LODGER QUESTION.

It should previously be known that upon his cross-examination by Counsellor Jones, it appeared this claimant had let the greater portion of his house to lodgers, and that the residue of it in his own actual occupation was not of the yearly value of £10; and upon this state of facts, Mr. Jones contended that the claimant was not entitled to register: and that the case was one which some of the Judges who concurred in the judgment as to the "Lodger question," adverted to, had cautiously and studiously abstained from giving any opinion upon, thereby as Mr. Jones argued, intimating, that they treated it as a distinct question, and one upon which they might come to a different conclusion.

Mr. Martley, after hearing the case fully and ably argued by Mr. Jones, said, that he was aware of and had considered the distinction sought to be raised between the cases, but that it appeared to him to be a distinction without a difference. If the present objection had come before him under circumstances similar to those which had first brought the "Lodger point," as it was called, under his consideration, he would take the same course he then did, and reject the applicant. But the circumstances were essentially different. He had been represented as the author and originator of the "Lodger question." But long previous to its coming before him, it had been decided in the same way by two other Assistant Barristers; and and upon appeals from their decisions, two Judges [Johnson and Pennefather] upon two different circuits, thought the question of so much importance, that without any communication with each other, they reserved it for the consideration of the 12 Judges. This occurred upon the summer circuit of 1835. The question then was pending and *sub judice* when the point was raised before him in the September following, he [Mr. Martley] upon that occasion, adopted the course which appeared to him to be at once decorous and due to those judges, and safe and secure with reference to the Elective Franchise. If he had admitted the claimants to whom the objection applied and that the 12 Judges decided that they were inadmissible, the error could not be corrected; whereas if he rejected them, and that it should be decided that they were inadmissible, they suffered nothing more than the inconvenience of coming to the Court-House in this city where they lived during the Assizes, to receive their certificates, and with respect to their right of voting they were just in as forward a state as if they had been admitted at the September Session, as their registry would take effect from that time. The justices decided that question after hearing it argued before them by Counsel—a course never adopted in his recollection, even with respect to Crown cases reserved by the Judges from circuit, and upon which the lives of men depend. This marked the sense the Judges entertained of the importance of the "lodger question," and the difficulty they had in coming to a decision upon it. But that decision having been made, he should bow to it with all the respect to which it was entitled, and so far from endeavouring to fritter it away by what appeared to him to be thin and unsubstantial distinctions, he would give it all the effect in his power, and follow it through all its consequences. Now, the twelve Judges having decided that a man might be in actual occupation of his house, although he had let the greater part of it to lodgers, it appeared to him that there was nothing in the Reform Act to justify him in inquiring into the value of the part retained by the claimant, or whether that part was worth £10 or not. The thing of which the value was to be inquired into was "The House." The twelve Judges appeared to him, as he understood their decision (the grounds or reasons for which were not given), to have decided, that no matter how much the applicant lets out to lodgers, or how little he retains, provided he retains any, he must be considered as in actual occupation of the entire. It was to the entire, therefore, that was—the house—that he conceived the inquiry as to value was to be held, and not as to a part. He had so ruled the objection which had been raised before him shortly after the "lodger question" was decided—and by that previous decision of his he was determined to abide, until he was overruled by a contrary decision of the 12 Judges. If Mr. Jones could refer him to any instance in which the present objection was reserved by a Judge of the Superior Courts for the consideration of the 12 Judges, and satisfy him that the question was now *sub judice* and waiting for decision, as the "lodger question" had been this time twelve month, he [Mr. Mortley] was prepared, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, to adopt the very same course that had been adopted. The Learned Assistant Barrister concluded by saying that having already considered the question raised by Mr. Jones, and come to a very clear conclusion upon it, he would not (however strongly he felt the force of Mr. Jones' arguments) refuse to register the Applicant.

YESTERDAY—TERMINATION OF THE REGISTRY.

From nine o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the court opened, until half-past six last night, the hour at which the city registration had concluded, the anxiety and exertions evinced on both sides were fully apparent. Upon the one, that of the Conservatives, Counsellor, Counsellor Jones and Messrs. Daltera, Barber and Gregg manfully combatted by law and argument the endeavours of Messrs. Scannell, Creed, and Galway to have registered voters for the Destructives who either not possessing the necessary qualification, were in many instances case-hardened enough to come forward and prove they held properties which properties they never had in either their possession or tenantcy. We give underneath two instances—the first relates to a want of the necessary qualification, and the second to the non-existence of any qualification whatever.

Thomas Tanguey, of Penn's-lane ascended the table about 12 o'clock. He was a low sized old man—dressed in the most wretched habiliments, and having the appearance of squalidness and poverty depicted on his countenance. A half-suppressed laugh went through the court-house on his presentiing himself to the public gaze which was succeeded by a loud murmur of disapprobation. He spoke English rather imperfectly. His examination was commenced by

Mr. Brien Galway as follows:—Where do you live, Sir?

Applicant—I *lives* in Penn's-lane.

Q.—What holdings have you there?

A.—I *has* a house (laughter).

Q.—How much rent annually do you pay for it?

A.—I *pays four* guineas (great laughter). You needn't any of you laugh at all, for begar she's may be a better house than many of ye is voting out of (continued laughter, and a voice from the Conservative side of "You're speaking the truth there, my man, at any rate").

Q.—Have you a lease?

A.—No—I *has* a promishory note (roars of laughter).

Mr. Jones—That's all right.

Court—What does he say?

Mr. Jones—He says, your Worship, he has got a promissary note for a lease (shouts of laughter, in which the Court joined heartily).

Q.—Have you laid out any money on it since you got it into your possession?

A.—Och then begar a great deal.

Q.—How much?

A.—Thirty shillings (great laughter).

Mr. Jones—And how long is it since you expended that much?

A.—Wisha, I believe it is about six or seven years ago now—I'm not sure, but it was the day 'ittle Mickey was born (continued roars of laughter).

Mr. Jones—I suppose, Mr. Galway you're done with him.

Mr. Galway—Yes—you may cross-examine.

Mr. Jones—Ah! You got tired of him, and no wonder. Tell me, Sir, do you owe any rent to your landlord?

A.—No, not a pinny—only one half-year.

Mr. George Love, agent to the premises, deposed, that the applicant was over two years in arrear, and that it was an absolute charity to allow him to remain in the house rent-free.

Court—Is the house in your opinion worth ten pounds a-year?

Mr. Love—No, your Worship, nor half of it.

Court—To the agents for the Destructive side,—I suppose you merely put this applicant up as an ornament;—you surely could'nt have put him up for any thing else. Go down, Sir?

It is needless to say that this man was rejected.

The next we lay before our readers is.

A NO QUALIFICATION CASE.

Denis Callaghan, a coal retailer of Douglas-street, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, having deposed that he rented the house or store in which he sold the coals—that he was over six months in possession, and that it was worth over £10.

Mr. Daltera cross-examined him in the following manner:—Were you ever in the other court before the Assistant Barrister for the relief of Insolvent Debtors?

Applicant paused.

Mr. D.—What! is that a poser to you?

Applicant—I won't answer that question?

Mr. D.—But I have a particular desire to hear your answer to that question; I'm highly interested, believe me, in your affairs (laughter). Come, Sir, were you ever there?

A.—I won't answer it, I tell you.

Mr. Scannell—The man is quite right; he oughtn't to answer as to whether he was or was not an Insolvent.

Mr. Daltera—I did'nt ask him that question.

Mr. Scannell—But you did, if I mistake not.

Court—He did not, Mr. Scannell. The question asked by Mr. Daltera, is one that the applicant has a right to answer.

Mr. Daltera—Tell me, Sir, do you know a person of the name of Daunt?

Applicant—I do.

Mr. Daltera—Did you not promise that person to give him up your house before Mr. Commissioner Farrell, and was not that promise taken down by the latter—in fact, did you not swear to do so?

Applicant—I won't answer that question.

Mr. Daltera—If I am allowed to go on the table I will prove that you swore it, and that it was because you did so you were discharged by the Commissioner.

Mr. Scannell—The fact being that he is now not only let out under the insolvent act, but that he is still in possession, he is, therefore, entitled to the franchise.

Mr. Daltera—But according to his own oath he was to resign possession immediately on coming out under the Act; and I now promise him that we'll have him in the body of the jail again before a fortnight, for the perjury is most apparent. Did you, upon your solemn oath, promise to give him up the house to Daunt, and promise that too upon your oath before the Court?

Applicant—Yes.

Court—I'm really surprised how any man could possess hardihood sufficient to come forward on the table, and swear he had a house in his possession, thereby qualifying him to vote under the Reform Act, while in the next breath he swears that he has been an insolvent, and that when he was coming out under the Act he resigned all claim to the said house, thereby disentitling him to register. It's shameful. Go off the table, Sir.

THE LATE MR. ABERNETHY.

We copy the following story, as told in the characteristic style of an American paper:—

The Hon. Alder Gobble was dyspeptic, and he suffered great uneasiness after eating, so he goes to Abernethy for advice. "What's the matter with you?" said the doctor—just that way, without even passing the time o'day with him. "What's the matter with you?" said he. "Why," says Alder, "I presume I have the dyspepsia." "Ah," said he, "I see, I see—a yankee swallowed more dollars and cents than he can digest." "I am an American citizen," says Alder, with great dignity; "I am secretary to our legation at the court of St. James's." The devil you are!" said Abernethy; "then you'll soon get cured of your dyspepsia," "I don't see that 'ere inference," and Alder; "it don't follow from what you predict at all It aint a natural consequence, I guess, that a man should cease to be ill, because he is called by the voice of a free and enlightened people to till an important office." [The truth is, you could no more trap Alder than you could an Indian; he could see other folks' trail, and make none himself; he was a real diplomatist, and I believe our diplomatists are allowed to be the best in the world.] "But I tell you it does follow," said the doctor; "for in the company you'll have to keep you'll have to eat like a Christin." It was an everlasting pity Alder contradicted him, for he broke out like mad—"I'll be hanged," said he, "if I ever saw a Yankee that did not bolt his food like a boa constrictor. How the devil can you expect to digest food that you never take the trouble to dissect, nor the time to masticate? It's no wonder that you lose your teeth, for you never use them; nor your digestion, for you overload; nor your saliva, for you expend it on the carpets instead of your food. It's disgusting—it's beastly. You Yankees load your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his cart—as full as it can hold, and as fast as he can pitch it with a dung-fork, and drive off; and then you complain that such a load of comfort is too heavy for you. Dyspepsia, eh! infernal guzzling, you mean. I'll tell you what, Mr. Secretary of Legation, take half the time to eat that you do to drawl out your words; chew your food half as much as you do your filthy tobacco, and you'll be well in a month." "I don't understand such language," said Alder (for he was fairly ryled, and gat his dander up; and when he showed clear grit, he looked wicked ugly, I tell you); "I don't understand you, Sir; I came here to consult you professionally, and not to be—" "Don't understand?" said the doctor; "why its plan English. But here, read my book;" and he shoved a book into his hands, and left him in an instant, standing alone in the midst of the room.

On Monday, one of the most dreadful fires which ever occurred in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, took place at Hilstone, the princely mansion of the late Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart It was occasioned by the neglect of some plumbers, suffering a small fire, which they had kindled for the purpose of melting lead, to continue burning when they went to dinner. The fire spread with fearful rapidity, so much so that the whole of the north-eastern part of the house was in flames before it was discovered! The scene of desolation is truly indescribable; all we can say is, that nothing remains of this once splendid mansion but a blacked heap of ruins.

CHOICE OF A GUN.—The barrels of a fowling-piece for the sole purpose of grouse-shooting should be 32 inches long, 16 guage; a single barrel for grouse-shooting should be 36 inches long, and a 14 or 15 guage. If selected for partridge-shooting only, the barrels should be 30 inches, 16 guage; or a single barrel, 34 inches, 14 or 15 guage. If selected for cover shooting only, the barrels should be only 28 inches, 16 guage, or single barrels 32 inches, 15 guage.—*The Oakleigh Shooting Guide.*

The new Civil Bill Act comes into operation 1st November, when Assistant Barristers may decide all debts of £20 and Sheriffs have the appointment of Replevingers.

John Reeve landed at Liverpool on Wednesday, the 21st inst. The last few nights of his engagement at New York, the house was crammed.

WORCESTER CONSERVATIVE DINNER.

Worcester, Sept. 23.

An important public dinner—important not only from its numbers, but as showing the feeling of that influential and powerful body, the operative classes, in favour of Conservatism—took place yesterday in this city, the operative Conservative constituency of Worcester having invited their representative, Mr. Bailey, to a public dinner. The dinner was held in the Theatre Royal. The pit was boarded over, and the theatre elegantly and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Between four and five hundred persons sat down to dinner. The gallery was filled with ladies. Among the gentry residing in Worcester and its neighbourhood who were specially and generally invited were—R. Spooner, Esq., T. R. S. Packington, Esq., T. M. Gutch, Esq., John and William Dent, Esqrs., H. Clifton, Esq., Major Bund, C. Bailey, jun., Esq., T. Hooper, Esq., Captain Bund, E. L. Hanbury, Esq., T. M. Holcroft, Esq., &c. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts the health of Mr. Bailey was given from the Chair, and drunk with loud and fervent acclamations.

Mr. Bailey, in rising to return thanks, was received with loud cheers. He commenced by stating that the kindness he had received in Worcester had always been of the most gratifying nature, but that which he had received upon the present occasion exceeded all he had ever before experienced. He had ever done his duty as far as it was in his power, and it gave him great satisfaction to think that his political conduct met with their approbation, which from the tenour of their invitation to him to dine with them on that day he was led to suppose. He had ever pursued that course in parliament which he thought would tend to promote the welfare of the country. He had not looked to one party or another, but he had given his support to those he thought best qualified to manage the affairs of the country, and advance the interest and happiness of the higher and lower classes conjointly (cheers.) The present ministry were placed in a most peculiar situation. Had they not been governed and ruled by a party, many would have united with the Conservatives, and have endeavoured to give the country a good government. The ministers were, however, united to a party, who were endeavouring to make Ireland superior to this country. Ireland was not taxed in the same proportion as this country, and yet they were continually complaining that they had not the same privileges. It was from uniting with this party that ministers had lost the good opinion of the people of this country. By it they had lost their chief prop, Lord Grey, who deserted them, or at least remained neutral, as also those two able statesmen, Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham. If they looked at the elections which had recently taken place they would find that the country at large had deserted them—in towns as well as counties. If they looked abroad they would perceive that, through their bad management and foreign policy, one half of Europe was in a state of anarchy and confusion. It was so in Spain, in Portugal, and he might almost say in France. If they looked to the North they would perceive the imbecility of their government: the eagle of Russia was floating in countries where it was the interest of this country to have prevented its ever being planted. With regard to the Irish church, a great number were desirous to pass a tithe law, which, without the appropriation clause, would have been a great boon to Ireland, and would have been the means of restoring peace and tranquillity to that country. That, however, the government would not allow; they required the appropriation clause, by which £50,000 were to be taken from the revenues of the church, and applied to secular purposes. It was the principle that was objectionable. The Commons would not only have given £50,000, but any other sum, to have secured the peace of Ireland. After some observations respecting the Irish corporations, the hon. member proceeded to say that the minority in the House of Commons was so large and so united that they gave a tone to the House of Lords to do their duty, and reject that measure. Not only upon that occasion, but upon many others, had the House of Lords shown themselves to be constitutional barons (cheers). Had it not been for the House of Lords the children of many in that meeting would have been deprived of a most important right, it having been attempted to do away with the hereditary freemen. The chairman had alluded to a vote which he (Mr. Bailey) had given on the subject of the pension list. He had been told that the right of his Majesty's placing whom he thought proper on the pension list was a compact between the country and the King, which right his Majesty could exercise without control. No doubt every person had a right to have pensioners, and to do what he chose with his own; but when the subject of the pension list came so often before the House of Commons he could not conscientiously do otherwise than vote for a revision of it, especially as there were some on that list whom he could not consistently approve of. After several other remarks Mr. Bailey concluded by thanking them for their kindness. He proposed the health of the chairman.

The chairman returned thanks.

Mr. Spooner said he was requested by his worthy friend and their able Chairman to propose a toast. In former days the name he was about to mention would have carried with it one universal feeling of respect from one corner of the British empire to the other. The name of Wellington (loud cheers) in former days would have been received with every feeling of gratitude. How was it now? If they looked to some portion of the public press they would find that various parties had been abused because they had subscribed to the public statue which it was in contemplation to erect as a memorial of his past important services, and of which every Briton ought to be proud. The Duke of Wellington had not only a claim on their respect and admiration as the greatest captain of the age, but he had still greater claims on their gratitude as a statesman, in which capacity he had ever stood forward to defend that constitution in Church and State which in former times he had defended with his blood (cheers)—a constitution about to be sacrificed by the ministry—and to whom? To a man who, a short time since, they denounced as a dangerous agitator, but to whom they had now allied themselves. They were, however, mere tenants at will to him, and they retained their office against the wish of the King, against the wish of the aristocracy, and against the wish of every well-informed person throughout the British nation. He had watched this agitator throughout his political life, and had seen him formerly denounce the very man who was now at the head of the government as unfit to hold office. All this agitator's object was to gain power—gain power by any means—but gain it at all events. He was determined to have it, and cared not whether he acquired it honourably or honestly, or what use he made of it, his object being to subvert the constitution and to plant in its stead the Roman Crtholic banner, which at present, thank God, was prostrate in this country. He (Mr. Spooner) felt convinced with their worthy Chairman that it only required persons to read both sides of the question, and then they would detect the fallacy of the arguments made use of by the agitator, and his hypocrisy would be apparent to them. What do the present administration say of him? They dare not openly say they are united with such a man, but they say they are glad to get his support. That cause was damned that owed its support to him. If the administration stood merely upon that support they would find that that foundation would soon fall from under them. He begged to propose "The health of the Duke of Wellington, who, in the House of Lords, ever took a prominent part in the support of the constitution in Church and state" (loud cheers).

Mr. Baylis proposed "Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative members of the House of Commons" (continued cheering.)

Mr. Packington proposed the next toast—"Lord Lyndhurst and the House of Lords" (cheering for some time).

Various other toasts were drunk, and the meeting was addressed by several other persons.

SHIPWRECK OF THE HANNAH AND HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.

We have been favoured by one of the survivors of this ill-fated vessel with a narrative of her loss in the Western Ocean, and the dreadful condition of the crew, one half of whom perished.

The *Hannah* belonged to South Shields, and was the property of Mr. Clough, of that port. She was an old vessel of about 260 tons, and her crew consisted of William Clough, the master, George Clough, the chief mate, eight men, and two boys. On the 13th of April last, after delivering a cargo of coals she sailed from London in ballast to Rimovski Island, 90 miles from Quebec, to take in a cargo of deals. The ship encountered rough weather, and the crew were continually at the pumps, owing to her leaky condition. She remained at the island for about five weeks, but no repairs were done to her, and no attempt was made to caulk her. She set sail for London in July, and a week after the vessel became water-logged.—The crew were at the pumps for two days and two nights without intermission; but the leak gained, and owing to the defective state of the pumps, they became choaked. On the 12th of July the ship went over on her broadside, and washed overboard Jose Dias, a Portuguese seaman. The rudder was also unshipped. The crew succeeded in cutting away the fore and main topmasts, and the vessel righted again. Everything had been washed overboard from the decks.—All the provisions below, and the water, owing to the sea being nearly up to the vessel's deck, were washed away. The Hannah and her unfortunate crew were thus left to the mercy of the waves, without a morsel of food or drop of water, for 12 days and nights, and their sufferings from hunger, thirst, and cold, during that time were horrible. On the second day after she became water-logged many of the crew began to drink sea water, which increased their agonies and their thirst. On the fourth day John Rowlands died of fatigue, and his shipmates were compelled by starvation to subsist on his body. A boy named Tarbuck, of London, soon after became delirious: he refused to partake of any part of the body of his shipmate, and was continually calling out for his father and mother. He exhibited the greatest dread at the prospect of his body being cut to pieces, and begged of his companions to throw him overboard when he died. This last wish was complied with. He died on the 6th day, and his remains were committed to the deep. The next victim was a man named Rowlands, who died in a state of raving madness the day after the boy. About this time an American vessel appeared in sight, and the wretched creatures began to hope that their miseries were at an end, but their joy soon gave way to despair, for the vessel passed onwards without giving them any assistance, and it is supposed did not observe them. The whole party, except the captain and Timothy Madagan, an able seaman, became quite delirious, and such was their deplorable condition, that they had not the power of moving, and were quite helpless. In this dreadful state they continued until the 12th day, when another ship hove in sight. The captain and Madagan, as well as their feeble strength would permit, hoisted an old piece of carpet on a spar, but they were too much exhausted to raise their voices. The signal was fortunately perceived by the ship, which bore down towards the wreck; she proved to be the Volunteer, of Hull, Captain Clark, and bound to that port. The survivors, whom death could not have spared many hours longer, were taken on board the Volunteer. The cook, Michael Connor, who had been in a state of insensibility for two or three days, died a few hours after he was taken on board the Volunteer. The others received the most humane attention from Captain Clark, and his crew, who landed them at Hull, where each man received 5s from the Trinity-house, and 2s 6d from the Charity-hall, which enabled them to reach London, where they arrived last week in the greatest possible distress. At the time the *Hannah* became water-logged she was about fifty miles from Cape Breton.

Saturday, Timothy Madagan, one of the survivors of the crew of the *Hannah*, applied to Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police-office, for a summons against the owner, to show cause why he should not be paid his wages, but the Magistrates said, as the vessel had been wrecked, and had not earned freight, they could not grant the summons. Madagan, who is a very intelligent seamen, detailed the circumstances of the wreck of the *Hannah*, and said she was not sea worthy when she left London, and the underwriters ought to know of it. The vessel was insured for £1809, and he thought it was a great hardship to be sent out in such a leaky vessel, and then to receive no wages.

He wished the Government to know of it, as well as the people at Lloyd's.

The magistrates said it was a most disastrous and heart-rending affair, but they had nothing to do with the subject on which the seaman had addressed them.

Madagan then said he was in a most destitute condition, as his appearance testified; he had nothing but what he stood upright in, and he had no means of getting another ship at present.

Mr. Broderip said he had no power of ordering the sailor any relief either from the parish or elsewhere, and could only commisserate his very distressing tale, and the severe privations he had endured.

Madagan said, that after he had risked his life for for the profit of others in a bad ship, and been all but starved to death on the ocean, he could now obtain no help in his native city, where plenty abounded. He then left the office.

HORSE GUARDS—IMPORTANT CHANGES.

It is confidently reported that Lord Howick intends recommending the consolidation of some of the departments of the Horse Guards, and that the whole should be attached to the office, and be placed under the superintendence, of the Secretary at War. We have long seen the necessity of some such arrangement, and we suspect that the announcement of reliefs, published in the last *United Service Gazette*, will go far towards convincing even military men themselves of the expediency of it. In 1832 the Quarter-Master-General positively assured a committee of the House of Commons that no regiment should be kept longer than fifteen years in India; yet, in the teeth of such an assertion, it is announced that one regiment only be relieved from India annually; at which rate each regiment will be detained there 21 years. We are also told that seven regiments must be relieved next year, who will then have served ten years in the Mediterranean and America, but nothing can be done for the regiments who have been in India since 1819, because the 46th cannot be sent back again to India.—*Morning Chronicle.*

NORTH-WEST RAILROAD.—In the course of last fortnight, Messrs. Bidder, Liddle, and Austen, engineers of eminence, inspected the line of railroad between Derry and Enniskillen, and gave a most favourable opinion as to the great practicability of the undertaking at a comparatively trifling expense, stone of the best kind, and other materials being convenient throughout. The line can be nearly straight. The cost of a single rail they estimate, we understand, at £250,000, and that of a double one not to exceed £600,000. They were accompanied by Pitt Skipton, Esq. On leaving this town, they went to ascertain the probability of procuring coal, of which it has long been said there were large fields in the vicinity of the intended line.—*Enniskillen Chronicle.*

NEW MODE OF RAISING POTATOES.—In a field on Mendip, near Onkill, is a fine crop of potatoes, surpassing in quality and size any seen in that neighbourhood, the produce not of seed potatoes, but of the sprouts, which the country people of Somerset called chisims. These were taken off the potatoes before sending them to market and planted, and the result proves that the poor man need not diminish his stock of food, but may use all his potatoes and yet have abundance of seed.—*Bath Journal.*

A great increase of trade has taken place at Dundee. More than 100 vessels from foreign ports entered the dock in the last month, of which 86 were from Archangel and the Baltic. The value of goods in the dock was believed to be quite unprecedented. The flax market looked well.

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