The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XIII. No. 1382. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1836. PRICE 4½d.

FREEMAN'S BALLOT.

ALL PRIZES—NO BLANKS.

JOHN FREEMAN,

Watch, Clock, and Time-piece Maker, Jeweller, Silver-Smith, and Engraver,

GRAND PARADE, QUAY, WATERFORD,

BY the particular wish of many persons, most respectfully offers £300 worth of his choice Stock to his Friends and the Public,

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY BALLOT,

In 600 Shares, at 10s. each.

Two Hundred principal Prizes as follow, good value for £275 18s 0d, and Four Hundred minor prizes, too numerous for advertisement, to be seen at J. FREEMAN'S Establishment, value for £24 2s 0d :—

WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
1—Gold Watch, with gold dial, &c., &c.	12	12	0
Gold ditto, with small glass	6	10	0
Silver Watch, made for, and worn by O'Brien, the Irish giant	10	10	0
Silver Lever, best finish	8	10	0
Silver Watch, which requires no key, as the motion of the body winds it	8	0	0
Flat Horizontal Watch	6	0	0
Vertical, Jewelled ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, good finished ditto	3	15	0
Second-hand Watch, Molyneux, Dublin	3	10	0
	£64	7	0

CLOCKS, &c.

10—Eight Day Clock, which strikes the Hours and Quarters, in a splendid case	10	10	0
An Ornamental Pier Clock, with a Musical Stand	8	0	0
A Handsome Thirty Hour Clock, which strikes the hours	5	0	0
A Neat Bronze Fountain Time Piece	5	10	0
A Good Time-Piece, Stand, Kilkenny Marble	3	10	0
Ditto ditto, Stand, Mahogany	2	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	2	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	1	10	0
	£102	17	0

GOLD, &c.

Diamond and Pearl Chain Pin	3	10	0
Heart's-ease Chain Pin	1	5	0
20—Lyre Brooch	2	0	0
Cameo ditto	3	0	0
Pebble ditto	0	17	6
Turquois and Garnet for hair, ditto	2	2	0
Lava, Hebe feeding the Eagle, ditto	1	2	6
Pearl and Topaz ditto	1	0	0
Mosaic ditto	0	13	6
Moss-stone ditto	0	18	6
Enamelled Locket	1	12	6
Set Heart ditto	0	7	6
30—Ditto ditto ditto	0	7	6
Grugu Nut Scent Bottle	2	0	0
Gold Pencil Case	2	0	0
Ditto Aromatic Box	2	2	0
Ditto Watch Hook	1	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1	5	0
Pair of Ear-rings set with Turquois	3	5	0
Gold Ear-rings	1	18	0
Ditto ditto	1	1	0
Ditto ditto	0	15	0
40—Cameo Ring	0	17	6
Pearl ditto, for hair	0	17	6
Gold ditto	0	8	6
Handsome set Watch Key	0	15	0
Ditto ditto ditto	0	10	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	10	6
White Cornelian Seal	0	7	6
Red ditto ditto	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	7	6
	£142	14	0

SILVER.

50—Silver-mounted Workbox, fully furnished	2	10	0
Taperstand, with extinguisher	0	18	6
Fruit Knife	0	6	0
Butter Knife	0	12	6
Silver mounted Seal Holder, with seven seals	0	10	6
Pencil Case	0	6	0
Snuff Box	1	15	0
Silver mounted Mother-o'-Pearl and Tortoise-shell Box	1	6	0
Aromatic Box	0	15	0
Ditto ditto	0	13	6
60—Ditto ditto	0	10	6
Ditto ditto	0	15	0
Pencil Case	0	6	0
Silver mounted Corkscrew	0	8	0
Knife and Fork, in case	0	12	6
Ditto ditto	0	10	0
Guard Chain	0	15	0
Pencil Case	0	6	0
Butter Knife	0	8	0
Buckle	0	8	0
70—Butter knife	0	8	0
Purse Clasp	0	7	6
Ditto ditto	0	6	0
Buckle	0	8	0
Silver mounted Scissors	0	6	6
Scent Bottle	0	6	6
Ditto ditto	0	6	0
Fruit Knife, Silver Handle	0	12	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	12	6
Pencil Case	0	6	0
80—Portable Case with Scissors, &c. &c. &c.	0	13	6
Silver Mounted Penknife	0	5	6
Portable Case, with Scissors, &c. &c.	0	13	0
Four Salt Spoons	0	5	0
Penholder, Mother-o'-Pearl Handle	0	4	0
Pair of Salt Spoons	0	7	0
Scissors, &c. &c. in case	0	15	0
Penholder	0	4	0
Pair of Pickle Forks	0	6	0
Case with Pen and Ink Bottle	0	10	0
90—Apple Scoop and Fruit Knife in case	0	15	0
Coral and Bells	0	13	6
Pencil Case	0	6	0
Ditto ditto	0	6	0
Muffineer	0	16	0
	£168	6	0
Double Gun, Jewesson and Son, London	15	0	0
Ditto ditto, D. Egg, London	10	0	0
Patent Shot Belt	0	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto	0	5	0
Handsome Watch Stand	0	13	6
100—Ditto ditto ditto with Drawer	0	17	6
	£196	5	0

SHEFFIELD PLATED.

Liqueur Frame, with four bottles	3	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto three ditto	2	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto	2	10	0
Cruet Frame, with four bottles	2	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1	18	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1	18	0
Bread Basket	2	5	0
Ditto ditto	2	5	0
Ditto ditto	2	5	0
110—Chamber Candlestick, very rich	1	6	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1	6	0
Pair of Candlesticks, high	2	16	0
Pair of Branches	6	6	0
Pair of Candlesticks	2	0	0
Candlestick, for taper light	0	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto	0	8	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	8	6
Fish Trowel	1	1	0
Ditto ditto	1	1	0
120—Ditto ditto	1	1	0
Ditto ditto	1	1	0
Pair of Coasters	0	9	0
Tea Pot	3	15	0
Pair of Sauce Ladles	0	9	0
Ditto ditto ditto	0	9	0
Ditto ditto	0	9	0
Single one, ditto	0	4	6
Toast Rack	0	12	6
Nut Crackers	0	4	0
130—Snuffers	0	7	0
Ditto	0	6	6
Ditto	0	6	6
Ditto	0	5	0
Snuffers Tray	0	12	6
Twelve-inch Skewer	0	7	6
	£244	9	0

SUNDRIES.

Toilet Bottle	0	10	0
Ditto ditto	0	15	6
Ditto ditto	0	19	6
Ditto ditto	0	12	6
140—Cruet Frame, five bottle	1	15	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1	15	0
Shell Ticket Case	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	10	6
Scotch Cigar Case	0	12	6
Ditto ditto	0	10	6
Ditto Snuff Box	0	11	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto	0	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	0	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	0	5	0
150—Instrument for making Pens,	0	7	6
Enamel Buckle,	0	5	0
Pebble ditto,	0	6	0
Ornamented ditto	0	6	0
Mother-o'-Pearl ditto	0	5	0
Coloured ditto	0	5	0
Enamelled Bracelet Snaps,	0	11	6
Cornelian and Mock Amethyst ditto,	0	5	0
Ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Ditto, ditto	0	6	0
160—Ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Bunch of Coral	0	7	6
Ditto ditto	0	7	6
Ditto ditto	0	7	6
Pair Watch Hooks	0	10	0
Bunch Coral Ear-rings	0	12	6
Plain ditto	0	7	6
Coral Negligee	0	15	0
Ditto ditto	0	15	6
Ditto ditto	0	12	0
170—Miniature Frame	0	5	0
Ditto ditto	0	5	0
Ditto ditto square	0	6	0
C rd Case	0	10	0
Bronze and Gilt Inkstand	0	7	6
Ditto ditto	0	7	6
Rosewood Tea Caddy	0	5	0
Stand for Ink, &c.	0	15	0
Mother-o'-Pearl and Gilt Taper Stand	0	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto	0	8	0
180—Ditto ditto ditto	0	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto	0	8	0
Opera Glass	0	7	6
Cigar Box	0	5	0
Ditto, ditto	0	5	0
Pair of Ornamented Combs	0	16	0
Ditto ditto	0	12	0
Six Gilt Trays for Cards	0	6	0
Twelve Ornamented Trays, ditto	0	8	0
Pair set Glovelets	0	12	6
190—Ditto ditto	0	12	6
Ditto ditto	0	8	6
Ditto ditto	0	7	6
Enamelled ditto	0	13	6
Ditto Pair of Bracelets	1	7	0
Portable Dressing Case	0	7	6
Ditto, ditto, furnished	0	10	6
Case of Razors	0	5	0
Cigar Case	0	5	0
Two Glass Boxes	0	5	0
200—Scotch Snuff Box	0	4	0
	£275	18	0

When the Shares are disposed of, the time of drawing will be made known by Public Advertisement.

Waterford, 16th November, 1836.

SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION FOR THE IRISH

(From the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette).

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Exeter Auxiliary Association of the Kildare-place Society for promoting Scriptural Education in Ireland was held at the Royal Clarence Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday last, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, Patron of the Association, in the chair.

There was a very respectable attendance; and the Right Rev. Chairman, in opening the meeting, said, before he proceeded to advert to the immediate business of the day, and to read the Report, he would say a few words on the general question for the consideration of which they had assembled—and he would preface this by briefly alluding to the circumstance of their having met in that room, on the present occasion, and not in the Guildhall, on former meetings.—He would say that he had no doubt that the refusal of the Public Hall by the gentleman who was now the chief magistrate had been determined upon by him upon some good grounds; he believed it had not been refused by the Mayor from any feeling of ill-will to the Society, or from any sentiment adverse to the cause of Scriptural education, or the free use of the Word of God (hear, hear). They had before had experience of the gentleman to whom he alluded, and they knew that he had been most ready to promote the cause of Scriptural education, and to afford it his countenance and support; his lordship was, therefore, confident that his heart and best wishes were with the objects of this society, although he had thought proper to deny them that accommodation which they had on former occasions been granted. He had no doubt that the Mayor had been considerate, and acted from the best motives, in his refusal of the Town Hall; he did not know his worship's reasons for the course he had adopted, but he believed that, if known, they would be found not only to do honor to him, but to be satisfactory to the friends of this association (hear). He would not, however, disguise from the meeting his feeling that there must be some circumstances operating upon the Mayor, which they might all deplore; and although he did not wish to cast the slightest reflection upon the motives of individuals or public bodies, he might be allowed to observe that he should have thought an object such as that which the society had in view—one which appealed so strongly to the best feelings of the heart, being for the promotion of the noblest objects,—those of the temporal and eternal interests of mankind,—was such as might have been expected to overcome all feelings of jealousy, or at least of partizanship (hear). He would, however, earnestly desire them, in bending to the force of circumstances, to abstain from uttering a word that might be personally offensive to those who were not with them (hear). It was gratifying, under the sources of discouragement they met with, to see so numerous and respectable an assemblage met together to promote so great and good a cause. The merits of that cause they would hear more particularly from those who attended to state the details of the principles and progress of the society; but he might be permitted to state that it was not the object of the Kildare Place Society merely to afford Scriptural education to the people of their own communion. The society had been established in a country where the majority did not think with them on the subject of religious education; but it was established in a country where there was a marked difference on this subject, between the great majority, and the minority who did think with them, that their church was the true church. The Kildare Society was, therefore, established for the purpose of affording a united education; but then it was considered that the education must be Scriptural, inasmuch as, if it were not Scriptural, it would not be Christian (hear, hear). It was judged right, in order to render these schools available to the whole population, to instruct the children in the Scriptures alone, without interpretation—a mode, he granted, imperfect, had the people been all of their religious opinion; but, taking them as they were, those who established the Kildare-place Society, did right in adopting that general principle for their schools.—There was another point worthy of observation. The Church of Rome did not permit any of its members to judge for themselves of the Scriptures; yet there were many of the educated classes of Roman Catholics in Ireland who would not submit to this dictation, so that the society went on for a long time conjointly with many of the Roman Catholics in the work of instruction—they went on, indeed, till they could no longer have any hope of going on in conjunction with the Romanists without interdicting the use of the Scriptures in the Schools. It was remarkable that Dr. Doyle, and other Roman Catholic bishops of high standing, had examined the books of the schools, and given their consent to the regulations of the society; and that some of the most influential Roman Catholic laymen should have enrolled themselves as members of the society, and even have been found among its active officers—the Earl of Fingal and a Roman Catholic Viscount were Vice Presidents of the Kildare Place Society in the year 1826 (hear, hear). It was plain, therefore, that, at first, the Romish hierarchy of Ireland did not dare to interpose—and probably they had no wish to do so,—against the Society.—They saw that the Society was for the good of Ireland, and for the general instruction and enlightenment of the people; therefore, whatever they might have thought of its influence upon their own system, they did not dare to interdict the schools. Whatever might have been the circumstances which had induced the Roman Catholic hierarchy and influential laymen to alter their views, and notwithstanding Protestants high in office had turned their backs upon the Kildare schools, they should recollect that it was their duty to adhere to the principle of Scriptural instruction for the people of Ireland (hear, hear), of Scriptural education for all Christians (hear, hear). He was sure that none of them would consent to give up the scriptures, in the education of their children. To say that the best course was, under the present circumstances to give up Scriptures, and so adopt the garbled extracts and erroneous interpretations given in books, used under the authority of the new board, was wrong, since, if they did so, they would adopt the Popish system—they would countenance that which was at the bottom of all the ends of Popery, the exclusion of the Word of God (hear, hear). If they agreed with him, it would be unnecessary for him to say another word. The right rev. prelate then read the following

REPORT:—

"The Committee of the Exeter Auxiliary Association of the Kildare-place Society for promoting Scriptural education among the poor in Ireland, are happy in being permitted the privilege of laying before the subscribers and friends to this institution a statement which is certainly more cheering than any which they have hitherto been permitted to present.

"Notwithstanding the influence which government ever must impart to whatever it patronises—the powerful pecuniary means which it possesses, and the countenance which the national system of education has received from the Roman Catholic priesthood, the schools still in connection with your society have not diminished in number—there yet are a thousand schools which look to it as the venerable parent from whom they have derived their existence and still receive support; and though there are some which have joined the national system, there are others which have been added, so to render the number in connection with your society still the same.

"Your committee feel it their duty especially to impress this fact upon your attention, in consequence of the Commissioners of Public Instruction having in their report to parliament in 1835, given 'your society credit for no more than 235 schools in its connection thooughout the whole of Ireland.' In this report not a single school in 16 of the 32 dioceses, into which that kingdom is divided, was mentioned. Among the dioceses thus omitted were Dromore, and Down and Connor. A circumstance so boldly stated, and coming from such authority, naturally excited the attention of your society, and an investigation was instituted, the result of which was, that there were 276 schools in those dioceses alone in connection with your society—a number exceeding by 41 in this small portion of Ireland, the whole for which the commissioners had given them credit throughout the whole country. This great error can hardly be ascribed to casual mistake, and it is difficult to imagine how public officers appointed for the express purpose of acquiring correct information on this subject could be really ignorant of the facts.

"While your committee would thus guard the Christian public from error on one point, they cannot omit referring to another which appears to be of great moment. The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in their third report to the Lord Lieutenant 'for the year ending March, 1836,' state that they 'have never recommended any particular works for the religious instruction either of Protestants or Roman Catholics,' and this they reiterate—'recommendation upon the subject there has been none, either from the Protestant or Roman Catholic Commissioners.' On a reference to a 'List of all Books or Tracts employed in any schools, whether in the combined moral and literary instruction, or in the separate religious instruction, with the sanction or approbation of the Board; and copies of the titles of all books or tracts, edited, printed, or supplied for the use of schools by authority of the same and published by order of the House of Commons, on the 16th of July, 1832, we find the 'General Catechism,' prescribed to be taught the Roman Catholics by Dr. James Doyle, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, in which all the points of Romish idolatry and error are inculcated:—the Catechism of Dr. Reilly, in which not only the same doctrines are enforced, and the grossest idolatry towards the Virgin Mary is enjoined (pp. 11, 12), but all heretics are declared to be incapable of any spiritual benefits (p. 21); while in the Historical Catechism of Fleury the same pernicious opinions are inculcated (pp. 50, 51), and in Butler's Catechism, which was approved by the four Roman Catholic Archbishops in Ireland, we find not only the same unscriptural texts set forth, but to the question, 'Why do you always say the Hail Mary after the Lord's Prayer?' it is answered, 'That by *her* intercession we may more easily obtain what we ask for in the Lord's Prayer' (p. 55), thus destroying one of the most fundamental doctrines of the Gospel.

"Here, then, are books permitted by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, containing matter highly offensive to Protestants, and inculcating opinions most decidedly at variance with the Scriptures of truth. Comment your committee feel to be unnecessary; they presume not to reconcile errors of so gross a character, nor need they trouble the Christian public with a speculation on the truth of the assertion 'they have not recommended,' when they admit they have 'sanctioned' or approved the same;—nor do they venture to offer any opinion on the application of funds raised chiefly from a Protestant community, and administered by a Protestant Government to the perpetuation of opinions which are subversive of true religion, and which have ever impeded the advance of liberty and vital godliness.

* * * *

"The funds of your society, they are happy to state, have somewhat improved during the year 1835. The income arising from donations and subscriptions amounted to £287 3s 5d, being an increase of £545 4s 11d; still, however, the means of your society are very inadequate to meet the claims which are continually made, and are every day increasing. The consequences of these narrowed means cannot be more fully shown than by stating that in the counties of Antrim and Down alone, sixty teachers were changed during last year, some having emigrated, and some having sought other means of subsistence, the provision which the society could make for them, under its present limited income, being insufficient to afford them a fair remuneration—hence your society have been obliged to substitute a class of men of a less expensive qualification.

"The Kildare-place Society, therefore, still needs increased assistance, not only that it may be enabled to retain in its employ teachers of talent and experience, but that its sphere of usefulness may be enlarged, &c. The means to accomplish these objects are intrusted to the Protestants of England—to us they look for assistance, and it is our duty to provide for them that food which nurtureth the soul unto everlasting life."

John Bingham, Esq., moved that the report now read be adopted, printed and circulated; which, being seconded by the Rev. Mr. Dornford, was carried unanimously.

John Were, Esq., moved that the meeting approves of the proceedings of the Kildare-place Society, and rejoices in its more extended patronage, and, under the Divine blessing, in the prospect of increasing usefulness.

Rev. James Graham, A.M. rose to second the resolution, and began by observing that the right rev. Chairman had brought before the meeting two of the grand views of the question involved in the day's proceedings. On the ground of pure benevolence, standing on its own merits, the Kildare-place Society had been received in this ancient city, and throughout England, as an institution proposing to itself to inform the mind, improve the heart, better the morals, and consequently increase the happiness of a large section of the human race; and this and other meetings certified that men of exalted station and high attainments expressed themselves proud to afford it their sanction. But it was more especially, as an institution affecting the great interests of Christianity in these countries, that this society was now to be viewed; and, as such, he felt it necessary to speak to some of the matters of detail contained in the report his lordship had just read. It had been stated by the Commissioners of Public Instruction, that the total number of schools connected with the Kildare-place Society in Ireland in 1834 was only 235;—if this were true, it would argue that, in the retrograde motion which education appeared to have actually taken in Ireland since the establishment of the National Board, 600 schools could be accounted for in this way; but an investigation had taken place, in which he (Mr. G.) had taken a part, and it appeared that, in two dioceses alone—dioceses in which they gave it not credit for one—more schools of the society had been found than those commissioners allowed it to have in all the country. The commissioners of 1826 had their reports verified on oath, these had not; they bound their witnesses on that high sanction to tell the whole truth; these, so far as he could ascertain by personal inquiry on the spot, had not done so. But although they did not give the Kildare-place Society credit for their schools yet all the schools appeared in their return under other heads; and still, with all this, it appeared that the National Board, and the previous movement towards its formation had so paralysed the cause of education in Ireland, that the number of schools was reduced, within eight years, from 1826 to 1834, by more than 2000 (hear, hear). In 14 years, from 1812 to 1826, the schools had increased from 4600 to 11,823; they were now only 9657. There was another curious fact in a statement put forth this year by the National Board, that in 1834 there were 400 parishes in Ireland without a school, and yet with enormous funds in their hands; they do not state in their Report that on this discovery, their first and only efforts were directed to erect schools in these neglected places before other districts were regarded. Of the Board of Education in Ireland he desired to speak without the smallest approval of its principles, yet without any disposition to give just cause of personal offence. It was necessary to speak of it in the most distinct manner, because upon its reception and patronage in Ireland, incalculable good or evil would depend. At the time of its institution there was an important secession from the Kildare-place Society—the countenance and approbation of our rulers were withdrawn, and the usual public grant withheld,—and why? Was it because that society had deceived them in any manner?—was it because they polluted the principles of the people by false morality or false doctrine?—No; but because the Bible was the foundation stone of the system (cheers). There were three courses now open to the clergy in Ireland on this subject; to join this Board without remonstrance or condition—to make approaches for the purpose of soliciting concessions from them—or to refuse all co-operation. As he believed this would be the last time he should stand before his lordship and them as the official representative of the parent institution, he would speak more freely, and address himself to the question as a parochial clergyman of Ireland. From what he had already seen and know, and in reference to his future sphere of duty, he would consider the three alternatives to which he had alluded. The first he viewed as impossible. If it had been possible to join the National Board of Education, five years would not have left nineteen-twentieths of the Irish clergy unable to pray for a blessing upon it—unable to recommend it to their people—unable to receive it at the hands of their rulers. During those five years, the Irish Church had been violently assaulted within and without—her schools—in her temporalities—in the persons of her ministers and of her people—her bishops, not decimated but removed by tens—and not that alone, but a severe blow and a heavy discouragement given to Protestantism at large. If it had been possible during such a period to have averted any one of those evils by a union with this board, nay, though they had advanced upon them with unimpeded force, the clergy would never have refused their sanction to the system, had it been either better than that already in existence, or good in itself. But they stood aloof—so did the leaders of the Dissenting bodies, with scarcely an exception worth notice—so did the promoters of the religious societies of the country. If such an union was impossible for the last five years it must be for ever impossible (hear, hear.) But some, perhaps, may think that the clergy should seek terms at the hands of the board, and ask for a modification of the system. There was scarcely a doubt upon his mind, the Irish clergy and friends of Scriptural education were to propose to the board to join their system on condition that a bible class were admitted for certain children in the school, the sanction thus given to the Scripture lessons would be fatal to their influence and their usefulness in Ireland—it would take them down from that proud position in which they stood, as independent and conscientious asserters of the great principle not only that the Bible must be the foundation of all sound instruction, but that man must not dare to tamper with the Bible (cheers)—that truth must not be accommodated to the world, but the world conformed to truth (hear, hear). Every eye had been upon the clergy in that country for the last 20 years, and was keenly observant of them in the notable conflict between light and darkness which had taken place; they had obtained the confidence of the Protestants, and he would venture to affirm they had also obtained the respect of Roman Catholics—let them but adopt the Scripture lessons of the Board of Education, and both would be gone. But supposing neither to be lost, the difficulty was no less—a sanction of those lessons included a sanction of the translations and the notes now in existence, and an anticipatory sanction of all that may come out in the same form in future numbers. Already it is laid down in those notes that the woman crushes the serpent's head—that repentance is a suitable word to be employed, because it conveys to the mind of Roman Catholics "a disposition on the part of the penitent to manifest his sorrow for sin by penitential works." Here Mr. Graham referred also to a note upon the nature of angels, and showed that there was no foundation in Scripture for the doctrine of the Church of Rome, the intercession of angels and saints favoured in that note—there was a fallacious exposition, an unwarranted inference, and an unjustifiable application of Scripture contained in it. But this was not all—by this union, so long as the Scripture lessons were recognised, discredit must be thrown upon our noble translation of the Bible, the work of men who, with the Reformers of Europe, had a niche assigned to them in the Temple of Fame next to that which marked the excellent of the earth in the days of apostolic wisdom (hear, hear). The Scripture lessons, then, he contended, must be blotted out of the literature of the nation before the terms were equal, upon which the parties could meet—so long as they were sanctioned by the Board, he trusted they would stand alone and unfriended by every lover of truth (hear). But even then, a question would remain—the Board would, he believed, never allow a Bible class for children, whose parents did not express a desire for it; but he could never admit that in the regulation of his schools he should only have the power to teach the Bible to those children whose parents expressed a desire to that effect—one grand object in the Scriptural schools was, to make the adult population acquainted with the Bible through their children (hear). What then remained but to follow the advice of seventeen of their Bishops in Ireland, who had recommended the clergy of their respective dioceses to endeavour to support the schools now under their management, by such means, as they may themselves possess, and with such assistance as they may be able to procure, trusting in the blessing of Divine Providence on their humble endeavours to work unmixed good, even if it should be within a more confined circle, rather than to engage in the support of a system which was exposed to so many just objections, and which, as it should seem, could not be carried into effect so as to secure the co-operation of the Roman Catholic Clergy, without a compromise of Protestant principles, and without retarding the progress of Scripture knowledge, which was now making large advances in Ireland. Such were the words of the Irish Bishops upon the subject of an union with the national board. The primate of Ireland was at their head on this important question, and, during the present year, he was reported to have declared in his place in parliament, that it was "conducted upon principles which the clergy could neither participate in nor sanction." He had one important observation to make, in conclusion, which he desired strongly to impress upon the meeting. An attempt had lately been made to introduce the system of this Irish Board into Liverpool—he felt well assured it was intended, if possible, to make it general in England. He grounded this upon the report and evidence published by the Select Committee of Education in England and Wales last year—it appeared, from that evidence, that there was a numerous and influential class of intellectual men in these kingdoms, who are of opinion that neither the Bible nor any principles or facts of Christian morals, history, or doctrines, should be referred to as such, by a secular teacher (hear hear). One of the witnesses being asked, "Would you use the Bible at all in secular education?" answers, "Certainly not." The same witness says he is persuaded that "the great educational battle for England and Scotland" is to be fought in Ireland. England and Scotland, he says, "will see the great plan tried in Ireland," and he expects "it will be so well and so effectually tried, that its direct transference to this country, making allowance for certain peculiarities, will be matter of very easy legislation." This combined with what had passed, and was now passing in Ireland, was a solemn warning to every Churchman and every Christian in these countries (hear, hear). As for the Irish Clergy, it was his firm conviction that they would never lend their influence to strengthen a conclave of such men, who were now united in one effort, and set before them one darling object, which seemed to be scarcely less than to take the Bible out of the hands of God himself, who purposed to be ever sending it forth, and to say to him and to us, it shall not go forth—it shall not be the power of God unto salvation—its entrance shall not give light, until we have first prepared the world for it. Let us proclaim to all the earth, that although God has made the Bible for man—and man be a creature for whom, from childhood to the evening of life, the Bible is declared to be a suitable instructor—yet he must come to us to be made more fit than God has made him to benefit by that book (hear, hear). Should such a system ever be erected throughout Great Britain upon the ruins of scriptural education, what prospect lies before the empire, but to be—

"As far removed from God and light of heav'n
As from the centre thrice to th' utmost pole" (cheers).

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the officers of this Association; that the secretaries be requested to continue their services; and that the following gentlemen do form the committee for the present year:—John Bingham, Esq.; Revs. Charles Burne, William Compton, Joseph Dornford, J. J. Holmes, and R. Hayne; Mr. Sloman, W. C. Trevillian, Esq.; Revs. R. H. Trinn, and M. Vicars.

Rev. W. Scoresby, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and his brother secretaries, observed that they were happy to render any service to the society, because it stood up for that essential principle that the Bible was the religion of Protestants, and that the Bible was the only rule of faith, containing as it did all things necessary for the salvation of man. He would observe, as to the difference of their position and that of the Church of Rome, in using extracts from the Bible,—that the Church of Rome used extracts from the Bible in place of the Bible; whereas the Protestants used selections from the Bible as a help to the Bible (hear). As an illustration, he might remark, that it might be very well to have a bit of bread as a help to a good dinner,—but what would they say to a bit of bread being produced as a substitute for a good dinner? (hear). It could not be well, then, to give the bit of extract in place of the Bible (hear). The rev. gentleman stated that there was now £53 in the hands of their bankers, ready to be remitted to the Parent Society, which he hoped would be much increased before it was sent off.

The Bishop having left the chair, and Mr. Bingham having taken the same,

Capt. Trevillian moved the cordial thanks of the meeting to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, or the zeal and ability he had on all occasions evinced in behalf of the cause of the Scriptural education for the people, and for his continued patronage of his auxiliary association; which was seconded by the Rev. R. H. Tripp, and carried by acclamation.

The Bishop returned thanks for the very kind manner in which the resolution, so honourable to him, had been received. His lordship observed that he did not consider himself deserving of thanks, since, if he had not been zealous and used exertion in the cause of Scripture education, he should have felt that he was not worthy to call himself a bishop of the Church of England (hear, hear.)

The meeting then broke up, and a subscription was made at the door.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND GRAZIERS OF CATTLE.—The high prices of hay, and the failure of the turnip-crop in many districts, will render the approaching winter, and the early part of next spring trying periods to the farmer for the sustenance of his stock; it therefore may be useful for those who have plenty of furze or gorse growing on or near their farms, to learn, that when gathered and properly prepared, it forms a most nutritive and excellent food for horses, cattle, and sheep; in the early part of the winter of 1813, when the British army were in the Pyrenees, the horses of the light cavalry were subsisted for many weeks on gorse, gathered by the men, and chopped fine with their sabres; the animals got fat on the food, and continued in excellent condition for service. The gorse should be gathered, and chopped fine with a cleaver, or placed in a cider or other mill and ground, so that it may be bruised, and the prickles rendered innoxious, and then given to the stock, with a little salt added, or mixed with chopped straw, in the proportion of 100lb. of bruised gorse to 8 or 10lb. of straw.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

DEATH OF THE LATE MADAME MALIBRAN'S FIRST HUSBAND.—M. Malibran, the first husband of the celebrated *prima donna*, whose recent loss has been so much lamented by the musical world, has himself just breathed his last in Paris at the age of 54 years. On Saturday morning he paid several visits, and appeared in good health.

Among the *sporting* characters of the day we find Lady H—t—gs, who daily kills from two to four brace of birds; and in Leicestershire, Miss M—n—re has attained the same unenviable sort of skill. We must regret hearing of females pursuing such amusements, for which nature never intended their comparatively delicate frames.

Waterford Mail.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

(From the Dublin Record of Monday.)

A very strong sensation was excited in the congregation assembled in St. John's church at the morning service of yesterday, by an announcement that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin had issued an inhibition to prevent the Rev. L. J. Nolan from preaching therein, after a notice had been given that he would do so on this day. This notice was given on the preceding Sunday. It was then intimated to the congregation that on the next Sabbath (yesterday, the 20th inst.), the Rev. Mr. Nolan, late a Roman Catholic Priest, but now a Clergyman of the Established Church, and Curate to his Grace the Lord Primate, in the parish of Athboy, diocese of Meath, would preach in St. John's church, on the errors of Romanism, and very great interest was excited by the circumstance. The consequence was, that on yesterday morning the church was crowded to excess by a concourse of respectable Protestants and Roman Catholics, and many had to go away from the impossibility of finding room. All thi anxiety however, was destined to meet with disappointment; for, just previously to the sermon, the Venerable Archdeacon Magee, who is the Rector of the parish, proceeded to inform the congregation from the Communion Table, that the Rev. Mr. Nolan could not preach on this day as they had expected, as the Archbishop of Dublin had issued an Inhibition to prevent his doing so. He then read the following letters, which had passed between him and his Grace, or his Grace's Secretary, and the Inhibition itself, of which we subjoin a copy :—

17th Nov., 1836.

Dear Archdeacon,

The Archbishop has received information that the Rev. Mr. Nolan has been asked to preach at St. John's next Sunday. His Grace wishes to see you to-day, or at ten o'clock to-morrow, in reference to this. Mr. Nolan has been refused permission to preach in this diocese.

I am, dear Archdeacon,
Yours very truly,
CHARLES DICKINSON,
Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop.

17th Nov., 1836.

My Dear Sir,

I have got a cold, and am thereby prevented attending this day on his Grace. Mr. Nolan has had my full permission to preach on Sunday next, in John's church. I must state, however, I enquired of Mr. Nolan whether he had received any direct prohibition from the Archbishop? to which he replied in the negative. I next enquired whether he was the Primate's Curate? to which he replied in the affirmative, and showed me the enclosed document. Of course, *I could* have no objection in permitting the Primate's own Curate to preach in my church; but if the Archbishop of Dublin thinks differently, and from personal knowledge prohibits Mr. Nolan from preaching in this diocese, I offer no *factious* opposition, and shall forthwith intimate his Grace's decision to Mr. Nolan; at the same time, I must candidly add, that while in this instance I yield my own private opinion in deference to that of my diocesan, I must always maintain the principle of every rector having an unrestricted and unqualified right over his own pulpit.

Believe me, yours truly,
T. P. MAGEE.

Athboy, Oct. 28, 1836.

My Dear Nolan,

As I find some persons have attempted to throw discredit upon your assertion, that you are "Curate of Athboy, and Curate to his Grace the Lord Primate," I write this, which you may show to whom you please, assuring you that you have a full right to those titles. You were appointed Curate of Athboy by the Primate, in his capacity as Rector of this parish, of which I am only Vicar, and you are recognised and authorised as such by the Bishop of this diocese—the Bishop of Meath.

I only regret that the necessity of your personally superintending the several editions of your last pamphlet, and also your need of further medical advice, has caused your temporary absence; and I hope that the complete re-establishment of your health will enable you soon to return to your curacy, and to join in the work and labour of love, of convincing, rebuking, exhorting, with all long-suffering and Scripture doctrine, with your fellow-labourer in the Vineyard of the Lord Jesus.

ROBERT NOBLE, Vicar.

INHIBITION.

Richard, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, and Bishop of Glandelagh, To all and singular Clerks and literate Persons within our Dioceses of Dublin and Glandelagh, greeting.—Whereas, the Rev. L. J. Nolan hath taken upon himself to officiate in performing Divine Offices in the Parish Churches of Lucan and Saint John, within our said diocese and jurisdiction, without our License or Authority, contrary to the laws and canons of the church of Ireland, in that case made and provided. We, therefore, by these presents strictly charge and command you, that you Inhibit peremptorily the said L. J. Nolan, whom we also, by the Tenor of these Presents, Inhibit that he presume not to Preach, or Perform any other Clerical Office within our said Dioceses and jurisdiction, without our Special License and Authority first had and obtained, under pain of the Law, and contempt thereof; and that you certify to us or our Vicar General, or some other Judge competent in this behalf, what you shall do in the Premises, together with these Presents. Dated under our Archiepiscopal Seal the Eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

[Seal.] RICHARD DUBLIN.

JOHN SAMUELS,
Deputy Registrar.

We are compelled for the sake of verity to admit that an audible murmur arose from the congregation when the reading of his Grace's Inhibition had concluded; but no disturbance took place, and the majority of the congregation remained and heard from the pulpit a truly faithful discourse from the Rev. R. Trail, Rector of Skull in the Diocese of Cork. Neither our space nor time will permit us to indulge in any lengthened comment on this new stretch of Archiepiscopal authority. But it is quite of a piece with all the rest of our present archbishop's public acts; and we do say, that if a Jesuit in disguise were filling the office, he could not labour more assiduously in his vocation, more decidedly for the honour and exaltation of his master, the Pope, than does Doctor Whateley, our Protestant Archbishop.

In the beginning of the week he sent for the Committee of the Protestant Protection Society, which consists chiefly of ministers of our church. This Society has for its object the support of converted Priests from the Church of Rome—and he thereupon took occasion to inveigh against the Society, and the clergy especially who had *presumed* to join in such an *impolitic* association *without his leave!* We must say that he closed the week consistently enough, by prohibiting the Rev. Mr. Nolan from preaching in St. John's Church yesterday.

But though Archdeacon Magee has in this instance, permitted his pulpit to be interfered with, we are glad to observe that he by no means concedes the question of right, and that it yet remains to be determined whether this Popish tyranny of Protestantism be, or be not legal. We are sure it is unprecedented, and we believe, it to be illegal; but at all events, we are very confident that it will not be endured, and that steps will be taken to more than counteract its manifest tendency.

With regard to Mr. Nolan, his humble history is already before the world. He was a Priest of the Church of Rome, and he has left that apostate church to become a minister of the Gospel of Christ. He has renounced his connections, and his worldly prospects for the sake of the truth. His moral character stands unimpeached and is unimpeachable, and in his various publications he has borne testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus. When to this, we add, that he has preached in various churches belonging to the establishment, even in the Cathedral Church of Tuam, and has been listened to by Roman Catholics, with the deepest attention, we find ourselves greatly at a loss to offer aught of *Protestant* construction to the inhibition which he has met with from the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN. However, we trust Mr. N. will experience but a very brief interruption to his labours and that while the liberty which belongs to every ordained minister of the Established Church will be secured to him, a remedy will be found for Doctor Whately's opposition to the active services of the Evangelical Clergy, and too evident distaste to the public exposure and reprobation of Popery.

THE BROTH KING AND THE BEGGAR.

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

Sir—In opposition to the solicitations of several friends I have postponed the publication of my defence to your wholesale denunciation of me on the 14th August,—my own feeling for your domestic suffering, together with a wish to comply with the usages of society, made it less painful to remain under your impeachment than to have attacked you at a time when affliction might have unmanned and subdued you; your fortitude, however, has afforded me an earlier opportunity, than I could reasonably have expected, for publishing a series of letters, which I have addressed to you, and, Sir, had you in the first instance confined your accusation to some specific charge, I should have been spared the task, the trouble and the pain of recrimination. In your last outbreak, however, you have returned to the attack, and in a most wanton, gratuitous, cowardly and mean manner, you held me up as one rightly dealt with, by being ousted from parliament for want of parliamentary qualification. In this, however, there is something to meet, and were I ousted from actual poverty, instead of the want of technical property, I should not blush for the cause of my unfitness; but as a barrister you should know that as a witness against me you were bound to tell the whole truth, which you have not done; and farther, you should have given an opinion as to what you consider to be a *bona fide* qualification for a pliant friend. Sir, give me leave to tell you (before I enter upon a short statement of my loss of seat) that I read a letter of qualification from you, which was as simple and undefined a thing as I ever saw, which, however, you asserted was a good and valid one. So much for the degree of respect which I was led to entertain for a parliamentary qualification; but not resting upon your law, which might be turned at any time against the client, I expended nearly £100 in the legal execution of my qualification under the advice of feed counsel, Mr. M'Carthy. You say, however, that the Committee acted justly; the only way of testing the value of assertion, in other men, is by contrasting words used at different times upon one and the same subject. You are not amenable to any rule, usage, or practice of society; but I shall give your words after I was thus "justly" ousted. "My dear Feargus—Never was there so rascally, so monstrous a decision as that of your committee. I desired my son Maurice to tell you the cause of my not appearing to take any part in the proceedings. I thought the scoundrel Tories would have been inveterate against you." Recollect, that one of your five agents for the present year is, the abolition of property qualification for members of parliament. If I was not qualified, I was a smuggler, and the committee did well; but Mr. Cleave, you say, was a smuggler, and, by a parity of reasoning, every magistrate, and all those authorities who, under the sanction of law, oppressed Cleave and others, acted justly, for your only defence must be, that law, while law, must be obeyed.

When you were ousted, I neither rejoiced nor reviled. When Mr. O'Dwyer was twice ousted for want of qualification, I thought him and his constituents hardly used. When Mr. Daunt was ousted for want of qualification, you and the community sympathised with him; but, when I am ousted, the committee acted justly. When you stated that the committee only allowed me £360 a-year, you should have also stated, that Serjeant Merewether, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Chambers, my counsel, would not allow me to go into a defence upon the grounds that the committee could not possibly seat Mr. Longfield, and that my case would be as tedious and as expensive as the petitioners, and that even then, the difficulty would arise of carving a qualification—which must be an interest for a man's own life—out of property held upon lives renewable for ever, which was the description of property out of which I qualified, but no portion of that made any part of £360. You must also recollect that it was a new question, and that never was qualication so minutely gone into as in that session; however, in my pamplet, which you shall see immediately, I have gone into the question more fully. To finish with the question of qualification, I can neither discount the confidence of the rich man, nor draw upon the credulity of the poor man. My disqualification, in your eyes, was my devotion to my country and liberty, and my exposition of interested agitators. As to my real money qualification, I surrendered in professional and agricultural pursuits, more than would have qualified me twice over. I also spent a large sum in opening the county from whence I was ousted. If your charge had been a virtuous one, you would have pointed out wherein I neglected my duty, or forsook the interests of my constituents; my attachment to them was my crime. Sir, again you travel out of your way to insult me; you call me a Tory-Radical. I must seek a meaning for the word; and, in the discovery, must be allowed to attach a meaning also, to those of your adopted creed—namely, the Whig-Radicals. How miserable must be the condition of that man, who must build his fame upon the ruin of others. Tory-Radical means the place-expectants from Tory pre-eminence—Whig-Radical expectants from Whig pre-eminence—and Democratic Radicals, to which class I belong, expectants from popular pre-eminence.

The Whig-Radicals wish to strengthen their dominion by transferring power from the Tories to themselves; but the man who can convince 2,300,000 starving people that a poor law would take much from the pauper, while it returns him but little, will have no difficulty in persuading the community that the establishment of popular rights would be a social evil. You have been long in possession of much political honour, and yet you cannot open the statute-book and lay your finger upon one O'Connell Act, containing a benefit to society, except indeed the gift of two new bishops to England, in which you were the chief instrument. I assure you, Sir, that your gratuitous attacks upon a man who has served his country both in and out of Parliament, place you in the light of tyrant dictator. However, we derive one great benefit from your speech—you have told us that you are a Whig-Radical, and the people look upon the Whig-Radicals as the great stumbling-block between them and justice. Do not suppose that your claptraps to catch a crutch here—which may gain you a stray article in a newspaper will gull the democratic party; every one man in ten now performs the part of Editor for his little community, and believe me that all attempts to prop popularity—in newspaper leaders—under the specious pretext of expediency, will fail. How can you be so silly as to place your power in jeopardy, by raising the standard of the worst description of radicalism, and boast of being one of the order. I have the honesty to tell you that I would just as soon be governed by the old prejudices of a landed aristocracy composed of bankers, money-mongers, place-hunters, manufacturers, and all the other labour devourers. However this, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Your great object at the meeting to which I allude was to send Sharman Crawford and his resolutions to a select committee; you accomplished your scheme and should have rested satisfied with our generalship, but it appears that this accursed O'Connor "invades your shrinking spirits, awes your heart, and sits upon your slumbers." Why devote so much of your valuable time to the abuse of one of whom you make a present to the English Radicals? Will abuse of me best serve Ireland; and are you the fittest for the duty? If so, proceed, and I shall be a willing sacrifice; but as I see the ruin of my country in her servility to your dictation, I tell you that if you hope to sacrifice me, I will make the offering scarce worth your acceptance. Good God! are we all to fall down and worship the thing that is not of ten days' consistent shape and form; are we to adore you for the novelties with which you present us? or in what consists your value? In the exact proportion in which you thunder your anathemas, do I rise in the estimation of all good men? In my pamphlet I have given your character and your motto, which is "Give me power," and then "God save the King," or "Live the Republic."—When you read it, you will tremble at the facts which it contains; it is an answer to your wholesale denunciation; this letter is a reply to the two points in your indictment.

I am,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.
Denham House, Hammersmith, Nov. 16, 1836.

CONVENTS AND RELIGIOUS HOUSES, IN AND AROUND DUBLIN.—In the city of Dublin and its immediate vicinity, there are, as we find on inquiry, forty-five convents and monastic establishments of the Church of Rome, out of which only seventeen are understood to be registered as the law requires. Our motive in mentioning the fact is, to shew how the laws affecting Popery are administered in Ireland; and also to give the public an opportunity of forming an estimate of the influence which the vast increase of such establishments has on the welfare and morality of this country.—*Dublin Record.*

A chemist of St. Amand, in the Nord, France, has discovered a means of extracting from the water in which wool is washed, the grease which escapes from it, in great quantities, during the operation, and of making from it a cheap material for lighting the dwellings of the poorer classes.

MR. O'CONNELL ON POOR LAWS.

(From the London Mercury.)

Mr. O'Connell has declared in favour of a legal provision for the aged, the infirm, the helpless;—but to "a general poor law," he is as resolutely opposed as ever. Mark his reasons :—

"A general poor law is a kind of reward for improvident marriages. It removes all anxiety from parents as to the support of their offspring—it thus stimulates a pauper population."

Indeed! Is it to the existence of "a general poor law" that the "improvident marriages" for which Ireland is, at present, famed, are to be traced? Let Mr. O'Connell specify any country possessing "a general poor law," afflicted with "a pauper population" so formidable in numbers as Ireland is, at this moment, in virtue of the absence of a "general poor law!"

But a poor law would, according to O'Connell, diminish wages in Ireland!!!

"Moreover the effect of a genera. poor law upon wages in Ireland would be most pernicious. It goes to increase the number of those who are to earn, and at the same time it would, as I shall shortly show, diminish the power to afford substantial requital for labour—it also gives to idleness a protection by throwing the able-bodied for support upon the parish instead of upon their own exertions."

Will Mr. O'Connell have the kindness to prove, by what process wages in Ireland could be rendered lower than they are? An able-bodied labourer there will take thankfully three shillings and sixpence in exchange for a week's hard toil—and even at that horrible rate of remuneration, there are two millions three hundred thousand human beings in Ireland, unable to procure employment—yet Mr. O'Connell dares to allege that "a general poor law" would render the condition of the Irish labourers worse than it is now!

But a general poor-law is immoral in its tendencies!

"A general poor law is an encouragement to vice. If a fellow has got £5, he won't put it into the savings' bank, but he will go into a gin-shop, and spend it, because he will say the poor laws will support me when I am old."

A general poor-law is an encouragement to vice, in the same sense (and no other) as the institution of property is an encouragement to vice. If every working man in England had a £5 note, fifteen men out of every twenty would apply that sum in a way calculated to better their condition. The desire to better one's condition is an almost universal passion, although Mr. O'Connell seems to be ignorant of the fact;—and a large portion of the recklessness and profligacy, to which Mr. O'Connell objects, as characteristic of the poor, has no other source than despair of attaining, by honest industry, a fair measure of enjoyment!

But, if Mr. O'Connell speaks truth, Ireland does possess, virtually, a poor law!

"In Ireland the poor support the poor" (hear).

Yes, in Ireland the poor support not only the rich, but their own helpless brethren also;—and it is precisely because the rich ought to support the unemployed poor, that "a general poor law" is indispensable for Ireland.

Again :—

"Impose a tax for the poor, and the charitable feeling is destroyed;—and many who now contribute at sermons, and on other charitable occasions, will say, 'I pay my tax' (hear). It would also take away the means of employment, which Ireland most wants. We don't want alms—we want employment and wages (cheers); and if out of the miserable residue of capital which remains in the country a tax is taken, there will be so much the less left for the purposes of employment. I cannot become the advocate of a general poor law."

"Impose a tax for the poor, and the charitable feeling will be destroyed." Yes *that* charitable feeling which leaves two millions three hundred thousand Irishmen to starve, or to divide the miserable morsel of their almost starving fellows—*that* kind of charitable feeling, will, I acknowledge, be destroyed by the establishment of poor laws.

But a general poor-law "would take away the means of employment which Ireland most wants."

A general poor law could not, obviously, "take away" employment from the two millions three hundred thousand men who, under the present system, can never, for a considerable period of every year, find any occupation.

But a general poor law would lessen the miserable residue of Irish capital!

Indeed—would not a general poor law keep Irish capital at home? If the Irish landlords were bound to support the labouring poor in idleness, or to find work for them, they would stay at home and direct the labour of the peasantry to profitable issues.

Mr. O'Connell's opinions on poor laws are, as matters of reasoning, infinitely contemptible; but, when viewed with reference to his position and influence, they are alarming. It behoves the labouring classes of England, and of Ireland, to weigh well the tendency of doctrines, which have a more direct tendency to debase the condition of the labourer, than any which, previously to the appearance of Mr. Malthus, were ever given to the world.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—After the length of time that has elapsed since the sailing of the *James Laurie* for Liverpool, and observing that the relatives and men of the friends of Munning's family appear to have given up all hope of safety of that vessel, or any one who was in her, it would bear the aspect of apathy to the fate of departed worth, longer to delay the melancholy task of giving to the world some small memorial of the prominent subject of this obituary; for, in taking a retrospective glance at the occurrences of a private nature connected with this colony, for a number of years, we cannot bring to mind any one so calculated to call forth the sympathy and regret of the community. The early part of the 25th of March last was somewhat squally and threatening; but Captain Findlater being anxious to get out of the harbour without delay, as the wind was fast veering to the westward, which might detain the vessel in port for several days, the passengers with their luggage, hurried on board, and the bar was passed, only a few minutes before the wind had come round to the north-west—by two o'clock it blew a strong gale from that quarter, but so far fair as to allow a course to be shaped out to sea from among the islands, the brig made sail, and was soon out of sight of the town. The weather throughout the night was wild and stormy, and in the morning fears were expressed for the safety of the James Laurie; and these fears were, some days afterwards, increased, by several articles which had been on board, being found on the shores of Abaco. No less than thirteen passengers, beside the master and crew, were hurried into eternity, it must be presumed, in a very short time after their departure from hence, who, it is reasonable to believe perished that night or the day after. The most distinguished individual among the unfortunate beings who thus perished, under the dispensation of an inscrutable Providence, was the Hon. William V. Munnings, a native of England, of most respectable connections, but had so long resided amongst us, that he was considered as one of ourselves; and the mention of his name is associated with familiar and estimable reminiscences of his excellent and useful character. Mr. Munnings, indeed, filled a high station in this community—one of the highest in the colony. He presided at the council board, and in the general court of these islands, during a period of thirty years, with honor to himself and advantage to the public. As a judge he was learned, impartial, attentive, and penetrating; his conceptions were clear, his expressions strong, and his directions to the jury were generally enlightening and forcible. He was on three several occasions called to the honors of a higher, and, perhaps, more responsible situation, in the administration of the government of the colony, in the absence of different governors, the duties of which he discharged in a manner that obtained the approbation of his Sovereign, and the respect of the people of these islands. Mrs. Munnings, who was among the lost, and was taking with her to England two of her grand-children, daughters of the present Chief Justice, Mr. Lees, was a lady well known and respected in this community, whose heart ever prompted her to assist all who were in need of relief in any way, and whose elegant hospitalities were always open to the deserving. Mrs. Kitson, another passenger, an English lady, had recently been a resident in this island, and was not so generally known. She was, however, a lady of virtue and piety. Her late husband, Captain Kitson, of the Royal Engineers, was a gentlemanly and pious man. She had lost him after a comparative short illness. The afflicted widow had but just seemed to rise from the overwhelming blow, when she was summoned, with her three children, to meet her late husband in "another and better world!" What worthier expression of our sympathy can be given than seriously to turn to the volume of true consolation, and read what was written for our instruction—"Be still, and know that I am God!" The other unfortunate sufferers the writer was not acquainted with, except Captain John Findlater, who was an active, attentive, and enterprising shipmaster, and had a wife and young children in Liverpool, to lament his early loss.—*Nassau Royal Gazette.*

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

Treasury Chambers, Nov. 12, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my lords are advised by the law officers of the crown, that the act of the 3d and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 98, for giving to the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England certain privileges for a limited period, applies to England and Scotland, so as to make Bank of England notes for £5 and upwards a legal tender in those countries; and I am to desire you will govern yourselves accordingly in the receipt and transmission of the revenue. I am, &c.

(Signed) F. BARING.

To the Governor and Company
of the Bank of Ireland.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following important announcement, relative to increasing the rate of interest on Exchequer Bills, has been communicated to the Stock Exchange :—

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 19.

"Gentlemen—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having determined that all Exchequer Bills outstanding, shall, on and after Monday next, the 21st inst., bear an interest of 2½d. per £100 per day; I am commanded by their lordships to request that you will make this determination known to the Stock Exchange, and my Lords will forthwith take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

"I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,
"A. Y. SPEARMAN.

"To the Governor and Deputy-Governor
of the Bank of England."

Shortly after, the following notice was sent from the East India House, announcing that at a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, held on Monday, the 21st of November, 1836, it was resolved :—

"That, adverting to the increased rate of interest upon Exchequer Bills, the interest upon the East India Company's Bond Debt be raised from £3 10s per cent. to £4 per cent., commencing from this day, and that notice of this be forthwith given at the Stock Exchange, &c."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AMERICAN BANKING.

The following instructive article we abridge from the *Observer*, which arrived this morning :—

The aspect of affairs in the city, regarding commercial matters, has not undergone any material change this week. The pressure for capital in Ireland, and the apprehensions that the difficulties placed in the way of an important banking establishment and its numerous branches, must lead to mercantile difficulties in that island, and which must be felt to a greater or less extent here, has added to the dislike of merchants to engage in any extensive operations, and two or three considerable failures have been announced in the city within the last two days, which, we believe, with one exception, will, however, not occasion eventual loss to the creditors to any extent. The decline in the price of grain has relieved the alarm felt last week, that specie would be required to pay for speculations in foreign grain to a considerable amount. The turn which has taken place in the markets throughout this country, and in Ireland, will, it is believed, prevent any such augmentation of the averages. The expectation, which appears still to be generally entertained, that it is the intention of government to increase the rate of interest upon Exchequer Bills has not been realised. The private letters, received to-day to the 1st inst., from the United States, are of considerable interest. The demand for money was increasing, and the government were blamed in most quarters for having brought on a crisis. Although money was worth 2½ to 3 per cent. per month, still it appears that there was a greater degree of activity in trade than was expected would have been the case. The premium borne by English sovereigns was not considerable, the quotation for them being 4 dollars 86 cents., and for heavy guineas, 5 dollars 6 cents. to 5 dollars 8 cents. The following extracts, from letters received from the United States, will be read with interest in the prerent excited condition of matters :—"It is easily ascertainable that the banking capital in this country in 1830, when the Bank of the United States had charge of the finances, was 145,000,000 dollors; the imports nearly 70,000,000 reas; total consumption 56,000,000 dollars. Compare this with the same facts in 1835, the time to which these accounts are made up, and you will find the banking capital has increased to 231,000,000 dollars, the imports to 151,000,000 dollars, the exports to nearly 119,000,000 reas, thus showing an increase of banking capital of 86,000,000 dollars; of imports 80,000,000 dollars; of exports 45,000,000 dollars; and a total consumption of 64,000,000 dollars. Now, take the total increase of consumption, and compare it with the increased banking capital (86,000,000 dollars), and you will find there are increased banking facilities to the amount of 22,000,000 of dollars, to do the same ratio of business. Since 1835 the banking capital has increased to 291,000,000 dollars. Now add, if you please, fifty per cent. to the increase of importations, from 1834 to 1835, for the year 1836, (which will certainly more than cover the increase), and then the importations will stand, for 1836, at 18 millions. Deduct this from the banking capital at that time, and you will have an excess of 103 millions, by which to transact the same amount of business.

MURDER.—A savage murder was committed on Sunday evening between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock upon an inoffensive individual, named Slattery, a native of the county Limerick. The unfortunate man was on his way home from Cashel: and when in the suburbs and adjacent to a police station, he was pounced upon by some inhuman wretches who beat him so as almost to deprive him of existence at the time. The Police, on hearing of the attack, proceeded to the spot and were successful in apprehending five men who were hallooing and shouting near where the man was lying, and lodged them in the Bridewell. Poor Slattery was removed to the County Infirmary—his head was greatly lacerated, there was a large cut under his chin, which appeared to have been inflicted with a spade, all his teeth were knocked out, and he was otherwise shockingly mangled, showing a determination on the part of his assassins to consummate their diabolical design. They have done so, for the poor sufferer, after lingering in agony the remainder of the night, was released by the welcome hand of death. The five men remain prisoners till the termination of the Coroner's inquest.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday night last the dwelling house of John Cook, a respectable farmer residing on the lands of Cloughleigh, near Golden, was discovered to be on fire by his son and servant man, who were returning home at a very late hour from a wake, and succeeded in alarming the rest of the family, who had long before retired to rest. The flames were fortunately soon extinguished, and thus was an industrious family saved from destruction. After the fire at the dwelling house was put out, the men of the family went to look after another farm which they had taken about a year since from Joseph Cooke, Esq., which is situated near their old farm, which they hold under Richard Creaghe, Esq., and where they had a large quantity of corn in stack in the haggard, and on their arrival found the barn in flames and partly consumed—by great exertions they pulled down the roof of the burning barn, and by so doing saved a valuable slated house and a quantity of corn, not less than £200 worth from being destroyed. Some time since a notice, of which the following is a copy, was left at Cook's residence :—

"John Rock do warn you John Cooke and James Cooke to give up the poor peoples ground or if you dont I will use ye worse than Horan or than the Sheas—and give it up in short."—*Ibid.*

The situation of Accountant-General to the Court of Chancery has been bestowed upon Mr. Samuel Barrington, a young barrister of a few years' standing, and brother to Mr. Matthew Barrington, Crown Solicitor, and friend of Mr. Spring Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ILLNESS OF MR. MAURICE O'CONNELL.—We regret to announce that no hopes are entertained of this gentleman's recovery. Although little known to the world, but as a public man, those who were acquainted with him in the different relations of friend and companion, can bear testimony to his excellence as a most inoffensive and amiable gentleman—and they will deeply lament his premature removal from that society, to which, if he had lived, he might have been one of its best and brightest ornaments.—*Dublin Standard.*

LONDON—MONDAY.

If we can trust reports generally current in well-informed quarters, some of the most influential of the Queen's generals in Spain are endeavouring to make their peace with Don Carlos. We are as weary of repeating as our readers must be weary of re-perusing that Gomez is still some three days before his "pursuers," and that they have not the slightest means of arresting his course. It is said that he intends to attack Seville, which will in all probability fall into his hands, as Cordova and Caceres have fallen. He was at the date of the last advices at a village called Berlanga, about 25 leagues from Seville. If General Rodil were in earnest in his pursuit, we think that he would at all events have made a better attempt to attain his object, and are somewhat inclining to think that he feels the game is hopeless. Should such a feeling begin to prevail among the Queen's generals, there is an end of the combat. The siege of Bilbao was carried on with so much vigour and success, that we suppose it is at present in the hands of the Carlists.

The attention of the Parisian papers is almost wholly engrossed by the late events in Portugal, and all parties unite in wondering at the prodigious blundering of Lord Palmerston. With their accustomed national feeling, they rejoice that English influence over the Portuguese, the growth of so many generations of strict friendship and alliance, is now almost destroyed by the unintelligible conduct of our Foreign Secretary. They go so far as to assert that he has resigned. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished, but, to make use of a homely phrase, his lordship is "too good a judge for that." We shall not believe in the resignation of Lord Palmerston until we find that event officially announced. His lordship has displayed a tenacity of place unequalled in our political history, and with most reluctant hand will he let go the gripe. That even his colleagues are ashamed of him is, we believe, no secret.—*Standard.*

The German papers contain some details of the circumstances attending the death of Charles X. which the exiled King met with great resignation. It is said that he exacted a solemn promise from the Duke de Bordeaux never to engage in hostilities against France. The court of the deceased King seem in general agreed to waive the claim of the Dauphin, and to fix their hopes upon Henry V.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—TUESDAY.

JUDGMENT—The King at the prosecution of Edward Odell, Esq., *v.* G. R. Heartwell and T. R. Symes, Esqrs.

In this case Mr. Edward Berwick informed the court that the defendants attended to receive judgment. The learned gentleman stated that he was instructed by his clients to tender to the court the expression of their deep regret for having infringed the law. The defendants had been proceeded against, the former for sending, and the latter for carrying, a hostile message to the prosecutor. It appeared that the prosecutor had paid his addresses to Miss Heartwell, the sister of one of the defendants, and daughter to a most respectable clergyman resident in the Isle of Man—the lady, who was described to be of great beauty and attractions, having been at the time on a visit in the county of Waterford. The prosecutor after some time, and after, as it was alleged, having gained the affections of the lady, and proposed for her in marriage, discontinued or declined his attentions, and finally withdrew, on the ground of insufficient income between the parties to maintain the burdens of wedded life, although every degree of information was afforded by the parents of the young lady. Under these circumstances a message was sent by her brother, a youth of eighteen years of age, and which was carried by Mr. Symes, who stood in the relation of first cousin to the lady. The parties not only showed no cause against the conditional order, but pleaded guilty to the information, thus giving the prosecutor as little trouble as possible. [We regret we cannot find space for the speech of Mr. Berwick, which was characterised by a display of the most genuine eloquence.]

After hearing Mr. Smith for the prosecutor, who disclaimed being actuated by any vindictive feelings.

Mr. Justice Burton pronounced the judgment of the Court nearly as follows :—

George Robert Heartwell and Thomas Radcliffe Symes, a criminal information has been filed against you, for an offence of a very serious nature—that of provoking a gentleman to a hostile meeting, and aiming, by consequence, at the destruction of human life. It is, however, a great satisfaction to the Court that the learned gentleman, who has appeared on your behalf, expresses your regret for the offence, which he has characterised in terms that are highly satisfactory. The case has been so brought before the Court by your counsel, that it is not necessary to state what course it might have felt bound to pursue if a different line of conduct had been adopted. It is highly satisfactory that you have in the first instance not given the prosecutor trouble, by showing cause against the order being made absolute, and, in the next place, that you have pleaded guilty to the information. In this the Court cannot forget that you have relieved the prosecutor from being put to the expense to which had another course been followed by you, he might have been put. There is, on the one hand, no doubt of the offence having been committed by you; and on the other, that there are circumstances of great mitigation in your case. We have the whole circumstances before us, whether of aggravation or of mitigation. We are sorry that one circumstance must be stated in aggravation. It is that of provoking the prsecutor by circulating an offensive placard. This is a circumstance which the Court has always held to be a great aggravation. This, however, applies only to Mr. Heartwell, and does not affect Mr. Symes. We cannot but consider the very great irritation under which Mr. Heartwell acted, and which affords a great degree of mitigation of offence, and particularly the very near relation in which he stands to the person principally the cause of these transactions. Taking into consideration (observed his lordship to Mr. Heartwell) your early time of life, we think your case is one deserving of very particular consideration, and that you have acted under influences which every well constituted mind ought to feel. We consider this on the one hand, as well as what is due to the interests of society on the other. As to you (turning to Mr. Symes) it is not imputed to you that you had any concern in the publication of the placard, and the court cannot overlook the relation in which you stand towards the lady in question. It only remains for the court to consider what degree of animadversion it thinks proper to be visited on your offence. It has been of great satisfaction to learn from the prosecutor's counsel, that he has not been actuated by vindictive feelings. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the court adjudges that you pay a fine of £5 to the King, and, in consequence of the publication of the placard, that you, in addition, find securities to be of the peace, yourselves in £200, with two others in £100 each.

COME HOME.

The fancy and sentiment of the following composition are alone sufficient to recommend it to poetical readers; and such readers will readily trace the verses to the pen of a lady. But they ought to have additional interest in English eyes, being addressed, by an American lady, to a beloved brother who is now staying in the British metropolis.

Come home!
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee,
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep
With these unwearying words of melody,
Brother, come home.

Come home!
Come to the hearts that love thee—to the eyes
That beam in brightness but to gladden thine;
Come, where fond thoughts, like holiest incense rise,
Where cherish'd memory rears her altar's shrine.
Brother, come home.

Come home!
Come to the hearth stone of thy earlier days,
Come to the ark, like the o'er-wearied dove;
Come with the sunlight of thy heart's warm rays,
Come to the fire-side circle of thy love.
Brother, come home.

Come home!
It is not home without thee; the lone seat
Is still unclaimed where thou wert wont to be;
In every echo of returning feet,
In vain we list for what should herald thee.
Brother, come home.

Come home!
We've nursed for thee the sunny buds of spring,
Watched every germ a full-blown floweret rear,
Saw o'er their bloom the chilly winter bring
Its icy garlands, and thou art not here.
Brother, come home.

Come home!
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee—
To commune with thy thoughts to fill thy sleep
With these unwearying words of melody—
Brother, come home.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A young woman, named Catherine Ryan, suddenly dropped dead at Rathcannon, on Thursday last, after having taken her supper. She was to all appearance previously in the full enjoyment of health and vivacity.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Waterford Mail.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
3 ⅌ Cent. Consols	86¾ ⅞	87⅛	86⅜
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ ⅌ Cent. Stock	95 5⅝¾⅞	95⅝	95 5⅝
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	95⅝¾⅞	96	95⅝
3½ ⅌ Cent. Debs.	—	89½⅝	89½
Bank Stock	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	26 6½ *exd*	26½ *exd*
Grand C. D. 6 ⅌ Cent.	87⅞	87½	—
Do. do. 5 ⅌ Cent.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ⅌ Cent.	—	—	77½
4 ⅌ Cent. City Deb.	—	—	—

LATEST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	⅌ Share.
Hibernian Bank	100 0 0	25 0 0	22 5 0
Provincial Bank	100 0 0	25 0 0	—
National In. Co.	250 0 0	25 0 0	—
Patriotic In. Co.	100 0 0	10 0 0	—
United General Gas	50 0 0	44 0 0	—
Kilkenny Rail	100 0 0	2 10 0	—
Drogheda Rail	100 0 0	5 0 0	—
Royal Bank	50 0 0	10 5 0	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—TUESDAY.

3 ⅌ Ct. Consols, 86⅝ 7⅛	India Stock, 253 4 3¼4½
Ditto for Ac., 86⅝ 7	Bank Stock for Ac, 202 1½ 2
3 per Cent. Reduced, 85⅝ 6	Ex. Bills, 1½d. 3 pm. par.
3½ per Cent. Rcd., 95¼ 94	India Bonds, 3 4 pm.
3½ per Cent. New, 96⅜ ½ ⅝ ⅜	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1836.

Continual changes of the Spanish generals indicate the growing dissatisfaction in Spain, and the confusion which is rapidly spreading amongst the Christinos.

The siege of Bilboa, according to the Bayonne journals, which have letters from that town to the 12th, is not advancing. Since the taking of St. Mames, the enemy had not undertaken any attack on the city. He seems to intend to watch the movements of Espartero, with twelve or thirteen battalions, while four others cut off the communication by the river, thus reducing Bilboa to a state of famine, which will speedily compel it to surrender.

Of Gomez nothing further is known; but, according to letters from Lisbon of the 12th, he was threatening Portugal.

The French papers do not furnish any further particulars as to the reported arrest of Don Miguel, which was published by the *Gazette des Tribunaux*.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Meetings are being held all over the country by the nobility and gentry, expressing their confidence in this native bank. The shareholders in all quarters are paying their third instalment, and since the meeting held in this city on Monday, 29 of the shrreholders have paid up. Now that the public see that no loss can be sustained by the holders of notes of a Joint Stock Bank, it is to be hoped that there is an end to running on these establishments for ever.

Business is yet suffering from the late panic; but we hope that future confidence will make amends for past distrust and folly. The Banks may now discount freely as it is quite impossible that men in trade can conduct their business without the usual accommodation, nor can the farmers obtain a remunerating price unless the Banks resume their issue.

We are glad to perceive that the run on the Banks in the country is announced by all the provincial papers to have ceased.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Consols for the Account closed at 87½.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The effect of the foolish run on the Banks has been already to reduce Agricultural produce 30 per cent.—*Limerick Star.*

NEW CODE OF NIGHT SIGNALS FOR STEAMERS.

A new plan of signal lights for steamers, to enable them to pass each other with safety at night, the invention of Captain W. D. Evans, of H. M. Packet, Vixen, has recently been adopted in the Milford Post-office Packets. Our nau ical friends inform us, that it is the most simple, at the same time, the most efficacious of any of the many schemes hitherto proposed to prevent, or at least, to diminish the number of fatal accidents which occur by steamers meeting at night. It consists of simply placing a *red* light on the starboard bow, and a *blue* light on the larboard bow, with a common light at the fore-mast head.

The effect of these lights, so placed, is to indicate immediately, to an observer, in the darkest night, *the direction* in which the vessel exhibiting them *may be steering*—which, we understand, is all that is required, generally, to ensure passing in safety; for, it appears that most of the unfortunate accidents, which have occurred by steamers running foul of each other in the night, were caused by each being ignorant of the other's course. And, therefore, it is much to be regretted, that so simple and excellent a plan as this, has not long since been in operation: by which many of those collisions, so fatal to life and property, might have been averted.

We feel obliged if our contemporaries will copy the above most useful article.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF IRELAND,

PARTICULARLY THE PRELATES, CLERGY, POLITICAL LEADERS, AND EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

Whereas, it has been unjustly represented, in divers anonymous publications, that my pamphlets and letters on the Roman Catholic oath, the vindication of the House of Lords, and other subjects, are contradictory to, or inconsistent with truth and fact, and the declared principles and professions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, antecedent to the passing of their relief bill in the year 1829; I hereby invite and request any Irish Roman Catholic Prelate, Priest, or Layman, who may approve such representations, to specify in some public journal, the parts of my pamphlets or letters so objected to, together with the fact, or the record or other document, to which those parts are considered to be opposed, and to send to me a copy of the newspaper containing the same, before Friday, the 16th of the next month of December.

ENEAS MACDONNELL.

8, Manor Terrace, King's Road, Chelsea,
London, Nov., 16, 1836.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—A council is expected to be held at Brighton next week, when parliament will be further prorogued, and the day stated when it will meet for the dispatch of business.—*Sun.*

At a meeting held yesterday the Edinburgh Banks agreed to charge five per cent. on cash accounts and loans; and to allow three per cent. upon deposits—these alterations to commence on the 1st of December.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

We have authority for stating that the Glasgow Banks will immediately raise the rate of interest on deposits to three, and that on discounts to five, per cent.—*Glasgow Courier.*

ARREST OF DOM MIGUEL.—It is stated in the *Garde de Tribunaux*, that Dom Miguel, with two other persons, has been arrested in attempting to enter France from Italy. This statement is, in some measure, corroborated; for three persons have actually been arrested, and the *Garde National* of Marseilles announces, "that the Prefect of the Department of the Varhus, received a dispatch from the French Consul at Nice, informing him that Dom Miguel arrived in that city on the 11th of this month."

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The deputation from Glasgow waited on Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor, on Monday, when he accepted the invitation to dinner, given by the citizens of Glasgow. The dinner is to take place early in January, when it is expected Sir Robert will be installed Lord Rector of the University.

A fire broke out early on Thursday morning in the north wing of the City saw-mills, near the Canal Basin, City-road. The flames spread with terrific rapidity from floor to floor. Engines soon arrived, and got into play, and by nine o'clock the principal danger was over, the fire being nearly extinguished. The destruction within this wing is fearfully complete, but the portion of the building in which are the saws, the steam-engine, and the extensive machinery was considered to be safe. The damage sustained, however, will in no degree suspend the operations of the works.—*Saunders.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

National Bank of Ireland Office, Dame-street,
Dublin, 22d November, 1836.

Whilst the run for gold continued on the National Bank, of which I am governor, I was often asked by friendly persons, unconnected in interest with our establishment, to use the influence which the people of Ireland allow me to possess to put a stop to the unwise demand for gold in lieu of national notes. I refused to do so—I refused to interfere—until the demand should have ceased, and until the National Bank had practically proved its readiness and punctuality, by paying every demand made upon it.

I did, indeed, think that the people of Ireland ought, of themselves, to have shown their confidence in me, and to have testified their conviction that I would not be one to circulate amongst them any paper which could cause any loss or injury to any body; but I would not complain, nor do I now complain—I am only grieved that the people should injure themselves, by striking down prices, and should deprive the farmers of good markets, and take away from almost everybody the means of giving employment to the labourer and the poor.

The three last years were years of low prices and of great difficulty for the industrious classes to pay their rents and sustain the heavy burdens which pressed upon them. This season, on the contrary, opened well: there was a remunerating price for every thing, when a foolish panic seized a number of persons, and they most senselessly, and culpably, made a run on the banks. It did, indeed, afflict me much to see the people thus injure themselves.

It also grieved me to see that the Irish people—intelligent though they be—did not understand the security against any ultimate loss, which arises from the constitution of a joint stock bank, where every shareholder is liable to the full extent of all his property. Every bank note is in the nature of a judgment debt, and binds all the real property of the shareholder. This I tell you as a lawyer, and pledge my professional credit thereupon.

For example—the Agricultural Bank has ceased to pay its notes with banking regularity. I am sincerely sorry for it—it was kind and useful to the farmers and traders. I have no sort of connexion whatsoever with that Bank, or with the respectable class of persons who are its shareholders; but I am bound to tell the people that I am perfectly convinced that every single note of that establishment will be ultimately paid in full, and I declare it my opinion that no man should part with an Agricultural note for less than its full value.

I have, I repeat, no connexion with the Agricultural Bank, neither have I with the Provincial Bank, but I know that the Provincial Bank is a very wealthy establishment. I know its shareholders in London are extremely opulent; I know that the people are perfectly safe in taking and in keeping the Provincial notes; and that it is folly, and in fact great wickedness, to make any run on that bank, because it would interfere with its directors in their readiness to accommodate the farmers, merchants, and traders, and thus keep down prices, and prevent trade and employment.

I say these things of the Provincial Bank without having had, directly or indirectly, any communication with any person connected with that establishment. It really is so solvent an establishment that its shareholders may perhaps be displeased at my seeming to uphold their credit. They mistake me: it is not for their sakes; it is for the sake of the people of Ireland that I write—it is to warn the people against being their own enemies, by preventing the Provincial Bank from discounting bills and advancing money to the industrious classes of society.

With respect to the Bank of Ireland—the Government Bank—I beg leave respectfully to thank their Directors for the liberality with which they have come forward to sustain public credit. I do not know of greater madness than that of the people who made a run for gold on some of the branches of the National Bank—it was sheer insanity—again striking down the prices of their own commodities, and taking away the means of employment.

It is not merely as Governor of the National Bank of Ireland—it is as one—alas!—of the oldest and steadiest friends of Ireland, that I address you. As the friend of the people, I call on them to allow the Banks to do them good.

I instituted the National Bank merely to do good to the people of Ireland—I call on them to assist me to serve themselves. Every shilling of property I have in the world—all the property of my eldest son and his family—all the property of my son-in-law is involved as security for the notes of the National Bank, together with the property of all the other shareholders. The run has ceased—the demand is over—I now only ask the people to return to the tranquil enjoyment of those advantages which I sought to secure to them by establishing the National Bank of Ireland.

I cannot conclude without candidly confessing, that several Conservative landlords have come forward to sustain public credit, and have sunk all considerations of angry politics, in order to do public good. This is a kind and right feeling, which ought to be cultivated and encouraged at every side and by every body.

I think I deserve the confidence of the people. I call on them to confide in me and to follow my advice. No man can be injured by doing so. Every man will be the better for taking the advice, in this instance, of

Your devoted friend,
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Governor of the National Bank of Ireland.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

22d—William Penn, Clarke, London, m. goods—Mary Ann, Fisherwick, Newport, coals—Ruby, Jones, Bridgwater, Bricks—William and Mary, Reigh, Swansea, culm—Humility, Ritchie, Frazersburgh, herrings—Clonmel, Davies, London, m. goods—Sultan, Read; and Confidence, Angel, ditto, ballast—Rose, Foran, Cardiff, coals—Mary Elliott, Florence, Arundel, ballast—Elizabeth Ann, Jenkins; and Cornubia, Hartwell, Newport, coals.

23d—Harmony, Angel, London, ballast—Peter and Rebecca, Read, Portsmouth, ditto—Nancy, Bloomer, Lougher, coals—Bridport, Follett, Bridport, ballast—Solway, Burton, Liverpool, m. goods—Tottenham, Jeffares, Quebec, timber.

24th—Nancy Brown, M'Carthy, Newport, coals—St. Patrick, Dyer, London, m. goods—Margaret, Organ; and United Brothers, Foley, Cork, ballast—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, m. goods.

25th—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, ditto—Edward, Kirby, Cork, whiskey—Catherine, Gallavan, ditto, ballast—Argyle, Baldwin, Quebec, timber.

SAILED.

23d—Elizabeth, Jones, Gloucester, grain and butter.

24th—William Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Earl of Caithness, Murray; and Unity, Sinclair, do., grain and flour—Mary Ann, Press, Glasgow, grain—Æolus, Othen, Southampton, porter—Erin, Williams, Falmouth, provisions—Fly, Taylor, Cardiff, grain—Solway, Burton, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Reinvella, Murphy, London, provisions—Supply, Leask, ditto, grain.

25th—Thomas, Murphy, Runcorn, flour and bran—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo.—Wind, N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, November 17, Malcolm, Pond; 20th, Elizabeth and Ann, Ellis. At Falmouth, 18, James, Vigors.

Arrived from Youghal—At Ramsgate, 20, Samuel and Ann, Buckingham.

MARRIED,

On the 15th instant, at No. 2, Beresford place Dublin, by the Very Rev. Dr. Meyler, Vicar General, in compliance with the order of the Lord Chancellor, John Brown, of Brownstown, county Mayo, Esq., only son of the late George Brown, Esq., to Maria Margaret, only daughter of Walter Eakins, of Richmond House county Wexford, Esq. The youthful couple were previously married at Gretna Green, July last.

DIED,

Last week, Mr. Adams, the celebrated equestrian of Astley's amphitheatre.

YES, I AM GAY.—BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

Yes, I am gay and smiling now,
But little d st thou know,
How oft a light and careless brow
Is darkened o'er by woe;
The giddy word the laughing eye,
That would the truth disown,
Are changed for many a bitter sigh
When the world hath left me lone.

The green and flowery blooming sod,
When the sun is shining still,
Touched by the peasant's hazel rod,
Reveals the secret rill.
A child may chance the spring to wake
Which hath been sealed for years;
And random words the heart will break
That hi les a fount of tears.

Mr. Hayden, the artist, was discharged from the Insolvent Debtors' Court, London, on Friday. His distress is attributed mainly to losses sustained by exhibiting his picture of the Dinner to Earl Grey on the passing of the Reform Bill, which it appears—not the dinner but the painting—the people would not go to see.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, NOVEMBER 26.

The receipts of grain from farmers continue scanty, with markets dull.

Wheat red, 33s to 36s 0d; ditto white, 35s 0d to 36s 0d; ditto, shipping, 29s to 32s 0d; oats, black, —s to —s 0d; ditto shipping, 13s 6d to 14s 0d; ditto heavy, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; barley, shipping, 13s 6d to 15s 0d; malting, 17s 0d to 17s 9d; chevalier, —s 0d to —s; oatmeal, by wholesale, £14 10s to £15 per ton; oatmeal by retail, 16s 0d to 17s per cwt.; second flour, 50s 0d to 55s 0d, thirds, 40s 0d to 47s 0d; fourths, 25s to 31s per sack.

Butter from 100s to 102s per cwt. No prime at market. On Thursday, 105s was paid for prime.

Weighed on Wednesday, 50—Thursday, 30—and yesterday, 56 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 41s to 42s per cwt.

Heads from 24s to 25s per cwt.

Fresh offal from 25s to 26s per ditto. Salt ditto from 22s to 24s per ditto.

Scotch Herrings, from 27s 6d to 27s 9d per barrel.

Newport Coals, from 25s to 00s; Cardiff ditto, 24s to 00s per ton.

Hay from 96s to 105s per ton.

CORK, NOVEMBER 24.

Butter in demand, but not selling at
To the Merchants—98s—96s—92s—86s—76s—56s—
To the Country—90s—88s—84s—78s—68s—48s.

CLONMEL, NOVEMBER 22.

Butter, 98s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 40s to 00s; household, 38s to 00s 0d; thirds 30s 0d to 00s; fourths, 24s 0d to —s; bere, 11s 0d to 12s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 16s 0d; wheat, 18d to 20d per stone: oats new, 10d to 11½d per ditto.

WEXFORD, NOVEMBER 22.

Flour, fine 48s 0d to 49s; ditto, seconds, 44s 0d to 45s; wheat, (new) 32s 0d to 35s 0d; barley, 15s 0d to 19s 6d; oats, (new,) 14s 0d to 15s 0d; oatmeal, 19s to 20s 0d ⅌ cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, NOVEMBER 22.

There was a small supply of farmer's grain at this day's market, but several parcels of barley and oats by the canals. Good wheat was sold at about the reduction of Friday; secondary samples declined further 6d to 1s per barrel; grinding barley gave way 6d, and malting 1s per barrel. Oats remain at the previous currency.

Wheat (white) 38s 0d to 40s 0d; (miller's red) 35s to 38s 0d; inferior, 31s to 33s 0d; rape, 24s to 28s; wheat (new) —s; bere —s 0d to —s; barley (malting) 16s 0d to 19s 0d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 13s 3d to 15s 6d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) —s 0d to —s 0d: oatmeal 15s 0d to 17s 0d; first flour, —s to —s 0d; 2d, 20s 0d to 23s 0d; inferior, —s 0d to —s; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s. per sack.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 21.

The supply at market this day is not large, but there is a little more life in the market than at the close of last week, and the millers have brought more freely at a reduction of about 3s per quarter from the prices of last Monday. Barley is from 1s to 2s per quarter lower, and the sale of malt is extremely heavy, the consumers holding back for a reduction of price. The oat trade is extremely dull, and to effect sales a reduction of 1s is readily submitted to. Fine beans bear much the same proportion as on this day week; but peas are from 2s to 3s per quarter lower than we then quoted. In other articles of grain the market is heavy, but we can quote no actual variations at present.

Wheat, Kent & Essex	48s a 66s	Rye	30s a 35s
Suffolk	46s a 64s	Beans, Small	35s a 48s
—— Norfolk	45s a 62s	—— Fresh	00s a 00s
Barley	36s a 40s	—— Old Tick	34s a 44s
—— Fine	40s a 43s	Oats, Feed	20s a 30s
Malt	52s a 64s	—— Old	00s a 00s
Old, ditto	00s a 00s	—— Poland	25s a 32s
Peas, White	44s a 46s	—— Potato	26s a 33s
——Boilers	46s a 49s	Flour, per sack	40s a 50s
——Grey	33s a 39s	Do. Fine	50s a 55s

Nov. 23.

The supplies this morning are small, and very little business is doing. Every article of grain may be quoted nominally as on Monday last, but the market is very dull, and the factors did not attempt to force sales. The supply is 3920 qrs. of wheat; 6330 of barley; 3910 of oats; 1420 of malt; 4530 sacks of flour; 210 qrs. of Irish barley; 7560 of oats; 1520 of foreign barley; and 1925 of oats.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.—There was a good inquiry for old wheat at this day's market at 8d per 70lbs advance on Friday's prices; very little good new offered; the market dull for this description. Oats 2d per 45lbs lower, and the best new meal sold at 36s 6d per 240lbs. There was rather more demand for flour at the above reduction from the highest point. The imports of butter are 8,128 firkins; the sale very limited, at the reduction of 4s to 5s per cwt.

TO BE LET,

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS on the Quay.—Also a HOUSE, well suited for business, and in perfect repair, in Barronstrand-street.

Apply at CLEARY & Co.'s New Irish Woollen Warehouse.

Quay, Nov. 26, 1836.

FOUND,

ON SUNDAY, the 31st of October last, between the Post-office and the Bridge, a BANK NOTE, which shall be returned to the owner on defraying all the costs of advertising it, and giving a suitable reward to the persons who left it at the Counting-house of Mr. J. COOMBE.

Queen-street, Waterford.

DANCING.

MR. GOODMAN

BEGS to announce that his Partner, Mr. T. GOODMAN, has just returned from London, having spent some time with the celebrated Messrs. WILLIS and GREENE, principal teachers and directors of the Balls at Almack's, from whom he has acquired the newest and most fashionable style of Dancing, comprising Quadrilles, Waltzes, Gallopades, &c., &c.

Days of attendance at the Assembly Rooms—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from half-past One till half-past Three o'Clock.

Evening Tuition, at the Academy—first class, from Six till Eight. Second, from Eight till Ten o'Clock.

Country Families attended at their Residence.

For terms, &c., application to be made to Mr. GOODMAN, Cathedral-Square.

IN CHANCERY.

JOHN POWER, and others,
Plaintiffs:
DAVID CONDON, and others,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree in this Cause, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1835, and in pursuance of an Order made in this Cause upon the 2d of June last, and my report thereon, of the 30th day of June last, in which, amongst other things, the terms of said intended sale are settled, I will, on MONDAY, the 12th day of December next, at the hour of TWO o'clock afternoon, set up and sell to the highest and fairest bidder, the interest in the Premises following, viz.:—

A House and Premises at the Custom Gap, in the city of Waterford; a House in Barronstrand-street, in said city; Two Houses in Broad-street, in said city; Three small Houses in the Manor, in said city; a House in Barrack-street; Cabins in Roberts's-lane; four acres of Ground on Sargent's-road, in said city; and three-fourths of the lands of Kilbride and Monvoy, in the County of Waterford, pursuant to the printed rental and terms of sale, so approved of by me.

Dated this 21st Day of November, 1836.

J. S. TOWNSEND.

For particulars apply to MICHAEL MORTIMER, Solicitor for Plaintiff, 60, Baggot-street, Dublin; or, to IVIE and GERAGHTY, Defendants' Solicitors, No. 12, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT, a Bankrupt.

IN Pursuance of the Order of his Honor the Chief Commissioner, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved or claimed Debts on the Estate in this Matter, and who have not hitherto claimed their Dividends, to come in and receive same within one month from the date hereof. And in case they neglect to do so, they will be precluded from all benefit of said Dividends, which will be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the 6th WM. the 4th, cap. 14, sec. 128.

Lists of those persons who have not claimed their Dividends, arranged Alphabetically, lie at our Offices, No. 41, Summer-hill, Dublin, and Henrietta-street, Waterford, to which all parties interested may have access.

Dated 24th November, 1836.

IVIE & CHERRY,
Agents to the Commission and Assignees.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER instant., at the TOWN HALL, in the City of Waterford, at the hour of ONE o'Clock, in the Afternoon of said day, by order of the Trustee of the Will of the late EDMOND STEPHENSON, Esq., deceased, ALL THAT and THOSE the Town and Lands of BALLYVOILE, situate in the Barony of DECIES WITHOUT and County of Waterford, in pursuance of the trusts of said Will.

For particulars as to Title, apply to JOHN COWER, Solicitor, Waterford, or No. 2, Capel-street, Dublin.

November 1, 1836.

WATERFORD COUNTY JAIL.

THE BOARD of SUPERINTENDENCE will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th DECEMBER next, receive Proposals for supplying the above Prison, for one Year, with

NEW MILK,
SOUR MILK,
POTATOES,
OATMEAL, and
STRAW.

Proposals, in writing, to be left at the Office in the Jail, at least TWO days previous to the 7th DECEMBER.

Nov. 12, 1836.

Bacon Pigs from 43s 0d to 45s 0d per cwt.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. BRODIE, SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of this City and the adjacent Counties, that in compliance with the particular request of several Families by whom the want of a resident Dentist in Waterford has been severely felt and complained of, he has been induced to make this City his place of future residence, and may be consulted at his Apartments over Mr. FLEMING's, Quay, within three doors of the Custom-house.

Mr. B. in thus announcing his intention of residing in Waterford, thinks it necessary to state, that he has been educated as a Medical Man—that as pupil to Monsieur DUBOIS, the eminent Professor of Dental Surgery in Paris, the most ample opportunities were afforded him of acquiring a perfect knowledge of this Profession, and that during a residence of several years in that City he was connected with one of its Public Institutions, where the duty devolved on him of daily examining the Teeth of several hundred Children and Adults, and rectifying the irregularities incidental to their growth—qualifications which must, independently of his experience while in practice in this country, afford him advantages in the performance of operations, and the treatment of diseases connected with this branch of the Profession, not generally possessed by Dentists.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH of all kinds, MINERAL, &c., prepared and inserted on the newest and most improved principle.

For Testimonials, Mr. B. refers to *Mail* of 29th ult.

Waterford, October, 1836.

WOOLLEN AND HAT WAREHOUSE.

MURPHY, CURTIS, & CO.,

HAVE just received, per the *Gipsy*, *William Penn*, and *Solway*, steamers, TWENTY BALES OF GOODS, with a most splendid, extensive, and varied assortment of the newest and most fashionable Trowsering and Waistcoating out for the present season. To particularise each would require a space too long for an advertisement; suffice it to say, that their present extensive Stock comprises Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. (with all the other description of Goods connected with the Trade) in the greatest variety, and particularly suited for the present season.

Being determined to sell at a small remunerating profit, together with the very great advantages afforded them, having purchased directly from the most respectable Manufacturers (no intervening profit), they are thereby enabled to offer most decided advantages to all who may favour them with their custom.

The very great sales effected by them to many of the most respectable of the County and City, since the arrival of their Goods, are the most convincing proofs of the superior value they can give.

A further supply per next Steamer.

N.B. As usual no second price.

Waterford, Broad-street, Nov. 19, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL BANK NOTES.

Full Value is allowed for Notes of the Agricultural Bank of any Branch in Ireland, in payment of the following Goods:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

That one of the most varied and extensive Manufacturer's Stock of Goods ever imported into any One House in Waterford, has arrived, and is now on view

AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

In the underneath Branches of Trade:—

Woollen Drapery; Black and Drab Hats; Silk Stocks, and Handkerchiefs; Kid and Berlin Gloves; Doe and India Rubber Braces; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Oil Baize Moleskins, for Table Covers.

In Sheffield and Birmingham House-furnishing Ware, elegant Bronze Brass Fenders, Fire Implements, Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Copper articles, and London made Brushes, in great variety.

PORTABLE CABINET GOODS in Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c.; Superb Toilet Glasses; Eight-day Spring and other Clocks, suitable for Public Establishments.

IN SADDLERY,

Bridles, Whips, Harness, Saddles; Leather Portmanteaus; Hat Cases; Carpet Bags; Gig and Drawing Room Rugs; Harness Blacking, Spunges, Chammois, Horse Brushes, and Combs.

Double and Single Fowling Pieces; Holster and Pocket Pistols; Shot Belts, Pouches, Powder Horns, Percussian Caps, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK—Foreign and English Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers; Snow Boots; Clogs, &c.

GEORGE CLARKE,

MOST respectfully takes leave to direct the attention of a discerning Public to view the present Stock at his Establishment, which will be found to contain such a variety as cannot fail to suit visitors of every grade and rank in society.

PROPERTY ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Brussels Carpet, 7-7½; a Venetian, 7-8½; a Set of Moreen Window Hangings, for Three Windows, nearly new; a well-toned Piano-Forte; several Sofas, Couches, &c.; a Chinese Snuff-box, richly carved; a Silver-gilt Guard Chain; a 12-keyed Accordian—Double Bass; a Pair of splendid China Vases; a Case of Duelling Pistols, by Fenton.

*** Out-Auctions and Valuations promptly attended in Town and Country. Property of every description Purchased or Sold on Commission, and no Charge for Storage.

Waterford, Nov. 18, 1836.

NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that an Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing Session, to be holden for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for leave to bring in a Bill, to equalize and regulate the payment and collection of County Rates, in the County of Waterford; and that it is intended by said Bill, to take power to make a Valuation of the several Ploughlands in each and every Parish, in each and every Barony of said County; and to make a Valuation of the several Towns of Dungarvan, Cappoquin, Lismore and Tallow, and all other Towns in said County; and also, to render liable to a due proportion of the said Rates, such tracts of Land in said County as were formerly unprofitable, and therefore free from charge—but which has, or may become cultivated and profitable Lands, for the purpose of equalizing the payment of County Cess, by the Inhabitants and landholders in said County; and also to empower the Grand Jury of the said County to make Presentments, to defray the expenses of obtaining the said Act, and for carrying the same into effect.

Dated this 7th Day of November, 1836.

MICHAEL MORTIMER.
Solicitor for the Bill,
60, Baggot-street, Dublin.

Rev. William John Price, Treasurer to the Protestant Orphan Association, acknowledges the receipt of £1 from Mrs. Hobbs, Mall, per Rev. Henry Fleury; also 10s. from a friend, per Miss Corbett, being donations to the above association.

SEED WHEAT FROM ESSEX AND KENT.

EDWARD LYNCH

IS this Day landing, ex Steamer WILLIAM PENN, from London,

80 Barrels of prime White Seed Wheat.
120 Ditto, ditto, Red ditto.

Also expects 120 Barrels more Red Wheat, per next Steamer from London, all of Essex and Kentish Growth, which he will Sell on most moderate Terms.

E. L. engages the above to be superior quality of SEED WHEAT, to what he lately imported, which gave general satisfaction.

General Commission Office,
Waterford, Nov. 21, 1836.

ROSS ENDOWED SCHOOL.

WANTED, a WRITING MASTER, competent to instruct in the various branches of Arithmetic, and to assist in the English department.

Application (if by letter, Post Paid) to WALTER FORTUNE, Principal.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

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

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

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

MR. D. SHERWIN,

DENTIST,

Brother and Assistant to Mr. Sherwin, of No. 14, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, London,

HAS the honor of informing the Nobility and Gentry of his intention of remaining professionally in Waterford for FOURTEEN DAYS.

Mr. SHERWIN's method of filling Decayed Teeth, with every other operation necessary for their preservation, is precisely that adopted by his brother.

Artificial Teeth fixed upon Gold Plates, and adapted in every case with perfect comfort to the wearer, without the chance of detection, on the closest inspection.

Bellord's, Quay, Waterford,
November 26.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the SUIR NAVIGATION COMPANY will receive Sealed Proposals from competent persons for executing and completing extensive improvements in the river Suir, from CARRICK BRIDGE to GRANAGH CASTLE, pursuant to Maps, Plans, Sections, and Specifications, to be seen at the Company's office, Carrick-on-Suir; and on application to the Company's Engineer, J. B. KEANE, Esq., 44, Mabbot-street, Dublin, who will give every information that may be required on the subject.

N.B. The Proposals to be sent under cover to the Secretary of the Suir Navigation Company, Carrick-on-Suir, on or before 7th December, 1836.

(Approved security will be required.)

Carrick-on-Suir, 8th November, 1836.

By order of the Committee of Directors,
A. O'RIORDAN, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD, AND LONDON STEAM PACKETS,

OWNED BY SIR JOHN TOBIN.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT PORTSMOUTH AND DARTMOUTH, 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 15th OCTOBER 1836, plying as under, viz.:—

One from Waterford to London, every Saturday at noon.
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. JEFFREY SMITH & SON,
Cottin's Wharf, Tooley-street, London;
Or to the Offices of
Sir JOHN TOBIN,
Quay, Waterford, and Clarence Dock, Liverpool.

NOTE—At the request of the Shippers of Goods and Live Stock, the day of the Steam Ship leaving Waterford for London is altered from Monday afternoon, to Saturday at noon.

CHANCERY.

In the Matter of THOMAS WALLER POOLE, a Minor.

PURSUANT to the report made in this Matter, (under the one hundred and eighty-fifth General Rule), bearing date the Twenty-third day of November instant, I will, on MONDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at my Chambers, on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, in the Afternoon, Set Up and Let to the highest and best bidder, from the First of November last, for Seven Years pending this matter, All That and Those, the Lands and Premises of BALLYANKER, situate in the County of Waterford, as late in Possession of ELLEN POOLE, deceased.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1836.

RODERICK CONNOR.

The person who is declared Tenant, will be required to take out Leases, and to give Security by recognizance for the Payment of the Rent, and to enter into a covenant not to Till or Turn Up more than a certain quantity of the Ground.

RICHARD M'GRATH, Solicitor for Master HENN, the Guardian of the fortune of said Minor, 23, Saint Andrew-street, Dublin—and Dungarvan, County Waterford.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRY AMONGST THE FEMALE POOR.

IN laying the following statement before the Subscribers and Public, the Committee wish to draw attention to this Institution, yet in its infancy, but calculated to produce considerable benefit to that class of persons for whose advantage it was set on foot. They regret much to say that it has not met with the support which they anticipated.

The primary object of the Institution is—to afford the means of subsistence, if not of actual comfort, to some of the industrious Female poor of Waterford, by employing them in making up articles of clothing useful to the middle and lower classes; also, by giving out any plain work with which the Committee may be entrusted, and having it executed in the best manner, on reasonable terms, without interfering with any class of traders.

When the Articles are made up, they are offered for sale, at the Society's Repository, on the Quay, where they may be paid for by weekly instalments, according to the ability of the purchasers.

The Committee believe that this system tends to encourage industrious habits amongst the poorer classes, and, therefore, trust that those who have it in their power will not only assist, but recommend the Institution to the notice of servants and those over whom they may have any influence.

A person constantly attends at the Repository, and one or two of the Committee occasionally.

By a reference to the annexed Statement it will be seen that a number of females must have received employment during the past year.

In conclusion, the Committee have only to express an earnest hope that they may meet with increased encouragement, in order to enable them (on account of the high prices of provisions, &c.) to pay more to those who make up the work, without increasing the price of the articles to purchasers.

1836.	£. s. d.	1836.	£ s. d.
Nov. 7.—Subscriptions and Donations	22 13 6	Nov. 7.—Paid for Work	33 3 0
Goods sold	124 18 5	Materials	131 10 6
Received for Work taken in	2 7 1	Due for do	6 0 0
Received on Instalments	36 0 8	Expenses	2 9 6
Due on Instalments	8 13 10	Commission & Rent	7 5 8
		Stock on hands	14 4 10
	£194 13 6		£194 13 6

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR:

180 Caps.	390 Shirts.	2 Boys' Dresses.
451 Shifts.	198 Bibs.	39 Bed Gowns.
326 Aprons.	31 Gowns.	15 Pairs of Trowsers
122 Frocks.	133 Petticoats.	
11 Pairs of Sheets	42 Waistcoats.	1940

LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

SIR ROBERT PEEL—SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

(From the Glasgow Constitutional.)

On Monday the students of the University met in the Chemistry Class-room, at two o'clock, to discuss the comparative merits of Sir Robert Peel and Sir John Campbell for the office of Lord Rector. The rush for admittance was so great that the room was crowded to excess a few minutes after the doors were opened, and there could not be less than 1,000 students present. A gentleman, one of the supporters of Sir John Campbell, proposed Mr. J. Douglas as chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Macleod—whereupon Mr. John B. Hay rose and objected entirely to Mr. Douglas, on the ground of his not being a member of the University, and in opposition to him, proposed a gentleman long connected with the college, an independent and enlightened student—Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Erskine; Mr. Thomas Fernandez (from London) seconded the motion. He said it was an insult to the students to place a gentleman unconnected with the University in the chair, especially as that gentleman was a red-hot Radical. Here the greatest confusion took place; but it having been explained that a few members of Sir Robert Peel's committee had agreed with the friends of Sir John Campbell that Mr. Douglas should be requested to take the chair, a few days previous to the meeting, that gentleman was ultimately permitted to preside. The chairman having given a short explanation of the propriety of his conduct, introduced the business of the meeting with a few judicious and well-expressed remarks.

Mr. John Crawford rose and was received with cheers and hisses—I cordially join in the hope which has been expressed by the chairman, that the business of the meeting may be conducted in a calm and dispassionate manner—that the speakers on both sides will not allow themselves to be carried away by the excitement of the moment, beyond the strictest bounds of order and academic decency. I have never found that I have made a single enemy by freely expressing my opinions, nor do I quarrel with those gentlemen who entertain sentiments different from mine. Many of my opponents I am proud to acknowledge as my personal friends, but I must confess my unalterable conviction that their opinions, in this instance, are erroneous (hisses). I therefore propose one who like ourselves has been an alumnus of a Scottish University for the office of Rector, and I trust that there is a large majority with the same feelings towards our opponents, and actuated by the same conviction, who are willing and ready, cheerfully and enthusiastically to support him (" no, no"). I need not detain you long by any thing like a eulogium on the candidate we support. During the great excitement of the canvass, you have had abundant opportunity presented to you of investigating his merits. This much, however, I must say, and every one who impartially reviews his life must admit that his whole career, from his humble birth to the elevated situation which he now holds, is voucher both of the superiority of his talents, and the integrity of his conduct (cheers and hisses). His fortune is entirely of his own making, differing in that respect from his opponent, whose career opened under the most favourable auspices, and who enjoyed every advantage that wealth could buy. By the force of his own talents, he has attained his present eminence. No paternal power looms or spinning jennies (here the gentleman was stopped by the indignant hisses of the meeting, and we were unable to catch the concluding part of his paltry remark). But by the force of his own talents, professional knowledge, integrity and rectitude of his character, he raised himself to the proud and high position which he now occupies. These alone have given him all his consideration, and placed him in an honorable and distinguished station in the councils of the nation. It is no small consideration, that even during the heat and excitement of a keen and protracted selection, calling the passions and prejudices into play, that even under these circumstances our opponents have been unable to bring forward any charge against his private character. The very futility of the objections urged against him must increase our respect for him. I am only sorry that the objections are so easily answered—a circumstance that will deprive the gentlemen who are to follow me on this side of the opportunity of displaying that eloquence with which they are so pre-eminently gifted (laughter). One objection that has been brought forward, I feel myself called upon to mention. It has been said that Sir John Campbell is hostile to the Church of Scotland. But we have given your declarations as precise and explicit as they can be in favor of the church (" no, no"). Sir John Campbell is a member of that Church, and it is only a very few weeks ago since he made a contribution to the establishment. Attached as I am to that Church by the strongest and most powerful ties, on the ground of his being the friend of the Church, I give him my vote (" oh! oh!"). It is not for his high eminence as a politician that I support him; but it is as a political man, and a political man alone, that Sir Robert Peel is put forward to further the political purposes of his party—but I do not suppose for a moment that you will allow yourselves to be duped (laughter and hisses). Look at the party by which Sir Robert Peel is supported. It is a party that has been kept in subjection by the spirit of the University. It was in opposition to that party that you elected Brougham, Mackintosh, and T. Campbell. At these elections this faction opposed the victorious party. They were trampled upon, however, by the spirited students (hisses). To such of you who have the welfare of the University at at heart—to every one of you I would say, go you and do likewise; and teach that party the mortifying lesson which every 15th of November has taught it for a long series of years.—(The eloquent gentleman sat down amidst tremendous hisses, which completely drowned the faint expressions of applause by his party.)

Mr. Norman M'Leod rose, and was received with great cheering. He said—I hope I shall be listened to with that patience and candor which I trust we are all disposed to pay to the arguments of our opponents. When I last had the honor of addressing my fellow-students, I stated that the Committee had undergone no change in their sentiments regarding the fitness of the noble Lord whom we supported, and that we entertained the same feelings of respect and veneration for his public and private character at the termination of the canvass as we did at its commencement (tremendous applause). We did not care, Sir, what the name was of the ship which led us into battle, provided only she was a first-rate, and provided there floated from her mast-head that flag which for " a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze" (cheers). I beg to state the reasons which have induced me to oppose Sir John Campbell. I first charge him with being a voluntary. I found this statement upon an explicit declaration to a question put to him in Edinburgh, regarding the Church-rates, which he considered unfair. Gentlemen, I suppose there is no one who will deny that this is a voluntary sentiment (cheers). This has been answered in different ways. It has been said that he is the son of a clergyman. In my opinion, this circumstauce aggravates his treachery (cries of " it does"). He has voted for the appropriation clause (hisses)—the principle of which was to turn Church property to other than Church purposes. The mere fact that education is the present purpose of this appropriation does not alter the question. It is said that Sir John Campbell gave a contribution to the Church of Scotland—*ergo*, he is not a voluntary (great laughter). At present it is a very common opinion that all sects are alike, and therefore the Attorney-General might, in a paroxysm of benevolence, as well think of conferring his kindness on his native Church as on any other. The eloquent gentleman here alluded to an assertion of the opposite party, that Dr. M'Crie advocated the appropriation clause, and exposed its utter groundlessness. I oppose Sir John Campbell, in the second place, because he is a member of that Administration which brought in Mr. Oswald's and the last University Bill, which intrusted our University to the care of a board of visiters, while it gave no guarantee for the principles, religious or political, of the members which were to compose it. I again charge Sir John Campbell with being connected with the bribery of the Stafford voters in 1830 and 1831. More corrupt practices had been prevalent at that period, connected with the return of Sir John Campbell, than had ever existed in England (" shame, no bribery"). When the subject was brought before Parliament, the examination was objected to by the Liberal party, as the evidence which would convict the bribed might also prove who was the briber. At the same time, no one paper denies the facts of bribery and corruption. Indeed, the *Scotsman* absolutely admits the charges, and defends them. By the way, there is something rather odd in the defence of the *Scotsman*. It says the end justifies the means. Does not this look very like a *vertebra* of the " Tail?" (cheers and laughter). I again object to Sir John Campbell as being a member of that Administration which has been the enemy of Protestantism in Ireland, and has endeavored to do away with nearly one half of the Irish parishes (" shame"). Sir John is a cold-hearted friend to Scotland, and is of no note either as a lawyer or a scholar. Gentlemen, instead of Sir John Campbell, I beg to propose the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel as a fit person for the office of Lord Rector. He must either be an able or a very bold man who, in such an assembly as this, would attempt to delineate a character so marvellously endowed by nature, and so matured by experience, as that of Sir Robert Peel (cheers). But I cannot sit down without stating some of the reasons which have induced me to give him my support. I propose him as a scholar. He is known to every one to have carried the double prize of classics and mathematics at Oxford—a very rare and honorable achievement. He is one who, in every occasion of his life, shews not only the firmness of the man, but the dignity and elevation of the scholar. But in addition to his being a scholar himself, he is likewise a patron of scholars, and has extended the hand of his patronage to scholars of all denominations (cheers). I also support him on another ground—he is the friend of Scotland. When Secretary for the Home Department, he obtained forty-two churches for the Highlands of Scotland (cheers). From many a lovely island and lonely valley the song of praise and the hum of social prayer is heard to arise, which might never have broken the silence of these sequestered spots but for the enlightened exertions of Sir R. Peel (shouts of applause). Is there any man from that beloved land who will forget an act founded on such benevolence (cries of " never"). Again, one of the items in his budget, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, was £10,000 for the Church of Scotland. What have you got from the other party? Why £10,000 has been expended on a commission, which has been 16 months in existence, and has brought forward nothing (" shame"). [The eloquent gentleman here, in stating that Sir Robert Peel was a friend to Ireland, powerfully exposed the evil effects of the measures of the present Ministry in that unhappy country.] It has been said that we propose Sir Robert Peel as a politician. We do likewise him as a politician—as the first legislator in the land—as being the avowed supporter of the principles and measures which, I trust, will be cherished by every young man, and especially by every members of this University (tremendous applause). It has been said that Sir Robert Peel has changed his politics. The assertion may be true to the extent that he ceased to act on principles which were obsolete by the passing of the Reform Bill. He has never offered any factious opposition to its fair effects. No sooner did that measure become the law of the land than he became its conservator, and acted on its principles. His honourable and high-minded conduct in this respect extorted the unwilling thanks of three successive Whig administrations. It has been said that he never attempted any useful measure of reform. In answer to this Mr. M'Leod read an extract from Sir R. Peel's address to the electors of Tamworth, in which he states the measures he has brought forward and supports. I dare say it is perfectly possible that all these statements may be matters of fact; and yet it is quite conceivable that there are some individuals present who will vote for Sir John Campbell (cheers and hisses). You know very well there is a disease called opthalmia, sometimes induced by gazing on arid sands and tracts of snow; so I believe there is a blindness of the heart and feelings, produced by a long contemplation of dry and profitless doctrines, which renders the mind perfectly dead to everything noble and elevated, however plain it may appear to other eyes (cheers). For the reasons I have stated, and other considerations, to be mentioned by the speakers who will follow on this side, I do propose, with full confidence of being supported, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. On resuming his seat the eloquent gentleman received three rounds of applause).

Mr. Fernandez, from London, who had combated very lustily for a Conservative chairman, strenuously pressed upon the members of the Campbell party, that as they wanted an unflinching supporter of the administration, they should at once support Mr. John Gully, the pugilist, in place of Sir John Campbell, maintaining that the member for Pontefract was the most indefatigable and unflinching supporter of Lord Melbourne's Government, and a man whose dauntless energies and unsparing cuts, would best ensure the discomfiture of the friends of Sir Robert Peel, and one who

" Would prove his doctrine orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks" (Knox).

(Cheering and laughter.)

Mr. Tennent (of Campbell and Tennent, writers), a gentleman who took an active and distinguished part in the election of Brougham, Mackintosh, and Thos. Campbell, rose to second the nomination of Sir John Campbell, but the cries " No writer," " He is not a student," excited so much confusion, that he could not be heard for some time. On stating, however, that he was a student in the Astronomy Class, Mr. Tennent was permitted to proceed; but having unfortunately made some injudicious allusions to Mr. M'Leod, the disapprobation of the meeting became so great that he could not obtain a hearing. His friends were highly incensed at this, and the greatest noise and confusion again prevailed. The confusion continuing to increase, Mr. M'Leod moved the adjournment of the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to. Three cheers having been given for Sir Robert Peel, three groans for Sir John Campbell, and three cheers for the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

DAY OF ELECTION.—TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

This being the day of election, the courts of the College were crowded at an early hour by the supporters of the two candidates. The friends of Sir Robert Peel appeared with orange cockades and knots of orange ribbons in their breasts, and a few of the Campbellites with blue favors. Precisely at ten o'clock the Principal and Professors, preceded by the bedellus, bearing the mace, entered the Great Hall, which completed the assembling of the Comitia. The Principal opened the proceedings with a Latin prayer, and Professor Meikleham having been elected clerk, read the laws of election. The business proceeded *more solito*, and the result of the election was announced to be as follows by Professor Meikleham:—

	Peel.	Campbell.
Natio Glottiana. . . .	145	89
Londoniana . .	54	42
Transforthiana . .	38	40
Rothseina . . .	84	50
	321	221

Sir Robert Peel having been thus elected Lord Rector, by a majority of 100 students, and three nations out of four, Mr. Lightfoot (from Nottingham) was deputed by the Principal to announce the election on the return of the different nations. He was surrounded by the supporters of Sir R. Peel, and enthusiastically cheered as he ascended the pulpit in the Great Hall, and delivered the following:

QUOD FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT.

Apud Collegium Glasguense, die decimo quinto mensis Novembris, Anno Millesimo Octingentesimo Sexto, Vir admodum Honorabilis Robertus Peel, Eques, Baronettus, electus est Rector Magnificus hujus Universitatis in annum sequentem.—*Plaudite.*

The principal then pronounced the benediction. Three deafening shouts of applause were immediately given for Sir Robert Peel, and three groans for Sir John Campbell. The Principal and Professors then retired and proceeded to the Faculty Hall. During the voting the most extraordinary excitement prevailed among the supporters of both candidates, and the announcement of almost every vote was received with a burst of applause.

Immediately after leaving the Great Hall, the friends of Sir R. Peel assembled in the Greek Class-room, when Mr. M'Rae was called to the chair by acclamation.

Mr. John M'Rae spoke to the following effect:—Gentlemen, it is with delight, for the first time since the contest commenced for the honour of the Rectorate, that I venture to address you. You are aware of the circumstances which necessarily prevented me from delivering my sentiments in the meeting of yesterday, and of vindicating before my fellow-students the claims of one of the noblest individuals which this country has produced. I hope that the silence then imposed on me inferred no want of ardor on my part to support our candidate with all the voice of which I was capable. I would have esteemed it a privilege to have added my humble testimony to the lofty qualities of the man, whom all the great and talented of my countrymen view with the highest admiration. Yet, though that opportunity be passed, I rejoice to congratulate my fellow-students on the most splendid victory which has been achieved in the annals of our College. We have triumphed in a contest in which were arrayed on the one side all that was beautiful in principle and honorable in policy; and on the other, all that was base of a minion of an unprincipled government. It was not a trifle for which *we fought*; it was not the momentary friction of youthful rivalry.—It was the solemn declaration of our political creed—a declaration, however much it may be attempted to be contemned, which must be matter of fear and regret to our enemies. Our Colleges have often been famed for the unbending patriotism of their students; and I know no single instance, in the whole range of their history, that can shew aught of triumph like this (hear, hear). Our notions may be regarded as antiquated, and our efforts in support of our old establishments as the fading glow of youthful imagination (hear, hear). Yet, if the seat of learning be the home of power, I may well conceive that the defences now exalted to shield the British Constitution from danger will be doubly secure, when the Colleges of our land pour out their armies of poets, and orators, and legislators, and men renowned in every science and art—all ready for the battle. We have nobly asserted the only prerogative we have, by electing to the Rectorate this day a man of the loftiest scholarship and the purest patriotism. We have shewn how vast a difference there is between the unwearied champion of his country's liberties, and the man who would sell an Englishman's birthright for a mess of pottage. We have shewn how highly to be esteemed is the man, who wards off the blow of the destroyer from those glorious institutions, which challenge the world for their counterpart, and the man who in the guise of a friend and a Reformer, is secretly wielding against them the dagger of political assassination. But the fair oak, which has stood the storms of centuries, and repelled the tides of democracy, is unscathed. A devoted band is pledged to give its green leaves to their posterity, and an humble wing of that band though we be, our note of victory is not so feeble as not to be re-echoed from the centre. The election of this day will carry the grateful intelligence abroad, that though in the moments of our prodigality we once cast our pearls before swine, we have returned again to the homes of our fathers, and the day of our jubilee is the day of the re-installation in our bosoms of eternal fealty to the sacred institutions of Church and State. (During his eloquent address, Mr. M'Rae was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic bursts of applause.)

The Committee having transacted some private business, the meeting broke up.

A body of Sir Robert Peel's supporters afterwards proceeded to the Exchange Rooms to announce the result of the election, which was received with three cheers by the gentlemen in the rooms. A veteran Conservative remarked to those present, that the result of the election reminded him of " fifty years ago."

We have great pleasure in informing our readers, that a requisition by the merchants and bankers of the city, inviting this distinguished statesman to a public dinner, is in course of signature; and, although it was only placed in the bar of the Royal Exchange a little before two o'clock to-day, (Wednesday,) the public will rejoice to learn that several hundred names have already (five o'clock) been attached to the requisition. Indeed, such was the enthusiasm with which our citizens seem imbued to honor so enlightened and patriotic an ornament to society, that it was with difficulty many gentlemen could get forward to attach their signatures to the paper. It is expected that a deputation will proceed to Tamworth in the course of to-morrow or the day following, to wait upon Sir Robert Peel.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DUBLIN.

Jones, Conway, and others.

Mr. O'Connell—My Lords, I have a motion on the behalf of the defendant, James Conway, and I have to apply to your lordships that an attachment may be issued against Henry Woodburne, one of the persons named in the order of the 22d of June last. Notwithstanding his answering affidavit, your lordships were pleased to make an order on the affidavit of the defendant, James Conway, who applied for an attachment against Henry Woodburne and Samuel Wilberforce Jones. Your lordships, on that occasion, refused to make an order for an attachment, but ordered that they should answer. My lords, Samuel Wilberforce Jones is not before the court at present, and my application is, therefore, confined to Henry Woodburne. My lords, the statement made in the affidavit of my client is shortly this—and I shall, as briefly as I can, state what are the admitted facts of the case:—On the 13th of April last he was arrested by Wilberforce Jones and another person, named in the order, under a Commission of Rebellion, which bore teste the 15th of April. He was arrested and committed to Limerick jail and to the custody of Woodburne, the person against whom I apply; and the commissioners in the commission named, were Woodburne, Jones, and Murphy,—so that Woodburne is before the court as an officer of the court.

Baron Pennefather—Is Woodburne an officer of the court?

Mr. Bennett, K.C.—He is a jailer.

Mr. O'Connell—It is not fashionable now to call him " jailer," he is the " governor" (laughter). My lords, he was arrested and detained in custody until the 31st of May, and he complains of ill-treatment during that period; he was made to work, although Woodburne knew he was unwell, and furnished him with a great coat, that part of my client's affidavit is not denied; all he says with respect to that is, that he went according to the regulations of the jail. Then, my lords, the case comes to this—whether, under the order of the court, Woodburne could keep him in custody thirty-one days. Accordingly when he was brought up here on habeas corpus, and under some circumstances of cruelty which are not denied, he was handcuffed; that fact Woodburne does not deny; he says he has no recollection of it; I do not, however, my lords, rely upon that; the question is whether my client could be detained in custody 31 days. My lords, the consequence of being thus detained in custody illegally was, that when he was brought up here to be committed, Baron Foster ordered him to be discharged.

Baron Foster—The act says that he should be only kept thirty days in custody. I was the only Baron sitting at the time, and when I ascertained those facts, I ordered his discharge.

Mr. O'Connell—And here is an officer of the court violating the provisions of an act of parliament, and the order of the court founded on those provisions, by detaining the defendant longer than he was authorised. My lords, I don't want to punish him severely, but I make a complete case against this person, under the 5th and 6th of Wm. IV., cap. 12, rule 2, which states that the prisoner should be brought before the court within thirty days—and then there is a remedy given to the party if those thirty days happen to be out of term, he has four days.

Baron Pennefather—This is the part on which you rely—and, in case any defendant should not be brought to bar within thirty days, the jailer shall discharge him out of custody.

Mr. O'Connell—Yes. He was thirty days in the month of May in custody. He was not discharged on the 30th of May or the 31st of May—but on that day he was brought up in custody. I submit, therefore, that I have shown a plain case for an attachment.

Baron Pennefather—Did Conway apply to the jailer for his discharge?

Mr. O'Connell—He did not.

Baron Foster—He did not complain at all. It was the court made the case for him.

Mr. O'Connell—No, my lord, he did not complain, as he was ignorant of law—no wonder that he should; but what you are to do with the officer is another thing; this man is an officer of the court, against whom no action can be brought as an officer of the court; but then your lordships must take on yourselves the vindication of the law, as you will not allow the case to go before a jury. I, therefore, submit that I have made a case for the issuing an attachment against Mr. Woodburne.

Baron Pennefather—Who is on the other side?

Mr. Bennett, K.C.—I am, my lord. This is an application for an attachment against Mr. Woodburne the jailer of Limerick, than whom there cannot be a more humane man; and, I protest, I was looking for some cases as an authority to which this motion could be brought before the court, but could find none, and from the documents before me, I declare I do not well know on what grounds this application is made. The case against my client is this, that being jailer of Limerick, he received a prisoner.

Mr. O'Connell—Being a Commissioner of Rebellion.

Mr. Bennett—Mr. O'Connell has now another ground.

Baron Pennefather—Oh! he stated that ground openly at first.

Mr. Bennett—Well, my lord, I mistook; but let me ask your lordships, did the court ever hear of a motion against a jailer for keeping a man in custody one day beyond the allotted period, without demanding his release? It is true that my client is jailer of the county of Limerick and he was named as commissioner without his knowledge. Another commissioner arrested the man, and brought him to Woodburne, and he, finding his name as jailer, he was obliged to commit him, but, being named as a commissioner, he did not know how to act. He sent for the attorney, and stated to him that he was awkwardly situated, in consequence of being named in the writ as a commissioner of rebellion. The attorney told him that he should commit the prisoner, and he did so accordingly. Then, as to the ill-treatment in the jail—

Baron Pennefather—Mr. O'Connell does not press that.

Mr. Bennett—Well, my lords, he is next sent up to Dublin, on the 31st of May, by my client, who had the writ delivered to him on the 30th of May. He is then sent up on the stage coach on the 31st. Now, my lords, did the court ever hear of such a case for an attachment as this? I would not defend any jailer for cruelty—which, however, is only alleged here, and is not relied upon. I think this is the most improbable case that ever came before the court. When people have a proper case let them come before the court without a fictitious case. My client is a man of humanity; what crime has he committed? None; and the only contempt he has been guilty of is, in obeying the order of the court.

Baron Pennefather—We think there is no ground for his application, and we refuse the motion with costs.

Mr. O'Connell—Very well, my lords.

Baron Pennefather—Do you move any thing else, Mr. O'Connell?

Mr. O'Connell—No, my lord.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this body took place on Thursday week at the Corn Exchange. Pierce George Barron, Esq., was called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last day's proceedings. He said he was sorry to inform the meeting that, since the last day, poor Reilly, the tithe prisoner, had died.

Mr. French said he had the high honor of proposing as a member a nobleman, with whose character and exertions in the cause of the people they were well acquainted. He need not occupy the time of the meeting in passing an eulogium on him; he would simply mention his name. He proposed that Lord Miltown be admitted a member of the Association (hear).

Mr. Sleator said, that he was sorry he had not before joined their illustrious body. He had come to town that day to meet Luke White, Esq., whom he had the honor of proposing three times for the county Longford, and whom he hoped soon to see representing that county. Lord Forbes was dead, and an election would soon come on, when the man of their choice would undoubtedly be returned.

Lord Miltown, who was received with applause, said, on handing in my subscription, I find one of the notes of the Bank of England. I came here to witness the proceedings of the day, not intending to take any share in them, but the accidental circumstances of my finding that note induces me to make a few observations on a conjuncture which has recently caused much attention. There is a good feeling abroad, but acts are much better than words, and by them people should prove their kindness (hear). I will not be behind myself in any thing I can do; and, as I have the fullest confidence in the report promised by the directors, I will (not to make a display of my generosity, but I trust to be of service to the country) take a step which will, if imitated, be of much use; I hereby authorise my agent to receive, in payment of my rent, any quantity of the notes of the Agricultural Bank that may be tendered to him (cheers).

Mr. Redmond said that he highly approved of Lord Miltown's conduct, as regarded the Agricultural Bank.

Mr. O'Connell said—I take advantage of the present opportunity to advert to a few topics which I could not so conveniently introduce at a latter period of the meeting. The first thing which I would wish to bring before the attention of the public is this:—Everybody must have seen the recent list of sheriffs (hear). It was considered astonishing how such sagacious gentlemen as the judges should have discovered such a list as they gave us last year; but I defy any man to contradict that the persons named, nine out of ten, are infinitely worse this year (hear). I will take a little of the Munster circuit—the county Clare for instance. There is one gentleman named as sheriff in that district who is upon the Continent, not intending to return for two years, Sir William Fitzgerald; and there are two other gentlemen who have served before, and it is not usual to elect them twice to the office. Mr. P. Hickman and Mr. Purdon, both friends of Lord Fitzgerald, a Tory, and one of them his Secretary when at Stockholm. What respect would the government pay to such a list? The Sheriffs' list was originally presented to Leslie Foster, containing the names of six Roman Catholics and six Protestants, and he kicked it out, and sent in his own (hear). Every body knows that before he was upon the bench he never had a brief, except those briefs which he received from his official connexions. Before he was judge, no two persons would willingly have submitted a claim to his decision to the amount even of £5; and none would refer a case to him now—mind, I do not speak of him in his judicial capacity, but merely as an arbitrator at the present moment. There was the county Kerry also. My brother was second upon that list, but it is curious enough that Mr. Leslie Foster passed him over. My brother has served upon fifty or sixty grand juries, and his eldest son is the member for the county (hear)—yet he was set aside by Mr. Leslie Foster. Of the other two names, Mr. Coltsman refuses it, and he lives in England. Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, is most respectable, and though just come in for a large property, no opinion can be yet formed of his politics. In Mayo also the sheriffs named were not those which the people would desire—but Justice Crampton was there. In short the melancholy exhibition afforded by such lists is truly disgusting. They were all aware that a vacancy had occurred in the representation of Longford, by the death of Lord Forbes. He had the pleasure of informing them that a candidate had come forward for that county—a gentleman of high character and liberal principles, and a man whose family had made many sacrifices to the popular cause—a gentleman to whom, he was sure, no honest man would refuse his vote. He meant Mr. Luke White (cheering).

The Secretary then read the resolutions of which Mr. Sharman Crawford had given notice as follow:—

Resolved—That, in our opinion, it is not compatible with justice to Ireland, and with the theory or practice of the British laws, as applied either to England or Scotland, that the great body of the people should be taxed to pay for the church of the minor portion; and that it is equally incompatible with the principles of religious liberty, that any man should be compelled to pay for the ordinances of a church with which he is not joined in communion.

Resolved—That as, under the present application of the tithe composition, a tribute is levied from the whole nation for the uses of the church of only the tenth portion of the community, the people of Ireland are therefore justified in demanding the total extinction of an assessment so applied.

Resolved—That whilst we demand relief from this ecclesiastical impost, we, at the same time, require that as the tithe assessment was, in its original institution, a levy from the profits of land for the public benefit, an assessment equal in amount shall be imposed in just proportions on those possessing profitable interest in land, to be applied to the instruction, relief, or employment of the people, or to such other general purposes as parliament shall hereafter appoint.

Resolved—That, in our opinion any settlement of the tithe question which shall not be founded on the foregoing principles cannot be satisfactory to the people of Ireland; and we call upon our countrymen not to desist from all legal and constitutional means of redress, till they have obtained full and complete relief from this oppressive and degrading impost.

Mr. Lalor said, he felt pleasure in seconding the resolutions brought forward by the hon. member for Dundalk.

Mr. O'Connell moved that the resolutions be referred to the standing committee, which was put and carried.

Mr. O'Connell next gave notice of a motion, to the effect that the proceedings of the Association be conducted after the same forms as were adopted in the old Catholic Association.

Some other members were admitted, and the amount of Justice Rent for the week was announced to be £360 14s. 4d.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION.

Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, while a number of persons of distinction were enjoying an airing in the Regent's Park, they were not a little astonished at seeing a fashionably attired man bearing a young lady in his arms in a fainting condition, and apparently against her will, towards a cab, which was waiting in the road. He had just placed her in the vehicle, and was about driving off, when several persons interfered, and obliged him to stop. In explanation of his conduct he said the young lady was his wife; but the bystanders not being satisfied upon this point, insisted upon detaining him. In a few seconds three well-dressed females came up in a state of great agitation, and stated that the young lady had been forcibly carried off whilst walking with them, and they insisted upon having the affair fully investigated before the magistrates of Marylebone police office. The parties accordingly proceeded thither, followed by an immense concourse of persons, which the romantic nature of the affair had drawn together, and arrived just as Messrs. Rawlinson and Hoskins, the sitting magistrates, were about to leave the bench, before whom they were immediately brought.

The young lady and her friends were allowed to sit near the magistrates, whilst the accused was placed at the bar appropriated for defendants. She appeared a pretty delicate girl, of very juvenile aspect, and seemed labouring under great alarm and trepidation. A conversation ensued upon the propriety of hearing her statement against the defendant; but it was found that her mind was too powerfully worked upon to undergo the ordeal, and she was directly withdrawn into the magistrates' private room, in a fainting condition.

Mrs. Elizabeth M'Culloch, a widow lady, of No. 8, Upper Baker-street, Portman-square, was then sworn—She stated that she was the mother-in-law of the young lady in question, whose name was Mary Ann M'Culloch. She was entitled to considerable property, which, by the will of her late father, was placed under the direction of the Court of Chancery. She resided with witness, who was her guardian, and received money from the above court for her support. She (Mrs. M'Culloch) has been in the habit of travelling a good deal, and while sojourning in Ireland, a short time back, the defendant became acquainted with her daughter-in-law, but they were never married to her knowledge. On quitting Ireland she supposed the acquaintance wholly broken off, when, to her surprise, while walking in the above park, accompanied by the young lady in question, and two sisters, the defendant, who she supposed was in Ireland, suddenly made his appearance, and bore her away in his arms to the cab as already stated.

Lieutenant James Mills, of 5, Upper York-place, St. John's-wood, stated that he was passing through the park in his cab at the time in question, when, seeing the defendant with the young lady in his arms in a senseless condition, and as he was about to carry her off, assisted by other persons, witness considered the affair to be of a clandestine nature, and would not suffer the defendant to proceed.

Defendant (impatiently)—She is my wife, and no ward in Chancery, and I told you so.

Mr. Rawlinson—What is your name?

Defendant—My name, Sir, is Frederick Walker, of the city of Dublin, a professional man. I am lawfully married to the young lady, and if you ask her she will not deny it.

Mr. Rawlinson (to Mrs. M'Culloch)—Are you sure they are not married?

Mrs. M'Culloch—If they are it is more than I know of. The young lady has always lived under my roof and protection, and consequently could never have lived with the defendant as his wife. The wedding, if it ever took place, must therefore have been clandestine, being without the consent or sanction of her guardians.

Mr. Rawlinson—How old is she?

Mrs. M'Culloch—Just nineteen, Sir.

The defendant here became very clamorous, that as the young lady was his lawful wife, she might be given up to him.

Mr. Rawlinson—I shall do no such thing. I shall give her up to her friends; and to prevent you from carrying her off again, I shall hold you to bail. If she is your wife, and that you wish to obtain possession of her, you must apply to the King's Bench for an *Habeas Corpus*.

Defendant—Why not question the young lady?

Mr. Rawlinson—Because she is not in a fit state; and if she would say that she is your wife, I should not give her up to you.

The defendant's solicitor here entered the office, when it appeared the course recommended by Mr. Rawlinson was adopted.

The writ of *Habeas Corpus* was then produced, and, as it was understood, served upon Mrs. M'Culloch, who withdrew with her charge.

The defendant was then liberated upon his own recognizances in £100.

INJUNCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Thursday, Mr. Knight applied for an immediate injunction against Mr. Frederick Walker, the gentleman who made the attempt to carry off Miss Mary Ann M'Culloch, under the circumstances detailed above. The injunction was prayed upon an affidavit of Mrs. Elizabeth M'Culloch, the young lady's stepmother, from which it appeara that the defendant has made another attempt at renewing his intercourse with Miss M'Culloch, by sending a letter to her, in which the learned counsel stated, he signed himself, " Yours proudly and devotedly." After having read the affidavit and the letter, his Honour said that he should grant an immediate injunction to restrain the defendant from any more intercourse with the young lady.

CURE FOR THE TIC DOULOUREUX.—Take five grains of aconitine, and rub down into an ointment with five drachms of cerate; then apply a small portion, on the top of the fore-finger, over the track of the painful nerve, and gently rub for half-a-minute, or longer, according to the degree of pain, either once or twice in the day. This prescription has been recently applied in several cases, with the most astonishing success. Mankind, it is said, are indebted to Dr. Turnbull for the discovery of this important medicine.

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LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

SIR ROBERT PEEL—SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

(From the Glasgow Constitutional.)

On Monday the students of the University met in the Chemistry Class-room, at two o'clock, to discuss the comparative merits of Sir Robert Peel and Sir John Campbell for the office of Lord Rector. The rush for admittance was so great that the room was crowded to excess a few minutes after the doors were opened, and there could not be less than 1,000 students present. A gentleman, one of the supporters of Sir John Campbell, proposed Mr. J. Douglas as chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Macleod—whereupon Mr. John B. Hay rose and objected entirely to Mr. Douglas, on the ground of his not being a member of the University, and in opposition to him, proposed a gentleman long connected with the college, an independent and enlightened student—Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Erskine; Mr. Thomas Fernandez (from London) seconded the motion. He said it was an insult to the students to place a gentleman unconnected with the University in the chair, especially as that gentleman was a red-hot Radical. Here the greatest confusion took place; but it having been explained that a few members of Sir Robert Peel's committee had agreed with the friends of Sir John Campbell that Mr. Douglas should be requested to take the chair, a few days previous to the meeting, that gentleman was ultimately permitted to preside. The chairman having given a short explanation of the propriety of his conduct, introduced the business of the meeting with a few judicious and well-expressed remarks.

Mr. John Crawford rose and was received with cheers and hisses—I cordially join in the hope which has been expressed by the chairman, that the business of the meeting may be conducted in a calm and dispassionate manner—that the speakers on both sides will not allow themselves to be carried away by the excitement of the moment, beyond the strictest bounds of order and academic decency. I have never found that I have made a single enemy by freely expressing my opinions, nor do I quarrel with those gentlemen who entertain sentiments different from mine. Many of my opponents I am proud to acknowledge as my personal friends, but I must confess my unalterable conviction that their opinions, in this instance, are erroneous (hisses). I therefore propose one who like ourselves has been an alumnus of a Scottish University for the office of Rector, and I trust that there is a large majority with the same feelings towards our opponents, and actuated by the same conviction, who are willing and ready, cheerfully and enthusiastically to support him ("no, no"). I need not detain you long by any thing like a eulogium on the candidate we support. During the great excitement of the canvass, you have had abundant opportunity presented to you of investigating his merits. This much, however, I must say, and every one who impartially reviews his life must admit that his whole career, from his humble birth to the elevated situation which he now holds, is voucher both of the superiority of his talents, and the integrity of his conduct (cheers and hisses). His fortune is entirely of his own making, differing in that respect from his opponent, whose career opened under the most favourable auspices, and who enjoyed every advantage that wealth could buy. By the force of his own talents, he has attained his present eminence. No paternal power looms or spinning jennies (here the gentleman was stopped by the indignant hisses of the meeting, and we were unable to catch the concluding part of his paltry remark). But by the force of his own talents, professional knowledge, integrity and rectitude of his character, he raised himself to the proud and high position which he now occupies. These alone have given him all his consideration, and placed him in an honorable and distinguished station in the councils of the nation. It is no small consideration, that even during the heat and excitement of a keen and protracted selection, calling the passions and prejudices into play, that even under these circumstances our opponents have been unable to bring forward any charge against his private character. The very futility of the objections urged against him must increase our respect for him. I am only sorry that the objections are so easily answered—a circumstance that will deprive the gentlemen who are to follow me on this side of the opportunity of displaying that eloquence with which they are so preeminently gifted (laughter). One objection that has been brought forward, I feel myself called upon to mention. It has been said that Sir John Campbell is hostile to the Church of Scotland. But we have given your declarations as precise and explicit as they can be in favor of the church ("no, no"). Sir John Campbell is a member of that Church, and it is only a very few weeks ago since he made a contribution to the establishment. Attached as I am to that Church by the strongest and most powerful ties, on the ground of his being the friend of the Church, I give him my vote ("oh! oh!"). It is not for his high eminence as a politician that I support him; but it is as a political man, and a political man alone, that Sir Robert Peel is put forward to further the political purposes of his party—but I do not suppose for a moment that you will allow yourselves to be duped (laughter and hisses). Look at the party by which Sir Robert Peel is supported. It is a party that has been kept in subjection by the spirit of the University. It was in opposition to that party that you elected Brougham, Mackintosh, and T. Campbell. At these elections this faction opposed the victorious party. They were trampled upon, however, by the spirited students (hisses). To such of you who have the welfare of the University at at heart—to every one of you I would say, go you and do likewise; and teach that party the mortifying lesson which every 15th of November has taught it for a long series of years.—(The eloquent gentleman sat down amidst tremendous hisses, which completely drowned the faint expressions of applause by his party.)

Mr. Norman M'Leod rose, and was received with great cheering. He said—I hope I shall be listened to with that patience and candor which I trust we are all disposed to pay to the arguments of our opponents. When I last had the honor of addressing my fellow-students, I stated that the Committee had undergone no change in their sentiments regarding the fitness of the noble Lord whom we supported, and that we entertained the same feelings of respect and veneration for his public and private character at the termination of the canvass as we did at its commencement (tremendous applause). We did not care, Sir, what the name was of the ship which led us into battle, provided only she was a first-rate, and provided there floated from her mast-head that flag which for "a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze" (cheers). I beg to state the reasons which have induced me to oppose Sir John Campbell. I first charge him with being a voluntary. I found this statement upon an explicit declaration to a question put to him in Edinburgh, regarding the Church-rates, which he considered unfair. Gentlemen, I suppose there is no one who will deny that this is a voluntary sentiment (cheers). This has been answered in different ways. It has been said that he is the son of a clergyman. In my opinion, this circumstauce aggravates his treachery (cries of "it does"). He has voted for the appropriation clause (hisses)—the principle of which was to turn Church property to other than Church purposes. The mere fact that education is the present purpose of this appropriation does not alter the question. It is said that Sir John Campbell gave a contribution to the Church of Scotland—*ergo*, he is not a voluntary (great laughter). At present it is a very common opinion that all sects are alike, and therefore the Attorney-General might, in a paroxysm of benevolence, as well think of conferring his kindness on his native Church as on any other. The eloquent gentleman here alluded to an assertion of the opposite party, that Dr. M'Crie advocated the appropriation clause, and exposed its utter groundlessness. I oppose Sir John Campbell, in the second place, because he is a member of that Administration which brought in Mr. Oswald's and the last University Bill, which intrusted our University to the care of a board of visiters, while it gave no guarantee for the principles, religious or political, of the members which were to compose it. I again charge Sir John Campbell with being connected with the bribery of the Stafford voters in 1830 and 1831. More corrupt practices had been prevalent at that period, connected with the return of Sir John Campbell, than had ever existed in England ("shame, no bribery"). When the subject was brought before Parliament, the examination was objected to by the Liberal party, as the evidence which would convict the bribed might also prove who was the briber. At the same time, no one paper denies the facts of bribery and corruption. Indeed, the *Scotsman* absolutely admits the charges, and defends them. By the way, there is something rather odd in the defence of the *Scotsman*. It says the end justifies the means. Does not this look very like a *vertebra* of the "Tail?" (cheers and laughter). I again object to Sir John Campbell as being a member of that Administration which has been the enemy of Protestantism in Ireland, and has endeavored to do away with nearly one half of the Irish parishes ("shame"). Sir John is a cold-hearted friend to Scotland, and is of no note either as a lawyer or a scholar. Gentlemen, instead of Sir John Campbell, I beg to propose the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel as a fit person for the office of Lord Rector. He must either be an able or a very bold man who, in such an assembly as this, would attempt to delineate a character so marvellously endowed by nature, and so matured by experience, as that of Sir Robert Peel (cheers). But I cannot sit down without stating some of the reasons which have induced me to give him my support. I propose him as a scholar. He is known to every one to have carried the double prize of classics and mathematics at Oxford—a very rare and honorable achievement. He is one who, in every occasion of his life, shews not only the firmness of the man, but the dignity and elevation of the scholar. But in addition to his being a scholar himself, he is likewise a patron of scholars, and has extended the hand of his patronage to scholars of all denominations (cheers). I also support him on another ground—he is the friend of Scotland. When Secretary for the Home Department, he obtained forty-two churches for the Highlands of Scotland (cheers). From many a lovely island and lonely valley the song of praise and the hum of social prayer is heard to arise, which might never have broken the silence of these sequestered spots but for the enlightened exertions of Sir R. Peel (shouts of applause). Is there any man from that beloved land who will forget an act founded on such benevolence (cries of "never"). Again, one of the items in his budget, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, was £10,000 for the Church of Scotland.. What have you got from the other party? Why £10,000 has been expended on a commission, which has been 16 months in existence, and has brought forward nothing ("shame"). [The eloquent gentleman here, in stating that Sir Robert Peel was a friend to Ireland, powerfully exposed the evil effects of the measures of the present Ministry in that unhappy country.] It has been said that we propose Sir Robert Peel as a politician. We do likewise him as a politician—as the first legislator in the land—as being the avowed supporter of the principles and measures which, I trust, will be cherished by every young man, and especially by every members of this University (tremendous applause). It has been said that Sir Robert Peel has changed his politics. The assertion may be true to the extent that he ceased to act on principles which were obsolete by the passing of the Reform Bill. He has never offered any factious opposition to its fair effects. No sooner did that measure become the law of the land than he became its conservator, and acted on its principles. His honourable and high-minded conduct in this respect extorted the unwilling thanks of three successive Whig administrations. It has been said that he never attempted any useful measure of reform. In answer to this Mr. M'Leod read an extract from Sir R. Peel's address to the electors of Tamworth, in which he states the measures he has brought forward and supports. I dare say it is perfectly possible that all these statements may be matters of fact; and yet it is quite conceivable that there are some individuals present who will vote for Sir John Campbell (cheers and hisses). You know very well there is a disease called opthalmia, sometimes induced by gazing on arid sands and tracts of snow; so I believe there is a blindness of the heart and feelings, produced by a long contemplation of dry and profitless doctrines, which renders the mind perfectly dead to everything noble and elevated, however plain it may appear to other eyes (cheers). For the reasons I have stated, and other considerations, to be mentioned by the speakers who will follow on this side, I do propose, with full confidence of being supported, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. On resuming his seat the eloquent gentleman received three rounds of applause).

Mr. Fernandez, from London, who had combated very lustily for a Conservative chairman, strenuously pressed upon the members of the Campbell party, that as they wanted an unflinching supporter of the administration, they should at once support Mr. John Gully, the pugilist, in place of Sir John Campbell, maintaining that the member for Pontefract was the most indefatigable and unflinching supporter of Lord Melbourne's Government, and a man whose dauntless energies and unsparing cuts, would best ensure the discomfiture of the friends of Sir Robert Peel, and one who

> "Would prove his doctrine orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks" (Knox).

(Cheering and laughter.)

Mr. Tennent (of Campbell and Tennent, writers), a gentleman who took an active and distinguished part in the election of Brougham, Mackintosh, and Thos. Campbell, rose to second the nomination of Sir John Campbell, but the cries "No writer," "He is not a student," excited so much confusion, that he could not be heard for some time. On stating, however, that he was a student in the Astronomy Class, Mr. Tennent was permitted to proceed; but having unfortunately made some injudicious allusions to Mr. M'Leod, the disapprobation of the meeting became so great that he could not obtain a hearing. His friends were highly incensed at this, and the greatest noise and confusion again prevailed. The confusion continuing to increase, Mr. M'Leod moved the adjournment of the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to. Three cheers having been given for Sir Robert Peel, three groans for Sir John Campbell, and three cheers for the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

DAY OF ELECTION.—TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

This being the day of election, the courts of the College were crowded at an early hour by the supporters of the two candidates. The friends of Sir Robert Peel appeared with orange cockades and knots of orange ribbons in their breasts, and a few of the Campbellites with blue favors. Precisely at ten o'clock the Principal and Professors, preceded by the bedellus, bearing the mace, entered the Great Hall, which completed the assembling of the Comitia. The Principal opened the proceedings with a Latin prayer, and Professor Meikleham having been elected clerk, read the laws of election. The business proceeded *more solito*, and the result of the election was announced to be as follows by Professor Meikleham:—

	Peel.	Campbell.
Natio Glottiana. . . .	145	89
Londoniana . .	54	42
Transforthiana . .	38	40
Rothseina . . .	84	50
	321	221

Sir Robert Peel having been thus elected Lord Rector, by a majority of 100 students, and three nations out of four, Mr. Lightfoot (from Nottingham) was deputed by the Principal to announce the election on the return of the different nations. He was surrounded by the supporters of Sir R. Peel, and enthusiastically cheered as he ascended the pulpit in the Great Hall, and delivered the following:

QUOD FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT.

Apud Collegium Glasguense, die decimo quinto mensis Novembris, Anno Millesimo Octingentesimo Sexto, Vir admodum Honorabilis Robertus Peel, Eques, Baronettus, electus est Rector Magnificus hujus Universitatis in annum sequentem.—*Plaudite.*

The principal then pronounced the benediction. Three deafening shouts of applause were immediately given for Sir Robert Peel, and three groans for Sir John Campbell. The Principal and Professors then retired and proceeded to the Faculty Hall. During the voting the most extraordinary excitement prevailed among the supporters of both candidates, and the announcement of almost every vote was received with a burst of applause.

Immediately after leaving the Great Hall, the friends of Sir R. Peel assembled in the Greek Class-room, when Mr. M'Rae was called to the chair by acclamation.

Mr. John M'Rae spoke to the following effect:—Gentlemen, it is with delight, for the first time since the contest commenced for the honour of the Rectorate, that I venture to address you. You are aware of the circumstances which necessarily prevented me from delivering my sentiments in the meeting of yesterday, and of vindicating before my fellow-students the claims of one of the noblest individuals which this country has produced. I hope that the silence then imposed on me inferred no want of ardor on my part to support our candidate with all the voice of which I was capable. I would have esteemed it a privilege to have added my humble testimony to the lofty qualities of the man, whom all the great and talented of my countrymen view with the highest admiration. Yet, though that opportunity be passed, I rejoice to congratulate my fellow-students on the most splendid victory which has been achieved in the annals of our College. We have triumphed in a contest in which were arrayed on the one side all that was beautiful in principle and honorable in policy; and on the other, all that was base of a minion of an unprincipled government. It was not a trifle for which *we fought*; it was not the momentary friction of youthful rivalry.—It was the solemn declaration of our political creed—a declaration, however much it may be attempted to be contemned, which must be matter of fear and regret to our enemies. Our Colleges have often been famed for the unbending patriotism of their students; and I know no single instance, in the whole range of their history, that can shew aught of triumph like this (hear, hear). Our notions may be regarded as antiquated, and our efforts in support of our old establishments as the fading glow of youthful imagination (hear, hear). Yet, if the seat of learning be the home of power, I may well conceive that the defences now exalted to shield the British Constitution from danger will be doubly secure, when the Colleges of our land pour out their armies of poets, and orators, and legislators, and men renowned in every science and art—all ready for the battle. We have nobly asserted the only prerogative we have, by electing to the Rectorate this day a man of the loftiest scholarship and the purest patriotism. We have shewn how vast a difference there is between the unwearied champion of his country's liberties, and the man who would sell an Englishman's birthright for a mess of pottage. We have shewn how highly to be esteemed is the man, who wards off the blow of the destroyer from those glorious institutions, which challenge the world for their counterpart, and the man who in the guise of a friend and a Reformer, is secretly wielding against them the dagger of political assassination. But the fair oak, which has stood the storms of centuries, and repelled the tides of democracy, is unscathed. A devoted band is pledged to give its green leaves to their posterity, and an humble wing of that band though we be, our note of victory is not so feeble as not to be re-echoed from the centre. The election of this day will carry the grateful intelligence abroad, that though in the moments of our prodigality we once cast our pearls before swine, we have returned again to the homes of our fathers, and the day of our jubilee is the day of the re-installation in our bosoms of eternal fealty to the sacred institutions of Church and State. (During his eloquent address, Mr. M'Rae was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic bursts of applause.)

The Committee having transacted some private business, the meeting broke up.

A body of Sir Robert Peel's supporters afterwards proceeded to the Exchange Rooms to announce the result of the election, which was received with three cheers by the gentlemen in the rooms. A veteran Conservative remarked to those present, that the result of the election reminded him of "fifty years ago."

We have great pleasure in informing our readers, that a requisition by the merchants and bankers of the city, inviting this distinguished statesman to a public dinner, is in course of signature; and, although it was only placed in the bar of the Royal Exchange a little before two o'clock to-day, (Wednesday,) the public will rejoice to learn that several hundred names have already (five o'clock) been attached to the requisition. Indeed, such was the enthusiasm with which our citizens seem imbued to honor so enlightened and patriotic an ornament to society, that it was with difficulty many gentlemen could get forward to attach their signatures to the paper. It is expected that a deputation will proceed to Tamworth in the course of to-morrow or the day following, to wait upon Sir Robert Peel.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DUBLIN.

Jones, Conway, and others.

Mr. O'Connell—My Lords, I have a motion on the behalf of the defendant, James Conway, and I have to apply to your lordships that an attachment may be issued against Henry Woodburne, one of the persons named in the order of the 22d of June last. Notwithstanding his answering affidavit, your lordships were pleased to make an order on the affidavit of the defendant, James Conway, who applied for an attachment against Henry Woodburne and Samuel Wilberforce Jones. Your lordships, on that occasion, refused to make an order for an attachment, but ordered that they should answer. My lords, Samuel Wilberforce Jones is not before the court at present, and my application is, therefore, confined to Henry Woodburne. My lords, the statement made in the affidavit of my client is shortly this—and I shall, as briefly as I can, state what are the admitted facts of the case:—On the 13th of April last he was arrested by Wilberforce Jones and another person, named in the order, under a Commission of Rebellion, which bore teste the 15th of April. He was arrested and committed to Limerick jail and to the custody of Woodburne, the person against whom I apply; and the commissioners in the commission named, were Woodburne, Jones, and Murphy,—so that Woodburne is before the court as an officer of the court.

Baron Pennefather—Is Woodburne an officer of the court?

Mr. Bennett, K.C.—He is a jailer.

Mr. O'Connell—It is not fashionable now to call him "jailer," he is the "governor" (laughter). My lords, he was arrested and detained in custody until the 31st of May, and he complains of ill-treatment during that period; he was made to work, although Woodburne knew he was unwell, and furnished him with a great coat, that part of my client's affidavit is not denied; all he says with respect to that is, that he went according to the regulations of the jail. Then, my lords, the case comes to this—whether, under the order of the court, Woodburne could keep him in custody thirty-one days. Accordingly when he was brought up here on habeas corpus, and under some circumstances of cruelty which are not denied, he was handcuffed; that fact Woodburne does not deny; he says he has no recollection of it; I do not, however, my lords, rely upon that; the question is whether my client could be detained in custody 31 days. My lords, the consequence of being thus detained in custody illegally was, that when he was brought up here to be committed, Baron Foster ordered him to be discharged.

Baron Foster—The act says that he should be only kept thirty days in custody. I was the only Baron sitting at the time, and when I ascertained those facts, I ordered his discharge.

Mr. O'Connell—And here is an officer of the court violating the provisions of an act of parliament, and the order of the court founded on those provisions, by detaining the defendant longer than he was authorised. My lords, I don't want to punish him severely, but I make a complete case against this person, under the 5th and 6th of Wm. IV., cap. 12, rule 2, which states that the prisoner should be brought before the court within thirty days—and then there is a remedy given to the party if those thirty days happen to be out of term, he has four days.

Baron Pennefather—This is the part on which you rely—and, in case any defendant should not be brought to bar within thirty days, the jailer shall discharge him out of custody.

Mr. O'Connell—Yes. He was thirty days in the month of May in custody. He was not discharged on the 30th of May or the 31st of May—but on that day he was brought up in custody. I submit, therefore, that I have shown a plain case for an attachment.

Baron Pennefather—Did Conway apply to the jailer for his discharge?

Mr. O'Connell—He did not.

Baron Foster—He did not complain at all. It was the court made the case for him.

Mr. O'Connell—No, my lord, he did not complain, as he was ignorant of law—no wonder that he should; but what you are to do with the officer is another thing; this man is an officer of the court, against whom no action can be brought as an officer of the court; but then your lordships must take on yourselves the vindication of the law, as you will not allow the case to go before a jury. I, therefore, submit that I have made a case for the issuing an attachment against Mr. Woodburne.

Baron Pennefather—Who is on the other side?

Mr. Bennett, K.C.—I am, my lord. This is an application for an attachment against Mr. Woodburne the jailer of Limerick, than whom there cannot be a more humane man; and, I protest, I was looking for some cases as an authority to which this motion could be brought before the court, but could find none, and from the documents before me, I declare I do not well know on what grounds this application is made. The case against my client is this, that being jailer of Limerick, he received a prisoner.

Mr. O'Connell—Being a Commissioner of Rebellion.

Mr. Bennett—Mr. O'Connell has now another ground.

Baron Pennefather—Oh! he stated that ground openly at first.

Mr. Bennett—Well, my lord, I mistook; but let me ask your lordships, did the court ever hear of a motion against a jailer for keeping a man in custody one day beyond the allotted period, without demanding his release?. It is true that my client is jailer of the county of Limerick and he was named as commissioner without his knowledge. Another commissioner arrested the man, and brought him to Woodburne, and he, finding his name as jailer, he was obliged to commit him, but, being named as a commissioner, he did not know how to act. He sent for the attorney, and stated to him that he was awkwardly situated, in consequence of being named in the writ as a commissioner of rebellion. The attorney told him that he should commit the prisoner, and he did so accordingly. Then, as to the ill-treatment in the jail—

Baron Pennefather—Mr. O'Connell does not press that.

Mr. Bennett—Well, my lords, he is next sent up to Dublin, on the 31st of May, by my client, who had the writ delivered to him on the 30th of May. He is then sent up on the stage coach on the 31st. Now, my lords, did the court ever hear of such a case for an attachment as this? I would not defend any jailer for cruelty—which, however, is only alleged here, and is not relied upon. I think this is the most improbable case that ever came before the court. When people have a proper case let them come before the court without a fictitious case. My client is a man of humanity; what crime has he committed? None; and the only contempt he has been guilty of is, in obeying the order of the court.

Baron Pennefather—We think there is no ground for his application, and we refuse the motion with costs.

Mr. O'Connell—Very well, my lords.

Baron Pennefather—Do you move any thing else, Mr. O'Connell?

Mr. O'Connell—No, my lord.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this body took place on Thursday week at the Corn Exchange. Pierce George Barron, Esq., was called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last day's proceedings. He said he was sorry to inform the meeting that, since the last day, poor Reilly, the tithe prisoner, had died.

Mr. French said he had the high honor of proposing as a member a nobleman, with whose character and exertions in the cause of the people they were well acquainted. He need not occupy the time of the meeting in passing an eulogium on him; he would simply mention his name. He proposed that Lord Miltown be admitted a member of the Association (hear).

Mr. Sleator said, that he was sorry he had not before joined their illustrious body. He had come to town that day to meet Luke White, Esq., whom he had the honor of proposing three times for the county Longford, and whom he hoped soon to see representing that county. Lord Forbes was dead, and an election would soon come on, when the man of their choice would undoubtedly be returned.

Lord Miltown, who was received with applause, said, on handing in my subscription, I find one of the notes of the Bank of England. I came here to witness the proceedings of the day, not intending to take any share in them, but the accidental circumstances of my finding that note induces me to make a few observations on a conjuncture which has recently caused much attention. There is a good feeling abroad, but acts are much better than words, and by them people should prove their kindness (hear). I will not be behind myself in any thing I can do; and, as I have the fullest confidence in the report promised by the directors, I will (not to make a display of my generosity, but I trust to be of service to the country) take a step which will, if imitated, be of much use; I hereby authorise my agent to receive, in payment of my rent, any quantity of the notes of the Agricultural Bank that may be tendered to him (cheers).

Mr. Redmond said that he highly approved of Lord Miltown's conduct, as regarded the Agricultural Bank.

Mr. O'Connell said—I take advantage of the present opportunity to advert to a few topics which I could not so conveniently introduce at a latter period of the meeting. The first thing which I would wish to bring before the attention of the public is this:—Everybody must have seen the recent list of sheriffs (hear). It was considered astonishing how such sagacious gentlemen as the judges should have discovered such a list as they gave us last year; but I defy any man to contradict that the persons named, nine out of ten, are infinitely worse this year (hear). I will take a little of the Munster circuit—the county Clare for instance. There is one gentleman named as sheriff in that district who is upon the Continent, not intending to return for two years, Sir William Fitzgerald; and there are two other gentlemen who have served before, and it is not usual to elect then twice to the office. Mr. P. Hickman and Mr. Purdon, both friends of Lord Fitzgerald, a Tory, and one of them his Secretary when at Stockholm. What respect would the government pay to such a list? The Sheriffs' list was originally presented to Leslie Foster, containing the names of six Roman Catholics and six Protestants, and he kicked it out, and sent in his own (hear). Every body knows that before he was upon the bench he never had a brief, except those briefs which he received from his official connexions. Before he was judge, no two persons would willingly have submitted a claim to his decision to the amount even of £5; and none would refer a case to him now—mind, I do not speak of him in his judicial capacity, but merely as an arbitrator at the present moment. There was the county Kerry also. My brother was second upon that list, but it is curious enough that Mr. Leslie Foster passed him over. My brother has served upon fifty or sixty grand juries, and his eldest son is the member for the county (hear)—yet he was set aside by Mr. Leslie Foster. Of the other two names, Mr. Coltsman refuses it, and he lives in England. Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, is most respectable, and though just come in for a large property, no opinion can be yet formed of his politics. In Mayo also the sheriffs named were not those which the people would desire—but Justice Crampton was there. In short the melancholy exhibition afforded by such lists is truly disgusting. They were all aware that a vacancy had occurred in the representation of Longford, by the death of Lord Forbes. He had the pleasure of informing them that a candidate had come forward for that county—a gentleman of high character and liberal principles, and a man whose family had made many sacrifices to the popular cause—a gentleman to whom, he was sure, no honest man would refuse his vote. He meant Mr. Luke White (cheering).

The Secretary then read the resolutions of which Mr. Sharman Crawford had given notice as follow—

Resolved—That, in our opinion, it is not compatible with justice to Ireland, and with the theory or practice of the British laws, as applied either to England or Scotland, that the great body of the people should be taxed to pay for the church of the minor portion; and that it is equally incompatible with the principles of religious liberty, that any man should be compelled to pay for the ordinances of a church with which he is not joined in communion.

Resolved—That as, under the present application of the tithe composition, a tribute is levied from the whole nation for the uses of the church of only the tenth portion of the community, the people of Ireland are therefore justified in demanding the total extinction of an assessment so applied.

Resolved—That whilst we demand relief from thie ecclesiastical impost, we, at the same time, require that as the tithe assessment was, in its original institution, a levy from the profits of land for the public benefit, an assessment equal in amount shall be imposed in just proportions on those possessing profitable interest in land, to be applied to the instruction, relief, or employment of the people, or to such other general purposes as parliament shall hereafter appoint.

Resolved—That, in our opinion any settlement of the tithe question which shall not be founded on the foregoing principles cannot be satisfactory to the people of Ireland; and we call upon our countrymen not to desist from all legal and constitutional means of redress, till they have obtained full and complete relief from this oppressive and degrading impost.

Mr. Lalor said, he felt pleasure in seconding the resolutions brought forward by the hon. member for Dundalk.

Mr. O'Connell moved that the resolutions be referred to the standing committee, which was put and carried.

Mr. O'Connell next gave notice of a motion, to the effect that the proceedings of the Association be conducted after the same forms as were adopted in the old Catholic Association.

Some other members were admitted, and the amount of Justice Rent for the week was announced to be £360 14s. 4d.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION.

Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, while a number of persons of distinction were enjoying an airing in the Regent's Park, they were not a little astonished at seeing a fashionably attired man bearing a young lady in his arms in a fainting condition, and apparently against her will, towards a cab, which was waiting in the road. He had just placed her in the vehicle, and was about driving off, when several persons interfered, and obliged him to stop. In explanation of his conduct he said the young lady was his wife; but the bystanders not being satisfied upon this point, insisted upon detaining him. In a few seconds three well-dressed females came up in a state of great agitation, and stated that the young lady had been forcibly carried off whilst walking with them, and they insisted upon having the affair fully investigated before the magistrates of Marylebone police office. The parties accordingly proceeded thither, followed by an immense concourse of persons, which the romantic nature of the affair had drawn together, and arrived just as Messrs. Rawlinson and Hoskins, the sitting magistrates, were about to leave the bench, before whom they were immediately brought.

The young lady and her friends were allowed to sit near the magistrates, whilst the accused was placed at the bar appropriated for defendants. She appeared a pretty delicate girl, of very juvenile aspect, and seemed labouring under great alarm and trepidation. A conversation ensued upon the propriety of hearing her statement against the defendant; but it was found that her mind was too powerfully worked upon to undergo the ordeal, and she was directly withdrawn into the magistrates' private room, in a fainting condition.

Mrs. Elizabeth M'Culloch, a widow lady, of No. 8, Upper Baker-street, Portman-square, was then sworn—She stated that she was the mother-in-law of the young lady in question, whose name was Mary Ann M'Culloch. She was entitled to considerable property, which, by the will of her late father, was placed under the direction of the Court of Chancery. She resided with witness, who was her guardian, and received money from the above court for her support. She (Mrs. M'Culloch) has been in the habit of travelling a good deal, and while sojourning in Ireland, a short time back, the defendant became acquainted with her daughter-in-law, but they were never married to her knowledge. On quitting Ireland she supposed the acquaintance wholly broken off, when, to her surprise, while walking in the above park, accompanied by the young lady in question, and two sisters, the defendant, who she supposed was in Ireland, suddenly made his appearance, and bore her away in his arms to the cab as already stated.

Lieutenant James Mills, of 5, Upper York-place, St. John's-wood, stated that he was passing through the park in his cab at the time in question, when, seeing the defendant with the young lady in his arms in a senseless condition, and as he was about to carry her off, assisted by other persons, witness considered the affair to be of a clandestine nature, and would not suffer the defendant to proceed.

Defendant (impatiently)—She is my wife, and no ward in Chancery, and I told you so.

Mr. Rawlinson—What is your name?

Defendant—My name, Sir, is Frederick Walker, of the city of Dublin, a professional man. I am lawfully married to the young lady, and if you ask her she will not deny it.

Mr. Rawlinson (to Mrs. M'Culloch)—Are you sure they are not married?

Mrs. M'Culloch—If they are it is more than I know of. The young lady has always lived under my roof and protection, and consequently could never have lived with the defendant as his wife. The wedding, if it ever took place, must therefore have been clandestine, being without the consent or sanction of her guardians.

Mr. Rawlinson—How old is she?

Mrs. M'Culloch—Just nineteen, Sir.

The defendant here became very clamorous, that as the young lady was his lawful wife, she might be given up to him.

Mr. Rawlinson—I shall do no such thing. I shall give her up to her friends; and to prevent you from carrying her off again, I shall hold you to bail. If she is your wife, and that you wish to obtain possession of her, you must apply to the King's Bench for an *Habeas Corpus*.

Defendant—Why not question the young lady?

Mr. Rawlinson—Because she is not in a fit state; and if she would say that she is your wife, I should not give her up to you.

The defendant's solicitor here entered the office, when it appeared the course recommended by Mr. Rawlinson was adopted.

The writ of *Habeas Corpus* was then produced, and, as it was understood, served upon Mrs. M'Culloch, who withdrew with her charge.

The defendant was then liberated upon his own recognizances in £100.

INJUNCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Thursday, Mr. Knight applied for an immediate injunction against Mr. Frederick Walker, the gentleman who made the attempt to carry off Miss Mary Ann M'Culloch, under the circumstances detailed above. The injunction was prayed upon an affidavit of Mrs. Elizabeth M'Culloch, the young lady's stepmother, from which it appears that the defendant has made another attempt at renewing his intercourse with Miss M'Culloch, by sending a letter to her, in which the learned counsel stated, he signed himself, "Yours proudly and devotedly." After having read the affidavit and the letter, his Honour said that he should grant an immediate injunction to restrain the defendant from any more intercourse with the young lady.

CURE FOR THE TIC DOULOUREUX.—Take five grains of aconitine, and rub down into an ointment with five drachms of cerate; then apply a small portion, on the top of the fore-finger, over the track of the painful nerve, and gently rub for half-a-minute, or longer, according to the degree of pain, either once or twice in the day. This prescription has been recently applied in several cases, with the most astonishing success. Mankind, it is said, are indebted to Dr. Turnbull for the discovery of this important medicine.

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