The Waterford Mail.

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put into practical operation. After some comments on the policy of the Ministry, the hon. baronet proceeded to say he thought the dawn was approaching and daylight breaking through the thick cloud which for a time had obscured their sight. He trusted that even in Ireland the people would at last be undeceived, and that even Ministers themselves, and that great, portentous bubble, Daniel O'Connell, might fall like Dagon, and shame his worshipers, and, not the least, those degenerate Englishmen who had become his coadjutors (applause.) He had that confidence in the country which he had ever entertained, that while he acted honestly, and independently, and fearlessly, in defence of the institutions of the country, he should always meet with the support of the great bulk of the people. He had no fear of so dreaded a calamity as that of society being dissolved and confusion ensuing, while the operatives came forward as they had done that day in defence of all that was dear to them and venerable in the institutions of the country. (The hon. gentleman sat down amid thunder of long continued plaudits.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.—On Thursday, the 14th, we reached Dublin in time for dinner, and found young Walter and his bride established in one of those large and noble houses in Stephen's-green (the most extensive square in Europe,) the founders of which little dreamt that they should ever be let, at any easy rate, as garrison lodgings. Never can I forget the fond joy and pride with which Sir Walter looked round as he sat for the first time at his son's table. I could not but recall Pindar's lines, in which, wishing to paint the gentlest rapture of felicity, he describes an old man with a foaming winecup in his hand at his child's wedding feast. That very evening arrived a deputation from the Royal Society of Dublin, inviting Sir Walter to a public dinner; and the next morning he found on his breakfast table a letter from the Provost of Trinity College (Dr. Kyle, now Bishop of Cork,) announcing that the University desired to pay him the very high compliment of a degree of Doctor of Laws, by diploma. The Archbishop of Dublin (the celebrated Dr. Magee) though surrounded with severe domestic afflictions at the time, was among the earliest of his visitors; another was the Attorney General (now Lord Chancellor Plunket); a third was the Commander of the Forces, Sir George Murray; and a fourth the Chief Remembrancer of Exchequer (the Right Hon. Anthony Blake), who was the bearer of a message from the Marquis Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, offering all sorts of facilities, and inviting him to dine next day at his Excellency's country residence, Malahide-castle. It would be endless to enumerate the distinguished persons who, morning after morning, crowded his levee in Stephen's-green. The courts of law were not then sitting, and most of the judges were out of town; but all the other great functionaries, and the leading noblemen and gentlemen of the city and its neighbourhood, of whatever sect or party, hastened to tender every conceivable homage and hospitality. When he entered a street, the watchword was passed down both sides like lightning, and the shopkeepers and their wives stood bowing and curtseying all the way down; while the mob and boys huzza'd as at the chariot-wheels of a conqueror. I had certainly been most thoroughly unprepared for finding the common people of Dublin so alive to the claims of any non-military greatness. Sir Robert Peel says that Sir Walter's reception on the High-street of Edinburgh, in August, eighteen-hundred and twenty-two, was the first thing that gave him a notion of "the electric shock of a nation's grati ude." I doubt if even that scene surpassed what I myself witnessed when he returned down Dame-street, Dublin.—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PARIS GAMING HOUSES.—In conformity with the law passed the session before last for the abolition of gambling houses in France, every house of the description in Paris was punctually closed at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, that being the last hour of their pernicious existence. A notice had been previously put up in all the rooms, stating that no one would be allowed to play a moment after the expiration of the old year. The *Cercle des Estrangeres*, the most aristocratic of all the gaming-houses, which it was not customary to open until eleven o'clock at night, and to close till three or four in the morning, on this the last night of its existence opened at nine. All the principal frequenters have been informod of this arrangement by letter. The crowd at all the houses on the last two days was very great, and particularly so at No. 154, in the Palais Royal, and at Frescati's. Several scenes which may be described as dramatic, signalised these last opportunities for public gaming—and a labouring man was killed coming out of one of the houses. It is stated that two young men lost enormous sums, and have not since returned to their homes.—Other scenes of a ludicrous, and many of an amusing character occurred. One well-dressed individual who had been very unfortunate in play risked the last note of a thousand francs which he possessed, and lost it, but before the croupier could get the unlucky note within his grasp the player seized it and bolted out of the house. A cry of "stop thief!" was raised, the inspectors, the proprietors, and waiters all ran in pursuit of the fugitive, and when he saw himself in danger of being taken he rolled up the note and swallowed it in the face of his pursuers. He was threatened and scolded, but the note being fairly gone he was allowed to depart, and we have not heard of the unlucky wight having taken any ulterior means to regain possession of this precious piece of paper. No one was allowed to enter any of the houses after ten o'clock; indeed it was almost impossible for them to do so, so densely full were they previously to that hour. Crowds lingered outside the doors, however, and in the Rue Richelieu numbers assembled to witness the *sortie* at twelve o'clock.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sandys, brother of the Marquis of Downshire, has retired from the command of the Scots Greys, in which distinguished regiment he served from his youth. Major Wyndham, so long second in command, has succeeded Lord Sandys in the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

IRISH ELOQUENCE.—A friend was speaking to Archbishop _____ of certain Irish orators, and said, "They have a great command of language." "You mistake, Sir," replied the Archbishop, "language has a great command of them."

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT AT STOCKPORT.

STOCKPORT, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2.—Yesterday morning the Conservatives of this town and neighbourhood, to the number of 800 entertained their respected conservative member, Thomas Marsland, Esq., to a public dinner at the National School Room, Wellington-road. In order to give greater *eclat* to the occasion the committee of management sent an invitation to Sir Francis Burdett. Sir Francis entered the room, accompanied by Major Marsland, the whole company rising and saluting them with hearty cheers as they entered.

After some preliminary toasts, the chairman briefly proposed the "Health of Sir Francis Burdett, and the electors of North Wiltshire." (The toast was received with cheering).

Sir Francis Burdett then rose and was received with loud and long-continued cheering. When he could be heard he was understood to say that if any man wanted anything to animate him when devoted to the institutions of the country—when devoted to the glorious constitution of England—who considered it as his end and aim to maintain the freedom and happiness of the people, to defend the church and our glorious constitution, of which it was the adjunct—who was a devoted supporter of them, as he was—he said if any such man wanted anything to animate him, or even the humblest, to a determination to stand or fall, it was the exhibition which he saw before and around him of public spirit, and the animating manner in which they had done him the honour to invite and receive him there that day; and also that that invitation should come from that portion of the people of England, that industrious portion, that were the foundation of all that was great in this country, and that was to him more a matter of satisfaction and pride than if he there saw a combination of all the great men in this country, whose greatest dependence was the people themselves (applause). It was not a great while since they had a person travelling through their town for the purpose of attempting to delude the minds of the people of that place—a patriot, as he was called, from Ireland—a paid patriot—he meant Mr. Daniel O'Connell (laughter and great applause). Dean Swift had said that every thing done in Ireland was different from that done in every other part of the world (laughter). There was something in what was done there not only different but repugnant to the understanding, and as different as light was to darkness. At the same time he always thought that the presence of the one was the absence of the other; but in Ireland they were the same (laughter). There the crown of martyrdom could be won without its thorne. The great patriot, who was supposed to be making great sacrifices to the public in that country, never forgot the rule of the honest sage, his prototype (great cheering). If he were in the ministry he would no more permit anything in the shape of an O'Connell rent to be raised by pence from the starving people than their forefathers permitted the collection of Peter's pence for the Pope (great cheering). Such a rent did not come as a voluntary contribution from Englishmen, but with force and compulsion from the poor wretches under the intimidation of the priests, from whom they dare not withhold it, although at the time they had not a potato to put into their mouths (applause). This rent was collected under such dreadful influence—which he said was a perversion, a sacrilegious perversion, of the priestly office—over the ignorant, bigoted people of that country; for the altar of peace was converted into an altar of treason, and that rent could be called nothing else than a fund for the support and maintenance of treason in that country. But the government, some years ago, thought it worth their while, when slavery was more under consideration than at present, to put down a certain kind of superstition called Oboeism; yet this system had spread, and they permitted the plunder and extortion by the priests in Ireland of the wretched enslaved people of that country (applause). The first thing with him, if he had the power, would be to emancipate those people from that yoke, to take from their feet the shackles, and give them freedom. But certain men, headed by the priests, whose influence they well knew, when they recollected that the demagogue himself fell down on his knees before these priests, no doubt to edify his enlightened countrymen (laughter)—misled and deceive them. It seemed that we are at present in a most extraordinary situation. We have an administration which seems to have no confidence, no foundation in any part of the country, and which, by some strange means or other, exhibited a strange amalgamation at times, and an inconsistency of principle of an extraordinary description, and a union of characters amongst whom were the Popish representatives who acted under O'Connell, and were known as his tail, with others of a like description, of whom it might be said, as was said of sin, that it was indeed possessed of scaly folds, voluminous, and, like the serpent, armed with many a mortal thing (applause). But it was impossible for it to last long. In England the decision was complete, as shown by the want of confidence in the present administration. The persons by whom they were supported, and from whom they stooped to receive support, were persons who had no confidence in them (hear). He meant not only in their integrity and ability, but had a perfect contempt for their imbecility, and yet were the interested dupes of such a set of persons who acted under Dan O'Connell's influence, who in the House of Commons supported the ministers, voted against the great patriot Wakley, and others of that description, and in 24 hours after dined at White Conduit House, and denounced the whigs as the most degraded people on the earth (cheers.) Again, he came back—for he had more changes than Proteus himself—he came back, and supported the same Ministry, and they accepted that support to enable them to carry measures, though, from their infernal weakness, they were incapable of themselves carrying one measure, or of framing a measure that would operate in any way beneficial to the country, for they had not passed one that had not failed in its operation, even after coming out of the House of Commons and being improved in the Lords, which, when they could pass, without possibility of risk to the institutions of the country, they reluctantly assented to, and lent a helping hand to make perfect that which was incapable of being

COMBINATION OUTRAGE.

(From the Chronicle of Tuesday.)

One of those daring, atrocious outrages against property, arising out of that wicked spirit of combination which pervades this unfortunate country, was perpetrated on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, in the printing-office of this establishment which is detached by about forty yards from our office of publication. A more wanton and malicious aggression we have not heard of for a series of years—or one that shows more clearly the diabolical disposition of its depraved instigators and hardened executors The depredators entered the office we presume after the watchman had withdrawn and when the streets were still, and, after a careful search, proceeded to mark out certain "cases" and "gallies" as the objects of their vengeance. Those they scattered about the floor—upseting the types—and converting into "pye" all the matter which had been set up on the previous day, except what was contained in one or two gallies; thus doing what lay in their power to prevent the publication of this day's *Chronicle*. The "cases" which they overturned were those at which certain compositors work, who, in self defence, we procured from a distant part of the country, when circumstances forced us to dismiss former hands—whilst the "cases" of two apprentices who, we have been informed, belong to what is called the "Waterford Typographical Society," or, more properly speaking, the "Waterford Combination of Printers," were left wholly untouched. The system they observed in this foul work of destruction showed that they must have been instructed by some one well conversant with the office. Among the matter they overturned, is a very forcible exposure, from the *Ulster Times*, of combination amongst the Belfast Printers, which we had to reprint, and which will be found elsewhere, and the letter of Mr. Winston Barron, on Poor Laws, which we had also to reprint, and which will also be found in our columns. Suspicion, of course, rests on two or three individuals; to bring conviction home to whom will be difficult; but our best exertions for that purpose, in which, we trust, that we shall be seconded by every man in the community, who regards the rights of property, shall be unsparingly used. Of one thing the Combinators may rest assured. In thus acting, they cannot possibly gain the ends for which they seek.—The law, they may be satisfied is powerful enough to grapple with and strangle their villainous designs.—Neither intimidation nor outrage can prevail. These have already effected their worst, and in using them, the Combinators have destroyed every particle of sympathy which might have been previously entertained for them. They stand forth branded as the vilest of the vile—fit only to take a place among the Swings of England and the Rocks of Ireland. All they require to make them exceed in atrocity their famed prototypes is, a little more recklessness and daring. But we defy their exertions. We scorn their attempts. While this establishment exists, no matter what the inconvenience—the trouble—the annoyance and vexation be, we are determined that not one of them shall ever obtain a day's employment in it. We have gone on now for nearly six weeks without them; and we hope that we shall be able to pursue the same successful career despite of their hellish efforts.

But it is not only at the destruction of property that certain members of this infamous junto aim—they are also endeavouring, with a zeal and energy for which the wicked are conspicuous, to brow-beat and intimidate the men in the employment. Two of our compositors have they tried by this means to spirit away from the establishment, by threats, which they avow that they will sooner or late execute. Over one of them they would have prevailed, were they not too poor to support him and had not he been too dependant to subsist without labour. There are none in the community after all so hypocritical and specious as those fellows. They say and are ready to swear that combination does not exist among them; whereas combination in its most flagrant form is the main-spring which sets all their acts in motion. We should apologise, perhaps, for taking up so much the attention of our readers on this subject; but as it is so interesting to every man in business—to every man who wishes not that a crue despotism should be established in the country, o that the rights of property should be subverted by a horde of unscrupulous tyrannical combinators who appear willing to stop at nothing to gain their ends,—we trust that we shall be excused and that our motives shall be fully appreciated.

COMBINATION.—LESSON FOR COMBINATORS.

From Newry, Dublin, Cork, &c., we hear complaints of the tyrannical and unprincipled conduct of the combinators. On Tuesday, our spirited contemporary, the *Ulster Times*, was obliged to appear with one column blank, all the Unionists in that establishment having been dismissed. Such a deficiency will not, we believe, occur again; but, if it should, the public will attribute it to the proper cause. The tyrrany must be put down at all risks. Whilst the combination system is injurious to the public and to employers, it is fraught with retributive evil to the Unionists themselves. We purpose proving this, in some detail. To-day we can only give one case; but it is such a one—so triumphant as regards the employers, and so humiliating and degrading as regards the combined operatives—that it may well serve as a salutary warning to the most reckless or besotted of the Unionists.—An advertisement in our paper to-day, points out, in the most forcible manner, the injustice and folly of Union "strikes." The document to which we refer is the address of the workmen of Messrs. Wilson and Sinclair, the eminent Scotch type-founders, with the reply of those liberal and respectable gentlemen. This "strike," which proved in the end, so ruinous to men, (as all "strikes" inevitably must prove,) had its origin in the following circumstances:—A few years ago, when Messrs. Alexander Wilson and Sons (of which firm, the house of Messrs. Wilson and Sinclair, of Edinburgh, is a part), removed their foundry from Glasgow to London, the principal of the London house, with a degree of liberality for which he has ever been remarkable, voluntarily offered a premium, in the form of aditional wages to every workman who would execute a certain portion of work. Thus a man who earned one pound per week (at a rate of wages as high as paid by any similar establishment in Great Britain) got, in addition, five per cent. on his work; and the man who earned twenty-five shillings per week, got ten per cent. The *bonus* was given as an incentive to industry and sobriety. Finding, however, that the principle did not answer the proposed end, Mr. Wilson withdrew the premium. This did not suit the views of the Unionists; what was originally given as a free gift was now required as a right; and because Mr. Wilson refused to comply with this iniquitous demand, every man in the concern quitted work, after a fortnight's notice. Acting in concert with this conspiracy to extort wages beyond what was paid elsewhere, the workmen in the foundry of Messrs. Wilson and Sinclair, Edinburgh, operated on by the instructions of deputies sent down from the London Union, framed some excuse for not submitting to the established regulation of the house, and because their demand was not instantly submitted to "struck," in a body without a moments warning, although they were bound to give three months notice to quit. Notwithstanding this, terms most favourable to their claims would have been submitted to; but this was not what the Unionists wanted, for they refused to return to work, unless the London men were re-engaged. Under these circumstances, Mr. Sinclair, the talented, generous, and liberal-minded acting partner, resolved, no matter at what sacrifice, not to submit to such base, ungrateful, and tyrannical conduct. The London foundry was temporarily closed up, and apprentices, in large numbers were received in the Edinburgh establishment. The result was, that the deluded and unfortunate men found themselves, in fourteen weeks, totally destitute, and in want of the common necessaries of life.—They then presented the address we this day publish, and were partially taken back, but not on such advantageous terms as they had previously enjoyed: at present they merely get a job when they are wanted; but they cannot obtain a regular engagement, nor do they receive an hour's warning to quit; whilst immense numbers of them are idling about, supported by the miserable contributions of their fellow-workmen. Thus like all conspirators, they prepared weapons to destroy their employers, which were afterwards used against themselves. By this case, the well meaning and well informed portion of tradesmen ought to take warning; and as they wish to avoid the calamities of want, and the effects of crime, let them withdraw from such wicked and unholy proceedings. If they go on in their career of crime, as sure as they exist many of them will become victims to their wickedness and folly.

The Messrs. Wilson and Sinclair are eminently entitled to public thanks in this matter: for whilst they are proverbial for their liberality and extreme generosity to their workmen, they acted the manly part of not bowing down to a system of oppression, which was equally tyrannical in dictation as it would have been slavish in submission.—*Northern Whig.*

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS

TO JAN. 6, 1838.

Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depots of the regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Windsor.
2d Life Guards—Regent's-park.
Royal Horse Guards—Hyde-park.
1st Dragoon Guards—Dundalk.
2d ditto—Cahir.
3d ditto—Ipswich.
4th ditto—Manchester.
5th ditto—Birmingham.
6th ditto—Brighton.
7th ditto—York.
1st Dragoons—Cork; Ballincollig.
2d ditto—Dublin.
3d ditto—Maidstone.
4th ditto—Bombay; Maidstone.
6th ditto—Dorchester.
7th Hussars—Dublin.
8th Hussars—Newbridge.
9th Lancers—Glasgow.
10th Hussars—Nottingham.
11th Lt. Dragoons—On passage home from India; Maidstone.
12th Lancers—Hounslow.
13th Lt. Dragoons—India; Maidstone.
14th Light Dragoons—Piershill.
15th Hussars—Leeds.
16th Lancers—India; Maidstone.
17th Lancers—Coventry.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Tower.
Grenadier Gds., 2nd bat.—Windsor.
Grenadier Guards, 3d bat.—Wellington Barracks.
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—St. George's Barracks.
Coldstream Guards, 2d bat.—St. John's-wood.
Scots Guards, 1st bat.—Dublin.
Scots Guards, 2d bat.—Portman-st. Barracks.
1st Regiment of Foot, 1st bat.—Athlone.
1st, 2d bat.—Canada; Plymouth.
2d—India; Chatham.
3d—India; Chatham.
4th—On passage to India; Chatham.
5th—Ionian Isles; Portsmouth.
6th—Bombay; Chatham.
7th—Dublin.
8th—Jamaica; Galway.
9th—Bengal; Chatham.
10th—Mediterranean; Fermoy.
11th—Mediterranean; Spike Island.
12th—Mauritius; Kinsale.
13th—India; Chatham.
14th—West Indies; Brecon.
15th—Canada; Nenagh.
16th—India; Chatham.
17th—Bombay; Chatham.
18th—Ceylon; Castlebar.
19th—Templemore.
20th—Canterbury.
21st—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
22d—Cork.
23d—Dublin.
24th—Kingston, U. C.; Portsmouth.
25th—Limerick.
26th—India; Chatham.
27th—C. G. Hope; Chatham.
28th—N. S. Wales, Chatham.
29th—Mauritius; Plymouth.
30th—Bermuda; Sunderland.
31st—India; Chatham.
32d—Upper Canada; Plymouth.
33d—Gibraltar; Carrickon-Shannon.
34th—Nova Scotia; Cashel.
35th—Mauritius; Derry.
36th—West Indies; Plymouth.
37th—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th—Dublin.
39th—India; Chatham.
40th—India; Chatham.
41st—India; Chatham.
42d—Glasgow.
43d—Canada; Plymouth.
44th—Bengal; Chatham.
45th—Madras; Chatham.
46th—Gibraltar; Cork.
47th—Malta; Portsmouth.
48th—Birr.
49th—India; Chatham.
50th—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
51st—Chatham, for N. S. Wales.
52d—Gibraltar; Newcastle-on-Tyne.
53d—Cephalonia; Pigeon-house.
54th—India; Chatham.
55th—India; Chatham.
56th—Jamaica; Sheerness.
57th—India; Chatham.
58th—Ceylon; Youghal.
59th—Malta; Omagh.
60th Rifles, 1st bat.—Corfu; Hull.
60th do., 2d bat.—Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st—Ceylon; Templemore.
62d—India; Chatham.
63d—India; Chatham.
64th—Jamaica; Dundee.
65th—West Indies; Naas.
66th—Canada; Templemore.
67th—West Indies; Chatham.
68th—Gibraltar; Waterford; for West Indies.
69th—West Indies; Dover.
70th—Malta; Guernsey; for West Indies.
71st—Kilkenny.
72d—C. of G. Hope; Clonmel.
73d—Mediterranean; Cork.
74th—West Indies; Stirling.
75th—C. of G. Hope; Drogheda.
76th—West Indies; Fort George.
77th—Cork; Newbridge.
78th—Ceylon; Buttevant.
79th—Edinburgh.
80th—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
81st—Gibraltar; Carlisle.
82d—Gibraltar; Limerick.
83d—Canada; Chester.
84th—Jamaica; Gosport.
85th—N. Brunswick; Tralee.
86th—Manchester.
87th—Mauritius; Longford.
88th—Bolton.
89th—Trinidad; Gosport.
90th—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
91st—St. Helena; Paisley.
92d—Malta; Mullingar.
93d—Cork; for Halifax.
94th—Dublin.
95th—Belfast.
96th—Enniskillen.
97th—Stockport.
98th—Weedon.
99th—Fermoy.
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Woolwich.
Rifle Brigade, 2d bat.—Portsmouth.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.

THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

The years which the members of the present Administration have lived may be calculated from the years in which they were born.

Lord Melbourne,	Prime Minister,	1779
Lord Cottenham,	Lord Chancellor	1781
Lord Lansdowne,	President of the Council,	1780
Lord Duncannon	Privy Seal,	1781
Lord John Russell,	Home Department,	1792
Lord Palmerston,	Foreign Secretary,	1784
Lord Glenelg,	Colonial Secretary,	1783
Lord Holland,	Duchy of Lancaster,	1773
Lord Minto,	Admiralty,	1782
Lord Lichfield,	Post Office,	1795
Lord Langdale,	Master of the Rolls,	1785
Lord Howick	Secretary at War,	1802
Mr. Spring Rice,	Chancellor of the Exchequer	1790
Sir John Hobhouse,	Board of Control,	1787
Sir Henry Parnell,	Paymaster of the Forces,	1776
Sir Hussey Vivian,	Master of the Ordnance,	1775
	IRELAND,	
Lord Mulgrave,	Lord Lieutenant,	1797
Lord Plunkett,	Lord Chancellor,	1764
Lord Morpeth,	Chief Secretary,	1802

We have not been able to ascertain the years in which Mr. Poulett Thompson and Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, were born.

HEIGHT OF THE WAVES.—M. Arago has received a letter from M. Pentland, in which he states that during the most violent tempests experienced by the Stag frigate, in doubling Cape Horn, he never found the waves run 20 English feet above the mean level of the sea.—*Railway Magazine.*

DEFEAT AND DISPERSION OF THE INSURGENTS NEAR TORONTO.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We (*Evening Post*) have important and decisive news. It reached us from Liverpool this day, and entirely justifies the doubts we threw on the previous accounts.

Toronto has not been attacked. On the contrary, Sir Francis Head, having assembled the Loyalists, went forth towards Montgomery, where the Insurgents had entrenched themselves, and where he routed and dispersed them. They fled in all directions.

The loss on the Government side, we believe, may be returned *nil*; nor have there, we are happy to see, many fallen on the side of the insurgents. They fled on all sides, scarcely waiting for the attack. In short they did not fight even so well as the *habitans* of St. Denis.

The intelligence from the Lower Province comes down to the 12th. *Grand Brule* continues to be occupied by the insurgents. Very active movements are not expected until January, when the St. Lawrence will be completely frozen.

That the Insurrection produced a powerful sensation in the United States might easily have been foreseen; and that certain citizens volunteered for the adventure of liberating the Canadians appears certain enough. The President of the United States, however, issued his Proclamation against interference. We know, however, that no proclamation would prevent people desirous to go from going. But we do doubt, exceedingly, notwithstanding the meetings held at Buffalo and elsewhere, as noticed in the following extracts, whether any considerable number of American citizens will join the banners of the Insurgents. Indeed, the latter have made so bad a battle of it, that the results already known will, we think, abate the ardour of the most enthusiastic *fighter for fun*. As for principle, it is almost ridiculous to talk of it; neither can it be truly said that the people of the United States, either as individually or as a Sovereign power, are interested in the result. Canada is not, like Texas, *unappropriated*: nor can it be made a Slave State. Notwithstanding, therefore, all that we read in the American papers, and in the disaffected Orange journals at home, we are satisfied that there will be no alarming demonstrations either from the right bank of the Hudson or from the New England States.

Amongst the New York papers now lying on our table, we received, by the favour of Roche, Brothers, and Company, of New York, the *New York Courier* of the 16th ult. The following extract from that journal will, we think, be read with some interest on this side the Atlantic; and we are satisfied it expresses the sentiments of the soberer portion of the people:—

The recent serious disturbances near Montreal, and the apparently ridiculous outbreak of a handfull of malcontents, under M'Kenzie in Toronto, has elicited the expression of feelings and sentiments on the part of a portion of the public press and many of our citizens which calls for grave consideration. The United States have arrived at a fullness of strength, powers, and prosperity, which not only places us among the first nations of the world, but which should also admonish our people and our rulers that we have duties to discharge and interests to protect, which should render us as cautious and circumspect, as we should aim to be just in our intercourse with other nations, and determined in exacting justice from them. Our people and the public press should bear in mind that, as a nation, we are amenable to the law of nations; and that it is neither compatible with our laws or our interests to weaken or disregard the obligations thus imposed upon all communities. And it is of our obligations as a neutral in all that regards Great Britain and her colonies, we would now speak. In the first place we owe a duty to the law of nations and consequently to all the civilized world, which we may not disregard without giving cause of war to England and all the powers interested in maintaining international law. Secondly, it is due to the honor of our country strictly to respect our national obligations—and thirdly, our interests demand, and the welfare and happiness of our country should insure the most scrupulous regard to the duties thus imposed upon us. The commercial intercourse between England and the United States; the sympathies existing between a people having the same origin and speaking the same language; the similarity of our laws, and, indeed, the greater similarity of our institutions than those of any other powers—all combine to render the possibility of a collision between the two nations a most alarming event. It behoves us then as a reflecting people, and it is most especially the duty of the press if it would act wisely, to deprecate in the most unmeasured terms any movement or expression of opinion calculated in the remotest degree to produce so disagreeable and disastrous a result. Yes, ridiculous as it may appear, our excitable *Patriots* on our northern frontier are determined that the Canadians shall be free whether they will or not—they are determined to conquer *Canada for Canadians*—and the very parties upon whom they aim to force a boon which they do not desire, rise in arms to keep their *deliverers* out of their country. A more Quixotic state of affairs has never been witnessed; and we sincerely hope that all who embark in M'Kenzie's movement, or attempt to give it countenance, may be soundly whipped by those upon whose rights they are thus trampling, and at the same time be punished to the full extent of our own laws. There are no Government troops in Upper Canada—the Government is powerless—the people knew their grievance and their wants—and if they want to be *free* they have only to will it. How ridiculous is it for us, to interfere directly, or indirectly and because a mob under Mr. M'Kenzie have attempted a change which the *people* have promptly put down, assume a position and be guilty of an interference in their concerns, which is not only unjust to the Canadians but calculated to bring our own country in collision with England. Surely we have a right to expect better things from American citizens, and surely they have a right to expect that an intelligent press will not lend itself to such ridiculous, and, at the same time, dangerous proceedings.

We shall detain our readers no longer from the account:—

The dates are from Montreal to the evening of the 7th December, and from Quebec to the 6th. t appears that a revolutionary demonstration dtaken place in the Upper Province, an attack having been made on Toronto, the capital, on the 6th, by a body of insurgents, headed by Mr. W. Lyon M'Kenzie, (formerly a newspaper editor, we believe,) and Doctor Rolf. These individuals, taking advantage of the despatch of the troops to the Lower Province, fortified themselves in a large house near Toronto, on the 4th, and from thence sent their demands to the Lieutenant-Governor. There were—1st, the dissolution of the present parliament—2d, an elective council—3d, the departure of the Governor from the province within two weeks.

"Dr. Rolf," it is said, "urged an immediate attack, as the delay of sending *parliamentaires* would only give the Governor time to collect the Royalists, and entrench himself. Mr. Mackenzie persisted, ar d Rolf and some others abandoned him, and retired to the town of Niagara. No answer was returned by the Governor to Mackenzie's requisition; but he busied himself in sending every where for aid; and on the morning of the 6th he marched out of Toronto with 1,100 men, attacked Mackenzie, totally defeated him, and captured Dr. Morrison and others.—The volunteers have been dismissed by his Excellency, and a guard has been posted along the Niagara frontier line to prevent the American population from crossing and joining the insurgents."

The *Burlington Sentinel* of the 9th December states, that an arrangement had taken place at Missisquoi Bay, between a body of "patriots," who had been for a few weeks in Swanton, providing themselves with arms and ammunition, escorted by a body of "patriots" from the province, and a body of five hundred loyalists who attacked and defeated them. Bouchet, the editor of the *Quebec Liberal* was severely wounded and taken prisoner.

The *New York Morning Herald* of the 16th, gives the following account of the attack on Toronto, and the defeat of the insurgents, as from the pen of a loyalist volunteer, Mr. Angus M'Leod, an inhabitant of Toronto, himself an eye witness and actor in the scene he describes:—

"The first symptoms of disturbance at Toronto occurred on Monday evening, when it was discovered by the burning of Dr. Thorn's house, and by several who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the rebels to a considerable number, armed with rifles, spears, &c., and headed by Mackenzie, had advanced to within two miles and a half of the city.

"The citizens by this time being alarmed, armed themselves as they best could, and advanced to meet them, upon which the rebels retreated back on Yonge-street, as far as Montgomery, about five miles out, and there made their head-quarters. It must be understood that Toronto was at this time in a defenceless condition, the whole of the troops having left some time ago for Lower Canada; but no time was lost, and never was a more animated scene than Toronto presented.

"Orders were immediately issued, by proclamation, from the Adjutant-General's office, for the militia to assemble under their colonels, and a call made upon all the loyal men to assemble for the defence of their 'Queen, Country, and Constitution.' Old and young flocked to the standard of their country, by hundreds. Steamboats were sent off to Hamilton and Niagara, for militia and volunteers. The honourable speaker, M'Nabb (afterwards the commander) left Hamilton at the head of about two hundred volunteers, on board the steam-boat *Burlington*, on Wednesday morning, and Colonel Chisholm, with as many militia, a few hours after in a schooner.

"Messrs. Hamilton, Clarke, Gilkenson, and Captain Whicney, as a deputation from the Governor, arrived at Niagara at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and left again at twelve, with 95 volunteers, under the command of Sheriff Hamilton, accompanied by Daniel M'Dougall, Esq., late of the line. They arrived almost at the same time with the men of Gore, amid the cheers from the assembled thousands from the wharfs. They marched up in front of the City Hall, were reviewed, and marched to the Parliament Buildings, where they received their arms and accoutrements, and ten rounds of ammunition each. Companies of men from Oakville, Whitby, Scarborough, and other neighbouring towns, were continually arriving, and on Thursday morning, upwards of four thousand stand of arms had been given out. The troops, intended to go in search of the rebels, and consisting of about 2000 men, having all been marshalled and reviewed by the Governor, were led out about ten o'clock by him in person, up Yonge-street, where, it was said, the rebels in force were waiting for us, and with whom we came up at about twelve o'clock, at Montgomery's tavern, their head quarters.

"They there appeared to be in considerable numbers, amounting to between five and seven hundred men; but from their ill-chosen position, it was soon evident they could not make any effectual resistance; and upon several shots being fired upon them from two small brass field pieces, they left the house and road—a part of them taking up a position in the woods on the left, the others retreating back and to the right. The first company, consisting of old soldiers, were immediately sent to dislodge the enemy from the wood, which they did, in gallant style, in about 15 minutes killing about 30 and wounding and taking prisoners a proportionable number. We followed them about two miles—but M'Kenzie and the greater number of his party got off, by scattering and taking to the woods; and from the want of a sufficient number of cavalry, it was thought useless to follow them, they being completely and effectually routed. We were ordered back to the city, where we arrived about five o'clock amidst the warm congratulations and joyful acclamation of the population.

"I need not further add, that this movement made by M'Kenzie, in the present situation of the province, is considered, by all parties, as a mad attempt, and that M'Kenzie must have been to a certain extent, deranged, or with his acknowledged shrewdness he could not but have foreseen the fatal termination of his foolish attempt to overturn the government, as it is supported by the greater number, and possessed of most effectual means to put down sedition in any part of the province."

The same paper says—

"We have Montreal evening papers to the 7th December, and Quebec dates to the 6th. Colonel Gore had returned to Montreal with four of the companies engaged in the second expedition to the banks of the Richelieu, without having succeeded in taking the persons in pursuit of whom he was ordered in that direction. The residue of the Colonel's forces was to remain for the present at St. Denis and other places on the Richelieu. The body of Lieutenant Weir was brought up to Montreal, with Colonel Gore, for interment. We do not find any accounts from the expedition against Grand Brule, under Colonel Wetherall. Ten prisoners were brought in on the 7th from St. John's, three of them charged with the murder of Chartrand, and the remainder with high treason. Of these the names of Isaac Larocque, son of C. Larocque, M.P.P., and Bonaventure Viger only are mentioned. A portion of the regiment of Stormort militia (Upper Canada), under Colonel Van Koughnet, had been transferred to Coteau de Lac from Cornwall—the remainder to follow soon—and the whole to be under the command of the forces in Lower Canada. An express had passed through Brockville from Montreal on its way to Perth, ordering the Lanark militia into Lower Canada without delay."

The *Burlington Sentinel*, of December 8, says:

"The Patriots are organising their men, and preparing for their winter campaign. Little or nothing will be done till there is crossing on the ice to Montreal. At Grand Brule, thirty miles above Montreal, they are assembled in large numbers, and are drilling under the command of a man named Girouard, and a Swiss officer by the name of Girod. They have the complete command of the country, and have stopped the mails. On this side of the Sorel they have retired from St. Denis, and are now posted at St. Cesaire. All active operations will probably be suspended on both sides until the month of January."

A correspondent of the *Herald*, under date of Montreal, Dec. 4, says—

"Colonel Wetherall marches to-day to the *Lac de Deux Montagnes* to reinforce Simpson and his volunteers. We have certain knowledge that St. Eustache and the Grand Brule are in possession of the disaffected to the number of 2,000, and that trenches and fortifications have been prepared there. A despatch is stated to have been sent to the volunteers of the Upper Province to rendezvous near thes places, and effect a junction with the Colonel, preparatory to a combined attack. Is it not dreadful to think that the understanding with the troops and volunteers is—*no quarters, and a taste of the bayonet to the muzzle!*

(From the Herald of the 14th of December.)

Thomas Storrow Browne, the *ci-devant* hardwareman, the L. M. N. of the *Express*, and the ex-leader of the Lower Canadian insurrectionists, arrived at Highgate, (Vermont,) safe and sound on Saturday evening. He is represented as speaking very contemptuously of the prowess of his late companions in arms. Warrants were out to arrest M'Kenzie on charges of seditious practices before he took up arms. Finding that he must be implicated either way, he preferred the bolder course, and commenced operations. The lives and liberties of the inhabitants of the district of Montreal are at the discretion of a Lieutenant-General, and prevotal or martial courts. The following is the summary and authority by which they are constituted, and the ordinary courts of justice superseded:—

"Now, therefore, I, Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Governor in Chief and Captain-Ceneral in and over the said Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Executive Council, for the Province, have issued orders to Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, commanding her Majesty's forces in the said Province, and other officers of her Majesty's forces in the same, to arrest and punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said conspiracy and rebellion which now exist within the said district of Montreal, and which have broken out in the most daring and violent attacks upon her Majesty's forces, according to martial law, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in the said district; of which all her Majesty's subjects in this Province are hereby required to take notice.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A public meeting has been held at Buffalo, United States, at which resolutions expressive of the strongest sympathy with the Canadian insurgents and their cause were agreed to. Requisitions for similar meetings were in progress at other places, and amongst the rest in New York. The *Daily Express* of the 16th, a paper strongly in the interests of the Papineau party, speaking on this subject, says—

"We learn from the Border Counties of Vermont and New York, that the highest enthusiasm prevails for the cause of the Canadians. In Swanton (Vt.), a large meeting had been held. The patriots are by no means discouraged, as is represented. They were driven by Montreal violence into rebellion, and a mark has been set upon the man whom the people love, which the people themselves will take off. The stories circulated against T. S. Brown, who is now safe in St. Albans, are Tory falsehoods without the slightest foundation. The best evidence he could give of his patriotism was the sacrifice of all his property in Montreal."

On the other hand, the Government seems determined, as far as it can, to enforce a strict neutrality. The Secretary of State at Washington has sent a communication to the District Attorney of the United States at Albany, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"It is the fixed determination of the President faithfully to discharge, so far as his power extends, all the obligations of this Government; and that obligation especially which requires that we shall abstain, under every tempation, from intermeddling with the domestic disputes of other nations. You are therefore, earnestly enjoined to be attentive to all movemen's of a hostile character, contemplated or attempted, within your district, and to prosecute, without discrimination, all violators of those laws of the United States which have been enacted to preserve peace with foreign powers, and to fulfil the obligations of our treaties with them."

The subjoined is a summary of the laws relating to she neutrality of the United States, and explains what is meant by the term, in what infractions of it consist, and what are the penalties attached to them. It is drawn up by the District Attorney himself, and he will regulate his official functions accordingly:

"It is deemed not inappropriate at this time to give general publicity to some of the provisions of an act of Congress, passed April 20 h 1818. Any infraction of the provision of this act is an indictable offence.

"The second section of this act provides—that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign power, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a seaman, &c., every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanour, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years. This section does not, however, extend to any foreigner transiently within the United States, who may enter on board any armed vessel arriving armed, if the United States are at peace with the country to which such vessel belongs.

"The sixth section provides that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years."

The editor of the *New York Morning Herald* in an article referring to the proposed public meeting at New York, adverts to these provisions, and says—

"That they apply, and very justly, to the actual levying of war within our own frontiers against a foreign potentate, by sending arms and munitions of war, recruiting men, and equipping them; or enlisting one's own self in the ranks of those in rebellion against its authority. These are what are called *overt* or open acts; and if connived at or permitted by any Government are paramount to a declaration of war on its part. These are the steps the President prohibits, and threatens with the penalties of the law in such cases made and provided.

"But the moral encouragement given by the expression of opinion and sympathy is in a very different category, and cannot be coerced by the same reasoning or statutes, as the cases mentioned above. It is the dearest privilege of freemen to think what they please, and to utter what they think; and nothing can abrogate this prerogative without invading the liberty of the citizen, and reducing him to the condition of a serf or vassal. No presidential proclamations, no district attorneys' warrants could prevent the people from assembling in a constitutional manner; in giving their opinion on the French revolution in 1830; in expressing their sympathy with the Irish struggles for religious emancipation; in cheering the gallant Greeks in their resistance to the iron rule of Mussulmans; or, as in the pre ent case, in declaring our hopes that the Canadas may succeed in establishing the government of their choice, and become a free state, kingdom, or nation, instead of continuing a dependency on a power beyond the seas. Our sympathy with a people struggling for independence, when expressed orally, and confined to exhortation and moral influence, is perfectly legitimate; it is beyond the pale of the interference of authority; and is, moreover, sanctioned by the precedent of Great Britain itself, where public meetings were held in 1808 and 1809, encouraging the insurgents of Spain to resistance, and uttering the warmest appeals to their honor and patriotism to rise in arms as one man, and expel the intruder from their soil. The general government is not in any way compromised in its external relations by measures of this kind; it cannot controul them; the laws do not justify any interference with meetings, whether held in the open air, or at Masonic or Tammany Halls, provided no breach of the peace is incurred, and no illegal acts recommended. In the latter case it would be a conspiracy; but this species of misdemeanour implies an assemblage for an illegal purpose; and no statute exists to prevent the discussion of abstract questions of liberty, or their implication to particu incidents or junctions."

"The meeting held at Buffalo is likely to give the tone to others throughout the country. It acted upon the principles we advocate, and studiously disclaimed all interference in Canadian affairs from the side of the lines, other than that of argument and sympathy, and the moral force which the sentiments of free and enlightened thousands must necessarily exercise. This is right and wise—and the reference to the journals who impugn the propriety and the objects of the meeting to the power of resentment to Great Britain, is unworthy of Americans. Let us be influenced by reason, by our innate promptings of what is just, and due to the laws and faith of treaties, repudiating every argument drawn from timorous subserviency, or a base and calculating policy."

Later accounts have since been received from Montreal to the 9th ult., and from Burlington to the 12th. A Montreal correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of the former date, states that the *Varennes* had arrived that morning with six prisoners, amongst whom were Pierre Amcot, a member of the Provincial Parliament, and Dr. Alphose Gauvin, of Montreal, for each of whom a reward of £100 had been offered. They had been handed over to the military authorities, and were to be tried by martial law. The troops had not left Montreal for Grand Brule on the 9th, but were expected to depart on the 11th. The *Montreal Transcript* of the same date states that Lieutenant Macdonnald and a party of the St. John's volunteers had brought in nine other prisoners. The *Herald* describes the funeral of Lieutenant Weir which took place the preceding day. The Burlington papers of the 12th say that appearances now warrant the belief that the war in Canada is at an end for the present, though we cannot see how they arrive at that conclusion, when the troops were to leave Montreal only the preceding day to attack the main body of the insurgents at Grand Brule.

That there has been some excitement in some of the other Provinces is a matter beyond a doubt; but from these really nothing is to be apprehended.

CLONMEL FAIR.—The monthly fair of this town took place on Wednesday last. There was only a limited show of stock, but it proved equal to the demand, as very little business was done—prices were as follow: Fat Cows, £8 to £9; Milch ditto, £8 to £10; Heifers, £4 10s. to £5; In-calf ditto, £7 to £8; Yearlings, 45s. to 50s. per head. There were a few Fat Sheep and some Wedders disposed of, the former at 30s. to 40s., and the latter 30s. to 38s. per head. In the Horse market nothing worth notice.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

A meeting of the gentry and inhabitants of Loughgall and the adjoining neighbourhood took place on Monday last, that upright and truly-excellent Irishman, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Molyneux, presiding. The meeting was held in consequence of several outrages, of a flagrant character, which have occurred recently in that quarter. Several resolutions, condemnatory of those outrages and pledging the meeting to use their utmost exertions to bring the offenders to justice, were adopted, and a subscription entered into for the purpose of obtaining necessary information.

LATE HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR NEWTOWNHAMILTON.—It is true—and why should the fact be evaded or cushioned?—that George M'Farland, of Roxborough, the latest victim to that dark and hell-born conspiracy which exists in, and has for years disgraced, the lower part of the county Armagh, was a Protestant. His offence, or imputed offence, against the bloody code of the Ribbon tribunal, does not distinctly appear. We are informed that the unfortunate man was butchered in the most savage and revolting manner. The murderers entered the house at the time M'Farland was fixing up a fire to prepare supper for his family. One of the fellows instantly seized a ha chet with which the sufferer was breaking turf, and by repeated strokes of it nearly severed his head from his body. The party then, with a pair of tongs, smashed his skull, and beat out his brains, leaving the head of the tongs sticking in the skull! They also dreadfully beat the daughter of M'Farland, wife of John Johnston, late of the constabulary. The only reason assigned is, that Johnston holds land under William Armstrong Esq., from which a former tenant was ejected, and to whom Mr. Armstrong was particularly indulgent, as indeed we are assured he is to the whole of his tenantry. Johnston was also particularly kind to one of the very individuals charged with the brutal murder, having repeatedly assisted him in his farming work—drawn his turf from the bog, and his corn to the market of Dundalk, a distance of fourteen miles, all free of expense, and with the goodnature and feeling of a neighbour. Four prisoners were brought by the police into Newtownhamilton the morning after the murder. Two of them were committed: they are both Roman Catholics. We hear that a reward is about to be offered by Government for the apprehension of the other individuals concerned in this murder. And we have no doubt but that the nobility and gentry of the country will be prompt in their endeavours to drag the blood-stained criminals to justice.—*Newry Telegraph.*

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

RIBBON MANIFESTATIONS.—Upon the last fair day of Tempo, a funeral passed through, on its way to Pubble burial-ground, which was attended by an immense number of persons, about four hundred of whom walked in procession, decorated with such insignia as white scarfs, &c.—We have every reason to believe that this was a Ribbon funeral, and that the day was chosen as one on which the strength of the members of that nefarious Society might be displayed with full effect. Late on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning last, a number of those midnight marauders who are the terror and bane of civilised society, marched in procession with drum and fife, playing "The White Cockade," &c., past the house of Robert Crozier, of Kinglass, shouting and threatening the inmates. Crozier, who is a private in the Callowhill Yeomanry, was not, however, to be dismayed by their ruffianly demonstration; and preferring rather to meet the enemy outside than have his house burned over his head, rushed out attended by his four sons. The cowardly miscreants, though ten times the number of those stout-hearted loyalists, immediately fled in all directions, and such was the precipitancy of their flight, aided by the darkness, that Crozier was unable to make any of them prisoners.

MALICIOUS OUTRAGE.—On the night of Monday, the 1st instant, a house, the property of Mr. William Elliott, of Tempo, was attacked by a party of ruffians, who, not satisfied with the alarm their visit must have occasioned in that neighbourhood, smashed to atoms every pane of glass in the premises.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

INCENDIARISM.—On Tuesday night 2 houses the property of the Rev. M. Cassidy, situated in the townland of Balleighan, parish of Ray, in this county, were maliciously set on fire, and consumed to ashes. No reason can be assigned for this outrage. We understand that a reward is about to be offered for the apprehension of the guilty authors of the atrocious deed. Two previous attempts were made, but, fortunately, the fire was discovered before any damage was done. On the fair evening of Belleek, (the 1st instant,) a set of ruffians, from the town of Ballyshannon assembled there, with a number of other fellows from different parts, and by their outrageous conduct greatly annoyed the peace of the town, calling for "a Brunswicker or policeman to shew themselves at their peril!" and, when the police appeared, they were set on by the mob, and were obliged to retreat in self-defence; but they soon rallied, and opposed the rioters, and put them to flight at the point of the bayonet, taking some of them prisoners. It fully appears that there is a conspiracy existing in the country to put the police and every other loyal person down.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

INCENDIARISM.—We regret to state that on the night of Tuesday last two ricks of hay, (about £150 worth,) the property of Wm. Morris Reade, of Rossenarra, Esq., were maliciously set fire to and consumed. The amount will, however, be levied by presentment off the county, barony, or parish. A house in Freneystown, the property of Henry Flood, Esq., was set fire to by some incendiary a short time since, and partly consumed.—The boundary Surveyors who are at present employed, by order of Government in taking the Ordnance Survey of this county, when on the lands of Esker, on Friday last, were attacked by the country people, and obliged to fly. The peasantry were collected by the blowing of horns, &c. The surveyors, we understand were enabled to complete their survey two days after—not under the protection of the police, but of the Priest.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Barrister Howley has been engaged for the last *ten* days in disposing of the business of the Clonmel Quarter Sessions—a heavier one than which has seldom appeared before the public. For the last five days the learned Barrister has been occupied in investigating the criminal business—in a word, these Sessions had more the appearance of an Assizes than of a Quarter Sessions. No one could have heard the different trials of the last five days without being forcibly struck at the turn things are taken now-a-days. In several cases the charges were brought home to the traversers in the most definite and decisive manner, yet they were acquitted. In the case of Burke, of Tipperary, Mr. Cahill prosecuted with much perseverance vigor—the learned Barrister charged strongly against the prisoner; but, to the astonishment of the Court and Bench, a verdict of acquittal was found. It is a frightful state of things, when Juries, which are bound by a solemn oath to go by the evidence adduced, flinch from their duty for reasons well known, not only to themselves but to the public. On St. Stephen's day a dreadful riot took place in the town of Clogheen between two factions. For some time they fought most furiously—all business was suspended—the shops were obliged to be shut—and many, on both sides, were seriously wounded. The police dare not interfere, their number not being sufficient to offer any opposition to the contending parties.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

On Tuesday, 26th December, James Priest, a special bailiff went to the lands of Breeogue, in the parish of Kilmacowen, within three miles of this town, to execute decrees for tithe due to the Rev. Charles Hamilton. After seizing a cow belonging to a man named Curreen, and a horse belonging to a man named Keaughron, a riotous mob of men, women and children, amounting to near one hundred and fifty persons, rescued the cattle from the bailiff and attacked him with pitchforks, sticks and stones, when he was obliged to make off to save his life.

About seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 30th Dec. last, as Patt Quin, driver to Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., was returning homeward to Ballinteelick, he was waylaid at a place called Castlegarvon, and knocked off his horse with stones, which wounded him severely in the head, and cut his hat in different places; he had a narrow escape from his merciless enemies.—*Sligo Journal.*

ANTICIPATED SPREAD OF THE CANADIAN REVOLT TO PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The insurrection in Lower Canada seems to have excited a spirit of discontent, which appears to be spreading to other of the North American colonies. At a meeting of the members of the Prince Edward's Island Association proprietors of land in that colony, convened last week at their offices, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, to consider the present dtsturbed state of the island, the chairman (Mr. Stewart) announced that he had received despatches from the island, setting forth that great excitement prevailed among the tenantry and settlers of the colony in general, arising out of the question of tenure of lands then in their possession, which was connected with the question so long agitated respecting the establishment of a court of escheat. The numerous tenantry of Lord Selkirk had united with the other mal-disposed tenantry, and refused to discharge the demands made on them by the agents of their noble landlord for rent. Mr. Weller, the honorary secretary, to show the disturbed state of the island, referred to a circumstance mentioncd in some of the colonial papers.—The high sheriff of King's County had been recently attacked whilst in the execution of his duty, and was resisted by a large number of armed persons while endeavouring to force an execution on a judgment which had been obtained in the supreme court of the island for rent. Mr. Waller then said that her Majesty's government had already, in the most decided manner, refused the application of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward's Island for the establishment of a court of escheat. It was also mentioned in the course of the discussion that took place, that the members of the House of Assembly had been weak enough to order a letter (the content of which were of an inflammatory nature) addressed to the legislature and inhabitants of the island by M. Papineau, to be entered on the minutes of the house; whilst at Nova Scotia, and some of the other colonies, it was rejected with indignation.—*Times.*

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—The *Journal de Paris* gives the following as the latest intelligence from Russia:—The Russian army has been completely beaten by the Circassians; and this defeat renders their situation in the country very critical, especially as the independent tribes are beating the Russians, *en detail*, in their fortified posts, and in a still more important way in the general actions. There is no doubt that Russia will be soon forced to give up its pretensions to Circassia. The Emperor of Russia is now subject to fits of intemperate passion, which excite fears among his family and friends of a complete mental derangement. The late events in Circassia have had so much influence upon his state of mind and temper, that scarcely a day passes at Moscow that he does not dismiss or recall from the service one or other of the Generals and superior officers of his army, who are immediately replaced by others."—*Messenger.*

HANOVER.—The tranquillity of the kingdom is now perfectly restored, though a report has found its way into the Belgian papers that his Hanoverian Majesty had been assassinated by a German student.

PAPINEAU.—The rumour in a New York paper that Papineau was in that city was purposely spread to put the British government off the scent. Papineau is certainly in Canada. In fact, though M. Papineau's speeches produced the rebellion, the sudden explosion took that worthy person somewhat by surprise; otherwise he would no doubt have flitted such a convenient distance as would have enabled him to make a cool survey of passing events. But his friend Nelson, who knew his man, was determined to try the soundness of that metal which made such a noise. Let a certain agitator take warning from his pupil's fate.—*Times.*

THE REBEL BROWN.—There are several erroneous accounts in circulation respecting Brown, one of the leaders of the Canadian insurgents.—Some call him an Irishman—some a native of the United States. He is, in fact, a Nova-Scotian, but has spent a considerable part of his life in the American state Vermont, where he failed about a year ago. Neither he nor Papineau are thought to have sufficient nerve to discharge the functions of military leaders, nor are they men of moral firmness. The real chief, the most determined spirit among the insurgents, is Dr. Wilfred Nelson. It is curious that the fiercest ruffian among the French revolutionists was an apothecary or doctor—the infamous Marat; and, if we look at home, we have, and have had of late years, some professors of the "healing art," who exhibit a ravenous sort of appetite for rebellion. Even Thistlewood owned the ascendancy of Dr. Watson, till the lord of the gallipot was forced to fly from the scene of his greatness.—*Times.*

The first official personage in Ireland is said to have lost to the tune of £20,000 to Lord H——— at Normanby Lodge the other evening.—*Warder.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	198½
3 per Cent Consols	90⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	97⅛
3½ ditto new (1830)	98⅝
3½ do. Debentures	90⅛
G. C. Deb. 6 per Cent.	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

3 p Ct. Consols, 90⅛	Bank Stock, for Ac. 204½
Consols for Ac., 92⅛	India Stock, 261½
India Bonds, 10	Ex. Bills, £1000 51 52

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1838.

THE CANADIAN REBELLION.

The state of Canada becomes daily more desperate. The upper province is now involved in the guilt of rebellion. Its capital has, if not fallen into the hands of the rebels: at least been vigorously attacked. Alas! for the instability of human presumption! But a few weeks before *this* outbreak, SIR FRANCIS HEAD was so confident of the loyalty of the colonists—that he could spare, he said, all the military force of the upper Province, to put down rebellion in the Lower!! He was ignorant, of course, of the genuine state of public feeling:—but ignorance in his station implies either incapacity or neglect—and is, in its degree, as responsible for consequences as positive guilt. But if such be the case with him,—a subordinate—an official—a mere functionary discharging the policy of the cabinet—what is to be said or thought of ministers themselves, whose ignorance, incapacity, neglect, and, as some will have it, treachery, have permitted, connived at, fostered and finally provoked a civil war which may terminate, not only in the loss of our transatlantic colonies, but set the example, and lead the way, and afford the convenient opportunity for a dismemberment of the empire still more fatal and still nearer home. For it must not be forgotten, at this crisis, either of what party and persuasion the Canadian insurgents consist—or from what quarter and from whom PAPINEAU and his followers learned the trade of agitation. If he has outrun his preceptors, it was only to teach them, in his turn, a lesson of revolt, which whether they will put it into practice or not depends less on their inclinations, we suspect, than their opportunities. Mr. O'CONNELL has himself identified the cause of the Canadian malcontents and his own Irish followers; and declared the only difference to be that in one country the agitator had an O at the *end* of his name, and in the other, at the *beginning*. Upon this topic we have likewise, in this city, the advantage of domestic authority—for our own *Chronicle* has not scrupled to conclude his examination of the Canadian "grievances"—(extracted from the *Sun* newspaper) with the following significant paragraph:—

"Our contemporary [the *Sun*] remarks, that compared with the grievances of Ireland, these are nothing; and *justly concludes*, that if the Canadians be justified in having recourse to arms, THE IRISH WOULD BE MUCH MORE SO *in appealing, in assertion of their rights, to the strong hand*."—W. Chron., Jan. 2, 1838.

This thought comes so naturally,—that it needed not the *Sun* to suggest so bright an idea.

OUTRAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Had the *Chronicle* and its friends been content with the decisions of the Lord Lieutenant—as conveyed without comment by us, in a late number of the *Mail*, we should have let the matter rest in silence;—but as he and his correspondent *Civis* seems anxious to protract the fray, we have nothing for it but to buckle on our armour, and defend the right. They will have a public meeting, forsooth, to vindicate themselves from "the charges made against *the respectable* Catholics of Waterford." Pooh! pooh! Rage and bigotry have so blinded the eyes of these zealots that they cannot read the plain words in which the charges alleged in the memorial are made, wherein the rioters are stated to have been the rabble, the mob—"an organized mob of the most *abandoned inhabitants of the City*." If any of the respectable Roman Catholics be included in this description it is really more than we know; and much more, we are sure, than they will humiliate themselves to by assuming the designation. We presume that neither *Civis* nor the *Chronicle* will deny that a mob such as described in the memorial did commit a disgraceful outrage on public worship in the Cathedral; and if it should further appear that these, "the most abandoned inhabitants of the City," seemed "under the control of persons of more respectable appearance—and that such directors were persons professing the Roman Catholic religion," I am sure they will grant that such persons could be no other than they are described to the Lord Lieutenant, viz.—"persons respectable in appearance" only—and not of the really respectable class of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, *Civis and the Chronicle* we trust will see the utter nonsense of the motion, and observe a discreet silence henceforth.

But a correspondent of our own—"a Memorialist"—desires to remonstrate with the executive on the unsatisfactory nature of its proceedings. We think this were a fruitless agitation of a question before a reluctant court; may we add? an unnecessary one. If the Lord Lieutenant have had evidence enough to warrant his censure of our local authorities; and moreover to induce him to recommend a vigorous prosecution of the offenders, we may rest satisfied with the strength of the *prima facie* case made out by the Memorialists—and claim a triumph for the rights of public worship asserted in favour of every party and persuasion.

We might say much more; and should we be forced to return to the subject, we shall then speak out our mind at large: but at present we feel inclined rather to smooth acerbities, than to aggravate ill-will. The pending trials—during which we hope the purest equanimity and forbearance will pervade the public mind—require of us this temperate line of conduct. We would neither prejudice on one side nor inflame on the other.

We have nothing further from Lower Canada; the report of Colonel Gore of the success of his second expedition against the rebels in St. Denis has been published in the *London Gazette*, and though not increasing our original stock of information, it gives authenticity to facts of a very satisfactory description.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an Advertisement which appears this day in our paper relative to the Protestant Orphan School. The well-known and highly appreciated talents of the Rev. Clergyman who has so kindly undertaken its advocacy, will be responded to, we have no doubt, with alacrity, and the usual benevolence of the citizens of Waterford.

DOUBLE ELOPEMENT—On Tuesday the family of Mr. N———, resident not far from the Royal Hotel, Mile Town, were thrown into a state of great consternation, in consequence of the daughter, Miss N———, and the daugter-in-law, Miss D———, having eloped. It appears after the ladies had lunched they went for a walk, and not appearing at seven o'clock at night, the family began to be alarmed. At nine o'clock they received information that the ladies were gone off in a hired chaise to be married. The parents immediately commenced pursuit; but whether they were successfull or not we have not yet learned. One of the young ladies is only fourteen years old. The two gallants are stated to be Lieutenant S———, of the last regiment that was stationed here, and the other Ensign C———, of the regiment now no duty.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

FREDERICKTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, DEC. 6.—A meeting of the officers of the 3d battalion York Light Infantry was held on the 2d December, when resolutions were passed expressive of the alarm, horror, and destestation which the seditious movements of Papineau and his faction excited; and declaring the determination of this loyal corps to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the British constitution; and making an offer of their services to Sir John Harvey, whenever he might be pleased to call upon them. His Excellency, in reply, stated his approbation of the resolutions, and his determination, in case of necessity, to avail himself of the services of the York Light Infantry, tendered as he knew them to be, in all sincerity.

QUACKERY.—"Ma'am," said a quack to a nervous old lady, "your case is a scrutuntururry complaint." Pray, doctor, what is that?"—"It is the dropping of the nerves ma'am, the nerves having fallen into the pizarintum, the chist becomes morberous, and the head goes tizarizen, tizarizen." "Ah! doctor," exclaimed the old lady, "you have described my feelings exactly."

THE CHAIR OF NAPOLEON.—When the late Mr. Huskisson was in office he was presented with the chair which the exiled Napoleon usually occupied during his sojourn at Longwood. This relic Mr. Huskisson appeared to set a great value on, and a place was appropriated for it in his library. He had also a small brass plate affixed to the chair, on which the period when it was presented to him, and some other particulars, were engraved; to which the following lines from Lord Byron's "Ode to Napoleon" were added:—

"Nor till thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than nothingness."

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 10.

We had a fair supply of grain at market from farmers this day. Wheat of good quality enquired for, and in demand.

Wheat, white	26s 0d to 27s 6d
Ditto, red, millers	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Ditto, shipping	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Oats, shipping	9s 0d to 9s 6d
Ditto, heavy	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	9s 6d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Thirds, ditto	32s 0d to 37s 0d
Fourths, ditto	18s 0d to 22s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	34s 6d to 36s 6d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 00s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	28s 0d to 29s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
New Hay	60s 0d to 64s 0d

Butter from 90s to 94s per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 54; Monday, 2; and yesterday, 34 firkins.

CORK, JAN 8.

BUTTER—To the Merchants—92s—90s—80s—70s—6s—46s. To the Country—81s—79s—68s—59s—49s—7s—per cwt.

CLONMEL, JAN. 5.

Butter, 82s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 12s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 34s to —s; household, 30s to 32s 0d; thirds 25s 0dto 26s; fourths, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; bere, 9s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to 13s 6d; wheat, 13d to 16½d per stone; oats, 7½d to 8d per ditto.

WEXFORD, JAN. 5.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to —s; ditto, seconds, —s 0d to —s wheat, (new) 25s 0d to 28s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 6d; oats, (new,) 8s 6d to 10s 0d.

CARLOW, JAN. 6.

Butter, —s 0d to 88s 0d; seconds —s 0d to —s 0d; thirds —s 0d to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, 25s 0d to 27s 6d; old ditto, —s 0d to —s; barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per barrel; oats, 8s 0d to 10s 0d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 5.

We still have small supplies of all description of grain. Wheat was in demand at an advance of 6d per barrel, and oats and barley met a steady sale at former currency.

Wheat (white) 28s 0d to 30s 6d; (miller's red) 26s 6d to 29s 0d; inferior, 23s to 26s 0d; rape, 14s to 18s; wheat (new) —s; bere 11s 6d to 12s 6d; barley (malting) 13s 0d to 15s 0d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 9s 0d to 10s 6d; oatmeal 10s 0d to 12s; flour 2ds, 16s 0d to 17s 6d.

MARKET NOTE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

		From	To	Aver.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
461	Wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	24 0	30 0	27 10
72	Bere, ditto, 16 ditto	12 6	0 0	0 0
138	Barley, ditto, 16 ditto	13 0	14 6	13 8
987	Oats, ditto, 14 ditto	9 0	11 0	9 8
10681	Flour per cwt 8 ditto	6 0	20 0	0 0
291	Oatmeal, ditto, 8 ditto	11 0	13 0	11 2
	Sold to Bakers only:—			
9442	Cwt. of Flour	15 0	20 0	17 9
	Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, at	45s 0d	per sack of 20 stone.	

	Cwts.		s. d.	s. d.
Receipts of Flour	11915	First,	from 18 0	to 20 0
Sales of Flour	10681	Second,	from 15 0	to 17 0
		Third,	from 6 0	to 10 0

Quartern Loaf, 8½d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 5.

We have not had much passing in the trade since Tuesday, but full prices have been maintained for every article and in some instances Irish wheat, which is very scarce, has brought rather more money. At this morning's market there was a limited retail sale for wheat, and fresh samples of new Irish brought an advance of 1d to 2d per bushel; some choice red Limerick was sold at 7s 10d per 70lbs.

OUTRAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

In our journal of 3d inst., we published the correspondence between the Government and the civic authorities, on the subject of the riot at the Cathedral, transmitted to the memorialists, of 5th December last, through Archdeacon Kennedy: that gentleman being unable to comprehend how this series of letters could be deemed a fulfillment of the pledge given by the Lords Justices', wrote to Government for information on the subject, and received the following reply:—

Dublin Castle, 1st Jan., 1838.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., touching the riot in the Cathedral of Waterford, on the 28th of November last. In reply, I beg to inform you that unless some further circumstances connected with the case be made known to Government, his Excellency considers the matter concluded. You are perfectly at liberty to communicate to the Memorialists the papers sent to you.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
T. DRUMMOND.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon
of Waterford.

The receipt of this letter elicited a strong and general feeling of disappointment and displeasure among the citizens, and the result was the adoption of the following memorial which is now in course of signature:—

(No. II.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL MULGRAVE, LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Waterford and its Vicinity,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That certain inhabitants of the City of Waterford did, on the 5th of Decsmber last, present a Memorial to the Lords Justices' of Ireland, complaining of a most disgraceful tumult which took place in the Cathedral Church of Waterford upon the evening of the 28th of November last, and of the apathy and neglect of the Civic Authorities upon the occasion, and praying an inquiry thereon: that the Lords Justices' entertained such memorial, and in reply to the prayer thereof, informed the memorialists that no time should be lost in instituting an inquiry into the facts therein contained, so far as regarded the conduct of the civic authorities and constabulary; and that should the allegations therein set forth be substantiated, every possible exertion should be made to bring the rioters to justice; and that their Excellencies therein assured the memorialists that the Government would not neglect its duty in calling to account those whose office it was to have taken proper precautions for the preservation of the peace, or the prompt suppression of such an outrage, and the immediate apprehension of the rioters.

That your memorialists have learned with surprise and regret that the correspondence between the government and the civic authorities, transmitted through Archdeacon Kennedy, is considered a fulfillment of the promise so made by the Lords Justices', and of the pledge of a full inquiry given by Lord Morpeth to the British House of Commons, and that the opportuuity is thus denied them of obeying the wishes of their Excellencies, by publicly substantiating the allegations set forth in the memorial.

That your memorialists respectfully but firmly protest against the course adopted by her Majesty's Government upon this occasion, for the following among other reasons:—

First—That they cannot learn from such correspondence that any enquiry in the ordinary acceptance of the term has been instituted; far less that solemn and open inquiry which the character of the outrage and its concomitant aggravations demand.

Secondly—That such correspondence contradicts the facts of the memorial in some important particulars.

Thirdly—That such correspondence distorts and falsifies the facts that really occurred.

Fourthly—That memorialists have important evidence, the production of which is necessary to further the ends of public justice, and which cannot meet the light unless such public inquiry be granted.

PRAYER.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray such a full and open inquiry, as shall afford to them the privilege conceded to accusers by the laws of all nations, thereby enabling your memorialists publicly to bring forward and substantiate the wrongs they have sustained, and to ascertain and secure their most sacred and important rights and privileges as christian men and British subjects.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

JAN. 5th.—Astrea, Neil, Liverpool, gen. cargo, for Naples,
Pilot, Pierse, Liverpool, salt.
6th—Rose, Ellis, Llanelly, coals.
Mary, Chennon, Cardiff, ditto.
Lizzie, Williams, Tenby, culm, for Ross.
Alert, Williams, Llannelly, coals.
7th—Elizabeth, Bowers, Pembray, coals.
Osprey, (steamer,) Stacey, Bristol.
Margaret, Duck, Cardiff, coals and iron.
Union, Rennells, Portcawl, coals.
Ann and Mary, Williams, Llanelly, culm.
H. M. Packet Adder.
Gipsy, Clarke, Liverpool, m. goods.
Cordelia, Pascoe, Llanelly, culm.
Apollo, Harding; and Prudence, Angel, Newport, coals.
Diligence, Finch, Cardiff, iron.
Jane, Rose, Swansea, culm.
Emma, Allen, Swansea, coals.
Cornubia, Hartnell, ditto, ditto.
Swift, Williams, Newport, ditto.
Flora, Pavey, Cardiff, ditto.
8th—Ann, Joyce, Newport, coals.
Mary Lloyd, Evans, Liverpool, salt.
St. Patrick, Griffiths, Carnarvon, slates.
Sultan, Read, London, m. goods.
Bee, Daniel, Cardigan, slates.
Expedition, Daniel, Liverpool, salt.
Elizabeth, Darby, Llanelly, coals.
H.M. Packet Jasper.
Denis Carthy, Conner, Newport, coals and iron.
Letitia, Challacombe, Swansea, culm.
Felicity, Douglas, Limerick, grain, for Gloucester.
Good Intent, Williams, London, m. goods.
William Penn, Hodge, ditto, ditto.
Favourite, Trevett, Chichester, ballast.
Thistle, Trenemel, Liverpool, salt.

Put back, 6th—Cornelia, Vening, after being thirty-one days at sea; she sailed hence on the 6th of December for Newfoundland, and was compelled to return with loss of sails, bulwarks, stanchions, boat, companion, &c., &c.

SAILED,

JAN. 6.—Mermaid, (steamer,) Hearn, Liverpool, from Ross.
7th—H.M. Packet Jasper.
Hariet, Draper; and Euphemia Field, beforementioned; Jane and Sally, Donovan; Berehaven, coals from Cardiff.
8th—H.M. Packet Advice.
9th—Astrea, Neil, Naples, m. goods, from Liverpool.
Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, ditto.
Wind, E.S.E. to S.S.E. S.E. E.S.E. and E.N.E.

The tragedy of *Othello* was lately performed to the life, or rather to death, in a small town of Italy.—In the last scene, in which, according to the Italian version, the Moor consummates his vengeance by the dagger, instead of the pillow, the actor approached the bed with the fatal instrument, made a stab, and a piercing shriek issued; the blood flowed, and Desdemona expired in such frightful convulsions that the audience applauded to the skies. When the curtain dropped, the deed was found to have been too truly done, for the representative of the Venetian senator's daughter was found lifeless, the dagger having entered her heart. The actor was, in fact, a jealous lover, who had taken this opportunity to satisfy the violence of his evil passion. He had time to make his escape before the discovery.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The Rev. ROBERT BELL,

WILL preach in the Cathedral Church of Waterford, on SUNDAY next, in the Morning and Evening, Charity Sermons in aid of the exhausted funds of the Institution. Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Treasurer—Rev. Henry Fleury, —the members of the Committee, and the Parochial clergy.

THE TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to announce he shall be in Waterford, at Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover, on the Quay, next MONDAY morning, and remain till FRIDAY evening.

Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1838.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, TRY
RICHARD FLETCHER & Co's.
GENERAL WOOLLEN AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Custom-House, Quay, Waterford.

Best Materials and Workmanship—and for Cash only.

WANTED,

BY the COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, A BOAT'S-MASTER who can produce Certificates of ability and good conduct.

Application to be made on or before TUESDAY, the 16th instant, to

GEORGE BROWNRIGG,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Jan. 1, 1838.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 8, 1838,

SIR,

WE, the Undersigned, Members of the Regulating Committee of the Fever Hospital, for the County of Waterford, and for the County of the City of Waterford, do hereby respectfully request that you will convene a Meeting of the Governors of the said Hospital, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at TWELVE o'Clock, for the purpose of auditing the accounts for the past year, appointing a regulating Committee for the present year, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

BENJAMIN GRAHAM.
JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.
EDWARD JONES.

To the Right Worshipful
The Mayor of Waterford.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a Meeting of the Governors of the Fever Hospital, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose stated in the requisition.

MATTHEW POOLE,
Mayor.

TO THE CLERGY, HEADS OF FAMILIES, SEMINARIES, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 5s,
(Considerably enlarged and improved) Fourth Edition,
BUTLER'S MEDICINE CHEST DIRECTORY,
AND FAMILY CATALOGUE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.,
With the Properties and Doses, and the best mode of administering all the articles more generally used in Domestic Medicine,

To which is Appended
A CONCISE AND FAMILAR DESCRIPTION OF DISEASES.

THE objects of the Medicine Chest Directory are, 1st, to teach unprofessional persons to distinguish such diseases as are dangerous in their nature, and rapid in their progress; in order that proper assistance may be had without unnecessary delay: 2nd, to instruct them how to act reasonably in such cases as either do not require a physician's attendance, or in which his presence cannot be immediately had.

In the work will also be found the most appoved methods of Fumigating Infectious Chambers; directions for counteracting Poisons; the Royal Humane Society's mode of treating Suspended Animation from drowning, appoplexy, suffocation, &c. Also observations on diet, air, exercise, clothing, sleep, bathing, and an account of the Mineral Waters of CHELTENHAM, BATH, HARROWGATE, LEAMINGTON, &c.

*** This work will be found useful in large Manufactories, to Emigrants, Travellers, and particularly to Captains of Vessels, when no Medical Attendant is on board.

CHARLES BUTLER, M. D., 54, Lower Sackville-street; JOHN CUMMING, Dublin; SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, London; FRASER, Edinburgh; and all Booksellers and Druggistsin the United Kingdom.

N.B.—An Assortment of Family and Sea Medicine Chests fitted up, with appropriate directions for all Climates; also Veterinary Medicines and Medicine Chests, on the most approved plan, are constantly kept at
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL.

PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE,
Established upwards of 40 Years,
93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

SPLENDID CHIMNEY, PIER & CONSOLE GLASSES, in handsomely carved and enriched frames of every description, style and shape, always on shew, at very reduced prices.

PLATE GLASS.

for Windows, Carriages, &c., which possesses great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation, a considerable drawback obtained.

Annexed are the prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, for Sashes &c.

Inches.	Inches. 15	Inches. 18	Inches. 20	Inches. 22	Inches. 25	Inches. 28	Inches. 30
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	0 7 5	0 9 3	0 10 6	0 11 9	0 13 8	0 15 6	0 16 11
11	0 8 4	0 10 5	0 11 10	0 13 2	0 15 3	0 17 6	0 19 2
12	0 9 3	0 11 6	0 13 0	0 14 6	0 16 11	0 19 8	1 1 6
13	0 10 2	0 12 7	0 14 4	0 15 11	0 18 10	1 1 10	1 3 9
14	0 11 2	0 13 9	0 15 6	0 17 6	1 0 9	1 3 11	1 6 1
15	0 12 1	0 14 11	0 16 11	0 19 2	1 2 8	1 6 1	1 8 2
16	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 18 6	1 0 10	1 4 7	1 8 0	1 10 0
17	0 13 11	0 17 4	1 0 0	1 2 7	1 6 6	1 9 9	1 11 10
18	0 14 11	0 18 9	1 1 6	1 4 3	1 8 2	1 11 6	1 13 9
19	0 15 10	1 0 2	1 3 2	1 5 11	1 9 8	1 13 2	1 15 7
20	0 16 11	1 1 6	1 4 6	1 7 6	1 11 3	1 15 0	1 17 6
22	0 19 2	1 4 3	1 7 6	1 10 3	1 14 5	1 18 6	2 1 3
25	1 2 8	1 8 2	1 11 3	1 14 5	1 19 1	2 3 9	2 6 11
28	1 6 1	1 11 6	1 15 0	1 18 6	2 3 9	2 9 0	2 12 6
30	1 8 2	1 13 9	1 17 6	2 1 3	2 6 11	2 12 6	2 16 3
32	1 10 10	1 16 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 16 0	3 0 0
34	1 11 0	1 18 3	2 2 6	2 6 9	2 13 2	2 19 6	3 3 9
36	1 13 9	2 0 6	2 5 0	2 9 6	2 16 3	3 3 0	3 7 6
38	1 15 7	2 2 9	2 7 6	2 12 3	2 19 4	3 6 6	3 11 3
40	1 17 6	2 5 0	2 9 11	2 15 0	3 2 6	3 10 0	3 16 5

Or any sizes containing from 3 feet to 8 feet, at 9s per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches contains 3 feet 9 inches superficial measure, and costs £1 13s 9d, as per above tariff. All under 3 feet superficial at a reduction

SECOND HAND LOOKING-GLASSES.—Several superb Glasses, varying in size, 8 feet, 9 feet, 10 feet, and upwards in length, by 5 feet and 5 feet 6 inches in width at a considerable reduction from the present tariff prices. On LENT ON HIRE, by the month or season.

FRENCH CONSOLES & PIER TABLES, WINDOW CORNICES, SUITES of DRAWING & DINING ROOM FURNITURE, in the most modern and approved taste. Wardrobes, Bedsteads, and seasoned Bedding, in the manufacture of which the strictest attention is paid to Durability and Elegance, and the charges will be found extremely moderate.

Silks, Tabarets and Damasks, Tournays, Cashmeres, Mohair Damasks, Chintzes, Carpets, &c.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS from the most simple to the very first style in the Art. Painting and Paper Hanging in every variety A room fitted with specimens, displaying the various effects.

Contracts given, and Designs made without any extra charge.

THOMAS FOX, successor to HENRY L. COOPER,
93, Bishopsgate Street Within, London

LEPER HOSPITAL.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR DEC. 1837.

In Hospital 30th Nov.	43	Dismissed	40
Admitted since—		Died	4
Petitioners 39	42	Remain 30th inst.	41
Casualties 3			
Total....	85	Total....	85

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Surgeon.
R. J. BURKITT, A.M., M.B. Assistant.
Examined, MATTHEW POOLE, Master.

Rev. J. Lawson acknowledges to have received £1 from H. B. E., for the Protestant Sick Poor Institution, which he has handed the Treasurer.

Captian Miller of the 2d Dragoons, has obtained leave of absence to proceed from Dublin to Cavan.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

Funded Capital in Government Stock, £7800.

A GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY next, at Seven o'Clock, P. M., for Election of Officers for the ensuing Year, Admission of new Members, and the despatch of such other business as shall be brought before the Meeting.

Persons desirous of becoming Members, will please make timely application to the Secretary, as none can be received after 15th January.

The Company at present consists of Ninety-four Members.

There are Twelve Widows in receipt of Annuities, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £411 10s.

The Surplus Annual Income over and above all Annuities and Expenses, at the last Audit, was £261 12s.

Subscriptions to Non-Residents, £5 per Annum—to Residents, £4 11s.

Admission Fee, according to age, from Fifteen Guineas to Thirty Guineas.

JAMES LAWSON, Secretary.

Waterford, 22nd December, 1837.

LISMORE SCHOOL,
CO. WATERFORD.
(LIMITED AND SELECT.)

AFTER the arrangements of the Marks obtained during the past half-year, the following Young Gentlemen were found to possess the subjoined order of merit:—

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST CLASS—*Homer, Lucian, Horace, Juvenal* and *Latin Composition*—* Allen†, Lalor 1mus, Talbot, sen., Mulcahy, jun.

SECOND CLASS—*Lucian, Greek Testament, Virgil, Sallust* and *Juvenal*—*Power, Lalor 2dus, *Courtney, Jun., Lalor 3tius, Newport.

THIRD CLASS—*Cæsar, Latin Exercises* and *Grammar*—Gregory, Anderson, *Austin.

FOURTH CLASS—*Selectæ Sententiæ*, and *Latin Grammar*—Dunn, Barry, Croker.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

FIRST CLASS—Euclid, Six Books with Cuts; Grecian and Roman History, Geography, Ancient and Modern, &c.—Anderson, Wall, Allen, Lalor 1mus, *Mulcahy, jun., *Peard, Grant.

SECOND CLASS—Euclid, Six Books with Cuts; Roman History, Geography and Globes—*Lalor 3tius, * Lalor 2dus, *Sheil, *Courtney, sen., *Courtney, jun., Warren.

THIRD CLASS—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic—Peard, Annesley, Courtney, jun., Mulcahy, sen. *General Answering*—Newport, and Pennefather.

FRENCH.

Gregory, Newport, Courtenay sen., Mulcahy sen.

*** *In this department, the Gentleman in the charge of the Pupils is a Parisian. The method pursued combines correctness of Pronunciation with Grammatical and Idiomatic accuracy—which, though troublesome in the beginning, is the only sure method of attaining ultimate proficiency.*

† Master Allen having obtained the Duke of Devonshire's Medal on a former occasion, the Medal for the present Session is consequently conferred on Master Lalor.

Thus marked (*) have obtained Premiums.

WM. R. STOKES.

The grounds on which *this School* claims the attention of the Public, are respectfully submitted to their consideration, in the following statement.

Being situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Ireland, its healthfulness is proved by the fact, that, in the goodness of the DIVINE BEING, nor an instance of death has occurred amongst its youthful inmates since its foundation.

The House, heretofore extensive, having been lately very considerably improved and enlarged by the addition of several apartments, there will be the most complete accommodation in every department, calculated to secure increased regularity, comfort and good order. The Assistant-Masters, being in the proportion of ONE TO EVERY TEN PUPILS, are of the first order, long experience, and distinguished Collegiate character, and whose moral deportment and conscientious discharge of duty merit the highest praise.

The quality and extent of Instruction are most decidedly not inferior to that of any other Establishment whatever; with reasonable permanence, and tolerable capacity and application on the part of the Pupil, this has been repeatedly acknowledged.

The consideration of the SACRED SCRIPTURES, in which are daily exercises, holds its proper place, and is further carried into effect under the occasional superintendence of the CLERGY OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Immediately adjoining a neat and spacious School Room are extensive Play-Grounds and Ball Court. During Country excursions the Pupils are always accompanied by one of the Gentlemen. There are at present VACANCIES FOR A FEW BOARDERS, whose Moral conduct the Principal is enabled personally to guard, and to apply such observation as necessity may require.

Parents and Guardians being interested for their Young Friends, are requested either to communicate my letter, or visit the Establishment.

Reference, by authority, may be made to—

Right Hon. Henry V. Stuart, Lieutenant, Co. Waterford; William Villiers Stuart, Esq. M.P. Dromana, Cappoquin; Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. Tourine, Cappoquin; Colonel Currey, Lismore Castle; Very Rev. Dr. Cotton, Dean of Lismore; Venerable Archdeacon Power, Lismore; Captain Otho Travers, Leemount, Cork; Richard Gumbleton, Esq. Castleview, Tallow; Rev. Joshua Ryder, Sidney-Terrace, Cork; Dan. Connor, Esq. Maunch House, Enniskean; Thomas E. Lalor, Esq., Cregg-house, Carrickon-Suir; Colonel King, K.H.I.F.O. Barracks, Great George's-street, Dublin; Rev. Mr. Moore, F.T.C.D.; Rev. Mr. Starratt, Kill, Johns-town, &c. &c.

TERMS—Forty Guineas per Annum.

Dancing, Drawing, and French are extra charges, each 3 Guineas per Annum, if required.

CHANCERY.

THOMAS HOLDSWORTH HUNT, Esq.,
Plaintiff:
MARGARET HUNT, and several others,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date the 3d day of February, 1835, I will on Monday, the 20th day of Nov. next, at the hourof One o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inn's Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant to the highest and fairest bidder, all that and those the Town and Lands of Aglishmartin, containing 197A. to 3R. 2P., plantation measure, be the same more or less; and also Walshe's Acre, being part of the lands of Aglish aforesaid, containing by common estimation, 60A. plantation measure, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the Barony of Iverk, and County of Kilkenny; and also all that and those the Town and Lands of Philbuckstown, Barrettstown, Clancoran, Barragby, Rathangrove, Farren, Mount Edmond, Ballinaclough, and Strangbodi, containing by common estimation 225A. 3R. 16P., plantation measure, be the same more or less; also all that and those one undivided third part of the Town and Lands of Rathnasmolagh, Kilmacivogue, and Graigoakill; and, also one third part of the Lands of Carrigloney, containing 250 Acres; with 20 Acres of Coppice Wood, be the same more or less, all said lands being situate, lying, and being in the said County Kilkenny, being the lands and premises comprised in the mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1822, in the pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof for the purposes of said Decree. —Dated the 27th day of July, 1837.

RODERICK CONNOR.

P.S. For rental and further particulars, apply to Messrs. Ivie and Geraghty, Plaintiff's Solicitors, 12, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin, and Waterford; or to Andrew Thos. Montgomery, Defendant's Solicitor, 29, French street, Dublin.

The above Sale of the Lands of Aglishmartin, Walshe's acre, Philbuckstown, Barrettstown, Clancoran, Barragby, Rathangrove, Farren, Mount Edmond, Ballinaclough, and Strangbodi, being the remaining unsold portion of the Mortgaged Premises, is adjourned to Friday, the 26th day of January, 1838, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Dated this, 5th day of December, 1837.

RODERICK CONNOR.

POOR LAWS.

LETTER II.

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

My dear Sir—To deal fairly with the question of the rating clauses of our poor relief Bill, which, though admitting certain considerations of expediency, is yet mainly a question of equity, we ought, I think, to take a much wider view of it than that which you allowed yourself time for. The direct purpose of that bill is to regulate the relief that is now given to our destitute poor, and to equalize the burden of it amongst the various classes of the community. In reapplotting, therefore, amongst those classes each one's due share of the burden, it is but equitable to take into account which of these classes now bears the heaviest share, and upon which of them that heaviest share must, by the new adjustment, eventually devolve. And if we find that that very class which, though the least able to bear any share of the burden, is now the most burdened, is rendered by the operation of this bill altogether exempt, and that that very class which, though able to contribute the most, has hitherto contributed the least, becomes by the bill ultimately chargeable with the whole, we may, perhaps, be more tolerant of the manner in which it proposes to distribute for the interim, amongst the several intermediate classes, their several portions of the burden. Now, Sir, is not this the real state of the case? Is it not palpably true that the relief of our destitute poor hangs now most heavily upon that class of our humble countrymen who are but one half degree removed from destitution themselves? And it is unavoidably so, as well from their coming more immediately within the sphere of their sympathies, as from their being in close and perpetual contact with them. And is it not clear that the great bulk of this class is comprised in the category of the persons not paying £5 per annum, and expressly exempted by our bill from any share whatever of the burden of its relief? You are apprehensive, indeed, they may not profit much by this provision in their favour, since they are, for the most part, liable to be turned out of their holdings. But are not their landlords very likely to be withheld from such a course by these two obvious considerations? if they drive them into the workhouse they will have to pay for them; and should they dispossess them of their little holdings, what chance could they have of any higher rent than they get now? The very operation of the bill, by the security against destitution that it offers, will abate that immoderate competition for land that hitherto existed, and in any subsequent re-letting they would have to let subject to a deduction from the rent of the whole amount of the rate. It appears to me more probable, therefore, that nothing like a general clearing out will be attempted; but that such a gradual clearing of estates will be facilitated, even upon the part of the cottier tenantry themselves, as will happily conduce to the best interests of all. But is it not as palpably true, on the other hand, that the wealthiest amongst us, or, rather, of us—the great owners of houses and lands—are they who, comparatively and generally speaking, contribute the very least to the relief of our destitute now; and is it not equally clear that it is upon their rents the whole burden of that relief will ultimately be thrown, according as leases shall have fallen in, or as leases shall have been surrendered? I cannot see how, in the face of these broad facts, you could contend that this "new distribution will not be more beneficial to the poor than the old," or how you could, with any accuracy, designate this bill as "a landlord's bill."

But let us now see how it proposes to deal in the mean time with the intermediate interests, the great body of occupying tenants. So far as it goes, really I do not see distinctly how it could well go further, the bill appears to me to levy its rates pretty equitably upon beneficial interests. The rate is not assessed upon the rent paid by the tenant, for his tenement, both upon its *bona fide*, "net annual value," that is, as defined in the 60th clause, "upon an estimate of the rent at which the same might, in its actual state, be reasonably expected to let them from year to year, all rates, taxes, and public charges, &c., being paid by the tenant." Amongst these, "all rates," of course, the poor rate, itself, will be also included, and its amount, of course, allowed for in the valuation. If, then, the occupier pays a rent for a farm or a house, not being less than this net annual value thus defined, he will be called on to pay one half of the rate to be levied upon it. And in these circumstances I do not see how he can fairly count it a hardship to pay that share of the rate with which according to the valuation, he has been virtually credited. Now I believe that the great bulk, not only of the small, but even of the middling classes of farmers and householders, will be saved, by the valuation, from contributing more than a half of the rate, and I am convinced it will be so trifling that they will not have the least reluctance to pay it.

But if the rent paid by the occupier be a great deal less than this net value—if, for instance, I hold upon a lease for ever a farm for which I pay my landlord but 3s an acre, but which is worth £3 to me—is it not perfectly fair that I should pay for that farm a great deal more of the rate than he; as much more of it as my interest in it is greater than his? Now, this is the clear principle of the bill: where there is a fair reciprocity between landlord and tenant—that is, when both are alike satisfied with their contract—it shares the burden equally between them; and when the advantages of the contract are, as in this case, so decidedly against the landlord, it thus, fairly enough, protects him. And, in fact, if they were not so protected, there are many amongst them to whom this law would be a poor law, indeed, by making them paupers. But if, on the other hand, the tenant pays, "(or as you very properly correct yourself) *assumes* to pay, a rent higher than the full value of the land," is he still to pay his half of the rate? Upon this point the law is silent, and very justly silent—for such a one, when he finds his error, has the redress in his own hands. If he offers a higher rent than could be "reasonably expected," he has to blame himself only, according to the common maxim, *volenti non fit injuria*. I once thought it would be fair to subjoin to that 60th clause a further proviso, to the effect that, in proportion as the rent paid was greater than the net value, the share of the rate to be levied should be, in the same ratio, less than the one-half. But I do not see, after all, what good purpose this could serve. There is no law to compel a man to keep a house or farm at a rent beyond its value; and to affect to protect him against his own folly, by lowering his rate, would be only, *pro tanto*, to encourage him to abide by a bad bargain.

One half, then, upon the occupier and one half upon the landlord will be, most probably, the general ratio of the appiotment of our poor rate. Now this, at the first glance, appears a very unequal proportion, inasmuch as we assume that the landlord, as the richer man, ought, in justice, contribute a great deal more than his tenant, whom we suppose to be a poorer man. But this is viewing the landlord only in connection with *one* tenant. View him, as he ought to be, in connection with twenty, or fifty, or a hundred, and paying a half for each, and then you find him contributing, in an ascending ratio, twenty or fifty or a hundred times more than any of them, and, perhaps, this is a man that never contributed before for such a purpose even as much as any of those tenants: and, yet, you call this "a landlord's bill." Suppose this landlord with the hundred tenants, and paying half the rate for each, to be an absentee, and here you have a pretty round sum deducted from rents that never were subjected to such deduction before, and yet, you say this bill was "framed designedly to *spare* the absentee."

As for myself, I have all along contended, that one-third upon the occupiers, and two-thirds upon the landlords would be a fair proportion, and, of course, will be happy if you can persuade their lordships to alter the clause to that effect, and as even the Ministry themselves do not seem to have made up their minds very peremptorily on the point, you may, I think, calculate on a fair hearing. But even as the clause stands it really does not appear very clear to me that, taking the aggregate of the whole rate to be levied on the country, vary much more than that third will fall to the share of the occupying tenants. Deduct the whole of the rate to be levied on tenements under £5; deduct the whole of the rate to be levied on lands held at will, or on houses rented from year to year, for both these totals—and together they are no trifle—will fall inevitably to the landlords; deduct, or at least, make a large allowance for, the whole of the rate to be levied on houses and lands which, though not held at will, or from year to year, are liable to be surrendered, unless landlords consent to a reduction of rent equivalent to the holder's share of the rate; deduct, farther, the amount of rate to be levied, as specified in the 59th clause, on "all opened mines, all tithes and compositions, or rents in lieu of tithes, all rights of fishery, and rights to running water, or water power; all canals, navigations, and rights of navigation, and rights of way; all tolls traverse and thorough, and the tolls of fairs and markets"—deduct all this from the sum total of the rate, and distributing, what remains amongst landlords and tenants—remember how few are the first as compared with the numbers of the other—and, perhaps, you will be somewhat reconciled to your defeat, should you fail in altering the proposed arrangement. It would be well, too, to recollect, as a part of the equity of the question, that the landlords, also, are not without their involvements—that there are such things as marriage settlements, and jointures of widows, and charges of younger sons and sisters, and various other incumbrances, and that it would hardly be fair to render them unable to meet their engagements, by drawing too largely upon them all at once. For my part, I feel no scruple in suggesting an alteration in their favour of those words of the 69th clause, "where such *rent* shall not exceed five pounds."

There are many tenants holding under old leases, and having a valuable interest in their holdings, whose rents do not exceed five pounds. Now, it certainly was not the intention of the framers of this bill to exempt such as those from any contribution to the rate. I think, therefore, their purpose would be better met by inserting instead, "where such *net value* shall not exceed five pounds."

Before I proceed to notice your specific objections, let me here observe, that besides the equity of the proposed arrangement of the bill, there are certain prudential considerations suggesting the expediency of not making the occupier's share of the rate too low. The great body of the voters at elections for guardians will consist of occupying tenants—many of the guardians themselves will be of that class. Would it be well to lessen their interest in the good management of the poor by reducing their share of the rate to a minimum? In England it is found to have a good effect—that the farmers and householders are so directly interested in the matter as their having to pay for their landlords the whole rate necessarily makes them. I hardly think it would be prudent to depart too far from the example.

Amongst your specific objections to the rating clauses, you complain of it as a hardship that after a householder has fixed down his rent by a heavy fine to a small amount, he should be rated not according to the rent he pays, but, rather according to the rent his house is worth. But I cannot perceive there is any great hardship here. If you had a right to be assessed only in a small rate because you had fined down your house to a small rent, then you would have a right to be assessed for no rate at all had you purchased it altogether. In proportion as you fine down the rent of your house, in the same proportion does the property in it change hands, and the beneficial interest in it become invested in you, and, of course, become fairly subject to be rated accordingly. You have a fair return for the investment of your capital in the smallness of your rent, without seeking for any other. If there be, however, any hardship, in the case, it is consoling to find that it must fall for the most part upon the strongest shoulders. It is only those who have money to spare to fine down their rents.

You complain of it also as a hardship, and a most formidable one, that the bill does not compel the landlord to take the receipt for the poor rate of his tenant as part payment of his rent, unless he pays down the rest of the rent then due. But is it not enough for the tenant that whenever he *does* pay his rent, his receipt for the landlord's share of the rate must be taken as part of it. If he has a good interest in his holding he will be punctual in his payments, and require no indulgence of his landlord. If he has not such an interest, he will have just the same claim to his landlord's indulgence then that he has now, and though that landlord be not 'compellable' to receive his receipt as part of his rent, he may, if he likes, give him credit for it, and let his gale hang over just as he does now. But from the tone you take up in this part of your letter, it would appear as if this poor rate were to be some fearful drain upon the resources of the country that would swallow up half its rental. It may not, then, be amiss to take a glance, at its probable amount, and try to calm our minds on that score, at least, for a cooler judgment of the subject.

The highest estimate of Mr. Nichols of the probable expenditure of our poor law is £312,000 per annum. Let us suppose more than double that, and take it so high as £750,000. The reclaimed land of Ireland being, in round numbers, 15,000,000; a shilling an acre upon it would give us just that sum. The ratio of the poor rate upon houses to that upon lands is, in England, one-half. Let us take it in Ireland at one-third; and then we will have, as the rate upon lands only two-thirds of the shilling, or eight pence per acre. Now, as I have shown above, only half of this—moderate as it is—is likely to be levied by the valuation of this bill upon the great body of our small or middling farmers; that is, four pence an acre is to be their poor rate. Take, then, a small farmer, renting twenty-five acres, and the whole amount of his poor rate will be just 8s 4d per annum. Is this a sum that need alarm even him? Is there one of that class that does not spend now upon the poor more than three times that amount? You tell me that he does not feel it. No! the kind-hearted creature may not perhaps miss what he gives at the moment he gives it. But, my dear Sir, you greatly mistake if you suppose that he is not often made to feel it smartly enough at the close of the autumn, when he is obliged to purchase, at a high price, those potatoes he had squandered on the strolling beggar, and purchase them, perhaps (and there is no poetry here), from the very huxter in the neighbouring town to whom that beggar sold them for other luxuries for himself! The rate upon houses would, of course, be equally moderate, and could not, I think, exceed 9d in the pound upon the net value, which, to an occupier, valued as high as £80 and paying the full rent, would be just 30s per annum, and few, I think, there are paying that rent who do not now spend upon the poor a good deal more than that every year.

But moderate as this expenditure is, I, for one, would be most happy to make it still less, and distribute it, if possible, still better, for though I am now accused of being indifferent about the cost of our poor law, no one has laboured more diligently than myself the economy of the question. Nor am I yet convinced by anything I have read impugning my views, that the plan I have submitted to the public is not very well calculated, not only to diminish its direct expense, but to increase and enhance the collateral advantages that might easily be made to accompany a Legislative provision for our poor. I shall agree to differ, however, upon that as well as every other branch of the subject, for I know enough of its difficulties to prevent my being intolerant upon it, however clear or firm I may be in my own convictions.

With respect to the exclusion of the clergy from the boards of guardians, I will allow myself but this one observation—I would not at all approve of their being "candidates" for that office, for I see many inconveniencies in the process of such an election by the rate payers. I think it would be much better and certainly much simpler, and I really cannot see what fair objection could be made to it—that the Protestant and Catholic and Presbyterian Parish Priests of the parish in which the union workhouse would be situate, should be *ex officio* members of the Board. I feel bound, however, by my candour to admit that my strongest objection to the exclusion of the clergy is obviated by the appointment of chaplains to the workhouses.

In concluding this rather tedious epistle, allow me to say, Sir, that however you and I may differ on this vital question, I not only respect your difference with me, but also your differences with yourself—for I see, in these latter, but the symptoms of a struggle between your judgment and your feelings which cannot be deemed other than creditable to you.—I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

THADDEUS O'MALLEY.

Marlborough-street, January 4, 1838.

AFFAIR OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

The *Journal des Debats* of Friday publishes a long article on the conduct of the Prussian government towards the Archbishop of Cologne, and condemns the opposition liberal press of Paris for taking part with the former against the prelate, merely because he is a Catholic. The *Debats* say, that even supposing the archbishop to have been in the wrong, the measures resorted to against him were violent and arbitrary in the extreme. "What were the crimes of the archbishop? Before what judges did he appear?—On what day was he condemned? What! without any previous investigation or condemnation, to tear the archbishop from his palace like a common malefactor, to shut him up in a fortress and detain him there a prisoner at the King's pleasure! Can this be called justice and moderation? If the archbishop has been guilty of offences or crimes punishable by the laws let him be tried, condemned, and punished. His episcopal character should not save him. But, up to this moment, what has been the case? The archbishop is the weaker party; he is oppressed; he resists on the ground of conscience. He may be right or wrong for aught we know: we bear no ill will to the Prussian government; on the contrary, we have already said, and we again repeat, that it is a wise and moderate government, as liberal as it is possible for an absolute government to be.—With all the enlightened men in Europe we may pay homage to the virtues of the King, and we are not on that account the more astonished at the violence displayed by the Prussian government in this affair, and at the scandal which it has occasioned. What has the latter gained by it? The archbishop will not yield. He now considers himself a martyr, and enjoys all the honours of persecution. The Pope has extolled his courage to the skies, and the Archbishop of Paris has joined his suffrage to that of the Holy See. How is the Prussian government to extricate itself from this difficulty?"

The *Journal Des Debats*, in reply to its own question recommends, as the only possible remedy, the total separation of the temporal from the spiritual power, and cites the example of France, where marriage is a mere social contract in the eyes of the state. Once the civil act signed, the union is sealed, and the condition of the children secured—the remainder is left to the conscience and religion of the parties.

The *Journal Des Debats* then publishes the following letter from the Rhenish provinces, which, though in many points at variance with the above arguments, the editor has nevertheless thought proper to insert:—

"We have read here, with as much surprise as indignation, the letter of Daniel O'Connell, of Radical memory, has addressed to the *Morning Chronicle*. The universal agitator argues at random on the alleged persecution of the Archbishop of Cologne by the Prussian government, and quotes a multitude of absurdities which, he says, the Catholics have to submit to in Prussia.

"The illustrious champion may rave as he pleases about the affairs of his own country—it matters little to us; but in taking a part in an affair in which England is nowise concerned, and in grounding his vituperation on false and erroneous assertions, Mr. O'Connell renders a very bad service to the cause he presumes to advocate.

"In order, however, that foreigners should not be made the dupes of the great agitator, as respects the affairs of Prussia, we request them to consider as entirely false all that he has written about the obligation in cases of mixed marriages, under which parents are, in this country to bring up their children in the Protestant religion. No such ordinance ever existed; but the government has thought proper not to suffer Catholic clergymen to require of the parties about to contract a mixed marriage the solemn and formal pledge of rearing their children in the Catholic faith, full liberty being left to the parents to regulate that matter themselves, and no legal impediment thwarting them in their resolutions.

"We must here observe, that previous to settling this point in a manner both equitable and agreeable to the desire of the immense majority of the Catholics, who do not damn without mercy their Protestant brethren, as was the case in times gone by, when that mode of thinking and acting fomented the sanguinary religious wars which desolated Germany, the Prussian government demanded and obtained the consent of the Holy See, so that the Catholics cannot be said to be either oppressed or tyrannized.

"But those measures of peace and conciliation, which were in vigour long before the accession of the Archbishop of Cologne, could not but displease a party now spread over the entire of Europe, and intriguing with extraordinary activity, who wish not for peace, but for war, civil dissensions, religious quarrels, in order to divide and reign, and tread under foot the people and their sovereign.

"If the Prussian government would not expose its subjects to those calamities; if the King seeing a high dignitary of the church engage himself in that party (unconsciously, we hope,) felt that he was thus compromising the safety of the state; and if, consequently, after exhausting every means of persuasion, he ordered the prelate whose disloyalty was evident to be removed from a place and province in which his presence might be a cause of agitation, who can blame the government for adopting so indispensable a measure, the more so as, immediately after the removal of the archbishop, it intrusted the administration of the diocese to the metropolitan chapter, in compliance with canonical decrees? This conduct clearly proves that the government did not mean to infringe the ordinances of the Catholic church.

"If we do not refute in like manner all the misrepresentations and ravings of the great agitator, it is because we have sufficiently shown their want of foundation, by demonstrating the complete falsehood of the principal charge. We shall merely add, that as respects facts, his letter is from one end to the other full of lying assertions and that the Prussian Catholics are little thankful to Mr. O'Connell for meddling in this affair. Let him mind those of his own country, and cease to deal out his low and gross invective against the respected, just, and generous Sovereign who now governs Prussia, and whom his subjects, without distinction of creed, revere as a father; for we can assure him that his letter has excited general indignation throughout the country.—He should not speak of Prussia without knowing it. We can tell him that neither the ignorance of foreigners, nor the pretensions of bigotry, can succeed in shaking the loyalty of the Prussian people towards its Sovereign—a virtue which is now national, since it has shone bright in reverses as well as in triumphs, and will certainly never belie itself.—Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 1837."

(Signed by a number of Catholics, who boldly assert that the greatest majority is of the same opinion.)

PRINTING TRADE IN LONDON.

At the last meeting of the Statistical Society in London—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., in the Chair—a paper was read on the wages of printers, drawn up by Mr. Day, of the printing establishment of Messrs. Clowes.

The workmen employed in the business of printing, are—1. Compositors, or those who arrange the type from the author's MS.; 2. Pressmen—3. Machinemen, or those who actually *print* the paper from the arranged types. From the introduction of printing into this country, in 1456, to 1774, little is known of the rate of payment. In the latter year, it appears that compositors received 20s for a week's labour. About this period a system of paying per 1,000 letters was first established: it soon became general, and, with some modifications relative to the size of the type, has continued to the present time. Previous to 1785, the price per 1,000 letters was 4d; on November 20 in that year it was advanced to 4½d; in 1793 an advantage was conceded to the compositor equal to about 2s in 20s. In December, 1800, the price was increased to 5¼d; in 1810, the payment for 1,000 letters was advanced to 6d. But in 1816 a distinction was made by the masters between manuscript and regrint works; after a severe and expensive struggle on the part of the journeymen, they were compelled to agree to a reduction on reprinted works of ¾d per 1,900; from this period *reprint* works have been paid 5¼d and manuscript 6d per 1,000. Although payment by the 1,000 letters after 1774 became the general practice of the trade, it was necessary, from the peculiar nature of the business, to employ many hands on day-work. The following table shows the increase of this rate of payment, and the earnings of good compositors when fully employed—day-work being regulated by the earnings of a good workman on the average description of work:—

In 1774..... 20s per week.	In 1805..... 33s per week.
1785..... 21s to 27.	1810..... 36s
1793..... 30s.	1816..... 33s to 36.

Compositors on newspapers have always received higher wages than those engaged on other work. A corresponding advance has also taken place in the rate of labour, and at about the same periods.

Morning and Evening Papers. Per week.	Morning Papers. Per week.	Evening Papers. Per week.
1785 .. 1 7 0	1801 .. 2 0 0	1 17 0
3786 .. 1 11 6	1809 .. 2 2 0	1 18 6
1793 .. 1 15 0	1810 .. 2 8 0	2 3 6

Although the compositor's weekly income on a newspaper is a *fixed* sum, it is so only on the condition that he produces a certain quantity of work—a deficiency in quantity producing a corresponding deficit in income. Assistants in newspapers are paid by the hour. There is also a class of newspaper compositors called supernumeraries, who are paid by the 1,000 letters; and who, although constantly employed, are not required to attend so many hours as those termed by the trade full hands.

Comparative Scale of the price per 1,000 *letters, and price per hour.*

Per 1,000.	Books.	Morning Paper.	Evening and Sunday Papers.
Long Primer..	6d.	9d.	8½d.
Minion	6¾	9	8½
Nonpareil	7	10	9½
Pearl	8	11	10½

Book-work ..... 6d per hour.
Morning Paper 11¼
Evening 10½
Sunday 10

There are only four different sized types employed on newspapers.

The actual working hours for those engaged on newspapers are as follow:—Morning papers, 12 hours; evening papers, 10 hours; when engaged beyond these periods, the workman is paid for every additional hours attendance, according to the above rates. Morning papers vary as to the time of commencing their labours, from 3, to 4, or 5 in the afternoon the hour of commencing being regulated by the hour of leaving. Evening papers commence at 5 in the morning and terminate about 3 in the afternoon. The hours of attendance for Sunday newspapers are much the same as in book-houses—viz. from 8 to 8; except on Friday, when the day's labour seldom terminates before 12 o'clock at night.

Persons employed on Magazines and other periodicals are, on the eve of each publication, detained until a very late hour for two, three, and four nights together, and often during the whole night—many being occupied forty hours without intermission. Sundays are frequently devoted to this species of labour. This extra labour at the end of the month is counterbalanced by many of the compositors having little or nothing to occupy them for the first eight or ten days of the following month. Although the weekly earnings of many good compositors average from 35s to 40s, by far the greater number do not earn, on the average, more than 20s to 25s; the average earnings of the whole trade (not including newspapers) may be about 27s per week.

In addition to the price per 1,000 letters, there are many additional charges, such as for notes at the sides and bottoms of the pages, tabular statements, foreign languages, law works, parliamentary work, manuscripts badly written; for these an extra charge is usually allowed. All alterations are paid for according to the time they occupy.

Names of the various sized types commonly used in printing; the number of lines equal to 12 inches; and price per 1,000 letters paid to the compositor:—

Per 1000 Letters 6d.		Lines to a Foot.
	English	64
	Pica	71½
	Small Pica	83
	Long Primer	89
	Bourgeois	102½
	Brevier	112½
6½d.	Minion	128
7	Nonpareil	143
7½	Ruby	156
8	Pearl	178
10	Diamond	205

Pressmen are usually paid piece-work, from 6d to 1s 4d for every 250 impressions, according to the size of the paper, and the care required: if fully employed, they may earn from 33s to 35s per week; yet, from the supply of labor being so much greater than the demand, their average cannot be taken at a higher rate than 23s. Men who attend the machines receive from 33s to 40s per week. They also have many opportunities of working extra hours, by which they earn on an average from 6s to 10s per week. This class of men are, perhaps, better off than either compositors or pressmen.

	Journeymen.	Apprentices.
Number of Compositors in London	2,000	500
Pressmen	1,000	
Machine-men	Not ascertained.	

CANADAS.

The following proclamation has been issued by Lord Gosford:—

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. ARCHIBALD EARL OF GOSFORD.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, in certain counties of the district of Montreal disaffection to the government of our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria has unequivocally declared itself, and divers outrages upon persons and properties of her Majesty's loyal subjects have been recently perpetrated therein. And whereas, prisoners arrested on charge of high treason have been rescued from the hands of justice and the troops of her Majesty in the lawful discharge of their duty, while aiding the civil authorities, have been assailed and fired upon by bands of armed peasantry. And whereas, it is notorious that the present blind and fatal excitement in that district is to be attributed to the machinations of a few evil-minded and designing men, who have imposed upon the credulity of an unsuspicious peasantry, and by plausible misrepresentations and wilful calumny, by practising upon their fears and inflaming their passions, by appealing to national distinctions and existing political prejudices which it has been the unabated endeavour of the British government to extinguish, have at length succeeded in implicating a part of a hitherto peaceable and loyal population in the first excesses of a reckless and hopeless revolt. As the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, I now most solemnly address myself to the inhabitants of this province, but more especially to the misguided and inconsiderate population on the river Richelieu, in the district of Montreal. I address myself to your good sense and to your personal experience of the benefits you have received, and the tranquillity you have so long enjoyed under the British government. You possess the religion, the language, the laws, and the institutions guaranteed to you nearly seventy years since. You know not the burden of taxes. The expense of your military defence is defrayed by Great Britain. The prosperity and happiness which have hitherto prevaded this province proclaim honourably and undeniably the political wisdom which watches over your safety, encourages your commerce, and fosters your rising industry. The spontaneous confidence of a British parliament bestowed on you a Constitution. Your representatives' complaints were fully and promptly investigated. Grievances which were proved to exist were removed at once; redress the most ample, but unavoidably gradual, was unreservedly promised; and up to this moment that promise has been scrupulously observed. But the demand of your leaders are insatiable; the language of reform has speedily concealed the designs of revolution. I have thus far deemed it my duty to explain the injustice and inadmissibility of the objects for which your leaders contend, and for the attainment of which they would wantonly sacrifice you and your families. The traitorous designs of those political agitators have been at length unmasked. I now, therefore, call upon those who have been thus far deluded to listen to the language of reason, sincerity, and truth. Listen to the representations of those worthy and loyal proprietors whose interests are identified with your own, and whose property, in common with yours, must ever be gradauted and governed by the internal tranquillity of this province. Return to that allegiance to your sovereign which you have now for the first time violated, and to that obedience to the law which you have hitherto invariably maintained. Spurn from you your insidious advisers. Reject with abhorrence their self-interested and treasonable course. Leave them to the retribution which inevitably awaits them. Return to your homes and to the hosom of your families; rest assured that a powerful and merciful government is more desirous to forget than to resent injuries, and that within that sanctuary you will experience no molestation. And further, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Executive Council of and for the province of Lower Canada, I, the said Archibald, Earl of Gosford, do hereby call upon all her Majesty's loyal subjects in this province to be prepared at all times to maintain against all aggressors the authority of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and, to counteract the rebellious designs of the disaffected in this province. The dearest rights and privileges of British subjects, their laws and institutions, have been openly and audaciously assailed.—They will remember that those sentiments of loyalty and honour which were the pride of their forefathers are the inheritance of their children, and in defending their allegiance to their gracious Queen, and the connexion which has so long existed between this favoured colony and Great Britain, they will rush forward, as one man, to prove their gratitude for the blessings they enjoy, and their unswerving determination to maintain them unimpaired.

"Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, 29th of November, in the year of our Lord 1837, and in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

"By his Excellency's Command,

"D. DALY,

"Secretary of the Province."

MARRIED,

At the Cathedral Church of Lismore, the Rev. John Jackson, Rector of Tallow, to Rose, youngest daughter of William Poole, of Glenmore, Co. Waterford, Esq.

DIED,

On Friday, in Carlow, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. George Penrose, iron-monger, member of the Society of Friends.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, January 9, 1838.