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THE PEEL BANQUET IN GLASGOW.

This splendid Banquet took place on Friday.—THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE persons sat down to dinner, and a scene so magnificent was never witnessed in Scotland. The Chairman was Henry Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs, and he was supported by an array of nobility and gentry who would have done honour to any banquet or to any country. In order to lay the report before the public, we pass over the introductory description, and come at once to the business of the evening. After the usual preliminary toasts—

The Chairman rose to propose what might with great propriety be called the toast of the evening (hear, hear). The subject required from him no long harangue; for he felt persuaded, nothing need be said in such a company to ensure an enthusiastic reception to the name of Sir Robert Peel (enthusiastic cheering). His history during the last twenty years truly defined his character, and proved him not only to be a great statesman, but a true patriot, and an upright and honest man (renewed cheers). The Chairman concluded by giving "The health of Sir Robert Peel."

The announcement of the toast called forth the loudest and warmest expressions of affection and admiration.

Sir Robert Peel rose amidst the most rapturous and unbounded plaudits—Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind, the affectionate reception which you have given to my name (cheers). Excuse me if, for the purpose of returning thanks, I make use of the most simple and familiar phrases.—They are imperfect expressions of my feelings, but they are better fitted to express them than the trite and exhausted complimentary forms of expression which may be suited for ordinary occasions. What a heart must I have, if I can have witnessed what has passed in Glasgow within the last five days without deep emotion! Unconnected with this country by birth, I have been placed in competition with a distinguished Scotchman for a high academical distinction; I have been placed in it by a triumphant majority (loud cheers)—by the generous, the honest, the unsolicited confidence of the youth of Scotland (cheers). Gentlemen, I have seen that choice confirmed by the deliberate judgment of men of maturer age, engaged in the pursuits of business and of professional life. This very day have I received congratulations on my appointment from some of the working classes of this city (applause)—conveyed in language that would do honor to men of the highest education. I have seen their feelings so widely spread, and so intense, that they disdained to be compressed within the limits of any pre-existent edifice, and they called from the ground, as by the stroke of an enchanter's wand, this noble, magnificent, and unparalleled fabric. I have heard its foundation shaken, and its roof almost ringing, by your enthusiastic applause; and do you think I can condescend to look out for ingenious forms of expression for the purpose of giving them to feeling which almost overpower me (applause). I said that I was unconnected with Scotland by birth; I hope I did not say that I was a stranger. No, I am not a stranger (cheers). If the long exercise of power in Scotland—if the administration of justice—if intercourse with her civil and religious institutions; above all, if love for her name, admiration for her character, and a heartfelt interest in her welfare, entitle a man to repudiate the name of stranger, then I am not a stranger (cheers). No, gentlemen, when my education was completed, I burned with anxiety to see Scotland. I came to this city, and I confess to you although the interval is but short in the history of a nation, I could not have conceived it possible that in that interval such a progress could have been made in the population, in the wealth, and in the prosperity of this magnificent city (hear and loud cheers)—this city that is pouring into the revenues of the United Kingdom from one branch of revenue alone a greater treasure than continental nations possess for their whole expenditure (hear, hear). I came here; I wished to see something of Scotland which I could not have seen from hasty glimpses from the windows of a luxurious postchaise—their habitudes and manners of life—and to contrast them with those which the magnificent and hospitable castles of our nobility present. Yes, gentlemen, in Glasgow I got an humble but faithful steed, and sometimes on horseback, and sometimes on foot, I traversed almost the whole of the country which lies to the southward of Inverness. Gentlemen, bear with me, excuse me if I indulge in honest exultation (cheers)—excuse me if I say, in this city of Scotchmen, that I think I have seen more of your native country, than some of you whom I have now the honour of addressing (laughter and cheers). I have read the map of Scotland in the great school of nature from the summits of Ben Nevis and Ben Lomond.—I have visited the illustrious island from which savage clans and roving barbarians derive the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion (cheers).—Yes, amid the ruins of Iona, I have abjured that frigid philosophy which would conduct us with indifference, and unmoved, over any ground that has been celebrated for wisdom, for bravery and for virtue. I have stood on the shores of Staffa, I have seen the "temple not built with hands"—I have seen the mighty swell of the ocean—the pulsations of the great Atlantic—beating in its inmost recesses, and swelling a note of praise nobler than any that ever pealed from human organs. I have lived on the banks of the Spey—two autumns have I spent there, and I would want no guide to the mountains and glens of Badenoch (cheers). I could find my way to-morrow from Dalwhinnie to Corryarric—from Loch Laggin side to Cairngorum (loud cheers). Many a day have I climbed the mountain side with no other companion than a highland shepherd, and many an hour have I passed in converse with him listening to his simple annals and his artless views of human life. I have learned to admire, by personal intercourse, the proud and independent spirit which exists in his country, expanded as it is by a natural courtesy (cheers). I have seen him with intelligence apparently above his condition, but with no intelligence but that which taught him patience under his privations, confidence in his exertions, submission to the law, loyalty to his King, and love to his God (loud cheers)—and when I have seen that, my earnest prayer has been, that to his children, and his children's children, might be preserved that system of education which founded moral obligation on the revealed will of God (continued cheering). My earnest wish has been that the circumstances of Scotland, with reference to religious principle, might long enable her to enjoy that proud and, I believe, peculiar privilege, of having a system of education enjoined by the law, but in connexion with the Established Church—and when I have joined that man in public worship, and heard the sublime truths and pure doctrines of our common faith, enjoined and enforced according to different modes—think you that I have adverted to distinctions in point of form (hear)—think you that I have troubled myself with questions of church discipline or of church government? (cheers). No, but with a wish as hearty and as cordial as that which you can entertain have I deprecated the arrival of that day, if ever it should come, when men in authority, or in legislation, should be ashamed or unwilling to support the national church of Scotland (loud cheers)—to extend its ministration—to advance its banners into the desolate and unclaimed wastes of religious indifference or profligacy. Gentlemen, you respond to that sentiment; do you not? (loud cheering). Come, then, and let us improve this occasion, not to the mere purposes of festivity; let us improve it to public advantage, and let us see whether we can join heart and hand in resolutions to support that sentiment (great applause). Gentlemen, I have been informed that there are many present here who entertain different opinions from myself with respect to the reform of the House of Commons. I sincerely hope that is the case. You may be safely here, and yet entertain opinions different from those I entertain. I am not going to offend you by reviving battles that are concluded. If we can agree as to the present dangers, do not let us revive discussions which are past. This would be as wise as if in the face of the enemy we were to fight again the battles of Bannockburn and Flodden (cheers). I say I do not want to taunt you with reaction or conversion, but this I say, if you adhere to the principle which you professed in 1831, this is the place where you ought to make your appearance (cheers). Gentlemen, you consented to a reform which you are expressly invited to stand to in the speech delivered by your Sovereign on the condition that it should be according to the acknowledged principles of the constitution (great applause). Let us have no mistake on that point. I see the necessity of widening the foundations on which the defence of the British constitution, and of the religious establishments must rest. I ask you—I have no right to ask you for any confession of error, or even of any change of opinion—all I ask is, do you adhere to the principles on which reform was advocated in 1831, and if you do, with me you ought to combine for the defence of the institutions of the country (cheers). "I have now to recommend," said his Majesty, "the important question of reform to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the crown, the authority of both houses of parliament (hear, hear, and cheers)—and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured." Gentlemen, did his Majesty rest satisfied with that? Did he say apply reform to the House of Commons, and nothing more? No, he said apply reform, but apply it only on the acknowledged principles of the constitution (hear, hear)—he said that and more; he invited you to consent to reform for certain objects, and among those objects there was expressly this, "In recommending reform to your consideration my object was to give additional security, not only to the house of commons, but to the other institutions of the country." Now, gentlemen, if these were your principles—if you supported earnestly and conscientiously reform of the house of commons, because you believed you were resisting an encroachment which had been made on the true representation of the country—if you thought that that reform was in conformity with the acknowledged principles of the constitution—if you believed with Lord Grey, that, by making the reform large and extensive, you would discountenance other extravagant propositions endangering the constitution, I not only say you may be here, but you may be here without hearing from me one word that can pain your feelings; but I say that upon you, and not upon me, it devolves to vindicate your measures from the stigma of being inconsistent with the safety of the British constitution (cheers). Gentlemen, I am contented with conforming to that—I feel it no reflection. I have laboured to defeat my own fears and my own anticipations—I have laboured to extract from it what good I could, and to mitigate as much of evil as I could, and I say if you adhere to your principles, you ought not to leave to me and those who think with me, the defence of the reform bill; and to prove that it is, as you have found it to be, consistent with the principles of the British constitution (hear, hear). You naturally say that although you are determined to resist further changes which endanger that constitution—yet you adhere to your opinion, that the progress of improvement ought not to be suspended—that abuses ought to be redressed, and that grievances ought to be remedied. You avow the same hostility to corruption which you have ever avowed to it. Corruption!—What has any one in this meeting to benefit by corruption? What could this meeting, which has met for one object, to mark its esteem for me, and to extract public good from it by spreading abroad the spirit which animates us, derive from corruption? I repeat, what benefit could you, the greater part of you the active and industrious Citizens of Glasgow, derive from corruption? Perhaps you think my situation different from yours, and although it would be difficult to prove that corruption would benefit you, yet to me it might be a great advantage (laughter). I should like to ask what influence corruption will give to me compared to the influence which this meeting will impart to me? (cheers). I should like to know, if moral influence as a public man is my object, by which I should benefit most—adding commissions to commissions or by seeing 3,500 meeting me in Glasgow? (applause). We are reconciled—we forget our bygone differences; but we are determined to unite in defence of the national establishments and the national institutions. You do not want the machine of government to stand still. No doubt the wish is rational. I join with you cordially. I wish to see that great machine working in the discharge of its regular duties, but with a heartiness and livelier emotions, animating industry, encouraging and rewarding toil, purifying wherever there is abuse; but let me tell you, that in the social as well as in the manual machine, with which you are so well acquainted, the movements cannot be regular unless the foundations are stable and sure—let me tell you, that there must be no inconsistent intermeddlings with the vital functions of the machine. In the case of the steam engine, one man, who knew nothing of its construction, were to bore holes in the cylinder, another to tamper with the boiler, and another to see some complex movement, which he did not understand but which he would try to improve. I need not inform you what would be the result (hear, hear).—They may call that reform, and they may ask for progressive movements (enthusiastic applause). The time which I am entitled to address you is but short—and I will not trespass too much on your indulgence; let us come then to the main point—because I do not wish to conciliate your confidence or attempt to gain your support by hoisting false colours. I mean, gentlemen, to support the national establishments which connect Protestantism with the state in the three countries (tremendous cheering). Nothing could be so unseemly after the reception which I have met with, as to say one word of disrespect in regard to those who differ with me in religious opinions. No, I will say with respect to dissent in this country, that I think we owe to it a great obligation for the efforts it has made in the common cause of spreading sound doctrines. But it is perfectly consistent with that respect and with that obligation to declare, that in my opinion more futile arguments than those by which what is called the voluntary system are supported, were never presented for the consideration of men interested in the welfare of their brethren. I do feel, and I trust that you feel the same, that it is right that the state should pay homage to Christianity in every way that it is possible for it to do so. Is it not clear that the demand for religious instruction shall not only be in the direct ratio of its necessity, but absolutely made on the inverse ratio, that those who stand the most in need of religious instruction are not the first but the last who will make a voluntary effort to get it? (cheers, and cries of hear). I say that it is right that the minister who is to speak to the people—who is to rebuke indifference—who is to try to conciliate towards religious feelings—who is to be the censor over presumptuous vice—should be independently supported (continued cheering). I say that that man ought not to depend on the precarious benevolence of those whom it is his business to admonish and rebuke. I infer from this declaration of your feelings that on that point your mind is made up (vehement applause)—the question is not whether we are to form *de novo* a new establishment—the question is, will you adhere to that which you find established by the law, and guaranteed to you by the most solemn national compact? (loud and continued cheering). Then, again, I avow to you, gentlemen, I mean to support in its full integrity the authority of the House of Lords (loud applause)—as an essential and indispensable condition of the mixed form of government under which you live, and as essential to the maintenance of the British constitution; and I mean to consider every plausible proposition that may be made, not directly assailing that integrity, as having for its object covertly to undermine it. I mean to consider those propositions, not in their abstract, isolated merits, but to consider the tendency—the ultimate tendency they have to undermine the House of Lords, and destroy the British constitution (cheers).—Do you concur with me also in that expression? (loud cheers). I feel you do, and this is a timely declaration of it. The hour is arrived when, if these are our feelings, we must be prepared to act on them (cheers).—Do not let us content ourselves with the vehemence of our enthusiasm here—we have particular privileges given to us, and I do not know for what it is we hold them unless we are determined to exercise them; and if your sense of the danger is that which I apprehend it is from your acclamations, and if your sentiment with me is that which I also calculate upon (cheers)—then I say that, having these privileges, and refusing to exert them, you will be in the situation of the man who in the face of the common enemy, having a sword, refused to draw it. I speak of the civil sword only—the exercise of those privileges which are entrusted to us as instruments for maintaining and defending our opinions; but the time is arrived when we ought to resort having those opinions, to the positive exercise of those privileges. I have a privilege—the privilege of addressing you. Now I have set you the example of exercising a privilege. Do not think that I came here only for the gratification of personal vanity, complete as that gratification has been; I came here unhesitatingly, believing that my communion with you, would strengthen the means of our defence, I forgot the distance, I forgot the wintry season, feeling that there was a claim upon me for the performance of a public duty; and I have come to discharge that claim, determined to exercise the privilege which has been given to me. I see that the time is come for us to stand forward in the exercise of our privileges; for I have read speeches of late, delivered by those whose special duty I should have thought it to be to defend the British constitution in all its integrity, but which speeches make me unwilling to trust its defence to their official exertions (cheers). I have read speeches delivered by great legal authorities, from which I find that they have not yet made up their minds about the reform of the House of Lords. I am sorry for it. They fear the time for reform in that house has come, but they have not seen the plan that is quite according to their wishes. They are wearied out with the ransacking of the pigeon-holes in which are deposited the plans for the reform of the House of Lords; every objection is, that they have not yet had the good luck to draw out the right one (laughter and cheers). Oh! what miserable trifling! Let them spare themselves the time and the trouble; let them take the first that comes in their way, whether in the place of the house of lords there shall be a council of ancients of five hundred, or a new body elected by the peers, or by the heads of families (laughter)—or whether the peers shall have a suspensive veto; take one or other or all their plans, and the effect is the same (long continued cheering). Why, do you believe you can uproot the oak of the forest that has seen a thousand generations—do you think you can uproot that noble production with the achievments of thousands of illustrious deeds suspended from its branches—do you think you can uproot it, dig a trench around it, and sever the thousand minute fibres and ramifications, the growth of centuries, that have incorporated it with the mass around it,—do you think that by the aid of pullies and machinery, by all that ingenuity can devise—do you think that you can transplant it, and bid it 'bide the fury of the storm? No; the first gust of popular passion that should sweep the land would bring it to the ground, and with it all the contrivances of artificial machinery which had been used to support it; and miserable would be the consolation we should have that the advisers of that machinery, and the architects of that ruinous fabric, would probably be the first to be overwhelmed under it (loud cheers). I do not ask you to come to this conclusion by a mere appeal to hereditary prejudices, without reference to reason. This might have been done in other times, but not now (great cheering). This is the constitution under which we live—this is the constitution we have inherited from our fathers, and which we wish to hand down to generations yet unborn, and our reason for entertaining that wish is, that on the whole the condition of the society in which we live will bear a contrast with that of any other society, or with any other form of government, whatever it may be (cheers). I do not ask you to rest your defence of, and affection for, the British constitution, merely on this natural feeling. I ask you to examine for yourselves. It is said that the privileges of the peers are hereditary. The objection to hereditary privilege may be a good one, if you intend to prefer democracy to the form of government under which you live, but if you mean to have this form of government you cannot relinquish the hereditary privilege of the House of Lords. You might as well say that you objected to the breakwater because it was to stem the unruly waves of the sea, and because it had its foundation in another element, and did not float on the surface of that element which it was to control, as to say that the house of lords, being hereditary, ought to be abolished (applause). And when upon such arguments as this by which it is proposed to destroy this hereditary privilege, that destruction shall have taken place, namely, that men are not hereditary tailors, and doctors, and carpenters, and therefore that there ought not to be hereditary peers—when for such arguments as these you have abolished the house of lords, how long do you think the privileges of hereditary monarchy will remain (cheers). I will tell you. Just so long as the prerogative of monarchy can be made a useful instrument in the hands of the democracy that is to be triumphant—(great applause). The peers, it is said, are not responsible. I heard that before, and I replied that certainly the peers were not responsible in the sense in which the commons were responsible; but that I did think that in their responsibility to God, to their own consciences, and to enlighten public opinion, the public had a guarantee for the faithful performance of their duties. But what I said in the place in which I said it, met with a different reception from what it meets with here. Now if it is a vital objection to the House of Peers, that it is not responsible to the whole mass of the population, let me ask whether there are any other bodies of men who are not in the same sense irresponsible also? The House of Commons are responsible to their constituents—the Ministry are responsible in a different sense from the House of Commons; but let me ask you, to whom is the constituent body responsible—(loud cheers). You have selected a certain body, and qualified that body for the exercise of a great power. I say not a word on that subject as finding fault with the bestowing of that power. I state only the fact that you have been investing some 3 or 4000 men, of the whole class of your society, with great political privileges—and to whom are they responsible? They are not selected for any peculiar qualification. You can administer no test by which the fitness of a man to exercise the franchise can be correctly determined. His right of franchise depends partly on hereditary privilege, and partly on the possession of property; but what security have you for the faithful discharge of that trust, but that security which we have that the Peers will faithfully discharge their duty—namely, their responsibility to God—to their own consciences—(cheers)—and to an enlightened public opinion. But then, here is the main point, let us meet it fairly. It is said that the House of Lords has shown a spirit at variance with the spirit of the people, and has obstructed the march of social improvement. I challenge the opponents of the house of lords to the proof of that—(great cheering). I ask you calmly to review the changes which have been made in our social system within the period of seven or ten preceding years, and I ask you to show me in the history of this or of any other country, an equal number of changes in the social system, or more extensive changes made within double that period. Why, so rapid is the advance of—call it improvement if you will—I do not want to take advantage of a name for the purpose of gaining advantage for the argument—so rapid is the advance of improvement and alteration that we are hardly conscious of the change which has been brought about. We are gone on so rapidly in this way, that we have not marked the distance. Within the period of ten years, I ask you, have or have not changes taken place—has, or has not the commercial policy of the country improved? I do not say whether the changes are wise or not—I am only asking this question. Show me in any country where so many and so extensive changes have taken place, without reference to the result or utility of those changes;—but my argument is, that the house of lords has not manifested that indisposition to social improvement which has been charged against it. Within that period the whole of our commercial policy has been changed—our intercourse with the East and West Indies has been put in a different condition—monopoly has been destroyed,—our colonial law has been revised and consolidated—and the severity of the criminal law has been limited—the test and corporation acts have been repealed—reform of the house of commons has taken place—slavery has been abolished—and the municipal institutions of Great Britain have been reformed. Can these facts be denied? Has the march of improvement come with too rapid a step of late? What took place in course of last session? The laws affecting the Dissenters of England, in regard to the marriage ceremony and the registration of births, were entirely altered, and complete relief was given to them. Tithes in England have been commuted, and that which was supposed to be pregnant with inestimable mischief—namely, the restrictions on knowledge—these restrictions have been removed. If, then, within the period of seven or eight years these changes have been made, and made by constitutional means, with the consent of the house of lords, will you tell me how it can be said that the progress of improvement has been suspended (cheers). The house of lords have in some of these cases advanced before public opinion—other cases they met by a strong and insuperable objection—in others, they have mended the measure, and modified its details; but if they have done this, they have in some cases anticipated public opinion. If they have not on other occasions receded from their own opinion, and weighed the advantages of yielding to the public voice, can you give me a stronger proof of the propriety with which they have exercised the functions with which they are invested. Gentlemen, I know the house of lords have done something to provoke hostility—I know that they did refuse to place implicit confidence in that combination of public men who have only one bond of connexion, and that is the spoliation of the Irish church (hear, hear). They did refuse to place implicit confidence in the parties who formed that combination; but if you will remember the character which was given respecting those parties by each other, you will hardly blame the house of lords for refusing an immediate and implicit submission. If one party said that the others were base and bloody whigs, and if the other party interchanged the compliment, and said of its advisers that they were the fomenters of sedition in Ireland for interested purposes (hear)—if the King told the house of lords, as he did in my hearing, that attempts were made to excite the people of Ireland to demand a repeal of the union, can you blame the house of lords that they refused an immediate confidence and submission to them (loud cries of hear, hear). Is it not too much then, when the lords had the words of the King's speech ringing in their ears, put into the King's speech by a Whig government—after having been invited to lend their united exertions to put down those attempts, and to lead the deluded instruments of faction to a proper way of thinking, is it not too much to say, you shall be cashiered because you have taken our advice, and rallied round the throne for the suppression of those attempts (great cheering). It cannot be denied that the House of Lords did refuse to sanction the measure for an appropriation of part of the revenues of the Irish church. It was not on account of the sum that might be so appropriated, not that that was unimportant, but that was not the main ground of objection. It was not merely an objection of detail, but one of principle. They believed that, by consenting to that measure, a principle would be introduced which might become, and would become, fatal to the integrity and existence of the establishment (loud and long continued cheering). And can you doubt, if you read the public newspapers, that if the House of Lords had consented to the introduction of that principle, with the avowals now made of the intention to require the destruction of all the establishments as unjust to those who dissent from them—can you believe that the House of Lords could have advanced one step towards conciliation—if they had consented to take even one-sixth part of the revenue of the Irish church? But is there nothing again to be said in their vindication? When that measure was brought forward, its chief advocate declared, with a candour that certainly was exemplary but not very persuasive, that it was a heavy blow and a great discouragement, and if the House of Lords found that their arm would be paralysed if they lent it to strike that blow—do you think that after that avowal they were greatly to be blamed if they hesitated to give way? (cheers). Gentlemen, if there were any of you here who had doubts as to the advantages of the forms of government under which you live, as compared with the form of government in other countries, I would earnestly advise you, before you permitted the doubt to be confirmed or acted upon, to read the testimony which you have of the conduct of other countries (hear). I would also advise you maturely to consider whether you could have the form of a republican government which you might wish to have, and which you see established in other countries (hear). Now, I take the case of a most successful establishment of the democratic or republican government—that of the United States (hear). No man wishes prosperity to it more than I do. I am desirous, like others, that its institutions, whatever they may be, may add to the health and happiness of its inhabitants, for the health and happiness of one country reacts upon another, and improvement and social order may be affected in one country by the prosperity of the other. So far I rejoice with them; but I ask you do you believe the condition of society in the United States to be preferable to that of your own country—I ask you to consult impartially, not the statements of the distinguished Englishmen who have been in the United States, and were competent to form an opinion regarding its constitution—for they may be labouring under prejudices—but take the testimony of some inhabitant of the United States of education, intelligence and refined feelings, and ask him what he thinks of the condition of society in his own country, and I am convinced that he would strongly dissuade you from the experiment, if his advice were taken, of endeavouring to improve your constitution, from the standard of his own, by the introduction of a more enlarged portion of the democratic principle. (cheers). Let me earnestly advise your perusal of the work of a most able and intelligent native of France, Mons. De Tocqueville, who has made the United States the peculiar object of his consideration (hear). He is the advocate of the popular form of government in its most extended state. His feelings are with the present dynasty of France. He thinks the democratic principle is taking a rapid course through America. This is the account which this celebrated individual gives of the republican institutions of America. The Right Hon. Baronet then read an extract from the work of Mons. De Tocqueville,—which was nearly in the following words:—"I know no country in which so little true independence of mind and freedom of discussion exists as in America. In America, the majority raises very formidable barriers to the liberty of Old England. Within these barriers an author may write whatever he pleases, but he will repent it if he step beyond them. In the democratic states organised upon the principles of the American republic, the authority of the majority is so absolute—so irresistible, that a man must give up his rights as a citizen, and almost abjure his equality as a human being, if he intend to obey its dictates. If ever the free institutions of America are destroyed, the event may be attributed to the unwarranted and unrestricted authority of the majority which may at some period, not very remote, urge the minority to desperation, and oblige them to have recourse to physical force, and anarchy will thus be the result, brought about by despotism." (cheers). He quotes the expression of opinion by Jefferson, the most powerful advocate of the democracy which the United States ever produced; but he says—"that the executive power is not the only—perhaps not the most prominent object of my solicitude. The tyranny of the legislature is much to be feared (hear and cheers). If it be in your power to change your form of government for that of the United States, before you decide consider the matter. Remember that social order, prosperity and happiness are in the scale, and you should not decide without deliberation. Pause ere you erect one structure of society on the ruins of another (hear and cheers). There are other blessings in life besides, cheap newspapers (laughter). You may look with satisfaction upon the moral habits and religious feelings of the inhabitants of the United States, but consider also the condition of society, its refinement, its civilization, with the countries with which we are united, and for God's sake don't be duped by the plausible sophistry of your opponents (hear, hear). Rely upon it your choice will not fall upon the constitution of the United States. They may be showering down happiness and plenty upon the people there, but recollect the physical differences which exist between the United States and this country—a country of ancient feelings, of venerated and venerable associations, and don't believe it is possible for kings or legislators to transfer the republican institutions of America to this country (hear, hear and cheers). Do you think we will submit without a struggle to despotism? (no, no, and cheers). No! We will resist tyranny in whatever shape or disguise it comes. We hate the tyranny either of a single despot, or the tyranny of an oligarchy; but the tyranny of the majority has no greater recommendation for us, and we shall not follow the pernicious example of the United States (loud cries of hear, and cheers). Every old association—every castle—every field will remind us of the state of society in which we used to live. The days of "Auld Langsyne" will dwell upon our memories, and make us most impatient and ungovernable subjects of the despotic majority (vehement and enthusiastic cheering). If you choose to run the risk of that experiment, have before your eyes the example of another country. If you will abolish prescriptive authority—if you will make one predominant democratic assembly, then prepare yourselves, not for the institutions of America, the institutions of the United States, but for that fearful and fiery ordeal through which France has passed (cheers). If you choose to abolish the house of lords, do so with deliberation. If you think the house of lords, or a second controlling chamber ought not to oppose itself to the will of the majority, abolish it at once? Don't let us have a pretended "second chamber" for the purpose of correcting the mistakes of the first. Better will it be to come at once to the determination of consulting public opinion, and if the result decide in favour of the abolition, let the house of lords be destroyed (hear, hear). See the propositions which are made—you are told that three measures are indispensable. First, the destruction of the Church Establishment, as inconsistent with the rights of a portion of the community. You are told that the other two measures are—a reform tantamount to the measure relative to the house of lords, namely, a reform in the system of election—the vote by ballot. When you have destroyed the house of lords, I ask what will be the form of government then? You will have a constituent body which is no more responsible than the house of lords, (which is at present responsible to intelligent public opinion)—upon the proposition made us, that the reform of the lords shall take place, but that the other body, which has no more responsibility than the lords, is not to be subject to the restrictions and check of public opinion, because forsooth it will exercise its functions by ballot! The country would not submit to such domination (hear and cheers). Is it possible to suppose that the country would tolerate such a system of perfectly irresponsible power, as that 400,000 or 500,000 persons could be selected by no other qualification than property, and uncontrolled by any authority? (hear). When you have formed that democratic assembly, what security have you that its continuance will not be like that of the first democratical form of government in France? (hear). Do you hope to see more enlightened men than the members of the constituency of France (hear, hear)—men more sincerely animated by a desire to remove every abuse? These are grave subjects, and it is infinitely more satisfactory to discuss them gravely than to try to excite a cheer from you by the reciprocation of vulgar abuse (hear and cheers). Since I set out upon my travels from Staffordshire to this city, having brought with me some French newspapers. I read an address by one of the present ministers of France, Monsieur Guizot, minister of public instructions, a literary man, of high reputation, who was called from the retirement of literary life to fill a distinguished office in the council of the King of France.—The address was delivered by him upon his being admitted a member of the French academy—it was delivered by him so late as the 27th of December last. "Thus," says Monsieur Guizot, "when the great day arrived—when in the name of France—in the bosom of Paris, the constituent assembly entered upon the mission to accomplish all the promises of fancy, and satisfy the cravings of men—what a profound sensation—what joy—what unheard-of labours—of measures most stupendous! It was a spectacle so imposing. Were there ever scenes so suited to excite the fears and the passions of men? Who shall describe the grief which afflicted spirits truly liberal, and hearts truly generous, when they saw, after the splendid undertaking, executed as soon as begun, had laid the foundation of a new society—when they saw their great work arrested in its progress—changed in its character—made, in the midst of universal and enthusiastic cheering, a total overthrow? By the side of magnificent prospects lay all happiness destroyed—all rights violated—fully proclaimed an invocation to reason—tyranny hoisting the flag of liberty—a thousand scaffolds daily slaughtering, in the name of humanity—barbarism mounting the triumphant car of civilization, the festival of a great nation interrupted, disturbed, giving place to national murmurs and dissension" (cheers). Are you quite sure if you constitute your unchecked democratic assembly, under no influence of the lords, returned by men who are to exercise their privileges in secret, who have actually received their advice to call out for one candidate at the side of the hustings, but give their votes in the balloting box to another? (cheers)—are you sure, I ask you, that you have any guarantee that the results which followed the introduction of the democratic government in France, will not also follow here? I think these results will inevitably follow—that the new government will meet with resistance—that we won't be content to submit quietly (cheers). Then will come a re-action—and then proscription. Then will creep forth the men who have not before been heard of. Don't believe that the bloody miscreants who once exercised power in France—the Robespierresses, the Dantons, the Marats, and others, were *lusus naturæ*. They were the creatures of circumstance—of the conflicts of party passions arising from subversion in an ancient country, with old associations—with long established and prescriptive authority (cheers). If you consent to do the same thing, the same result will follow—"the scum will gather when a nation boils" (cheers). You will have in every village a miscreant, who will establish the most cruel and grinding tyranny, by calling himself "the people."

(For continuation see fourth page.)

MORTALITY FROM THE INFLUENZA.

The melancholy effects of this raging epidemic in the metropolis and its environs have been most severely felt for the last fortnight. During the last week the greater number of the clerks at the War-office, Admiralty, Navy Pay Office, Stamp Office, Treasury, Post Office, and other Government offices, have been prevented from attending to their daily avocations, in consequence of which great delay has been caused to public business. In the Royal Navy Hospital of Greenwich there have been a great number of deaths amongst the aged inmates, and the infirmary is nearly filled with those on the sick list. Sir Thomas M. Hardy, the gallant Governor, has been most unremitting in affording every comfort to them. At the Royal Military College of Chelsea, the deaths have been very many, and numbers are confined in the sick wards. At Woolwich the epidemic has been so prevalent that forty to fifty men per day belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and the other troops doing duty there in the absence of the Royal Marines in Spain, have been admitted into the Military Hospital, amongst whom several deaths have occurred from acute inflammation of the lungs. Amongst the three Regiments of Foot Guards, and those doing duty at the Tower, St. James's Palace, the Horse Guards and at Windsor, it has also raged to a very great degree. At St. George's Barracks, the Wellington and Cavalry Barracks, extra wards have been appropriated for the invalids, and also in the Tower, where the epidemic appears to have attacked the men with greater effect, from its lying so near the water. Yesterday the churches, which have generally a full congregation, presented a mournful scene by the non-attendance of many who the Sunday before were in perfect health, but then no more, or disabled from attending, and the melancholy event was noticed by the clergymen from the pulpit. The number of burials yesterday afternoon in the different cemetaries was nearly as numerous as during the raging of the cholera in 1832 and 1833. At old St. Pancras's burial ground, there were sixty-eight interments during the week, whilst on the opposite side of the water they were even more numerous. Of the police force there are now upwards of 800 incapable of doing duty, many of whom have been indisposed ever since the late very severe weather, from their exposure to the night air.

The influence and mortality of this disorder does not appear to have at all abated. On Saturday, of the establishment at the Bank of England no less than 108 clerks and 10 porters were absent from their duties, and the same inconvenience was felt at many other public establishments. Two sermons advertised for the benefit of the St. Bride District Visiting Society, on Sunday, were postponed on account of the indisposition of the Rector and a large part of the congregation. In the churchyards of St Clements Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand, on Sunday, the number of burials was 17; in the burial ground at Portugal-street, 5; and in the vaults of the chapel at St. Clement's-lane, 7. It has generally been experienced that those attacks by the epidemic in 1834 have been this time exempt from its attacks.

We regret to say, from all the information we have been able to obtain upon the subject, that this disorder does not appear to be on the decrease. Mr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, are unable to attend their respective Courts, in consequence of labouring under this disorder.—*London Paper.*

THE ARMY—ST. HELENA.

Extracts of a Letter from one of the 91st Regiment to his Friend in Fermoy, dated 1st Nov., 1836.

"* * * We lost five men and one child since our arrival, one of them was crushed to atoms by a fall down a precipice upwards of 500 feet; three others narrowly escaped a similar fate. One man dropped dead after breakfasting, but he was in a delicate state before we left Ireland; one sergeant and two men died in Hospital after six days' illness. The climate of St. Helena is considered very wholesome by the inhabitants, being very seldom visited by any distemper of a malignant nature. The winter months are June, July and August, during which time there are occasional heavy rains and winds, notwithstanding, this does not prevent the vegetation, nor the inhabitants from planting, so that I think we may justly divide the year here into Spring, Summer and Autumn. Indeed, they raise as many as three crops of potatoes in one year on some farms. The island (which is 28 miles in circumference), chiefly consists of high hills and valleys. There are only three or four plains, and these are of no great extent. The hills for the most part are barren, yet good pasturage is found on the face of some of them. The valleys in general are beautifully interspersed with trees, houses and gardens. In the course of a riding excursion which I lately made in the South East side, I was truly and agreeably disappointed at the picturesque appearance of the country. In fact I had no idea that St. Helena was what it is in this respect. The cultivated land produces potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, peas, and beans, besides many tropical vegetables. As I never gave much attention to the study of Botany, I cannot detail the various plants to be found here, but of the fruits there are abundance—figs, dates, pomegranates, peaches, apples, pears, mulberries, blackberries, besides many others, the orthography of which I have not as yet ascertained. Many of the farms are beautified with groves of fir and the gum tree. The island abounded with ebony at one time, but it is now nearly become extinct. There is a nice breed of horned cattle, as well as sheep, pigs, poultry, and rabbits, in abundance, but no rats. The pheasant and partridge excel any I have seen in Britain.

"It is generally allowed that this island was thrown up by a volcanic eruption; and indeed the lateness of its discovery, its peculiar strata, the depth of the water around it, besides many other remarks, appear to favor such an opinion.—Some time ago a gold mine had been reported to have been discovered, about seven miles south of the town, but it was never worked. The Agate is found in many parts of the island. No fossil remains have been discovered; and, as far as I can learn, they were never sought after. The only excavation ever made was in search of water, at a place called Ruphert's Valley, in the east of the town: when the water appeared, it proved so salt as to be unfit for use.—Quere the cause?

"Government land tax varies from 1s to 5s per acre; house tax, 3½d. per foot in front; water tax, 10s per annum horse tax £1 per do.; dog 10s per do.; license for vending ardent spirits and wine, from £100 to £300 per annum; cranage, 1s per draft; government barges, for loading or unloading, are let at £1 1s per day; license for boats, £2 per year; vessels watering pay 3s 6d per ton, All commodities, except grain, imported by Foreign traders, pay 10 per cent.,—British, only 3 per cent. The duty on Rum, Gin, Brandy, or Whiskey 12s 6d per gallon; Wine 10d per gallon; Ale and Porter, 10d per dozen.

"There are two ministers of the Church of England here, but none of any other denomination. Morality is acknowledged and practised both in the upper, middle and lower orders of society; but vital Godliness is very rarely met: in fact, this is a spot and an age of great degeneracy. Notwithstanding, I, and others of the military, with a few of the inhabitants, hold prayer, and scripture reading meetings. When we commenced, we were only four in number—but now thank God, we are much increased in number, and, I trust, I can say in true piety. From the high opinion you were pleased in your last letter to express of me and two others, I was led to give you this account of our conduct since our arrival here."

A rich spinster, Miss M——, lately deceased, at Weymouth, has left her large property to five nieces. They are to enjoy it equally as long as they remain single. She who marries loses her share, which is to be divided among the remaining virgins; if they all marry, then a male relation is to succeed to the whole.—*Dorset Paper.*

We are sorry to announce that Dr. Butler, the recently created Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, is so unwell as to cause the serious apprehensions of his family and friends.

HANDY ANDY.

"Ride into the town, and see if there's a letter for me," said the squire, one day to our hero—"Yes, Sir." You know where to go?"—"To the town, Sir." "But do you know where to go in the town?"—"No, Sir." "And why don't you ask, you stupid thief?"—"Sure, I'd find out, Sir." "Didn't I often tell you to ask what you're to do, when you don't know?"—"Yes, Sir." "And why don't you?"—"I don't like to be troublesome, Sir." "Confound you!" said the squire; though he could not help laughing at Andy's excuse for remaining in ignorance. "Well,' continued he, "go to the post-office. You know the post-office, I suppose?" "Yes, Sir; where they sell gunpowder." "You're right for once," said the squire; for his Majesty's postmaster was the person who had the privilege of dealing in the aforesaid combustible. "Go, then, to the post-office, and ask for a letter for me.—Remember,—not gunpowder, but a letter."—"Yes, Sir," said Andy, who got astride of his hack, and trotted away to the post-office.

On arriving at the shop of the post-master, (for that person carried on a brisk trade in groceries, giblets, broad-cloth, and linen-drapery), Andy presented himself at the counter, and said, "I want a letther, Sir, if you plase." "Who do you want it for?" said the post-master, in a tone in which Andy considered an aggression upon the sacredness of private life: so Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw upon the prying impertinence of the post-master was to repeat his question. "I want a letther, Sir, if you plase." "And who do you want it for?" repeated the post-master. "What's that to you?" said Andy.

The postmaster, laughing at his simplicity, told him he could not tell what letter to give him unless he told him the direction. "The directions I got was to get a letther here—that's the directions." "Who gave you those directions?" "The masther." "And who's your master?" "What consarn is that o' yours?" "Why, you stupid rascal! if you don't tell me his name, how can I give you a letter?" "You could give it if you liked; but you're fond of axin' impident questions, bekase you think I'm simple." "Go along out o' this, your master must be as great a goose as yourself to send such a messenger." "Bad luck to your impidince!" said Andy: "Is it 'Squire Egan you dare to say goose to?" "Oh, Squire Egan's your master, then?"—"Yis; have you any thing to say again it?" "Only that I never saw you before."—"Faith, then you'll never see me again if I have my own consent."—"I won't give you any letter for the squire, unless I know you're his servant. Is there any one in the town who knows you?"—"Plenty," said Andy; "it's not every one is as ignorant as you." Just at this moment a person entered the house to get a letter, to whom Andy was known; and he vouched to the post master that the account he gave of himself was true "You may give him the squire's letter. Have you one for me?" "Yes, Sir," said the postmaster, producing one: "four-pence." The new-comer paid the fourpence postage, and left the shop with his letter.—"Here's a letter for the squire," said the postmaster. "You've to pay me elevenpence postage." "What 'ud I pay elevenpence for?" "For postage." "To the devil wid you! Didn't I see you give Mr. Delany a letther for fourpence this minit, and a bigger letther than this; and now you want me to pay elevenpence for this scrap of a thing. Do you think I'm a fool?" "No; but I'm sure of it," said the postmaster.—"Well, you're welkin to think what you plase; but don't be delayin' me now; here's fourpence for you, and gi' me the letther." "Go along you stupid thief!" said the postmaster, taking up the letter, and going to serve a customer with a mousetrap. While this person and many others were served, Andy lounged up and down the shop, every now and then putting in his head in the middle of the customers, and saying, "Will you gi' me the letther?" He waited for above half an hour, in defiance of the anathemas of the postmaster, and at last left, when he found it impossible to get the common justice for his master which he thought he deserved as well as another man; for, under this impression, Andy determined to give no more than the fourpence.

The squire in the meantime was getting impatient for his return and, when Andy made his appearance, asked was there a letter for him. "There is, Sir," said Andy. "Then give it to me." "I haven't it, Sir." "What do you mean?" "He wouldn't give it to me, Sir." "Who would'nt give it to you?"—"That owld chate beyant in the town—wanting to charge double for it." "May be it is a double letter—why the devil didn't you pay what he ask'd, Sir?" "Arrah, Sir, why would I let you be chated—its not a double letter at all—not above half the size o' one Mr. Delany got before my face for four pence." "You'll provoke me to break your neck some day, you vagabond!—ride back for your life, you omadhaun, and pay whatever he asks, and get me the letter."—"Why, sir, I tell you he was sellin' them before my face for fourpence a-piece." "Go back, you scoundrel! or I'll horsewhip you; and if you're longer than as hour I'll have you ducked in the horse-pond!" Andy vanished, and made a second visit to the post office. When he arrived two persons were getting letters, and the postmaster was selecting the epistles for each, from a parcel of them that lay before him on the counter; at the same time, many shop customers were waiting to be served. "I come for that letther," said Andy.—"I'll attend to you by-and-by." "The masther's in a hurry." "Let him wait till his hurry's over." "He'll murther me, if I'm not back soon." "I'm glad to hear it." While the postmaster went on with such provoking answers to these appeals for despatch, Andy's eye caught the heap of letters that lay on the counter; so, while certain weighing of soap and tobacco was going forward, he contrived to become possessed of two letters from the heap; and, having effected that, waited patiently enough until it was the great man's pleasure to give him the missive directed to his master. Then did Andy bestride his hack, and in triumph at his trick on the postmaster, rattle along the road homeward, as fast as his hack would carry him. He came into the Squire's presence, his face beaming with delight, and an air of self-satisfied superiority in his manner, quite unaccountable to his master, until he pulled forth his hand, which had been grubbing up his prizes from the bottom of his pocket; and holding three letters over his head, while he said, "Look at that!" He next slapped them down under his broad fist, on the table, before the squire, saying, "Well! if he did make me pay eleven-pence, by gor, I brought your honour the worth o' your money, any how!"

STATE PROVISION FOR THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

We have not latterly directed public attention to this subject, for this, among other reasons, that we have always considered that the heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland have "a voice potential" in the matter, and that it would be a mere waste of time to discuss what, after all, cannot be arranged without their co-operation. We have, however, reason to know that they will *not* co-operate, but, on the contrary, that they will MOST ENERGETICALLY OPPOSE ANY SUCH ARRANGEMENT; and that they look upon those who would labour to force it upon the Irish Catholic Church as amongst the worst enemies of the Catholic religion. We shall, by-and-by, speak more plainly. —*Evening Post.*

The *Sun* in an able and complimentary article on Sir Robert Peel's Inauguration speech thus concludes:—"We here meet Sir Robert Peel on neutral ground. He is not now the politician, but the schoolmaster; and in this capacity we hold out to him the right hand of respect and amity. We may shortly meet him again in his old, and, we fear, embarrassing vocation, as leader of a great faction, when far other language must be held towards him; but this shall not prevent us now saying, which we do in the sincerest and most unqualified terms, that—with the single exception of Lord Brougham's—his Inaugural address is the most manly, the most unaffected, the most earnest, and the most intelligible, that was ever delivered at Glasgow. It is a pure and healthy fountain, from which the aspiring youth who thirsts for knowledge may drink and be refreshed.

ADDRESSES TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Friday morning, a great number of Deputations, with complimentary Addresses to Sir Robert Peel from various parts of the country, proceeded to Blythswood House, according to previous appointment, at ten o'clock forenoon. Among the Deputations were those from the Glasgow Church-building Society; the Presbytery of Glasgow; Rev. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Stow, from the Glasgow Educational Society; from Edinburgh, Perth, &c. &c. When the Deputations had assembled, Mr. Campbell, Blythswood, entered the room and announced, that in consequence of the number of the addresses, and the limited time now left to Sir Robert Peel, he would be under the necessity of receiving them without remark, and deferring his replies till his return to England, when it would be his first business to transmit written answers to the whole of the addresses. Mr. Campbell stated, however, that Sir Robert Peel had requested that an exception might be made in favour of the Address from the Operatives, which would be received first, and to which Sir Robert wished to reply before the whole assembly; the hon. baronet would then retire to another room, and receive the rest of the addresses. The Deputations, many of whom had expressed their desire to give the preference to the Operatives' address, testified their approbation by cheers. Sir Robert then entered, and was received with great applause. The Deputation from the Operatives was introduced to the hon. baronet, when Mr. Hugh Hamilton presented him, amid the applause of the meeting, with the freedom of the City in a silver box. Mr. William Keddie then read the following address:—

"Address of the Conservative Operatives of Glasgow to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P.

"Right Honorable Sir,—We, the undersigned Operatives of the City of Glasgow, respectfully offer you our cordial congratulations on your election to the Lord Rectorship of our venerable University. Looking to the long succession of illustrious names which have dignified that office, we regard the addition of yours, Sir, as a distinction at once due to your eminence as a scholar, and honorable to the seat of learning by which it was conferred—and as a guarantee that in every contingency the integrity of that institution will be zealously, faithfully, and effectively defended (cheers.)

"Warmly attached from principle to our glorious Constitution in Church and State, under which the nation has been elevated to a pitch of unexampled prosperity, we rejoice in this opportunity of bearing the humble testimony of our admiration to the sagacity, the prudence, the fidelity, and the independence, uniformly displayed in your exertions to purify and perpetuate that constitution, during a political career worthy of the proudest days in our history (cheers). We are friendly to the well-considered reform of every abuse which our institutions may have contracted in the lapse of years; but we desire to see them reformed only through the means which the constitution itself supplies. It is our earnest hope that an overruling Providence may long avert from the British Legislature the introduction of such changes as would inevitably destroy the salutary influence of one of its branches, and lead to the virtual overthrow of another. We regard the interests of the working classes as identified with, and inseparable from, those of the aristocracy, and should consider any infraction of the rights of the Peers, as the presage of an ulterior violation of the liberties of the people—(great applause).

"We also gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of recording the lively satisfaction with which we received the expression of your anxiety to aid in the extension of our National Church, by recommending a grant of money from the public funds (applause). Sir, we love the Church of Scotland for all it has suffered, and all it has done to provide the poor with religious instruction, and to afford their children a Bible education in its parish schools; and we long for the time when its boundaries shall be so enlarged as to become again commensurate to the wants of our population (loud cheers). So considerate and generous an effort on your part to accomplish this desirable object, claims our warmest gratitude—and it is our earnest prayer, Sir, that your life may be long spared to promote, by your great talents and influence, such noble schemes of public usefulness" (cheers).

Sir Robert delivered the following Reply:—

"I thank you cordially for your congratulations on my appointment to the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and for the good wishes you express for my welfare. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to receive an address from the body which you represent. Even if that address had not contained such conclusive proof of your intelligence and sound principles, I should have still felt it to be my duty to mark my respect for you, and for the class to which you belong, by holding to you very different language from that which you sometimes hear from persons who affect the greatest attachment to your interests, and call themselves exclusively your friends (applause.) I should have told you, as I now tell you, that there is no portion of society more deeply interested in the maintenance of peace and order, in the protection of property, in the respect for constitutional privileges, than the working and industrious classes, and that the ancient monarchy and mixed government under which we live, give infinitely greater security in a country and a society constituted like ours, for the continued possession of these advantages, than any that would be offered, at least that would be realized, by institutions purely democratical (loud cheers).—Survey that example of society immediately and hourly submitted to your view in the magnificent city with which you are connected, the pride not only of Scotland but of the British Empire. How faint and imperceptible are the gradations between its different ranks! How constant the changes in the condition of those ranks! resembling the fluctuations of a vast ocean, whereof one part seems depressed and another elevated, if it be regarded hastily and only for an instant—but presenting, if viewed attentively for a longer period, constant vicissitude—that which is at one moment the lowest, assuming, in its turn, the station of the highest. The fluctuations of the waves are caused by physical and fortuitous influences, but they are moral influences which affect the fluctuations of society. Industry, sobriety, honesty and intelligence will as assuredly elevate the low, as idleness, profligacy and vice will depress, and justly depress, those who are in high stations. (applause). To insure this just reward of merit, and avoid this just penalty of folly and vice, let us unite in maintaining the ancient institutions of our country, and that form of national worship which, combined with the system of parochial instruction, would, at this time, had its means been co-extensive with the increase of population, have made the people of Scotland the most moral, intelligent, and religious of any people on the face of the earth (loud cheers). These two—(here Sir Robert Peel paused for a moment, evidently moved, and holding up the address and the freedom of the city)—these two—the highest honours ever conferred upon me, will be carefully preserved in my family, and handed down to my posterity" (the concluding part of the address was drowned in reiterated cheers).

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

We understand that Mr. Baron O'Loghlen is to be master of the rolls; the Attorney-General, Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Woulfe, Attorney-General; and Mr. Maziere Brady, Solicitor. Mr. Pigot is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Brady as Advising Counsel to the Chief Secretary. This arrangement only waits the King's sanction.—*E. Post.*

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—At this season of the year, when confectionary is given more especially to children, the following demands attention:—A child in this town on Friday week, after eating a piece of confectionary, the bottom of which was covered by a green coloured pigment, was seized by a violent sickness, and showed symptoms of having taken a powerful poison.—This pigment, on analysis, proved to contain a preparation of copper, which is poisonous, and ought not to be used by confectioners. In the above case an antidote (consisting of sugar, taken in large quantities,) was promptly administered by the mother, until the medical men could be summoned. The child remained very ill for the following day, but is now recovered.—*Manchester Courier.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A general meeting of the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the united diocese of Down and Connor, summoned by the diocesan in pursuance of a requisition presented to his Lordship, was held in the Clerical Rooms, Belfast, on Friday.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor in the Chair.

A series of resolutions, on the subject of education, were adopted, and the following petition agreed to as the petition of the clergy of the dioceses, and it was recommended that a similar one be adopted and signed by the laity in the respective parishes of the dioceses.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, &c. The Petition of the bishop and undersigned clergy of the united diocese of Down and Connor,

Humbly Showeth—That your petitioners, in presenting themselves to your Lordship's house, are most anxious to express the profound respect they at all times entertain for those decisions which have received the sanction of the legislature; and it is not, therefore, without grave consideration, that they feel themselves constrained, on this occasion, by the responsibility of their office and station, to seek, at your hands, a revision of those regulations upon which the present system of national education in Ireland is founded.

After having duly weighed the provisions, and patiently watched the operations of that system they are become more than ever convinced, that it involves such a compromise and dereliction of the principles of the Established Church, as threaten eventually to undermine the stability of the Protestant faith in Ireland; and that, whilst it professes to extend the benefits of education equally and impartially to all denominations of Christians, its natural tendency and its actual effect seem, in fact, to deprive the children of conscientious Protestants of participation in those benefits—restricting, for the most part, the enjoyment of the national funds for education to the members of the Roman Catholic communion.

That, however useful scriptural extracts, judiciously chosen, may be in the instruction of youth, your petitioners can never be brought to approve of a systematic rejection of the word of God itself from schools styling themselves national, as being not only inconsistent with the avowed principles of their reformed church, but equally opposed to the divine command. They also hesitate not to affirm that the lessons introduced as a substitute for the Scriptures, both in regard to their omissions and insertions, are manifestly designed to avoid collision with certain erroneous opinions, rather than to exhibit the verity of the gospel, in its native simplicity and force. At the same time, being compiled in a new translation (which circumstance alone necessarily tends to depreciate and supersede the version put forth by royal authority), these lessons abound in alterations, not only needless and unprofitable, but prejudicial to the true sense of the sacred writings; whilst, by their accompanying notes, they are calculated to perplex the youthful reader, or to confirm him in his religious errors.

Viewing, therefore, the unequal operation of the present system, together with its dangerous tendency to unsettle or corrupt the faith of the rising generation, your petitioners humbly pray that this system may not be persisted in; and that a grant, such as your lordships shall, in your wisdom, deem suitable, may be appropriated for the endowment and support of schools to be conducted on Protestant principles.

And your petitioners, &c.

Resolved—That this petition be entrusted to the Lord Bishop of Exeter and to Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., with a request that a suitable opportunity may be taken for presenting it to each House of Parliament.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

(From the London Mercury.)

The Whigs are putting their stores of cunning in requisition, in order to meet parliament with as much effect as possible:—and truly the Whigs will need their whole stock of cunning, if they would maintain themselves in office for three months longer. The recess has changed their position most wonderfully.

During last session, O'Connell's influence kept a large body of the Radicals quiet; but O'Connell is now as obnoxious to the English Radicals as the Whigs themselves are. Nay, in Ireland, the power of the impostor tatters. Look at the letter of the Rev. Mr. O'Malley. That admirable composition is addressed ostensibly to Sheil—but its arguments and invective bear at least as strongly and as directly on the influence of O'Connell, as on the influence of the less powerful mountebank Sheil and O'Connell, and all that gang, are, at length, becoming objects of suspicion to the masses of their deluded countrymen; and suspicion is, of necessity, the precursor of the rapid downfall of the "Liberator" and his tools. O'Connell, therefore, will avail the Whigs but little, as an auxiliary, in the approaching campaign. He will have quite enough to do in attending to his own affairs. Besides, it must soon, in the regular course of business, become a question with him, whether he shall sell the Whigs, or be sold by them. He will not find the authors of the New Poor-law Bill so safe a bargain as he found the factory children.

The parliamentary Radicals—the Molesworth part—the men who clamour for the ballot, and contend for an extension of the suffrage—will press the Whigs, as they have never done before; while the men who take an interest in the state of the money market will find ample scope for their industry in the financial blunders of Mr. Spring Rice. The poor-law question will, moreover, force itself on the attention of the house; and certain points connected with our foreign policy will furnish other pillars of the Whig party with ample opportunity for the exercise of their peculiar talents of shuffling and equivocation.

The state of the Bank of England—the feeling excited in the labouring classes by the new poor-law—the ticklish position of Mr. O'Connell—the speech of Colonel Napier last week at Bath—the letter of Mr. O'Malley—these are topics, which cannot fail to prove suggestive to the Whigs, of discomfort and disgrace. All that the Whigs lose, the Radicals if they are wise, ought to gain.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The General Association met this day at one o'clock.

At half past two o'clock Mr. Sharman Crawford, accompanied by his friends, took his place at the foot of the table. He was received with cheers. Shortly after, Mr. O'Connell entered the room amidst loud cheers.

Mr. O'Connell would suggest that they would now understand their proceedings. He hoped that there would be a total abstinence of all personality. He would propose a suspension of the standing order, to give the member for Dundalk an opportunity of explaining his views as to the construction which he thinks the Association has put upon the resolutions passed. If the Association decide that he (Mr. O'Connell) is wrong, he would cheerfully submit, as he did not ever mean to question the right of any man to the exercise of his opinion; and as no man possesses purer public principle, however mistaken, than the hon. member for Dundalk (cheers). The hon. gentleman then read a series of resolutions upon the subject of the tithe question, conformable with the views which are already before the public, and such, he said, he would submit to the Association for their decision. He said his object always was to procure what amount of good he could, and wait for a future opportunity to procure the remainder. Mr. O'Connell, at this hour, three o'clock, is vindicating his principle of always taking an instalment of justice whenever such can be procured.—*Evening Post of Thursday.*

ACCIDENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—On Sunday afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was subjected to an alarming accident on his way to Colonel Waldman's at Newstead Abbey; the carriage was drawn off the road, or was driven on a post, at Kelham, near Newark, and was overturned, the panel driven in, and his Royal Highness severely stunned by the shock. The axle was forced out, so that three of the horses were set at liberty. We sincerely hope no ill effects will result from the serious danger.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
3 ℘ Cent. Consols	—	89¼ ⅛	89⅛
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ ℘ Cent. Stock	97⅛⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Ditto (reduced)	—	97⅛	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	97⅛	97⅛⅛	97⅛⅛
3½ ℘ Cent. Debs.	91⅛	91⅛⅛	91⅛
Bank Stock	199½	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand C.D. 6 ℘ Cent.	—	89	—
Do. do. 5 ℘ Cent.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ℘ Cent.	—	—	—
4 ℘ Cent. City Deb.	—	—	—

LATEST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	℘ Share.
Hibernian Bank	100 0 0	25 0 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	——	——
Kilkenny Rail	100 0 0	2 10 0	——
Drogheda Rail	100 0 0	5 0 0	——
Royal Bank	50 0 0	10 5 0	8 6 8

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

3 ℘ Ct. Consols, 89⅛ 90⅛	India Stock, 255½ 6 7 6½ 8
Ditto for Ac., 89⅛ ⅞ ⅛ 90⅛	Bank Stock for Ac, 210½ 10
3 per Cent. Reduced, 90⅛ ⅞	Ex. Bills, 2½d. 21 19 22 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red., 98⅞ ⅜ 99½	India Bonds, 11 15 pm.
3½ per Cent. New, 98⅜ 8 ¾	

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account closed at 91⅛ ⅛. Spanish Bonds, 27 ⅜ ½. Portuguese, 51½ 52. Chilian, 46 to 48.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1837.

THE SESSION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Although the plan of the next Parliamentary campaign, as far as ministers have formed any plan, is confined to the knowledge of a few who are in their confidence, it seems to be pretty well ascertained that they do not design to bring forward the case of the Irish Church in an early part of the Session. The battle is to be upon the Irish Corporation Bill, which being carried through the Commons, as it will be, by a strong majority, will be taken to the House of Lords. Should their Lordships use it as they did before, a dissolution of Parliament is expected to be the next move in the Ministerial game. Will the King consent to that? The Whig official organ says that he will not. He will allow Lord Melbourne to carry on the war as long as he can with the forces which he has, but not allow him a chance of increasing his strength by the accession of numbers which ministerial influence would be likely to give him in a general election.

But should his Majesty refuse—what then? Why, then Lord Melbourne will be, indeed, *at a dead locke* and *must resign*. Now, the question is, would that cause any insuperable embarrassment to the King? We rather imagine it would not. There would be no commotion at such an event, similar to that which, in 1832, bore Lord Grey back to the royal battlements, upon the foam of the popular wave. But the public would resign itself also, in all meekness, to the dispensation. The only difficulty would be for Lord Melbourne's successor to get on with the present House of Commons; nor do we apprehend any formidable obstacle as likely to oppose his progress. Many supporters of the present Government are *any* thing *men*; and would go over with all their hearts to whatever ministry might seem likely to hold its ground. Not a few even now, are said to meditate a transfer of themselves and their voices, to the opposite benches on the very first night of the next sesion. If they do so, they will save the King the trouble of refusing to disperse them, and Lord Melbourne, that of soliciting his Majesty for such a favour. But, supposing they should remain proof even against the misfortune of their friends; the same objection to a dissolution of Parliament, while Sir Robert Peel is prime minister, will not exist, as that which resists such a proceeding now. For, if the two Houses can agree no better under a Conservative government, than under a Whig one, it will become necessary to appeal to the constituency, and let them pronounce their decision on the momentous questions which now divide them. No doubt the result of that appeal, be it for good or ill, will establish a concert between the two assemblies now so repugnant to each other.

Should the Lords, however, agree to the passing of the Irish Corporation Bill—mark the effect of that concession upon the prospects of the present ministry. They must then immediately bring forward their Tithe Bill. No excuse will avail them for evading or postponing it. Bring it in they must, and that unmitigated and unshorn of any of its revolting features; for to these their very existence is pledged; and bringing it on in that shape, they are sure to sustain not only a defeat but a disgrace. Their majority in the Commons—if they have a majority—will be so insignificant, and composed of such questionable materials, that the Upper House will kick it out with indignant scorn. What will the Whigs do then? Call for a dissolution? Such a proposition would be scouted with contempt. They would scarcely have the hardihood to make the demand; but to save themselves and their Royal Master all further vexation on the subject, they will and must resign. To this complexion they must come at last.

AN OPPOSITION BANQUET.

The splendid festival at Glasgow has set the managers of the opposition stage to their wits, to rival it with something grand; and they have accordingly got up a dinner to Joseph Hume, Esq., to be given in one of the metropolitan theatres. A long list of names appears in the London Journals denoting the stewards; and the name of the Duke of Devonshire stands at the head of them!

It is somewhat remarkable that *no Irish* are to be found in this list, if we except Mr. N. Vigors, the ex-member for Carlow.

The Earl of Selkirk, who has been spending two years in the United States and Canada, reached Liverpool on Friday, in the Packet-ship Oxford.

WATERFORD MAIL.

MORTALITY FROM THE INFLUENZA.

The melancholy effects of this raging epidemic in the metropolis and its environs have been most severely felt for the last fortnight. During the last week the greater number of the clerks at the War-office, Admiralty, Navy Pay Office, Stamp Office, Treasury, Post Office, and other Government offices, have been prevented from attending to their daily avocations, in consequence of which great delay has been caused to public business. In the Royal Navy Hospital of Greenwich there have been a great number of deaths amongst the aged inmates, and the infirmary is nearly filled with those on the sick list. Sir Thomas M. Hardy, the gallant Governor, has been most unremitting in affording every comfort to them. At the Royal Military College of Chelsea, the deaths have been very many, and numbers are confined in the sick wards. At Woolwich the epidemic has been so prevalent that forty to fifty men per day belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and the other troops doing duty there in the absence of the Royal Marines in Spain, have been admitted into the Military Hospital, amongst whom several deaths have occurred from acute inflammation of the lungs. Amongst the three Regiments of Foot Guards, and those doing duty at the Tower, St. James's Palace, the Horse Guards and at Windsor, it has also raged to a very great degree. At St. George's Barracks, the Wellington and Cavalry Barracks, extra wards have been appropriated for the invalids, and also in the Tower, where the epidemic appears to have attacked the men with greater effect, from its lying so near the water. Yesterday the churches, which have generally a full congregation, presented a mournful scene by the non-attendance of many who the Sunday before were in perfect health, but then no more, or disabled from attending, and the melancholy event was noticed by the clergymen from the pulpit. The number of burials yesterday afternoon in the different cemeteries was nearly as numerous as during the raging of the cholera in 1832 and 1833. At old St. Pancras's burial ground, there were sixty-eight interments during the week, whilst on the opposite side of the water they were even more numerous. Of the police force there are now upwards of 800 incapable of doing duty, many of whom have been indisposed ever since the late very severe weather, from their exposure to the night air.

The influence and mortality of this disorder does not appear to have at all abated. On Saturday, of the establishment at the Bank of England no less than 108 clerks and 10 porters were absent from their duties, and the same inconvenience was felt at many other public establishments. Two sermons advertised for the benefit of the St. Bride District Visiting Society, on Sunday, were postponed on account of the indisposition of the Rector and a large part of the congregation. In the churchyards of St Clements Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand, on Sunday, the number of burials was 17; in the burial ground at Portugal-street, 5; and in the vaults of the chapel at St. Clement's-lane, 7. It has generally been experienced that those attacks by the epidemic in 1834 have been this time exempt from its attacks.

We regret to say, from all the information we have been able to obtain upon the subject, that this disorder does not appear to be on the decrease. Mr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, are unable to attend their respective Courts, in consequence of labouring under this disorder.—*London Paper.*

THE ARMY—ST. HELENA.

Extracts of a Letter from one of the 91st Regiment to his Friend in Fermoy, dated 1st Nov., 1836.

"* * * We lost five men and one child since our arrival, one of them was crushed to atoms by a fall down a precipice upwards of 500 feet; three others narrowly escaped a similar fate. One man dropped dead after breakfasting, but he was in a delicate state before we left Ireland; one sergeant and two men died in Hospital after six days' illness. The climate of St. Helena is considered very wholesome by the inhabitants, being very seldom visited by any distemper of a malignant nature. The winter months are June, July and August, during which time there are occasional heavy rains and winds, notwithstanding, this does not prevent the vegetation, nor the inhabitants from planting, so that I think we may justly divide the year here into Spring, Summer and Autumn. Indeed, they raise as many as three crops of potatoes in one year on some farms. The island (which is 28 miles in circumference), chiefly consists of high hills and valleys. There are only three or four plains, and these are of no great extent. The hills for the most part are barren, yet good pasturage is found on the face of some of them. The valleys in general are beautifully interspersed with trees, houses and gardens. In the course of a riding excursion which I lately made in the South East side, I was truly and agreeably disappointed at the picturesque appearance of the country. In fact I had no idea that St. Helena was what it is in this respect. The cultivated land produces potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, peas, and beans, besides many tropical vegetables. As I never gave much attention to the study of Botany, I cannot detail the various plants to be found here, but of the fruits there are abundance—figs, dates, pomegranates, peaches, apples, pears, mulberries, blackberries, besides many others, the orthography of which I have not as yet ascertained. Many of the farms are beautified with groves of fir and the gum tree. The island abounded with ebony at one time, but it is now nearly become extinct. There is a nice breed of horned cattle, as well as sheep, pigs, poultry, and rabbits, in abundance, but no rats. The pheasant and partridge excel any I have seen in Britain.

"It is generally allowed that this island was thrown up by a volcanic eruption; and indeed the lateness of its discovery, its peculiar strata, the depth of the water around it, besides many other remarks, appear to favor such an opinion.—Some time ago a gold mine had been reported to have been discovered, about seven miles south of the town, but it was never worked. The Agate is found in many parts of the island. No fossil remains have been discovered; and, as far as I can learn, they were never sought after. The only excavation ever made was in search of water, at a place called Ruphert's Valley, in the east of the town: when the water appeared, it proved so salt as to be unfit for use.—Quere the cause?

"Government land tax varies from 1s to 5s per acre; house tax, 3½d. per foot in front; water tax, 10s per annum horse tax £1 per do.; dog 10s per do.; license for vending ardent spirits and wine, from £100 to £300 per annum; cranage, 1s per draft; government barges, for loading or unloading, are let at £1 1s per day; license for boats, £2 per year; vessels watering pay 3s 6d per ton, All commodities, except grain, imported by Foreign traders, pay 10 per cent.,—British, only 3 per cent. The duty on Rum, Gin, Brandy, or Whiskey 12s 6d per gallon; Wine 10d per gallon; Ale and Porter, 10d per dozen.

"There are two ministers of the Church of England here, but none of any other denomination. Morality is acknowledged and practised both in the upper, middle and lower orders of society; but vital Godliness is very rarely met: in fact, this is a spot and an age of great degeneracy. Notwithstanding, I, and others of the military, with a few of the inhabitants, hold prayer, and scripture reading meetings. When we commenced, we were only four in number—but now thank God, we are much increased in number, and, I trust, I can say in true piety. From the high opinion you were pleased in your last letter to express of me and two others, I was led to give you this account of our conduct since our arrival here."

A rich spinster, Miss M——, lately deceased, at Weymouth, has left her large property to five nieces. They are to enjoy it equally as long as they remain single. She who marries loses her share, which is to be divided among the remaining virgins; if they all marry, then a male relation is to succeed to the whole.—*Dorset Paper.*

We are sorry to announce that Dr. Butler, the recently created Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, is so unwell as to cause the serious apprehensions of his family and friends.

HANDY ANDY.

"Ride into the town, and see if there's a letter for me," said the squire, one day to our hero—"Yes, Sir." You know where to go?"—"To the town, Sir." "But do you know where to go in the town?"—"No, Sir." "And why don't you ask, you stupid thief?"—"Sure, I'd find out, Sir." "Didn't I often tell you to ask what you're to do, when you don't know?"—"Yes, Sir." "And why don't you?"—"I don't like to be troublesome, Sir." "Confound you!" said the squire; though he could not help laughing at Andy's excuse for remaining in ignorance. "Well,' continued he, "go to the post-office. You know the post-office, I suppose?" "Yes, Sir; where they sell gunpowder." "You're right for once," said the squire; for his Majesty's postmaster was the person who had the privilege of dealing in the aforesaid combustible. "Go, then, to the post-office, and ask for a letter for me.—Remember,—not gunpowder, but a letter."—"Yes, Sir," said Andy, who got astride of his hack, and trotted away to the post-office.

On arriving at the shop of the post-master, (for that person carried on a brisk trade in groceries, giblets, broad-cloth, and linen-drapery), Andy presented himself at the counter, and said, "I want a letther, Sir, if you plase." "Who do you want it for?" said the post-master, in a tone in whicy Andy considered an aggression upon the sacredness of private life: so Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw upon the prying impertinence of the post-master was to repeat his question. "I want a letther, Sir, if you plase." "And who do you want it for?" repeated the post-master. "What's that to you?" said Andy.

The postmaster, laughing at his simplicity, told him he could not tell what letter to give him unless he told him the direction. "The directions I got was to get a letther here—that's the directions." "Who gave you those directions?" "The masther." "And who's your master?" "What consarn is that o' yours?" "Why, you stupid rascal! if you don't tell me his name, how can I give you a letter?" "You could give it if you liked; but you're fond of axin' impident questions, bekase you think I'm simple." "Go along out o' this, your master must be as great a goose as yourself to send such a messenger." "Bad luck to your impidince!" said Andy: "Is it 'Squire Egan you dare to say goose to?" "Oh, Squire Egan's your master, then?"—"Yis; have you any thing to say again it?" "Only that I never saw you before."—"Faith, then you'll never see me again if I have my own consent."—"I won't give you any letter for the squire, unless I know you're his servant. Is there any one in the town who knows you?"—"Plenty," said Andy; "it's not every one is as ignorant as you." Just at this moment a person entered the house to get a letter, to whom Andy was known; and he vouched to the post master that the account he gave of himself was true "You may give him the squire's letter. Have you one for me?" "Yes, Sir," said the postmaster, producing one: "four-pence." The new-comer paid the fourpence postage, and left the shop with his letter.—"Here's a letter for the squire," said the postmaster. "You've to pay me elevenpence postage." "What 'ud I pay elevenpence for?" "For postage." "To the devil wid you! Didn't I see you give Mr. Delany a letther for fourpence this minit, and a bigger letther than this; and now you want me to pay elevenpence for this scrap of a thing. Do you think I'm a fool?" "No; but I'm sure of it," said the postmaster.—"Well, you're welkin to think what you plase; but don't be delayin' me now; here's fourpence for you, and gi' me the letther." "Go along you stupid thief!" said the postmaster, taking up the letter, and going to serve a customer with a mousetrap. While this person and many others were served, Andy lounged up and down the shop, every now and then putting in his head in the middle of the customers, and saying, "Will you gi' me the letther?" He waited for above half an hour, in defiance of the anathemas of the postmaster, and at last left, when he found it impossible to get the common justice for his master which he thought he deserved as well as another man; for, under this impression, Andy determined to give no more than the fourpence.

The squire in the meantime was getting impatient for his return and, when Andy made his appearance, asked was there a letter for him. "There is, Sir," said Andy. "Then give it to me." "I haven't it, Sir." "What do you mean?" "He wouldn't give it to me, Sir." "Who would'nt give it to you?"—"That owld chate beyant in the town—wanting to charge double for it." "May be it is a double letter—why the devil didn't you pay what he ask'd, Sir?" "Arrah, Sir, why would I let you be chated—its not a double letter at all—not above half the size o' one Mr. Delany got before my face for four pence." "You'll provoke me to break your neck some day, you vagabond!—ride back for your life, you omadhaun, and pay whatever he asks, and get me the letter."—"Why, sir, I tell you he was sellin' them before my face for fourpence a-piece." "Go back, you scoundrel! or I'll horsewhip you; and if you're longer than as hour I'll have you ducked in the horse-pond!" Andy vanished, and made a second visit to the post office. When he arrived two persons were getting letters, and the postmaster was selecting the epistles for each, from a parcel of them that lay before him on the counter; at the same time, many shop customers were waiting to be served. "I come for that letther," said Andy.—"I'll attend to you by-and-by." "The masther's in a hurry." "Let him wait till his hurry's over." "He'll murther me, if I'm not back soon." "I'm glad to hear it." While the postmaster went on with such provoking answers to these appeals for despatch, Andy's eye caught the heap of letters that lay on the counter; so, while certain weighing of soap and tobacco was going forward, he contrived to become possessed of two letters from the heap; and, having effected that, waited patiently enough until it was the great man's pleasure to give him the missive directed to his master. Then did Andy bestride his hack, and in triumph at his trick on the postmaster, rattle along the road homeward, as fast as his hack would carry him. He came into the Squire's presence, his face beaming with delight, and an air of self-satisfied superiority in his manner, quite unaccountable to his master, until he pulled forth his hand, which had been grubbing up his prizes from the bottom of his pocket; and holding three letters over his head, while he said, "Look at that!" He next slapped them down under his broad fist, on the table, before the squire, saying, "Well! if he did make me pay eleven-pence, by gor, I brought your honour the worth o' your money, any how!"

STATE PROVISION FOR THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

We have not latterly directed public attention to this subject, for this, among other reasons, that we have always considered that the heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland have "a voice potential" in the matter, and that it would be a mere waste of time to discuss what, after all, cannot be arranged without their co-operation. We have, however, reason to know that they will *not* co-operate, but, on the contrary, that they will MOST ENERGETICALLY OPPOSE ANY SUCH ARRANGEMENT; and that they look upon those who would labour to force it upon the Irish Catholic Church as amongst the worst enemies of the Catholic religion. We shall, by-and-by, speak more plainly.—*Evening Post.*

The *Sun* in an able and complimentary article on Sir Robert Peel's Inauguration speech thus concludes:—"We here meet Sir Robert Peel on neutral ground. He is not now the politician, but the schoolmaster; and in this capacity we hold out to him the right hand of respect and amity. We may shortly meet him again in his old, and, we fear, embarrassing vocation, as leader of a great faction, when far other language must be held towards him; but this shall not prevent us now saying, which we do in the sincerest and most unqualified terms, that—with the single exception of Lord Brougham's—his Inaugural address is the most manly, the most unaffected, the most earnest, and the most intelligible, that was ever delivered at Glasgow. It is a pure and healthy fountain, from which the aspiring youth who thirsts for knowledge may drink and be refreshed.

ADDRESSES TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Friday morning, a great number of Deputations, with complimentary Addresses to Sir Robert Peel from various parts of the country, proceeded to Blythswood House, according to previous appointment, at ten o'clock forenoon. Among the Deputations were those from the Glasgow Church-building Society; the Presbytery of Glasgow; Rev. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Stow, from the Glasgow Educational Society; from Edinburgh, Perth, &c. &c. When the Deputations had assembled, Mr. Campbell, Blythswood, entered the room and announced, that in consequence of the number of the addresses, and the limited time now left to Sir Robert Peel, he would be under the necessity of receiving them without remark, and deferring his replies till his return to England, when it would be his first business to transmit written answers to the whole of the addresses. Mr. Campbell stated, however, that Sir Robert Peel had requested that an exception might be made in favour of the Address from the Operatives, which would be received first, and to which Sir Robert wished to reply before the whole assembly; the hon. baronet would then retire to another room, and receive the rest of the addresses. The Deputations, many of whom had expressed their desire to give the preference to the Operatives' address, testified their approbation by cheers. Sir Robert then entered, and was received with great applause. The Deputation from the Operatives was introduced to the hon. baronet, when Mr. Hugh Hamilton presented him, amid the applause of the meeting, with the freedom of the City in a silver box. Mr. William Keddie then read the following address:—

"Address of the Conservative Operatives of Glasgow to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P.

"Right Honorable Sir,—We, the undersigned Operatives of the City of Glasgow, respectfully offer you our cordial congratulations on your election to the Lord Rectorship of our venerable University. Looking to the long succession of illustrious names which have dignified that office, we regard the addition of yours, Sir, as a distinction at once due to your eminence as a scholar, and honorable to the seat of learning by which it was conferred—and as a guarantee that in every contingency the integrity of that institution will be zealously, faithfully, and effectively defended (cheers.)

"Warmly attached from principle to our glorious Constitution in Church and State, under which the nation has been elevated to a pitch of unexampled prosperity, we rejoice in this opportunity of bearing the humble testimony of our admiration to the sagacity, the prudence, the fidelity, and the independence, uniformly displayed in your exertions to purify and perpetuate that constitution, during a political career worthy of the proudest days in our history (cheers). We are friendly to the well-considered reform of every abuse which our institutions may have contracted in the lapse of years; but we desire to see them reformed only through the means which the constitution itself supplies. It is our earnest hope that an overruling Providence may long avert from the British Legislature the introduction of such changes as would inevitably destroy the salutary influence of one of its branches, and lead to the virtual overthrow of another. We regard the interests of the working classes as identified with, and inseparable from, those of the aristocracy, and should consider any infraction of the rights of the Peers, as the presage of an ulterior violation of the liberties of the people—(great applause).

"We also gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of recording the lively satisfaction with which we received the expression of your anxiety to aid in the extension of our National Church, by recommending a grant of money from the public funds (applause). Sir, we love the Church of Scotland for all it has suffered, and all it has done to provide the poor with religious instruction, and to afford their children a Bible education in its parish schools; and we long for the time when its boundaries shall be so enlarged as to become again commensurate to the wants of our population (loud cheers). So considerate and generous an effort on your part to accomplish this desirable object, claims our warmest gratitude—and it is our earnest prayer, Sir, that your life may be long spared to promote, by your great talents and influence, such noble schemes of public usefulness" (cheers).

Sir Robert delivered the following Reply:—

"I thank you cordially for your congratulations on my appointment to the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and for the good wishes you express for my welfare. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to receive an address from the body which you represent. Even if that address had not contained such conclusive proof of your intelligence and sound principles, I should have still felt it to be my duty to mark my respect for you, and for the class to which you belong, by holding to you very different language from that which yon sometimes hear from persons who affect the greatest attachment to your interests, and call themselves exclusively your friends (applause.) I should have told you, as I now tell you, that there is no portion of society more deeply interested in the maintenance of peace and order, in the protection of property, in the respect for constitutional privileges, than the working and industrious classes, and that the ancient monarchy and mixed government under which we live, give infinitely greater security in a country and a society constituted like ours, for the continued possession of these advantages, than any that would be offered, at least that would be realized, by institutions purely democratical (loud cheers).—Survey that example of society immediately and hourly submitted to your view in the magnificent city with which you are connected, the pride not only of Scotland but of the British Empire. How faint and imperceptible are the gradations between its different ranks! How constant the changes in the condition of those ranks! resembling the fluctuations of a vast ocean, whereof one part seems depressed and another elevated, if it be regarded hastily and only for an instant—but presenting, if viewed attentively for a longer period, constant vicissitude—that which is at one moment the lowest, assuming, in its turn, the station of the highest. The fluctuations of the waves are caused by physical aud fortuitous influences, but they are moral influences which affect the fluctuations ot society. Industry, sobriety, honesty and intelligence will as assuredly elevate the low, as idlenesa, profligacy and vice will depress, and justly depress, those who are in high stations. (applause). To insure this just reward of merit, and avoid this just penalty of folly and vice, let us unite in maintaining the ancient institutions of our country, and that form of national worship which, combined with the system of parochial instruction, would, at this time, had its means been co-extensive with the increase of population, have made the people of Scotland the most moral, intelligent, and religious of any people on the face of the earth (loud cheers). These two—(here Sir Robert Peel paused for a moment, evidently moved, and holding up the address and the freedom of the city)—these two—the highest honours ever conferred upon me, will be carefully preserved in my family, and handed down to my posterity" (the concluding part of the address was drowned in reiterated cheers).

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

We understand that Mr. Baron O'Loghlen is to be master of the rolls; the Attorney-General, Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Woulfe, Attorney-General; and Mr. Maziere Brady, Solicitor. Mr. Pigot is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Brady as Advising Counsel to the Chief Secretary. This arrangement only waits the King's sanction.—*E. Post.*

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—At this season of the year, when confectionary is given more especially to children, the following demands attention:—A child in this town on Friday week, after eating a piece of confectionary, the bottom of which was covered by a green coloured pigment, was seized by a violent sickness, and showed symptoms of having taken a powerful poison.—This pigment, on analysis, proved to contain a preparation of copper, which is poisonous, and ought not to be used by confectioners. In the above case an antidote (consisting of sugar, taken in large quantities,) was promptly administered by the mother, until the medical men could be summoned. The child remained very ill for the following day, but is now recovered.—*Manchester Courier.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A general meeting of the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the united diocese of Down and Connor, summoned by the diocesan in pursuance of a requisition presented to his Lordship, was held in the Clerical Rooms, Belfast, on Friday.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor in the Chair.

A series of resolutions, on the subject of education, were adopted, and the following petition agreed to as the petition of the clergy of the dioceses, and it was recommended that a similar one be adopted and signed by the laity in the respective parishes of the dioceses.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, &c. The Petition of the bishop and undersigned clergy of the united diocese of Down and Connor,

Humbly Showeth—That your petitioners, in presenting themselves to your Lordship's house, are most anxious to express the profound respect they at all times entertain for those decisions which have received the sanction of the legislature; and it is not, therefore, without grave consideration, that they feel themselves constrained, on this occasion, by the responsibility of their office and station, to seek, at your hands, a revision of those regulations upon which the present system of national education in Ireland is founded.

After having duly weighed the provisions, and patiently watched the operations of that system they are become more than ever convinced, that it involves such a compromise and dereliction of the principles of the Established Church, as threaten eventually to undermine the stability of the Protestant faith in Ireland; and that, whilst it professes to extend the benefits of education equally and impartially to all denominations of Christians, its natural tendency and its actual effect seem, in fact, to deprive the children of conscientious Protestants of participation in those benefits—restricting, for the most part, the enjoyment of the national funds for education to the members of the Roman Catholic communion.

That, however useful scriptural extracts, judiciously chosen, may be in the instruction of youth, your petitioners can never be brought to approve of a systematic rejection of the word of God itself from schools styling themselves national, as being not only inconsistent with the avowed principles of their reformed church, but equally opposed to the divine command. They also hesitate not to affirm that the lessons introduced as a substitute for the Scriptures, both in regard to their omissions and insertions, are manifestly designed to avoid collision with certain erroneous opinions, rather than to exhibit the verity of the gospel, in its native simplicity and force. At the same time, being compiled in a new translation (which circumstance alone necessarily tends to depreciate and supersede the version put forth by royal authority), these lessons abound in alterations, not only needless and unprofitable, but prejudicial to the true sense of the sacred writings; whilst, by their accompanying notes, they are calculated to perplex the youthful reader, or to confirm him in his religious errors.

Viewing, therefore, the unequal operation of the present system, together with its dangerous tendency to unsettle or corrupt the faith of the rising generation, your petitioners humbly pray that this system may not be persisted in; and that a grant, such as your lordships shall, in your wisdom, deem suitable, may be appropriated for the endowment and support of schools to be conducted on Protestant principles.

And your petitioners, &c.

Resolved—That this petition be entrusted to the Lord Bishop of Exeter and to Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., with a request that a suitable opportunity may be taken for presenting it to each House of Parliament.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

(From the London Mercury.)

The Whigs are putting their stores of cunning in requisition, in order to meet parliament with as much effect as possible:—and truly the Whigs will need their whole stock of cunning, if they would maintain themselves in office for three months longer. The recess has changed their position most wonderfully.

During last session, O'Connell's influence kept a large body of the Radicals quiet; but O'Connell is now as obnoxious to the English Radicals as the Whigs themselves are. Nay, in Ireland, the power of the impostor totters. Look at the letter of the Rev. Mr. O'Malley. That admirable composition is addressed ostensibly to Sheil—but its arguments and invective bear at least as strongly and as directly on the influence of O'Connell, as on the influence of the less powerful mountebank. Sheil and O'Connell, and all that gang, are, at length, becoming objects of suspicion to the masses of their deluded countrymen; and suspicion is, of necessity, the precursor of the rapid downfall of the "Liberator" and his tools. O'Connell, therefore, will avail the Whigs but little, as an auxiliary, in the approaching campaign. He will have quite enough to do in attending to his own affairs. Besides, it must soon, in the regular course of business, become a question with him, whether he shall sell the Whigs, or be sold by them. He will not find the authors of the New Poor-law Bill so safe a bargain as he found the factory children.

The parliamentary Radicals—the Molesworth part—the men who clamour for the ballot, and contend for an extension of the suffrage—will press the Whigs, as they have never done before; while the men who take an interest in the state of the money market will find ample scope for their industry in the financial blunders of Mr. Spring Rice. The poor-law question will, moreover, force itself on the attention of the house; and certain points connected with our foreign policy will furnish other pillars of the Whig party with ample opportunity for the exercise of their peculiar talents of shuffling and equivocation.

The state of the Bank of England—the feeling excited in the labouring classes by the new poor-law—the ticklish position of Mr. O'Connell—the speech of Colonel Napier last week at Bath—the letter of Mr. O'Malley—these are topics, which cannot fail to prove suggestive to the Whigs, of discomfort and disgrace. All that the Whigs lose, the Radicals if they are wise, ought to gain.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The General Association met this day at one o'clock.

At half past two o'clock Mr. Sharman Crawford, accompanied by his friends, took his place at the foot of the table. He was received with cheers. Shortly after, Mr. O'Connell entered the room amidst loud cheers.

Mr. O'Connell would suggest that they would now understand their proceedings. He hoped that there would be a total abstinence of all personality. He would propose a suspension of the standing order, to give the member for Dundalk an opportunity of explaining his views as to the construction which he thinks the Association has put upon the resolutions passed. If the Association decide that he (Mr. O'Connell) is wrong, he would cheerfully submit, as he did not ever mean to question the right of any man to the exercise of his opinion; and as no man possesses purer public principle, however mistaken, than the hon. member for Dundalk (cheers). The hon. gentleman then read a series of resolutions upon the subject of the tithe question, conformable with the views which are already before the public, and such, he said, he would submit to the Association for their decision. He said his object always was to procure what amount of good he could, and wait for a future opportunity to procure the remainder. Mr. O'Connell, at this hour, three o'clock, is vindicating his principle of always taking an instalment of justice whenever such can be procured.—*Evening Post of Thursday.*

ACCIDENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—On Sunday afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was subjected to an alarming accident on his way to Colonel Wildman's at Newstead Abbey; the carriage was drawn off the road, or was driven on a post, at Kelham, near Newark, and was overturned, the panel driven in, and his Royal Highness severely stunned by the shock. The axle was forced out, so that three of the horses were set at liberty. We sincerely hope no ill effects will result from the serious danger.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
3 ℔ Cent. Consols........	—	89¾ ⅞	89⅞
Ditto (reduced)..........	—	—	—
3½ ℔ Cent. Stock	97⅞¾¾	97⅞	97⅞
Ditto (reduced)..........	—	97⅞	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	97⅝	97⅝¾	97⅝¾
3½ ℔ Cent. Debs.	91⅝	91⅝⅝	91⅜
Bank Stock..............	199½	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand C. D. 6 ℔ Cent.....	—	89	—
Do. do. 5 ℔ Cent.....	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ℔ Cent.....	—	—	—
4 ℔ Cent. City Deb......	—	—	—

LATEST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	℔ Share.
Hibernian Bank....	100 0 0	25 0 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	—	—
Kilkenny Rail	100 0 0	2 10 0	—
Drogheda Rail	100 0 0	5 0 0	—
Royal Bank........	50 0 0	10 5 0	8 6 8

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

3 ℔ Ct. Consols, 89½ 90¼	India Stock, 255½ 6 7 6½ 8
Ditto for Ac., 89⅝ ⅞ ⅝ 90¼	Bank Stock for Ac, 210½ 10
3 per Cent. Reduced, 90⅝ ⅞	Ex. Bills, 2½d. 21 19 22 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red., 98⅞ ⅝ 99½	India Bonds, 11 15 pm.
3½ per Cent. New, 98½ 8 ¾	

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account closed at 91⅛ ¼. Spanish Bonds, 27 ⅜ ⅝. Portuguese, 51½ 52. Chilian, 46 to 48.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1837.

THE SESSION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Although the plan of the next Parliamentary campaign, as far as ministers have formed any plan, is confined to the knowledge of a few who are in their confidence, it seems to be pretty well ascertained that they do not design to bring forward the case of the Irish Church in an early part of the Session. The battle is to be upon the Irish Corporation Bill, which being carried through the Commons, as it will be, by a strong majority, will be taken to the House of Lords. Should their Lordships use it as they did before, a dissolution of Parliament is expected to be the next move in the Ministerial game. Will the King consent to that? The Whig official organ says that he will not. He will allow Lord Melbourne to carry on the war as long as he can with the forces which he has, but not allow him a chance of increasing his strength by the accession of numbers which ministerial influence would be likely to give him in a general election.

But should his Majesty refuse—what then? Why, then Lord Melbourne will be, indeed, *at a dead locke* and *must resign*. Now, the question is, would that cause any insuperable embarrassment to the King? We rather imagine it would not. There would be no commotion at such an event, similar to that which, in 1832, bore Lord Grey back to the royal battlements, upon the foam of the popular wave. But the public would resign itself also, in all meekness, to the dispensation. The only difficulty would be for Lord Melbourne's successor to get on with the present House of Commons; nor do we apprehend any formidable obstacle as likely to oppose his progress. Many supporters of the present Government are *any man's men*; and would go over with all their hearts to whatever ministry might seem likely to hold its ground. Not a few even now, are said to meditate a transfer of themselves and their voices, to the opposite benches on the very first night of the next sesion. If they do so, they will save the King the trouble of refusing to disperse them, and Lord Melbourne, that of soliciting his Majesty for such a favour. But, supposing they should remain proof even against the misfortune of their friends; the same objection to a dissolution of Parliament, while Sir Robert Peel is prime minister, will not exist, as that which resists such a proceeding now. For, if the two Houses can agree no better under a Conservative government, than under a Whig one, it will become necessary to appeal to the constituency, and let them pronounce their decision on the momentous questions which now divide them. No doubt the result of that appeal, be it for good or ill, will establish a concert between the two assemblies now so repugnant to each other.

Should the Lords, however, agree to the passing of the Irish Corporation Bill—mark the effect of that concession upon the prospects of the present ministry. They must then immediately bring forward their Tithe Bill. No excuse will avail them for evading or postponing it. Bring it in they must, and that unmitigated and unshorn of any of its revolting features; for to these their very existence is pledged; and bringing it on in that shape, they are sure to sustain not only a defeat but a disgrace. Their majority in the Commons—if they have a majority—will be so insignificant, and composed of such questionable materials, that the Upper House will kick it out with indignant scorn. What will the Whigs do then? Call for a dissolution? Such a proposition would be scouted with contempt. They would scarcely have the hardihood to make the demand; but to save themselves and their Royal Master all further vexation on the subject, they will and must resign. To this complexion they must come at last.

AN OPPOSITION BANQUET.

The splendid festival at Glasgow has set the managers of the opposition stage to their wits, to rival it with something grand; and they have accordingly got up a dinner to Joseph Hume, Esq., to be given in one of the metropolitan theatres. A long list of names appears in the London Journals denoting the stewards; and the name of the Duke of Devonshire stands at the head of them!

It is somewhat remarkable that *no Irish* are to be found in this list, if we except Mr. N. Vigors, the ex-member for Carlow.

The Earl of Selkirk, who has been spending two years in the United States and Canada, reached Liverpool on Friday, in the Packet-ship Oxford.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, upon the address, has proved less favorable to the Ministers than was anticipated. An amendment, moved by Odilon Barrot, was carried by a majority of 189 to 181. The amendment contains the following proposition :—"The repose of Europe will never be more forcibly guaranteed than when it shall be founded on respect for rights consecrated by treaties, and among these rights France will ever place in the first rank those of the antique Polish nationality." This amendment being thus happily disposed of, M. Barrot next questioned the Ministers as to the affair of M. Conseil, about whose story a great deal of mystery still hangs; he suddenly withdrew from France into Switzerland, shortly after the affair of Fieschi. The French Ministers of the time (the Thiers' Ministry) demanded from the Swiss Government the expulsion of the man from their territories, as of one whose presence on the French frontier was dangerous to the peace of France. This demand gave rise to angry negociations. It was long surmised that, though denounced as a traitor, Conseil was, in fact a spy of the French Government, employed to collect information of the designs of the Republican and regicide party. M. Barrot's question to the President of the Council referred to this point—was Conseil, or was he not a spy? Count Mole professed his inability to answer, explaining that he found the negociations with Switzerland in progress upon his accession to office, and merely followed up the proceedings of his predecessors. M. Theirs professed a like ignorance of the character and position of Conseil adding, that in demanding that person's expulsion from Switzerland, in his capacity of Foreign Secretary and President of the Council, he acted merely upon the representation of M. Gasparin, the Under-Secretary for the Interior. M. Gasparin refused to give any explanation of his share in the transaction on the ground of the duty of official secrecy. Upon this M. Thiers made the following remarkable, and, we think, criminal, and most disgraceful declaration—"As President of the Council I ought to have known all; but I did not know all." The insinuation did its work, and a scene of great confusion followed, which ended in the debate being adjourned to Saturday, contrary to the wish of the Ministers. On Saturday, however, the paragraph concerning Switzerland was carried by a considerable majority.

If M. Theirs, as President, "ought to know all," why did he retain office one hour after the King's confidence had been so obviously withholden from him? If he knew all, why throw out these *ambiguæ voces*, to increase the already frightful perils of his late master.

Between twenty and thirty persons have been arrested in Paris within the last few days, upon the ground, as it is said, that they are implicated in the crime of Meunier.

SPAIN.

DURANGO, JAN. 6.—Nothing new from Bilboa, the snow being three feet deep. The Infante Don Sebastian is paying the greatest attention to the organisation of the army, and appointed new officers to different corps. The Carlists have still possession of the heights of St Domingo, over the town of Bilboa, the road to Orduna, and even the bridge of Castrejana. The troops received another month's pay yesterday; General Gomez is to be tried by the Court-martial for having left the Asturias contrary to orders. No military movements can take place in these provinces as long as this weather continues. Several of the English officers who are serving with the Carlists have obtained a two months' leave to go and amuse themselves in France or elsewhere during the winter—a certain proof that nothing is likely to take place in these provinces for the next two months. Deserters arrive in numbers from all parts of Spain to join the cause.

DUNGARVAN.

What are the gentlemen of this interesting town about? Have they got up their press, and has the £200 capital been invested? We feel the more disposed to put such interrogatories, as we have a few spared *devils* at their service. We know their first efforts will be directed to translate the Lunatic Asylum, the Court-house and Jail—then they will build a wall across to the Light-house—reclaim the Bay—erect lights in the town—appoint watchmen—sink wells, and obtain a new Corporation under the intended Municipal Bill! All those matters can be effected with readiness by a few leading spirits of the town, and should the gentry of the neighbourhood or the rate-payers of the county, presume to interfere with them, the consequences will be dreadful. We make these observations in sober caution to all parties interested, to guard them against the annihilation with which they are threatened if they presume to thwart the enlightened few in their wise and patriotic projects. We had almost forgotten to state that they intend to explore every estate in the neighbourhood, with the assistance of a certain *minor*, who has the inheritance most probably of all his father's *head* qualifications.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Monday evening Miss Poole will take her benefit. This interesting lady, from her high character and talent in her profession, merits the united support of the public.

Mr. Scott will appear on Tuesday; and on Wednesday our old favorite, Miss Villars, now Mrs. Stanhope, will have her benefit: of course she may expect a bumper.

THE CIRCUITS.

HOME—Chief Justice Doherty and Baron Pennefather.
LEINSTER—Judge Torrens and Baron Foster.
NORTH EAST—Chief Baron and Judge Johnson.
NORTH WEST—Chief Justice and Judge Moore.
CONNAUGHT—Judge Burton and Judge Crampton.
MUNSTER—Judge Perrin and Baron O'Loghlen.

PAYMENT OF THE PRIESTS.

The subjoined manifesto has been issued by the Roman Catholic Bishops, protesting against a state payment for their Clergy. Many years since, and very shortly after the establishment of this Journal, we were at some pains to collect facts, and did, we think, in a series of articles, prove that the Irish Roman Catholic Church was the richest Church in the Christian world, scarcely excepting that of Spain. But as the aspect of affairs has hitherto undergone considerable changes in this country, we shall at the earliest opportunity return to the subject again, one that will now possess great novelty for a considerable portion of our readers, as well as for the public generally:

"At a General Meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates, held in the Parochial House, Marlborough-street, Dublin, on Friday, the 13th of January, 1837, the following resolution respecting a State Provision for the Clergy, was proposed and adopted:—

"Resolved—That alarmed at the report that an attempt is likely to be made, during the approaching Session of Parliament, to make a *State Provision* for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, we deem it our imperative duty not to separate, without recording the expression of our strongest reprobation of any such attempt, and of our unalterable determination to resist by every means in our power, a measure which threatens so much mischief to the independence of the Irish Catholic Church, and to the purity of our holy religion in this country.

"D. MURRAY, Chairman.
"P. KENNEDY, Secretary."

—*E. Mail.*

We are compelled to postpone the list of subscriptions to the Mendicant Assylum till Wednesday.

It is said that Meunier has made very extensive and important disclosures; the nature of these disclosures has not transpired, but the number of arrests is daily increasing. The trials at Strasburgh proceed, but the facts developed are neither new nor interesting.—*Standard of Wednesday.*

THE MAILS.—We received our country letters and papers this morning at the usual hour, being the first time since our communications with the provinces were interrupted by the late snow storm.—*London Paper, Jan.* 18.

The old and respectable banking firm of Esdaile and Co., of London, were compelled to suspend payment for a few hours on Monday, but again resumed payment. It is stated that they will be compelled to wind up their affairs, and that their banking business must cease to exist.

BRIGHTON, MONDAY,—The King and the Princess Augusta have escaped the influenza, and are in the enjoyment of the best health. This morning his Majesty and his Royal sister took a carriage airing together before luncheon. Bulletin—"Although the Duchess of Gloucester has passed a restless night, her Royal Highness is better this morning."

DUNGARVAN BOROUGH.

From information we had received for some time back, we were in hopes the Duke of Devonshire would have acted with respect to the Dungarvan election, in that upright and independent manner, which, from his rank and property, would be expected from him. We have heard a report that the Duke has determined to "hark in" with the Tail. That he has given his interest to the boy Power, the unfortunate nominee of the mendicant O'Connell, and step-son to the *disinterested* Patriot, pigmy Sheil, who is now taking such an active part against the church establishment. If such is the fact, and we hope it is not, we would recommend the Duke of Devonshire to lose no time, in enrolling his name among the unprincipled group that compose the rebellion parliament, now so busily employed at the Corn Exchange, as the man that could have acted in the *cringing* manner he is reported to *have* done, is only fit to herd with such a crew. Now, a word as to Mr. Galwey.—The article which we copied from our esteemed cotemporary, the *Cork Standard*, in our last number, enumerated many advantages that accrued to the population of Dungarvan, from having such a resident gentleman among them as Mr. Galwey, and we desire to add another to the catologue. Mr. Galwey keeps up an extensive mercantile establishment, by which a vast number of people receive employment during the whole year around, and this, mark, for the sole purpose of having the working classes about him employed, as otherwise, from his independence, it would not be worth Mr. Galwey's while to carry on any trade or business. We trust Mr. G. will not be intimidated by anything that may occur previous to the Election, and that he will offer himself to the electors of Dungarvan on *true* liberal principles, ready to represent them in the British parliament according to the dictates of a pure conscience, unawed or unrestrained, as he ever has been, by the will or mandate of a griping beggar. Unless the men of Dungarvan are totally blind to their own interests, they will give their support for their independent townsman, and not to an inexperienced youth, who, because he is the nominee of O'Connell, has the presumption to offer himself, as one calculated, to represent the interests of a community.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

DINNER AT CARLOW TO COL. BRUEN, M. P., AND THOMAS KAVANAGH, ESQ., M. P.

On Tuesday evening a splendid entertainment was given by the noblemen, gentry, and freeholders of the county of Carlow to their representatives, Colonel Bruen, and Thomas Kavanagh, Esqrs. The town of Carlow presented an animated appearance during the day, caused by the arrival of the numerous and influential gentlemen coming from distant parts of the county, to pay a tribute of respect to those who had exerted themselves so strenuously for the cause which they support. The dinner was given at the Assembly-room, which was fitted up with appropriate decorations, and the *tout ensemble* was striking in the extreme. Behind the chairman's seat was a transparency, on which was inscribed in fanciful scrolls the following sentences:—The British Constitution, King, Lords, and Commons—Lord Lyndhurst, and the Barons of England—The Irish Peers—Downshire, Farnham, Dunsany, Roden, Bandon, Enniskillen, Glengall, Beresford, Downes, Londonderry, Lorton, O'Neill, Abercorn, Courtown, Clancarty, Charleville—Bruen and Kavanagh—The Altar and the Throne—The colours of the Carlow Militia were placed at either side of the chair. In the intervals down the room were other transparencies, which presented a pleasing appearance. The first contained the following sentiment—The Union, may it be indissoluble—The second was inscribed with the following words—Thh Duke of Wellington, and the English Peers who support Civil and Religious Liberty—The Defenders of our Rights, and no Surrender, &c. The third transparency was inscribed with the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle. At the opposite side of the room the following mottoes appeared: The Independent Electors of every Creed, who have done their duty—Sir Robert Peel, and the Conservative Members of the House of Commons—Union is Strength—The Resident Freeholders of the county, who uphold their rights. At the lower extremity of the room was placed the Royal Arms, and in the gallery the band of the Carlow militia was stationed, and played several appropriate airs during the evening.

At ten minutes after seven o'clock, the chair was taken by the Right Honorable General Lord Downes, and on his right sat Colonel Bruen, M.P., the Honorable Mr. Vesey, M.P., the Honorable Randal Plunkett, M.P., William F. Burton, and John Duckett, Esqrs. On the left hand sat Lord Amiens, Mr. West, M.P., Hamilton Stubber, Esq., Thomas Bunbury, and Walter Newton, Esqrs. Amongst the gentlemen who sat at the side tables were Joseph F. Duckett, J. D. Brady, Benjamin Burton, Henry Waters, Captain Frizell, S. Elliott, Rev. F. T. Trench, Abraham Brewster, K.C., Henry Faulkner, J. Faulkner, Major M'Clintock, Captain McClintock, James Butler, William R. Stewart, Robert Doyne, John Alexander, S. Harding, John Harding, Dr. Rawson, Doctor Connor, William Duckett, Henry Carey, Thomas Carey, Thomas H. Watson, Charles Burton, Walter Newton, Thomas Stoyte, James Wilson, W. B. Perceval, James H. Eustace, Esqrs., and a number of other gentlemen of landed property in the county.

After the usual toasts had been given, the following gentlemen addressed the meeting:—The Noble Chairman, Colonel Bruen, M.P., Mr. West, M.P., Hon. Thomas Vesey, M.P., Hon. Randal Plunkett, M.P., C. Brown, Esq., P. Finn, Esq., and Rev. G. Dawson, &c. &c.

The Carlow Radicals—the *Raphael* party, we suppose—entertained Mr. O'Connell at dinner on Wednesday, on his way to Dublin from Kilkenny. The entertainment must have afforded a striking contrast certainly with that of the day before to Messrs. Bruen and Kavanagh.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Wm. F. Finn, Esq., M.P., and George Delany, Esq., Ballyspillanehouse, have been appointed Magistrates of the county of Kilkenny.

The late master of the rolls is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Beresford Burston M'Mahon, Bart.

His Grace the Lord Primate, Ladies Catherine and Anna Beresford, and the Misses Beresford, have left the Bilton Hotel, Sackville-street, for Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, where they intend staying some time.—*Evening Post.*

The widow of Mina has been created a Countess, with a pension amounting to the pay of a Spanish Lieutenant-General.

VIENNA, JAN. 3—In the higher circles the betrothing of the future heir of the House of Esterhazy to the daughter of the niece of Prince Talleyrand, the young Duchess de Dino, is spoken of as a matter fully decided on.

Mr. French has resigned the Chairmanship of Longford, on a pension of £300 a-year. The death of Mr. Hudson, Chairman of Carlow, is hourly expected.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 21.

There has been a limited supply of grain at market from farmers this day, prices heavy and not much doing.

Wheat red, 31s to 33s; ditto white, 33s to 34s 6d; ditto, shipping, 27s to 29s 6d; oats, shipping, black and white 12s 0d to 13s 0d; ditto heavy, 13s 6d to 15s 0d; barley, shipping, 13s 0d to 14s 6d; malting, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; chevalier, 16s 6d to 17s; oatmeal, by wholesale, £14 10s to £15 10s per ton; oatmeal by retail, 16s 6d to 18s per cwt.; second flour, 48s 0d to 52s 0d; thirds, 36s 0d to 45s; fourths, 24s to 30s per sack.

There was no prime butter at market yesterday: what appeared was of an inferior description, and was sold generally at from 92s to 96s per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 60—Thursday, 122—and yesterday, 103 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 39s to 41s per cwt.
Heads from 25s to 26s per cwt.
Fresh and salt offal from 21s per ditto.
Scotch herrings from 34s to 35s per barrel.
Newport coals at the Quay 26s, and Cardiff 25s per ton. At the Coal Company's yard delivered to any part of the city (carriage free.) Newport, 25s, Cardiff, 24s per ton.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	RANGED. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	HOUSEHOLD lbs.	ozs.	drs.
Twopenny	0	9	6	0	14	6	1	3	2
Fourpenny	1	3	6	1	13	5	2	6	4
Sixpenny	1	13	5	2	12	4	3	9	6

CORK, JANUARY 19.

Butter nominally in demand at

BUTTER.—To the Merchants—90s—88s—84s—76s—66s—56s. To the Country—00s—00s—00s—00s—00s—00s per cwt.

CLONMEL, JANUARY 17.

Butter, 94s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 40s to —s; household, 38s to 00s 0d; thirds 32s 0d to —s; fourths, 24s 0d to —s; bere, 12s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 15s 6d; wheat, 19d to 20½d per stone; oats new, 10½d to 11d per ditto.

WEXFORD, JANUARY 16.

Flour, fine 45s 0d to 52s; ditto, seconds, 42s 0d to 45s; wheat, (new) 32s 0d to 36s 6d; barley, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; oats, (new,) 12s 9d to 13s 3d; oatmeal, 19s to 20s 0d ₱ cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JANUARY 17.

There was a very poor supply of wheat at market to-day, which sold at the currency of last week. Of oats and barley there was a fair quantity by canal, which sold heavily, oats at a reduction of 3d, and grinding barley 6d per barrel.

Wheat (white) 38s 0d to 40s 0d; (miller's red) 35s to 38s 0d; inferior, 31s to 34s; rape, 15s to 16s 6d; wheat (new) —s; bere —s 0d to —s; barley (malting) 17s 0d to 21s 0d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 10s 0d 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 22s 0d; inferior, —s 0d to —s; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s. per sack.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

During yesterday and to-day the metropolis having been visited by a dense fog, very few fresh arrivals of any description of grain came to hand, and to-day our market was rather thinly attended, and from the density of the fog it was so difficult to ascertain the quality of the grain by the samples, that very little business was transacted. Fine wheat fully maintained Monday's prices, but all secondary qualities were quite neglected. No variation can be noticed in the prices of barley and peas; but fine oats met more inquiry, and in some instances obtained an advance of 6d. per quarter.

ANTON and MITCHELL, Corn Factors.
56, Corn Exchange, Jan. 18.

MARRIED,
In Kilkenny, Mr. A. Johnson, to Miss Gennett Ricks, of Dublin.

DIED,
On Thursday Evening, at his father's residence, in George's-street, in the 23rd year of his age, John, youngest son of Jeremiah Hardiman, Esq. Within the last five years Mr. Hardiman has been bereft of his wife, daughter, four sons and a brother.

At his residence, at little Newtown, on Thursday morning, Samuel Poentz Smith, Esq. And on yesterday morning, in the prime of life, Maria, his eldest daughter.

TO WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQ., M. P.

Kilkenny, 17th Jan. 1837.

Sir—I had the honour to receive your letter of the 15th instant, and found a duplicate of it in the newspapers. I adopt the same course.

I am glad that you intend to reply in person to what you are pleased to call an "attack" on your principles and conduct, and what certainly is an attack on your conduct as announced in the *Freeman's Journal*, and contrasted with the resolutions of the association, moved by me and seconded by you. It does, indeed, appear to me that you have something to explain—that is, the palpable contradiction between the one and the other.

I should much desire that you would, before you enter upon your reply, read the report of Mr. Lawless's speech on the occasion to which you allude. The report was so accurate, that I suspect it was furnished by Mr. Lawless himself. At all events, it expresses more perfectly than the report of my speech the species of "attack" which I wished to make on your conduct, in deserting the support of the ministry on the appropriation clause in the last session, and your declaration to convert that desertion into active hostility in the next.

Hostility to the Mulgrave government of Ireland is, in my humble opinion, tantamount to hostility to the people of Ireland. It certainly will find few responses amongst the hitherto misgoverned Irish nation.

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

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO A. FRENCH, ESQ., SECRETARY, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

Kilkenny, 17th Jan. 1837.

Sir—I request you will be so good as to advertise that the chair of the General Association will be taken at one o'clock precisely, on Thursday, the 19th, on account of the quantity of business to be done that day. If you comply, as I doubt not you will, it is my intention to move a gentleman into the chair at that hour, and to proceed at once to business.

I have the honour to be your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE MAIL-COACH

Dungarvan, 14th January, 1837.

As the Mail-Coach from Waterford to Cork was on its way, it was interrupted about two and a half miles from here, by a quantity of rocks and stones which were placed across the mail coach road by some evil minded persons, evidently for the purpose of upsetting and destroying the Coach, and, perhaps, robbing the passengers, as it is known that pig buyers are in the habit of coming on Friday, in the night coach for safety, from Waterford, to attend the markets here on Saturdays.

However, the night being moon light, the coachmen perceiving, and the horses startling at the stones before them, dashed to one side of the road, close by the ditch, and fortunately escaped the intended upset. No person having appeared, the coach drove on a half a mile further to the next police station. Hatchel the mail guard very judiciously gave the alarm to the police there, and desired they would escort the coach up to that place, which they accordingly did, and were obliged to remove the stones before the coach could proceed on, but still no person appeared. One of the police who attended there, informed me that the rocks of stones were so large that it gave three men enough to remove them off the road.

The police are still on the alert to find out the perpetrators of so vile an act.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

TO BE SOLD,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY Shares in the National Bank of Ireland.

Apply to Ivie and Cherry, Solicitors, Dublin and Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHESNUT HORSE, by DANDY; Seven Years Old, Warranted Sound; a splendid Fencer, and equal to Twelve Stone with Fox Hounds; has been tried in Harness, and found perfectly gentle.

Apply (if by letter, post-paid), to Mr. I. W. IONS, Veterinary Surgeon, Waterford.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS.

THE WATERFORD COAL COMPANY will deliver, at any part of the City,

Best Newport Coals, at	.. ..	25s per Ton.
Best Whitehaven ditto,	.. ..	25s —
Best Workington ditto,	.. ..	25s —
Best Pemberton ditto,	.. ..	24s —
Best Cardiff ditto,	.. ..	24s —

20th January, 1837.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN holding a permanent appointment under Government, is desirous of obtaining this sum, and is willing to make the transaction advantageous to the lender, and be able to offer good Security.

Particulars known on application to

GEORGE CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford January 20, 1837.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1837, and Day following,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
At the House of the late NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, in Lombard-street,

THE ENTIRE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING of Bedsteads and Feather Beds; Mahogany Dining and Breakfast Tables; Chairs; Sideboard; a capital Eight-day Clock; Grecian Sofa; Chimney, Pier, and Dressing Glasses; Secretary and Book-case, with several Volumes of Books; Chests of Drawers; Carpeting; Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. Also, the Interest in the Lease of the House and Concerns, well known as the OLD ESTABLISHED SALT AND LIME WORKS. These Premises were newly erected within those few years, at an expense of upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS. They are most desirably situated on the Banks of St. Catherine's Navigable Pill, and the Lime and Salt Works being connected together, afford peculiar advantages for working the Concern with profit, and as all the apparatus is in complete order, not the smallest outlay is required. After which, the Interest in one Acre of the WHITE LIMESTONE QUARRY OF BALLYNERLA, in the County of Kilkenny, subject to the Yearly Rent of 21s., and upon the cleaning of which a considerable sum has been lately expended. The Interests, as above, will be put up to Auction, at ONE o'Clock, on the first day of Sale—when, or previous to which, full particulars may be known of

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer,
City Auction Mart, Quay.

Also, on the Premises, about One Thousand Barrels of the best Slaked WHITE LIME, which will be Sold in Lots.

Waterford, January 20, 1837.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH MARCH, 1837,
For a long Term of Years,
THE HOUSE AND LANDS OF FARM-HILL,
Within Two and a-half Miles of this City, and half an hour's drive from the Bridge,

CONTAINING about One Hundred Statute Acres, which has been highly improved, is all under Pasture, and in good heart, with Out-offices, consisting of Stable, Barn, Sheds, and Cow House, (for Twenty-five Cows), has a constant supply of Spring Water the driest summer, is walled-in, with Plantations of over Twenty-five Thousand Trees and well fenced, with the right of Turbary on a bog about half a mile distant. To a Solvent Tenant possession would be given any time previous to March.

For further pasticulars, apply (by letter, post-paid), to JAMES HILL, jun.

Waterford, Dec. 24, 1836.

WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.

AT a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL, held pursuant to Advertisement, at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on THURSDAY, the 19th of January instant,

HENRY ALCOCK, Esq., J.P., in the Chair,

It was Resolved—That it is the judgment of this Meeting, that the appointment of any new Officer in this Hospital is altogether unnecessary, if the Apothecary and Mistress do their duty; which this Meeting, judging from the report of the Committee, are of opinion, has been widely departed from. The further consideration of whether or not they are worthy of future confidence, or should one or both be dismissed, is referred to an Adjourned Meeting to be held on Thursday, the 2d of February next, to decide.

HENRY ALCOCK, Chairman.
JAMES DEEAHUNTY, Secretary.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

17th—Caroline, Tucker, Aberayron, coals—Happy Return, Jordon, Newport, ditto—Diana, Walters, Cardiff, ditto—Lion, Lewis, Newport, iron—Sisters, Jacques, Whitehaven, coals—Thomas and Elizabeth, Heard, Liverpool, ditto.

18th—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, m. g.—Eliza Williams, Price, London, ditto.

19th—Idus, Hollis, Cowes, herrings—Favorite, Trevett; and Ebenezer, Jones, Swansea, coals—Providence, Horwood, Cardiff, ditto—Walberton, Vye, Swansea, ditto—Margaret, Keay, Liverpool, m. goods.

SAILED,

18th—None.

19th—Sylph, Giles, Swansea, ballast; Solway, Burton, Liverpool, general cargo.

20th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, ditto—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, ditto. Wind—S.E. to S.E. by E.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, January 13th, Martha Pope, Jones; 15th, Alacrity, Page. 14th, Flora, Pavey. At Penzance, 15th, Two Brothers, Fielder, and Cordelia, Pascoe. At Swansea, 16th, Ebenezer, Jones.—At Dartmouth, 16th, and at Portsmou., 17th. St. Patrick, Coppell.

Arrived from Youghal—At Swansea, 16th, Mary, James. At Weymouth, 16th, Elizabeth, Flew.

HEALTH MUCH DEPENDS ON OURSELVES.—A man at forty is said to be his own physician, and surely before that age, may so far become his own apothecary as to know what is his best physic, or rather to discover the substitute of the latter, by a strict observance of exercise and temperance. The Emperor Tiberius, as we are informed, laughed at those who consulted physicians after they were thirty years old; because, he said, at that age every one was able to tell by his own experience how to manage himself. And, indeed, he seems to have been a striking proof of the truth of his own maxim; for without being much concerned about his diet or particular way of living, he lived seventy-eight years; and would probably have lived much longer if Caligula had permitted him; for although he was very weak, his successor would not trust his death to the strength of any disease; historians agreeing that Caligula helped on his dissolution, although they differ in the manner of its being done. However, the maxim of Tiberius, generally taken, is certainly true, at least with regard to eating and drinking. The case of Lewis Cornaro, the noble Venetian, is well known. Although originally of delicate constitution, from adopting a strict and temperate course of life—and that only after the age of forty years—he lived beyond a century, in the full enjoyment of good health; and expired at last, as the light of the lamp whose oil is exhausted—without a struggle! One kind of food, as we are well apprised, is hurtful to one, that is good for another; a quantity that is great for one person is moderate for another. The proportion of the quantity and quality of food to the habits of each individual, can only be known by experience.—*Town and Country Magazine.*

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

THE ROBINSONS' LINE OF PACKET SHIPS, so celebrated for their superior accommodations and quick passages, sail from Liverpool—one to New York, every week: one every fortnight to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New Orleans: and one to Quebec, Montreal, &c., every fortnight during the Season.

The following First Class Vessels are now loading at Liverpool, for New York:—

The JANE & MARGARET, to sail on the 1st February.
NIAGARA, on the 8th Ditto.
SYLLERIE, on the 16th to the 20th Ditto.

Persons desirous of securing Passages in the Cabin, or Steerage, of any of these vessels, will please apply (if by letter, post paid) to

Messrs. ROBINSON, Brothers,
14, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool,
Or to their Agent,
GERARD KELLY.
Michael-street, Waterford, 14th Jan., 1837.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
And immediate possession given,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDENS, situate in LADY-LANE in this City, as late in the occupation of Mrs. LLOYD, deceased.

Application, if by letter post paid, to be made to W. D. TOTTENHAM, Esq., Woodville, New Ross; or C. S. TANDY, Esq., Waterford.

Waterford, January 14, 1837.

TO BE LET,
IN THE TOWN OF YOUGHAL,
Furnished or Unfurnished, and Immediate Possession Given,

THAT Capital DWELLING-HOUSE in the NORTH MAIN-STREET, called the RED HOUSE, lately occupied by Mrs. MELIN. It is spacious and commodious, and in good repair, with a large Garden in the rere, various Out-offices, and an excellent Spring on the spot.

The above is in every way calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel Family, a respectable Boarding School, or such public establishment.

Application to be made to BARRY DREW, Esq., jun., Flower Hill, Lismore; or to Mr. M'MAHON, Youghal.

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.

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

I RESPECTFULLY solicit your Suffrages at the approaching Election.

I shall vote for the total abolition of Tithes; for Municipal Reform; and for every other measure by which the interests of Ireland will be promoted. Whenever my regard for the rights of the country permit it, I shall support the Melbourne Administration.

I will do my utmost to advance the welfare of Dungarvan, and use my best efforts to procure the assistance of my friends in the promotion of this useful object.

I have the honor to be,
Your very faithful servant,
JOHN POWER.

11, Upper Merrion-street,
January 14, 1837.

LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

TO appear soon, in Six Monthly Vols., Post Octavo, 10s. 6d. each, a Portrait and Fac-Simile of Hand-Writing in Vol. 1, the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.—By J. G. Lockhart, Esq., his Literary Executor.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME FIRST.

CHAP. 1.—Autobiography.
CHAP. II. to VI.—Illustrations of Autobiography. . . 1771-92.
CHAP. VII.—First Expedition into Liddesdale—Study of German—Political Trials—Buger's Lenore—Disappointment in Love, 1792-96.
CHAP. VIII.—Ballads—Edinburgh Light-Horse—Expedition to Cumberland—Gilsland Wells—Marriage—1796-1797.
CHAP. IX.—Early Married Life—Lasswade Cottage—Early Poetry—Visit to London—Sheirff of Selkirkshire—1798-99.
CHAP. X.—Border Minstrelsy—Richard Heber—John Leyden—William Laidlaw—James Hogg—Correspondence with George Ellis—1800-02.
CHAP. XI. and XII.—Minstrelsy, Vol. III.—Sir Tristrem—Lay of the Last Minstrel—Edinburgh Review—Wordsworth, 1802-04.

Edinburgh: Robert Cadell. Dublin: John Cumming, 16, Lower Ormond-quay; and every Bookseller in Ireland, of whom may be had,

I. Waverley Novels, 48 Vols.
II. Scott's Poetry, 12 Vols.
III. ——— Miscellaneous Prose, 28 Vols.
IV. ——— Select Poetry, 6 Vols. foolscap.
V. ——— Do. Do. 6 Vols. 24mo.
VI. ——— History of Scotland, (Tales of a Grandfather) 2 vols. bd for Schools.
VII. Schloss Hainfeld, by Capt. Basil Hall, 2d Edition.

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.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL,
BOLTON-STREET, WATERFORD.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS POOLE,
On MONDAY Evening, JANUARY 23d, 1837.

MISS POOLE most respectfully takes leave to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, the Officers of the Garrison, and Public in general of Waterford and its vicinity, that her Benefit will take place on the above Evening, on which occasion she respectfully solicits the honor of their support. The performance will commence with the national drama of

BRIAN BOROIHME;
OR, THE MAID OF ERIN.

Brian Boroihme, King of Munster, Mr. SEYMOUR; Erina, (the Maid of Erin) Miss POOLE.

After the Play, a favorite Song by Miss Villars. A favorite Song by Mr. Starke.

The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with the favorite Drama, founded on the celebrated Novel of the Collegians, entitled

EILY O'CONNOR;
OR, THE BANKS OF KILLARNEY.

Lowry Looby, Mr. Seymour; Eily O'Connor, Miss Poole.

Doors open at Seven, and the performance will commence at half-past Seven o'Clock, precisely.

Boxes, 3s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

And Second Price will be taken at half-past Nine, to the Boxes, 2s.—Pit, 1s.—Gallery, 6d.

Tickets to be had of Miss Poole, at Mr. Parker's, Colebeck-street; at Mr. Devereux's, Bailey's New-street; and at Mr. Heney's Public Library, Mall.

On TUESDAY Evening, Mr. SCOTT'S BENEFIT.

On WEDNESDAY Evening a variety of select Entertainments, being for the
BENEFIT OF MRS. STANHOPE.

(Continued from first page.)

(cheers). Now I have given a testimony of the constitution of France and of America—I have given a testimony of the constitution of France, and you know the results of the constitution in '92. I need bring no testimony to the results of the British constitution. Your own experience—your own affection, has taught you and made you feel its excellence (cheers). But in order that the chasm, if any, shall be filled up, I will produce a testimony corroborative of its superiority (loud cheers). You might justly say, in seeking for a testimony, that the testimony of an ancient constitution would be inapplicable, as the times are gone by when opinions like these were held. If I were to draw it from any living authority maintaining Conservative opinions and opposed to reform, not you but others might deem it to be a partial panegyric for the constitution, introduced by men anxious to perpetuate all its privileges and all its abuses (hear). But can you take a more worthy companion for the picture which has been drawn us of the French attempts at a constitution by the present minister of France, high in the councils and confidence of his Sovereign; a picture of the British constitution, drawn not by a Conservative, but by the pencil of a reformist, by a minister of the King of England, at present possessing the confidence of his Britannic Majesty (laughter and cheers). You will at once admit this, I am sure, as a disinterested authority—an indisputable testimony—an unprejudiced one at least (laughter and cheers). It is given, not in the heat of debate, but in a deliberate publication, by no less competent an authority than Lord John Russell. In a deliberate treatise on the British constitution, which I want you, as he wants you to read, he says for his own part he could not understand how a man could have read the history of Athens, Sparta, Venice, France, and Spain—how he could have thrown a single glance at the governments existing in the world at the end of the 18th century—how he could have weighed the miserable results of the most benevolent plans of government, and not cling the closer to his native country (cheers). Upon the whole, to sum up all the authorities which favour and all which oppose the establishment of arbitrary power in England, we have on one hand the immense patronage of the crown—we have the occupation of the boroughs—the disposition of men to cling to peace and quiet as a security for property and a mark of respect for olden times. Upon the other hand we have the long established love for and habit of liberty—the security for landed property. We have a people of virtuous habits whose refinement does not weaken their energies. We have a constitution increasing instead of repressing wealth, commerce, and the fine arts. We have a high standard of morals, and more of improvement and embellishment of life, combined with purity, than ever existed. We have the whole civilized world as the audience before whom the British constitution can be defended (great cheering). But since that treatise of Lord John Russell was written, all the reforms which have been adverted to, were granted (hear, hear). Now, I ask you this question, if that was the picture of society fifteen years ago, when Lord John Russell wrote his book, and if we have been improving ever since, have these changes made a corresponding improvement in the state?" If they have, what a perfect paradise we must be living in now—(hear). Because, if then they had more of "the embellishment of life combined with purity that ever existed"—"a political constitution increasing, not repressing wealth," and a great improvement corresponding to the extent of the change, could you fancy a picture of society so captivating, or one which was more entitled to your admiration? (cheers). Upon the other hand, if the alteration and the changes have not made a corresponding improvement, is it not rather a reason against further innovation upon the organic principles of the constitution (cheers)? What is the answer to the argument—when we hear that we had fifteen years ago the general diffusion and light of knowledge—the long settled habits—a people of virtuous ways—a high standard of morality—high and improved embellishments of life? Do they depend upon the degree of latitude in which they live. Don't they depend upon those civil and religious institutions which have distinguished the country? And if this testimony—this disinterested testimony be true, and if you are convinced that the habits of the country must be formed by the constitution, let us take Lord John Russell's advice and determine to cling closer to our native land (loud and long continued cheering). Now, I will release you from this long address (no, no). Gentlemen, I never desponded (rapturous cheering). I knew that the time would come, after the first intoxication naturally accompanying most changes, when the old and honest heart of England and Scotland would rally round our institutions (loud and long continued cheering and waving of handkerchiefs)—if I did not despond then, with what feelings of confidence do you think now that I shall return to take my part in defending those institutions? I knew that the vibration which accompany most changes would settle in time, and they are now beginning quietly to settle. The influence, the disturbing influence of foreign events is gradually lessening—the dazzling illusions of "glorious days" begin to permit us to see clearly that the convictions—the feelings—the affections of the people, are gravitating towards the old centre in which there sit enthroned—the respect for property—the love of rational freedom—the attachment to long established and prescriptive authority (loud cheers). Yes, gentlemen, from these very walls a spirit shall go forth (continued applause)—that shall survive when this splendid edifice, like an unsubstantial pageant, has faded away, which will spread a contagious influence into every part of the empire; animating, and expanding, and encouraging the various mind. It shall go forth exulting in, but not abusing its strength. It shall go forth remembering in the days of its prosperity, the vows it made and the pledges it gave in the time of its depression—it shall go forth uniting the disposition to correct abuses, and to redress grievances—it shall go forth uniting the disposition to improve with the resolution to maintain and defend by that spirit, the noble, the cheap defence of nations, our ancient institutions which shall survive and flourish (loud cheers). The proud King of the British monarchy shall stand unshackled—the British monarchy shall stand triumphing in its power, protecting the rich from spoliation, and the poor from oppression (cheers). No tawdry emblem of revolution shall flaunt over its ruins. The flag that has braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze, shall still float over its ramparts, and that faith which we profess, and those national establishments intended for its propagation, as they exist respectively in the three branches of the United Kingdom—those establishments which kings are sworn to protect, and to which the national honour is pledged as essential parts of the great national compacts—they shall survive; and religion, the offspring of free inquiry, shall see in the diffusion of sound knowledge, a new source of strength—and injured as they may be by the storms of adversity, they shall come out perfect and purified by the trial to which they have been exposed, and rooted deeper in the convictions, the feelings, and the affections of a Protestant people—(Sir Robert Peel concluded amidst the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted for several minutes).

"The Church of Scotland" was proposed by Mr. Robert Findlay at great length, and was spoken to by the Rev. Mr. M'Leod. Air—"Old Hundred."

Sir D. K. Sandford proposed—"The independence of the House of Lords." The Marquis of Tweddale spoke to this toast. Air—"Of noble race was Shinkin."

The Marquis of Lothion proposed the Chairman's health, which he briefly acknowledged. Air—"The good old country gentleman."

Mr. Charles Stirling proposed—"The Conservative constituencies of England, and their representatives in Parliament." Air—"Gentlemen of England." Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., acknowledged this toast.

The Rev. Dr. P. M'Farline, of Greenock, proposed—"The maintenance and diffusion of the Protestant religion in the British dominions." Air—"Portuguese hymn."

"Principal Macfarlin and the University of Glasgow."—Air—"Bid me discourse."

The Chairman proposed "The Duke of Wellington," which was received with tremendous and protracted cheers. Air—"See the Conquering Hero comes."

Sir R. Peel then rose, and was recived with tremendous cheering, which was frequently repeated. The right hon. baronet proposed the "Memory of Sir Walter Scott," which was received with great applause. "Air—"The Flowers of the Forest."

Mr. John C. Buchanan rose and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—The toast which I have the honour to propose is, "The Conservative constituencies of Ireland, and their Representatives in Parliament;" and in giving it, Sir, I give you the good and the great of the land (cheers).

Mr. J. Emerson Tennent, M.P., spoke to the toast.

Mr. William Smith proposed "The health of Lady Peel" —and, said he, I anticipate it will be received with acclamations not deserving the appellation of "the whisper of a faction." (This toast was received with the most unbounded applause).

Sir Robert Peel—Gentlemen, the feelings of all those among you who have the good fortune to be married, will convince you, without any assurances from me, that I am deeply and sincerely gratified for the compliment you have paid me (cheers). I can venture to say, that if she had been here, and had an opportunity of manifesting the interest with which she watched the progress of these proceedings, she would have confirmed the claim she already seems to possess on your kind regards (cheers). These gentlemen who waited upon me, and brought your kind invitation, know that her first determination was to accompany me to Glasgow (cheers). And it was not the severity of the weather, neither was it the length of the journey; but she had duties to perform which she thought incumbent upon her, that prevented her from carrying that resolution into effect —she had the charge of five young Conservatives (cheers and laughter)—whom she could not reconcile to her feelings to abandon; she had not the fortitude to leave them, as they were about to part from her to receive their education. I beg leave to take this opportunity of proposing the health of the "Ladies of Glasgow" (cheers). I should guess, from the opportunity I have had of witnessing their beauty and elegance that they must be Conservatives (cheers).—The representative of the clergy has to night complained to us, that there is a strong desire on the part of our opponents to disqualify the clergy from interfering with politics. The representative of my friends, the students, has also complained that there is a strong wish to disqualify them. I have no doubt that there is a still stronger desire to disqualify the ladies (laughter)—because the ladies are the true friends of the Conservative cause, and have the power of promoting it; and I am much mistaken if they do not exercise it (cheers). Gentlemen, I beg leave to propose "the health of the ladies of Glasgow" (great cheering).—The toast was then drunk with all the honors, the right hon. baronet giving the time.

The Chairman now stated, that though a considerable number of toasts still remained on the list, yet, as the hour was far advanced, (it was now half-past one) he thought the company would agree with him in the propriety of separating, and he therefore would propose good night.

The immense assembly accordingly separated in the greatest good order.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Tipperary Constitution.)

ROSCREA, JAN. 15.—As the eldest son of the late Captain Reed, of Mount Heaton, near this town, (a lad of about 14 years of age) went out to fowl on Friday last, he was met by a man who told him that he had a hare sohoed, and that if he went with him he would be likely to have a shot. As soon as the villain effected his purpose in decoying the young gentleman to the place where he told him he would get the shot, he snatched the gun from him and decamped.

ROSCREA, JAN. 16, 1837.—Tuesday night, the 10th Jan. instant, four or five fellows, one of whom was armed with a gun, broke into the house of a woman named Ryan, at Clonlisk, within three miles of this town, and robbed her of £9 cash, together with other articles—not satisfied with this, they did not leave the house till they beat the poor creature in a savage manner with the gun which they had.

As Edward Pritchard, servant to Dean Hawkins, was on his way home from this town, he was waylaid and attacked by a large party of men, near Inane, who knocked him off the horse with stones, and whilst down beat him most cruelly, and searched his pockets, telling him, at the same time, that they "would give him enough of Dean Hawkins."

On Friday evening last, as a harmless and inoffensive carman, who is constantly employed between Cloughjordan and this town, was on his way home, he was attacked by a party of fellows who beat him in a savage manner, and severely fractured his head. This occurred at Miltown, where poor Howard was murdered a short time ago.

On Saturday last, as Margaret Egan, widow of the unfortunate man Egan, who was murdered last July, was on her way from Templemore to this town, and near to the spot where her husband had been murdered, she was pounced upon by four or five ruffians, who knocked her off her car with stones, and whilst down beat her unmercifully with sticks. The poor woman was obliged to remain in town on yesterday in order to have her wounds dressed.

SALE OF IRISH ESTATES.—County of Limerick, viz.—Croaghtown, otherwise Croagh Walcott, prrt of the estates of the late John Walcott, Esq., held in fee simple, were sold on Monday by public auction, in six lots, by Mr. Littledale, in his rooms, 11, Upper Ormond-quay, and realised twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five pounds, viz:—

Lot 1	Producing	£369	4	7	per annum,	£7,200
— 2	..	196	12	4	..	4,300
— 3	..	181	11	0	..	4,075
— 4	..	145	8	10	..	3,025
— 5	..	201	0	8	..	3,300
— 6	..	253	17	9	..	3,925

The principal purchaser was Mr. Pierce Shannon, of Limerick, he having bought lots 2, 5, and 6. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci became the purchaser of lot 1; Mr. Unthank lot 3; and Mr. Despard Taylor of this city, lot 4. We are glad to find that in Dublin purchasers of estates were found, without being obliged to resort to the importation of an auctioneer from the sister country, and a sale too of such magnitude effected without having a single lot reserved. Mr. Littledale is selected to dispose of Mr. Bateman's estate, situate in the county of Galway, at Morrisson's, on the 26th inst.

His Majesty's revenue cruizer *Chance*, boarded, off Cape Clear, on the 11th inst., the ship *Mary Anne Webb*, of Liverpool, forty-three days from St. Helena, on her passage from India, the commander of which reports that his Majesty's brig *Leveret* chased a slave vessel which took refuge under the battery of a Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa, and that in endeavouring to cut her out, the battery opened on the *Leveret*, and compelled her to strike her colors; and that on the news arriving at the Cape, the Admiral had proceeded to the settlement to demand satisfaction.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL RESULT FROM THE IMPROPER USE OF FIRE ARMS.—It is with feelings of deep regret we have to record the death of a fine promising young lad, Master James Lanphier, aged 16, of New Ross, son to the respectable merchant of that name. His death was caused in the following manner:—He, in company with another young lad, was out fowling, and in crossing a ditch, the trigger of the gun, (at the time in the hands of the latter) was caught by a bramble and the contents, consisting of shot and a bullet were lodged in his knee. The wound did not bleed a great deal; but his death was caused, in nine hours after the fatal occurrence, by the severity of the shock his frail system suffered, occasioned by the sudden and unexpected discharge of the gun.—*Wexford Conservative.*

THE LATE AFFAIR OF HONOR.—We are glad to be able to state that the late affair between Messrs. Ellis and Costello terminated without mischief to either party. Two shots were exchanged, when the seconds led their principals off the ground, without explanation or expression of satisfaction. The scene of action was a field two miles beyond Holyhead, the owner of which threatened a visit from the police.

ACCIDENT AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—On Friday night, a tight-rope dancer, named Madame Irvine, passed from the stage to the gallery on the rope, and on her return her foot slipped, and she fell with great violence on the stage, a few feet from the foot-lights; her right arm was fractured, and she was otherwise seriously injured; her face was so lacerated, that her countenance could scarcely be recognised.

The extensive Corn and Flour Mills at Beer's-bridge, near Belfast, belonging to W. Radcliffe, Esq., were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th instant. The concern was insured to the amount of £10,000.

CAUTION.—A number of base half-crowns have been got into circulation in this town during the past week. They are well executed, and, therefore, not easy of detection. On Monday evening last, a man was arrested in Mr. Ward's shop, Main-street, in the act of passing one of them.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The march of intellect—or, in words which some persons might think less politically objectionable, the extension of enterprise and improvement—is particularly manifested in steam navigation. An inconsiderable period has elapsed since it was with much difficulty Bolton and Watt could be induced to construct steam marine engines 48 inch cylinder and 4½ feet stroke; but, experience having demonstrated the many and important advantages derivable from larger steam vessels than were then in use, science was stimulated in various countries, as well as through Great Britain, to obtain adequate means to propel them.

These considerations, and the probability of our being compelled by steam warfare to contend for what, we trust, will ever remain our inalienable inheritance—the empire of the sea—to which we owe our glory and our strength, and which has enabled these islands, so inconsiderable in extent as to be scarce discernible on the map of the world, not only to combat, but to conquer, most of that world united in arms against them, has, to the credit of the Admiralty, induced its rivalry with individual enterprise. Several frigates, and other steam vessels, have already been constructed in the royal dock yards; and the steam frigates, Gorgon and Cyclops, are in considerable forwardness at Pembroke, under the able direction of Sir William Symonds, Sir Charles Bullen, and Mr. Hawkes, the master shipwright, which, though always competent to avoid an action, may, in light winds or calms, by taking her position on the bow or quarter of her opponent, disable, or even capture, a man-of-war ten times her force. Government seems to be quite aware of the inadequacy of small steam vessels to successfully contend against boisterous seas, and of the insufficiency of the power hitherto employed to force them against a gale of wind, an inconvenience which the adoption of larger vessels and more potent machinery will doubtless remedy.

The recent greatly increased power of steam vessels is interestingly stated in the following extract of a letter from Greenock, dated the 7th instant:—

"The Braganza steam vessel, under canvas, arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon, after a long and tempestuous passage from London. She four times sailed from the Downs, with numerous outward bound vessels, of all which she had greatly the advantage in sailing, having in one instance ran fifty miles in three and a half hours; she encountered the dreadful gale that committed such ravages in London, and was so destructive to shipping in the channel, and arrived here from Falmouth in seventy-one hours, a voyage nearly as rapid as that recently made by her consort, the Don Juan, which came under canvas from the Downs to this place in the unexampled space of five days. These vessels were built in the Thames by Fletcher and Fearnell. The engines of the Don Juan were made by Claude, Girwood and Co., Glasgow, having a cylinder of 67½ inches, and with a six feet stroke, being 5⅓ larger than any other marine cylinder yet constructed, and 20 inches larger than most of the modern vessels. She is 180 feet long on the keel, 29 feet 4 inches broad, and 20 feet 3 inches deep in the hold; her boilers weigh 80 tons; she measures 933 tons, and possesses the power of 326 horses. She is named after the celebrated Spanish patriot, Mendizabal, of whom her head is an excellent likeness. The Braganza, being something less, has a cylinder of 62 inches, only with a stroke of 5 feet 9 inches; her engines were made by Scott, Sinclair and Co., of this place, who have also made engines for the Tagus, built by part of the same Company, Scott and Sons; she is 182 feet long, and will, it is supposed by the people of the Clyde, be superior to the Londoners. These three extraordinary vessels belong to five or six gentlemen of Dublin, and are early in March to join their other steam vessels, the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Iberia, in the trade between London and the Peninsula. The Iberia is the property of several of the most eminent Spanish merchants in London, and connected with, and immediately identified with the other vessels. They have already ran to Malaga, Madeira and Malta, and it is supposed will, next Spring, afford a rapid and regular communication between London and, at least, all the principal ports in the Mediterranean.

RECLAIMING OF WASTE LANDS.

There is no system devised for the relief of our distressed agriculturists, which is of so much importance, and so easy of accomplishment, as that of the reclaiming of waste lands. Over one-fourth of the surface of Ireland (comprising bog and mountain) lies in a comparatively unproductive condition from a want of capital to cultivate it; and when it is recollected that England pays out yearly immense sums to continental countries for their produce, and that the price of labour in Ireland is inconceivably lower than in those kingdoms, a source of sad retrospection presents itself to us, that the Irish poor should have been so long left to pine under misery and starvation, while so large a field of profitable labour lay within their reach. We have been led into these observations from a very gratifying circumstance, which has just been communicated to us. Our readers are aware that a Society has been formed in England for the above admirable purpose, and that they have been for some time engaged near Cashel in reclaiming a large tract of land in that neighbourhood. They have, we are happy to hear, been most successful; and it gives us additional gratification to be informed that they will, in all likelihood, shortly extend their operations to the West of the County Clare. There is no part of the South-West of Ireland, we believe, so backward in cultivation as the country along the Western coast of Clare; and, on understanding that the Company above alluded to were so prosperous, the Rev. Mr. Comyn, the respected Catholic Pastor of Kilkee, on the part of a large number of his poor Parishioners, directed the attention of the Society to the large tract of land called Monmore, in his parish, which comprises over 20,000 acres, and at present yields little or no return. This is the more to be regretted, as, from the plentiful supply of sea-weed manure which it can command —its close adjacency to the market town of Kilrush, and a great facility of exportation, it would, if but a fair capital were expended in its culture, give a most remunerative requital. Lord Glengal, one of the Patrons of the Society, has, in the handsomest manner, promised Mr. Comyn to lay these circumstances before the Board of Directors, and to use every exertion with a view of inducing them to take Monmore next under their superintendence.—*Limerick Star.*

HEAVY POSTAGE.—A gentleman in the late heavy fall of snow having a letter of importance to forward to London, employed five smugglers to effect his object, at an expense amounting in the whole to £70.

MR. O'CONNELL.

Can it be that the tide of events has revolved, and that the devilish spirit which appeared hitherto to have sustained the Demagogue, is now descending towards the bottom of the wheel? Is it that the political Mephistopheles, under whose sway it has been permitted that this bad man should, heretofore, work only evil in the land, is ready for his pupil, and preparatory to destroying, has deserted his victim?—We know not; but certainly at no period of the eventful history of Daniel, the accursed, did he appear to be so beset with difficulties, and so surrounded with dangers as at the present moment, which may be looked upon as the crisis of his fate.

At home he has "made a present of Sharman Crawford to the Tories," and denounced William Smith O'Brien as "unfit longer to be a representative of the people." This disposes of two joints of the Tail. In the Association his tyrannous and overbearing brutality has produced quarrels with Father O'Malley, Jack Lawless, Costello (whom he never loses an opportunity of treating with the bitterest contempt), Tom Reynolds, and every other individual who dare to think, much less act for himself. But it is in England where he is, for the first time, beginning to be found out—it is amongst his quondam friends, the Radicals, that he is receiving the most unqualified abuse, and we rejoice the more at this, because his quarrels in this country may be soldered up, each of the parties, either from fear or self-interest, being likely to yield.

Our readers will perceive by the following the uncompromising spirit in which the John Bull operatives seem disposed to treat the whilom God of their idolatry:—

O'CONNELL AND THE ENGLISH RADICALS.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the Radicals of Lambeth was held at the Canterbury Arms, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

Mr. White having been called to the chair, said the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the conduct of Daniel O'Connell towards the English Radicals, and to express the united opinions of the Radicals of Lambeth thereupon. It would be his duty to read a letter to the meeting, which it was proposed to send to Daniel O'Connell, in answer to the attack which he had made upon English Radicals, charging them with having done nothing on behalf of their fellow-subjects in Ireland, and which he believed the meeting would unanimously adopt. He then proceeded to read the letter, of which the following is the substance:—

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

"SIR—The importance of honestly avowing and openly declaring one's sentiments has always been recognised as a trait of uprightness and true valour, and it would ill become us in these days of general inquiry after truth, calm discussion, and fruitful investigation, if we feared to tell the world what we wish and what we think. To relieve ourselves, therefore, from the false guise in which misrepresentation has dressed us, we desire by this epistle to place ourselves in the highway of public scrutiny. The gauntlet, which you, Sir, have so unceremoniously thrown down, we take up as the signal for an onset, to which, in spite of any inequality which may be supposed to exist, we come cheerfully and fearlessly, both for our own and the people of Ireland's sake. We declare that the charges you have flung at us are unfounded, and we will prove our veracity while we deny yours. Was not the Irish coercion bill brought in and made law by the men whom you denounced as 'bloodyminded and cruel?' Yet these are the very men with whom you now counsel, and whose political existence you deem it to be the business of your life to prolong, and whose resignation you seem to consider would be death to the liberties of Ireland. Did not the Radicals of England respond to the call which you made to meet and petition against the passing of the coercion act over all the land? Was there any lack of activity and determination to procure 'justice for Ireland' then on our part? We think not. Did we not equally show our sympathy with the people of Ireland when the tragical circumstance of Rathcormac came to light? The Radicals of England, as well as yourself, expressed their decided opposition to the tithe system, and in conjunction with yourself, met and advocated the principle, that unless measures of reform were given to Ireland, equal to those proposed for England, your proposition for a repeal of the union ought to be adopted. Can you recollect nothing of these things? Sir, we are English Radicals, and not 'growling, or low-minded under-growling Radicals,' which you courteously please to call us. We are neither 'Whig-Radicals' nor 'Tory-Radicals,' but, we trust men with minds too lofty to be willing to become so mean as to lend ourselves to party trickery, or swerving finesse and political chicanery. We do boldly and uncompromisingly express our hatred to all our enemies, by whatever name they may be called, or whether they choose to rank themselves with Whigs or Tories. You may abuse us, but you cannot alarm us. You charge us with indifference: we deny it, and we hurl it back on yourself, and point to your conduct in reference to the Dorchester labourers. We turn with disgust to your treatment of the deputation who waited upon you to court your assistance in the cause of the factory children, whose sufferings might move any but those who are accustomed to fatten on the sweat and toil of passive misery. Sir, be it known to you that you shall not insult us with impunity, while we have heads to think and hands to write with.—Where was all your boasted eloquence in favour of the right of British-born subjects to be free, when the Whigs demanded and obtained £20,000,000 of money to compensate the rapacious oppressor for relieving his victim from his cruelty? Why did not you demand compensation for whom it was due? Why did you not oppose the subjection of the country to such an enormous exaction? And why do you favour us with your nick-names, while that accursed statute the poor-law amendment act remains a witness of your tameness and indifference? You, the champion of Ireland and liberty! You, who looked on tamely, and only recorded a silent vote against a bill which was intended to make poverty a crime and a ground for the confiscation of English liberty, and which starves the betrayed mother into prostitution, and consigns her offspring to cruelty or untimely death.—Did we do nothing for Ireland when we loaded the table of the House of Commons with petitions for a free press over all the kingdom? Are we to be defamed because we denounce a system of exaction which would take away from one fat priest to give to another or that which sacrifices the poor farmer to the rich landowner? Do we want discernment because we demand for Ireland a truly reformed House of Commons, equal representation, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, short parliaments, an equitable remuneration for labour, a national system of education, just taxation, a rightful division of the soil (!), no Established Church (!), and a free press? With these, Ireland would need no justice rent, no Irish Association, no local parliaments or sundering of the Union. Believe us, we are not to be deluded by your cry of "Reform the Lords.' Is this the result of your boasted acuteness, that you can see no mode of obtaining 'justice for Ireland' but by asking for a 'Reform of the House of Lords?' You might as well tell us to unite Dublin and Bristol by a railroad, or Holyhead with Cork by a tunnel, as to preach that to us. Reform the Lords, forsooth! First let us Reform the Commons, for the lower House is not yet reformed, notwithstanding we have passed the reform bill. Can you persuade the heirs of nobility to forego their birthright? Would you pray the King to create more peers, because you consider the present house a nuisance? Out upon such fallacies! We are not to be duped and deceived by any such claptraps. We cannot think as you think, Sir, and therefore it is no wonder that we do not co-operate with you. Tell your countrymen what you please, but do not fail to read this letter to them, that they may know our real sentiments. Tell them that this letter comes from the Radicals and working men of Lambeth, and that our brethren are ready to re-echo these opinions throughout England. We have written to undeceive you, and to disabuse the people of Ireland from your misrepresentations."

The Chairman was frequently interrupted by applause during the reading of the letter.

Mr. Purcell moved, that the letter be adopted and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.—He remembered hearing O'Connell say, at a meeting on parliamentary reform, that he would not be content with any bill which did not recognise the right of the working classes to share in the elective franchise; yet, when the late Henry Hunt went into the House of Commons, the Big Beggarman turned round, abandoned his declaration, and abused and ridiculed Hunt, and impudently stated that he had sold himself, though Hunt was the honester man of the two (hear). It was evident that O'Connell cared only for himself, and not for the people, except to make a trade of their necessities (hear, hear). What was the conduct of O'Connell with regard to the newspaper stamp act?—The new bill was read in the presence of only 55 members. But where were Dan and his tail? (hear, hear). He had pledged himself to vote for the total abolition of the stamp, but when the time came he skulked away, and forgot his pledge to the working classes (hear). Then, again, did he not, in two hours after he pledged himself to Mr. Fielden to vote for the factory children's cause, turn round and vote for their masters? (hear, hear) The fact was, that O'Connell was nothing better than a Reformer in disguise—a mere shuttlecock, and the people of England had found him out (hear).

Mr. Newbury cordially approved of the letter, and seconded its adoption.

The question was then put, and the letter unanimously adopted, with a verbal alteration suggested by Mr. Cleave.

Mr. Cleave suggested that as Mr. O'Connell would arrive in London very soon, a deputation should be appointed to wait on him with the letter.

This suggestion was adopted, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

O'CONNELL'S ENTRY INTO KILKENNY.

(From the Moderator.)

On Monday last for the first time, the Electors of the Family Borough were duly honoured by the presence of their Mendicant and mendacious Representative. The *procession (!)* got up to hail the arrival of the heartless Demagogue, who luxuriates on the pence extracted from pauperism, was, without exception, the shabbiest thing of the kind ever witnessed, even in Kilkenny.

About half-past one o'clock the Demagogue made his appearance in town. He sat in front of his carriage, accompanied by his physician in ordinary, and Mr. E Smithwick; they were followed by a vehicle belonging to the latter, in which were his father, brother, and *Counsellor* O'Donnell; next came a jaunting car; then a common jarvey, a tax-cart, and a gig, intermixed with four city grocers, and seven countrymen astride on jaded hacks. To swell the grand procession the cellars were cleared of their poor and wretched inmates, the stalls of their usual occupants, and the Butts of its quantum of unwashed Patriots and artisans, to grant the great Popish Idol an ovation, or a triumph on a small scale, by way of shewing a "*re-action*" in Kilkenny. Even as to numbers the mob were truly contemptible—they were, in fact, just such a band as the Poet describes, with a slight departure from the original—

"A motley mixture! with old hats and bags—
In frieze, in stuffs, in camlet, and in rags:
From shebeen huts, from cabins, and from garrets,
On horse, on foot, on drays, and Doonane chariots!"*

We should not forget to mention that Dan was preceded into town by the celebrated Father Carroll, of Mooncoin notoriety, and the immaculate William Francis Finn, M.P., seated in a chaise. These worthies, however, did not join the cavalcade, ashamed no doubt of the shabby appearance of the thing. O'Connell wonderful to say, on his way to the Court-house received only an occasional shout from his constituents, the mob of Kilkenny. Where were the Cormacks, the Sullivans, and other respectable citizens? Were they, too, ashamed to be seen in the company of such a set of raggamuffins? He addressed them first from the steps of the Court-house, and afterwards retired to the interior of the County Court, where he held forth in his usual defamatory, seditious, and Billingsgate style of rhetorick, tumbling for the mob with his accustomed facility—abusing the Parsons, Tithes, Orangemen, Tories, &c. &c.

If anything were wanted to shew the ignorance, mental debasement, and stultified character of the Irish people, we need only refer to their devotion to this truculent and foul-mouthed defamer, who is opposed to "*Poor Laws*" at the moment he acknowledges that "*one million*" of his slaves are steeped to the lips in poverty and destitution. Amid the cheers of such a deluded race of Priest-ridden creatures, it was evident from the grim smiles of "the Liberator" that he foresaw in the anticipated and speedy overthrow of the Melbourne Cabinet, a termination to his iniquitous and usurped authority in Ireland.

We had nearly forgotten to state that the Daniel was preceded by what is termed the "Patrick-street Amateur Band," whose Musical capabilities we have not now time or inclination to speak of, and that three Flags or Banners, (which had been used on sundry former occasions) graced the Procession.

Mr. O'Connell dined with Mr. E. Smithwick, on Monday evening, where he was met by a few congenial spirits.

Just as we were putting to press yesterday evening, the Great Liberator passed by our Office on his way to dine at the Tholsel, where his Worship the Mayor is to preside!! He was accompanied by about a dozen ragged urchins yelling through the streets as he went along, and throwing fire-balls and firing shots, to the great annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants.

* Doonane chariots are the coal drays used by the Colliers of a certain district in the Colliery called Doonane.

REGARD FOR CHARACTER AFTER DEATH.—Sergeant Weir, of the Scots Greys, was pay sergeant of his troop, and, as such, might have been excused serving in action, but on such a day as the battle of Waterloo, he requested to be allowed to charge with the regiment. In one of the charges he fell, mortally wounded, and was left on the field. Corporal Scot, of the same regiment, (who lost a leg,) asserts that when the field was searched for the wounded and slain, the body of Sergeant Weir *was found with his name written on his forehead, with his own hand, dipped in his own blood!* This, his comrade said, he was supposed to have done that his body might be found and known, and that it might not be imagined he had disappeared with the money of the troop.—*Guide to Knowledge.*

MATRIMONY.

"My dear, what makes you always yawn?"
The wife exclaimed—her temper gone—
"Is home so dull and dreary?"
'Not so, my love," he said, "not so;
But Man and Wife are one you know,
And when alone I'm weary."

A young man of the name of *Neck* was recently married to a Miss *Heels*; they are now, therefore, tied *Neck* and *Heels* together.

CURE FOR THE EAR-ACHE.—Steep a clove of garlic for a few minutes in warm salad oil, put it in the ear rolled up in thin muslin; after a time the garlic will be dissolved, and the pain removed; then substitute some lint or cotton to keep out the cold air. —*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

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