22 Richard Henderson


# The Waterford Mail.

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## THE GREAT CITY BANQUET GIVEN TO THE QUEEN.

When her Majesty was passing from her dressing or retiring apartment into the hall on going to her carriage, the ministers and judges and other persons of rank made an avenue from the steps leading to the drawing room, and were invidually recognised by her Majesty in the most affable manner. Amongst them stood the Duke of Wellington, who was conversing with some of the members of the corporation upon the skill displayed in the arrangements. One of the common councilmen, observing that the Duke was not in the foremost rank of those who lined the avenue, stepped aside to make room for his grace, and respectfully asked him to take the situation. "No," said the duke, with much kindness of manner. "I frequently have the honour of seeing her Majesty, and I think it but fair to let others have the high gratification here." The duke, upon entering the hall, was received at the door by Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, the chairman of the Lodon-bridge committee, with whom he shook hands most cordially, and, although grace had been at the hall on all the great entertainment occasions of the last quarter of a century, he confessed that he never beheld any banquet got up with such splendour and taste.

The Duke of Cambridge was heard to express himself equally surprised and delighted at the scene to Lord Foley, the captain of the gentlemen at arms, who attended as the body guard to the Queen; and the Duke of Sussex repeatedly adverted to the subject in the course of the evening in terms of the highest eulogium. Lord Mulgrave officially, we understand, informed the members of the committee that the Queen felt the highest gratification at the preparations which had been made for her reeeption, and which were in every point of view most complete. As for the great majority of the company, so great an impression did the sweet demeonour of the lovely girl upon the throne make upon them, that her Majesty's departure was a signal of the final close of the entertainment, and they left the hall as soon as their servants could bring up their carriages to the porch.

When her Majesty was in her retiring room after she had left the hall, she took a cup of coffee, and observing that the fire was very hot, pushed the screen close to it. This piece of furniture, which she had been admiring a moment before, and which was fitted up with plate glass, in richly ornamented gold frames, crarked with the great heat, and the Queen with beautiful simplicity, said to the Duchess of Kent, "Oh! that pretty screen, how sorry I am that I have injured it." In this room her Majesty looked with curiosity and smiled at a likeness of herself when an infant, which was painted by Westall, and was hung up over her toilet by Mr. Herring, the upholsterer, in whose possession the picture is. She walked up and down the apartment frequently, and expressed the greatest admiration of the beautiful style in which it was decorated.

In the passage between the retiring room and the drawing room was an object which attracted her Majesty's eye—the chandelier lent to the corporation by the Goldsmith's Company, composed of solid chased gold, weighing 1,000 ounces.

Although it was reported, and we believe correctly, that the committee hesitated about inviting Mr. Byng, Mr. David Solomons, and Mr. Charles Pearson, we saw them all seated at one of the four tables which the men of highest rank occupied. A great deal of unaffected pleasure was felt and expressed by Mrs. Magee, an American Lady, the wife of one of the partners in the eminent mercantile house of Hagan and Magee, of Liverpool. This lady was the only American one in the vast assembly, and she attracted great admiration by the beauty and elegance of her appearance. She was introduced by Mr. French, one of the common councilmen of Broad-street ward, of which Sir John Cowan, Bart., lord mayor, is alderman.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Thomas Dighton, the artist, was permitted to enter to take a drawing of the scene, with the company, as they appeared at the banquet, from which an engraving is to be taken, which the Queen has permitted to be dedicated to her.

An odd sort of ceremony took place in the outer porch of the hall, immediately before the entrance of the Queen. The aldermen who rode under the guidance of Sir Peter Laurie, in order to keep themselves clean during the dangerous experiment, clapped upon themselves, over their breeches, a sort of buckram overalls. When they reached the Guildhall yard these outer kickseys were bespattered with mud, so that many who knew that they must be in readiness to receive her Majesty, cried out, "What will the aldermen do for clean breeches?" Their worships, however, as soon as they dropped from their horses, soon settled the question, for Mr. Paul, of Bedforbury, who fitted them with this useful garment, was in readiness in the porch, whipped it off of every man as if by the stroke of Harlequin's wand, and sent them, one by one, into the hall, as clean as a whistle.

The entertainment committee assembled the morning before at eight o'clock, before which hour their indefatigable chairman was at his post, to make regulations about the distribution of tickets to their fellow-citizens for view of the hall. To form any idea, however, of the magnificent appearance of the building, without the display of the art of gas-lighting, would be quite impossible. Indeed, the hall by daylight has but a dull and heavy appearance. Those who are desirous to see it in a state of brilliancy, resembling the memorable 9th of November, instant, when a comparison may be fairly instituted. It may be proper, *en passant*, to state that the apprehensions entertained by some of the fashionable families of the west end of the town, as to an issue of tickets more extensive than may be consistent with the comfort of the visitors, are quite erroneous. The issue is limited, and Mr. Peacock, the chairman of the committee, is willing to be responsible for the slightest inconvenience to the company.

It is but just to take particular notice of the gas-lighting of Guildhall. Since the memorable day when so many of the crowned heads of Europe did honour to this ancient and noble hall by partaking of a civic welcome, there has been no attempt till now of eclipsing the vast splendour then, for the first time, displayed by gas illumination. In order to accomplish this in the fullest sense, the committee spared no expense, took time by the forelock, and began to sound the note of preparation so far back as the middle of August, when they intrusted the supervision of this department to the engineer of the Chartered Gas Company, who reported on the defective state of the old gas fittings, and a renovation, attended with considerable expense, took place. The chief additions made by the committee this year consist of lamps, constructed from the classically elegant designs, and under the tasteful eye of Collins. They augment, in no small degree, the hitherto fascinating brilliancy of the hall. Between the panels of painted glass which compose the body of these gigantic lamps are placed most scientifically some hundreds of glass prisms, which, by their reflective powers, decompose the rays of light into showers of rainbow illusion. The chandeliers were placed high enough to prevent any interference in the line of sight between the royal table and the brilliant display of gas made at the west end of the hall, where the star shone with its wonted effulgence from 1,500 gas lights, encircled with the motto of "God save the Queen." The number of burners in those two devices (the star and motto) are 4,500, and the weight of cut glass is nearly one ton. The Arabesque scroll at the eastern window, under the motto of "Welcome," and the initials V. R., contains more than 2,000 jets of light; but, after all the brilliancy which we have attempted to describe as belonging to the two ends of the hall it is by the unique and most effective disposition of the lights hung, as it were, in air, yet attached to the bold cornice and gothic compartments comprising the walls of this stately building, that almost the overpowering flood of light is obtained. It is here the magic art of gas-lighting is furnished with an unrivalled opportunity of displaying itself. The architectural contour of the overhanging cornice and lofty arches of the east and west windows is made out in lines of light. It scarcely requires the aid of Aladdin's lamp to imagine these jets of light as so many endless beads of brilliant diamonds. The number of these jets was understood to be 5,600, and each jet gives the light of three wax candles. Hence can be imagined the flood of light cast all around, yet so equally is it diffused as not in the slightest degree to weary the eye, and they contrast beautifully with the silvery and sparkling brightness produced by the star and motto on the western window. If to these we add light produced from the various devices on the east and west windows, we shall find on calculation from the data before mentioned that, astounding as it may appear, there could not on the whole be a flow of light of less intensity than would be produced by the combustion of 46,000 wax candles. The great purity and strength of light produced from the gas used on this occasion was, we understood, greatly owing to a mixture of Scotch with the most bituminous coal procurable from the Newcastle coal field. It is evident from the dedescription, which all must acknowledge who have seen the hall on the night of the 9th not to be overwrought, that the comparative darkness of a day exhibition must be productive of great disappointment.

By eight o'clock last evening nearly the whole of the splendid devices that were illumined the previous night in the several streets through which the regal and civic procession passed, were removed, and the several booths that were erected in St. Paul's Churchyard, for the use of the city companies, were in a forward state of demolition. With very few exceptions, business had resumed its wonted vigour, and but for the extremely dirty state of the streets, caused by the working up of the gravel and mud, by the vast multitude, there was but little trace of the memorable event.

It appears that the splendid diamond circlet, worn by her Majesty at the banquet, attracted considerable admiration. It was the same as her Majesty wore at the prorogation of parliament, and was, a few days since, repaired and beautified by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, who also repaired the city state sword, that presented so magnificent an appearance on Thursday. The mace, borne by Alderman Lucas, representing the White Tower in silver, with banners in gold on each of the turrets, was likewise manufactured by the same firm.

The extensive and elegant illumination, erected on the tops of the houses westward of Wood-st., indicative of the loyalty of the inhabitants of that street, and the expense of which was defrayed by subscription, was intended to have been erected across Wood-street, fronting Cheapside, but the commissioners of sewers objected to the plan, and the parochial authorities then applied to the tenants of the houses referred to, and obtained their willing permission to carry out their loyal desires.

At St. Katharine's Dock the permanent workmen, who receive regular weekly stipends, were ordered to work during the day of Thursday, while the extra men, who are paid by the day, were informed that it was intended to keep holyday. By this means many of them, who were anxious to display their love and veneration for our gracious Queen, by their presence at the royal procession, were prevented from doing so, while others, on the contrary, who could not afford to lose a day's work, were compelled to do so.

Some persons contrived to climb the statue of George the Third, in Cockspur-street, to view the procession, on Thursday, and as the rain came on just as the Queen was passing that spot, one of the persons pulled off his hat, and placed it on the uncovered head of the aged Monarch, to the no small amusement of the bystanders.

### TABLE, No. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Mayoress | Lady, |
| Lord Mayor | Mr. Alderman Birch, |
| Lady | Lady |
| Archbishop of Canterbury | Sir William Haygate, Bart. |
| Marquis of Lansdowne | Lady. |
| Duke of Norfolk | Lady. |
| Duke of Wellington | Mr. Alderman Brown. |
| Marquis Conyngham | Lady. |
| Earl of Surrey | Lady. |
| Marquis of Douro | Mr. Alderman Thompson. |
| Earl of Albemarle | Lady. |
| Earl of Ilchester | Sir Peter Laurie. |
| Earl of Minto | Lady. |
| Earl of Ripon | Mr. Alderman Winchester. |
| Lord John Russell | Lady. |
| Viscount Melbourne | Lady. |
| Viscount Morpeth | Mr. Recorder. |
| Viscount Howick | Lady. |
| Bishop of London | Sir Chapman Marshall. |
| Lord Foley | Lady. |
| Lord Batham | Lady. |
| Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn | Mr. Alderman Johnson. |
| Right Hon. Sir George Murray | Lady. |
| Right Hon. C. P. Thompson | Lady. |
| Right Hon. T. Spring Rice | Mr. Alderman T. Wood. |
| Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden | Lady. |
| Right Hon. Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart. | Mr. Alderman White. |
| Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart, | Lady. |
| Colonel Buckley | Mr. Sheriff Carroll. |
| Exon of Yeomen of the Guard | Lady. |
| Richard Spoor, Esq. | |
| Mr. Town Clerk | Sir J. Shaw, Bart., Chamberlain. Mr. Common Sergeant. |

### TABLE II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady | Late Lady Mayoress. |
| Mr. Alderman M. Wood | Late Lord Mayor. |
| Lady | Lady. |
| Lady | Lord Chancellor. |
| Mr. Alderman Venables | Viscount Duncannon. |
| Lady | Duke of Argyll. |
| Lady | Duke of Sutherland. |
| Mr. Alderman Lucas | Marquis of Westminster. |
| Lady | Lord Seymour. |
| Sir John Key, Bart. | Marquis of Chandos. |
| Lady | Earl of Erroll |
| Lady | Earl of Mulgrave |
| Mr. Alderman Farebrother | Earl of Durham. |
| Lady | Lord Charles Fitzroy, |
| Lady | Viscount Palmerston. |
| Mr. Alderman Copeland | Viscount Combermere. |
| Lady | Lord Dalmeny. |
| Lady | Viscount Lowther. |
| Mr Alderman Wilson | Lord Alfred Paget, |
| Lady | Lord Glenelg. |
| Lady | Lord Lilford. |
| Mr. Alderman Harmer | Lord Hill. |
| Lady | Lord Ashburton. |
| Lady | Right Hon Henry Goulburn. |
| Mr. Alderman Pirie | Right Hon. John C. Herries. |
| Lady | Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge. |
| Mr. Alderman Lainson | Right Hon Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt. |
| Lady | Right Hon. R. C. Fergusson. |
| Mr. Alderman Humphrey | Right Hon. H. Labouchere. |
| Lady | Right Hon. Geo. S. Byng. |
| Mr. Sheriff Montefiore | Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart. |
| Lady | J. L. Goldsmid, Esq. |
| | David Salomons, Esq. |
| Robert Ellis, Esq. | John Batt, Esq. |
| H. F. Wood, Esq. | Mr. Sergeant Arabin. |

### TABLE III.

| | |
|---|---|
| French Ambassador | Lady. |
| Wirtemburg Minister | Sir Claudius S. Hunter, Bart. |
| Belgian Minister | Lady. |
| Grecian Minister | Colonel Cavendish. |
| Bavarian Minister | Miss Pitt. |
| Brazilian Minister | Miss Spring Rice. |
| Netherlands Minister | Lady Gardiner. |
| American Minister | Colonel Wemyss. |
| Spanish Minister | Charles Ellice, Esq. |
| Saxon Minister | Sir Robert Otway, Bart. |
| Sir Robert Chester | Colonel Greenwood. |
| Vice Admiral Sir C. Adam | Sir. F. Smith. |
| Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker | Wm. Martins, Esq. |
| Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart. | Lord John Spencer Churchill. |
| Capt. Berkeley | Lady Cecilia Underwood. |
| Robert Steuart, Esq. | Col. Thomas Wildman. |
| Rich. More O'Ferrall, Esq. | Lady Elizabeth Gore. |
| John Parker, Esq. | H. F. Stephenson, Esq. |
| Capt. J. H. Pelly | Miss Kerr. |
| William Crawford, Esq. | Col. Sir James Reynett. |
| James Pattison, Esq. | Baron de Knesebeck. |
| George Grote Esq. | Lt. Col Cornwall. |
| Peter Laurie, Esq. | Lady Caroline Legge. |
| | Sir Samuel Higgins |
| | Lady Mary Stopford. |
| | Sir John Conroy, Bart. |

### TABLE IV.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Alderman Scholey | Lord Denman. Lord Langdale. Right Hon. Sir L. Shadwell. |
| Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindall | Lord Abinger. |
| Right Hon. Sir John Vaughan | Sir Joseph Littledale. |
| Sir William Belland | Right Hon. Sir James Parke. |
| Sir Edward Hall Alderson | Right Hon. Sir J. B. Bosanquet. |
| Sir John Gurney | Sir John Patteson. |
| Sir John Thomas Coleridge | Sir John Williams. |
| Sir John Campbell | Sir Thomas Coltman. |
| Mr. Sergeant Taddy | Sir Robert M. Rolfe. |
| Francis T. Baring, Esq. | Sir Charles Wetherell. |
| E. J. Stanley, Esq. | Sir William W. Follet. |
| Charles Wood, Esq. | Tim. Ab. Curtis, Esq. |
| S. M. Philips, Esq. | Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bt. |
| Hon. Fox Maule | Sir John Rae Reid, Bt. |
| G. E. Anson, Esq. | Sir. Jas Law Lushington. Bt. |
| Lady | George Byng, Esq. |
| Sir James Duke | Thomas Wood, jun., Esq. |
| Lady | John Masterman, Esq. |
| John Johnson, Esq. | William Croft, Esq. |
| Captain Mullett | Editors of Newspapers. |
| J. D. Burnaby, Esq. | |
| Charles Pearson, Esq. | |

### THE GENERAL BILL OF FARE.

DINNER.

| | |
|---|---|
| 220 Tureens of Turtle | 10 Sirloins, Rumps, and Ribs of Beef |
| 200 Bottles of Sherbet | 45 Dishes of Shell Fish |
| 50 Boiled Turkeys and Oysters | 60 Ditto of Mashed and other Potatoes |
| 50 Pullets | 50 Salads |
| 50 Dishes of Fowls | 140 Jellies |
| 40 Roast Capons | 50 Blanc Manges |
| 45 French Pies | 40 Dishes of Tarts, creamed |
| 60 Pigeon Pies | 30 Ditto of Orange and other Tourtes |
| 45 Hams, ornamented | 60 Ditto of Mince Pies |
| 40 Tongues | 20 Chantilly Baskets |
| 2 Barons of Beef | |
| 4 Stewed Rumps of Beef | |

REMOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 Roast Turkeys | 40 Dishes of Partridges |
| 10 Leverets | 20 Dishes of Wild Fowl |
| 80 Pheasants | 20 Pea Fowls |

DESSERT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Pine Apples, from 2 to 3lbs each. | 60 Ornamented Savoy Cakes |
| 200 Dishes of Hot-house Grapes | 80 Dishes of Dried Fruit |
| 200 Ice Creams | 50 Ditto of Preserved Ginger |
| 30 Dishes of Pippins | 60 Ditto of Rout Cakes |
| 80 Dishes of Pears | 30 Ditto of Brandy Cherries |
| | 20 Ditto of Olives |

THE FOUR LONG TABLES IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE ROYAL TABLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 90 Tureens of Turtle | 4 Stewed Rumps of Beef |
| 20 Pullets | 60 Jellies |
| 20 Boiled Turkeys | 20 Blanc Manges |
| 16 Roast Capons | 20 Dishes of Tarts, creamed |
| 20 Dishes of Fowls | 20 Ditto Orange and other Tourtes |
| 20 French Pies | 24 Ditto Mince Pies |
| 24 Pigeon Pies | 20 Chantilly Baskets |
| 20 Hams, ornamented | 20 Dishes of Potatoes |
| 16 Tongues | 20 Salads |
| 20 Dishes of Shell Fish | |

REMOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 Roast Turkeys | 16 Dishes Partridges |
| 32 Pheasants | 8 Pea Fowls |
| 8 Dishes of Wild Fowl | 4 Leverets |

DESSERT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 36 Pines | 28 Dishes of Rout Cakes |
| 86 Ice Creams | 32 Ditto of Dried Fruit |
| 86 Dishes of Grapes | 12 Ditto of Brandy Cherries |
| 20 Ditto of Apples | 24 Ditto of Preserved Ginger |
| 32 Ditto of Pears | 12 Ditto of Olives |
| 28 Ornamented Savoy Cakes | |

THE FOUR LONG TABLES IN THE BODY OF THE HALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 72 Tureens of Turtle | 16 Dishes of Shell Fish |
| 16 Pullets | 60 Jellies |
| 16 Boiled Turkeys | 20 Blanc Manges |
| 16 Roast Capons | 20 Dishes of Tarts, creamed |
| 20 Dishes of Fowls | 20 Orange and other Tourtes |
| 20 Pigeon Pies | 24 Dishes of Mince Pies |
| 16 French Pies | 16 Ditto of Potatoes |
| 20 Hams | 16 Ditto of Salads |
| 16 Tongues | |

REMOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 Roast Turkeys | 4 Leverets |
| 24 Pheasants | 8 Dishes of Wild Fowl |
| 8 Pea Fowls | 16 Ditto of Partridges |

DESSERT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 32 Pines | 24 Ornamented Savoy Cakes |
| 80 Ice Creams | 28 Dishes of Dried Fruit |
| 80 Dishes of Grapes | 20 Ditto of Preserved Ginger |
| 16 Ditto of Apples | 12 Ditto of Brandy Cherries |
| 28 Ditto of Pears | 4 Ditto of Olives |

THE SEVEN SIDE TABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 24 Tureens of Turtle | 6 Dishes of Shell Fish |
| 8 Pullets | 21 Jellies |
| 7 Boiled Turkeys | 5 Blanc Mangos |
| 6 Roast Capons | [illegible] Tarts, creamed |
| 8 Dishes of Fowls | [illegible] Orange and other Tourtes |
| 6 Pigeon Pies | [illegible] Dishes of Mince Pies |
| 6 French Pies | 8 Ditto of Potatoes |
| 6 Hams | 8 Ditto of Salads |
| 6 Tongues | |

REMOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13 Roast Turkeys | 8 Dishes of Partridges |
| 14 Pheasants | 4 Pea Fowls |
| 4 Dishes of Wild Fowl | 2 Leverets |

DESSERT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 Pines | 8 Dishes of Rout Cakes |
| 30 Ice Creams | 13 Ditto of Dried Fruit |
| 30 Dishes of Hot-house Grapes | 10 Ditto of Preserved Ginger |
| 7 Ornamented Savoy Cakes | 8 Ditto of Brandy Cherries |
| 12 Dishes of Apples | 4 Ditto of Olives |
| 14 Ditto of Pears | |

WINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Champagne | Madeira |
| Hock | Port |
| Claret | Sherry |
| Burgundy | |

## LORD AND LADY LINCOLN—CURIOUS AFFAIR.

From the Paris correspondence of the London journals we gather the particulars of a strange proceeding, in which the Duke of Hamilton and Lord and Lady Lincoln are concerned. It appears that Lady Lincoln, the Duke of Hamilton's daughter, having suffered much from a nervous complaint, was taken to Paris, and placed under the care of two physicians, Dr. Wolowski, a Pole, and Dr. Koreff, a Prussian. After attending her Ladyship for four months, an improvement in her health became evident; and to confirm her convalescence, she went to Switzerland, accompanied by the Duchess of Hamilton and her husband. Previously to his departure Lord Lincoln put £960 into the banking-house of Laffitte, with directions to pay it over to the doctors, upon their givng up a journal which they had been requested to keep of the varying symptoms of Lady Lincoln's complaint. During the absence of the party in Switzerland, the Duke of Hamilton, who remained in Paris, obtained a portion of the journal; but the doctors refused to give up the remainder, unless they were paid a much larger sum than the £960. So the account remained unsettled. Lord and Lady Lincoln and the Duchess of Hamilton returned to Paris; aud were assembled with the Duke at the Hotel Bristol, Place Vendome, when a servant entered, and placed before Lady Lincoln a legal document ordering the payment of 30,000 francs into the treasury of the court, to abide the issue of an action for 400,000 francs, which Doctors Koreff and Wolowski modestly claimed as their fees for attending her Ladyship. Lady Lincoln was so much shocked that relapse has taken place, and she is now very unwell again. Immediately afterwards, Lord Lincoln was arrested, and taken by the officers to M. Cremieux, the barrister employed for the extortionate doctors. With M. Cremieux an arrangement was made. The 30,000 francs were lodged with Laffite, and Lord Lincoln was released. This is the case against the doctors; but, in a published letter from Dr. Koreff to the Countess of Dolomieu, Lady of Honor to the Queen of France, their defence is given:

After stating that he and his friend, Dr. Wolowski, had been engaged to attend Lady Lincoln in her illness, and how by their care her Ladyship had been restored to health, Doctor Koreff proceeds to dwell upon the unremitting and painful nature of his and his colleague's attendance on the noble patient; that he himself had frequently spent sixteen and his friend Dr. Wolowski twenty hours out of the twenty-four in close attendance on their charge. That his own health had become impaired from the incessant and laborious duties he had discharged, and that Dr. Wolowski was from the same cause threatened with a loss of his sight. That during the latter portion of their attendance on Lady Lincoln, they had not been treated with that civility and consideration so eminently due to them. That at an interview of Dr. Marjolin with her Ladyship, they were not suffered to be present; and that, in fine, her Ladyship and family left Paris without requiting him and his colleague for their attendance.

Dr. Koreff then passes to the demand of 400,000f. made of Lord Lincoln. Outraged in their feelings by his Lordship's having suffered eight days to elapse since his return to Paris without communicating with them, Dr. Koreff and his friend saw that a public justification was imperatively necessary for them. They determined, therefore, to take such steps as would compel resort to the public tribunals; and learning, moreover, that Lord Lincoln was about to quit Paris again, they demanded a sum of 400,000f. for their trouble, and sued out a writ similar to that known in the English courts of law as a writ of *Ne exect regno*; on which his Lordship was arrested. The physicians add, that they did not expect to be paid the 400,000f. (£16,000 sterling) they so demanded; had they anticipated the payment of so exorbitant a sum, they would have demanded 600,000, or any other larger amount not likely to be complied with; their motives being to induce resistance to their claim, in order that the case, and all its facts, in satisfaction of their wounded honor, should come before the public.

The case will be tried at Paris; M. Cremieux being counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Berryer, it is said, for the noble defendant.

## TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EDINBURGH.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.—The court met this morning at ten o'clock. The judges present were the Lord Justice Clerk, Lords Mackenzie, Moncrieff, Medwyn, and Cockburn.

Thomas Hunter, Peter Hacket, Richard M'Neil, James Gibb, and William M'Lean, all operative cotton spinners in Glasgow, were then placed at the bar, having been previously taken from Calton Hill jail, under a strong escort of police. Mr. Neaves, Clerk of Justiciary, then read the criminal libel against them, at the instance of her Majesty's Advocate. It occupied nearly an hour in the reading. It, *inter alia*, charged the prisoners, 1st. With illegal conspiracy to keep up or raise the cotton spinner's wages. 2d. With writing and sending threatening letters to masters and their managers. 3d. With wilfully setting fire to, or attempting to set fire to, the dwelling houses, mills, or warehouses of masters or their managers. 4th. With invading the dwelling-houses of workmen, and of assaulting and murdering workmen, and of deterring them from taking employment except on the terms prescribed by the members of said illegal conspiracy, and 5th. With the murder, or as being accessory, art and part, to the murder of John Smith, operative cotton spinner, then in the employment of Henry Houldsworth and Sons, cotton spinners in Glasgow, on the public streets of Glasgow, on the evening of the 22d day of July last. A great number of other overt acts were charged against the prisoners. There appeared as counsel for the crown, the Lord Advocate; the Solicitor General, J. S. Stewart, and Robert Handyside, Esqrs., Advocates Depute. For the prisoners, Patrick Robertson, Duncan M'Neil, H. G. Bell, Alexander M'Neill, and James Anderson, Esqrs., Advocates.

Lord Justice Clerk: Thomas Hunter, what do you say to this indictment, are you guilty or not guilty?

The prisoners severally answered, in a firm voice, "Not guilty, my Lord."

Duncan M'Neil, Esq., then rose, and, as counsel for the prisoners, objected to the relevancy of the libel. He was continuing to address the court in support of his objections at great length, when our reporter left at twelve o'clock.

Mr. M'Neil concluded his speech at half past twelve. He was answered by Mr. Handyside, one of the Crown Counsel, who concluded an able and argumentative speech at ten minutes past one.

The Lord Advocate then rose to speak against Mr. M'Neil's objections, and concluded at two o'clock.

Mr. Patrick Robertson, senior counsel for the prisoners, was replying in support of the objections when our next report left at three o'clock. He adds that the Court appears to be in favor of sustaining the relevancy of the indictment.

By Express—Edinburgh, 20 minutes past four P.M.

The judges have this moment returned an unanimous opinion repelling the objections taken by the prisoners' counsel, and finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but their Lordships have adjourned the trial till Monday, the 27th day of November current.—*Scotch Reformer's Gazette.*

## SINGULAR CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

On Sunday evening last the lovers of astronomy, and those connected with physiological pursuits, were highly delighted and gratified by the reappearance of that portion of the celestial phenomena which are comprised under the head of falling stars, and which during the last few years have caused such animated discussions with reregard to the possibility or not of their periodical return. More evidence concerning these appearances has been lately transmitted to the French Academy of Sciences; the last communication bears the intelligence, that in an entirely new quarter, the Mauritius, M. L. Ekberte observed the same mateoric shower of falling stars on the night between the 12th and 13th of November, 1832, being at the same period and in all respects similar to that seen on the same night in all parts of Europe, and which is described as a further confirmation of the recently-broached idea of the periodical fall, or shower of stars, on or about the 12th or 13th of November. Pursuant to this information astronomers have anxiously awaited the return of these days, or rather nights, and on Sunday evening their labours were rewarded, and the previous supposition in a great measure corroborated, by the appearance of the beautiful phenomena which we are now about to describe. About six o'clock on the evening of Sunday a luminous red arch was observed to extend over the western portion of the heavens, and after passing through various gradations, in point of colour and size, disappeared. It soon after reappeared, and was immediately recognised as a magnificent specimen of the aurora borealis, which has lately been more than ordinarily frequent in the southern regions. The colour, that of a bright crimson, presented a striking but not unpleasing contrast to the softer light of the moon, which was at that time shining in its fullest refulgence. Nothing could be more gorgeous than the scene which the heavens then presented; a clear blue sky, without a cloud, save those which bore the appearance of being spun by the finest gossamer, met the view of the spectator on the east; and in the opposite quarter of the firmament streaks of the brightest crimson threw uncertain and flickering rays over the landscape, impressing the beholder at the same moment with feelings of the utmost awe and admiration. About eight o'clock, the attention of those who were observing the aurora was diverted to the singular and unusual phenomenon of a brighter meteor, apparently proceeding from the north, which, after making a rapid descent, in the manner of a rocket, suddenly burst, and scattering its luminous particles into the most beautiful forms, vanished into the atmosphere, from which it seemed to arise. This was succeeded by others all similar to the first in both the shape and manner of its ultimate disappearance—a circumstance which gave origin to very amusing and ridiculous conjectures as to their probable cause. The whole display terminated at ten o'clock, when dark clouds, which continued up to a late hour, overspread the earth, preventing any further observation. Astronomers are much at variance as to the manner in which these meterological phenomena are produced; and although the principle of spontaneous combustion is now established beyond the power of contradiction, the recurrence of these celestial prodigies is well worthy the attention of those who make such inquiries their study.

## DEATH OF THE EARL OF EGREMONT.

George O'Brien Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, Baron Cockermouth, and a baronet, was born December 18, 1751, and he died at Petworth House, deeply lamented, on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, in the 86th year of his age. Sir M. Tierney was in attendance upon his lordship from the time he was taken seriously ill—namely, on last Tuesday morning, till he died. This excellent and munificent nobleman, "whose name is associated with almost every institution of the country, of which the object is to increase the sum of human happiness" (*vide* Baxter's History of Sussex), was a liberal patron of the arts, a generous benefactor to the poor in the neighbourhood, and for miles around Petworth, by whom his death will be sincerely and deeply felt. He succeeded his father Aug. 21, 1763, and was for a great number of years lord lieutenant of the county. His health during the last year or two had been rapidly declining, and his lordship when last in Brighton was heard to say that he should not go through another winter. He is succeeded in his title by Capt. Percy, R.N.

### RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

Thursday a very numerous meeting of gentlemen, members of the Orange Society in Ireland, took place at No. 85, Grafton-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of resuscitating or re-establishing that loyal Association of the defenders of the Church and Throne.

The following Report and Resolutions were, after due consideration and discussion, unanimously adopted:—

"REPORT.

"Your Committee, in reporting on the expediency of reorganising the Orange Association of Ireland, feel that they have a duty to discharge more onerous than any heretofore imposed on a Committee of your Institution—a duty which, looking to the magnitude of the interests, the importance of the objects involved, they cannot but feel themselves incompetent to deal with fittingly within the narrow limits necessarily assigned to this Report. Your Committee have consequently excluded much even of important matter connected with the subject of their deliberations, and have confined themselves to an examination how far the present state of this kingdom justified the establishment of some purely defensive Association.

"So long as the Executive affords a reasonable presumption of protection to the subject, it is sufficiently evident that the adoption of extraordinary measures for its attainment is at least superfluous, it may be even injurious, for such expedients can only become necessary from some grave defect in our social condition, which would consequently seem to be implied by the mere fact of a recurrence to these means. But it is abundantly evident that such a defect, and that, too, of the most serious kind, has long existed in this country; for it is a matter of history that all the ordinary means of civil protection have for many years past utterly failed to afford security for life and property, a constant struggle has existed in Ireland between the law and its violators; and it is notorious that even in the best of times there was a counteracting power which too often rendered the existing laws alike feeble for the punishment, and inoperative for the prevention of crime, a treasonable conspiracy extended throughout the land, and by its incessant and vigilant activity, kept a spirit of revolutionary insubordination in constant and vigorous operation. The Protestant institutions of the country—the professors of the Protestant religion—were the objects of an undying hatred, inexpiable, except by their common destruction. The Protestants were regarded as an intrusive people, whom it was a merit and duty to expel. The power of the law, aided by temporary enactments, rigorous in proportion to the exigencies that called them forth, was effectual in restraining the more daring outbreaks of this conspiracy, but left it almost untouched as regarded its harassing and destructive operation in promoting the persecution of individuals, and the destruction of their property and lives. But if the protection the Goverument could afford was too often insufficient, there was at least nothiug of slowness in granting the measure of protection at its command; if the blood of our murdered brethren—if the martyred Ministers of our religion called out for vengeance, the call was not always unanswered—at the least, a due diligence was evinced to vindicate the majesty of the law, though, no doubt, the most watchful and vigorous Executive failed in conferring universal and permanent security. Such were the circumstances from which the Orange Institution originated—an Institution which, strictly legal and constitutional in its organisation and objects, afforded that protection which better experience had shewn could not be obtained without it—an Institution which, forced into existence by aggression, had only for its object the inherent right of self-defence, and triumphantly realised that object by means as effectual as they were constitutional and legal.

"In approaching the question, whether the present condition of things in this country offers a justification for the revival of the Orange Institution, similar to that which existed for its original establishment, it is by no means the intention of your Committee to examine into all the evils by which the Protestants of Ireland are afflicted, many of them from their nature admit of but little alleviation from a mere defensive association. But we need only refer to official documents—to the columns of the *Gazette*—to the police returns—to the records of the Courts, to shew that others there are which essentially consisting in aggression, can only be remedied by some adequate defence, and under this head must be ranked some of the most intolerable of the sufferings which have strained the patience of the Protestants of this country to the utmost limits of endurance. We see the electorial rights of Protestants practically suspended, or those who presume to exercise them marked out as objects for scorn and contumely, made the victims of a ruinous and anti-social system of exclusive dealing, or persecuted even to death under circumstances of the most horribly revolting cruelty. We witness a rapidly growing spirit of intolerance, an actual interference with the exercise of our religion, now openly manifested in the opprobrium and insult we encounter in attending our places of public worship, fearful evidence of which have occurred within the very metropolis. We dwell not on the daily murders perpetrated on our Protestant brethren by their ruthless and sanguinary enemies, the daily destruction of their means of subsistence, things too familiar to us all—these are but examples of the aggressions which individual exertion is utterly inadequate to repel—aggressions where submission is scarcely more fatal than resistance, as a widely spread and admirably organised conspiracy exists, whose object is to append the penalty of crime to the exercise of the right of resisting it—a conspiracy which has been so effectual in its operations, that in many instances Protestants acting in self-defence have been incarcerated on capital charges, while those who sought their blood assumed the position of their prosecutors, thus endeavoring, with a craftiness incompatible with mere popular ferocity, to convert the law itself into the most terrible instrument of its violation, by substituting judicial murders for the ordinary methods of assassination.

"It must be admitted, that some competent defence should be provided against such intolerable evils, the spontaneous cessation of which it it would be worse than folly to anticipate, seeing that the activity of Ribbonism and the other aggressive associations from which they originate was scarcely at any time repressed within endurable limits, by a wholesome though insufficient rigor, and has expanded under the preposterous experiment of suppressing them by encouragement, of crushing them by leniency.—Some adequate defence must be provided for the Protestant population of this country at large, but more especially for our humbler brethren, who, while they are most exposed to attack, are the lesst able to repel it. It would now, indeed, be but bitter irony to refer them for assistance to the police force of the country, even in those cases where it could afford them the kind of protection they need for a price is set on that assistance, as if in scorn of the poverty too often produced by the very aggression against which aid is sought. Under these circumstances, a defensive Association would be a desire as cheap as efficacious—the only feasible resource, indeed, that remains for obtaining a defence at once suited to their poverty and the urgency of the circumstances requiring it.

"It cannot be objected to the recommendation of organising a defensive Association, that such a course would exasperate the hostility of our hereditary enemies—that the abstaining from defensive organisation, though for the time aggravating our sufferings by leaving them without a remedy, would yet soften down the enmity from which those sufferings originated. The experiment has been tried. The Orangemen of Ireland, influenced by respect for the expressed will of their Sovereign, made a voluntary sacrifice of their beloved Institution, to which they had been so long attached by the strongest ties both of interest and inclination; and it was hoped that this ready submission—a submission which even the Ministers of the Crown admitted could not have been legally enforced—would have awakened some corresponding feeling on the part of our adversaries. It was hoped that our readiness to surrender a right—that thus even the semblance of offence might be removed—would have called forth some answering spirit of conciliation and good will; that our prompt and unconditional loyalty would have elicited from generosity, if not from justice, some manifestation of a more frank and impartial policy towards the Protestants of Ireland; that so devoted an abandonment of long cherished feelings would have been accepted as an assurance of our anxiety for peace, and have reciprocally softened down the prejudice and malevolence of our opponents. But what has been the result? A demoniac exultation at the destruction of yet another bulwark of Protestantism in this country. The ferocity and the boldness of the dominant faction increased by the removal of one more of the obstacles that intervened between them and their victims—a still scantier measure of favor and protection dealt out to those who, by their submission, seemed safe objects for discauragement and oppression—a weakening and threatened disruption of the ties which heretofore bound together the Protestants of Ireland as one people—and a growing insecurity of property and life evinced by the appalling destruction of both, and by the increasing tide of Protestant emigration. Such were the fruits produced by the dissolution of the Orange Institution—such the issue of that experiment of concession, and it thence appears that the non-existence of a defensive Protestant Association has nothing even of negative advantages to recommend it.

"It cannot either be questioned that a defensive Association is competent to supply that protection which, as we have shewn, the Protestants of Ireland are thrown on their own resources to obtain; that it is so, is abundantly evidenced by a reference to the history of the Orange Institution, as well as of other confederations embodying great numbers, having a common object in view. While the Orange Institution existed, its extension could be traced by the comparative cessation of agression, the diminution of crime, the restoration of the exercise of the rights entrusted to us by the Constitution, the counteraction of the machinations of Ribbonism—blessings which were swept away with the Institution which conferred them. But if we would exemplify the overwhelming power of a well-organised and zealous co-operation, we need but refer to the recently existing Association, which was organised for the dismemberment of the empire and the counteraction of the law, has yet elevated some of its members to the councils of the Executive, and raised others to administer the law against which they conspired; and which, when it had fulfilled such of the views of the founders as were immediately attainable, adjourned until the fitting period shall have arrived for working out their ultimate objects, leaving in the interim its delegates and branches all over the country in efficient though secret operation. If, then, the principle of association be thus powerful for evil, why should it be powerless for good—why should we abstain from adopting as a defence an instrument so effective for our oppression?

"Your Committee have but now to consider what kind of association is best fitted to promote the effective organisation of the Protestants of Ireland—whether some novel and untried method of confederation should be adopted, to the exclusion of a long-tested and approved system, or whether we should revert to our ancient and beloved Institution, under whose shelter we so long enjoyed union, strength, and security.

"The only reason that could weigh with your committee in advocating the substitution of some other Association for the Orange Institution would be, either a strong presumption that such new Association might better attain the defensive objects we have in view, or some reasonable prospect that any essential modification, or even a complete remodelling of our system, would be accepted as a peace-offering, and soften down were it even but one of the unreasonable prejudices of our adversaries. The impracticability, however, of framing any efficient Protestant confederation, other than the Orange Institution, is established beyond a doubt by the uniform and utter failure of every such attempt hitherto made—failures which your committee will presently have occasion to shew were the necessary consequences of a departure from some one or other of the essential characteristics of the Orange Institution,

"That the prospect of thus allaying the hostility of our enemies is unfortunately equally visionary, might be deduced from the fact already adverted to, that not one healing or salutary effect resulted from the dissolution of the Orange Institution. Though Orangeism had actually ceased to exist, it was still used by our enemies as synonymous with Protestantism as the fitting appellative for every obstacle that even individuals offered to their purposes. Nothing was gained, even in name; Protestantism was still obstinately identified with Orangeism. Can it be then reasonably calculated that any association we could substitute would encounter a mitigated hostility. The Orange Institution was obnoxious to its enemies, solely from its efficacy in upholding British connection—in protecting Protestant interests—in counteracting Protestant emigration—and, above all, perhaps from one of its most beautiful features, in that it powerfully antagonised the spread to democratic feeling in this country. The Orange Institution is a practical example, an irrefragable evidence of the perfect community of interest that may exist between every class of society from the lowest to the highest, seeing that, through it, an entire people, from the peasant to the peer, were knit in one common bond, had one common interest, aim, and object. In the Orange institution, each brother felt support from those beneath him, protection and encouragement from those above; the interests of all were so truly identified, so happily amalgamated, that the unequal distribution of wealth and power, so far from causing envy and distrust, was not merely speculatively known, but practically felt to be the necessary arrangement of the parts that gave uniformity, strength, and harmony to the whole. Such were the effects of the Orange Institution, and for these effects it was hated. Any other institution, no matter how named or organised, having these objects in view, would also be obnoxious, and that directly in proportion to its efficacy in furthering them. A new Association, if feeble or valueless for Protestant protection, might be regarded with indifference and neglect; but, if really vigorous and efficient in advancing its purposed ends, must be as hateful as ever was the Orange Institution, and, like it, become an object of discouragement and attack. Your Committee conceive that they have now demonstrated both the necessity of embodying the Protestants of Ireland in a defensive Association, and also that the only effectual means of so doing is the restoration of the Orange Institution. They feel, however that they cannot recommend the adoption of this measure until they have attentively considered the various objections that have been adduced against the Orange Institution as it formerly existed, have attempted to attach a just value to each of these objections, and endeavored to see how far they can conscientiously recommend a concession to any of them—even though it be hopeless to expect that any concession would be taken as such.

"Numerous as have been the invectives against the Orange Institution, the only tangible charges ever adduced against it were, its exclusive nature, its being a secret Society, its acting by means of associated branches, and its adoption of religious ceremonies.

"In the very foremost ranks of Orange delinquencies was placed the exclusion of the members of the Romish Church. It might be enough to reply, that there was nothing in common between their avowed and cherished objects, and those of the members of the Orange Institution. That, as its only ends were the continuance of British connection, and the preservation of Protestant interests, those cannot complain who were its doors thrown open ever so widely, would make it a pride and merit not to enter. But though abandoning the principle of exclusiveness would lead to this practical absurdity, your Committee conceive that this question should be argued on higher grounds, as involving a constitutional question of some magnitude.

"The principle of exclusive Protestantism is still recognised in the British Constitution—on it has been founded the right of our Sovereigns to the Throne for upwards of a century and a half; and there are also subordinate offices in the state, the safe exercise of whose duties the Legislature still continues to think incompatible with any other principle than that of exclusive Protestantism. The exclusion of Roman Catholics, therefore, involves no new contrivance—introduces no new principle unknown to the Constitution—would violate neither the letter or the spirit of any law; and it needs no strain of imagination to foresee that branding exclusive Protestantism as a something odious and intolerable in the many might be a fitting preparation for ejecting it from situations where its fitness has not as yet been openly questioned.

"The charge that the Orange Institution was a secret Society seems little born out by the notoriety of its existence—the publicity of its rules, proceedings, and places of meeting—by the anxiety that was ever shewn for the most searching investigation before Committees of the House of Commons, and by the authority its officers possessed, of at any time submitting its books and papers to the scrutiny of the constituted authorities; and, yet, it was attempted to be classed with societies whose very existence was disputed till established by the judicial investigaton resulting from their crimes.

"That the Orange Institution, acted by associated branches, could not have been in itself blameable, so long as its existence was necessary and its objects legal, and experience has fully shewn that any Association, not so organised, has been miserably inefficient in furthering Protestant interests. The Protestant Conservative Society of Ireland consisted of one single body or association, in which was included as much talent, wealth, rank, and property, as in any political society that ever existed in Ireland; and yet, when an attempt was made to resuscitate it, its incompetency for any permanently useful purpose, was so notorious that the attempt utterly failed. The Branswick Clubs on the other hand offered an example of similar inefficiency in numerous Associations with a common object, but isolated and independent of each other; and which, from a consequent deficiency of that unity of purpose which federative Association alone can give, expired after a languid and useless existence of twelve months.

"As to the crime imputed to the Orange Institution of introducing religious ceremonies at their meetings, your Committee have only to regret that though the early organisation of the system was effected by persons fully aware of the value of their pure and sacred religion, and accordingly based on the unfailing Word of God, yet that its rapid progress and growth to maturity did not furnish more ample materials for such an accusation. It cannot be denied that the fundamental principle of the Institution involved in its origin was a pledge to aid by every legitimate means in upholding the Protestant religion, and to protect the temporal interests of the pure faith from the assaults of ruthless despotism and bigoted superstition. Your Committee, therefore, cannot recognise criminality in the fact of appealing in the most solemn manner for a blessing on their efforts to HIM from whom alone all blessings flow. So far from assuming *that* to be a crime—which in their estimation deserves a mark of approval—they would suggest that in reviving the Orange Institution it should exhibit a more decidedly religious aspect than it has hitherto done; and that the Grand Lodge should consider, in a calm and deliberate manner, what are the best means for attaining so desirable an end. They are impressed with the conviction that if the Orange Institution exhibits a sacred solemnity as a prominent feature in its character, a blessing will accompany its exertions, and it will assume a position better calculated to promote the noble object which the friends of civil and religious liberty are anxious to accomplish.

"Your Committee venture to make this suggestion, with a view of bringing at every meeting before the members of the body the most powerful motive for ensuring devotedness to the KING of Kings, respect for the constituted authorities, and obedience to the laws; and they can never forget that the exhortation which enjoins a reverential *fear* towards the RULER of the Universe holds a connected position in the Word of God with the *honor* due to our earthly Sovereign.

(Signed, by order,)

"WM. SWAN, Secretary."

"RESOLUTIONS.

"I. That on assembling on this important occasion we feel it, in the first place, our duty as our inclination to record our sentiments of unalterable attachment to our most gracious Queen Victoria, the rightful Sovereign of these realms.—

"II. That the insecurity of life and property, the daily aggression upon the Constitution, AND THE SUSPENSION OF THE ORDINARY MODES OF PROTECTION, render it in our opinion, imperatively necessary to re-establish a purely defensive Society; and that we conceive no security can be formed that will be less obnoxious or more efficient than the Orange Institution.

"III. Ireland alone shall be the field of its exertions; unconnected with any other body, it will be responsible for its own acts alone; yet every Society established for the promotion of true religion and constitutional liberty shall meet with the best support of every member of this Institution.

"IV. Its objects, as heretofore, shall be religious and constitutional in support of the laws and maintenance of the public peace—its operations purely defensive, and by strictly legal means, viz.:—

"Defence of life and property;
"Defence of constitutional rights;
"Defence of established institutions and privileges;
"Defence of the sacred Word of God.

(Signed, by order,)

"WM. SWAN, Secretary."

### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser.)

SAVAGE AND INHUMAN MURDER.—On Saturday last a series of outrages were committed about the neighborhood of Tipperary, which, in themselves alone, are calculated to render dwelling in our county horrible to human nature:—The first in atrocity occurred about eleven o'clock, at which hour an armed party came to the house of Denis Murphy, of Fox-forth, near Bansha, and lay in ambush for him in his yard until the unfortunate man came out, upon which he was felled to the ground with a blow of a hatchet cleaving the head from his body! Not satisfied with this, the remainder of the demoniac assassins fired a ball each through the headless corpse of their slaughtered victim!! The cause assigned for this murder is, that about eight or nine years ago, a young female, in an advanced state of pregnancy, the step-mother of Denis Murphy, was foully murdered on her way into this town, and suspicion fell upon him and his brother; the latter has been long since prematurely removed by the assassin's hand, and it is supposed that the present deed has been committed by some of the surviving friends of the murdered step-mother. Thus, Tipperary will never be tranquil till "the long-arrear of outstanding offences" be cleared off; and they never can have a termination, inasmuch as each new murder entails upon the families a new subject for revenge!

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From a very respectable Correspondent who resides in the Village of Bansha near which this murder was committed, and which reached us after the above was in type:—On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, three armed men went to the house of Denis Murphy, a farmer near the village of Bansha; one of them entered a room where Murphy's wife was in bed with three of her children, and asked whose house it was; the woman replied that it belonged to Denis Murphy—Oh, I beg your pardon, said the fellow, we have mistaken the house. The party then went outside, and, in a few minutes poor Murphy, on his return from a neighbor's house, was met by the party, one of which instantly discharged a blunderbuss at him—two balls struck him in the thigh and broke it in pieces. They then beat him on the head with some sharp weapon and clove his skull into four parts. So inhuman and barbarous a murder has seldom been perpetrated. It was a melancholy sight to behold his widow, on the next day, surrounded by her eight young children, mourning over his mangled remains—well, indeed, might the Bard of Scotia exclaim

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Sunday it would seem, is now considered the most fitting day for committing such deeds of rapine and murder!

ANOTHER MURDER.—On the same night, another armed party came to the house of a respectable farmer named Honan, of Ballyhurst within two miles of Tipperary, and beat the inmates in a most savage manner. The family consisted of the father and six or seven sons, so that the attacking party must have been tolerably numerous. The old man has since died from the effects of the injuries he received.

OUTRAGES.—Same night, two cows belonging to the Widow Doughton, of Ballyhurst, were houghed. On the same night, an armed party attacked the house of Mr. Wm. Dickson, within one mile of Tipperary, and robbed it of his fire-arms. On Thursday night last, the house of Wm. Sadlier, Esq., of Sadlier's-wells, within a few minutes' walk of Tipperary, was attacked by an armed party who fired two shots into it; and afterwards repaired to the herdsman's house and into it fired three shots, happily all were without any personal injury. Mr. Sadlier is a kind and resident landlord—can absentees be railed at when residence at home is so dangerous to life?

### MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Morning Herald).

The Parliament will be opened "by commission" on Wednesday next, the Lord Chancellor, on Saturday, having given instructions for the preparation of the commission. As soon as a sufficient number of members are sworn, the Commons will proceed to the election of a Speaker, and that choice having been sanctioned, the swearing in of members will continue during the remainder of the week. The swearing in of peers will also be continued during the week.—On Monday the Queen will, in person open the parliament, and of course deliver the ministerial speech thereupon. The addresses to be moved in consequence of the royal speech will cause the first debate of the session, except what may take place on the choice of Speaker. Beyond the discursive debates that may arise on the election of Speaker and on the addresses, it is considered that the adjustment of the "civil list" will form the main feature of the business before Christmas, save and except notices and the introduction of bills and ministerial speculations, over and above, of course, the appointment of committees, on petitions, regarding disputed elections. The ballots on most of them, no doubt, will be named for days after Christmas, on the ground that to begin inquiries which might be interrupted by the Christmas recess, would cause enormous expenses, in respect of witnesses, &c. But the petitions must be presented forthwith.

(From the *Times*.)

What may be the first measures of the ensuing parliamentary campaign on the part of the Conservatives must, of course, be only matter of conjecture at present. As they form the defensive force of the monarchy and of the church, they may very prudently wait for the attack of the enemies of both, determined to withstand patiently and firmly the open aggression of O'Connell, and the insidious and more dangerous hostility of his ministers. The settlement upon the young Queen and upon the Duchess of Kent can hardly afford matter of difference, unless the newborn loyalty of the Whigs should display itself in some eminent degree of baseness and prostitution. If, indeed, the Conservatives should be disposed to give battle to the earliest moment, they cannot want a pretext for it upon the choice of a Speaker. The example of their opponents, and the merits of the individual whose authority in the chair the ministers must wish to perpetuate, will furnish abundant grounds from a division.

### TO THE CLERGY OF IRELAND.

LORDS, AND RIGHT REV., MOST REV. AND REV. SIRS,

MR. Daniel O'Connell, your avowed enemy, has had the surpassing effrontery to inscribe a letter addressed to you, containing a proposal for the settlement of the tithe question—a proposal which exhibits the weakness and wickedness as well as folly of that individual in no ordinary degree.

O'Connell's (and of course the ministerial) plan is to abolish tithe as a charge upon land, and give as an equivalent a money payment at the rate of 70 per cent., chargeable on the consolidated fund, which payment HE *promises* will be made at the treasury, without trouble, expense or disappointment.

The very fact that O'Connell *promises* affords a guarantee that the promise will be broken on the first opportunity that it suits his interest to do so. Part with your vested interest in the land, and you not only lose the protection of the Crown and House of Lords, but are placed at the tender mercies of an *O'Connell-led* House of Commons—who may refuse to vote the necessary supply *at all*, or perhaps on the instalment principle, cut down your incomes to 35 per cent., appropriate the residue, and finally abolish the entire as they please.

Bear in mind a money motion can only originate in the House of Commons.

This disposes of "the plan" so far as the property and right of property of the clergy are concerned. Now to expose the system of robbery, in favour of which it is sought to obtain the sanction of the clergy.

In order to reimburse or relieve the treasury, and gain the assent of the people of Great Britain, O'Connell proposes to throw on the land occupiers the payments of the peace preservation force, one half of which amounting to £300,000—three hundred thousand pounds, is now defrayed out of the consolidated fund.—Mark the honesty and gratitude of this individual.

Under the existing law, at least, one-half of the occupiers of land in Ireland are exempt from payment of tithe composition, the burden being thrown on the landlords. I have said one-half as sufficient for my purpose, although I have good reason to suppose that this class constitutes about two-thirds.

A majority of the compositions were effected about the years 1824 and 1825; all leases of land subject to such compositions, subsequently made, must be free of tithe during such compositions—so also as to all leases, *under any circumstances*, made since August 1832, and all lands in the occupation of tenants from year to year.

The persons now exempt from payment of tithe embrace the poorest classe, the classes by whom the mendicant's begging-box is chiefly filled, yet in return for their mis-directed alms he would impose on them an additional burden in the shape of increased grand jury cess, equal to £150,000—one hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year!

By this plan of "Justice for Ireland," thousands who hold land by modern leases, in which the landlords increased the rents by sums equal to the tithe, would be compelled *also* to contribute to the substituted fund.

It would appear idle to waste a further remark on such a vile proposition. As a specimen of supereminent hypocrisy, however, the concluding passage of his letter is worthy of notice. *The agitator in effect subscribes to the 15th article of religion*—one of the most important points of Protestant faith, acknowledging Christ to be the *sole* mediator between God and man, and thereby casting off all faith in the blessed Virgin Mary.

W. S.

Dublin, Nov. 11, 1837.

### CONTEMPLATION.

Of what is the old man thinking,
As he leans on his oaken staff?
From the May-day pastime shrinking.
He shares not the merry laugh:
But the tears of the old man flow,
As he looks on the young and gay,
And his gray head moving slow,
Keeps time to the air they play.
The elders around are drinking,
But not one cup will he quaff—
Oh! of what is the old man thinking,
As he leans on his oaken staff!

'Tis not with a vain repining
That the old man sheds a tear:
'Tis not for his strength declining,
He sighs not to linger here:
There's a spell in the air they play,
And the old man's eyes are dim,
For it calls up a past May-day,
And the dear friends lost to him.
From the scene before him shrinking,
From the dance and the merry laugh,
Of their calm repose he is thinking,
As he leans on his oaken staff!

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—Haller knew families who had 16, 20, and 30 children. A lady of title has had 27; a patient at St. John's Hospital had 32; and a woman of 70 appeared at the public office, Bow-street, in May, 1834, who stated that she was the mother of 40 children.—An Asiatic Russian is reported to have had by his first wife 69 infants at 27 births, and by his second 18 at eight births; in all, 87 children,

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock | — |
| 3 per Cent Consols | 91⅞ |
| 3½ per Cent. Stock | 99¼ |
| 3½ ditto new (1830) | 99¼ |
| 3½ do. Debentures | 91⅛ |
| G. C. Deb. 6 per Cent. | 89⅜ |
| National Insurance Company | — |

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 p. Ct. Consols, 93⅛ | Bank Stock, 211½ 12 |
| Consols for Ac., 93¼ sellers | India Stock, 264 5 |
| India Bonds, 54 56 pm | Ex. Bills, 2½d 51 53 pm |

# The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, 1837.

## POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell having replenished his coffers with the halfpence of the poor, has taken his departure for London, leaving behind him this *benedicite* for his pauper benefactors: "I do not think that any practicable system can be devised for the legal relief of the poor." He has also caused the Trades' Union to pass resolutions against the bill which is in preparation; and thus completely thrown overboard any measure that may be proposed for the relief of his destitute countrymen.

We differ on this as on most other subjects from the great patriotic mendicant. We see the necessity and can well conceive the practicability, of a well regulated poor law;—and we rejoice to add—what is much more to the purpose—that the united parliament are determined to enact such a measure. Meanwhile as there are many at home, who from unacqnaintance with the subject, or from such selfish apprehensions as affect the demagogue, are still of his opinion—we deem it a duty which we willingly undertake to throw out, from time to time—and especially during the sitting of parliament such views as strike us to be calculated to reconcile the minds of the uninformed or unwilling to this necessary and inevitable measure.

The anomalous condition of Ireland—a state in which the lower orders are arrayed against the upper—and in which a struggle for property has already commenced—requires imperatively of the wealthy, intelligent, and industrious, a serious consideration of the circumstances which affect the poor.

The great questions which agitated our population for so many years, viz. the Catholic claims and parliamentary reform,—having been settled to their satisfaction—the disturbances which still distract the country must be traced either to a fixed purpose of insubordination and rebellion; or to some general and pressing distress which drives the people on to desperate means of remedy.

To us there appears to exist at present no concocted plan of revolution amongst the discontented. They are doubtless armed and organized in many parts of the country, if not in all; but their political objects, as far as can be discerned, are vague and wild. They are dissatisfied with Government because they are distressed; they are turbulent because they see no redress, or despair of obtaining it.

We ascribe, therefore, the troubles in which the country is involved more to the personal privations and sufferings of the poor, acted upon by ignorant incendiaries and wicked demagogues, than to any settled design of shaking off the authority of the actual government.

Supposing, however, that there should exist a Revolutionary Party—as no doubt there does—which, acting on the necessities of the poor, excite them to insubordination;—it is clearly a matter worthy of the most serious consideration, whether the condition of the poor may not be so ameliorated, as to render them less susceptible of the dangerous design of the incendiary—withd aw them from the power of the demagogue and by degrees attach them to the legitimate influence of the loyal, industrious, and peaceable portion of the public—and so reconcile them to a willing obedience to the laws and a respect for the constituted authorities.

But supposing, again, that there exists *no* revolutionary design in the present troubles—it is then evident, on the other hand, that there exists some great and efficient cause which disturbs that tranquility which is the ordinary state of a satisfied people. In this case also, it is the duty, as well as the interest, of the wealthy and intelligent classes—nay less than of Government, seriously to inquire into what that cause may be, and to consider if a remedy be not both discoverable and applicable.

That the poverty, distress, and severe personal privations which afflict the entire of the agricultural labouring class in Ireland—together with a despair of effectual permanent relief, (which experience has taught them to consider hopeless) afford a cause quite adequate to the production of the effects complained of, cannot be a matter of question with any man who has even a tolerable acquaintance with the wretchedness of the Irish peasant and a slight knowledge of human nature. Men find themselves in the depth of want and desolation: they cannot by fair means emerge from them: an experiment at self-redress, however hazardous, is worth the trial: they *may* be better; worse they *cannot* be. Thus they argue; and by such reasoning are led into excesses from which their better nature would revolt, if cherished by the common enjoyments of humanity into temper and contentment. There is no line of policy more plainly enforced by reason, and by necessity, than such an amelioration of the condition of the poor as may put them beyond the temptation of crime; and, conferring on them substantial domestic comforts in their own homes and families, take away from them the desire, as well as the pretext, for unlawful combination abroad.

Leaving these considerations on the mind of the reader, we shall conclude for to-day,

The Houses of Lords and Commons were opened on Wednesday. Mr. Abercromby was elected Speaker without opposition. Both Houses adjourned to next day, after the usual formalities.

### MR. SHEIL, M.P.

The London *Courier* states there is no foundation for the report relative to Mr. Sheil's appointment as Secretary to the India Board.

Among the numerous competitions and rivalries with which this world abounds, there is one field of honourable emulation, which, by its peculiar exemption from the many conflicting jars resulting from the meaner feelings of our nature, has always engaged and must engage the interest and sympathies of the educated part of the community—we mean the lists of intellectual struggle. Where intellect meets intellect, unbacked by the prejudices or passions of mankind, the strife may well be called a glorious one. We have been led into this short reflection by observing in the last University returns the very high distinctions won by our fellow citizen Mr. F. H. Ringwood.—Mr. R. has signalized his name by achieving at the recent Degree Examinations a literary exploit never before attempted with the same success by a student of Trinity College, Dublin. This consisted in winning two gold medals in two of the distinct courses of study marked out for the prizemen of our University, at the examination for the taking of degrees, each of which corresponds with what is technically termed at Oxford the "great go." The obtaining of the twofold distinction is a very unfrequent occurrence in the English Universities. The Oxonian reckons the name of Sir Robert Peel among the "honoured few." This however is the *first* instance of it in the Irish University. We therefore feel that we would be deficient in our duty as chroniclers of passing events, if we failed to record the very distinguished honours which our fellow citizen has obtained; we need scarcely add that we feel a peculiar satisfaction in doing so.

### SMUGGLING TRIALS.

On Wednesday last these trials ended in the conviction of the mate and two apprentices of the barque *Dispatch*, which arrived in this port from Quebec, and was detected by the officers of customs with having several bails of contraband tobacco on board. They were sentenced to be fined £100 each, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned six months. A petition was forwarded and signed by the Magistrates, to Government, in favour of the two apprentices.

### THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, NOVEMBER 18.

We cannot note any improvement in our receipts of grain since last. Wheat sold heavily this day, oats and barley stationary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, white | 25s 0d to 26s 6d |
| Ditto, red, millers | 24s 0d to 26s 0d |
| Ditto, shipping | 20s 0d to 22s 0d |
| Oats, shipping | 9s 0d to 9s 6d |
| Ditto, heavy | 11s 0d to 12s 0d |
| Ditto, old for horses | 00s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Barley, malting | 11s 6d to 14s 0d |
| Ditto, shipping | 9s 0d to 11s 0d |
| Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt | 13s 0d to 14s 0d |
| Second Flour, per sack | 40s 0d to 42s 0d |
| Thirds, ditto | 32s 0d to 36s 0d |
| Fourths, ditto | 18s 0d to 22s 0d |
| Bacon Pigs, per cwt | 33s 0d to 35s 0d |
| Scalded, ditto | 00s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Heads, ditto | 21s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Offal, ditto | 22s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Scotch Herrings, per barrel | 28s 0d to 28s 6d |
| Newport Coals, per ton | 22s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Cardiff ditto, ditto | 21s 0d to 00s 0d |
| New Hay | 53s 0d to 55s 0d |

Butter from 93s to 97s per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 159; Thursday, 212; and yesterday, 149 firkins.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

| | WHITE. lbs. ozs. drs. | RANGED. lbs. ozs drs. | HOUSEHOLD lbs. ozs. dr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twopenny | 0 11 6 | 0 17 4 | 1 6 6 |
| Fourpenny | 1 7 4 | 2 3 2 | 2 13 4 |
| Sixpenny | 2 3 2 | 3 4 7 | 4 4 2 |

CORK, Nov. 16.

BUTTER—To the Merchants—93s—90s—83s to 84s—76s to 77s—69s—56s. To the Country—84s—80s—78s—67s—59s—49s per cwt.

WEXFORD, Nov. 14.

Flour, fine 36s 0d to —s; ditto, seconds, —s 0d to —s; wheat, (new) 25s 0d to 28s 0d; barley, 11s 0d to 14s 9d; oats, (new,) 8s 6d to 9s 9d.

CLONMEL, Nov. 15.

Butter, 93s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 13s 0d to 14s 0d; flour, seconds, 34s to —s; household, 30s to 32s 0d; thirds 26s 0d to 27s; fourths, 16s 0d to 17s 0d; here, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; barley, 10s 0d to 12s 6d; wheat, 13d to 16d per stone: oats new, 7½d to 8d per ditto.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 14.

The supply of grain continues very small, with a good demand for wheat at a further improvement of 6d per brl. Barley advanced also 6d, but oats remain without alteration in price.

Wheat (white) 29s 6d to 32s 0d; (miller's red) 27s 0d to 29s 6d: inferior, 22s 0d to 26s; rape, 16s to 18s; wheat (new) —s; bere 11s 9d to 12s 0d; barley (malting) 12s 6d to 15s 0d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 9s 6d to 11s 0d; old ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal 10s 0d to 12s; first flour,—s to —s 0d; 2d, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s per sack.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE,

Nov. 15.—Our market to-day was thinly attended, and only a very limited extent of business transacted.


WEEKLY AUCTION

Of Valuable Furniture; Two Marine Paintings by "Lynn," London; Pianofortes, Music Stool; a quantity of Room and Stair Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Table Cutlery; Britannia, Copper, and Metal Ware; House Brushes; a Large Bronze Oil Lamp, with Four Burners; New and Second-hand Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

*On THURSDAY next, 23d Instant,*

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

AT CLARKE'S,

*COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART, QUAY,*

A Valuable Collection of Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

CONSISTING of Elegant Drawing Room Chairs, Covered in Rich Crimson Damask; several Dozen of Parlour, Bed Room, and Kitchen ditto; Pillar and Claw, and other Tables; Two excellent Pianofortes; Music Stool; Secretary and Book Case; Chimney Glass; Moreen Window Hangings; London Chintz ditto, for Bedsteads; several Hundred Yards of Room and Stair Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Mahogany and other Bedsteads, with and without Hangings; Mattresses and Palliasses; Feather Beds; Mahogany Wardrobe; Pair Bed Steps, and several Commodes; Dressing Tables; Toilet Glasses, a handsome Mahogany Tea and Sugar Store; Fifty Dozen of Ivory, Buffalo, and Black Handle Knifes and Forks; Britannia Metal Tea Potts; Copper and Metal Kettles; Coal Scuttles, Bronze and Brass Fenders; a Large Bronze Oil Lamp, with Four Burners; Silver Watch; Long Duck Gun; a Set of excellent New Jaunting Car Harness; Two Sets of Second-hand ditto; New and Second-hand Saddles, Bridles, &c.; a Large Oat Bin, and Deal Cupboard; all of which may be viewed from Day to Day previous to Sale,

GEORGE CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

*P. & T. N. MACQUEEN,*

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND

2 COMMISSION AGENTS,

QUAY-LANE, WATERFORD,

BEG leave to return their grateful Thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends of the County and City of Waterford and the Neighbouring Counties, for the kind Patronage they have experienced since they have commenced Business, and hope through unremitting personal attention to merit a continuance of the same.

P. and T. N. M. beg to say that the Premises are Stocked with the undermentioned articles:—

Old Irish Whiskey, [Cork and Marlfield.]
Scotch Malt Whiskey, [Islay.]
Cognac Brandy.
Port and Sherry Wines.
Cape and Spanish Red Wines.
British Brandy and Rum, Gin, Cordials, &c.
Guinness and Co's Superior Porter.
Best London Double Stout Porter.
Scotch Ale, [Alloa,] which they offer both in Wood and Bottle.
Waterford and Clonmel Ales.
Best Gloster and Cheshire Cheese, both Single and Double.

P. & T. N. M. have lately commenced the COAL Trade, both Wholesale and Retail; their Yard will always be found Stocked with Best Newport and Cardiff Coal—Wholesale Dealers will find an advantage in doing business with this Establishment.

P. and T. N. M. are also appointed Agents for the South of Ireland for the Sale of ALLOA ALE. This Ale is too well known to need comment.

To Merchants and Corn Dealers they offer their services, in the Commission Line, and they will only say, that the Business of those who may favour them, will be done with the utmost dispatch and attention.

November 17, 1837.

3 THE TEETH.

IN WATERFORD TILL NEXT FRIDAY EVENING,

*At Mr. Supple's, Glover, on the Quay.*

MR. LALOR,

*SURGEON-DENTIST*

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

10, WILLIAM STREET, KILKENNY,

HAS the pleasure to announce that having several engagements still to meet in Waterford, he will remain till FRIDAY Evening next, the 24th instant. He may be consulted on every Defect, Irregularity and Disease incident to the Teeth and the Palates of Children and Adults. Hours of Attendance—At home, from 12 to 4 o'Clock each Day; and at Patients' houses at any other hour.

List of Fees—STOPPING A DECAYED OR TENDER TOOTH with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; With Gold Plantinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting a Tooth, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; and

ARTIFICIAL PALATES,

£5 to £40.

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

A carious Tooth if properly stopped before tooth-ache sets in, will invariably be saved from pain, and further decay, and rendered permanently useful; but, if neglected till the nervous matter, centrally situated in the crown of the Tooth, become exposed to foreign agents, the consequence must be Tooth-Ache, and the ultimate loss of the member.

Mr. Lalor invites the attention of parents to the shedding of their Children's Milk Teeth. This is the period when everything can be done to ensure a permanent set of sound and beautiful. If a Milk Tooth be carious, it should be extracted, or stuffed, before the decay proceed so far as to infect the young Tooth underneath, which is in a majority of cases is the cause of hollow Teeth and Tooth Ache in after life. But another more important evil results every day from the neglect of parents at this period. For if the Teeth grow irregularly, some incline in, others project out, or with the edges lapped one over another. The consequence is that the individual is disfigured; and as the awkwardly placed Teeth cannot be kept white or clean, the front Teeth decay.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

"From the Specimens of Artificial Teeth Mr. Lalor has exhibited to me, and from his various Testimonials which I have read, I feel satisfied that he is well qualified to practice the profession of a Dentist with advantage to the Public.

A. COLLES.

Stephen's-Green, February 16, 1833.


SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—at Portsmouth, Nov. 11th, Messenger, King. 12th, at Bristol, Union, Evans. At Southampton, 12th, Elizabeth, Jones; 13th, Betsey, Cooke.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

14th—H.M. Surveying steam Packet, Captain Beechly, from Beaumaris, to Cork—Pheasant, Dyer, Liverpool, salt, for ditto—H.M. Packet Prospero—Ann, Boyd, Liverpool, coals, for Limerick.

15th—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, m.g.—St. Patrick, Shute, Liverpool, ditto—Clonmel, Pond, London, ditto—H.M. Packet Advice.

16th—Quebec Packet Harrington, Harrington, coals—Jane, Bo ness, Workington, ditto—Nymph, Richardson, West coast of Africa, palm, oil, camwood, &c., for Liverpool—Helen, Gray, Ayr, coals, for Cork—H.M. Packet Prospero—Flora, Pavey; and Jane and Mary, Rumson, Newport, coals—Thomas, Rosser, Swansea, ditto—Thomas, Organ, ditto, culm, for Dungarvan—Jane, Rose, ditto, coals—Agile, Campbell, ditto, culm, for bar of Loch—Betsey, Gill, Newport, coals—Edward, Foley, Swansea, culm, for Dungarvan—Flor de Setevnal, Rebecca, Dublin, ballast, for Terceira—Martha, Stephens, Newport, coals—Lizzy, Williams, Tenby, ditto—Gomer, Davies, Cardigan, slates—Lord Ebrington, Day; Concord, Bowen; and Aurora, Williams; Newport, coals—Mary, Unsworth, Cardiff, ditto—Mary, Francis, Milford, culm—Colombia, Flynn, Swansea, coals, for Dungarvan—Jago, Melhuish, ditto, ditto,—Eliza, Jones, Cardiff, iron, for Ross—St. Bude, Philips, Milford, culm—Milford Packet. Richards, Newport, coals—Margaret, Duck, Cardiff, ditto—David Walter, Symons; and Bedford, Rosser. Newport, ditto—Ellen, Leonard, ditto, ditto, for Kinsale—Gipsy, John, Milford, ditto, for Ross—Mary, Chermon, Newport, ditto—Peace, John, Swansea, ditto, and iron Britannia, Francis, Newport, coals, for Youghal—Maria, and Martha, Cardiff, ditto, for Arthurstown—Sally, Greenway, Swansea, ditto, for Berehaven—Friends, Howell, Cardiff, ditto, for Arthurstown—Olive Branch, Llewellyn, Newport, ditto, for Cork—Betsey, Nichols, ditto, ditto.

17th—Sparton, Moyse, London, ballast—Mermaid, Hearn, Liverpool, m.g.—Royal, Eagle, Allen, London, ditto—Fox, Berriman, Neath, coals.

SAILED,

14th—Sarah and Eliza, Marshall, Gloucester, provisions and grain.

15th—H. M. Packet African, abovementioned—Hamilton, Budd, Penzance, provisions—Ann, Boyd, Limerick, coals, from Liverpool—Industry, Griffin, Cork, coals, from Swansea—H. M. Packet Prospero.

16th—Thistle, Larkin, Glasgow, grain—H. M. Packet Advice. Wind, S.S.W. to S.S.E.

MARRIED,

At Irvine, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. B. Steven, of Stewarton, James Gray, Esq., of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Waterford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Laughlen, Esq., of Irvine.

Nov. 10, at Inniscarra, Geraldine, only daughter of the late Preston Fitzgerald, Esq., of Dublin, to Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, Bart., of Lisheen, Cashel.


4 ENGLISH SACKS.

SIMON MAX & NEPHEW

HAVE received on Consignment from a First-rate Manufacturer, a supply of SACKS, which they now offer for Sale, at their Stores in Bridge-street.

Waterford, 11th Mo. 4th, 1837.

They will be constantly Supplied with a quantity of the best English Sacks.

5 £1000, or £1200.

TO BE LENT, the above Sum on Approved Security at Six per cent.

Apply to Messrs. Ivie and Cherry.

Waterford, 28th Oct., 1837.

6 TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, COACH HOUSES, and STABLES, in LADY-LANE, formerly occupied by Mr. THOMAS F. CARROLL.

Apply to Messrs. TANDY'S & Co.

3rd October, 1837.

7 TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

*WATERPARK,*

Beautifully situated on the River Suir,

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF THE MALL,

CONSISTING of a spacious Dwelling House, Coach House, Stable, and other Out-Offices, Garden, and a small quantity of Pleasure Ground.

Application to be made on the Premises, or at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, Nov. 10th, 1837.

8 TO BE LET,

*IN A RESPECTABLE HOUSE,*

ON THE QUAY,

*APARTMENTS,*

CONSISTING of one or two Drawing Rooms, and two Bedrooms, with the use of a Kitchen, and servant's sleeping apartment, &c., either furnished or unfurnished. If the Lodgings should be required furnished, they can be elegantly done so at the shortest notice.

Application to A. B. at the Office of this Paper.

9 GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

SIR,

WE beg to apprise the Gentlemen of the County and City of Waterford, that we have THIS DAY landed our First Purchases for the Winter, in Superfine West of England Cloths of every Fashionable shade; Cassimeres; Buckskins; Moleskins; Pilot Cloths; Superfine Harringtons; Bearskins, and Petershams; with a large assortment of Fashionable Vestings, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of the Public generally to this Branch of our Trade, we beg to observe that having lately engaged a Foreman Tailor who has had over Ten Years' PRACTICAL experience as a Cutter in some of the First Houses in London, and being desirous of giving every possible satisfaction to our Customers, we have determined not to allow any Cloth to be made up at our Establishment but our own, thereby avoiding the liability of having inferior Cloths made up at our House; we are inducad to make this observation, as from the well known ability of our Foreman, several Gentlemen of high respectability applied during our late Auction to have Cloths made up, which they were obliged to buy elsewhere in consequence of our being at the time out of Stock, and appeared offended on being refused. We hope therefore this explanation will give satisfaction. We are fully determined to make up nothing but the best Article, and at such Prices that must command a Trade.

We think it unnecessary to enlarge this Advertisement by giving a GENERAL list of Prices, but beg to annex our CASH Prices for a few of the leading Articles.

| | |
|---|---|
| A superfine Dress Coat of any Colour | 39s 6d to 57s 6d |
| Ditto Black (warranted fast) | 42s 6d to 63s 0d |
| A Superfine Frock Coat of any Colour, and lined with Silk | 50s 0d to 63s 0d |
| Ditto Black (wool dyed) | 55s 0d to 75s 0d |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trowsers, in the Newest Patterns | 13s 9d to 27s 6d |
| Moleskin Trowsers | 4s 11d to 10s 6d |
| A Pilot Cloth Frock Coat | 14s 11d to 42s 0d |
| Bearskin, Harrington, and Petersham Great Coats, in the same proportion. | |

Those Gentlemen who are in the habit of sending to London, Bath, &c., &c., for their Coats, and thereby incurring extra expense, and in most cases disappointment, are respectfully informed that we have superseded the necessity of sending out of Waterford for proper Material and Work, as we undertake to send out as good a Fit as can possibly be made by any House in London.

We are, Sir, &c. &c.

RICHARD FLETCHER & Co.

Custom House, Quay,

Nov. 13, 1837.

10 MERINOES, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

SIR,

WE beg to announce the arrival to us THIS DAY, per GIPSEY, of

3995 Pieces, of Yard and a-Half Wide British Merinoes, at the following unusually low Prices:—

| | | | Last Year's Prices for same Articles. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Pieces at 1s 1½d | per Yard | 2 0 |
| 45 | — 1s 4½d | — | 2 4½ |
| 75 | — 1s 8½d | — | 2 9 |
| 100 | — 1s 11½d | — | 3 2½ |
| 60 | — 2s 2d | — | 3 5 |
| 65 | Pieces of Black Merinos, from 11½d to 2s 7½d per Yard. | | |

Indianas, Saxony, and Oxonion Cloths, Printed Cashmeres, &c., at the same unusually low Prices.

Lining Calicoes, 1½d per Yard.

Printed Calicoes, from 2½d to 6¾d per Yard.

Fancy Gauze and Lutestring Ribbons, from 2d per Yard to 5¾d.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, from 3½d per pair to 11½d.

Ditto with Fur Tops, 6¾d to 1s 5d.

Ditto Lace Gloves, 7½d per pair.

Our Best Colored Silks, 1s 10d per Yard.

Ditto Black Gros, 1s 6½d to 2s 1½d.

Ditto ditto Ducapes, 2s 3d to 2s 11½d.

Black Bombazines, from 6¾ to 1s 3¾d.

Ditto Crape, Double width, 1s 0½d.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes at an immense Reduction.

Indian Rubber Shoes, warranted waterproof, with every Article in the Trade, all of which have been bought within the last Fortnight.

We are, Sir, &c. &c.

RICHARD FLETCHER & Co.

Custom-House, Quay,

Nov. 13, 1837.

P.S. Those Persons who are indebted to the late Firm of S. & R. FLETCHER, are requested to pay in their respective Accounts forthwith, to prevent the trouble and inconvenience of Law.

CHANCERY.

11 MARYANNE JACKSON,

*Plaintiff;*

THOMAS WELSH and others,

*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, bearing Date, the 25th Day of APRIL, 1837, whereby it was ordered that I should proceed to let that part of the Lands of Mogeely, in the possession of the Defendant, CHARLES HENRY WELSH, I will on the 25th Day of NOVEMBER instant, at the hour of One o'Clock, in the afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers, on the Inns' Quay, Dublin, set up and Let for Seven Years, pending this Cause, that part of the said Lands of Mogeely, in the possession of said CHARLES HENRY WELSH: containing 160 ACRES of Statute Measure.

Dated this, 4th Day of Nov., 1837.

THOMAS GOOLD.

These Lands are well Situated, within about 4 Miles of Tallow, in the County of Waterford; and on them are a good Dwelling-House and convenient Offices.

For further particulars, apply to John Canny, Esq., of Fallyglassing, in the County of Cork, the Receiver; or, Murdock Green, No. 2, Grenville-street, Dublin; or, Youghal, his Solicitor.

M. D. SHERWIN,

DENTIST.

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of his arrival in Waterford, where he will remain for One Week.

Hearne's, Quay, Waterford.

VESSEL FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, on Monday, the 20th instant, at one o'Clock, the HULL of the American Ship AMAZON, as she now lies on the Graving Bank. The purchaser will be required to remove her from thence, or break her up in 14 days from date of Sale.

November 17, 1837.

TO BE SOLD,

Well-Circumstanced and desirable FEE SIMPLE ESTATE, situate in the County of Kilkenny, within Three Miles of the Bridge of Waterford, producing £55 2s 11d. late currency, a Year.

For Particulars, apply to IVIE & CHERRY, Solicitors, 41, Summer Hill, Dublin, and Waterford; or to MR. SAMUEL CHAPLIN, Kilkenny.

Dated 17th November, 1837.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL circumstanced FREEHOLD PROPERTY, arising out of Houses in the City of Waterford, held under a Lease of Lives, renewable for ever, at a pepper Corn Fine, and subject to the small head rent of £6 9s 4d yearly.

Application to be made to Vernon R. Delandre, attorney, Waterford.

Waterford, 17th Nov., 1837.

ENGLISH SEED WHEAT.

*EDWARD LYNCH*

HAS now landed ex SIR JOHN NEWPORT, and ex (steamer) CLONMEL, from London,

20 Barrels of Best Essex White Seed Wheat.
60 ditto ditto Red ditto.

And expects a further supply, per first arrival from London; also has on Sale about 60 Barrels of Gold Drop Red Wheat, and Chevalier White Wheat, of the Irish Growth, quality very Prime.

E. L. has in addition to his former Stock of English and Scotch Sacks, landed St. PATRICK (steamer), from Liverpool, 3000 of Single and Double Twilled Sacks, and expects a further supply by next steamer; all of extra Weight.

E. L. is as usual supplied at his Oil and Colour Shop, with every article in the line; also at his Flour and Corn Store; which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

General Commission Office,
Hanover-Street, Waterford.

Nov. 17, 1837.


AUCTION OF TOLLS.

THE TRUSTEES of the TURNPIKE ROAD, from Waterford to the bounds of the County of Cork, will meet at Dungarvan, on FRIDAY, the 15th DEC. next, at the Hour of 12 o'Clock, and will Set Up and Let, to the highest Bidder, the TOLLS of the Turnpike Gate, at Ballyhulk, near the Town of TALLOW, for Three Years, from 1st of JANUARY next, pursuant to the Terms to be then stated.

By Order,

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Treasurer.

15th November, 1837.


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.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOTEL.

OYSTER, GIBLET, AND GRAVY SOUPS,

OF EXCELLENT FLAVOUR AND QUALITY,

MAY be had at this Establishment, AT PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE, from Twelve until Four o'Clock each Day.

George's-street, Waterford,
Nov. 7, 1837.

PARR'S HAIR DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY,

*JANE PARR,*

(WIDOW OF THE LATE CHARLES PARR, HAIR DRESSER,)

BEGS respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public, that she intends carrying on the Business as usual, for the benefit of Herself and Son, and hopes by unremitting attention and care, to merit a continuance of that Patronage her late Husband enjoyed for so many Years. Her Rooms are at present stocked with every article in the line of the newest and most Fashionable description.

Perfumery, Hair, Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c., in addition to her Establishment.

J. P. has got a person of experience and ability from London, who with her Son, (who gives his personal attention) she expects will give general satisfaction.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT GARNAREA,

NEAR PILLTOWN.

On MONDAY next, the 20th Day of Nov.,

ALL the Household Furniture; Eight Day Clock; China, Glass, Delft, &c.; Farming Utensils; Horses; Sheep; Lambs; Pigs; a large quantity of Straw; Manure; Timber; Firewood, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

Terms—Cash.

The Queen's Duty to be paid by the Purchasers.

GEORGE CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

Commercial Auction Mart, Quay.

Waterford, November 13, 1837.


This Day is published, in imp. 4to. 31s 6d. richly bound. GEMS of BEAUTY, for 1838: displayed in a series of 12 highly-finished Engravings of "The Passions," executed under the superintendence of Mr. CHAS. HEATH, from designs by E. T. PARRIS, Esq. With fanciful Illustrations in Verse by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

"In point of embellishments this Annual has always been one of the most brilliant of its class, and well does it maintain its reputation. It is rich in glowing beauties, and will, no doubt, be one of the most fascinating volumes of the season."—Naval and Military Gazette.

"Each design is accompanied by a fanciful illustration in verse from the pen of Lady Blessington, who throws a charm over everything she touches, and has done very much indeed for this volume."—Examiner.

"A work possessing such rare charms both of art and poesy as to entitle it to stand by itself. One guinea and a half can never be more satisfactorily expended than in purchasing this imperial quarto volume. Parris's engravings of the Passions, and the Countess's illustrations will continue always to be admired among the costliest decorations and the loveliest triumphs of the Muses that the amateur can select."—Monthly Review.

London: Longman, Orme and Co.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening last, in the Mayor's-walk, Margaret, wife of Mr. James Sullivan.

At Rockville, the residence of Pierse Hely, Esq., in the prime of his valuable existence, John Musgrave, Esq. Fellow of Cambridge College.

At Tramore, on the 6th instant, the Hon. Catherine Eleanor, wife of the Rev. William Armstrong, of Mealiffe, and daughter of the late Archbishop of Tuam, Baron Dacies, &c.

On the night of Saturday last, at his residence in Innistiogue, the Rev. William Carroll; at the advanced age of 95 years, more than half a century of which he spent as Pastor of the united parishes of Roer and Inistiogue.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Mr. Barron, M.P., Mr. Roche, M.P., Mr. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien—per the *Nora Creina* yesterday.

Sir Robert, Lady, and Miss Peel arrived at their residence in Privy-gardens, on Monday afternoon, from a continental tour of five weeks.

## IMPORTANT CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

"Reverend Brethren—The intervening time which has elapsed since my last visitation has introduced into our ecclesiastical establishment innovations and changes which cannot fail to have excited in the minds of the clergy considerable apprehension and alarm, and some distrust in those who, from their influence and authority in the Church, may be supposed to be accessory to their accomplishment. As it may recently have been supposed, in matters so deeply affecting the interests of the Church, and in an especial degree those of the clergy, that the bishops in general would have been consulted previous to their adoption, I think it incumbent upon me, in justice to myself and many of my right reverend brethren, to state to you—a declaration I also made in my place in the House of Lords—that whatever degree of credit or censure is to be attached to the measures in question ought not to be attributed to the bishops in general, but to those prelates only who are members of the commission, or gave their support in Parliament to the suggestions which proceeded from that body. Before I make any further remarks with reference to their proceedings, I shall advert to two measures which did not emanate from the same source, but may be considered as having now proceeded from the Ministers of the Crown—I mean the Tithe Bill and the Registration Act.—Taking into account the state of political parties in the country, the Tithe Bill may be considered to be as favourable an arrangement towards the clergy of a very difficult question as could have been expected.

"Happily for the Church, a powerful and influential body of the laity were also holders of tithe property to a very large amount, and were as much interested in a fair settlement of the question as we were; the clergy therefore, in this instance, have experienced a greater degree of justice than has been extended towards them in the discussion of other subjects connected with their temporal affairs. As far as I have hitherto had an opportunity of judging of the effects of the Bill, by the cases of commutation which have been brought under my notice in this diocese, they appear to bave been conducted with fairness and impartiality. If I shall have reason to suspect in any instance that a contrary spirit has been evinced, it will be my duty to make every possible inquiry, in order to ascertain that no permanent injury is likely to accrue either from neglect on the part of the present incumbent, or from his having been overreached in the management of the property confided to his care. There are certainly some provisions attached to the act which do not appear to be just or equitable, more especially that which exonerates from the payment of tithes all waste lands which may hereafter be brought into cvltivation, without awarding, as in former enclosures, any allotment to the incumbent in lieu of his ancient rights.—In many parts of the kingdom, this will hereafter be felt as a grievance of some magnitude, when for instance a population may arise in districts at present barren and unprofitable, and where there will be no provision for the cure of souls but what may be derived from voluntary contributions. The criterions which have been fixed upon to determine the future value of the tithes is also considered by some persons, whose opinions are entitled to great weight, as a dangerous and delusive arrangement, which will hereafter lead to great diminution in the property of the Church, and it is said that any considerable decrease in the value or quantity of the articles which may have been fixed upon to regulate the future relative value of the tithes would produce the evils here anticipated; but it must be remembered, that as the incomes of the clergy were derived under the old system from the articles of produce, they would equally have been affected by, under any circumstances a diminution in their quantity or value. I am not therefore disposed to think that any just cause for alarm exists on this point. The Marriage Registration Acts bave been the occason of much dissatisfaction, and have raised many difficulties and objections in the minds of the clergy.

"As they are the law of the land we are bound to carry them into effect to the best of our judgment, however much we may conscientiously object to many parts of the measures in question. The levity with which one of the most solemn ordinances of our Church has been disposed of in the Marriage Act cannot but create the most painful feelings in the minds of all those who are impressed with a due sense of the sacred obligations of that ceremony, and I cannot but entertain the most confident hope, that notwithstanding the encouragement which a lax system of legislation has given to their infringement, the good sense, the piety, and moral feeling of the people will render the new law almost, if not entirely, inoperative. It is of importance clearly to explain to your parishioners, that no alteration has taken place with respect to the marriage of those who may still be desirous of adhering to the ancient form of the Established Church.—With regard to them there is no forced or compulsory change. There is no occasion for them to go before a registrar, or to have any thing to do with his office. They may have their banns called as usual, or they may obtain a licence from a surrogate. The act is intended only for the relief of those who object to our form of marriage or the ministry of our Church; and had it extended no further, I should not have disapproved of a measure which relieved the clergy from the presence of persons in our churches, who were frequently guilty of indecent and irreverent conduct at the altar. It not only however, enables such persons to choose their own ministers but if they shall think fit, it reduces marriage to a mere civil contract before a magistrate,—By such a pooceding Christianty is set at nought, and the feelings of all pious-minded persons are deeply wounded. In the ceremony to be observed before the registrar, there is not one word of religion; there is no mention even of the name of God! Now we have hitherto been taught that in all our undertakings we should seek to obtain the blessing of the Almighty; we daily pray that we may not 'fall into sin or any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by his governance, to do that which is right in his sight;' and yet in this, the most important act of our lives, a Christian legislature has declared that they do not think it necessary to invoke the blessing of God, or to express any reliance on his Divine providence. But the propriety of marriage being made a religious ceremony does not rest on these grounds alone.—When the question was proposed to our Saviour, 'is it lawful for a man to put away his wife?'—our Lord took occasion to enter more fully upon the subject of marriage, and having traced it to a divine origin, he concluded with the command, what, therefore, God hath joined together, let no man put asunder;' and I have no hesitation in saying, that according to my interpretation of our Saviour's discourse, any union of persons formed without a religious sanction is not a marriage in the sight of God, nor can his blessing be expected upon such an act of irreverence and disobedience to the divine laws. I might enter more at large upon this subject, but it is sufficient for me to have called your attention to it in the hope that you will not fail to make use of all the arguments and persuasions which may be derived from reason and scriptures, in order to impress upon the minds of your parishioners the dangerous tendency of such unholy proceedings, and how much they are calculated to undermine and destroy all the moral and domestic ties by which society is held together. I now pass on to the Act for the Registration of Births and Burials; and I beg you will impress upon the minds of your parishioners that in these respects, as well as with regard to their marriages, they may still adhere to the old law and the practice of their ancestors, if they shall think fit to do so. There are certain regulations imposed upon the clergy by the acts, but the laity are not necessarily bound to give themselves any concern respecting the registrar or his officers, unless required to do so, and this only in one particular instance,—that of the death of an inmate in their house; in this case, some person present during the last illness, or at the death of the deceased, is to give such information as the registrar is authorised to demand. In some parts of the kigdom, the clergy have considered that they are not obliged to make a return to the registrar of the names of persons whom they inter without his certificate having been previously obtained. The act only refers to a dead body; but as it was clearly intended that the name of the deceased was to be made known to the register, I should strongly recommend you to adopt this interpretation of the law.

"We cannot, my brethren, but deeply lament the facility which the act holds out for the omission of the rites of baptism; and it now becomes the more imperative on the clergy to impress upon their parishioners the duty they owe to their children in the performance of this important ceremony. The uncertainty and anxiety which will hereafter arise in the minds of the people, from their ignorance whether they have ever been partakers of the Holy Sacrament, is a subject for the most serious reflection; and it is painful to witnes the utter recklessness of our legislative proceedings in a matter so deeply affecting the spirit and concerns of the people.

"It may be proper for me to take some notice of the much controverted question relative to church rates. With respect to the plan proposed during the last session of Parliament, as a substitute for this payment, we may indulge the hope, that as it was not adopted, the strong feelings of disapprobation which were expressed from all parts of the kingdom will prevent the Queen's Ministers from again bringing it forward. If we were not acquainted with the vast resources of this mighty empire, the proposition might well have been designated as the last expiring effort of a bankrupt government. Nothing but the violence of party feeling could have rendered the Ministers of the Crown blind to the injustice of a measnre which removed a long-established 'lien' upon property in general, by imposing the burden upon one class of the commnnity. The pretext that no injustice would be committed, inasmuch as the funds to be derived were to be the result of certain financial arrangements, by which a surplus was to be obtained, was to be obtained, was a shallow artifice, by which no man of common sense was to be deluded. If the property of the clergy is really worth more then it at present produces, whatever the excess may be, it belongs to them, and not to the public. It may not, indeed, hitherto have been so productive as it is capable of being made, because the outcry has ever been that we, above all persons, ought to act with liberality and generosity towards our lesses or tenants; but is it not a cruel return, nay, is it not a mockery, to be told, when it suits the purposes of our adversaries, that we are improvident managers of our property, and therefore it ought to be taken from us, and confided to the care of a rapacious board of commissioners? The Court of Chancery might as well be empowered to exact a surplus revenue, for the payment of the national debt, from all the mismanaged property of individuals throughout the kingdom.

"I say nothing of the injustice which is proposed to be committed against the lessees of church property, which has been the subject of intricate pecuniary arrangement and family settlements for some hundred years; they will, I presume, take care of their own interests, and will make common cause with us in resisting the adoption of so unjust a measure. The various and contradictory legal opinions, which have been given respecting the validity of church rates, and the power of the wardens to enforce their payment, have involved this subject in much perplexity; I can add little to its elucidation, but I hope I shall not mislead you by declaring my conviction, founded on the opinion of many learned civilians, that such power does exist, and may be successfully enforced by bringing the contumacious parties before the Ecclesiastical Court, and finally before the Court of Queen's Bench. It would have been my duty to have entered more minutely into the mode and process by which a suit of this description should be carried on, but as this important subject is about to be brought before a legal tribunal, in a shape which will decide the question, I hope all parties will agree, in the meantime, to suspend their disputes, which can only lead to unnecessary expense, and to those disgraceful scenes which are of so frequent occurrence in many parts of the kingdom.

"I am happy to say, that they have seldom occurred in our diocese, or amongst our rural population, who are generally remarkable for their pious attention to the laws and customs by which the sacred edifices dedicated to the service of God have hitherto been maintained.

"The innumerable petitions from all parts of the kingdom, which have been presented to the Legislature during the last session of Parliament upon the subject, are gratifying memorials, to the good feeling and piety of the great majority of the population, and their abhorrence of the attempts of popery, infidelity, and dissent to overthrow the Established Church.

"I now come to a subject which I approach with deep concern, for, as I can neither speak of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with respect or approbation, I could have wished to have avoided making any comments on the public conduct, of individuals, for some of whom I entertain great regard and veneration. In this report they have recommended various alterations in our ecclesiastical establishment, none of which have actually passed into a law, excepting the proposition for a different arrangement of the episcopal revenues and dioceses. The sequestration and confiscation, for I can apply no other terms, of the estates for certain sees, and their application to other purposes than those for which they were originally assigned by the founders, appear to me to have introduced the acknowledgment of a pernicious principle, subversive of all property whatever, and it may hereafter be found that no small inconvenience, will arise from the admission of the right of the legislature to determine whether one man has too much or two little, and whether it is not lawful to deduct from the superabundance of the one, to supply the deficiencies of the other. It is, I know, said that the principle is only applicable to what the advocates of the measure are pleased to call public property, but which, in truth, no more belongs to the public than the estates of many thousand persons in these kingdoms, which were originally derived from the grants of kings and princes, and which hereafter may be resumed and seized upon, on the ground of expediency; as, for instance, in the time of the Rebellion, by one faction in the state destroying and oppressing their political adversaries. The property of co porate bodies, as well as of individuals, has for a long and happy period, been safe under the protection of our courts of law, our judges have been pure and upright in their administration of justice, and every man has felt that he dwelt in safety "under his own vine and under his own fig-tree;" but when our properties are made the sport of faction, when commissioners and legislative committees suspend the ancient and acknowledged laws of the land, I know not who can consider himself safe from such arbitrary and unconstitutional tribunals. Party spirit will usurp the place of justice, and political opponents will be enabled to depress their adversaries by the various devices which bad men know how to bring into action, to the injury of the property and reputation of those who stand in the way of their interests or ther ambition. To a more equal territorial division of the diocese there can be no reasonable objection. The fluctuation of the population in various parts of the kingdom, and other circumstances, rendered this propisition reasonable and fit to be carried into effect, and by a judicious course of management the revenues of each bishop might have been rendered adequate for his support; without introducing the system of confiscation, which has unfortunately been adopted. The proposed suppression of a great proportion of the dignified and honourable stations in the church, together with the other measures by which it is intended to reduce the incomes of the clergy, will, in my opinion, be productive of the most injurious effects in lowering their character and just influence in society, and in deterring the sons of the gentry from entering into a profession which hereafter will scarcely, with the exception of a few fortunate cases, enable them to give their children a liberal education I am of opinion, that in a spiritual point of view, the union of all ranks with the church is highly useful and beneficial; for if the ministerial office is borne by one who is worthy of his high calling, his example will seldom fail to produce an influential effect in fostering and preserving a due sense of religion amongst those with whom he is connected. And from the universal union of all ranks of society with the clergy a general interest and good feeling arises towards the established church, which cannot but much tend to its preservation and snpport.

"I know it is said, that as vested interests are not affected by the proposed changes, no injustice will be committed towards any individual; but this is not a correct view of the question, for every man who has entered the church as a profession may have done so with the fair expectation that he might possibly attain to the honours and distinctions which have hitherto been attached to it. God forbid, that I should be misunderstood as saying that this was his chief motive. I feel assured that the clergy in general are actuated by those of a more pure and holy character; but he may at the same time reasonably have indulged such an expectation and have been influenced by it in the choice of his profession.

"And I will further say, that I entirely concur in the objections which have been so ably stated in the numerous memorials from the deans and chapters of our cathedral churches against the plans proposed by the commissioners; but as you are well acquainted with the arguments they have adduced. I need not trouble you with any further observations on the subject.

"I have received from the Archbishop of Canterbury directions to draw your attention to an act which has lately passed for amending the laws relating to wills, and I am informed by his grace, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has caused a copy of the act to be transmitted to the officiating minister of every parish, and it is earnestly hoped that you will adopt such measures as you may think best calculated to make the law known to your parishoners. Although the present ministers have endeavoured to lower and degrade the olergy, and to lessen their secular influence among the people, when it suits their purpose they call for their assistance, and as this is a matter which effects the temporal welfare of your parishioners, I doubt not that you will readily and cheerfully devote a portion of your time, in giving publicity to the act in question, and such advice and direction as the nature of the case may seem to require.

Before I conclude, there is one subject of mixed condolence and congratulation to which I am especially bound to refer on this the first occasion of our being assembled together since the occurrence of the events to which I allude. By the demise of our late Sovereign we have lost a monarch who was mainly attached to the Protestant faith, and to the established church of these realms. Our regret for his loss can only be mitigated by the gracious assurance of our present Sovereign, that Her Majesty is resolved to tread in the steps of her ancestors, who ascended the throne on the condition of maintaining the established reform religion. We entertain the most entire reliance, on the purity and piety of Her Majesty's intentions; and, under the blessing of God, we trust that our youthful Queen will be enabled successfully to resist every attempt that may be made to foster and encourage religious chisms and dissent amongst the people committed to her charge.

"The clergy in general have, for some time past found themselves placed in the unhappy position of being opposed to the governing authorities of the kingdom. But why has this been the case? Because the existing Ministers of the Crown have manifested a spirit hostile to the religious institutions of the country. I beg that I may be clearly understood; either in what I have said or may say, as alluding only to questions connected with religion and the interests of the established church. Whatever political sentiments I may otherwise entertain. I do not consider this to be a proper occasion to refer to them, nor do I cast any censure on those who hold contrary opinions; and it is with great regret I declare my belief that the measures of the Ministers of the Crown have all tended to weaken the established church, to encourage dissent from her doctrines and discipline, and to render the clergy obnoxious to the people. In proof of this assertion, that portion of the press which is more immeniately under their controul and direction, is now daily employed in disseminating the most offensive articles both against the church and her ministers.

"Amongst all nations, ancient and modern, heathen as well as christian, it has usually been the practice of those to whom the reins of government were committed, to protect and especially encourage their national form of religious worship. Even if they were not actuated by more high and holy motives, policy and prudence dictated this course, in order, as far as possible, to promote and preserve peace and unity among the people, for they were well aware that to foster and encourage religious feuds was to call forth all the evil passions of mankind; and if heathen statesmen were guided by this wisdom or sense of religious duty, how much more urgently ought such motives to prevail in the hearts of those who profess to believe in the pure and holy doctrines of the Christian faith, which commands us to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace, to believe in one Lord, to have one faith, and one baptism, having one God, which is father of all, and through all, and in you all.

"My brethren, under the circumstances under which we are now placed, let us endeavour to discharge all our spiritual duties with increased zeal and vigilance, mixing as little as may be in political strife by which we are surrounded; but at the same time fearfully exercise our influence and authority to guard and defend the fundamental principles of the constitution in church and state. Our loyalty and devotion to our Sovereign will ever remain firm and unchanged; but a distinction must be drawn between the royal authority and the advisers of the Crown, and if we find the latter endeavouring to subvert the religious institutions of the kingdom, we shall be justified in adopting every lawful means to counteract their endeavours.

"May Almighty God direct and govern all our thoughts and actions to his glory, the good of His church, and the spiritual welfare of the people committed to your charge, and may He, who hath appointed us to our several stations, enable us to fulfil our duties with fidelity, and firmness, and discretion; may He forgive us, our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, and so replenish us all with the spirit of peace and concord, that we may agree in the truth of His holy word, and live together in amity and Godly love."

## THE BALL IN THE HAREM.

CONSTANTINA, OCT. 19.—I have just returned from a ball—aye, indeed, from a ball *en regle*—and one quite beyond my expectations. After dinner I was at the Palace to pay a visit to our two Princes; we were sitting together in one of the magnificent apartments, when a eunuch came to tell us that the ladies of the harem, desirous of testifying to the Duke of Nemours their gratitude for the protection they had received from him, had determined to invite him to a party.—This unexpected offer was joyfully accepted, and we crossed the galleries of the Palace, preceded by torches, and entered the sacred doors of the harem. We were conducted into a court paved with marble, with two gallaries, supported by two tiers of elegant columns. The place was brilliantly illuminated with wax lights, and raised seats had been prepared for us on the ground floor, where we were surrounded by a number of black and white women, squatted on the ground, with very transparent veils, richly dressed, but without the least taste. On our arrival they began an uncouth dance, accompanied by tambourines and clapping of hands. To the sound of this music, which certainly kept very good time, the black dancers jumped up, two and two, and in due succession executed all the religious dances of the idolatrous countries of Africa. The contortions of their bodies, and the inconceivable flexibility of their legs, possessed for us all the charm of novelty and surprise. After the blacks came the whites, rather less uncouth, but also much less astonishing, much less animated. The guardians of the harem submitted with a good grace, showed themselves extremely complaisant, and manifested not the least uneasiness at the increasing familiarity with which the ladies treated us. Among 350 women, I saw only one that I thought pretty. Her name was Aishay, and she was scarcely seventeen years old. The others were at most tolerable, and some decidedly ugly. There were some nice children, but all horribly ill-dressed.—*Journal des Debats.*

## CODE OF MANNERS AND ETIQUETTE.

(Abridged from the Quarterly Review.)

CHINESE POLITESSE.—The Chinese have an infinity of books on this subject. One of these treatises contains more than 3000 articles. In it everything is presented with the greatest minuteness; the manner of saluting, of paying visits, of making presents, of writing letters, and of giving entertainments.

SCOTCH POLITESSE.—Of all the two-legged animals that nature, in her wisdom, has incapacitated by hardness, uncouthness, and a total want of pliability of limb and feature for the drawing-room, we know none more unfit than a canny Scotchman from one of the great trading emporiums.

MILITARY MEN.—Military men have high pretensions, but it would be difficult to answer Dr. Johnson's objection, "Perfect good breeding consists in having no particular mark of any profession, but a general elegance of manners; whereas, in a military man you can commonly distinguish the *brand* of a soldier, *l'homme d'epee.*"

SAILORS.—Sailors are favourites, from a belief in their superior frankness and gallantry; but an early association with tar and oakum is by no means calculated to purify their taste, or give their manners the highest finish; whilst many of their habits, to say the least of them, are odd. We shall not easily forget the sensation produced by the arrival of a distinguished officer at an archery meeting, who was pleased to descend the steps of his carriage stern foremost, as if he were descending an accommodation ladder.

A MAXIM.—Receive an unknown person according to his dress, take leave of him according to hi merit.

BEAU BRUMMELL'S MAXIM.—You are not well dressed if people stop to stare at you; dress fails of its object when it attracts attention independently of the man. The finest linen, plenty of it, and country washing.

A MISTAKE.—When country people visit London, and see a lady enveloped in ermine and velvets reclining in a carriage, they are apt to imagine that it is the fashionable dress, and adopt it accordingly; overlooking the coronet emblazoned on the panels, and that, were the same person to walk, she would be in a different costume, and then only attended by a footman.

FRENCH WOMEN'S DRESS.—French women certainly dress better than any other women in the world; and, no wonder, for their whole souls are in the cause, and the best part of every day is spent in choosing, trying, comparing, criticising, a cap, a bonnet, or gown.

MARRIED LADIES.—The reason why the manners of young married ladies usually bear away the bell in society is, says Lord Byron—

Because they know the world, and are at ease,
And being natural, naturally please.

THE SALUTE.—All agree in terming the salute *la pierre de touche*, by which any given person's proficiency in good breeding *may be estimated.* The salute must be respectful, cordial, civil, affectionate, or familiar, according to the person to whom it is addressed. It is related of George IV., when Prince of Wales, that he was once observed to bow to every one in the street who saluted him, till he came to the man who swept the crossing, whom he passed without notice. To salute a beggar without giving him anything would have been a mockery, and to stop for the purpose of bestowing a sixpence, would have worn the semblance of of ostentation in a prince.

THE CUT OBLIQUE.—Do not *strain* after great people. If you have been in society with a nobleman, and should chance to meet him elsewhere, leave him to speak first, or to recognize you. If *you* claim *his* acquaintance, you give him an opportunity of behaving superciliously to *you.* George Selwyn, happening to be in Bath when it was nearly empty, was induced, for the mere purpose of killing time, to cultivate the acquaintance of an elderly gentleman he was in the habit of meeting at the rooms. In the height of the following season Selwyn encountered his old associate in St. James's-street. He endeavoured to pass unnoticed, but in vain. "What don't you recollect me?" exclaimed the *cuttee,* "we became acquainted at Bath, you know."—"I recollect you perfectly well," replied Selwyn, "and when I next go to Bath I shall be happy to be acquainted with you again!"

TAKING WINE WITH LADIES.—A distinguished maximist says, that whenever you ask a lady to take wine, you should fill her glass to the brim, in despite of Protestations, and look the other way till she has emptied it. It stands to reason that the number of glasses women allow themselves, being limited, they should be full.

OLIVES.—Cardinal Richelieu is said to have detected an adventurer who was passing himself as a nobleman, by his helping himself to olives with a fork, it being then *comme il faut,* to use the fingers for that purpose.

LEGS PROHIBITED.—A German writer, in a recent work in England, asserts that it is considered a breach of delicacy for a lady to offer or ask for the leg of a fowl. At the fetes of the highest aristocracy no part of the chicken but the wing is placed on the table, which was actually the case at the celebrated entertainment at Boyle Farm.

## WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Commodore, London, 1875 frks butter, 5285 fls bacon, 21 cwt lard, 4 half brls tongues, 30 trs pork, 30 kegs skins.

St. Patrick, (steamer) Liverpool, 1080 frks butter, 601 brls wheat, 36 brls barley, 136 kegs lard, 1 case, 90 cows, 85 sheep.

Nora Creina, (steamer) Bristol, 410 cwt flour, 306 brls wheat, 58 brls oats, 2 bales calico, 20 cakes greaves, 2 hhds 6 brls 4 kilns porter, 544 pigs, 8 horses.

Apollo, Portsmouth, 1450 brls oats 40 brls barley, 100 fls bacon, 45 brls wheat.

Yeoman's Glory, Falmouth, 775 brls oats, 75 cwt flour.

Hamilton, Falmouth, 500 cwt flour, 180 brls oats.

Sarah and Eliza, Gloucester, 1355 brls oats, 300 brls wheat, 60 cwt flour, 30 brls, 110 half brls porter, 360 fls bacon, 100 frks butter, 6 cwt lard.

Mary, Neath, 300 brls oats, 280 brls wheat, 525 cwt flour.

Prosperous, Portsmouth, 1610 fls bacon, 106 frks butter, 44 cwt chops, 38 cwt lard, 15 half brls pork, 157 brls wheat, 2 casks whiskey.

## WILLIAM THE FOURTH AND WATERLOO.

(A ballad, by S. Lover).—The last annual tribute of the flag of Waterloo to the crown of England was made by William the Fourth a few hours before his Majesty's lamented death; on receiving the banner, the King pressed it to his heart, saying "It was a glorious day for England;" and expressed a wish he might survive the day, that the Duke of Wellington's commemoration fete of the victory of Waterloo might take place. A dying Monarch receiving the banner commemorative of a national conquest, and wishing at the same time that his death might not disturb the triumphal banquet, is at once so heroic and poetic that it naturally suggests a poem. The following lines were written immediately after the event, but the publication of the song has been delayed through a feeling of respect; the laurel should not be placed too close to the cypress, nor the sound of the lyre be heard too near the grave of a king:—

'Twas the day of the feast in the chieftain's hall,
'Twas the day he had seen the foe-man fall,
'Twas the day that his country's valour stood
'Gainst steel, and fire, the tide of blood.
And the day was marked by his country well,
For they gave him broad valleys, the hill and the dell,
And they asked as a tribute, the hero should bring
The flag of the foe to the foot of the king.

'Twas the day of the feast in the chieftain's hall,
And the banner was brought at the chieftain's call.
And he went in his glory the tribute to bring.
And lay at the foot of the brave old king;
But the hall of the king was in silence and grief,
And smiles as of old, did not greet the chief,
For he came on the Angel of Victory's wing,
While the Angel of Death was awaiting the king.

The chieftain he knelt by the couch of the king;
'I know,' said the monarch, 'the tribute you bring;
Give me the banner ere life depart!'
And he pressed the flag to his fainting heart.
'It is joy even in death,' cried the monarch, 'to say
That my country hath known such a glorious day!
Heaven grant I may live 'till the midnight's fall,
That my chieftain may feast in his warrior hall!'

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