The Waterford Mail.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The Dublin *Pilot* of last Wednesday, received this day, announces Mr. Daniel O'Connell's ability "to enter immediately upon his public duties," which may be fairly construed to signify his return, without delay, to his work of agitation. Be assured that the state of the Canadas should not be allowed to lessen the vigilance of those who detest his courses and distrust his professions.

Never was that sordid impostor more sordid or more false than he is in his present controversy with the mechanics of Dublin, and his ardent protestations against unlawful combinations; for all which doings he is so vigorously extolled by the Ministerial press, here and in Ireland, particularly the false, base, and heartless *Register*, published in Dublin. He (forsooth) objects to a combination to prevent a master taking more than four apprentices, but he sanctions, nay, suggests, promotes, and directs combinations to effect the assassination of independent electors in Kerry, and to "wallop" the lawful claimants of tithes throughout Ireland, and thereby to make certain the recurrence of sanguinary conflicts between those intrusted with the executive authority, and the deluded peasantry, as in Rathcormac; for, again and again I state, that of the shedding of the blood there spilt, he is, morally, as guilty as the infant babe is innocent.

In order to mark his true character and that of his associates in the Dublin Trades Political Union, I need only state, that his resolution of the 6th of November, professedly against combination, was actually seconded by the man who had previously seconded a resolution holding up to public "execration" all citizens who did not register as directed by that body.

His servile journals report him to have said, when addressing those mechanics, on the 19th of December—"I take a deep interest in every thing that effects the happiness of the humble classes," Cruel, most cruel cant and hypocrisy! When and where did he ever evince such interest? Was it in 1822, or in 1831, or in 1835, when tens and hundreds of thousands of those "humble classes" of his countrymen were starving? Was it by his prosecuting the settlement of the tithe question, and the cessation of all the afflictions resulting from his prevention of that settlement? Was it by his stopping the contribution of any aids towards those who, in compliance with his mandate, resisted the payment of tithe-claims, and which he did in order to prevent such contribution and collection interfering with his own extortions from those "humble classes?"

Again, he says to them—"Why am I here? To tell unpleasant truths." "I know that you are doing mischief to yourselves, and am I to be called ungrateful when I apprise you when you are wrong?" Upon this part of his conduct, above all the rest, he is applauded by the journals to which I have referred. But what was his and their conduct and that of their confederates towards me—what has it been during the three last years, when I, after long and not entirely pardonable delay, published "unpleasant truths," and pointed out where they were doing mischief, not only to themselves, but to the character of a people and the creed of a church? I have not hitherto stooped to specify that conduct, nor shall I do so now, although by no means pledged or bound to abstain from a publication of the disgusting details if ever I shall deem their exposure conducive to the public benefit. Between his statements and mine there exists this difference—mine have not in a single instance been disproved, though often and violently assailed. His, on the contrary, are already denounced, and in some instances proved to be grossly false calumnies. Those mechanics, whatever may have been their conduct, evinced a praiseworthy consciousness, when they repelled and rejected with scorn his invitation to a meeting, from which the public press should be excluded. They proved—publicly proved, that on one of those occasions, their conduct was regulated by his own opinion and advice—a fact which I must admit goes far to establish the truth of one of the communications made by him on the 6th of November, in the following terms:—"But who was it invented this system? Why, he was a worthy man, who used to go regularly to mass, and used even frequently to receive the sacraments." I also must concur with him when he says, on the same occasion, "I call on them to cast off the miscreants that are deluding them." If he should be desirous to perfect that appeal, he will find apt words for such a purpose in the late (indeed late) proclamation issued by Lord Gosford to the people of Lower Canada, as follows:—"The language of reform has speciously concealed the designs of revolution. . . The traitorous designs of these political agitators have been at length unmasked. I now, therefore, call upon you who have been thus far deluded to listen to the language of reason, sincerity, and truth. . . Spurn from you insidious advisers. Reject, with abhorrence, their self-interested and treasonable counsels."

Every honest man will feel with me, that this wholesome monition cannot be more applicable to Canada than it is at this moment to Ireland.

In truth, the worst combination of the Dublin Trades is that in which they are combined with him and for him, and to which he is indebted for his return to Parliament. He now pronounces those supporters to be persons habitually engaged in illegal combinations, intimidation, and shedding of blood!

Yet, we are gravely told that it is a high crime and misdemeanour against the letter of the law, and the spirit of the constitution, to contribute towards the funds necessary for obtaining an investigation of such a return carried by such persons accustomed to the use of such modes of effecting their objects. Her Majesty's Attorney-General quaintly calls this "maintenance." He might just as correctly call it mutiny or murder.

In the course of that speech of the 6th of November, the impostor said—"I know their proceedings even from yesterday."

"Now I tell you this—the class to which I allude is known." This is the language of a justice of the peace—of a barrister holding a patent of precedence from the Crown—of a member of Parliament—of a pacificator—of a patronizer of the Queen's Ministers—of a person anxious to put down combination—and, above all, of a person daily and hourly devoted to an applause of the tranquillizing government of his beloved Lord Mulgrave and Lord Morpeth.

Two months have elapsed since he publicly announced his possession of that information, and we have not seen that he has made any communication of it to the Irish Government; neither have we seen any letter, signed "Morpeth," or "Drummond," requiring such information, or any explanation respecting that statement.

The truth is, Sir, the whole of his present object is to effect a job, without the slightest regard to the peace of Dublin, or the prosperity of the Trades. His scheme is simply this—to obtain power and patronage through the medium of a new Dublin Police Bill, and, in order to carry his point, he deems it prudent, 1st, to represent the condition of Dublin as requiring a vigorous police; and 2dly, to exhibit himself as most anxious to promote the public peace, and therefore well qualified to interpose in the appointment of the police authorities. I have little doubt but I could at this moment specify the precise appointment which he contemplates, and the name of the individual to be nominated by him to that office. Allow me to illustrate this view of his objects by the following extracts from his speech. He says—"Do you imagine, *if we had a good police*, that this system of combination could subsist a moment? It could not; and *when we will have a good police*, that moment it will cease." . . . . . "This system prevails to a very great extent; it has completely taken head in this city, and *the want of a well-regulated police* has given the parties concerned in it a degree of power which is really formidable." . . . . . "I turn to those who belong to the combination of trades, and I tell them that the police of the city will be so organized *under the new act* that they cannot meet in the streets without being observed by them."

The question will naturally be asked, did he put the present police force of Dublin honestly to the test, by giving them the information which he professed to possess? I do not believe that he did. Lord Mulgrave may again "indignantly" disclaim his influence or intercourse respecting such matters, but his Excellency is met, at once, by the following passage in his patron's speech of the 19th of last month, wherein he announces to the Trades' Union the views and intention of his Lordship thus:—"The magistracy will also undergo revision; it is now in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, and in what better hands could it possibly be? I pledge you that the magistracy next year will be very different from what it is at present. Every partisan justice will be released from his labours, and allowed to return to private life." "Every partisan justice" means, of course, every justice not confederated with Mr. O'Connell.

He appears desirous to connect himself closely with the Irish Government, at the same time that in his second letter against the Irish Poor Relief Bill he again denounces Earl Grey as "raging" with an unentinguishable hatred of Ireland and Irishmen?" His denunciations against the English Radicals, some of them by name, are still more offensive, violent, notwithstanding his recent adulations of that class, when addressing themselves.

In the first letter against the Government Irish Poor Relief Bill, dated December 18, he proclaims "the neglect and contemptuous disregard of Ireland by the leading English Radicals."—Again, at the meeting of the Trades' Union, on the next day, he renewed this imputation, in the following terms, as reported in his own official gazette, the *Pilot*, proclaiming "the coldness and want of sympathy with Irish wrongs, which I have found throughout the English Radicals (hear, hear.) I know that many of the most ardent and anxious of them only think of Ireland as a useful auxiliary to effect their purposes. They would use us as a stepping-stone to their own advancement, and when they had achieved their object, treat us as the dirt under their feet (hear, hear.)" . . . . "I am always prepared for an open fee; the treacherous friendship of the Radicals affects me much more." At a public dinner, when he presided, on the 18th, he is reported by the same journal to have said, "The more they (the Ministers) are assailed by the English Radicals, the more I will stand by them." . . . . "There is another circumstance that is most afflicting to me, and that is the entire want of sympathy that exists towards this country among the English Radicals." At another public dinner held on the 19th of Dec. he is reported by the leading Irish Ministerial journal, the *Dublin Evening Post*, to have announced—"the Radicals in England are totally careless as to whether any good should be done for Ireland." Again, as reported by that paper, he repeated the attack at a public meeting of his constituents convened by himself, to hear his sentiments, and proclaimed thus:—"The Radical Reformers may demand what they consider advantageous to the country, but the ALL unite in looking upon us with eyes of indifference." . . . "I see men like Harvey, Grote, and Molesworth, men of influence and station, disregardful of the interests of Ireland, and having no sympathy with the people of this country." . . . . "I have found fault with the leaders of the Radical bony, for I have found amongst them a cold spirit of apathy and indifference towards Ireland."

The Trades' Political Union, as distinguished from the Mechanics', continues to be favoured with his regards. In that speech of the 6th of November, he boasted of the "dignity" of his office as their president, and transferred to those village mountebanks the management of the registries and of petitions to Parliament, from all parts of Ireland, in support of the Ministers, the abolition of tithes, and municipal reform.—Those worthies have, accordingly, issued their instructions, and actually framed forms of petitions, intimating thus their sense of ignorance of those to whom they address such instructions, and of their own qualifications and power to direct them.

I shall conclude with a practical illustration of this truly unconstitutional farce of petitioning, and of the contempt with which those documents are treated by Mr. O'Connell, after the persons influenced by him to prepare them have taken the trouble of forwarded them to him.—On the 9th of last June he cast upon the table of the House of Commons a large bundle of papers purporting to be petitiitions to that House.

In order to prevent any misconception upon this most truly important matter, I shall here set forth the names of the several towns, parishes, and districts, from which those petitions were forwarded to Mr. O'Connell and the names of the counties in which they are situate:—

Counties.	Towns, Parishes, and Districts.
Armagh	.. Kilcluncy, Drumcree, Kilmore, Seagoe.
Carlow	.. Rathvilly, Bagenalstown, Ballenkillen, and Newtown.
Cavan	.. Uvney and Annagelliff, including the town of Cavan, Castleterns, Lavy, Enniskeen, Anna, Kilanne, Annacast, Scrabby, Munterconnaught and Castlerahan, Ballyjamesduff.
Cork	.. Cove, St. Mary's, Ballynow, Ardnaguiche.
Donegal	.. West Tullaghabigly, Stranorlar, Inniskeel, Kiltebock, Templecrone, Ennismacsaint, Upper and Lower Moville, Fohan, and Desertagny.
Down	.. Drumgath.
Fermanagh ..	.. Enniskillen, Innismasaint, Galloon.
Galway	.. Cloonrush, and Holy Island.
Kerry	.. Kilcrohane, Valentia.
Kildare	.. Cavah, and Prosperous.
Kilkenny ..	.. Mouncoin, Carrigeen, and Killamaspig, St. John's, Inistioge, Thomastown, Urlingford, Clemento, and Tubrid.
Longford ..	.. Columkill, Kilcommick, Carrickednond, Edgeworthstown, Longford, Killoe, Cloongish, Ardagh, and Moydow.
Limerick ..	.. Cahirconlish, Ballingarry, Rathkeale.
Londonderry ..	.. Desertmartin, Ballyscullin.
Louth	.. Drumshallen, and Ballymakenny.
Meath	.. Drumcondra, Ardagh, and Long Bracken, Laracor, and Gallow.
Monaghan ..	.. Kilmore and Drumenat, Clones East, Donagh, Clones, Monaghan, Clontibrett, Ballyboy, and Tullycorbett.
Queen's County	.. Abbeyleix, Desert Galen, Aughavoe, Mayo, and Doonane.
Roscommon ..	.. St. John's, Killenvoy, Kilmain, and Rahana, Creeve, and Clooncroff West, Athlone.
Sligo	.. Aughana, Kilmaght, Clonacule, Ahamlish, Kilfree, Kilmacallen, Kilmorgan and Emlafad, Tomour, and Drumrott.
Tipperary ..	.. Caher.
Tyrone	.. Donagheavey, Aughaloo and Carnteel Union, Erigle Kicarn, Killichell Donaghmoro, Donnaghendry and Yallyclog.
Waterford ..	.. Tullow.
Westmeath ..	.. Athlone.
Wexford ..	.. Kilmore, Kilturk, and Tombaggard, Enniscorthy, Sutton's parish, Bree, and Gabbally.
Wicklow	.. Wicklow.

Not one word of any one of those petitions was read; not one petitioner whose signature was affixed was referred to; not one town, parish, or other district from which they were sent was even named by Mr. O'Connell, or by any other person whatsoever. And yet those same parties are now required to send forth similar petitions, to intrust them to the same care, and to accept such forms as shall be framed by the Dublin Trades Political Union! Such and so fallen is the condition of those Roman Catholic prelates, clergy, and congregations of Ireland, who recognize the degrading despotism of the "Liberator!" Such is the efficacy, such the value, and such the treatment of those petitions and petitioners!

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

ENEAS MACDONNELL.

8, Manor-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea,
January 5, 1838.

STATE OF TRADE.

TRADE AT LEEDS.—The markets at the Cloth Halls have been fully as brisk this week as for some time past, and some of the manufacturers have also been delivering goods in pretty large quantities during the week. The stocks of goods on hand are in consequence reduced to a very moderate compass, and goods of low quantities are not so nominal in price as of late. Business in the warehouses continues as lively as is usual at this season.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, TUESDAY.—There has been quite as much business doing to day as could be expected for the season of the year. The manufacturers complain of prices obtained as not being equivalent to meet the advance of wool.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY.—Conflicting opinions exist in the piece market as to the amount of business done to-day. The smaller manufacturers report rather a flat market, while several of the large houses have been making considerable sales. It is probable more business would have been done could goods have been obtained at old prices. Prices are quite firm in the yarn market, with a tendency upward, and the demand continues good. The manufacturers, however, do not give freely the prices asked, for they experience great difficulty in obtaining a corresponding advance on goods. The sales of wool are more extensive this week than last, and the advanced prices are fully maintained for almost every description.

HALIFAX MARKET, SATURDAY.—Considering the season of the year we have had a good attendance of buyers in this market to-day, and a fair quantity of business done at a trifling advance, but not so as to benefit the manufacturer, or put him on a better footing than he was before the advance took place, but as stocks have diminished very much these last few weeks, he still hopes soon to be able to sell to better advantage.

DEWSBURY FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY.—In consequence of the manufacturers being determined not to sell at the ruinous prices offered, no business whatever was done.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 1.—There has been a flat market to-day in flannels. Fewer buyers have attended, which is usually the case on the Monday previous to the new market. In some cases pieces have been bought for less money than last week. The wool market has been dull. There seems no desire, on the part of the manufacturer, to purchase; but the last week's prices have been maintained.

TRADE OF MANCHESTER.—As might be expected from the season of the year, very little business has been doing for the last few days. There were extensive inquiries yesterday both for goods and yarn, but at present the buyers, especially of yarn, do not seem inclined to give the prices demanded by the holders, until they see what course the Cotton Market is likely to take. The stocks of yarn, especially of low numbers, are understood to be light; and there is generally a sound and healthy feeling in the market.—*Guardian, Wednesday.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, Mr. Patrick Tobin to Marcella, fifth daughter of Mr. Robert Kent.

CANADA.

(From the London Gazette.)

COLONIAL OFFICE, JAN. 5.—A despatch has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Canada, dated Dec. 7, 1837, of which the following is an extract:—

Head-quarters, Montreal, Dec. 7, 1837.

MY LORD—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, that Colonel Gore having received my instructions to move on St. Denis, and to attack the rebels occupying that village, he marched from Sorel on the 1st inst., with eight companies under his command and three field-pieces. The rebels on the approach of her Majesty's troops abandoned their position and dispersed, leaving the arms and ammunition which they had collected in the village. Colonel Gore, being informed that the principal leaders of the rebels had retired to St. Hyacinthe, marched to that town, by St. Charles, on the 4th inst.; but on ascertaining that Wolford Nelson, Papineau, and the other leaders of the revolt, had made their escape, he returned to St. Charles. It appears from the report of Colonel Gore, which is annexed, that the *habitans* in the neighborhood of St. Hyacinthe, have returned to their homes; and I am persuaded that the march of the troops through that part of the country has already produced a good effect.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. COLBORNE,
Lieut.-General.

Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, &c., &c.

(COPY.)

Montreal, Dec. 7, 1837.

SIR—I have the honor to report that I arrived at Sorel, on Thursday evening the 30th of Nov., with the force under my command.* On the morning of the 1st of December I attempted to break through the ice in the Richelieu, with the steam-boat John Bull, but, on proceeding a mile, found it impracticable, when I landed and proceeded to St. Ours, where I halted for the night, and proceeded on the following morning on the road to St. Denis, which I entered without opposition, the place having been abandoned the night before. The property of the rebel Wolfred Nelson, was, in the course of the day, and next day and morning, destroyed, and also the forfeited house and all the defences. On the morning of the 4th I marched on Saint Charles, where I arrived at noon, with five companies and two guns, having left at St. Denis three companies and one gun, under Major Reid, 32d regiment. Having received information that some of the rebel chiefs were at Hyacinthe, I immediately proceeded, according to your Excellency's orders, to that place which I entered in the evening; and surrounding the house where Papineau usually resided, at that place, it was strictly searched, but without finding him. I was accompanied by Mon. Crenier, the parish priest, who gave every information in his power; and I am happy to say, that it is his opinion that the *habitans* now begin to see their folly, and that they have been grossly misled. They have returned to their homes in the whole of the counties between the Richelieu and the Yamaska, and gave every assistance required for transport. I halted the troops on the 4th at St. Hyacinthe. The Cure called an assembly of the principal inhabitants and the *habitans;* he addressed them with great eloquence shewing the selfish designs of their leaders, the folly of being led by them from their allegiance, exhorted them to continue in their homes, and assist in arresting the rebel chiefs, and which they promised to do. I returned to St. Charles in the evening, directing the force at St. Hyacinthe to return next day; two companies of the 83d to occupy St. Charles with one gun; three companies and one gun St. Denis, with a detachment at St. Ours; and, taking the remainder of the force, four companies of the 32d, and a howitzer, I returned to Sorel, and arrived here this forenoon at eleven o'clock.—This operation has produced the best effect possible—it has opened the eyes of the *habitans* in these districts, where the influence of the rebel leaders was great, and shewn the *habitans* her Majesty's troops, where their presence was least expected. The howitzer which was left on the road was recovered. An iron gun taken, and considerable quantities of arms and ammunition found at St. Denis, were destroyed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES GORE,
Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Commanding in the Canadas.

* Royal Artillery, one howitzer; 24th regiment, one company; 32d regiment, four companies; 66th regiment, two companies; 83d regiment, one company.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT WEIR.

(From the Montreal Herald of December 9.)

The remains of the late Lieutenant Weir, of her Majesty's 32d regiment, were yesterday interred with the usual military honors. All the ward and volunteer associations joined in the procession, four deep, which was certainly the most numerous we ever saw in this country.

The West Ward volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, lined the main street of the Quebec suburb, leaning on their arms reversed. The bands of the 32d and Royal regiments headed the procession, playing the solemn and appropriate dead march. The pall was borne by officers of the 32d regiment, behind whom were Sir John Colborne and every officer in the city who was not at the time on duty. Lieutenant Weir was in the 29th year of his age. It is impossible to state how many individuals attended the funeral, but they must have numbered 7,000 or 8,000.

The shops and counting-houses in the city were closed from one to three o'clock. The windows of the houses in the streets through which the procession passed to Queen's-square, were crowded with females. The Rev. Mr. Esson officiated at the burying ground, and in beautiful language, which found a response in every breast, alluded to the untimely fate of this gallant young officer. The interment took place in the military portion of the Scotch burying ground in Queen-street.

Lord Gosford has issued a proclamation, offering 2,000 dollars reward for the discovery and apprehension of the murderers of Lieutenant Weir.

CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir,—The inclosed was written previous to the arrival of the news of M'Kenzie's "row" in Upper Canada. The American papers, in this affair, as at the commencement of the Lower Canada revolt, mystify, or give their own colouring, to every report. A comparison of dates however, aided by an accurate knowledge of the localities and persons referred to, enables me to sift out from those journals the following conclusions, which I feel satisfied the event will confirm:—

It would apper that M'Kenzie, proprietor and editor of the *Constitution*, a Radical newspaper in Toronto, conceiving that the withdrawal of the troops offered a favourable "chance" for the revolutionists, assembled his disciples in the townships of Markham and Whitechurch, where their principal strength lies, and moved upon Toronto, ostensibly for the purpose of holding a public meeting there, but in reality with the intention of surprising the city, and seizing the arms in charge of the municipality. Aided by the rabble, it is not unlikely that he so far succeeded as to occupy the streets for a short time—one portion of the loyal inhabitants retiring to the fort, at the west end, and another, with the governor, occupying the market square (a large space of ground enclosed by iron gates, surrounded by brick buildings facing inwards and having a gallery throughout its area), in the centre of the city. Those buildings are admirably calculated to resist a mob attack, for even should the gates and square be forced, the galleries and buildings can still be defended. Here it is likely the arms were deposited. M'Kenzie's attempt was made on Tuesday, December 5. On this day, probably, Colonel Moodie, who resided sixteen miles from Toronto, on the Young-street-road, by which the Radicals marched, was killed, and Sheriff Jarvis's house, two miles from the city, on the same road, was burned. On the 6th, the Royalist Volunteers arrived from the Gore districts, with Mr. Speaker M'Nab, from Oakwith, with Colonel Chisholm, and from Niagara with Mr. M'Dougal. The revolutionists were then attacked, driven from the city, and pursued: of their ultimate fate there can be no doubt. The much-abused Orangemen must be called upon, and they will obey the call. Ever ready to sacrifice personal feelings at the shrine of loyalty, they will at once forget all the indignities heaped on them, and give heart and hand in maintaining the royal authority.

Happily the constitution of the brotherhood presents great facilities for speedy communication and rapid organisation. To Orangemen England will owe the salvation of Canada.

I am, &c.

A CANADIAN SETTLER.

LETTER II.

Sir,—Before we commence our inquiry into "the amount of means possessed by the insurgents for offensive or defensive warfare, as contrasted with those at the command of the colonial government," it may be useful to ascertain with tolerable correction, the number of *habitants* who have been or may be seduced to join the standard of rebellion, and to what extent, and in what sections of the province, they can venture to carry on their operations.

Those who imagine that all Canadians of French origin are tainted with the prevailing disaffection, have formed a very erroneous opinion. True it is that the great mass of those people, as stated in my former letter, cling with the obstinacy of ignorance to their feudal laws, feudal customs, and their feudal religion; but there are amongst them many descendants of French Protestant parents, and many families of mixed descent, who are sincerely and warmly attached to British institutions and British connection. There are many scattered settlements also, so remote from Montreal and Quebec, that the *habitants* being beyond the frequent reach of the demagogues, look with apathy, if not dislike, on those who would disturb the even tenor of their tranquil existence. We have abundant proof of this in the well known fact, that when M. Papineau, in his tour of agitation last year, attempted to preach sedition in some of the villages on the lower banks of the St. Lawrence, he received such significant hints of the opinions entertained there of him and his doctrines, that being, like his Hibernian prototype, a strict and careful economist of his person, he wisely turned his back on the Kamarouski settlers, and indignantly sought more congenial auditors. Taking these circumstances into consideration, and without entering into any precise examination of statistical details, we shall not be far wrong in estimating the utmost effective rebel force that can be brought into the field at 15,000 men—and these, from the nature of the country, the difficulty of provisioning (and sheltering them during a winter campaign in such a climate), &c., must necessarily be divided into several corps. In addition to this force, let us allow, in the first instance, from 1000 to 1500 adventures from the States. How long they would continue to serve in the same ranks with French Canadians is another matter, and we shall presently see whether our government, if so disposed, may not have "the first refusal" of these Yankees. Here then we have some 16,000 men, undisciplined, badly organised, ill-provided with arms and munitions of war, and distributed over a considerable extent of country. The focus of rebellion now, as formerly of agitation, is the district to the south and east of Montreal, and the St. Lawrence, extending from the river on the line of the Richelieu and Yamasca, to the frontiers. We must be careful, however, not to include in this district the eastern townships, covering the space from the Chaudire to those rivers. The townships are settled by British and American emigrants, true and loyal subjects, holding neither sympathy nor sentiments in unison with rebellion. They have, indeed, strong motives for supporting the British government, for should the revolutionists obtain mastery, the whole of their property, held in free and common soccage (the tenure so obnoxious to the French) would vanish from their grasp. The inhabitants of those townships are already in arms, and, as will be

We now come to another description of force—one of a formidable nature in such a country, and entirely at the command of the government,

seen, exercise a strict *surveillance* along the frontier—in one instance defeating a levy of insurgent volunteers, with two pieces of cannon from Vermont, taking one of the guns and driving the intruders out of the province. The field in possession of the rebels south of the St. Laurence is thus considerably narrowed, and it is not improbable that the retreat on the Yamasca, after their experience of what "fighting in earnest" means, was a prudential precaution in anticipation of a second attack, compelling them to seek safety within the American lines. Retire on the eastern townships they durst not. It is stated that a large insurgent force occupies, and has thrown up defences at the Lake of the Two Mountains, in the *Seigneurie* of the same name, situated on the Ottawa, north and west of Montreal. Of the amount, &c. of that force we have no particulars, and its existence appears doubtful. It is difficult to imagine what object could be proposed in assembling in that quarter, inasmuch as its possession offers an advantage, and an attack from thence on Montreal presents difficulties of a nature almost insuperable.

Having thus established that the effective force of the rebels cannot range beyond 16,000 men, and that their operations must be limited to a comparatively small portion of the province, let us now see how they are to obtain those supplies without which they cannot keep the field for a month. Admitting that they may, by levying contributions on the *habitans*, provision themselves, how can they renew expended arms, ammunition, and appointments? Money they have none; indeed, the whole circulation of the province for the last year was confined to paper; their credit is below zero, and whatever opinion or wishes neighbour Jonathan may entertain touching their "notions" and prospects, he "calculates" far too well to adventure his dollars in speculating on so questionable a contingency as the ultimate success of such customers as the Canadian leaders. In the parallel which some have attempted to draw between the revolutionary war of the United States and the Canadian revolt, the effectual aid of fleets, armies, money, and munitions, so lavishly granted by France, has either been forgotten or wilfully kept out of view. It is matter of history, however, that without such aid America must have succumbed. There is, in fact, no one point of similarity between the two cases. The sound and judicious policy so recently manifested by the President and government of the United States in declining to accede to an application of the Texians to be annexed to the Union, guarantees an honest national neutrality in our domestic dispute; and without extensive assistance from the States' executive, the Canadians are destitute of the means of maintaining an armed force forthree months.

Turn we now to the resources at the disposal of the Colonial government to meet the present crisis. First, there are the regular troops, numerically weak, it is true, but from their perfect discipline, appointments, and indomitable courage, superior to five times their numbers in raw levies. Occupying Montreal, Quebec, and other commanding posts, they enjoy the immense advantage of being well quartered and provisioned during the inclemency of a Canadian winter, and can at all times detach parties to scour the country and disperse the rebel bands, retiring at pleasure on head-quarters. Besides the regular troops, there are in the Canadas a very considerable number of half-pay officers and discharged soldiers—veterans of a thousand fights—who, though no longer in the prime and vigour of their early days, can still be of essential service, not only in organizing and training volunteers, but in leading them against the enemy, and, by their example, "showing how fields are won." Some Radicals, rejoicing in anything that threatens evil to England, have made the notable discovery that "Papineau had chosen well his time" for the outbreak, because, forsooth, "the closing of the navigation must prevent the arrival of timely reinforcements from Europe." Merely observing, by the way, that the navigation across the Atlantic to Halifax and New Brunswick is always open, and that it is by no means impossible to transport troops on sleighs, and with great rapidity, by the post roads from those places to Quebec and Montreal, it is gratifying to be enabled to assure these patriotic gentlemen, that if their friend Papineau ever made the calculation for which they credit him, he was guilty of a sad oversight, and proved himself but a sorry generalissimo, the fact being that the frost and snow of winter render roads which are impassable at other seasons, perfectly available for every purpose a road is usually expected to serve; and, moreover, that whereas during the spring, summer, and autumn months, the *habitans*, when defeated in the plains, could evade pursuit in the woods, the depth of snow in "the bush," and the intensity of the cold, "*impossibleize*," such manœuvres at the present period of the year.

We have as yet said but little of the loyal and British portion of the colonists. These may be divided into the settlers scattered in locations back from the St. Lawrence, the inhabitants of the eastern townships (already referred to), and the population of the British descent in Quebec, Montreal, &c. Were it not that my Lord Gosford, some two years ago, issued his proclamation forbidding those our loyal fellow-subjects to proceed in the design then in progress, to arm and equip themselves, thus inflicting "a heavy blow and great discouragement," on the royal cause, the present disturbances would never have broken out—or, breaking out, would instantaneously have been quelled. Even now, give but those gallant hearts a short time to organise, and "fair play," and far inferior in numbers though they be, "Chelsea College to a sentry-box," unaided they will give Jean Baptiste his bellyfull of fighting.

Confident in the opinion here expressed, we nathless deem it not altogether inexpedient, for the better assurance of timid minds, to notice a few of those means which may, in case of need, be drawn upon, as a sort of reserve, by Sir John Colborne, observing, *par parenthese*, that no one is better aware of their existence, or more fully qualified to use them with effect. We will only hint at the proffered services of the Upper Province; some of these might be employed, but as the Radicals there require watching, it would not perhaps be advisable to draw on them to any extent; but the Americans, who, Mr. Roebuck tells us, are so very anxious to obtain lands in Canada, will he have the goodness to inform us, is it not altogether likely that they might be induced to take "our side" in the contest by an offer of "government grants" of that same land?

but the bare mention of which will doubtless serve as a key-note for the wildest howlings of Radicalism. Be it so; but when the question at issue on the one hand involves the maintenance of royal authority, order, and tranquillity,—on the other, triumphant rebellion, anarchy, and plunder, it would be madness to hesitate in calling in the aid of our Indian tribes. The employment of Indians in the wars of former times afforded a subject for eloquent harangues and splendid declamation; but the simple matter-of-fact is, the shortest way of putting an end to rebellion will prove the most humane; and in the battle-field, where life is staked against life, there can be little to choose between death by shot or shell and the same fate by an Indian rifle or tomahawk. Besides, the Indians residing within our limits are, to all intents and purposes, British subjects, protected by, and subject to, our laws; many of them are far advanced in the arts of civilisation, and all receive annually from our government presents in return for ceded lands. An auxiliary force of Indians would settle the matter at once. The Royal cause may and most probably will, triumph without any extraordinary assistance; but if such should be required, let those who, by unprovoked rebellion, spread death and desolation through a once happy land, hark to the Indian war-whoop, where they hope to hear the last sighs of expiring loyalty.

My next shall contain a few considerations on the future prospects of British interests in the Canadas.

Yours, &c.
A Canadian Settler.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN.

We *(Chronicle)* received this morning by our Paris express the following important letter from our Bayonne correspondent. Should the intelligence which it contains be well founded, and the grounds upon which it rests are before our readers, there is an end to the new "expedition," the greater part of which followed Basilio Garcia. A victory at this moment, particularly one of so much importance, would go far to strengthen the present cabinet:—

"Bayonne, Jan. 3.—Several persons here have received tidings that Basilio Garcia, in an attempt to force the passage of the Ebro between Lodosa and Tudela, has been completely beaten, and lost a number of men, not less than three hundred being drowned. There are no official reports as yet, but I have seen a Spanish peasant here, who declares he was witness of the action on the 28th of December. All communication by Valcarlos being cut off would account for the news, if true, not reaching by the regular channel.

"I have also seen a letter from Bergara, of the 31st, stating that the other Carlist expeditionary column, under Moreno, which had advanced into the Incartaciones, had been obliged to return.

AFFAIRS OF HANOVER.

Hanover, Dec. 30.—His Majesty the King yesterday honoured the theatre with his presence, and was received with loud acclamations by the very numerous audience.—The two Princes of Solms returned here yesterday from Mecklenburg. On the 23d a royal cabinet order was published respecting the uniforms of civil officers, the object of which, as the preamble states, is a great saving of expense. We already see many officers, especially of high rank, in complete Prussian uniform. It will, however, be a long time, in all probability, before the whole army will be so clothed, since, if the great expense were not regardrd, it yet seems to be intended to let the old uniform be worn out. The new plan finds as many advocates as opponents; for when the latter affirm that with the red uniforms in which the Hanoverians have fought with honour they should lose a part of their nationality, the former allege the great advantage of the durable blue over the showy but transitory and delicate red. Immediately after the new year there is to be, by the King's command, a great and brilliant hunting party. Many lovers of the chase are invited.

The assembling of Parliament is looked for with some interest, and it is expected that some awkward questions will be put to ministers, with a view of learning how a province for so long a time the seat of agitation should have been left with so inadequate a military force to defend it.—The whole affair reflects the greatest disgrace on the government, as the most casual observer must clearly scan the approach of this *emeute*.—*John Bull.*

A Swindling Colonel.—It is a well known fact, that about this period there were 1,000 men produced at the inspection of a new regiment in the county Clare by a colonel of that county, whom the inspecting general declared to be as fine a body of men as he had ever seen, and for whom the colonel drew from government 16 guineas a man; but, as soon as the inspection wae over, every weekly return from the colonel to the War-office reported from 10 to 20, and even 25 desertions, until the regiment was reduced to a mere skeleton. This can be easily accounted for. The colonel persuaded his own tenants and the neighbouring farmers, by whom he was much beloved, and who being in general very wealthy, had not the least idea of entering into the King's service, to put on the uniform for the bay of inspection only, that he might become entitled to the bounty, with the understanding that they might be at liberty to return to their farms after the inspection, which they accordingly did, although to avoid suspicion, the returns made it appear that the decrease was gradual. And, however incredible it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that several tall masculine-looking women were dressed in the regimental clothing, and passed muster on the day of inspection.—*Forty Years in the British Service.*

A Newspaper requires as much care as a Child.—Neglect it for a moment, and no after-care can scarcely redeem it; a casual error in the one is equivalent to a slight sickness in the other; carelessness is its roop, error its hooping cough, neglect its measles, and want of punctuality its small-pox, from whence, if it recovers, it comes forth maimed and disfigured, shorn of its pristine beauty, and probably so mutilated, that the author of its existence can scarcely recognise his own.—Want of the dollars occasions a difficulty of breathing, and all these things combined brings on a delirium and death. The parallel between the newspaper and child ends here—for the former there is no future state of existence; its doom is oblivion.—*Cunningham.*

Extract of a letter from a British merchant at New York, dated Dec. 16:—"I have scarcely time to fold up these papers, as the packet is just off, and I have no time to comment on the paragraphs in the accompanying newspapers, do not believe one particle in the rebels' report to be true. All the report is contradicted, except that of Colonel Moodie being killed and Colonel Wells taken prisoner; but I do not put the slightest belief in the latter being a prisoner, and cannot credit the report that Colonel Moodie has been killed. All doubts, however, will be cleared up by next packet. I think the blow the rebels have struck most fortunate for Canada. The first blow well struck, you as a dexterous pugilist, will admit is half the battle. The bravery of Colonel Wetherall and Sir F. Head has intimidated the rebels—the cowardice of Brown, their leader, has disgusted them—the treachery of Papineau has stripped him of all the confidence they placed in him—and the appeal and proclamation of martial law, by Lord Gosford will, I hope, infuse reason into them, so that the misguided *habitans* will now return peaceably to their homes; if not early in the spring a strong force will be sent out that will soon plough up the weeds from the soil, separate the tares from the wheat, and, act the rebels as they may, I am confident that in a very short time Canada will present one of the choicest gardens in the whole world."

A Soldier's Reply.—When the Hon. Colonel Cathcart, son of the veteran Earl Cathcart, waited on Lord Hill by appointment a few days since, the General Commanding in Chief inquired what time Colonel Cathcart would require to prepare himself for active service and proceed to Canada with despatches? The gallant officer, after musing a moment, replied "Half an hour, my lord; but if necessary, I will be ready in twenty minutes."

LORD FINGALL AND THE COURT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF RODEN, K.P., &c., &c., &c.

"When persecuting zeal made royal sport
With tortured innocence in Mary's court,
Then Bonner, blythe as shepherd at a wake,
Enjoy'd the show, and danc'd about the stake."
Cowper.

My Lord,—The recent appointment of the Catholic Earl of Fingall to a place near the person of her Majesty has excited a deep sensation throughout the country, as affording, within the very precincts of the court, incontestable evidence of the alarming amount of Papal influence coercing the patronage of the Melbourne ministry.

Britain, on the re-assembling of parliament, looks to your lordship for an exposure of the anti-Protestant warfare, carried on under the eye of the Queen's lieutenant in Ireland; and it is fit, that to your lordship should be addressed a protest against the same treason to your faith and venerated constitution perpetrated in the metropolis of England.

The oath, devoutly taken by the Queen, on the 20th of last November, cannot be forgotten either by her Majesty or by the nation.

"I, Victora, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, testify and declare, that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice, of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous." Yet, in the following month, we find a nobleman designated in this attestation, to which the Sovereign has so solemnly sworn, as an idolator, installed a lord in waiting in attendance on our youthful Queen. Surely, my lord, never since the Reformation, in the annals of the British history, has there existed a Cabinet that would (had it been lawful) by a similar act, have dared to insult the Protestantism of the realm. The variance doubtless is now palpable between the creed of the constitution and the law of the land, as grounded on the Emancipation Act of 1829, which, of course, renders the appointment legal, although the oath, recently on the lips of the Sovereign, serves to show how far it is constitutional.

To impress upon the nation at large a full conception of the data on which the just apprehensions of watchful Protestants are based, it is needful, in the present aspect of aspiring Popery, to refresh the public memory from the arsenal of history, with allusions to the barbarities perpetrated, in all ages, by Roman Catholics when in power, adverting, in the first place, to the reign of the last female Papist who sat upon the throne of England.

It is computed, that in three years after the bloody Mary became Queen, 277 persons were brought to the stake; besides a multitude punished in violation of all civil and religious liberty, by fines, imprrsonment, and confiscation.—The list of martyrs contains five bishops, twenty-one clergymen, eight lay gentlemen, eighty-four tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants' and labourers, and fifty-five women and children; in which persecution Latimer and Ridley perished in the flames at Oxford; of whom Milton, testifies,

"Against such cruelties
With inward consolation recompens'd,
And each supported so as did amaze
Their proudest persecutors."

What system on earth but Popery would have conjured from beneath the fiend-like persecutions against the peaceful Albigenses, and the horrible crusades in the Holy Land? Are the dungeons of the inquisition, stored with instrnments of tortures peopled with human victims, in Europe, Asia, and America, not in everlasting remembrance? Then it might be aptly said—

"——— Protinus irrupit venæ pejoris in ævum
Omne nefas; fugere pudor, verumq; fidesq:
In quorum subiere locum fraude-que dolique;
Insidiæque, et vis, et amor acceleratus habendi."

How many thousand Protestants Philip II. gave to the sword, only exceeded by the execreable deeds of Charles IX. of France, in whose reign the perfidious Parisian massacre was committed on St. Bartholomew's Day, in which 10,000 Protestants were butchered in Paris alone; atrocities which were applauded in Spain, and for which a solemn thanksgiving was offered up to almighty God at Rome.

Are we unmindful of the tortures which a watchful Providence wafted in 1588 from our shores, when in the words of Elizabeth, "*Affiavit Deus, et dissipantur.*"

"His power secur'd us when presumptuous Spain
Baptised her fleet, invincible, in vain."

The diabolical Popish conspiracy of the Gunpowder Treason occurred in 1605; and next in order stands the Irish massacre of 1641, of which Hume says; "After rapacity had fully exerted itself, cruelty, and that the most barbarous that ever in any nation was known, or heard of, began its operations."

At least 40,000 Protestants were murdered in cold blood, sparing neither age, sex, nor infancy. The deeds of the Popish tyrant James II., with his coadjutors, the infamous chancellor (Jefferies), and the royal confessor, the Jesuit Peters, follow in the dark array of papal treason against the liberties of the word, but, then

"To save Brittannia, lo!
Than hero more, the patriot of mankind,
Immortal Nassau, came."

The principles professed by the Romish Church render such horrors concomitant with the establishment of Popery, wherever vital Protestantism, cradled in liberty of conscience, holds forth (if needs be to the death) the word of God as the sole basis of Christian faith.

In regard immadiately to the appointment of Lord Fingall, which may be regarded as thrusting in the first stake of Popery, creeping into the great offices of state, the tenets of Catholicism preclude the possibility of a Papist giving sicurity for his allegiance. For the imposition of an oath is a manifest fiction, where the power is reserved to break it, which becomes a duty when the interests of the Vatican demand its revocation. Modern times furnish us with a two fold illustration of the truth of this accusation, in the broken faith alike of Roman civilian and ecclesiastical authorities; for we have but to glance at the senate of Britain, and the Archiepiscopal Palace of Colonge, to find the most solemn pledges at a convenient season trampled by Catholics under foot. And in the case of the Prussian prelate, the breach of a solemn covenant by that ecclesiastic has been approved by his Holiness the Pope, in a full consistory, held at Rome on the 10th December, 1837.—Nor can it be otherwise; for who can forget the accredited maxim of a council of Romish divines in 1414 (Constance), "The public faith, not even that of Kings and Emperors ought to be kept with heretics;" sealed with the blood of Mr. John Huss, bearing the safe conduct of the Emperor Sigismund, and the still more appalling fulmination of the 16th canon of the Council of Lateran, "oaths taken contrary to the interests of the church are perjuries.

That the noble object of a ministerial favour may be and probably is an amiable peer, professing no persecuting zeal, only renders his lordship the fitter tool of the Romish hierchy, whose tiger grasp once pouncing to the reins of power in Britain, would push forward very different men, to further those intolerant and exclusive doctrines which have never been disavowed by any Pope or public council, however it may suit individuals and the policy of Catholicism to repudiate such charges; principles that are to a demonstration inseparable from the infallible pontificate.—Can we see, them, without trembling, a Papist officially ministering in the royal presence? For supposing Queen Victoria to stand as Queen Elizabeth did, in the way of machinations of the Popedom, Lord Fingall would virtually be freed either from the fetters of his allegiance to the British crown, or be compelled to renounce the Romish faith. In that hypothesis his lordshiw must cease to be a Catholic or consent to be a traitor.

The Archbishop of Cologne has, in such circumstances, at once chosen the latter alternative. Equally fatal to the allegiance of the subject is the spiritual power held by the Pope of granting dispensations for sins past, present, and to come. How light a matter is high treason to a temporal monarch, which the pontiff, nay a priest, can absolve? The King of Prussia is taught in our day this painful lesson, and Great Britain is now realising its import in Canada.

In truth the good of the pontifical system of idolatrous tyranny in the standards of Popery, has from the earliest assumptions of the Bishop of Rome, atoned for deeds of blood and perfidy, at which unsophisticated humanity recoils; ever maintaining that the end sanctifies the means employed. Putting aside, therefore, the idolatry that the oath imposed by the estates of Great Britain directly charges on every member of the Romish communion—passing over her well-attested persecuting principles even unto blood—casting a veil on the intolerance of her spiritual dogmatism, there is poltically in the complex tissue of the papacy, an alarming supreme, dominant, dispensing power over the conscience of every individual within its pale, which, from a due regard to the safety of the Sovereign, ought surely to have constituted an impassable barrier to that Popish peer's admission to the honoured household of the Protestant royalty of England.—With great truth, I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's very obedient servant,

Cranmer.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—Thursday.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	91¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	98½
3½ ditto new (1830)	98⅝
3½ do. Debentures	91
G. C. Deb. 6 per Cent.	—

The Mail.

Waterford, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1838.

POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND—COLONIZATION.

The letters of the Rev. Mr. O'Malley (which have already appeared in this journal) have so clearly demolished the sophistries of Mr. O'Connell on the Poor Laws—and so ably anticipated what we had to say on this part of the subject—that we feel at liberty to abandon the further discussion of the objections put forward by the mendicant patriot—and to apply our attention once more to the undivided advocacy of the poor man's cause.

Having in our previous articles, as we hope, fully established the right and the expediency of a legal provision for the poor, we now come to the consideration of some collateral measures without which the system cannot be perfected, so as to produce the greatest results of good, with the least inconvenience or evil. And migration is the first which requires notice at our hands.

It is a fact admitting of little question, that the population of Ireland, though by no means redundant in reference to the quantity and capabilities of its soil, is yet so irregularly and improvidently distributed, in respect of local circumstances and the quantity of capital applicable to the purchase of labour, as to produce all the miserable and *Malthusian* effects of a superabundance of hands and mouths compared to the work to be done and the share of produce which should go to pay for it. Hence, in an eminent degree, proceeds the misery against which the wisest heads and the most benevolent hearts in the empire are beginning to discover the necessity of providing in some legal manner—whether in the form of a labour-rate to give employment to the able-bodied—or of a poor-rate to sustain the aged, infirm, and destitute. And hence also the various plans of emigration and foreign colonization which statesmen have proposed; and which, in detached groupes, our countrymen are yearly carrying into effect, to the great detriment of this country as regards the quantity of capital and labour withdrawn from its native soil and applied to the resources of a foreign country.

Various projects have already appeared (beside the bill now before parliament) for the establishment of a legal provision to be raised off the land for the relief of the poor generated thereon: but it must be obvious—to any one acquainted with the condition of Ireland,—that, to render any of those projects fairly practicable, it will be necessary at the same time, to adjust the population, in respect of the numbers inhabiting the several districts, to the legitimate means, arising out of the territory of that district, of supporting them:—removing a portion from the over-peopled locality,—and placing them, under favorable circumstances, in other situations which require the application of labour alone to render them available to the general prosperity—as well as the sustenance in comfort of the new inhabitants. On any other terms, the operation of a poor rate—of whatsoever kind—would be unequal and therefore unjust—or else ineffectual and therefore mischievous.

A system of colonization, then, as a measure of *adjustment*, is in itself necessary and advisable, with a sole view to the position of the population: and with a view to the equity, or the beneficial results of a legal provision for the poor, it is equally necessary and advisable, either as the forerunner, or as the accompaniment of any legal enactment.

This is the subject which we propose to consider in subsequent numbers.

MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

The "pressure from without" is redoubling on the Whigs. Their cabinet now stands on the brink of a precipice, from which there is no retreat, and where one forward step brings instant ruin. Their position is admirably described in the following extract from the *Sun* of Monday:—

"The *Juste Milieu* system of the Whigs must be given up, and ministers must either adopt a decisive line of policy, or betake themselves to the other side of the House. They must either turn Tory and betray the people, who will not be long in inflicting upon them a summary chastisement in the event of such treason; or they must place themselves at the head of the people, and honestly direct on the onward movement now making by the body politic. The Whigs cannot be suffered to stand still.—They must move with the people or perish. The ballot must be conceded; the suffrage must be extended; parliament must be shortened; Ireland must have a municipal reform bill; the Catholics and Dissenters must be relieved from the burden of tithes; and Ireland must have a poor law."

Fine Old English Labourer.—At Wordsley, near Stourbridge, there is now living a man of the extraordinary age of 112 years. He was born in the neighbourhood of Brierley Hill, where he was put parish apprentice for three years. In his youthful days he accidentally received a cut across the temples, which deprived him both of speech and hearing, and he now remains dumb, but his eyesight is remarkably good—so good that he is able to read and write the usual schoolboy's small-hand. He left Wordsley about thirty years ago, and has been working in some gardens in London, and no account was heard of him from that time till Tuesday, the 21st of November last, when who should present himself but "Poor Old Cookey" (the name by which he was called thirty years ago), to the no little surprise of many, who now literally speaking, are old men, and who remembered the old man when they were boys and apprentices. He walks remarkably well, his hair is very long, but not grey, and his faculties are very good. From his appearance a person would not judge him to be more than seventy years; but it is well authenticated that his age is 112. Those who knew him when he left say there is not the slightest change in his appearance. He formerly used to work about the glass houses, as a labourer, where he now takes up his abode, and depends upon the generosity of the workmen for support.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS—Wednesday.

FIRST DAY.

Before the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen H. Alcock and Carew; Sir Benjamin Morris, H. W. Barron; Alexander Sherlock, Esqrs. and Dr. Jones.

The following grand and market jurors were then sworn:—

GRAND JURY.

Alexander Bell, Benjamin Budd, John Bogan, Edward Cummins, James Sherlock Harper, James Glanville, T. M. Galwey, William Sharpe, Patrick Keane, John Slattery, Benjamin M'Lean, Samuel A Marks, Robert Kehoe, Wm. Slaney, Peter M'Quean, Simon Max Prosssr, P. Mulhall, Wm. Nairne, Charles Stuart, Michael Tobin, George Jubilee Sparrow, Richard Free, Richard Knox.

MARKET JURY.

John Bogan, Edward Cummins, Patrick Dalton, George Boyle, James Galwey, J. P. Heney, Wm. Sharpe, R. Kehoe, W. Slaney, R. Free, R. M'Celland, jun., and James Abernethy.

The Recorder briefly addressed the Grand Jury, and stated, that nothing of peculiar importance would go before them, except bills against the rioters in the Cathedral, to which he invited their dispassionate attention. To the Market Jury, his Worship made a few remarks on their duties.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSES.

Previous to the hearing of applications for publican's licences, the Recorder ordered that those about to claim licences should appear on the table.

Several persons appeared.

The Recorder then said, that he would read a resolution which had been agreed to by the Board of Health, of this city, bearing date the 6th of January, 1838, which was to the following effect:—

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the City of Waterford, held 6th January, 1838.

Henry Alcock, Esq., J.P. and Alderman, Chairman.

Proposed and Resolved—"That this Board being convinced that the great increase of Public houses, has materially contributed to damage the public health, take leave respectfully to suggest to the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions, not to grant any new Licenses at present for this City or suburbs."

HENRY ALCOCK, Chairman.
NUGENT O'REILLY, Secretary.

Now, that Resolution observed his Worship, had been come to by persons well qualified to form an opinion as to the necessity of such a resolution, and the magistrates had unanimously agreed to the determination, except it be a case of especial character, not to grant a license.

This determination of the Magistrates, and recommendation of the Board of Health, were highly approved by a crowded court, and every person, with one or two exceptions, was refused the license sought for.

Mr. Alcock said that the Magistrates had also determined not to grant licenses to any one in the suburbs, as the police did not patrol there, and as the injury attendant on such houses was much greater than in the city, which was under the vigilance of the police.

After the disposal of these cases, the following Petit Jury were sworn:—Robert Brown, Patrick Buggy, Joseph Clampett, James Cuddy, Paul Caulfield, Wm. Caulfield, Thomas Costelloe, Michael Cullinane, James Carroll, Thomas Devereux, Philip Daily, James English.

Thomas Whelan was placed at the bar, for stealing shoes from Roger Magrath; he pleaded guilty.

After a suitable warning he was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for three months.

John Keating and Michael Cleary were placed at he bar, for stealing brushes, and pleaded guilty.

It appeared that it was on Keating's information that the stolen property was recovered—he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour, while Cleary was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and hard labour.

James Quan and James Carty (boatmen) were placed at the bar for fighting in the streets, on the 5th of January.

James Brown sworn and examined—Recollects the 5th of January—is one of the river watch; on that day saw the prisoners at the hour of 9 o'clock, p. m.; a fight commenced between them on the coal quay—they fought for a long time, and a multitude of people assembled about them—Guilty—imprisoned five weeks from the date of their committal.

Andrew Byrne, Richard Burke and Nicholas Tuite for beating Winifred Farrell, and for stealing a handkerchief from the same, and also for beating and assaulting Anne Stuart.

Winifred Farrell sworn and examined—(This witness was sworn with the book in the left hand, the finger of the right hand having been broken)—she was going for a halfpenny candle, and met five vagabonds at the corner of the cross; they did not tell what they wanted, but struck her and fell kicking her—one of them took hold of her finger, and twisting it broke it—they were beating her for three quarters of an hour—she called for assistance, but no one came.

Anne Stuart sworn and examined—Knows W. Farrell; recollects the last witness coming to her and throwing herself on her protection.

John Kavanagh (policeman) arrested one of the prisoners and found a handkerchief on him.

Edmond Jackson (policeman) arrested one of the prisoners on information given by W. Farrell.

Mr. John Smith gave a character to Burke—never heard or knew anything bad of him before this charge—Guilty of the assault—not guilty of the felony.

In consequence of the good character Bourke had received, the jury recommended him to mercy; he was then sentenced to pay Winifred Farrell the sum of 16s, or in default of payment to be imprisoned six weeks. Toite and Dwyer were sentenced to be imprisoned four months, and were strongly cautioned by the Court not to transgress the laws again, as they should certainly be transported.

Catherine Power was placed at the bar for stealing a gown from Anne Hawkley—transported for seven years.

It appeared from the evidence in this case, that the prisoner seduced the prosecutor's sister from her residence, and hired her out for prostitution, in consequence of which this sentence was pronounced upon her.

Thomas Keys pleaded guilty to an assault on a police man—one months imprisonment and hard labour.

Patrick Austin was placed at the bar for stealing a great coat from Jeremiah Sullivan—not guilty.

Richard Gayer, Thomas Hayes, and Patrick Murray, pleaded guilty for having on the 20th of November, stolen several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mary Kelly, of Ballyhale. As the prisoners could not produce good characters, they were sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The court then adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

The Court assembled at ten o'clock this morning, when the following petty jury were sworn:—

Thomas Butler, Patrick Buggy, James Cuddy, Paul Caulfield, William Caulfield, Michael Cullamore, Thomas Costelloe, Patrick Canty, James Carroll, Thomas Devereux, James English, and John Fitzgerald.

Richard Lyons was then placed at the bar charged with having, on the evening of the 28th of November, disturbed the congregation during divine service at the Cathedral church contrary to the 6th of Geo. I. chap. 5.

Mr. M'Grath, attorney for the prosecution, stated that according to the Act abovementioned the prisoner, if prosecuted by two or more witnesses for creating a riot so as to disturb the congregation during divine service and convicted thereof, was liable to pay a fine of £50 to the Queen or be imprisoned until the payment thereof.

Richard Lyons was then placed at the bar for having on the evening of the 28th of November, willingly and maliciously disturbed the congregation and preacher in the Cathedral Church, being contrary to the Statute.

Counsellor Walsh objected to one of the jurors named Robert Brown, who had signed a memorial which had been sent to government on this occasion, and stated that it was his opinion that Mr. Brown should be a witness rather than a juror.

It was then agreed on both sides, that any person who either attended a meeting or signed a petition for either parties, should not be allowed to be on the jury.

The Mayor stated that he had sent for one of the Newspapers, which contained a copy of the memorial.

—Mr. M'Grath stated that he knew neither one party or the other, but would do his duty with regard to this affair, and have it laid fully before the public.

All the witnesses were then ordered to leave the court.

William Sweetman was called and sworn, and stated that he remembers the evening of the 28th of November, was in the Cathedral Church on that evening, when the Rev. Mr. Brown preached, he (witness) sat at the rere of the Bishop's throne; there was a large congregation there on that evening; after Mr. Brown was about ten minutes, preaching he was interrupted by part of the congregation shouting and yelling; saw Lyons there, noisy and outrageous, and disturbing the preacher; there was a crowd of the lowest class of people assembled there, and thinks that two out of twenty of them were not in the habit of going to church; when Mr. Brown came to the word Church of Rome, Lyons asked what church, and swore by —— he would pull him out of the pulpit; witness advised him to sit down; Lyons then said it was a pity not to pull him out of that.

On his cross examination by Counsellor Walsh, Sweetman stated that he saw one Roman Catholic there who felt much at what was going forward; was sent for by James Parker to go to the conservative club house, and saw a good many gentlemen there, and what he said on this occasion was taken down in writing, he did not tell the Mayor of what had taken place as he heard that others had gone to Mr. Graham (Lyons's employer) to complain him; he further stated that Mr. Sargent was not interrupted during the time of his reading divine service, and Lyons gave no interruption until he heard mentioned the words church of Rome.

H. W. Barron Esq., asked witness did he think it a part of his duty not to make it known to the Chief Magistrate of the city, and he a constable of the corporation paid by the public, and witness a riot in the Cathedral Church during divine service? witness said he thought it was.

To a question from Alderman Carew? Sweetman said he thought it was more Mr. Abernethy's duty than his to report it.

Wm. Compton corroborated the above witness's testimony, but on his cross-examination, said that it was usual to have evening service in the cathedral on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Mr. Ambrose was next sworn—and stated that on the evening above-mentioned he attended the Cathedral Church, and heard the noise and a considerable riot, and heard the words "you lie and pull him down," the persons assembled were not of the same class as usually attended the Church.

On his cross-examination Mr. Ambrose stated that the persons assembled were mounted on the tops of the pews; but saw no leaders exciting the people to commit a riot.

Rev. Mr. Sargent was next sworn—and stated that on the evening mentioned he read prayers; Mr. Brown preached on that evening; shouting and yelling and abusive language all through the Church commenced when he attempted to preach; after the service he heard a considerable noise at the Bishop's Throne.

On his cross examination Mr. Sargent said he saw one respectable person encouraging the others by signs and signals, but stated that there never used to be evening service in the Cathedral on a week evening; that the reason he signed the Memorial to Government was, because he heard that respectable Roman Catholics were fomenting disturbances in the Church; and that it was never the custom to prevent any one from going into the Church or turn them out of it.

Rev. Mr. Ryland was next sworn—and stated that he sat in one of the stalls on that evening; and after Mr. Brown had been preaching for about 20 minutes, he heard the words 'pull him down' made use of, and that the congregation principally consisted of ragged boys.

The case here closed, after some law points being raised by Counsellor Walsh as to whether the case could go to the jury, which were overruled by the Bench.

The learned Counsel then addressed the jury at considerable length, and remarked particularly on Compton's evidence, who swore that evening service used to be held on week evenings in the Cathedral, which was contradicted by the Rev. Mr. Sargent.

The Recorder then summed up the evidence, after which Mr. Sherlock (one of the Magistrates) observed to the jury that one of the witnesses in his belief was not worthy to be believed on his oath.

Mr. Barron then addressed the jury on the enormity of the crime committed in the Church; after which the jury retired, and after the absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Lyons was next tried and acquitted on a charge of riot. John Allen and Edmond Keys, were next tried and acquited on similar charges.

At seven o'clock the court adjourned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

Sir—A letter signed "Hic," appeared in Tuesday's *Chronicle*, which I notice only for the purpose of correcting the following statement which I find in it:—

"A young ex-sheriff summoned a meeting on Friday evening last, of the Memorialists, to take into consideration a new Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant. The meeting was held at the Churchyard Club. A document was produced to be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, couched in so vindictive a spirit, and breathing so strong a feeling of politic cal rancour, that one and all refused to sign it. They were then asked to attach their names to a sheet of blank paper, which was to be filled with their grievances and persecutions, which the Memorialists declined to do, and amongst the rest, one of poor but honest Curates."

This statement is altogether at variance with the facts.—A meeting of the Memorialists was convened on the evening in question, *solely* to take into consideration the published correspondence between the Government and the civic authorities, and a letter from Mr. Drummond to Archdeacon Kennedy. No document or paper whatever was produced, and but two resolutions proposed and carried. The first expressing dissatisfaction at the conduct of the executives; the second, that another memorial be presented, praying for a full and open inquiry: to prepare which a committee was appointed. The meeting then adjourned to the following Monday evening, when the memorial (a copy of which appeared in your journal of Wednesday) was adopted. I hope for the credit of the cause, that the writer will henceforth forego his assumption of "Conservative principles."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A MEMORIALIST.

Jan. 11, 1838.

FOREIGN NEWS.—There were no foreign arrivals in London on Tuesday in consequence of the severity of the weather.

The Queen's birth-day is the 24th of May, which happens this year to be also Holy Thursday, and the first day of Trinity term.

A Limerick paper mentions a duck-gun, now on the stocks for a merchant in that city, of which the barrel measures eight feet in length, weighs 114lb., and "is capable of shooting 250 yards."

LONG COURTSHIP.—Last week were married at Bettws, near Abergele, in South Wales, Mr. Owen Williams, Llansaintfraid, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Bettws. Each party was 65 years of age, and the courtship had continued unbroken during forty years, he having to go seven miles to see his sweetheart, which he did every Sunday, and having thus walked nearly 30,000 miles in these love expeditions.

The largest steamer in her Majesty's navy is the Gordon, recently built, being of 1,150 tons, builders' measurement. She will carry 20 days' coal, 1,000 troops, 156 crew, with stores and provisions for all for a period of six months. The engines are of 320-horse power, and the vessel is so constructed that the machinery can scarcely be reached by shot.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The following is the official account of the state of the revenue for the years and quarters ended 5th January, 1837 and 1838. On the year ended 5th Jan., 1838, as compared with the year ended 5th January 8137, there is a decrease of £1,900,353. On the quarter ended 5th Jan., 1838, as compared with the quarter ended 5th Jan., 1837, there is an increase of £213,173. In the receipts for the quarter there is an increase in the Customs of £453,340, and in the Post Office of £27,000. On the other hand, there is a decrease in the Excise of £212,000; in the Stamps of £29,129; in the Taxes of £15,632.

STATE OF THE JAIL.—There are, at present, *only* about eighty prisoners for trial for the assizes, FORTY FOUR of whom are charged with murder!! What a happy county!—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

SPORTING.—On Saturday, the 35th ult., the Odgate Grand Steeple Chase took place. Ten first rate horses; three from Forth and Bargy, and seven from the other side of the water. All the jockeys were elegantly equipped.—Mr. Kelly's horse came in first, the two first heats, but in consequence of going at the wrong side of the post, he lost one heat. The next two heats were won by Codd's mare; and, on account of a similar mistake, the judges decided, that Kelly's horse, Codd's mare, and Smith's mare, should run for the gold purse over again, at the same place on Saturday the 13th instant. The attendance of gentlemen was numerous; and a great multitude of the country people enjoyed the gay and sporting scene.

THEATRICALS.

MR. KEAN'S APPEARANCE AT DRURY-LANE.

(From the Times.)

After a long and very successful probation in the provinces Mr. Charles Kean last night again appeared on those boards where, a few years since, when a mere boy, he endeavoured to conciliate public favor. That was an immature and ill-judged attempt, and, as might be expected, was a failure. Defeated, in this instance, he did not abandon the profession. He labored to improve himself. Now for what we may call his real *debut*, when experience and judgment have come to the aid of his natural faculties, and made him, in one character certainly—that of Hamlet—an accomplished, elegant, and, when the scene requires it, an energetic actor, without bombast. Such, we think, were the characteristics of his performance last night He has taken a fine philosophical view of the character. The house was on this occasion crowded from the pit to the ceiling. The jury before whom Mr. Kean appeared was not a packed one. There was no indiscriminate applause: assuredly, when applause was given and the instances were very frequent, it was well merited. Looking to the whole of Mr. Kean's performance, we were greatly pleased with it. His reception was of the most cheering description. When he appeared the applause from every part of the house was enthusiastic; and throughout the evening the same anxious wish to encourage (we hope, now no longer struggling) merit, was observable.—At the conclusion of the tragedy he was loudly called for—and he made, very gracefully, his obeisances, to a much-delighted audience. He certainly has succeeded in giving a very elegant and finished portrait of *Hamlet*—what he will do with the *Richards* and *Macbeths* is yet to be proved.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

The old times of Drury seemed last night to have come back again. Never, in its most palmy days, did we witness a greater crowd—never more enthusiasm in an audience—and scarcely ever more success in a performance. We do not think, indeed, that the performance of Mr. Kean was without fault, or that all the parts of it which brought down great applause, were entitled to the praise of the considerate and judicious; but, as a whole, the performance was striking, energetic, skilful, and undeformed by any such marked blemish as would mar this general impression in the minds even of the most fastidious.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

Mr. Kean is highly accomplished now in the practice of his profession; his action is varied, quick, spirited, and at times classically graceful. He inherits much of the delicate, distinct, and melodious enunciation which so peculiarly distinquished his greater prototype. His *Hamlet* was, on the whole, an admirable performance, feeling, vigorous, and well understood. He was greatly successful, and elicited frequent and ardent bursts of applause. His death scene was one of the best that this stage has witnessed, and was quite his own.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 13.

The supplies of grain rather limited this day; an advance of about 1s per barrel on wheat since last, with a good inquiry.

Wheat, white	27s 0d	to	28s 6d
Ditto, red, millers	26s 6d	to	28s 0d
Ditto, shipping	22s 0d	to	25s 0d
Oats, shipping	9s 0d	to	9s 6d
Ditto, heavy	10s 0d	to	11s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d	to	14s 6d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d	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	58s 0d	to	65s 0d

Butter from 88s to 90s per cwt., very little prime at market on Wednesday and Thursday. Prime butter was sold at from 90s to 95s per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 93; Thursday, 148; and yesterday, 33 firkins.

WEXFORD, JAN. 9.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter (per cwt.)	80	0	to	82	0
Wheat (per barrel)	25	0	to	28	0
Barley (per do.)	12	0	to	14	6
Oats (per do.)	9	0	to	10	0
Beans (per do.)	16	0	to	17	0
Flour, fine (℔ bag)	37	0	to	—	0
—— seconds (℔ do)	34	0	to	36	0
Oatmeal (℔ cwt)	16	0	to	18	0
Pork, fresh (℔ cwt.)	28	0	to	32	0

CLONMEL, JAN. 9.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter	82	0	to	—	0
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	12	0	to	—	0
Bacon Pigs (per do.)	33	6	to	—	0
Second Flour (per bag)	34	0	to	—	0
Household (per do.)	30	0	to	32	0
Thirds (per do.)	25	0	to	26	0
Fourths (per do.)	15	0	to	16	0
Bere (per barrel)	9	9	to	—	0
Barley (per do.)	11	6	to	13	6
Wheat (per stone)	1	1	to	1	5¼
Oats (per do.)	—	7½	to	—	8

CORK, JAN. 11.

BUTTER—To the Merchants—91s—90s—80s—70s—62s—48s. To the Country—82s—80s—70s—60s—52s—33s—per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 9.

The supply of grain to-day was very small, with a good demand for all descriptions. Wheat and barley sold at an advance of 6d, and oats 3d per barrel.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 9.

To-day nearly all the fine new Irish wheat offering were sold at 7s 8d for red, and 8s for white, of which last there was none on show of prime quality, being a rise of 2d on the quotations of this day se'nnight. The same advance was obtained on fine old Irish, and partially on other kinds, but the sales altogether were not to a large extent. Flour was in very good demand, and 6d to 1s dearer. Oats were extremely flat, and hardly supported last week's prices.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 8.

There was a good supply of wheat this morning, large of barley from the east coast, and four large cargoes of Irish oats from the south-west. There has been a free sale of wheat at fully 1s per quarter advance on superfine new and nearly as much on other kinds. Barley is 1s per quarter cheaper, at which reduction much of the supply is unsold. There is scarcely any but Irish oats in the market, of these the sale has not been as extensive as last week, owing to the factors holding for 6d per quarter advance, which in some cases has been obtained for middling quality.

MARRIED,

On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Baskas, to Mrs. Mary Rudkin.

At Rossdroit church, John E. Whitney, Esq., A. B., of Moneytucker School, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Doctor Burkett, of Enniscorthy.

DIED,

In Clonmel, at an advanced age, Mr. William Otway, for upwards of 40 years an eminent hardware merchant, and a member of the Society of Friends.

On Thursday morning, in Bakehouse-Lane, Mrs. Irwin.

On Friday morning, George Brownrigg, Esq., Secretary to the Harbour Commissioners for this city.

OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND NAUTICAL ESTABLISHMENT,
TWO DOORS FROM
LITTLE GEORGE'S-STREET, QUAY,
WATERFORD.

A. PRINCE,
WORKING-OPTICIAN,

HAVING commenced business in the above place, he hopes, by having the following articles of the very best quality, and at the lowest prices, to merit the continuation of public support:—Astronomical and Portable Telescopes; Compound and Single Microscopes; Magic Lanterns; Barometers; Thermometers of every description; best London-made Mathematical Drawing Instruments; Globes, and a variety of Miscellaneous articles.

For SHIPS' use, he has Brass and Wood Compasses; Sextons; Quadrants; Marine Barometers; Parallel Rulers; Dividers; Log Glasses, &c., &c.

Those whose Sight require the aid of Spectacles, will find in A. P.'s collection every satisfaction, whether in the superiority of the article, or in his experience in accurately suiting the Sight with safety and comfort to the wearer; but he trusts that the merits of his Spectacles and Glasses are now too well-known to require further comment.

Any of the above-named articles neatly and accurately repaired.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE
AND OTHER EFFECTS,
Worthy the attention of the Public.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, 18th JANUARY inst.,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
At CLARKE'S COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY,
Where they have been removed for convenience of Sale,
A VARIETY OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

CONSISTING of several dozen of Mahogany and other Chairs, amongst which are one dozen beautifully Carved and Covered in rich Damask Moreen; Dining and Breakfast Tables; Two Pianofortes; a pair of Green Moreen Window Hangings, with Mountings complete; Two sets of London Chintz Bed Furniture; Bedsteads and Hangings; Mattresses; Feather Beds; Mahogany Wardrobes; Bed Steps; Commodes; Dressing Tables and Looking Glasses; Brass Fenders; Copper Stew Pans; a quantity of Carpeting; Oil Cloth; Hearth Rugs; Knifes and Forks; Tea Pots; Metal Kettles; Dish Covers; Sweeping Brushes; a large Coffee or Corn Mill; Beam and Scales; Oat Bin; a set of Harness, Saddle, and Bridle, &c.

And at THREE o'Clock same Day,

A capital Outside Jaunting Car, which with a small outlay, would be made a most comfortable Family Car; also an excellent Gold Repeater Watch, London-made, both without reserve.

All of which may be viewed two days previous, and further particulars known of

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, Jan. 12, 1838.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

ORDER OF SAILING of the OSPREY and NORA CREINA, with Passengers, Goods and Cattle, between Waterford and Bristol.

OSPREY.

FROM WATERFORD. 1838.	TUESDAYS.	FROM BRISTOL. 1838.	SATURDAYS.
January	2 — 7 Morning.	January	6 — 2 Afternoon.
	9 — 1 Afternoon.		13 — 7 Morning.
	16 — 7 Morning.		20 —11 Morning.
	23 —12 Noon.		27 — 7 Morning.
	30 — 7 Morning.	February	3 —11 Morning.
February	6 —12 Noon.		10 — 7 Morning.
	13 — 6 Morning.		17 —10 Morning.
	20 —10 Morning.		24 — 6 Morning.
	27 — 6 Morning.	March	3 —10 Morning.
March	6 —12 Noon.		10 — 6 Morning.
	13 — 6 Morning.		17 — 9 Morning.
	20 —10 Morning.		24 — 4 Afternoon.
	27 — 6 Morning.		31 — 9 Morning.

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD. 1838.	FRIDAYS.	FROM BRISTOL. 1838.	TUESDAYS.
January	5 —10 Morning.	January	2 —10 Morning.
	12 — 7 Morning.		9 — 4 Afternoon.
	19 — 8 Morning.		16 — 9 Morning.
	26 — 6 Morning.		23 — 3 Afternoon.
February	2 — 8 Morning.		30 — 9 Morning.
	9 —12 Noon.	February	6 — 3 Afternoon.
	16 — 8 Morning.		13 — 8 Morning.
	23 —12 Noon.		20 — 1 Afternoon.
March	2 — 8 Morning.		27 — 8 Morning.
	9 —12 Noon.	March	6 — 2 Afternoon.
	16 — 7 Morning.		13 — 7 Morning.
	23 —12 Noon.		20 —10 Morning.
	30 — 7 Morning.		27 — 7 Morning.

FEMALES ATTEND THE LADIES' CABINS.

Berths secured, and every information given, at the Office of

RICHARD POPE & Co.
WATERFORD:
Or at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

*** One of the three fine Steem-Packets, the CLONMEL, ST. PATRICK, and GIPSY, sails from WATERFORD, for LIVERPOOL, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

JAN. 9.—Ann and Catherine, Hughes, Bangor, slates.
H.M. Packet Prospero.
Peace, Crispin, Liverpool, hides, for Bideford.
10th—Mermaid, Hearn, ditto, ballast, for Ross.
Clonmel, Pond, d tto, m. goods.
Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, ditto.
Town of Ross, Chapman, Liverpool, coals and salt.
H.M. Packet Advice.
Margaret, Barnes, Portcole, coals.
11th—Victoria, Roche, Glasgow, ditto.
Ardent, Peters, Gloucester, salt.
Harriet, Pettigrew, Glasgow, gen. cargo.
H.M. Packet Adder.
12th—Progress, Roberts, Liverpool, salt.
Grace, Davies, Swansea, culm.
Cygnet, Lodings, Troon, coals.
Elizabeth and Jane, Evans, Carnarvon, slates.
Bertholy, Hulman, Newport, coals, for Ross.

SAILED,

JAN. 9.—Thomas, Organ, Dungarvan, culm, from Swansea.
Ranger, Evans, Gloucester, flour.
Victoria, Grant; Elizabeth, Dunning; Traveller, Strebly; Liberty, Blanchard; Primrose, Peters; Elizabeth, May; Rose, Bruce; James, Condon; Hippocampi, O'Brien; and Jago, Melhuish, beforementioned; Friends, Brown, Partsmouth, grain.
Friends, Brown, Portsmouth, grain.
Harmony, Shaddock; and Martha, Stephens, London, provisions.
Mary, Morris, Neath, flour.
Patty, Couch, Towey, ditto, and grain.
Marchall, Harvey, Falmouth, ditto.
Orleans, Hughes, Swansea, ballast, from Cork.
Union, Fast, Portsmouth, grain.
Recovery, Gorley, Plymouth, ditto.
10th—Cornwallis, Davies; Rose Macroom, Evans; Pilgrim, Duggan and Pwllgwilly, Lewis, Newport, ballast.
Dove, Doyle, Gloucester, grain, from Wexford.
Prosperous, Long, Falmouth, oats.
Helen, Upham; and Bensley, Moxley, beforementioned.
Perseverance, Othen, Falmouth, oats.
Tamar, Angel, London, ditto.
Mary, Quick, Falmouth, flour, from Cork.
Rose, Foran, Cardiff, ballast.
H.M. Packet Jasper.
Cornubia, Hooper; Thomas and Elizabeth, Heard; and Drake, Richards, Gloucester, grain.
Felicity, Douglas, ditto, ditto, from Limerick.
Thames, Nathan, Newport, ballast.
11th—H.M. Packet Prospero,
Pilot, Evans, Cardiff, ballast.
Peace, Crisbin, Bideford, hides, from Liverpool.
Billow, Fishwick, Liverpool, grain.
12th—Gipsy, Clarke, ditto, gen. cargo.
Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, ditto.
Wind N.N.E.

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.

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

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

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

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

SALE OF TEAS AT BRISTOL,
At the Tea Sale Room,
PRINCE'S-STREET, BRISTOL,
On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1838,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,

6500 PACKAGES TEA; consisting of Congou, Caper, Hung Muey, Souchong, Orange and Flowery Pekoe, Twankay, Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, in Chests, Half-chests, and Boxes.

To be seen at ACRAMAN'S Warehouse, Prince's-street, Bristol, from Wednesday, January 10, (when Catalogues will be delivered), to the Day of Sale. The Warrants will be issued on Monday, the 5th February.

Samples may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. HULBERT, LAYTON and Co., 14, Mincing-lane, London, and at Messrs. MOLYNEUX and HULBERT's, Liverpool.

ACRAMANS, BUSH, CASTLE & Co.

TO BE IN WATERFORD NEXT MONDAY MORNING,
AT MR. SUPPLE'S, GLOVER,
ON THE QUAY,

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON-DENTIST

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

10, WILLIAM-STREET, KILKENNY,

Begs to intimate he shall be in Waterford on the above mentioned day, and shall remain till the following Friday Evening.

He may be consulted on every Defect, Irregularity and Disease incident to the Teeth and the Palates of Children and Adults. Hours of attendance—at home, from 12 to 4 o'clock each day; and at Patient's houses at any other hour.

THE exorbitant charges and deceptions of many advertising Dentists, make necessary a statement of MR. LALOR'S MODERATE FEES, which will be found not one-half those usually charged, viz:—

STOPPING A DECAYED OR TENDER TOOTH, with Foil or Succedaneam, 5s., with Gold Plantinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s.; Scaling, 5s.; Extracting a Tooth, 5s.; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; and ARTIFICIAL PALATES, £5 to £40.

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

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

Never is the adage of "prevention better than cure" more just than when applied to the Teeth; and as a person cannot properly examine the state of his own Teeth so as to discover an incipient decay, Mr. L. will be always happy to make such examination FREE OF CHARGE, and point out whether anything be necessary for the preservation of members the most useful and ornamental, when attended to—the most torturing and forbidden, when neglected.

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

A. COLLES.

Stephen' -Green, February 16, 1833.

From Specimens which I have seen of Mr. Lalor's workmanship as a Dentist, I can confidently state my opinion that he possesses skill and ability in his profession; and I have no doubt of his attaining a high degree of eminence, as an operative Dentist, from the zeal and industry he has bestowed on the cultivation of that art.

JAMES HENRY, M. D.,
Vice-President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

40, York-street, Dublin.

I have examined specimens of Artificial Teeth, made by Mr. Lalor, and I have also seen some which were placed in the mouth with great care and ingenuity by him. I have not the slightest doubt that the public will reap great benefit from his care, attention and ingenuity. He seems to be very well informed in that part of Surgery (Dental) to which he has devoted his attention.

THOMAS PACK, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Kilkenny Infirmary, Fever Hospital, &c.

Patrick-street, Kilkenny.

From my knowledge of Mr. Lalor's scientific acquirements as a Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that he is fully qualified to practice that branch of Surgery (Dental) with advantage to the public.

I have seen several specimens of his abilities, which reflect the highest credit on his ingenuity, and I am also satisfied, that he is well acquainted with the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums.

P. PHELAN HACKET, M. D.,

Cashel, 4th October, 1834.

Of Mr. Lalor's talents as an Operative and Mechanical Dentist, I can readily bear testimony.

I myself am wearing an artificial incisor which he fitted in for me five years back, and it is still firm, and retains its colour. He has, on two occasions, extracted molar Teeth from me, and I have every reason to feel satisfied that he is a safe and expert operator, and I am certain that his professional skill and work will give a perfect satisfaction to all who consult him.

He has recently adapted an Artificial Palate to a patient of mine who had a deficiency in the soft palate, which made his utterance almost unintelligible; and this defect he has removed in the most satisfactory manner.

ROBERT CANE, M.R.C.S.

William-street, June, 1837.

I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. Lalor's skill in Dental Surgery. I have no hesitation in stating, from the great benefit I have personally derived from his operation on my Teeth, in addittion to the knowledge he possesses of the various diseases and defects of the Teeth and Gums, that he is well calculated to practice that branch of Surgery, with much advantage to the public.

HENRY CROLLY, M.D.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Mountmelick, April 19, 1834.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. JONES,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
62, *South Mall,*
CORK,

BEG to inform their Friends and Patrons that one of the Firm will professionally visit Waterford at an early period, of which due notice will be given in future advertisement.

PIANO-FORTE.

WM. M'DONNELL,
PIANO-FORTE MAKER & TUNER,

HAS for Sale a Fine-toned Cabinet Piano-Forte, with extra additional Keys, well adapted for the practice of modern Music—Price 20 Guineas. An inferior instrument would be taken in exchange if required.

Any commands left for him at Mr. THOMAS CULLEN'S, Peter-street, will be duly attended to.

The Instrument can be seen at Mr. DUNN'S Cabinet Warehouse, Little George's-street, Waterford.

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.

FERNS DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

REV. THOMAS WHITE, A. M.—MASTER.

THE course of Instruction adopted in this School, comprises the Greek and Latin classics; Science, as required in the undergraduate course of Trinity College, Dublin; Writing; Arithmetic; Book Keeping; Mensuration; French, and composition in each language. Resident Masters of the highest respectability, are engaged for each department. The time of two Masters is exclusively occupied with Writing; Arithmetic; and the different other branches of an English Education. The Classical and Science departments are undertaken by the principal and efficient Masters from the University.

The attention of Parents and Guardians is requested to the internal arrangements of this establishment, where every thing will be found requisite for the health, comfort, and improvement of the Pupils.

The Ferns Diocesan School is situated outside the town of Wexford, on the Dublin road, altogether detached, containing lofty and spacious Dormitories, and having an extensive play ground, surrounded by a high wall. No Pupil has any communication whatever with the town, nor is allowed outside the premises, except accompanied by the Principal or an Assistant.

Terms—£30 per annum, without any extra charge, except for French and Drawing, for each of which there is an extra charge of 4 guineas per annum.

Ferns Diocesan School, Wexford,
Jan. 10th, 1838.

LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION SALE ROOMS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY,
WATERFORD.

GEORGE CLARKE & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Public to the present Stock on Sale at their Establishment, which for extent, variety, and Prices, they challenge any other House in this City to compete,

IN THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF TRADE:

Writing Desks; Work Boxes; Dressing Cases; Tea Caddies; Backgammon Boxes; London-made Clothes; Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Flesh Brushes; Ivory Handle and other Knives and Forks; Britannia Metal Tea Pots; Japan Ware; Punch Jugs; Bread Stands; Bronze and Brass Fenders; Fire Implements; Copper and Metal Coal Scuttles and Kettles.

London-made Eight Day Clocks in Mahogany Cases, with fine movements; Musical Clocks; Work Boxes and Pictures; French Guitars, Flutes, &c.

Silk, Waterproof, and Gingham Umbrellas; a quantity of Carpeting and Oil Cloths of the newest designs.

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Head Collars, Horse Rugs, Harness, Leather Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Leather, Travelling, Writing, Dressing, and Brush Cases.

A variety of ready made Trousers and Vests; Silk Stocks; Handkerchiefs; India Rubber Braces; Gloves; Gaiters, &c., with several Pieces of Water Proof Pilot Cloth.

Double and Single Guns; Horse and Pocket Pistols; Shot Belts; Patent Chargers; Powder Horns; Percussion Caps, &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches.

BOOKS.

Several Hundred Volumes of Religious and other Books, suitable for presents in Schools and Religious Establishments.

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They are at present supplied with upwards of Twenty dozen of Chairs; Mahogany Bedsteads; Wardrobes; Feather Beds; Hair Mattresses; Toilet Glasses, in great variety.

Property of every description received here for exhibition or Auction, and immediate Sales effected. Out Auctions and Valuations attended.

*** Shipping orders executed on liberal terms.

An excellent Inside Covered Car, Dublin built, to be Sold cheap.

Waterford, Jan., 1838.

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.

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Inches.	Inches. 15 £ s. d.	Inches. 18 £ s. d.	Inches. 20 £ s. d.	Inches. 22 £ s. d.	Inches. 25 £ s. d.	Inches. 28 £ s. d.	Inches. 30 £ 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 plat: 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. Or LENT ON HIRE, by the month or season.

FRENCH CONSOLE & 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.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	RANGED. lbs.	ozs	drs.	HOUSEHOLD lbs.	ozs.	dr.
Twopenny	0	11	2	1	1	0	1	6	0
Fourpenny	1	6	5	2	2	1	2	12	0
Sixpenny	2	2	1	3	3	2	4	2	2

GREAT MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE —THE DEPUTIES FROM THE TRADES.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting was held on Monday at the Corn-Exchange rooms, where deputies from the various trades assembled on a recent occasion at Townsend-street old Chapel, were invited to attend. Mr. O'Connell entered the room at twenty minutes past one, and was loudly cheered. The honourable and learned gentleman bore evident marks of his recent indisposition. At the unanimous request of the meeting,

PETER PURCELL, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. O'Connell after expatiating, with great force and eloquence, on the late meeting of the Trades, and the vast injustice done to him by those, who, in his absence calumniated him, he proceeded to say—

I have caused that (the letter to which the hon. and learned gentleman alluded, was one from Mr. Grimshaw, of Belfast, describing the combination among the cotton spinners) letter to be read to show the mischief that has resulted, at least in one locality, from the evil effects of combination. You see by that letter that one trade has been annihilated in one place by combination, and that what happened there may happen here or elsewhere (cheers.) I will be also able, before a Parliamentary inquiry to give the name of a firm in Dublin who have within the last twenty years laid out one million sterling in one branch of trade, but who have been obliged to discontinue the business in Dublin on account of combination (loud cries of hear, hear.) Now, I implore of you that you will assist me in my endeavours to get the next million laid out in Dublin and not elsewhere. Again, there were the house-painters of the City of Dublin, and they would not believe that their combination brought men from Glasgow to do work in this City. There are five or six houses in Merrion square being newly painted, and the men at work on them are Scotchmen. There is also the Sackville-street Club-house undergoing repair, and they are Glasgow men who are engaged on it. Then, there are the ship-carpenters. They are honest, upright men, and God forbid that I should, for a moment, connect them, or such men as Doyle, whom I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the other day, with any of the guilt of murder; but that a murder was committed upon one of their body, in the noon day, is a fact that no one can deny, and that that murder grew out of combination is equally certain. It was not committed by ship carpenters, for it took place where they would have all been known, but it was committed upon an unfortunate man belonging to that trade who made himself obnoxious by violating some of its rules. Am not I a Christian man, who has an immortal soul, and do you think that the earth can conceal the innocent blood which has been shed, and that I would not deem myself culpable in a great degree if I did not exert whatever influence I have with the honest tradesmen of Dublin to put an end for ever to a system that might by any possibility lead to a similar result at any future time? (Hear, hear.) The trade in the ship carpenter line is going out of Dublin. I am told it is not their fault. But let me state a few facts. (Hear.) Where is it going to? Why, a part of it to Drogheda, a place within twenty-three miles of Dublin. There are ships being built there, but there are none in Dublin. I will name an employer in that way, Fegan, of Bridgefoot-street, to whom violence was offered when he introduced machinery in the sawing department, and you all know that combination existed in that trade; that a man was murdered (Hanlon), and several persons hanged for the murder, one of whom was believed to be innocent, for as I have always stated to you, the innocent, in such cases are liable to suffer for the guilty. (Hear, hear.) But to return to the circumstances connected with Fegan, violence was used towards him when he first attempted to establish machinery sawing—and *what is* the fact? Why, before the *machinery* was introduced, he employed only four sawyers, and he now employs thirteen. I thus talk to you as your friend, I might almost say as your parent (cheers.) Well, but I will give you a few facts more with regard to Mr. Fegan. He built two canal boats for the Ulster Canal Company, and they were so well finished, and turned out in such a workmanlike manner (and I will say that there are not better workmen on earth than the men of Dublin), that after a meeting of the Ulster Canal Company, who saw the boats, their agent was sent up to Fegan, with directions to make them ten boats more, The two first he made he bulked the work with the men, and they were done at £40 each; hut when the order for the ten came, they raised their prices to £50, so that he had to give up the contract, and they are now building by Connell, of Belfast, who gets all the timber from Dublin (loud cries of "hear.") At this moment Mr. Thomas Wilson, the merchant, wants a ship of six hundred tons built and he must go out of Dublin to get it done (hear, hear.) Those are the things want you to reflect upon, and I call upon all that is sound and honest amongst the trades of Dublin to assist me in my endeavours to better their own condition (hear, and loud cries from different parts of the room of "you shall have our hearty co operation.")—Now, allow me to tell you what combination is legal and what is illegal. Up to the passing of the act called Hume's act, the 6th of Geo. IV., chap 29, all combination was illegal. However peaceable, however orderly, however necessary it might be, all combination was illegal. It was a severe act and was an abominable law (hear, hear.) He got it rescinded and this act was passed instead. You are allowed by this act to meet for the purpose of consulting together, and determining what wages you are to demand. You are allowed to meet for no other purpose, By this act you are free to meet and bind one another as to the amount which you are to require, or you can bind yourselves by a written agreement. Further, all combination is totally illegal. And this statute says that "if any person shall, by violence to the person or property, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, force, or endeavour to force, any journeyman, manufacturer, workman, or other person hired in a manufacture, work, or business, to depart from his employment, hiring, or work, or to return the same before it be finished, or prevent or endeavour to prevent any journeyman, workmen, or any other person not being hired from hiring himself to, or from accepting work or employment from any person or persons"—so that, hindering a man from going into the employment of what is called an employment of colts is within this act—" or if any person shall use or employ violence to the person or property of another, or threat or intimidation, or shall molest or in any way obstruct another for, the purpose of forcing or inducing such person to belong to any club or association, to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty, or on account of his not belonging to any particular association, or not having contributed, or for having refused to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty, or on account of his not having complied, or refusing to comply with any rules, orders or regulations made to obtain an advance or to reduce the rate of wages, or lessen or alter the hours of working, or to decrease and alter the quantity of work, or to regulate the mode of carrying on any manufacture, trade or business, or the management thereof; or if any person shall by violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any obstructing another, force, or endeavour to force any manufacturer or person carying on any trade or business to make any alteration in his mode of conducting, regulating, managing, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or business, or to limit the number of his apprentices, or the number and description of his workmen, journeymen, or servants; every person so offending, or aiding, or abetting, or assisting therein, being convicted in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be imprisoned only, and shall and may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three months." Now, you see the details of this act. It is impossible for you to do any one of the things that you are doing without breaking this act.—Now, as to the limitation of apprentices, it has been denied that the number of apprentices is limited by the trades (hear, hear.) I find in the report of Mr. Davis's speech that he denied that it is the case in his trade. Well, but Mr. M'Donagh admitted that it is the case; and one of the resolutions may be taken as an admission, for it declares that if my opinions as to the apprentices were acted up to it would have an injurious tentency.

Mr. M'Donagh—I would wish that you would read my admissions. I totally forget it. It certainly astonishes me.

Mr. O'Connell read a portion of his speech in which he declared that the number of apprentices was limited in his trade, and that he believed it was the case in a great number of trades, and he could prove that the number of apprentices was the ruin of his own trade. I well know that this limitation is illegal. I regret that my respected friend Mr. Staunton should have winced like a hound under the lash from the attacks that have been made upon him. I am sorry to perceive that he has stooped to this tyranny. For I do say that there is not a more excellent member of the community, nor one that performs the duties of life, with more integrity than he. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers, and partial cries of "no no.") From my intimacy with them I know the respectability of his family in the county of Clare. But respectable as they are, I know that he succeeded to little more, as an inheritance, than the burthen of a family, and that his conduct to them speaks his best praise (hear.) I know him too, as a father, rearing in respectability his dependent offspring, in spite of the heaviest combinations among the trades. I mean the combination among the printers. I am sorry to see that he has not acted with his usual prudence and good sense in submitting to the system of terror which is in existence in the trade. He has as good a right to his opinion as Mr. Patrick O'Brien (hear, hear.) He has never flinched from discharging a great public duty when the Attorney-General was closely watching ready to pounce upon him with *ex-officios* (cheers.) And is it to be endured that that excellent citizen and respectable man (I would have no wish that any son of mine should be more respectable) should have the hound-cry raised against him by such a man as Mr. Patrick O'Brien: It is melancholy such a thing should be; and as I am on this subject, I will come at once to Mr. Bull's letter. I know Mr. Bull. He is an excellent tradesman, and as skilful as any, I will venture to say, that if the printers gave fair play he would be worth to Mr. Staunton twice what he pays him. The first body that assailed me on the subject of combination were the printers, and called themselves a legal and constitutional body. I deny it. They are in a position the most favorable for combining together. Their combination is eminently successful and most injurious to the public; for but for it there would be many more newspapers than there are. It is true that it is a benefit to the printers themselves, for to those who enjoy a monopoly that monopoly is beneficial. But then every shilling which this monopoly gives them over and above what they would otherwise have is a shilling taken from the poor man.—Well, to come to Mr. Bull's letter. He says:—"I must say that within my experience there has been no disposition shown by you to reduce the standard wages, or to resist a fair limitation of apprentices.—When the number was reduced to five, under a resolution of the body, you submitted, without resistance; and when the standard was subsequently brought down to four, you also submitted, only complaining that you had been led to expect that the former arrangement would have been abided by. and that you were not allowed an opportunity of laying your sentiments before the parties into whose hands the society had committed the management of their affairs." Oh! honest Mr. Bull—there is no equivocation about you. Tradesmen of Dublin look at what he says.—First, the number of apprentices was limited to five; and then, by a set of men, with whom at the time he could not remonstrate, for the thing was determined on behind his back, the number was reduced to four (hear.) Is that to be tolerated? You have a great open for emigration (hear) If there were no business for the boy when he was out of his time he could emigrate to North America, or to any other quarter he might think best. I ask any one of you if you were not belonging to any of the trades how would you like to have a son of yours shut out from all possibility of becoming a tradesman? By doing so you infringe upon the property of another; you commit a crime in the eye of the law, and a robbery in the sight of heaven (loud cries of "no, no, hear, hear," and much confusion). Just as if calling out "no," would alter the nature of the thing. What folly! My friend, Mr. Staunton, has not acted as wisely as he is wont in truckling to this system. He talks of the reasonableness of limiting the number of apprentices. Why, it is illegal, and it is yet a question whether the law can limit them. Mr. M'Donagh admits that in his trade they are limited. Mind, I do not say the regulation is universal among the trades. I know that it does not exist in the silk trade. But I take Mr. Bull's letter as a proof that such a regulation exists among the printers, and your resolution as a proof that it exists among all of you. I have received a letter from the Glasgow Trades, blaming me for changing you with limiting the number of apprentices. Now, I have Mr. Emerson's paper the *Ulster Times*—one not very favourable to me, and which my friend, Richardson, no doubt sometimes sees—and he gives in it the scale of apprentices as allowed in Glasgow.—If a man who has regularly served his time becomes a master he is allowed three apprentices; if two journeymen, he is allowed four apprentices; if twenty journeymen, he is allowed twenty-three apprentices, and so on. Now, that is not to be complained of.—A man is not forced to take a certain number, as Mr. Bell shows to be the case with Mr. Staunton, and which force has now received the sanction of your meeting. Yes, I turn upon you, and say that you are acting unjustly and illegally. (No, no.) There are many Catholics among you; and I ask you who are so, do you think that when the Catholic clergymen shall have read this speech, they would be justified in giving the sacrament to any man belonging to these combinations. (Cries of no, no, and great disorder.) Now, be silent: I am on a subject that is of the very greatest importance to the conscientious Catholic.—I don't address myself to Mr. Finley. I hope Mr. Carroll, who spoke the other day at the meeting is here?

Mr. Carroll—I am.

Mr. O'Connell—There are many good and conscientious Catholics among the trades; and let me ask them will their priests do they think, administer the sacrament to those who interfere with the rights of another man's child? What I say is not ideal—I have the highest authority for what I advance. The Right Rev. Dr. Murray, that excellent bishop, from the sacred pulpit spoke in strong terms against this kind of combination, and reprobated strongly those who joined in it. He is a man that all Catholics must admire and reverence, and upon whom we must look as very high authority in matters of this nature. (Hear.) I have frequently conversed with your parish priest on this subject, and I have been instigated by them, I own it, to raise my voice against the combination, and to declare that they cannot countenance it or permit it. You have every right, if you choose it, to go over to the other persuasion. You may join with Mr. Finlay or any one else, if you like, but you have no right, and you never will have a right to interfere with the rights of another man.—Well, then, I first complain of your combining to limit the number of apprentices. I next complain of your laying down a minimum of wages. Let me read you something on the subject from Mr. Bull's letter. We have now gone through the complaint as to the limitation of apprentices. The law forbids your combining for that purpose, and conscience also ought to forbid it.

A Voice—What were we called here for? Was it to be abused to our faces? We have heard nothing but abuse. (Cries of "order, order," "turn him out," and considerable confusion)

Mr. O'Connell—Order, order. Let no one attempt to turn him out. Let nobody be disturbing the meeting in this manner.

The same Voice—Oh, we can't stand such abuse as you are giving us.

Mr. M'Donagh—Oh, let him abuse away. We abused him, and we can have turn for turn.

Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to read Mr. Bull's letter, and then proceeded—There are three things then that I complain of. First, the gross injustice of limiting the number of apprentices; secondly, the gross injustice of establishing a minimum of wages, and compelling the man who is not worth 15s. a week to be paid 28s., and in not preventing of violence and bloodshed. Oh! if you assisted me in putting an end to the horrid system from which such consequences flow, I would little care what arrangements you would enter into.

Mr. Finlay—We are pledged so to do.

Mr. O'Connell—Oh, Finlay, I won't take your pledge. (Laughter.)

Mr. Finlay—I don't want you.

Mr. O'Connell—You've pledged to something else.

Mr. Finlay—You don't know whether I am or not.

Mr. O'Connell—Oh, I can guess. Now, let us take Staunton as an example, for I like to be talking of a friend. There's Bull. Now, if Mr. Staunton paid the men not £1 15s., for it is the same thing to cut off a certain quantity of the work as to increase the payment, but £1 11s. 6d., then he would be able to allow such a salary as would enable him hereafter to set up in business for himself, and insteadof an operative to become an employer of operatives, thus giving him the greatest pleasure that a man can enjoy—(hear, hear)—namely, the acquiring a competence by his own industry, sufficient to enable him to live with more comfort, and less of trouble. That is the great value of being a subject of the British empire. A man is not chained to the one position in society. He can raise himself by honest industry above the place which he first occupied. (Hear, hear.) Is it not the greatest glory to Sir Robert Peel—no, I will not allude to him, as he is my political opponent. But I heard Mr. Brotherton say in his seat in parliament, that he had, in his earlier days, been a working cotton spinner. Oh, that was true pride. I could have embraced him, so delighted was I with his declaration; may God bless and prosper him. It was real genuine pride for him to declare he was one of the working classes, and he would stick by them. (Cheers.) But, alas! how does the matter stand in Dublin? A botch gets as good pay as the first-rate workman, and, therefore, that first-rate workman could not save so much as would enable him to rise beyond his original rank. I think, from the facts that have come to my knowledge with respect to this system, and the inferences I have drawn from them, that the power of that law which is outraged by such proceedings must be carried into effect to crush this system. (Hear.) By the enactment of the Legislature no person engaged in this system can possibly escape punishment; for any individual belonging to a society of this description must, if called upon to do so, give evidence against the others; and if he should refuse to do this he will be sent to gaol himself. (Hear.) Let the carpenter, or printer, or cooper—and I understand that the unfortunate coopers of this city are at present suffering a great deal of distress (hear, hear)—let them not think that I am accusing them; I am not attacking any trade, and there is no trade I would be less inclined to attack than that; but let any of these trades take into consideration that if any of their societies require an oath to be taken by the members of it, that every man in that society can be transported. Nay, more than that, if you require a mere verbal promise or pledge, every man in it can be transported. Even the mere assertion of anything, no matter how innocent, is, in consequence of the strictness of the law, a transportable offence.

A voice cried out: The Billy Smiths.

Mr. O'Connell—I am coming to them presently.—There is one point on which we are all agreed—namely, the distressed state of trade, and the existence of a system of force and violence; but though this is the case, I don't mean to impute it to the tradesmen; nor do I impute to them the unchristian and base outrages that have been committed on unoffending persons, and the trades agree with me on this point that that system should be put an end to (hear, hear.) And as I adverted to the trade in this city, I will take this opportunity of informing this meeting of the result of an inquiry I promised to make at the Castle relative to the rate of security to be given for the performance of Government contracts (hear.) I have made that, and the disposition on the part of the government is to lessen the security so as to enable the various employers to procure these contracts.—I hope Mr. Murray, with whom I have had some conversation on the subject, is here, in order that he may hear what I say. Let a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant be drawn up to that effect, and if five or six tradesmen come to me with it I will make an appointment with Lord Mulgrave to receive them.—I will accompany them myself, and in their presence I will give it to him (hear and cheers) Suppose, for instance, his plan was adopted, that security in money was given for half the amount, the work done would be security for the other half, and there would be security given in money, and security in the work. I have but one wish, that is to serve you (hear, hear, and cheers.) I said we were agreed on one subject; but, again, I regret much you did not put into your resolutions murders as well as outrages (hear, hear.) I know you were ready to impute to me that I charged you with assassination. I did not make any such charge against you (hear, hear, and cheers.) I said that four men were some time ago assassinated in the open day in the city of Dublin—I said that more recently three men were murdered in a similar manner; for instance the unfortunate Ganly was murdered because he broke some regulations of the egg-market. Gracious God! how can such things occur; how the ludicrous mixes with the horrible, on thinking that a human being should be murdered for breaking a regulation of the egg-market. I said the tradesmen were not connected were not connected with the system—I said I did not mean to impute to any living being a share in those murders; but murders have been committed, vile, horrible, and rank even for so slight an offence as breaking the regulations entered into at the egg-market.—What hope can I have to raise Ireland to the scale of a nation, and to give a moral tone and temper to the affairs of this country, when I live with, breathe the same air, and am surrounded by such monsters. (Cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) Never—oh, never was I ashamed of my country, until these atrocious acts were flung in my teeth—and did they not know that the red arm of God is elevated in anger and revenge over their devoted heads. I am sure, I have no doubt, you condemn them heartily—as sympathically as I do. [cheers.] But this is not all—a band of misguided, lawless men are in the habit of creating riots and assaulting individuals, conveying the mortal remains of their deceased friends to the Catholic burial ground. They are brutally beaten if they do not happen to belong to the party of these desperadoes.

Mr. Finlay—Thank God, they are not Protestants.

Mr. O'Connell—I did not say so.

Mr. Finlay—There were no Protestants detected.

Mr. O'Connell—There were not, and I thank you for the interruption, and I am ready to exculpate them from any participation in these outrages; it is right for you, and justly a matter of pride to repudiate, on the part of the members of your trade, any connexion with such scenes; and I now turn to my Catholic countrymen, and ask them is it not gratifying that this Protestant can glorify himself on the fact, that none of his religion took a part in these acts of violence (cheers)? Oh! if anything could increase my horror or contempt for these miscreants, it is the utter recklessness which they exhibit by their conduct for the sacredness of religion, or respect for the dead.—The system must be crushed, now and for ever; and I proclaim that the government are determined in using every exertion to terminate these proceedings; they cannot carry on their designs without several knowing of them; and the executive will reward any person giving information who the perpetrators are, and protect them from the consequences of discovering—they shall not defy the laws of God and man, and yet escape scatheless and with impunity; let Christians—let Irishmen of all sects and denominations join me in one moral combination, to bring the ruffians to punishment, and arrest their nefarious acts before more mischief is done (Cheers.) But, be it again remembered; I disconnect the trades from any sanction or participation in such iniquity; but while I do this, it still must appear obvious that their violence, their coercion and intimidation operates in the channel of your interests.—Those fellows would do anything—it is even asserted that those men who beat Armstrong got money for it This shocking state of things must not be permitted—and no man being more anxious to support the character of the trades than I, will concentrate the remaining energies of a life spent in battling in the front of the people against their enemies—against oppression and monopoly—I protest against an attempt to rob the children of the means of future independence and respectability, which is effected by preventing their becoming apprentices. I protest against a system which precludes every man from bringing his free labour to the very best market he can procure. [Hear.] I have, in conclusion, to apologise for taking up the time of the meeting in defending my unbroken character, valuable to me as the means of being of service to that country and those people, a few of whom—and thank God they are few—would attempt to fix the stigma of ingratude on it by their attempts to malign and calumniate me. If I will get the trades to go with me, give me the power, authorise me, I will endeavour to have inserted in the contemplated corporation reform bill the privilege to each trade of electing a representative in the common council (loud cheers, and cries of "we will assist you.") A grievance the trades labour under is their not having representatives in the common council or members in Parliament We should have a petition presented that each trade of two hundred should have a representative in the common council. I intend myself to become a candidate, and I am happy to see my friend Lord Mayor Power in the room [loud laughter and great cheering.]—The learned gentleman concluded by moving the following series of resolutions:—

"That the first duty of every honest and wise statesman is to attend to the interest of the operative classes and to procure for them adequate remuneration for their skill, labour, and industry, and that we solemnly pledge ourselves to use all the exertions in our power to attain so desirable and object for the tradesmen of Dublin

"That we deprecate and condemn, in the most emphatic manner, any system of terror, of violence, or of outrage employed either by or for the tradesmen, to controul their employers, or of the employers to controul the free circulation of labour.

"That we solemnly pledge ourselves to use all legal means in our power to terminate the system of terror, of base, inhuman, and unchristian outrages and murders perpetrated in the city of Dublin, and its vicinage; and whilst we utterly disclaim imputing these outrages and murders to the trades of Dublin, or any of them, we call upon every honest and conscientious tradesman to assist us in putting down these frightful crimes.

"That we deem a Parliamentary inquiry highly useful to ascertain all the causes that affect the state of trade of the city of Dublin, injuriously to the operative classes; that by means of such inquiry all errors and misapprehensions will be detected and exposed, and the real nature of the combinations, either of employers or of workmen, fully and fairly displayed."

Mr. John O'Brien seconded the resolutions, which were proposed from the chair.

Mr. Richardson—Mr. O'Connell has stated that the aggregate meeting of the trades was got up by an Orange faction. In respect to my being taunted with Orangeism, I have simply to state, that I have not been in an Orange lodge since the year 1821, when conceiving ourselves to be the dupes of others, I quitted them. That gentleman said to me, as I believe in the year 1830, that from the signs of the times we would have repeal very shortly, or we might do what we liked with him. Whoever heard Mr. O'Connell, from his own balcony, address the people, might remember these were his words. But years have elapsed and what repeal have we got? None. I say it is not I that have thrown Mr. O'Connell off; but he it is that has thrown me off. (Cries of "no, yes, and confusion.")

Mr. O'Connell—Hear him, and give him rope enough to hang himself.

Mr. Richardson—I would not introduce politics but Mr. O'Connell has thought right to do so. Now, in respect to the trades, what was the opinion of Mr. O'Connell in the year 1834? In that year he said our combination was legal and constitutional; and he actually drove the employers out of the place. Combination was imputed to us in the Dublin Castle by the Recorder. The charge was advanced against us by Lord Mulgrave in the House of Lords, and by Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connell, trumpet-tongued, sounded the charge of combination against the Dublin trades in England, and from England back again to Dublin. Yes, he denounced us as combinators and murderers. (Cries of no, no, and yes.)

Mr. O'Connell—One word in reply to Mr. Richardson and I will not detain you, Sir, many moments, but really he has mentioned some topics which require a word in explanation. He tells me that I said in 1830 that if we did not attain the repeal of the union in three years, I would tell the people to do as they pleased—that is, of course, in his mind, to turn out. (Laughter and confusion.) No, never will I give up the people of Ireland, while I live I will be their servant, and at my death, I will direct that an epitaph be placed on my grave, calling on the people of Ireland to forget their dissensions and be united.—(Loud cheers.) Now, I forgive you, poor Richardson.—(Loud cheers.)

[Some confussion here took place on the length to which the proceedings were going, and the want of time to enable the trades to reply.]

Mr. O'Connell—If the gentlemen of the press would consent so come to a meeting on Sunday, as we are aware they have entered into regulations not to attend Sunday meetings, in that case I adjourn till Sunday next (Hear, hear.)

A man named O'Brien then said he begged to be forgiven for the frequent interruptions which he gave, but he wished to be understood that they were under the impression, since the preceding evening, that the aggregate meeting would not have been made the subject of discussion that day, and that Mr. O'Brien, the chairman, would not have been attacked as he had been by Mr. O'Connell. As well might the lion be let loose on the lamb as Mr. O'Connell attack such a one as Mr. O'Brien, so unable to defend himself against a powerful antagonist like him.

Mr. O'Connell: Where is this lamb (cheers.) Patrick O'Brien where are you, until we see this lamb (laughter and confusion.)

Mr. Patrick OBren said that he did not expect to have been obliged to address the meeting on this day.—Did he not say that they (the tradesmen) had in the noon day, dyed their hands in the blood of their fellow citizens. (Great confusion, hisses, groans, and partial cheering? Mr. O'Connell had mixed up politics in his speech. (Hear, hear.) What right had he to do so?—what had they to do with politics? They were met for a specific purpose, and Mr. O'Connell had not kept the pledge which he had made yesterday. He had also complained that he was assailed at the aggregate meeting behind his back. He acknowledged that he did use the words attributed to him by Mr. O'Connell about the factory children, and he never did, nor never would seek to compromise them—and he further stated that he did believe Mr. O'Connell would betray their (the tradesmen's) rights (great uproar, groans, and cheering.) With some difficulty order was restored by Mr. O'Connell's energetic remonstrances.

Mr. O'Brien continued—This is a packed meeting—I will not be heard (the confusion was again renewed.)

The Chairman rose and said, I call on this meeting emphatically, in my capacity as chairman, to hear Mr. O'Brien, and not let it go abroad that a tradesman would not be heard (cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell—I implore of you to make no uproar.—I request there shall be no hissing or interruption.

Mr. O'Brien continued—From the opposition he had experienced, and the interruptions with which he had been assailed, he felt he would not get a hearing. (Cries of go on, in which Mr. O'Connell joined.) He (Mr. O'Brien) had alluded to the factory bill, and he stated what he feared on that subject; for they as tradesmen, had followed Mr. O'Connell, and neglected their employments to grace his processions, and how were their sacrifices repaid? (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) By ingratitude (in the words of Cæsar), worse than traitors arms; and was he not justified in his suspicion, where Mr. Harvey presented a petition from Scotland, signed by 20,000 persons, praying an inquiry into the conduct of the law officers, Mr. O'Connell stood by and said the combination should be put an end to—that they should not hold a meeting unless a public officer was in the chair. Under these circumstances what could they but imagine he was about to betray their interests. Why couple them with the murderers of Ganley?—(Cries of he did not, 'tis false, and continued uproars. What way had the Guinnesses been treated? Most excellent employers; giving an immensity of work having a number of coopers employed, and opened a foreign trade for the consumption of corn in this country; and why are we to be denounced, who despise and detest the acts of violence committed by others we who actually offered a reward for the detection of the murderers. "In Kerry, did he not cause combination, and have recourse to threats? The skull and cross-bones (tremendous uproar)? On the instigation of Mr. Guiness, and fourteen of his clerks—(great confusion).

Mr. O'Connell—For Heaven's sake let him continue—let this conspiracy develope itself.

Mr. O'Brien concluded by stating that he had been a follower of Mr. O'Connell, but he would oppose him as long as he pursued the present course.

Mr. O'Connell said he had just two words to say. He did not want Mr. O'Brien to follow him, he was much better without him. As to the factory question he had uttered as base an untruth as ever fell from the lips of any man (vehement cheering.) His philippic was violent in proportion to its untruth. You say it is not a faction that opposes me, when after forty years of service in the public cause, I am taunted by the barking of a mastiff.—(Cheers.) O'Brien talks of himself as president of his trade, and of following in my wake, but did I ever ask any one to follow me? Never. He says that Lord Mulgrave attacked the trades of Dublin in the House of Lords.

Mr. O'Brien—I did not say anything of the kind.

Mr. O'Connell—Let no one believe him. He denies now what he uttered a few minutes ago. Why he brands the liar on his broad forehead, and then says that he is, indeed, president of his trade.

Mr. O'Brien—It was Mr. Richardson spoke of Lord Mulgrave—I did not.

Mr. O'Connell continued, and went to say—A poor man returning from his employment, with his wife leaning on his arm; but some secret society had thought fit to make certain regulations, which he had broken, and the consequence was that two men came up to him, and, in the presence of his wife, they basely murdered him. Is not that combination? The calumny of the Manchester children is amongst the most grievous of his charges, and when I hear it repeated without any ground, and the charge made by the tradesmen of Dublin, I cannot help exclaiming—who, after me would serve his country? (cheers and uproar.) He has fixed the barb into the trades of Dublin (loud cheers)—he has calumniated Lord Mulgrave. Every tradesman in Dublin, except himself, hates associations—and for the future you may take assassination in the O'Brien sense of combination. I am really ashamed of having said so much on this subject.—The hon. gent. sat down amid renewed cheers.)

Several persons having stood up simultaneously, Mr. O'Connell said, that as Mr. Staunton had been attacked, and certainly deserved to be heard, he thought that he had the priority of right to be heard.

Mr. Staunton spoke a few words.

Mr. M'Donagh said although the trades had just reason to be displeased with Mr. O'Connell, they nevertheless had not removed their confidence from him politically.

Mr. Connery said that he had been accused of being a stickler. He certainly had been a stickler, in opposition to combination. He then stated that at a meeting of tradesmen, he and another, out of eighty workmen, were the only two who reprobated the slating system. Every man in work in the trade was obliged to pay three shillings and three pence a week, to aid in slating persons, or rather murdering their fellow citizens. (Exclamations of oh, oh.) Upon one occasion a party of combinators destroyed £200 worth of property in Vero's establishment Bride-street.

After a few other persons had spoken.

Mr. O'Connell was about moving Mr. Purcell from the chair, when that gentleman rose and said—Before I leave the chair, I think it a favourable opportunity to mention a plan which had occurred to me as likely to mitigate the asperity prevalent and remedy the grievances complained of. The proposal I have to submit is the erection of a Tradesman's Hall. (Vehement cheering.)

Several tradesmen immediately called out "heart and hand we will join you."

Mr. Purcell continued—I would propose that there should be committee rooms appropriated to the tradesmen, where they could meet to regulate and discuss the affairs of their trade. (Great cheering.) In this design I should suggest that employers and men should co-operate—(cheers)—and I will for my own part, put down my subscription.

Mr. O'Connell—I will put down my name for one hundred pounds. (Continued cheering which lasted some seconds.

Mr. Purcell resumed—Under such auspices, I hope that the project will be successful, and as Mr. O'Connell has told you that the Government is determined to put down illegal combination, and as their determination is made known, I have scarce a doubt on my mind that, pressing, as we do, a vice-regent equally determined to make the laws respected and the people prosperous, that if a proper and respectful application be made to him, he might be induced to sanction this undertaking, and give us his powerful aid (cheers.) This will be a subject for future consideration, meantime my subscription is one hundred pounds. (Cheering, with cries of Kildare for ever.)

The following gentlemen came promptly forward and put down their names for the following sums:—Mr. O'Connell, M.P., £100; Mr. Purcell, £100; Mr. M. M'Carthy, an English gentleman, £5; Mr. D. Daly, £5; Mr. T. Welsh, £5; Mr. Morgan, £5; Mr. Nugent, £5; Mr. W. Doolan and Son, £20; Mr. Fitzpatrick, £5; Mr. J. Fogarty, £5; Doctor M'Carthy, £5.

Mr. O'Connell moved the special thanks of the meeting to their chairman, for his firm, impartial, and gentlemanlike demeanour in the chair.

The resolution was put and carried *nem con.*

Mr. O'Connell called for three cheers severally, for the Queen and Lord Mulgrave. Cheers were then called for by the meeting for Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Purcell, which were heartily responded to.

ON THE USE OF METAL IN CANDLES.—Much having been of late before the public respecting the making of candles, we venture shortly to bring the question before our readers. To produce a candle that requires no snuffing it is necessary that the whole of it, wick included, should burn away in flame; very fine wax and well refined spermaceti seem to be best suited for this purpose. To render other candles equally volatile, arsenic has been used with success; but the health of the community does not seem herein to have been regarded. Some candles have a small portion of the metal, called bismuth, introduced into them, which metal is perfectly harmless; it has the property of rendering the combustion of the candle more perfect, producing a white flame, and preventing the unpleasant smell that is observed on entering a room lighted with common tallow candles. Bismuth, in the form of a white powder, is sold by perfumers as a cosmetic.—*Repository of Arts.*—[Bismuth, it is said, partakes of the noxious properties of lead, and sometimes contains even arsenic.—*Bingley's Useful Knowledge.*]

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—We are enabled to supply our readers with information, on which they may implicitly rely, as to the exact number of additional troops which are destined for Canadian service—viz., six troops of the 1st Dragoon Guards, of fifty rank and file each; four troops of the 7th Hussars, of fifty rank and file each; the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards, consisting of eight hundred rank and file; the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, of eight hundred rank and file; six companies of the 11th foot, of one hundred each; six companies of the 73d foot, of one hundred each; and six companies of the 93d of one hundred each. It will thus appear that the entire force destined for Canada at present does not exceed 3,900 men. The absurd statement of a weekly newspaper, that the army is to be increased 30,000 men needs no contradiction. That the army will be increased from 8,000 to 10,000 men is highly probable; but we very much question if before the spring we shall not receive such intelligence from Canada as may render the further embarkation of troops for that province unnecessary. The resistance appears already to have terminated in Lower Canada, for there does not appear to be a single place at which the rebels have attempted to make head against her Majesty's troops since our last.—*United Service Gazette.*

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