The Waterford Mail.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

INSURRECTION AT SEVILLE.

A second edition of the *Times* announces, upon the authority of information received at Lisbon on the morning of the 20th, and brought by the Royal Tar steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Monday, having made her passage from the Portuguese capital in six days, that an insurrection lately broke out at Seville, in which the Queen's commandant narrowly escaped being murdered, a junta of reprisal, *i.e.* an assassination board, was established by the insurgents, and the establishment of this murderous tribunal seems to be the chief, if not the only, object of the insurgents. As Andalusia has been little vexed by the Carlists, this proceeding is a mere gratuitous manifestation of the instinctive taste of the Spanish liberals for bloodshed.

CONSPIRACY AT WARSAW.

Private letters from Warsaw, conveys the following:—

"DECREE OF THE REGENCY OF WILNA.—In consequence of the discovery of a treasonable plot in the kingdom of Poland and the Western Provinces, the principal chief of which, Simon Konarski, is confined at Wilna, with his numerous accomplices. His Majesty the Emperor has deigned to order the immediate sequestration of the moveable and immoveable property of all the individuals who have taken part in that criminal and rebellious attempt (agreeably to the 225th article of the penal code), and to direct that the said property be placed under the surveillance of the fiscal administration, and that the measure be extended not only to those suspected of participation in the plot, who are already in safe keeping, but likewise to all persons who in the course of the prosecution may be mentioned (*paamwiane*) or accused, in order that the sequestration of the property may be simultaneously executed with the arrest of the individuals, &c.

"Wilna, Oct 11, 1838.

This decree is followed by a list of fifteen citizens of Wilna who were thrown into prison, but persons just arrived from that city stated that when they left it no fewer than 300 had been arrested, many of them possibly for that constructive offence of which the world will hear for the first time—"the mention of their names" in the course of the inquiries ordered by the government.

PRUSSIA.

The news from Prussia does not promise tranquillity. Throughout the Rhenish towns the soldiers were supplied with ammunition, and it was announced they had orders to fire if provoked. At Coblentz three pieces of artillery were spiked by the people. At Posen the birthday or saint's-day of the Archbishop was celebrated with a pomp and concourse alarming to the authorities; nor was the concourse confined to the lower classes. The clergy of Aix-la-Chapelle had petitioned for the liberation of Archbishop Droste.

The dates of the last despatches from India are—Bombay, 6th October; Madras 26th September; and Calcutta 24th do.

The programme of the force intended for Caubul had been published by order of the Government, at least so much of it as will consist of the Bengal army; and on the whole the appointments are creditable to the discrimination of our military authorities. The general rendezvous is fixed at Ferozepoore, which will be the line of our approach to the scene of operations. His Excellency Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief in India, will command the whole.

It is stated that Mr. Macnaughten was to accompany the army into Caubul, as Civil Commissioner, with a salary of 500 rupees a month, in addition to his 55,000 as Secretary to Government.

Much umbrage has, it is said, been given to the government by the recusancy of Captain Burnes, who will persist in taking the views his ample experience and natural ability present to him of the proposed restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Caubul, in defiance of the ones held by his Lordship. Captain Burnes affirms, that of all the race his lordship's protegee is the vilest, the most despised, and most hated by the Affghan tribes—the most tyrannical, indolent, and senseless—a coward and a fool.

Since the repulse of the Persians from before Herat, the Shah is said to have made some overtures to Shah Kamran, the ruler of the place, with the view of saving his own character and effecting peace; but it appears they were indignantly, and in very uncourteous language, rejected by him of Herat.

Affairs do not look well as regards the Burmese. Letters from Rangoon, received at Calcutta state that the Governor of that place had not only declined to return Colonel Benson's visit, but had not sent any officer of the government to attend at his embarkation for the capital. Dr. Bayfield, had been informed, also, that he would not be permitted to remain at the residency after the departure of Colonel Benson. Therawaddy, it is said, had left the capital in order to avoid our Ambassador.

The Rana Juwan Singh, Prince of Oodeypore, expired suddenly on the 20th August last. His death was followed by one of those horrid tragedies which, however encouraged by the spirit of the Hindoo religion, had, we thought, been effectually abolished by the enlightened humanity of the British government. No less than eight females—whether self immolated, or the victims of a hideous superstition—were burnt alive in the same flames that consumed the inanimate body of their husband the Rana.

It is stated that Sir Henry Fane is by no means satisfied with the position of affairs on the Goorkha frontier, and the almost total absence of any force able to cope with them, should they really descend from the mountain barrier of Nepaul.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

Be it known to all the precursor gags—'all men of fighting age, 'all true Irishmen between the ages of fourteen and sixty four,' throughout this first county of English conquest notoriety, and the last of Irish rebellion notoriety, that the precursor Chieftain is to honour Ross with his his presence on Wednesday next, and Wexford on the day following.

And be it further known, that they are all requested to have their shillings ready to hand him on his arrival, for it is to receive them that he has condescended to accept the invitations. There are eight counties in the North, that will not give him one shilling. The two millions of shillings are therefore to be collected from twenty four counties. Hence upwards of eighty thousand shillings must be made up in this county instanter. They have therefore no time to lose; let them prepare to meet their general and hand him the cash, for that alone puts him into good humour. Thank God we have only one Protestant *cursor* in the whole town of Wexford.—*Wexford Conservative.*

MR. O'CONNELL'S DECLINING INFLUENCE.—That Mr. O'Connell is sinking—fast sinking—and that his influence is daily fading away, we have no doubt; in fact we believe that half his importance is created by the notice taken of him by the English press. As for any thing that he says, nobody personally concerned cares one straw. Whether such a man praises or abuses, what does it signify? every body knows that he wants his rent, and thinks he can get more by it than by any other trade, or than by the high judicial offices which he openly and without contradiction states he has been offered.—*John Bull, November 29.*

STAMP DUTY.—The stamp duty on receipts was first imposed during the celebrated coalition administration, which gave occasion for the following *jeu d'esprit*, at the time generally attributed to Sheridan:

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
That shall not fall on me;"—
"Then tax receipts," Lord North replies,
"For *those* you *never see!*"

Major Lord A. Lennox has taken the command of the 71st depot at Butterant.

ARRIVAL OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

(From the West of England Conservative.)

PLYMOUTH, NOV. 28.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, Governor-General of the Canadas, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday, at 11 o'clock at night, on board the Inconstant, 36, Captain D. Pring. The Inconstant has been out from Quebec twenty-five days, having left there on the 2d instant, and has had a very rough passage. Immediately after the frigate was anchored, Captain Pring left for London with despatches. The weather was so tempestuous throughout the whole of yesterday, that, up to the time of our publication, the noble Earl had been unable to disembark. On yesterday afternoon the Sylph cutter, was dispatched into the sound, but apparently the noble Earl considered it more advisable to remain on board till the weather moderates, and the cutter, last evening, returned to her moorings beneath Mount Wise. We are happy in being able to state, that independent of the tedium and fatigue of a long voyage, both Lord and Lady Durham are quite well in health. His Lordship will land in the course of the day if the weather permits. A suite of apartments has been prepared for his reception at the Government-house, Mount Wise, the official residence of his brother-in-law, Major-General Elliot.

FORGERY OF THE EVENING POST!—STRANGE AFFAIR.

The comments of the *Kilkenny Journal* on the unaccountable dissimilarity between the true address from the corporation of Kilkenny against the commissioners' proposed line of railroad and the fictitious one published by the government organ, the *Evening Post*, so plainly expose the injustice and direct misrepresentation of the objects of that address, that we give both addresses as published in juxta-position, and our provincial contemporary's remarks:—

(From the Kilkenny Journal.)

In the *Evening Post* of Tuesday, an address was published, purporting to be from the corporation of Kilkenny, against the Kilkenny line of Railroad.—We deny that the address thus published by the *Post* was the one presented to his Excellency. If the Kilkenny papers of the 21st instant be referred to, they will prove our allegation.—*Dublin Monitor of Saturday.*

So utterly unsuspicious were we of the circumstance stated by the *Monitor*, that we did not read the copy of the address published in the *Post*, until we saw the above paragraph. Having referred to the *Post*, we find that the *Monitor* is correct.

We give the four last paragraphs of the address, as it appeared in the *Post* and *Kilkenny Journal*, marking in *italics* the words added in the former, and which *were not* in the address presented to his Excellency:—

KILKENNY JOURNAL.

In a country like Ireland it is to the land, by a judicious application to it of capital and industry, we must look as the source of employment, and as the means of creating that surplus capital which must naturally flow into the channels of manufacturing and commercial enterprise.

The isolated situation of Kilkenny, in the heart of a county abounding in mineral and agricultural produce, yet wanting an expeditious and cheap mode of conveyance to the great marts of export and import, are the primary causes of retarding our advancement.

Private enterprise has recently been checked in applying a remedy to this evil in the instance of the Dublin and Kilkenny Railway; but it is yet in the power of a benign government to compensate for this disappointment, by extending to Kilkenny, with the least possible delay, the advantages of any great national work which may be undertaken at the public expense. We hope it is only necessary to make this suggestion to your Excellency, to entitle it to the best consideration of the Irish government.

In mingling subjects of local interest and improvement, with the happy occasion of paying our cordial and dutiful respects to your Excellency, we feel assured that we do not diminish the sense we desire you may entertain of the affection and loyalty which prompted us to have the honor and happiness of welcoming to Kilkenny the representative of our beloved Sovereign.

EVENING POST.

In this *county* it is to the land, by a judicious application to it of capital and industry, we must look as the source of employment, and as the means of creating that surplus capital which must naturally flow into the channels of manufacturing and commercial enterprise.

The isolated situation of Kilkenny, in the heart of a county abounding in mineral and agricultural produce, yet wanting an expeditious and cheap mode of conveyance *for our produce* to the great points of export and import, are the primary causes of retarding our advancement.—Private enterprise has recently *failed* in *supplying* a remedy to this evil, in the instance of the Dublin and Kilkenny railway, *which work has obstacles to contend with that render its accomplishment almost hopeless.*

But it is yet in the power of a benign government to compensate for this disappointment. *If the great national line recommended to the Railroad Commission, be executed, either by public loan or grant, the benefit of this public work can be easily extended to Kilkenny, by commencing the branch line to this city as soon as the main one from Dublin shall reach the point of juncture.* We hope it is only necessary to make this suggestion to your Excellency to enlist in its favour the influence of the Irish government.

In mingling subjects of local interests and improvement with the happy occasion of paying our cordial and dutiful respects to your Excellency, we feel assured that we do not diminish the sense we desire you may entertain of the affection and loyalty which prompted us to have the honour of welcoming to Kilkenny the Representative of our gracious Sovereign.

This is certainly a serious matter, and requires a full explanation from what—it cannot be denied—is the organ of the Irish government. Leaving out of the question altogether the whole sentences introduced in the *Post*, we direct attention to the insidious phrasing of another portion. The *true* address, says, "Private enterprise has recently *been checked.*" The fictitious one has it, "Private enterprise has recently *failed.*" Now there is here a very great difference. The first reading leaves the public justly to infer that private enterprise would have succeeded had it not been checked by obstacles well understood. The reading in the *Post's* version would lead the public to believe that private enterprise had been allowed a fair trial, and, notwithstanding non-interference, had *failed*, merely from being in itself unavailing. This is a sad—we were about to say a suspicious—matter to see put forth in a paper of such peculiar position as the *Evening Post*.

The interpolated passages must have given the readers of the *Post* a strange opinion of the people of Kilkenny. The voluntary abandonment of their own interests which these passages imply is not at all, we can assure the public, characteristic of the inhabitants of the 'faire city;' nor is the wholesale approval of the commissioners' report—which the words in italics nearly express—grounded in the slightest degree on any act, or published opinion, of our fellow-citizens. The general feeling in Kilkenny—as it should be—is exactly the reverse of that which would dictate such portions of the address in the *Post*, as refer to the rail way.

We require not only an explanation from the *Post*, but a *correction* of the false passages; and awaiting this act of mere justice from our contemporary, we abstain from a commentary that might be at present unwise, as it should, certainly, be unpleasant.

We hope that our friends of the *Waterford Chronicle, Tipperary Free Press*, and other papers that copied the address from the *Post*, will do the citizens of Kilkenny the justice of copying this amendment.

It is, truly, somewhat of a "strange affair."

RAILROAD JOBBING—THE TRAIN UPSET.

When one considers that the Duke of Leinster was one of the original jobbers who procured the appointment of the railway commission for Ireland, it will not be deemed wonderful that his Grace's paternity should so far overmaster his sense of propriety and discretion, as to impel him upon the desperate adventure of soliciting in favor of his job the patronge of the Marquis of Londonderry. We subjoin the correspondence.

Carton, Maynooth, 21st November, 1838.

MY LORD—If you approve of the enclosed memorial to her Majesty, may I request your signature to it, and that of any of your friends.

Will you have the goodness to return it to me directed as above,

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
LEINSTER.

The Marquis of Londonderry, &c.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, being deeply interested in the prosperity of Ireland, and deeming it of the utmost importance to her welfare, that the poor law act of the last session of parliament should be followed in the next by measures for the general improvement of the country, most respectfully solicit your Majesty's gracious attention to the subject.

It is not for us to specify particular undertakings, but we beg leave to express our anxious hope that the report lately made on railway communication in Ireland, may be taken into serious consideration. We do so, under the persuasion, that the promotion of works of public utility in Ireland would not only prove one of the safest remedies for her wants, but by encouraging commerce and increasing her means of contributing to the exigencies of the state, most essentially benefit all parts of the empire.

November, 1838.

Name. Residence.

COPY OF ANSWER FROM THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY

Mount Stewart, Nov. 23, 1838.

MY LORD DUKE—I am somewhat surprised at receiving a letter from your Grace enclosing blank addresses for me to circulate and get filled up, in my neighbourhood, of a memorial to her Majesty relative to the General Improvement of Ireland.

Never having had any correspondence with your Grace, and always differing most diametrically with you in political sentiments for our common country, I had no expectation that your Grace would deem it worth your while to apply to me upon measures emanating from a public meeting of gentlemen, with whom, to use the court phrase of 'Reform,' my opinions and views are as wide as the poles asunder.

I entertain no doubt of her Gracious Majesty's solicitude for the welfare of Ireland, and in my mind, it is perfectly unnecessary and absurd to put forth, in pompous and very unmeaning phrases, a petition, the carrying out of which prayer would depend upon the Ministry and the Lord Lieutenant, (or rather Mr. O'Connell) so long as Ireland is afflicted with its present deluded and incompetent government.

A determined opposer of the poor laws for Ireland, I entertain all my former objections to them, and deplore the act that has passed. But the greatest of all its evils arise from inordinate and improper patronage wrung from an impoverished country, in workhouses, officers, &c., and expensive establishments for whomsoever the government, with its very impartial character, chooses to provide.

But not content with this last measure, and the preceding enormous powers conferred by parliament on constabulary, police, &c., and other enactments, railways under similar direction seem now to be in agitation. With respect to any report made, I have no doubt parliament will afford it its serious consideration, but the further any plans are removed from the interference and influence of Dublin Castle, and the more any measure remains with the landed proprietors of the country, the more beneficial will it probably turn out. And really, my Lord, it appears to me, that it would be well if those resident in Ireland, before they address her Majesty to remedy the wants of their country by encouraging commerce and increasing her means, would call on the Lord Lieutenant to adopt some decisive and energetic measures for our *tranquillity*, for it is with deep pain I observe in the *Hue and Cry*, Nov. 10, no less than six atrocious murders, and one attempt to murder within 16 days, committed—namely, between October 9th and October 25th. An address to her Majesty's government, on these heads, would be far better suited to those who love and live in Ireland, than pressing for the promotion of speculative works, in a land where robbery, murder, and crime, seem to reign uncontrouled by the executive power.

I return your Grace your blank addresses, regretting I can neither subscribe to your petition, nor be an advocate for its adoption—nor can I believe it will be approved of by the people of Ireland.

I have the honour to be,
Your Grace's obedient servant,
VANE LONDONDERRY.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

We learn with pleasure that the respectable firm of Young and Murdock, Soliciters, of this city, (in conjunction with Messrs, Pearson and Wilkinson, Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents, of London,) has given notice of applications to Parliament, for liberty to bring in Bills for making certain lines of Railroads. The first to commence at or near Bloody, or Barrack-bridge, west of the river Liffey, and to terminate at or near Mullingar. The second to commence at Stacumney, parish of Celbridge, county of Kildare, and to terminate at Mullingar. The third to commence in the parish of Rathcore, county of Meath, and to terminate near Kells. The fourth to commence at a place called Clunmullen, or Crooksborough, county of Westmeath, and to terminate at or near the barracks, at the town of Longford. And the fifth to commence at Mullingar, and to terminate at the river Shannon, near Athlone. This is a cheering announcement, holding out, as it does, a prospect of employment for our impoverished rural population.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS.—The extraordinary powers of this gas were yesterday exemplified at St. Thomas's Hospital on the persons of some of the students. The gas was pressed out of a gasometer into a bladder provided with a pipe and cock. The question then was who would try it; for though all desired to see its effects, no one wished to be the first to feel them. At length the gentleman who prepared it put the pipe into his mouth, and closing his nostrils, inhaled a cordial out of the bladder. No mountain dew was ever so potent. In an instant he was twirling round the yard like a dervish in an enthusiasm, and laughing as obstreperously as if the spirit of all Joe Miller's jokes had been discharged upon him at once. The sight was irresistible upon the circle. Grave professors, merry students, and apprehensive spectators, burst into a general cachination, laughing at the men in the middle, and at the odd faces they respectively made, until the venerable halls resounded, and even the grim skeletons seemed once more shaking their sides in sympathetic glee. When this brief fit was over (for the effect of the gas soon terminates,) a muscular young fellow stepped forward to be helped to the second bumper. A copious draught was accordingly squeezed out of the bladder into his mouth. In an instant his face was as burnished as a new copper kettle, and off he darted, overturning men and tables with equal impetuosity, until he made his way into one of the amphitheatres, where he comaenced the exordium of a Pindaric speech, and stopped, looking quite bashful, as he was commencing the third sentence. The next volunteer entertained the honourable company with a galopade in the style of a dray horse about the court-yard. Upon a succession of demonstrators it acted differently according to their tempers and constitutions; but one leaky-looking student swallowed double as much as any other, and still he remained as indifferent as the bladder from which he had imbibed it. Nitrous oxide is the compound containing the smallest quantity of oxygen. It was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1772, and by him denominated "dephlogisticated air." It consists of one volume of oxygen and two of azote, and is produced by heating nitrate of ammonia in a glass retort. Most substances burn in it with far greater energy than in the atmosphere. Sir Humphrey Davy discovered its intoxicating qualities in 1799.—It is colourless, sweetish, and of slightly agreeable odour.

The Liberals of Bristol paid £1,500 for poor rates, in order to qualify their friends for borough votes!

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.

Her Majesty's steam-packet Sprightly, took fifteen hours in her passage from Holyhead, on Thursday, and did not arrive in Kingstown harbour until after midnight. During the passage one of the sailors was washed over the paddle-box by a sea, but fortunately succeeded in laying hold of the lee-chain, and thus escaped inevitable danger.

Captain Townley, of the Avon, who arrived in Dublin from Liverpool on Thursday morning, reported that he never saw so heavy a sea running in the Channel on any former occasion.

BELFAST, NOV. 30.—During the last three days we have had an uninterrupted continuance of most stormy weather. On Wednesday evening a large building at May's Market was tumbled into a mass of ruin. In other parts of the town chimneys were blown down, and considerable damage done. Yesterday morning the tide overflowed the quays, and laid under water several streets, the passage through which was effected in boats.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

NEWRY, DEC. 1.—Never in the memory of man was this town circumstanced as it was on last Wednesday night. At about eight o'clock the tide rose suddenly and impetuously, and poured through the streets with awful rapidity. In the course of half an hour every lane and street of what is called "the low ground," presented the appearance of a river, and not only the underground kitchens and cellars, but even the newsroom, and numbers of the shops and parlours, and stables, situated rather higher than the streets, were flooded. The middle of Hill-street was in some places two, and in others three feet and upwards under water. The area in front of our establishment was submerged to the depth of at least four feet! and in the counting-house and lower offices, the water was upwards of five feet deep! The causes of this extraordinary event were the prevailing high easterly winds, and the heavy rains; it is, however, mainly attributable to the removal of the old parapet wall in the rere of Hill-street. Ardglass suffered considerably; the new light-house was demolished, and the breast work and parapet at the quay considerably injured.—*Newry Telegraph.*

NENAGH, DEC. 2.—We had very stormy weather here, accompanied with heavy rains, from the night of Monday to the morning of Friday. The lands east of the town were completely inundated, and seemed an ocean in miniature. Part of the mail-coach road was so flooded as to be almost impassable to a foot passenger. At Kileerya-bridge the road was fordable only on horseback. Some cabins were levelled about the suburbs, many houses were stripped of tiles and slates, windows were burst by the violence of fitful and whirling gusts, and several stacks of chimneys were blown to the ground. Between Toomavrra and Dunkerrin many trees were blown across the road.—*Guardian.*

CASHEL.—It blew a perfect hurricane in Cashel on Monday night and Wednesday morning, the rain falling in torrents between the momentary pauses of the tempestuous elements. Some houses were levelled to the ground, and the roofs of others were completely denuded of slates and thatch. The scaffolding used in rebuilding the Fever Hospital, was swept from its position and scattered, while a part of one of the gable ends of the building was blown down. The new chapel that was being built, at Kilfeacle, and ready for roofing on last Saturday night, was levelled to the ground. Trees, that for years had withstood wind and weather, were torn from their roots, and scattered about like the frail leaves of autumn. In the memory of man the late tempest stands unequalled as far as this neighbourhood is concerned.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

CARLOW, DEC. 1.—Since the year 1825, the inhabitants of Carlow never experienced the effects of so fearful a storm as that of Tuesday and Wednesday last; one, which continued without intermission during the whole of Tuesday night, and part of Wednesday. The houses in various directions presented substantial evidence of the appalling fury of the storm, the roofs being shattered, chimneys blown down, and the small cabins in the vicinity of the town which were exposed, totally stripped of their covering. On Friday the storm abated, but at this period the river Burrin, became so swoollen, as to sweep away every obstacle which impeded its progress, and over flowed a great portion of Burrin-street, to the great inconvenience of some of the inhabitants. Some houses in the street were abandoned, the doors thrown open, and the flood permitted to have free course into the street, part of which were covered with five feet of water. That portion of the street being Burrin-bridge and the Post-office, was for a time, impassable, owing to the strength of the current flowing from the river Burrin; but in course of the day a communication was opened with the opposite extremity of the town, by horsemen and car-drivers.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF THE CORK MAIL-COACH.—On the arrival of the Cork mail, at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday night last, in Carlow, fresh horses were put to, when, by accident, or neglect of the hostlers, the horses started off at full speed, without coachman, guard, or passengers; during the storm, which at that period raged with the utmost fury, instead of the direct road to Dublin, they pursued the contrary one towards Athy, and never stopped until they arrived at a cross-road, at Newgarden mills, within three miles of this town. At this point they turned the cross-road leading to the county of Kildare, but did not proceed more than a few perches when they ran the coach over a heap of manure, and took shelter under a hedge, which, from its closeness and height, protected them from the storm. In this position they were found by the proprietor of the mills, Mr. Browne, at two o'clock in the morning, who, on proceeding to turn their head towards Carlow, was joined by the coachman and guard, who pursued them on horseback. The coach was not injured, nor even the traces broken, although they passed through a road very circuitous in its route, and lodged the coach in a ditch, under which the sagacious animals took shelter. We hope this will be a caution to those employed about coach-offices. This is the second time a similar occurrence took place at the same office. We are informed there was one passenger in the coach, who, unfortunately, leaped out in Dublin-street, while the horses were proceeding at full speed, and broke his arm.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The Bandon day coaches succeeded in arriving yesterday morning nearly up to time, but not without having experienced much suffering, and encountered great danger. A gentleman, one of six inside passengers, in that by Innishannon, stated, that such was the depth and force of one of the many Mountain streams through which they were brought, that, but for the superiority of the horses, with the skill and courage of the coachman, the vehicle would inevitably have been swept away in the torrent, and been precipitated into a deep declivity, within a few yards of the road. The Northern, or Brinny, coach had nearly a similar escape. They were both detained in town on Wednesday night, as was also the Kinsale coach. The Youghal morning and evening up coaches attempted in vain to reach their destination. The Youghal, Fermoy, and Mallow out-coaches were kept in town all night. The mail-coaches probably being of a light construction, have all arrived—some an hour—others an hour and a half late. The coachman and guard of the Dublin mail which arrived this morning represent the country as presenting a scene of desolation without parallel. Trees in all directions torn up by the roots—cottages and cabins razed to the ground—whilst on the flats thousands of acres of ground to a height exceeding that of the fences by which the fields are surrounded, are covered with water. The damage sustained by the farmers in many cases is beyond description. The Bandon, Blackwater, and Alio (Kanturk) rivers have swollen to an unprecedented height, and swept away the wretched cabins of the poor farmers in many cases. Spring Hill, on the Fermoy road, about half a mile beyond Glanmire, is a complete swamp. The Dublin mail, which reached as we were going to press, had to let the passengers down, and then make a desperate push to get through, which was with difficulty accomplished, the horses sinking knee deep at every plunge; and had a single one of them relaxed his utmost exertion for a second, the coach would have become firmly embedded and immovable without much additional assistance.—*Cork Standard.*

(From the Cork Constitution).

The *Robert Noble* of Cork, Lewellyn, master, which sailed from Cork for Newport, laden with flour and oats on Tuesday, was on Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, cast ashore at Kilmore, about 10 miles from Wexford. The master and crew saved. The vessel is much injured, but part of the cargo will be saved in a damaged state.

LOSS OF THE MARY OF LIVERPOOL.—The following letter announces the loss of the *Mary* of Liverpool. It is not a little gratifying to us that the *Cut* representing the mode by which the survivors were rescued from the wreck of the *Killarney*, seems to have been, under Providence, the means, in this instance, of saving 17 human beings from a dreadful death.

The *Mary* was 368 tons burden, and besides cotton, had on board sarsaparilla, isinglass, India-rubber, and other valuable commodities. Since the letter was written, she has gone to pieces, and the *Reporter* tells us that "the destruction of property by the country people from that moment is represented as being enormous, very little of the cargo being saved." We mention the fact on the authority of our contemporary. Did we rest it on our own, of course it would be denounced by the Liberal Press, (the *Reporter* included) as a gross libel on the honest persons whom they call "the People."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK CONSTITUTION.

Richfordstown, Nov. 27, 1838.

Sir—On the morning of Tuesday, the 27th instant, at dawn of day, I was informed that a vessel had struck in Clonakilty Bay, at Simon's Cove, near my house. I instantly proceeded to the spot, and found her about a quarter of a mile from the rocks, all masts gone, the crew on the bowsprit, with a tremendous sea. They had made several ineffectual attempts to send a line ashore, attached to pieces of spars, buoys, &c., all of which failed from the out-haul of the sea. In a little time I recollected the manner of taking round the rope, which I saw described and represented in your paper in the case of the *Killarney* steamer. Fortunately there were near several hawsers of small boats, which we fastened together, and after a great deal of exertion got round, and so near the ship that they were able to throw a grapple into it from the bowsprit, by which means we got a strong rope from the vessel to the shore, and after four hours' hard work, had the heartfelt gratification of saving *seventeen human beings*, every one of whom must have perished but for the plan of getting the rope to the ship. I must not forget to mention the able assistance given by the Messrs. Crofts, Lucas, and the Coast Guard, as well as the people on the spot, all of whom behaved in the very best manner, and in many instances risked their lives endeavouring to save the crew. She proves to be the *Mary* of Liverpool, Captain George Smith, master, from Maranham to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton. I fear the ship and cargo will be a total wreck. Conceiving that the above plan of getting a rope to a ship in distress, when practicable, cannot get too much publicity.

I am, your very obedient,
THOMAS LUCAS.

(Further particulars from the *Cork Constitution.*)

WRECK OF THE MARY OF ST. JOHN'S.—The *Mary* of St. John's New Brunswick, 548 tons burden, is wrecked at Whiting Bay, near Youghal. She is so high up on the strand that there is no probability of her being got off.—Her sails are blown to ribbons, her masts almost gone, but her hull is little injured. Two of the seamen, we regret to say, are lost—the remainder (17 in number), with the Captain are saved. A gentleman who went from Youghal on Thursday to see the vessel, writes as follows:—We are indebted for the extract to a respectable mercantile friend to whom we have often been under obligations for similar favours?

"We saw the 17 who survived, with the Captain; also a fine Newfoundland dog which was on board, *and by whom all the eighteen were saved.* As soon as the vessel struck, a rope was fastened about his neck and he was sent ashore. It was then made fast, and the sailors got ashore along it, but the two men who perished fell from exhaustion, and were drowned."

Since the above was written we have spoken with a person who observed the vessel before she struck and witnessed the way in which the crew were rescued. The waves were running so high that every time the vessel sunk between them not even her masts were visible. When she struck, there was an earnest and anxious consultation as to what was to be done. The dog seemed to comprehend the emergency. He jumped up, placed his paws on the bulwark, and motioned with his head from one to another as if to make them sensible that their chance of safety depended upon him. The motion was understood; a sailor prepared a rope; the animal bent his neck to receive it: the moment it was secured he sprang overboard, and amid the conflict of wind and wave bore it to land. One end was made fast on shore, while to the other was attached a plank, on which five of the crew successively were saved. The sixth was to have been a boy, whom they called "Bill," but as he was about to step on the plank, his heart failed, and he was drawing back, when a sea swept him and a seaman overboard. They shrieked fearfully, and made one desperate struggle to reach the plank, but it was vain: the wave was retiring, and they were hurried away and drowned. The boy a few minutes before his turn to take the plank, asked the Captain for 11 sovereigns which his father had given him in America to bring to his mother who lives in Belfast, remarking that if *he* was to be lost, the money should be lost with him. The Captain handed them to him, and boy and money went down together.

After this no attempt was made to land by the plank. The tide was falling, and at low water the vessel was "high and dry" upon the strand. Among the survivors is a boy of the name of Donovan, from Kinsale. The sailors were all taken to the house of a man of the name of Conyngham, just at hand, by whom and his family all the attention that they stood in need of was humanely paid them. The *Mary* was a new vessel, this being but her third voyage. Her cargo consisted of timber and a few bags of flax-seed.

The Barossa transport was spoken by the Judith and Hester, Captain Seymour, (returned here yesday,) 150 miles S.W. of Cape Clear; she was lying to in a heavy gale of wind. The Judith and Hester saw several vessels with loss of sails and crippled.

Several bales of cotton have been picked up in the harbour at Cove—one marked Cantu, Coringo, No. 129, I. P., and one marked J. J. P.,—the former with black, and the latter with red ink; also a large turtle (alive,) weighing 100 pounds weight, of the green kind was picked up near Cusquinny.

About nine o'clock on Thursday morning, the brig *Ballina*, of Workington, with a cargo of timber from Quebec for Strangford, was recked on the burrow of Ballyteigue.—The mate was drowned; but the remainder of the crew were all saved by means of Captain Manby's life apparatus, under the direction of Lieut. Butler, R.N., of the coast Guards.—*Wexford Conservative.*

The new light-house at Ardglass harbour, which was nearly completed, was swept away. The temporary wooden one in great danger, and some of the new quays and piers injured.

In Newry the flood and tide were to an extraordinary height, and the streets in the lower part of the town flooded to the depth of several feet.

BONMAHON.—The brig *Swayne*, in ballast, from Cork to Newport, driven on shore. Crew safe.

LONDON, NOV. 29.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the persons engaged in the long room, at the Custom-house, were suddenly greatly alarmed, in consequence of a large portion of the glass from the windows fronting the Thames being blown in, as also the dead lights. The damage done is very considerable, but we are happy in being enabled to state that no person received the slightest injury. During the gale of yesterday evening a large stack of chimneys, at Spitalfields workhouse, fell with a tremendous crash into the centre of one of the sick wards, burying in the ruins several of the inmates, who were sitting round the fire. An aged man named Moss was killed, it is supposed instantaneously, and four men and one woman have sustained very severe contusions. The exertions of Mr. Rawlins, the master, and of the few able-bodied paupers in releasing the sufferers from their perilous situation, were most efficient and praiseworthy; and the medical officer of the union, Mr. Byles, was also in prompt attendance. During the whole of last night and this morning the metropolis was visited by one of the greatest storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy rains, (the wind also blowing a complete hurricane,) probably within the memory of man. At about half-past three o'clock this morning the lightning was so vivid and frequent as to give the element the appearance of one continued blaze. The wind has played sad havoc with the chimney pots and tiles, which it hurled with great violence from the roofs of the houses in different parts of the metropolis. A gentleman was very seriously hurt, and narrowly escaped with his life, by the falling of some tiles in Finsbury-square, and many other accidents of a similar nature have occurred.

(From the Standard of Thursday.)

The storm in the metropolis last night and this morning was one of the most severe to be remembered. It is but justice to Mr. Murphy to say that he predicted it to the hour; and to add that the predictions of his almanac generally have been fulfilled with remarkable fidelity as regarded

ll that may be called *extreme* variations of the weather, hough there have been aberrations, but not numerous or serious ones, in his anticipations of lighter changes. After the experience of the last year, it is scarcely possible to doubt, that the author of the *Weather Almanac* has arrived at *a principle*, which carefully and scientifically followed up, may enable us to calculate almost with certainty upon atmospherical changes.

BALLINACARTY.—The barque *Camilla* of Glasgow, from Singapore to Liverpool, wrecked off this port. Her crew, consisting of thirteen hands and three fishermen of Kinsale, who boarded her in the Channel, all saved. It is much feared the *Camilla* will go to pieces.

THE MARGARET STEAMER.—The Margaret steamer, Captain Gossen, which sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday evening, arrived at our quay at an early hour this morning, after having experienced a succession of the most tremendous gales ever encouutered by her able commander. The seas burst in her sides and washed furiously along her decks, but no injury of moment has been sustained. Yesterday morning at eight o'clock, being then out 64 hours, the Margaret came up with a large ship dismasted, between the Hails and Brandy Rolls, off the Great Saltees. At that moment the gale, at South West, was very heavy. No boat would have lived to board her, and save the lives of the crew, who were seen standing on the quarter deck in deep distress. Captain Gossen, determining, if possible, not to leave the sufferers to their fate, immediately proceeded to the Conibeg Light Ship, in order to obtain a Life-boat; but in this he was unsuccessful, the master reporting that the Light Ship had drifted during the storm to the Eastward, and he dare not lower a boat—requesting at the same time, that the circumstance of his having drifted may be made public. Captain Gossen then ran for Dunmore, and here also he was unsuccessful in procuring a Life-boat. He instantly addressed a letter to the Agent of Lloyd's, at Waterford, suggesting the necessity of a steamer and Life-boat being despatched to the aid of the unknown vessel, for up to the last moment neither her name or country could be ascertained. Captain Gossen, whose conduct cannot be too highly appreciated, reports that the seas were washing over the vessel—that she was in the extremity of distress, and that, were not his coals nearly exhausted, he would have perished in his attempt to save her —*Cork Reporter.*

A man's leg came on shore near Bagenbon on Saturday; also the bodies of a man and child on Bannow shore. A schooner and a brig are on shore at Ballyteigue Bay, near Kilmore.

At two o'clock on Wednesday, the brig Swaine, from Cork, for Newport, in ballast, was driven ashore at Bonmabon. The crew were saved.

The barque *Brothers* also sustained considerable damage alongside the Messrs. Scott's wharf, and will have to go to Mr. Browne's spacious dock at Passage to repair. The brig *Don*, of Waterford, is also to go into Mr. Browne's dock to repair. She did not receive her injury from the Marquis Huntly, as stated in the *Southern Reporter*; but from a timber vessel (that sailed the following day), called the St. Martin. The *Gerard Walter* hooker, owned by Cornelius Neil, of Cove, drifted from her moorings on Wednesday, alongside the Lady Clifford, Indiaman, and after a half-hour's beating against her, the hooker sunk.—The pilot cutter *Sally* belonging to the Messrs. Scott, also broke adrift, and bilged near the barracks; and the pilot cutter Mermaid, the property of Messrs. Barry, Burke, and Ring, also went ashore, and lost her rudder. The Bat was also damaged. The sloop Brilliant, from Liverpool to Teignmouth, with a general cargo, drifted in the gale of Wednesday, and was brought up in the breakers by the joint exertions of Mr. N. Seymour, Surveyor of Customs, and Captain Cotter. She was got off without sustaining much injury.—*Cork Standard.*

STEAM PACKETS.—The Ocean, Capt. Pile, arrived at the quay this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, and encountered the whole of the dreadful gale; the St. George, Capt. Waters, in Kingstown, all well, on way to Cork: the Hercules, in London, all well; the Victory, in Bristol, all well; the Sirius, in Falmouth, all well; the Queen, in Bristol, all well. Capt. Pile describes the storm as the most violent he had ever experienced. The sea was terrific, and was covered with pieces of floating wreck.—*Cork Reporter.*

COPENHAGEN, NOV. 17.—The last China ship of the East India Company, whose monopoly of the trade will expire in 1842, has lately been sold to Norway. This burdensome monopoly expires under Frederick VI., and Frederick der Siette; so this enormous vessel, larger than any of our men of war, was the last of the once numerous ships of that company.

DREADFUL LOSS ON THE COAST OF ESSEX—FIVE VESSELS LOST.—Wivenhoe, Nov. 22.—During the last few days the weather has been exceedingly bad, with a great deal of rain; it commenced last Saturday, with the wind from the eastward, and very thick. A schooner called the Ocean, of Sunderland, 126 tons, Banfred, master, laden with 3,700 dozen bottles, earthenware, coals &c., got on the Middle, and soon afterwards became a complete wreck, with her cargo; crew saved by the smack Beulah, of this port, James, master, and landed at Wivenhoe. On the same day, the Leda, of Scarborough, burthen 221 tons, was lost on the wash; and on the following day, the Mantura, of Scarborough, 200 tons burthen; the Science, of Scarborough, 232 tons; and the Medway, of Sunderland, about the same tonnage, were lost on the Gunfleet; the respective crews were all saved, and landed at Harwick, Brightlingsea, and Wivenhoe.—The total amount of loss is very little short of £15,000. It is a very singular and unfortunate circumstance that all three of the Scarborough ships belonged to one owner.—*Essex Standard.*

WRECK OF THE CLEMENTSON OF WHITEHAVEN.—This morning's letter announced that the barque *Clementson* of Whitehaven, John Newby, master, bound from port Cabello for Liverpool, is on shore at Ballycotton; all hands saved. She was yesterday lying on her side bilged; but it was thought, from the dreadful weather that prevailed, that ship and cargo must be totally lost. The latter (very valuable) consists of copper ore, cotton, indigo, chilliweed, &c. The inspecting commander of the coast guard had sent for the aid of military.—*Dublin Evening Post of Sat.*

The following passage occurs in a letter from the Christino General, Van Halen, in answer to a communication from the Carlist Commander, Cabrera, on the subject of reprisals:—"If you realise your threats, I will equal them step by step—if you sacrifice more victims, be assured that an equal number of your prisoners shall undergo the same fate. Do not forget that I have in one depot more than 900 officers, 690 serjeants, and 8000 corporals and privates, who will answer with their lives the treatment which you give the few prisoners who are in your hands. The Cure who commanded the fort of Villanefela, fallen into your power by treason, as well as his companions in the service of the Queen, were made prisoners by you and assassinated. In ordering their death you ordered the death of the 55 who have been shot at Valencia.

The *Memorial Bordelais* speaks of a proposition of the Queen of Spain to unite her daughter in marriage with one of the sons of the French King.

REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD.—It is stated with confidence in the county of Waterford that Mr. Power, one of the sitting members for that county, is about to accept the Chiltern hundreds in the ensuing sitting of Parliament, in consequence of his state of health. We have heard, and upon what we consider respectable authority, that the Hon. Robert S. Carew, son of Lord Carew, is likely to offer himself to the constituency of the county on the liberal interest. No other candidate has as yet come forward.—*Morning Chronicle*

The iron bedstead used by Napoleon during many of his campaigns, and on which the Emperor placed the Duke de Montebello after he had received his mortal wound, was purchased the other day, at the sale of the late M. Boutelot, for two thousand francs.

Mr. Matthew O'Meara, from Enniskillen, is appointed Paymaster of Police for Limerick, in the room of Mr. O'Brien, nominated to be Stipendiary Magistrate.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	—
3½ per Cent. Stock	100⅛
3½ ditto new (1830)	100⅛
3½ do. Debentures	92⅜½

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p. Ct. Consols, 93⅜⅛	Bank Stock, 202½ 3
Consols for Account, 93⅜⅛	India Stock, 262½ 6
India Bonds, 62	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1838.

The secret of the new agitation is now pretty well discovered. The Precursor Society is but the Precursor of the Annual Tribute. In the years 1836 and 1837 there was no agitation. The amount of the collection for those years together did not exceed thirteen thousand five hundred pounds—that is to say, six thousand seven hundred pounds per annum, which, though a tolerable income for a moderate man, was but a trifle to a man of O'Connell's lavish habits, and heavy incumbrances. Two former years of vigorous agitation had yielded a nett income of twenty thousand pounds each—and thus proved, that an experiment on popular excitation was worth the trial. It is also stated that in the two unprofitable years, the collection was made at an unpropitious season, namely, in the month of May—when the people had their own agricultural business to mind, and had neither time nor inclination to trouble their heads with politics. This mistake is corrected in the present appeal to the passions and the pockets of the people. The month of December, when all labour is suspended and the discomforts of the weather drive the idlers in crowds to the jovial excitements of the tap room and the public, is the season adroitly chosen for harvesting the products of the preceding agitation. Then comes the organization into play. Then the Precursory *centurion* meets his squadron by companies in the tavern, or the national school-room, and being furnished for the purpose, at the expense of the Society, with a weekly newspaper, inflames the imagination of his hearers to the melting-point with the fervors of red-hot eloquence, issuing from the Corn Exchange—and warms the heart, even to the expansion of the buttoned pocket, with ardent spirit and screeching-hot water. Such are the means and the season expertly chosen for the replenishment of the bags of the National mendicant. The purpose is obvious—the design transparent; and we predict that as soon as ever the object has been accomplished, the Precursor Society will be forthwith set in abeyance, and its proceedings adjourned to the eve of another collection of the annual imposition.

Why will the people lend themselves to such a delusion? Why will the so-called Liberal Press—whose conductors ought to be, and are, intelligent men, and whose duty it should be to guard a credulous and confiding people from the frauds of impostors—why will the Liberal Press we say "consent unto a thief," and suffer the unreflecting confidence of a warm-hearted and generous public to be imposed upon and cheated by the gross and palpable charlatanerie of the most selfish and griping of professional patriots? It is a shame—a burning shame which the Liberal Press should hasten to remove from its doors, and which, we trust, ere long, they will. We are as far from denying, as any of those gentlemen can be, that for the services rendered to their cause in the passing of the Relief Bill, the Roman Catholics of Ireland owed Mr. O'Connell, amongst many others, a debt of gratitude, which, if not already requited by the annual contributions of ten years, averaging at £15,000 a year, should be discharged in an ample and satisfactory manner; but not at the cost of the annual disturbance of the country and the perpetual excitement of that agitation which stands as a bar between Ireland and her prosperity. The plan proposed by Father Sheehan which would discharge this debt (real or imaginary) once and for ever, by the purchase of an ample estate in perpetuity seems to us the very best that gratitude, governed by a prudent regard for the peace and prosperity of the country could have devised. If it be rejected by Mr. O'Connell and his followers, it is easy to see that they would keep the country in hot-water, that they themselves may profit from the ebullience of the popular frenzy, and are determined to raise their own fortunes out of the misery, the discontent, the poverty, the troubles, and the crimes of their misguided and unreflecting countrymen.

We have now spoken with the utmost truth and candour. We honestly confess, that, for reasons needless now to be repeated, we opposed the concession of the Catholic claims, and were the thing to be done again, we should again stand in opposition to them. Nevertheless we are free to admit that the Roman Catholics have reason to hold a different opinion—and, as a party, to repay the services of a useful agent in their cause. We think, however, that those services have already been amply requited; nay, overpaid to an excess such as no public servant on record ever received. If there be those who think differently—and there are—they should think prudently—and whilst they would provide for the maintenance in splendour of the man and the family to whom they conceive themselves indebted, they should take care "ne republica quid detrimenti capiat," and provide that this might be done without any injury to private morals, public peace, or national prosperity. The man that rejects Father Sheehan's project would set fire to St. Peter's to roast his own eggs in the embers.

The increasing candour of the *Chronicle* is the theme of our diurnal admiration. He is still awkward at the courtesies of life, and has an ungainly method of doing a civil thing—but his visible improvement in essentials makes us overlook trifles in manners. We therefore take in good part the ample confirmation he has given to all we said about the banquet and the *illiberal* "discontentment" prevailing amongst the Liberal party. If the Rev. Gentleman to whom we alluded be not now as popular as he was—his fate may read a lesson worth learning to all public men aspiring to the honours of mob-popularity. The democratic Priest is no more secure than the ambitious cardinal:—

"To day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope—to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him:—
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a-ripening—nips his root,
And then he falls."

It is a too true tale:—and so is ours of the dinner party.

The Rev. Charles M. Fleury is to preach the annual charity sermon for the Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at St. Peter's Church Dublin.

The Rev. Dr. Boyton has seceded from the Orange Association.

There is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that the Marquis of Normanby has been appointed to succeed Lord Durham in Canada.—*Morning Chronicle.*

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—The great school-master being again abroad, the march of intellect is of course propelled, and to such a treasonable extent, that I am by no means surprised at every thing I hear or read of those political pupils, who have an evident sheeps-eye on the loaves and fishes, either for themselves or their families. However, Mr. Editor, I own I was somewhat startled at reading a part of a speech delivered at a recent meeting in Waterford, by a Major Gahan, who boasts of his being the first man in the city to *enrol* himself (mark the military phrase,) as a "*Precursor*," under the banners of his leader. Now, Mr. Editor, as the *Gallant* Major of brigade has not explained the nature of his new commission, I would ask permission to ask him, through your columns, what the style and title of "Precursor" *really* means?

I have been puzzling my poor shallow brains to try, in all true charity, to give it any translation, but the only one I can find, namely, the *Harbinger* of *evil thoughts*, and the *forerunner* of *Rebellion*. Pray, will the *Honourable* and *Gallant* Major of brigade pin his cockade and loyalty to this definition? If he does, and I see no alternative, I apprehend he has taken a serious leap in the dark.

I am Sir, &c., &c.,
AN OBSERVER.

Saturday, Dec. 1, 1838.

THE SHIP MAGISTRATE.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the emigrants who went out in this ship to learn of their safe arrival at Sydney on the 21st of July. The deaths were comparatively few in number, being only eleven, eight of which were very young children.

His Excellency the Governor visited the ship and expressed himself much pleased with the order and system observed on board, so very creditable to Captain Allen and his officers.

The *Sydney Gazette*, 24th July contains an address to them from the emigrants; it also has a paragraph mentioning:—"The emigrants per the Magistrate will be landed from that vessel this morning and lodged in the Government buildings, Bent-street. They speak in flattering terms of the kindness and courtesy received from Captain Allen and his officers during the voyage. A. B. Smith and Co. Agents."

It will be recollected that in the month of August last, an inquest having been held on view of the body of William Carew, of Kilmaden in this county, who came by his death in a wrestling match with Patrick Donahoo; a coroner's warrant was issued for the apprehension of the latter, who, till within a few days baffled every exertion made by the police to that effect; however, that active police constable, John Leary succeeded in apprehending him near Bigwood Chapel, parish of Dunkitt; Donahoo has been fully identified, and will stand his trial at the ensuing Assizes. Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed on Constable Leary, to whose indefatigable exertions the apprehension of Donohoo is entirely owing.

The Garrick, from New York, which landed some of her passengers at Dungarvan on the 11th, did not arrive at Liverpool until the 25th.

The persons indebted to this establishment, and who have been repeatedly written to, to discharge the amount of their respective accounts, shall not be again put to the expense of postage by us, as a law agent has been employed.

It is said that there have not been any wrecks at Tramore, as generally stated.—Only part of a vessel, name unknown, has been washed ashore.

The Bristol Steam Navigation Company we have been informed, intend to build very large iron steamers for the American trade in future, and to discontinue the building of wooden vessels.

It appears certain that the Austrians are about to quit the Legation, since General Puchner, commanding their army of occupation, has given official advice to the Papal Legate in Bologna that he would commence his march for Lombardy on the 21st.

The estates of the late Richard Sparrow, Esq., in Tipperary, including the Marlfield distillery, are to be sold by auction.

Lord Conyngham's property in Donegal covers 130,000 acres, with a population of 40,000.

The inhabitants of Ennis have rejected the 9th Geo, 4th, chap. 82, for lighting and cleansing.

Barley sells cheaper in the English market at present than in Limerick.

The price of tea in Dublin is reduced 4d per lb.

The Army and Navy Club, London, now numbers 990 members.

The barracks at Ballincollig are shortly to be given up to the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Cavalry and Artillery now quartered there will be called into barracks at Cork.

A drumboy of the 58th depot is sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for selling ball cartridge, which he had stolen, to the Precursors of Tipperary.

The Hon. Robert Preston, insolvent debtor, late an officer, of the army, is remanded for seven months at the suit of his creditors.

One of the sappers and miners at Galway, who hailed the arrival of Mr. O'Connell in that town, and ascended his carriage, has since been placed in arrest, and a court-martial is expected.

Captain Townley, of the Avon, who is so well known and respected on the Liverpool station, is nominated to the command of the Merlin, the first of the large admiralty steamers built for Dublin station.

The "glorious free trade system" goes on admirably. In consequence of the great importation of foreign boots and shoes, our artizans of the "gentle craft" are petitioning the legislature for protection. If the "glorious sysem" continues for a few years, England will become a nation of paupers—thanks to *whig liberality.—London Paper.*

An action for £100 penalty, is brought in the Queen's Bench against the Rev. Mr. Tapley, Vicar of Crewe, Northamptonshire, for acting as a magistrate without qualification. The Bishop of Peterborough has the Rev. gentleman's living under sequestration for £2276.

H.M. Packet *Advice* had in tow on the 4th at 6 a. m. the wreck of the brig *Thistle* of and from St. Andrews, laden with timber, deal. &c., for Liverpool, which vessel during the late violent storm anchored near the rocks called the Trails near the Saltees, where it was necessary to cut away her masts to save the vessel, as she had no anchors to ride by. She has been made fast to the large buoy lately laid down by the Harbour Commissioners at Passage.

HOLYHEAD, Nov. 29.—The *Lark*, Kyte, of Milford, from Waterford, was driven on shore this morning at Crigill, but it is expected will be got off, crew (except the master and one man previously washed overboard), saved.

PASSAGE, (of Waterford,) SATURDAY.—The large West Indian cotton barque, the *Isabella*, has been playing the most extraordinary freaks here. She stranded a total wreck on the Strand at Passage on Wednesday morning.—On Wednesday night she staggered across the river to the Arthurstown Strand, where she seemed to settle down steadily in the sand. On Friday, the *Duncannon* steamer was placed alongside her, and put on the whole towing power of her steam for four hours, apparently without effect. However, shortly after the *Duncannon* left her, and the tide began to ebb, to the surprise of every person, the *Isabella* floated steadily off, and steered in gallant style in the direction of the Tower of Hook. She was pursued by some boats, and seemed to sink in the middle of the channel of the river, between Duncannan and Arthurstown. She now seemed to have disappeared for ever. However, in the course of the night, she again floated, and tumbled along up the river, through all the shipping now anchored off Ballyhack, and took her station off Cape Coneen, under Mr. Lambert's house. They are now making an attempt to get her up to your town.

Friday evening the *Margaret* steamer, from Liverpool, for Cork, landed passengers at Dunmore East, at seven that morning, she saw a ship near the Saltees, on her beam-ends, with the crew in the rigging. The *Margaret* was unable to afford assistance.

The bodies of three of the sufferers on board the *St. Patrick* steamer have been washed ashore at Harrylock, and another at Bannow, in a red shirt and trowsers. One of the unfortunate creature's legs was off, and the body was much mutilated.—*Wexford Independent.*

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Mr. Scanlan, Mr. Miles, Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. Airy, Mr. Malone, Mr. Harris, Mr. Langley—per the *City of Bristol* yesterday.

RENEWED INSURRECTION IN CANADA.

(From the New York Courier and Enquirer.)

We have to announce the important and thrilling intelligence that the Canadian population is again in arms, resolved to strike a blow for freedom. The news by last night's boat is, that a general and simultaneous rising of the French population on this side the St. Lawrence has taken place, and that several small posts had fallen into their hands; they had made prisoners of the soldiers stationed at Napierville, and secured a considerable amount af arms and ammunition.

St. John, it was believed, would be attacked last night by a strong force, estimated at seven or eight thousand. The utmost consternation prevailed at St. John's yesterday, and every means was put in requisition for the emergency. Captain Price's sloop the Daniel Webster, we understand, was not permitted to leave the port. Several of our citizens went down last evening.

This movement is said to be headed by Robert Nelson, Cote, Gaignon, Hotchkiss, and several foreign military leaders. Of its results a few days will inform us; and this evening's boat will probably bring a pretty decisive indication. All accounts speak of arms, ammunition, and men in abundance. May God prosper the right. Martial law is again proclaimed within the district of Montreal, and we shall doubtless be called to chronicle scenes of bloody outrage.

(From the Morning Herald—Extra.)

MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, 1835.—Most alarming intelligence reached town yesterday forenoon, that the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and that many loyalists have been murdered in cold blood in the county of Acadia. Further accounts but too painfully corroborated the previous rumour, and a considerable body of troops was despatched to that country.

The steamer Princess Victoria, which took over a detachment of the Royal Artillery on Saturday afternoon to Laparaire was twice set on fire by the rebels while at the wharf, but fortunately escaped without much injury. The loyalists in Laparaire had ten minutes' notice to leave the village, and getting on board the steamer Britannia, they have arrived in town in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock a party of 300 rebels attacked the house of Mr. L. Brown at Beauharnois; and after about twenty minutes' fighting, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice, jun., M. P., Mr. Norvai, Mr. Ross, and the other Constitutionalists surrendered themselves prisoners. Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour, and the other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar during the engagement. Mr. Brown and Mr. Ross are both wounded.

Yesterday forenoon an Indian woman at the village of Caughnawaga, who was seeking for a stray cow, discovered a large body of armed men in the woods, and gave information of the circumstance to the Indians, who were then assembled at church. They immediately seized what arms they could procure, such as muskets, tomahawks, and pitchforks, and, giving the warwhoop, charged their foes, who threw down their arms and fled. Seventy-five were taken prisoners, and brought into town handcuffed, by the Lachine cavalry A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are L. M. Viger, the President of the People's Bank; D. B. Viger, an ex-Legislative Councillor; Chas. Mendelet, John Donegani, C. S. Cherrier, and a great many other leading rebels.

At Beauharnois the rebels took possession of the steamer Brougham, on her way to Lachine with the mail on board. During the engagement Mr. John M'Donald, while leading on a party of dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced the body.

(From the Troy Daily Whig, November 7.)

It appears from the following letter, received from Plattsburgh this morning by the mayor of the city, that there has been another rising among the patriots in Canada:—

Plattsburg, Nov. 5, 1838.

Hon. J. C. Hearrtt—Sir, last night there was a general rising among the patriots in Canada. In the city of Quebec, Theller and Dodd had 2,300 armed men; at Montreal 2,000 men, commanded by French officers. Doctor Nelson entered Canada by Napierville, and swept every thing—took all the loyal volunteers prisoners, and got 800 stand of arms, depo sited there for loyalists. Doctor Nelson left Napierville last night at twelve o'clock, with 1,500 men, to march upon St. John, at which place he was to be joined by 1,000 men from the parish ea t of St. John. The town was to be burned at day break this morning, (Nov. 5.) All communication by land is stopped. The patriots to the number of 1,000 from Ohio, attacked Fort Malden. U. C.

M. S. GILMAN.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 10.)

For fifty to a hundred miles from Maine to Detroit, the people are in consternation—those of them who are not in the plot. A large proportion of the men, and among them persons of the highest standing and intelligence, gentlemen of princely fortunes and of every profession in life, are leagued with the patriots. Secret associations are formed in every town and neighbourhood; immense sums of money are raised for the cause; squads of men are moving from different points and places to a common rendezvous, known only to themselves. The members of these associations are bound, by a solemn oath, to maintain the cause of liberty throughout the world, to be true and faithful to a brother, and preserve inviolate any secrets which may be communicated to them as such, &c., &c. There is an association and a large number of sworn members in New York city. Those who belong not to the association are a minority of the adult men in this region, and know nothing whatever of the designs of the patriots. An impenetrable mystery bangs over their movements—meetings are held in all parts, and leading men of their number are constantly on the move from one place to another—nothing is committed to paper; all is communicated by special messengers.

It is estimated that they number about 10,000 men in this country, and that there are 40,000 men within 100 miles of this place. These associations extend throughout the Canadas. The inhabitants of the towns on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence are filled with the most alarming fears. The Kingston people are in constant expectation of an attack upon that town. The barracks at Kingston, it is reported, were fired the day before yesterday, and a considerable portion of them were consumed.

MONTREAL, OCT. 6.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherell has been obliged to have a corporal's guard in his house for the last eight nights, for fear of an attempt to murder him in revenge for his attack on St. Charles. A plot is laid to take his life. Sentries mount double at all the mess houses, and the same at all the barracks, for fear of a sudden rise of the Canadians in town. Several affidavits have been given. I am ignorant of them, and so is every English magistrate, being outvoted by the rebel justices. Lord Gosford turned out eight rebel justices, and appointed fourteen more violent than the eight. This was represented to Sir John Colborne in May last, but no notice was taken. A strong opinion prevails that Lord Durham, with Sir John Colborne, is satisfied that the provinces are lost to England. The West Indies will follow suit. A gentleman in town from a place in the west reports, in every town, village, and hamlet they have established committees, administer secret oaths, which same forms are administered throughout this province to rise at a certain period. They are well provided with men, cash, guns, powder, ball, and provisions, and fears are entertained that there will be a general attack on Upper Canada, burn all the steamers on our side, as well as the houses of those who do not join the rebel party.

The loyalists (Upper Canada) and negroes in the province will take the lead and in retaliation burn Detroit, and perhaps Buffalo. This is the general opinion. Much will however, depend on the people of those cities abstaining from joining the rebels. The rebels will attempt to burn our steamers on Lake Ontario. The French Canadians are ready, at a moment's notice, to rise from Quebec upwards. They are now publicly drilling at St. Eustache, St. Charles, St. Denis, &c.

(From the New York Gazette, Nov. 16.)

LOWER CANADA.—The Montreal papers of Monday have reached us. Mr. Ellice and a number of other gentlemen who were captured and confined at Beauharnois, by the rebels, have been liberated, and arrived at Montreal on Friday. Sir J. Colborne arrived at Napierville on Saturday, and found the village evacuated. In the affair at Odletown on the 8th between the British regulars under the command of Colonel Taylor, and the insurgents under Doctor Nelson, who mustered 1000 strong, the latter retreated after two hours' fighting, leaving fifty dead and carrying off several wounded. The loss of Colonel Taylor was Captain M'Allister and four men killed, and Lieutenant Odell and nine men wounded.

THE POST-OFFICE—MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.

The whole of the arrangements of the money-order office in Great Britain and Ireland are in future to be conducted by the Postmaster-General, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry. We understand there is to be a considerable reduction in the amount of poundage to be chargeable on orders, from £5 downwards, an arrangement which reflects great credit on the Post-office authorities, giving, as it will, great and decided advantages to the poorer classes in the safe transmission of their moneys.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A Bombay paper of the 6th October states that active preparations were in progress for the approaching campaign on Caboul. The Bengal troops marched from Kurnual on the 1st October; the Bombay force were to march as soon as possible to form a corps of observation at Shirckarpoor. It was reported that the Persians had re-invested Herat. Her Majesty's 2nd Foot, from Belgaum, 16th and 17th Regiments from Poona, with several native Regiments, Artillery, &c. were *en route* for Bombay, under orders for Schirkarpoor, where the invading force against Caboul was to assemble; and a Regiment was expected from Ceylon, and another from the Cape of Good Hope. The Madras troops were to garrison Belgaum, Sholspore, Kalladghee, and Wharwar; the Bombay troops Mhow.—His Excellency Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief in India, will command the whole. At Secunderabad the cholera has made its appearance, and her Majesty's 55th Foot had suffered a good deal by it; they had one hundred men in the hospital the last accounts.

GRATITUDE.—An individual having been lately committed to Cupar jail for being "drunk and disorderly," on his liberation sent the following note to the keeper, Mr. Kennedy:—

"Cupar, Nov. 14.

"John—You are a kind man, and gave me lodgings in your house not your own. I have a right to three burying places in Cupar churchyard. I will show you the ground—say which will answer you.

I am your very obedient servant,
J. A. R."

Lieut. Peacocke and Lady have joined the detatchment 25th Regt. at Mallow, under Capt. Ilderton.

Major White commands the Inniskilling Dragoons at Caher, Lieut-Col. Ratcliffe having gone to England on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel Falconer having gone upon leave, to Scotland, the command of the 22d Regt. at Belfast, has devolved upon Major Pennefather.

Two grandsons of the late Lieut.-Colonel Gough, Limerick City Regt. were promoted in the last Gazette, one to a company in the 33d, another to a Lieutenantcy in the 52d.

Major Reed, 48th Regt. died at Gibraltar a few days after landing from Cork. He was a Waterloo officer. Captain and Brevet Major Willats, and Lieut. Mountseven, both veteran officers, get the vacant promotion.

Lord Duncannon, as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests has subscribed £300, in her Majesty's name, towards the erection of a new church in the Isle of Portland

Mr. Corry Connellan, one of the Gentlemen-at-large, in the Vice-regal Household, has been sworn in as Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, in the room of Mr. M'Causland.

ARMAGH COUNTY ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF GOSFORD.—This address, one of the most numerously and respectably signed which we have ever seen, was this day (Friday) presented to his Lordship.—*Newry Telegraph.*

A fire broke out at a Pawn-office in Ennistimon, on Sunday, belonging to a Mr. Curtin. It occurred in the middle of the day, and a great number of feather beds were destroyed. He was also a dyer, and it is supposed that one of the vitriol bottles burst and caused the fire.

OUTRAGE—COUNTY MEATH.—On Saturday night, the 24th of November, thirteen sheep belonging to S. Watson, Esq., Larch-hill, were maliciously destroyed on the lands of Ballyfeghan, within one mile of Kilcock, by some unknown and misguided wretches, who broke their necks, and (with the exception of two which were taken away), left them dead on the pasture—dreadful indications of the vindictive feelings of the perpetrators.

The magistrates of Tipperary met on Monday at Nenagh, to increase the Police in that district.

There are three Steamers plying on the Lower Shannon, viz. Garryowen, and Dover Castle, to Kilrush; Clarence to Clare.

A modification of the Corn Laws will be proposed by Government, next Session.

Saturday night last, several respectable persons of Mountmelick had the rappers torn off their doors, their bell-wires broken, and a quaker lady bad, in addition, her gate much injured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Maryborough on Friday evening about six o'clock, a woman of the name of Dunne dropped suddenly dead in her house, in a fit of apoplexy.

The family circle of Sir Lowry and Lady Cole have been plunged into the deepest grief by the sudden death of their neice, Miss Balfour, which took place last week at Dover Castle, Isle of Wight. The young lady fell down in an apoplectic fit, and shortly afterwards expired.

On the evening of Wednesday, as a mason named John Ryan, in company with a man of his own name, was on his way from Cashel, to Mr. Green's of Cappamurra, he drank to such excess at the Shebeens on the road side, that he was obliged to be put into a car to finish his journey. He was not in the car more than ten minutes, when he plunged violently, rolled over, and fell to the ground, the wheel of the car went over him, and he was killed on the spot.

A DEAR LETTER.—On Saturday morning the letter-carrier presented to Messrs. Peter Lawson and Son, nursery and seedsmen, Hunter-square, a package addressed to them from Calcutta, marked "Seeds," for which the sum of £114 and a halfpenny was charged for the postage.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Serious alarm is said to be entertained for the health of the Princess Mary, second daughter of Louis Philippe.

Lady Hester Stanhope is eldest sister of the present Earl Stanhope, as she was eldest daughter of the late Earl, by Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great Earl of Chatham. Her Ladyship is therefore granddaughter of that distinguished man, and niece of his no less distinguished son, the late Wm. Pitt. Lady Hester was born on the 12th March, 1776.

A woman named Power, was drowned in the Suir, at Carrick, on Thursday—she is supposed to have fallen over the unprotected Quays there, one of the recent dark and stormy nights. While drawing for this woman the body of a person dressed like a labourer, was found, but has not been identified. The body of a man dressed like a labourer, (not identified) was found on Friday, in the Suir, at Portlaw.

The Rev. James M'Hale, Galway, is summoned to attend the Board of Education, upon the grant for a school in his parish, part of which money was to be expended on his own house, the receipt of which he contradicts!

A young lady is said to have strangled herself last week, on being caught taking a gold watch in a respectable establishment in Dublin, where she had been shopping.

A gambler of respectable connexions in Cork, has been committed for various robberies in that City.

CABINET COUNCILS—PRIVY COUNCIL—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, at three o'clock.

(From the Standard of Thursday.)

The Queen arrived in town to-day, escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards, at twenty minutes before two o'clock. Although the weather was very boisterous, a considerable number of persons had collected, who loudly cheered her Majesty as the carriage entered the Palace. Her Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council.

Meeting of Parliament.—At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace to day, we understand a proclamation was agreed upon for proroguing Parliament from Tuesday, the 4th of December next, to Tuesday, the 5th of February, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS DUBLIN.

The first *soiree* of the season took place on Thursday night, and was attended by a distinguished auditory. Amongst others there were present the Lord Lieutenant, Archbishop Whateley, Bishop Kyle, of Cork; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Baron Foster, &c., &c. A brief and appropriate introductory paper was read by the president, Mr. Porter. The Surgeon-General afterwards read a very long, but, in many respects, interesting and able paper, which gave the history of medicine and surgery from the days of Adam to the present time; but which was chiefly intended to show that the physician's art has derived its chief and only certain triumphs from surgery. Refreshments were supplied in the usual abundance, and with the customary attention.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

Ashes—Montreal pots, per cwt, 32s to 00s; do Pearls, 35s to 36s.

Bricks—English stock, 46s to 65s per thd.

Bark—British per ton, £9 to £10; Leghorn cork tree, £00 0s to £00; Gibraltar, £00 to £00 0s.

Barilla—Per ton Sicily, £17 to £17 10s; Alicante, £16 10s to £17.

Brimstone—Per ton rough, £6 to £7 5s.

Cheese—British, per cwt, 3*l* 10s to 4*l* 10; Dutch, 5*l* to 6*l*.

Coffee—Per cwt plantation, £7 15s to £8 10s.

Cocoa—Shell per cwt, 40s to 46s; Lisbon, 50s to 56s; Leghorn, 40s; Spanish, 35s to 40s.

Corkwood—Per cwt, French £5 10s to £5 15s; Faro per ton, £40 to £54; Lisbon, 36*l* to 40*l*; Port 27*l* to 32*l*.

Copperas—Green per ton, 95s to 100s; Blue do per cwt. 47s to 50s.

Cocheneal—Per lb, 10s to 10s 6d.

Flax—Per ton, Petersburgh, 9 head, 38*l* to 40*l*.

Fruit—Raisins, bunch, Muscatel per cwt, 65s to 75s; Muscatel, 60s to 62s; bloom, 54s to 59s; Lexia, 35s to 40s; almonds, Jordan, 10*l* to 10*l* 10s; currants new, 65s to 67s; figs, Turkey, new 80s to 90s.

Fish—Scotch herrings per barrel, 24s to 25s 6d; red, 27s 6d; lyng, per cwt, 15s 6d; cod, 14s 6d to 00s; wet, per barrel, 23s to 24s.

Glass—Per Crate, A 7*l* 0s; B 6*l* 0s; C 5*l* 10s, C C 5*l* 0s.

Hemp—Petersburgh, clean per ton, 44*l* to 45*l*; outshot, 35*l* to 40*l*; half clean, 30*l* to 32*l*; Riga Ryne, 36*l* to 38*l*; outshot 34*l* to 35*l*. Advanced.

Hops—East Kent pockets, 95s to 7*l*; Kent, 90s to 6*l*: Sussex pockets, 80s to 100s.

Licorice Ball—Per cwt British, 80s; Italian, 7*l* 15s to 8*l* 8s.

Indigo—Per lb, East India, 5s to 7s; Spanish, 8s to 9s.

Iron—Per ton, foreign, 19*l* to 21*l*; British bar, 10*l* to 00*l* 0s; pig, 4*l* 10s to 5*l*; rod, 10*l* to 10*l* 10s; hoop, 13*l* 10s to 14*l*.

Lathwood—American fathom, 7*l* 10s to 8*l* 10s; Baltic do. 13*l* to 14*l*.

Mats—Bass per dozen, 12s to 15s.

Molasses—Per cwt, 26s to 28s.

Oils—Cod per tun, 40*l*; olive 53*l* to 55*l*; flask per half chest, 22s to 23s; turpentine per cwt, 63s to 70s; linseed, 30s 0d; pale seal per gallon, 4s to 4s 4d; spermaceti, 7s 0d to 8s.

Pitch—Per cwt., 8s to 10s.

Rum—Per imperial gallon, 14s 0d to 15s 0d.

Rosin—Per cwt, 13s to 14s.

Rice—Carolina per cwt, 36s to 38s; East India, 24s to 26s.

Saltpetre—Refined per cwt, 35s to 36s.

Salt—Per ton, fine 36s to 38s; coarse, 33s to 35s.

Seeds—Trefoil per cwt. 30s to 40s. Clover, British, per cwt, red new, £5 5s to £5 12s; do. white new, 78s to 90s; French red new, 60s to 75s;

Shumac—15s to 16s per barrel.

Staves—United States W O hhd, 00s; barrel per thousand, £15 to £16; Canadian pipe standard, £60 to £70; hhd. and barrel in proportion—two inch per hhd, £9 10s to £10.

Spices—Jamaica ginger per cwt, 60s to 125s; nutmegs per lb, 9s 6d; black pepper per lb, 1s; cloves per lb, 2s 2d to 3s 9d; mace, 11s 6d; white pepper 2s 5d; cinnamon, 10s; allspice, 11d.

Sugars—Per cwt, very coarse brown, 53s to 58s; ordinary, 59s to 62s, middling 62s to 64s; good 68s to 70s; very fine, 70s to 72s; common refined, 80s; fine do 84s to 94s. Coloured sugars sell freely.

Slates, Welch—Queens, per ton, £3 15s; duchesses per thd £10 5s to £10 7s; countesses £5 15s to £6; ladies, 1*l* 14s; doubles 1*l* 8s to 1*l* 10s; singles 1*l* 4s. Off 5 per cent. for cash.

Tiles.—Fire ridge per dozen, 7s to 8s; red 4s; flooring 5s to 6s.

Tea—Per lb, Bohea, 2s 10d to 3s; Congou, good ord, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; best middling, 4s to 4s 4d; Black leaf 4s 8d to 4s 10d; strong 4s 8d to 5s; Twankey, 4s 2d to 5s; Hyson, 6s 8d; flowery Pekoe, 7s.

Tar—Baltic per barrel, 20s to 21s; American, 20s; per cwt, 9s to 10s. Firm

Tallow.—Per cwt, Y C, 62s. Cash.

Timber—Per ton, yellow pine, 70s to 75s, red pine, 90s to 95s 0d; oak logs, 5*l*; Memel 5*l* 5s to 5*l* 10s; hardwood, 90s to 90s; mahogany St. Domingo, per foot, 1s 3d; Honduras 15d; deals per gt hhd 12, 9, 3, Norway white, 28*l* to 32*l*; red 32*l* to 36*l*; American do. 19*l* to 20*l*: eight feet do. 13*l* to 14*l*; laths per hundred of 120, slating, 4s; batten, 5s; plastering, 2s 0d; Baltic, 2s 6d—at 4 months. No alteration.

Turpentine—70s to 75s per cwt.

Tin—Per box, best quality, T C Avon, 35s; I C-W, 32s.

Tobacco—In bond per lb, 8d to 10d; stripes, 8d to 1s 2d; manufactured, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; snuff, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.—Firm.

Vinegar—French per tierce, 97s to 100s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR WATERFORD.

Date.		Thermometric Range.							Weather.		
		Monthly Range.		Greatest Range in 24 hours.		Least Range in 24 hours.		Mean	Days.		
1838. Month.		Max. and Min.	Range.	Max. and Min.	Range.	Max. and Min.	Range.	Temp.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rainy.
Nov.		56 / 32	24	56 / 40	16	43 / 40	3	44·65	4	5	21

First week variable, occasionally heavy rain and high winds. Next 10 days fine and settled, often clear and cold. From that to the end variable and stormy, the month terminating with strong gales and much rain. M.

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

IN WATERFORD TILL FRIDAY EVENING, THE 14TH INSTANT.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state he will be in Waterford till the evening of FRIDAY week,
At Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover,
ON THE QUAY.

His practice embraces the many operations requisite to correct the irregularities of Children's Teeth during the important period of second dentition; to preserve decaying Teeth, by separating, stopping, or filling with Gold, Anodyne Cement, &c., as the case may require; extracting; scaling; restoring the colour; fastening loose teeth; restoring the health of spongy and scorbutic gums, &c., &c.

The Mechanical Department of his profession consists in the supplying of Artificial Palates and Gums, in all cases of deficiencies arising from disease, or natural malformation, and affecting pronunciation, and personal appearance; and in the preparation of Artificial Teeth, (in any number from a single Tooth to a perfect set) formed of the unchangable and beautifully deceptive French Composition Teeth, and of every other substance proper for the purpose, which he fixes in on principles affording the utmost comfort and durability yet obtained in the art, as practised by the most eminent of the profession.

His fees continue at the moderate standard which has secured him an extensive practice; and relative to his professional skill, he begs leave to refer to the most eminent resident Medical Practitioners in the towns he visits, and to the testimonials he holds from Drs. Collins, Jacob, Henry, &c., of Dublin, Kilkenny, and other towns.

Wednesday, December 5, 1838.

PRINTING BUSINESS.

A respectable young lad will be taken as an APPRENTICE to the above business.—Application to be made at the office of this paper.

WANTED,

IN A QUIET FAMILY IN THIS CITY,

A COOK, who perfectly understands her business. Unexceptionable references will be required.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.
Waterford, Dec. 4, 1838.

GENERAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the A DISTRICT BOUNDARY SURVEY OFFICE has been removed from Enniscorthy to Clonmel, to which town it is requested all communications relative to boundaries in the Counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, and Waterford, may in future be directed to William Jones, Esq., District Boundary Surveyor.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
General Boundary Surveyor.
VI Act. Geo. IV. Cap. 99.

Dublin, Nov. 29, 1838.

Anniversary of the Great Storm.—Singular Coincidence.—Tuesday the 28th, November was the anniversary of the great storm in England in 1703, which caused more devastation throughout England than any similar calamity on record. We are informed, by a writer of that period, that this fearful tempest was preceded by a strong westerly mind, which set in about the middle of November and increased daily to such a degree that, on the 26th, business was totally suspended, and few persons had courage to leave their dwellings. The succeeding night was dreadful, and the noise made by the wind resembled a continuous peal of thunder. 123 persons were killed in the course of the night and following morning by the fall of buildings, and nearly the same number were buried alive in the ruins of their own habitations. On the 27th London presented the appearance of a desolate and ruinous city; the principal thorough-fares were rendered impassible, from the ruins of houses and tenements blown down. About 800 dwellings were laid in ruins, and few of those that resisted escaped from being unroofed, a fact that receives additional confirmation from the circumstance of house tiles, which had recently been selling at 21s per thousand, rose to £6. The lead, which covered 100 churches and other public buildings, was rolled up and hurled in prodigious quantities to almost incredible distances. The damage done in the city of London alone was estimated at the vast sum of £2,000,000. Only four vessels remained moored between London-bridge and Limehouse, the rest being driven below, and mostly destroyed by beating against each other. Those who perished in the floods of the Thames, Severn, on the coast, and in ships blown away and never heard of afterwards, are estimated at 8,000. The Eddystone Lighthouse was also destroyed on the night of the 27th, the lives of its architect, Mr. Winstanly, and other persons who were in it at the time, being sacrificed.

American Loans in England.—The house of Messrs. Baring and Brothers, have concluded with the State of South Carolina a loan of £500,000, to bear 5 per cent. interest; but the price at which it has been negociated has not yet transpired. The Mississippi State has made a loan of £250,000, which has been taken by various contractors. The principal and interest are payable at the agency of the bank of the United States in London. It is a 5 per cent. loan; and it is said to have been taken at 93, with interest from the 1st instant There has, in fact, been an unusual amount of business transacted lately in the securities of the various states of the American Union.

Outrage.—On Thursday night last, the house of a man named Martin Creary, at Kilismeestha, adjacent to Borris-in-Ossory, was attacked and the windows broken in, Creary's watch dogs rushed out and seized one of the fellows, Patrick Egan, until Creary and his son were able to secure him. They gave him up to the police next morning, who had him committed to Maryborough jail, to await his trial.

Kingstown Harbour.—The gale moderated considerably towards Thursday morning, and the wind changed more round to the westward. Three or four craft for Glasgow sailed in the course of Thursday, and the Town of Wexford, for Wexford, took in fresh coals. The Holyhead and Liverpool boats sailed at their usual time; the harbour still remains crowded with boats of all sorts. The only accident which happened to a vessel in the harbour was to the Shepherdess, with a cargo of wheat, bound for Leghorn—during the night of Wednesday, she drove her anchors, unshipped her rudder, and got upon the eastern pier. The Town of Wexford saw a schooner and sloop ashore on the Six-mile Point. The tide of Wednesday night was one of the highest ever remembered, it washed clear over the quay at Bullock. The barometer was unusually low; it stood at 27.55. The Romulus brig landed about 50 soldiers' wives belonging to the 53d Regiment at Kingstown on Thursday. They were sent from Gibraltar, the regiment having sailed in the Hercules for Halifax. Captain Townley, of the Avon, who arrived from Liverpool on Thursday morning, reported that he never saw so heavy a sea running in the Channel on any former occasion.

Caution to Shop Keepers.—At the London Central Criminal Court on Tuesday week, a prosecutor was refused his expenses on the ground that he had exposed the goods stolen from him, outside his shop. The Recorder said that it was holding out a temptation to dishonesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided at the anniversary dinner of the Scottish Corporation, London, on Friday last, St. Andrew's Day. This is the first time a member of the royal family has been present at one of these meetings since his late Majesty, on his accession to the throne, resigned the presidency of the corporation, after having held it nearly 20 years.

Division of the County.—In a very few days the Proclamation ordering the division of the County Tipperary into North and South Ridings, will appear in the Dublin Gazette.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The *Times* is of opinion that the testy Durham, in flying without leave from the seat of his Government, has exceeded the powers of any subject, and even been guilty of a high misdemeanour. If his high-blooded Excellency actually departed without permission, we think the *Times* is right. It is "substantially *treasonable*," as the *Times* remarks, for an officer of high trust to "desert" a post confided to him, the more especially so when he does it in a moment of urgent danger.—*Warder.*

The University of Oxford has proposed a public memorial to commemorate the great and pious labours of those illustrious Prelates of the Scriptural Church of England, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, who sealed their devotion to the pure faith in Christ, with their blood, having perished at the stake in Oxford.

ENGLISH SEED WHEAT.

FOR SALE,
At JACOB SCRODER'S Stores,

AN assortment of Prime WHITE and RED WHEAT, selected from the best growers of the Counties of Wilts and Somerset, and now landed ex Clonmel and City of Bristol.

Also on the way, per next Bristol steamer, a further quantity, which will be found worth the attention of Farmers, and be sold on moderate terms.

Merchant's quay, Waterford,
30th Nov., 1838.

OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND NAUTICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

MARKET-HOUSE-QUAY,
WATERFORD.

A. PRINCE,
WORKING OPTICIAN,

TAKES the earliest opportunity to acquaint his Friends and the Public of this city and its vicinity, that he has removed from his late shop to a more commodious shop, within two doors of the former. A. P. more particularly states this, as attempts have been made to induce a belief that he has left Waterford.

In the above Establishment will be found a large and very superior assortment of Spectacles, in every description of mounting.

Telescopes on stands, or portable,
Single and Compound Microscopes,
Magic Lanterns,
Barometers, Thermometers, Prisms,
Lenses of every figure,
Spectacles, Reading and Eye Glasses, &c.,
Best London made Mathematical Drawing Instruments,
Ship's Telescopes, Sextants, Quadrants, Compasses, Log Glasses, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, Marine Barometers, &c. &c., all of warranted quality.

GLOBES, with the most recent discoveries.

Nautical Instruments Cleaned, Repaired and accurately adjusted.

Repairs in general neatly executed.

NEW COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MAIN STREET WEXFORD.

THE PROPRIETOR,
PETER FURLONG,

MOST respectfully takes leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Commercial Classes, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up his house in a neat and comfortable manner for a HOTEL. The House, replete with every domestic accommodation and comfort, will be found one of the cheapest and best appointed Establishments in the South of Ireland; the business being conducted on the strictest principles of economy, as well as combining all the advantages to be met with in the first appointed Houses in the Kingdom. The Coffee Room is capacious, and peculiarly fitted up for COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—the Bed Rooms are airy, and contain every comfort, and the Sitting Rooms will be found well adapted to the accommodation of private families.

The London, Dublin, and Wexford Papers regularly filed.

The Wines, Spirits, &c., will be of the first quality—the Posting and Livery Department has received the special attention of the Proprietor, so as to render it every way deserving the public patronage.

Passengers going to, or returning from Dublin, will find this Establishment very convenient, as it is situated opposite the Dublin, Waterford, and Wexford Mail and Day Coach Office.

Commercial Hotel,
Main-street, corner of Anne-street, Wexford,
November 10, 1838.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK!

GREAT ADVANTAGE TO THE INHABITANTS OF WATERFORD AND ITS VICINITY.

THE AUCTION,
UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES,
At Mr. S. A. MARKS'S Shop,
QUAY, WATERFORD,
WILL RESUME THIS DAY,
And following Days,
UNTIL ALL ARE DISPOSED OF.

A VALUABLE AND VARIED COLLECTION OF SHEFFIELD SILVER-EDGED PLATED GOODS,

COMPRISING Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Sets, Salvers, Wine Coolers, Bread Baskets, Liqueur and Cruet-Stands, Side Dishes, Branches, Coolers and Stands, Kettles and Stands, Coasters, Snuffers and Trays, Candlesticks, with a Variety of other Articles of Plated Goods, all Warranted Silver-Edged, and beautifully Chased.

ALSO,
GERMAN SILVER,

In Forks, Spoons, Fish Slices, Ladles, Knives, Pencils, &c., together with Bronze and Brass Fenders, Fire Brasses, &c., sets of Trays, Work Boxes and Writing Desks, Accordians, Ivory and Bone Handled Knives and Forks, Telescopes, and a large assortment of other Property too numerous to insert.

WITH A VARIETY OF QUEEN'S METAL WARE.

ALSO,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF GLASS,
NEW AND SECOND HAND WATCHES; CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &C.

From the circumstances under which this Property is submitted to the Public, the possibility of reservation is altogether precluded, the Proprietor having to meet engagements of instantaneous and paramount importance. The Auctioneer strongly recommends the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, to be punctual in their Attendance, at 12 in the Morning, and at 7 in the Evening of each Day, as, perhaps, they may not have another opportunity of obtaining Costly and Fashionable Articles, such as are above enumerated, at the unprecedented Low Prices, for which he is empowered to sell.

TERMS, CASH.

JEREMIAH SCULLY,
Auctioneer and Valuator,
Quay, Waterford.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.

BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, AND WATERFORD.

ORDER OF SAILING of Steam Packets on the above lines:—

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD.
CITY OF BRISTOL.

FROM WATERFORD.		FROM BRISTOL.	
TUESDAYS.		SATURDAYS.	
Dec.	4 — 2 Afternoon.	Dec.	8 —10 Morning.
	11 — 9 Morning.		15 — 4 Afternoon.
	18 — 1 Afternoon.		22 — 9 Morning.
	26 — 9 Morning.		29 — 4 Afternoon

CLONMEL.

FROM WATERFORD.		FROM BRISTOL.	
FRIDAYS.		TUESDAYS.	
Dec.	7 — 8 Morning.	Dec.	4 — 7 Morning.
	14 — 2 Afternoon.		11 — 2 Afternoon.
	21 — 7 Morning.		18 — 7 Morning.
	28 — 1 Afternoon.		26 —12 Noon.

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD.		FROM BRISTOL.	
Mondays.		Thursdays.	
Dec.	3 — 3 Afternoon.	Dec.	6 — 9 Morning.
	10 — 8 Morning.		13 — 3 Afternoon.
	17 —12 Noon.		20 — 8 Morning.
	24 — 7 Morning.		27 — 2 Afternoon.
	31 —13 Noon.		

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.

FROM WATERFORD.			FROM LIVERPOOL.		
Tuesday,	Dec.	4.	Tuesday,	Dec.	4.
Friday,	..	7.	Friday,	..	7.
Tuesday,	..	11.	Tuesday,	..	11.
Friday,	..	14.	Friday,	..	14.
Tuesday,	..	18.	Tuesday,	..	18.
Friday,	.	21.	Friday,	..	21.
Tuesday,	..	25.	Tuesday,	..	25.
Friday,	..	28.	Friday,	..	28.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JEFFERY SMITH & SONS,
Hibernia Wharf, London.
GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,
1, Quay, Bristol.
JOSEPH R. PIM,
St. George Steam Packet,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.

WANTED,

A CLERK, for a Provision Store—a Respectable, Active YOUNG MAN, who can give good Recommendation as to Ability, Honesty, and Sobriety—none else need apply.

Application to be made to
Mr. W. THOMPSON,
Cooper, Waterford.

DISTILLERY STORES.

THOMAS-STREET.

THE Subscriber begs to offer to the Trade on the most encouraging terms the following Whiskey in Bond:—

136 Puncheons, Cork, part of which has been in Queen Stores for nearly Three Years.

460 Puncheons Excellent quality, principally Manufacred last March.

HENRY DOWNES.

Waterford, Nov. 30th, 1838.

REFORM! REFORM!! REFORM!!!—WHAT IS REFORM?

THE MOST IMPORTANT REFORMATION IN THE WORLD IS TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.

GEORGE CLARKE

HAS received instructions from the Consigners, to offer the remaining Stock of Goods specified in the subjoined Catalogue, at such reduced prices as will insure to immediate purchasers for Cash,

A SAVING OF 30 PER CENT.,

in order to close accounts, sales forthwith.

Brussels, Kidderminster, Venetian, and Hemp Carpeting, of superior quality; Fine Worsted; Imperial and Wilton Rugs; Sheep Skin and Bordered Cocoa Fibre Mats; Bell Ropes of the neatest design; rich Tassels; Scotch Table Covers, various sizes; highly Varnished Moleskin, ditto; well Seasoned Oil Cloth, every width.

Also,

A large consignment of Macintosh Coats and Capes, and A great variety of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

G. C. avails himself of this opportunity to intimate that the Bazaar is well Stocked with the multifarious articles usually on Sale at that emporium, selling at 15 PER CENT. under every other house, and

ALWAYS SOMETHING TEMPTING.

Waterford, 1st Dec., 1838.

IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

FRIDAY, the 30th NOVEMBER, 1828.

IN the Matter of MARYANNE LECKEY, an Insolvent, upon motion of Mr. Cower, Attorney for Paul Murphy, a Creditor of said Insolvent, and on reading the Affidavit of Mr. John Cower,

It is ordered by the Court that Joseph Purcell, Insolvent's present Assignee be removed as Assignee, and that the appointment of another in his stead be fixed to take place before this Court on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December next, unless good cause shall be shewn to the contrary; and of which the present Assignee, the Insolvent, and the several Creditors of said Insolvent are to have Fourteen Days' Notice by service of this order; said services to be made according to the usual rule of this Court.

By the Court
PETER BURROWES.
Chief Clerk.

SCOTTISH (Widows' Fund) LIFE ASSURANCE,

Founded on the Original Basis of the London Equitable.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T.
Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, of Fountainhall, Bart.
The Hon. Lord Moncrieff.
Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session.

TRUSTEES.

Sir James Gibson-Craig of Riccarton, Bart.
William Scott Moncrieff, Esq. of Fossaway.
William Mitchell, Esq. of Parsonsgreen.
James Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig.
Edward, Loyd, Esq., Banker, Manchester.

(All being, together with the whole body of Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, in terms of the Laws, Members of, and personally connected with, the Society, by Assurances of more than three years standing.)

THIS is the OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE LIFE OFFICE in SCOTLAND, INSTITUTED A.D. 1815.

Accumulated and Invested Fund,
SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

WHOLE PROFITS BELONG TO THE ASSURED.

Assurances granted to any extent not exceeding £5000 on approved Lives.

No Life Office in Great Britain, since the EQUITABLE of LONDON enacted its restricting Bye-Law of 1816, has been enabled to afford equal advantages to the Assured.

Its Funds and Revenues are in a state of the most rapid increase.

The Bonus Additions already declared exceed Fifty per cent. on the original Sums Assured; that is—Original Policies of £2000 now exceed £3000.

VIEW OF THE SOCIETY'S PROGRESSIVE INCREASE.

Periods.	Annual Revenue.			Accumulated & Invested Capital			Subsisting Assurances.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1815-22	10,635	13	6	41,090	11	5	251,011	6	0
1822-25	20,970	3	5	101,076	5	5	453,163	13	8
1825-29	41,750	19	3	189,145	2	6	955,669	0	8
1829-33	77,728	12	4	364,100	0	4	1,640,000	12	8
1833-37 incl.	124,533	1	1	626,514	3	11	2,621,732	16	10

Since which period, its farther increase has been proportionally rapid.

Assurances which may now be opened will rateably participate, agreeably to the Laws of the Society, in the Additions to be declared at the ensuing Periodical Investigation.

The THIRD PERIODICAL INVESTIGATION *takes place at 31st December next, when additions by way of Bonus will be declared to all Assurances opened previous to that date, in terms of and under the limitations contained in the Articles of Constitution and Laws of the Society. These additions, when declared, are added to and incorporated with the original Assurances, and all future additions whether retrospectively or prospectively, are computed, not on the* original *but on the* accumulated *amount of the Assurance. As it is probable that on this, as on former similar occasions, the desire to participate in these benefits will very largely increase the number of proposals for Assurance which will be made to the Society previous to the closing of the Books for the current year, it will greatly facilitate the duties of the officers of the Society, and at the various Branches throughout the country, that parties intending to propose Assurance do so with as little delay as possible, in order to prevent the inconvenience which the delaying of them till the latest possible moment at which they can be received or carried through consistently with the Society's Regulations, has given rise to on former occasions.*

Parties wishing to effect Assurances, so as best to meet any particular contingency, or effect any specific object, will receive the requisite information, and have the suitable form of Proposal transmitted to them; and all official communications of this nature are considered strictly confidential.

JOHN M'KEAN, Manager.

Copies of the Prospectus,—Forms of Proposal,—and every necessary information,—may be obtained on application at the HEAD OFFICE, EDINBUGH, 5, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, or at the Society's Agency in Belfast.

George Wm. Braddell, Esq., Agent, 3, Castle-Lane.

MARRIED,

In Kilkenny, Mr. Patrick Kelly, of Dama, to Miss Mary Anne Kelly, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Michael Kelly, of Ballyreddin, in that county.

At Kilmallock, county Limerick, William Frost, Esq., of Derra, to Maria Bradshaw, daughter of Henry Bradshaw M'Connell, Esq. Postmaster and Stamp Distributor of that town.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, December 5.

Wheat, millers	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Ditto, white	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Ditto, shipping	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Barley, malting	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Ditto, shipping	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	16s 0d to 18s 6d
Oats, black	12s 0d to 12s 9d
Ditto, white	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	13*l* 0s to 14*l* 0s
Second Flour, per sack	60s 0d to 63s 0d
Thirds, ditto	50s 0d to 56s 0d
Coarse, thirds	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Fourths, ditto	3 s 0d to 35s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	40s 0d to 41s 0d
Scalded, ditto	35s 0d to 35s 6d
Heads, ditto	25s 0d to 00s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 22s 6d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay,	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Cork, Whiskey,	6s 8d to 7s 0d
Mutton	0s 4d to 0s 6d
Beef	0s 3d to 0s 5d

Butter from 94s to 98s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 80; Monday, 93; and yesterday, 59 firkins.

Cork Market, Dec. 3.

Butter. To the Merchants.—95s—91s—87s to 88s—78s—68s—46s. To the Country—86s—82s—78s—69s—59s—36s—per cwt.

Liverpool—Friday.

Provision Market, Nov. 30.—The import of dry Butters during the past week, has been light whilst the demand both for town and country dealers has been on an apprehension that prices will be still higher. Bacon, owing to the high price of feeding Pigs, is pressing on the market, which has caused a temporary decline. Lard is in good request. Hams are inquired for, but the quantity coming forward does not meet the demand.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	s.		s.	p.	s.	d.
Belfast	96 to	100	Beef, new prime				
Banbridge	86	93	Mess per tierce	110	0 to	112	0
Coleraine	—	—	India	—	0	—	0
Derry	90	94	Mess Pork, per				
Dundalk	88	—	brl	—	0	—	0
Sligo	90	92	Prime	78	0	82	0
Kilkenny	95	—	Bacon, per cwt.				
Carlow	90	94	Long middles	45	0	49	0
Waterford	92	95	Short do.	—	0	—	0
Newry	88	90	Hams, New	66	0	00	0
Ballymony	90	92	Lard, bladdered	44	0	46	0
Cork, new	—	—	firkin	56	0	59	0
dry 3ds, new	80	82	Clean Grease	00	0	—	0
pickled 2ds	90	91	Scrapings	—	0	—	0

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL,
From the 19th to the 26th Nov.

Cows	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Horses.
2123	6	3804	—	3568	22

Kilkenny, Nov. 30.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	46 0	— 48 0	Wheat	35 0	— 42 0
Inferior	42 0	— 44 0	Do. inferior	28 0	— 32 0
Thirds	28 0	— 30 0			

Clonmel, Nov. 30.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	— 95 0	Barley	16 0	— 17 6
Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 11	— 2 2
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 10	— 0 11½

Carlow, Nov. 30.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	94 0	— 95 0	Wheat	45 0	— 47 0
Flour	48 0	— 00 0	Barley	16 6	— 19 0
—— Thirds	32 0	— 00 0	Oats	11 0	— 13 6
—— Fourths	22 0	— 00 0			

Dublin Corn Exchange—Nov. 30.

We had small supplies of all grain at market to-day, with a good demand for all descriptions of wheat, at a further advance of 1s, oats, 6d to 1s, and barley 1s to 1s 6d per barrel.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	44 0	— 48 0	Oats	14 0	— 16 6
Miller's red	43 0	— 47 0	Old, ditto	— 0	— 0
Inferior	38 0	— 42 6	Oatmeal	14 0	— 16 0
New Barley	20 6	— 22 0	Second Flour	22 0	— 25 0
New Bere	00 6	— 00 0	Rape	22 0	— 25 0

Market Note for the week ending Friday, Nov. 30.

		From		To		Aver.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
116 Wheat, per barrel,	20 stone	30	0	50	0	43	0
— Bere, ditto	16 stone	00	0	00	0	00	0
64 Barley, ditto	16 stone	19	6	21	0	20	0
96 Oats, ditto	14 stone	14	0	15	0	14	8
0 Flour, per cwt.	8 stone	00	0	00	0	00	0
0 Oatmeal, ditto	8 stone	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF BREAD.

	First Quality.	Second Quality.
4lb Loaf	10d	10d
2lb Loaf	5½	5

London Corn Exchange—Nov. 28.

Having no fresh arrivals of wheat, and the demand continuing for foreign, Monday's prices are fully maintained for all descriptions. The few sales made in oats have in some instances been on rather better terms than last market day.

Friday.—There is but little Wheat fresh up for this day's market, and prices are steady for English and Foreign, at 1s to 2s above Monday's currency, but we do not observe any improvement since Wednesday; the trade finished heavily. Barley is dearer. White and Gray Peas are in demand on the same terms. Beans are inquired after, and must be written 1s dearer. The supply of Oats is small, and they have advanced 1s per quarter.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 30th—Shamrock, Scannell, Cork, whiskey.
Dec. 1st—Arab, (steamer) Oman, Dublin, gen. cargo, for Cork.
2d—Argyle, Baldwin, and Ocean, Slattery, Quebec, timber and deals.
City of Bristol, (steamer) Hyde, Bristol.
General Wolfe, Harrison, Rio Grande, hides, hair and horn, for orders.
Pictou, Flavin, St. John's, fish and oil, in 16 days.

SAILED,

Nov. 30—Lavina Ellery, Mariner, Murphy, Hope, Meany, Mercury, Devereux, and Emerald, Neville, before mentioned.
Invegia, Cruz, Liverpool, fruit and oil, from St. Ubes.
Adventure, Crosthwaite, Greenock, timber, from Chepstow.
Ægeria, Kelly, Dublin, iron, from Cardiff.
Ann, Jones, Wexford, slates, from Bangor.
North Ash, Springe, Gloucester, gen. cargo, from Canaries.
Alicia, Skelly, Dublin, grain.
Dec. 1—Clonmel, (steamer) Pond. Bristol.
2d—H.M. Packet Monkey.
3d—Mermaid, (Steamer) Hearn, Liverpool, g.c.
Arab, (Steamer) Oman, Dublin, g.c. for Cork.
Ark, Pope, St. Ubes, Fruit, &c. for Dublin.
Ann, Blair, Miramichi, timber &c. for Wexford.
H.M. Packet Pigmy.
4th—Arian, Robert, London, grain for Liverpool.
Lord Nelson, Griffiths, Newry ditto for Bristol.
Agaphe, Gregg, Whitehaven, iron ore for Cardiff.
Enterprise, Fletcher, Dublin, ballast for Newport.
Esther, Rounce, Yarmouth, grain for Liverpool.
Triumph, White, London, ditto for ditto.
Garland, Adams, Woodbridge, ditto for ditto.
Wind—S.W. to W.N.W.

DIED,

On Wednesday night last, in Thomastown, after a protracted illness, Martin Curran, Esq.

At Ballinaclash, co. Wexford, at the advanced age of 89 years, Mrs. Jane Rath, sister of the late Edward Sinnott, Esq.

At Carbally, in this county, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Anne Hearn, relict of the late Patrick Hearn, Esq. of Ballymacaw.

At Mount Catherine, county of Limerick, at a very advanced age, Margaret, daughter of the late Joseph Maunseil, Esq., of Caher House, county of Galway.

At his residence, Aughrim-street, Dublin, Surgeon Thorpe, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At Lurgan, Marianna, daughter of Luke Kingsmill, Esq. Supervisor of Excise.

Major-General Sir Robert M'Cleverty, who died in London on the 22d ult., after only two days' illness was a native of the county Antrim, and brother to Miss M'Cleverty, of Glynn, near Larne.—He was a most distinguished officer in the Marines, and a man universally esteemed and regarded.

A DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A MURDER.

About forty years ago, a great sensation was created in Liverpool by the murder of a gentleman of high respectability in this town. The body was found by a watchman, in an upright position, supported by railings which fenced a shipwright's yard, on land now forming part of the east quay of the Prince's Dock. The watchman discerning the figure of a man (by the light of those paltry oil lamps used at that time) in such a position, supposed he was in a state of intoxication, and, on being touched, the body fell. The watchman sprung his rattle, and several people coming to his assistance, the corpse was removed to the dead house. One of the watch commissioners, on viewing the body the following morning; recognised it; and on examination it was discovered that the deceased met with his death by a fracture of the skull, executed with a blunt instrument. A reward was offered by the then mayor, and, in consequence, information was given to the police that the deceased gentleman was in the habit of visiting a female in the neighbourhood of the place where the body was found, and on the apprehension of that female a watch was taken from her person which proved to be the property of the deceased, and so satisfactory was this fact, with some corroborant circumstances, that the prisoner was committed for trial. A stable-keeper or groom, who was in the habit of going, by the deceased's orders, to fetch his watch, which he had on some occasions forgotten or purposely left with the prisoner, having casually read in a newspaper that part of the evidence respecting the watch, gave such information to the magistrates that the prisoner was released. In consequence of the reward being so great the constables were on the continual look out to discover the murderer, but without effect; and from that day to this the friends of the deceased, who are now of the first standing in Liverpool in point of wealth and respectability, are ignorant of the cause of the murder and of the name of the murderer, both of which can be given by the writer of this article; and if this should meet the eye of one of the deceased's relatives, that information will be conveyed through the medium of the publisher of this paper. The house in which the murder was committed is still standing, and can be pointed out. The person who confessed the murder was the widow of the murderer, who had then been dead many years. The confession was to the following effect. That she was standing at the door of her house, and the deceased passing by, being in a state of intoxication, caught hold of her; she ran into the front parlour, and he with her; she called out, and her husband, who was a pilot, happening to come in at the moment, took up the poker and killed the deceased at one blow. When he saw the dreadful effect of the act he wept most bitterly. In the course of an hour he and his wife began to think how the body should be disposed of, when the wife hit upon the plan of taking the body out, between twelve and one at night, being very dark, and rearing it against the railings, where it was found by the watchman. She said she took the precaution of first ascertaining that the watchman was at a distance, which she easily did, in consequence of that stupid old practice of calling out the hour, and as the neighbourhood there at that time was thinly populated, and little or no passing at night, they easily placed the body where it was found without being observed. She lifted the corpse on her husband's back, and he carried it a distance of 200 or 300 yards. They put out all the lights in the house immediately, and went to bed, but from the agitated state of their feelings neither could sleep on that or for many nights afterwards. The police examined all the houses about, and on one occasion theirs, but fortunately she said her husband was out on duty in the pilot boat, otherwise she thinks, as his terror was so great, he would have discovered his guilt by his agitated manner. She often determined after her husband died to confess all the circumstances to the relations of the deceased, who was a single man, but she was afraid she would be deemed a principal in the murder, and put upon her trial. She died on the same day she related these facts.—*Liverpool Standard.*

PUBLIC DINNER IN CARLOW.—ANOTHER VISIT FROM THE DEMAGOGUE.

Some of those obscure individuals, consisting of green grocers, publicans and pawnbrokers, who prey on the vitals of the poor, have forwarded a requisition to Mr. O'Connell, inviting him to one of those feeds with which he has been indulged while "starring" it in the provinces, and we are informed that he has accepted the invitation. With the precise day on which the performances are to come off, we are unacquainted; but the snow will be well attended, as the tickets will be so low as 5s a head, whiskey included. We shall have a second edition of the liberator's invocations for "blood," and a sermon on the necessity of "children spitting in their parents' faces," amid the shouts of the mob, and the benedictions of the Maynooth Priesthood; but we greatly doubt whether the farmers have so speedily forgotten the tyrant's conduct on the tithe question, as to induce them again to enlist under his banner.

WE SHALL SEE.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

DUBLIN POLICE.—THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

HENRY-STREET OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A gentleman, we believe named D. Leonard, residing at 92, Abbey-street, appeared in the office, with a letter in his hand, and asked for Mr. O'Callaghan's advice, under the following circumstances:—He stated that he had that morning received a letter from a friend of his named Stoney, residing in the county of Tipperary. Mr. Stoney acquainted him that on Sunday morning he discovered that his two sons (Robert and Armstrong Stoney) had eloped from his house, and had not been heard of during the day. He described their dress as consisting of brown cloth jackets, barragon trousers, and blue vests, with small round hats. Mr. Stoney stated further that he believed that the cause of their absconding was, that he had discovered them to have stolen some apples, and for which they were punished, and were in disgrace. He believed they might have gone towards Dublin, and requested him to procure the assistance of the police in discovering and sending them back, adding that they had expressed some intention of going to sea, and that he would leave them to "champ the bit," had it not been for the grief which their absence has caused Mrs. Stoney. Mr. O'Callaghan directed the inspectors at the several station-houses to aid in discovering the fugitives.

DEATH OF LADY MARY ALATHEA TALBOT, DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

PARIS, NOV. 26.—It is with great sorrow that I communicate the melancholy intelligence which is stated to have yesterday reached Paris. It will create a deep sensation in the higher circle of society, which has already, this year, experienced the bereavement by death of several of its youngest, noblest, fairest, and most accomplished members. Among them none surpassed Lady Mary Alathea Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. She is said to have been ill but a fortnight, and to have expired at Rome, whither she had accompanied her noble father and mother, who were preparing for the solemnisation of her marriage with Prince Doria. The marriage, betwixt the young and noble scions of two houses so famous in the chivalric romance of history, was the theme of universal talk and applause. Lady Mary Talbot had had numberless splendid alliances offered her. She had been on the point of marrying a scion of one of the Sovereign houses of Europe, and, with the idea of rendering the match equal, his Bavarian Majesty had offered to raise her to the rank of Princess and *Altesse.* The match did not take place, owing to religious scruples. Lady Mary's sister, as you are aware, is married to Prince Solmona, of the house of Borghese. The lamented Lady Mary Alathea Beatrix Talbot was in her 24th year, having been born on the 29th of May, 1815. —*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

VARIETY OF THE GENUS HOMO.—One of the cheap periodicals gravely informs its readers that Toulouse is a large town—containing about sixty housand inhabitants built entirely of bricks.

(From the Dublin Monitor.)

Phenomenon Quin has been shamed out of the field, and that other apology for a patriot, the Duke of Leinster, has succeeded him upon the stage. Pierce Mahony is a first-rate manager—the splenetic Calcraft cannot touch him "by chalks." What other genius but Pierce could have brought out such a tulip as Phenomenon Quin, who went about convening meetings, and humbugging Lord Glengall and Father Sheehan, and now has the dexterity, when the Phenomenon will not draw houses, to enlist the services of that admirable character in a pantomime, the Duke of Leinster. We cannot afford space to day for further observations, and must unwillingly content ourselves with the following important and exclusive correspondence. The letter of Mr. Bainbridge, of London, deserves to be perused with attention, as conveying the sentiments, through a wealthy and respectable man, of an immense number of British capitalists. The shuffling reply of little Rice, who never yet could give a candid answer to a simple question, is characteristic of Lord Lansdowne's lap-dog. The communication of "Anti-Jobber" will repay perusal; and we shall have some remarks to make upon the subject of which it treats in our next.

(COPY.)

62, Moorgate-street, 15th Nov., 1838.

"SIR—As Chairman of the great Leinster and Munster Railway Company, I beg to call your attention to the memorial on their behalf, which, at your suggestion, was forwarded to you for the consideration of the government, on the 17th of August last.

"From the importance of the points submitted by the Memorial, the directors hoped to have received, from the government before this a reply, communicating their intentions with reference to the report of the Irish Railway Commissioners; but not having received any, the directors are now induced, most respectfully; to call the attention of the government to the subject, as the proceedings which have taken place in Ireland (and which, though probably, without the sanction of the commissioners, have, by their silence, been attended with nearly the same effect) have tended materially to injure the situation of the company, and to prejudice that calm inquiry into the merits of the respective lines, which the directors of the great Leinster and Munster Railway invite.

"I beg to repeat that the case of the company is very simple. If the line proposed to Kilkenny can be shown either to be inconsistent with the great objects of internal communication recommended by the commissioners, or not to possess within itself the prospect of an adequate return, the directors would not appeal to the government not only for protection but also for assistance to an undertaking of so much importance.

"In conclusion, I beg, on behalf of the company, most earnestly to solicit an early reply to the memorial before alluded to.

I am, &c.,

"H. BAINBRIDGE."

(COPY.)

"Hastings, Nov. 20, 1838."

"Mr. Spring Rice presents his compliments to Mr. Bainbridge, and does not think that any final decision can be formed, or the steps it may be expedient to take in reference to the railway report, until Lord Morpeth shall have come over from Ireland, and he doubts whether the views of the government can be well stated or explained except in the House of Commons, where the whole subject may undergo consideration and discussion.

"Henry Bainbridge, Esq."

"THE LEINSTER RAILWAY DECLARATION.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR.

"SIR,—His Grace of Leinster and Lord Charlemont have been made uneasy, it would seem, by the proceedings of the Railway Committee for the four provinces of Ireland, who sit daily with open doors at the Commercial Buildings, and give all parties concerned a fair hearing, and an opportunity of bringing their rights and interests before parliament and the public. Foreseeing that the effect of pre-investigation is sure to destroy the specious injustice of the commissioners' report, they have been busily engaged during the last week in getting signatures to a requisition for another meeting, at which they hope to put down the independent interest, by the force of high names and a long display of letters. A requisition, it is whispered, is to issue in a few days, which in point of signatures is to carry everything before it. That is likely enough, and may be very fine. Upon some questions, moreover, it might be deservedly effective, but I cannot help thinking that our aristocrats are keen in the perception of what is their interest; the people, by and bye, will not fail to see what is their interest also. The true facts of the case are these:—the landlords, Whig and Tory, foresee that the poor-law is likely to pinch them where they ought to be pinched long before—in other words, that it will make them pay for the support of the wretched poor, whom their selfish policy has spread so thickly and horribly over the country—and they are ready to join hand in hand for the purpose of forcing the government to undertake railways on a large scale, because railways will employ the poor who would be otherwise chargeable on their estates. But, as I understand the scheme, if government gives money, the money is to be returned by some machinery analogous to that of a county-rate, which is paid not by the landlord, but by the *tenant!* This is the set-off to the landlord's share of the new tithe bill! The present union of great Whigs and Tories, therefore, is nothing short of a combination to save their own pockets, by wringing yet another tax from our impoverished farmers and the labouring classes. I trust if the aristocracy do meet, that this point will be put plainly to them, for I feel satisfied that their affected patriotism is nothing short of sheer selfishness.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"ANTI-JOBBER."

THE ARMY.

Major White, commanding the depot of the 70th regt., stationed at Nenagh, is ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark at Cork in April or May next, to join the service companies in the West Indies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ratcliffe, of the 6th (or Inniskilling) Dragoons, having left Caher for England, on leave of absence, the command of the regiment has devolved upon Major White. Captain M'Mahon, of this regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., who has recently succeeded to the command of the south-western district of England.

The depot companies of the 65th regt. under the command of Major Walker, marched from Newbridge on the 27th of Nov., and arrived at Templemore on Saturday, where they are to be stationed.

Major Lord Arthur Lennox, of the 71st Light Infantry, has joined at Buttevant, and taken the command of the depot companies of his regiment, having lately returned from the service companies in Canada.

A Majority has just fallen vacant in the 48th regiment, by the death of Major William Reed, at Gibraltar, on the 3d of November, after a few days illness. Major Reed was in the 49th year of his age, and had served at Waterloo.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—On Tuesday night last, one of the out-offices at the rere of Mr. M'Cullen's house, in Athy street, was consumed under the following circumstances: It appears that Mr. M'Cullen was from home, and during his absence, and after the family had retired to bed, the servant maid invited a drinking party into the stable, where some of them became intoxicated, and a candle which had been fixed to the wall, fell into the straw, and set fire to the premises. The fire was discovered before it reached the adjoining buildings, otherwise the whole range would have been burned to the ground. The stable was entirely consumed, and a young horse was so dreadfully burned as to cause his death a few days after. We think it right to mention, that the wilful neglect of a servant under those circumstances, is a statuteable offence, the penalty being £100 or two years imprisonment—and we think as an example to others of the same class, the law in this instance, should be rigidly enforced. Life and property must be protected, and drunken vagabonds punished for the destructon of the property, entrusted to their care—half-a-year on the Tread-Mill would make those people more cautious. —*Carlow Sentinel.*

EXTRAORDINARY TURNIP.—Abraham Coates, Esq., of Talbot street, has received from the Earl of Stradbrooke, of Hannan Hall, Suffolk, a present of a hare, two large pheasants, three fine partridges, and a woodcock, which were forwarded in a scooped turnip of an enormous size.

The only surviving sister of Lord Palmerston, the Hon. Mrs. Bowles, expired on Friday morning at her residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, London.

WANTS IN AMERICA.

(Extracts from the last papers per Great Western.)

WANTED.—A man, to lay out crockery.—He must be sprack and handy and balance his own breakage.

WANTED.—A hardware lad to go South.

WANTED.—Part of a house in the region of East Broadway, by a family without the least disposition to meddle with other folk's affairs.

WANTED.—Some bricklayers to go West.

WANTED.—A satisfactory journeyman in the rush-bottoming to go South.

WANTED.—A grey gelding that can go straight. —To save trouble a hundred dollars will be the figure.

WANTED.—A good place for a respectable woman, now living at 93, Nineteenth-street;—either as seamstress, laundress, nurse, pastry-cook, confectioner, or companion after the English fashion. ☞ This is comprehensive, and merits attention.

WANTED.—A young woman—(the plainer the better) to help a small genteel family in their do mestic matters. One without ringlets would be preferred.

WANTED.—A clerk in a soft store;—one who will make business his pleasure, and not pleasure his business, may drop into a good place by applying. &c.

WANTED.—Twenty-five well-seasoned hands for whaling; ask for Seth Turner, North Wall.

WANTED —A coloured girl who has been used to waiting; such a one need not wait long for a good place,—provided six hours' sleep per night will satisfy her, and she brings character.

WANTED.—A situation for a youth, very genteel, whose education has been neglected, but who is stout and of good address. N.B.—He will expect a comfortable salary and decent treatment; and he can walk twenty miles a day with ease.

WANTED.—Somebody to do as they would be done by in the care of a house and furniture during a forthcoming six weeks' absence of the proprietor.—Sex no object.

WANTED.—Board and lodging for a lone gentleman where there are no children or dogs.—N.B.—His appetite is moderate, and the terms must be moderate also.

WANTED.—A great number of customers.—At Dr. Lewis Teuchtwanger's establishment in Courtlant-street, any number of customers may be instantly accommodated with any quantity of spoons, knives, ladles, forks, figures, cups, speaking trumpets, thimbles, knobs, locks, ventilators, coffin plates, door ditto, pitchers, combs, tobacco boxes, communion services, snuff mulls, muddlers, napkin-rings, strainers, and mugs of all sorts; all manufactured of American silver and of the very best quality for cash.

WANTED.—Five or six smart girls to show off millinery and make themselves agreeable at a store of soft goods. Tuscans and Dunstables are the great staple.

WANTED.—A lad to go West in the boot-polishing line. If handy he will have chances of getting on.

WANTED.—Several plaisterers at houses now rapidly going up. Apply, &c.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND ROBBERY AT PRESTON.

(From the Lancaster Gazette.)

On Monday a most brutal murder was committed in Brown street, Preston. Michael Donohoe was a sub-contractor or gauger on the North Union Railway; he had been about a month engaged on the railway, and had about twenty men under his superintendance. About five o'clock in the afternoon he received six pounds seventeen shillings in silver from Mr. O'Mara, for the purpose of paying his workmen, and went to the Bay Horse public house, in Penwortham, for that purpose, where he paid several of them. He left Penwortham about half past five, and proceeded to Preston, to the house of James Lacky, in Brownstreet, where he lodged. At Lacky's house there were present, Lacky, Julia his wife, and Patrick Lacky.—His brother, Michael Lacky, and several workmen, went with the deceased to the house of James Lacky. Donohoe would not pay the men their wages till he had seen Julia Lacky, as she had procured provisions for some of them, and he had promised to see her paid. Four or five of the men who had not been paid went into the house and sat down. Donohoe asked Julia Lacky for the bill for the provisions, and in about a quarter of an hour she gave him a bill, which was without a date, and Donohoe said he suspected it was a forged one, and desired the woman to take it back to get a date to it. The woman was much enraged at this, and said she would have it kicked out of him before he left the house. Her husband also spoke to the same effect; and said to his brothers, Michael and Patrick, "Go out and fetch a few boys, and then we'll either kick the life out of him, or kick the head off him, and make him pay." They all went out, and presently returned with 12 or 13 men along with them. Shortly after two constables, who had been sent for, come to the house, but as matters then appeared to be more reconciled, they soon departed; and in a few minutes afterwards the deceased was heard to call out "mercy" several times. In about a quarter of an hour twelve or thirteen men came out from the back door of Lacky's house; it was about eight o'clock when the deceased was heard to cry out, and in about an hour afterwards the constables again entered the house, when Donohoe was found dead in a corner, cramped together, and his money taken from his pockets. There was a good deal of blood upon the floor; there were several wounds upon the head, and bruises on other parts of the body. The deceased was a married man, about forty years of age, from the county of Carlow, where he has a wife and a numerous family residing. An inquest was held at the Town-hall on Tuesday afternoon, before R. Palmer, Esq., and was adjourned

THE JESUITS.

Dr. George Browne, formerly an *Augustin* friar, and provincial of that order in England, was Archbishop of Dublin in the 16th century. He was the first of the *Irish* bishops who obeyed the order for establishing the *English* liturgy and Reformation in *Ireland*, in the reign of Edward VI. He was a man who, from the elevated position he previously held in the Church of Rome, could not be a stranger either to her real doctrines, or to the gross acts of cunning and dissimulation, which in all ages have established the perfect identity of that corrupt communion. Having been brought to the knowledge of the truth, he was unsparing in his exertions to eradicate all the emblems of his former spiritual degradation. He purged the churches of the diocess from superstition in all its various forms, pulled down images, destroyed relics, and abolished all absurd and idolatrous ceremonies.—One of the first uses he made of his liberty was to preach a sermon in Christ Church, Dublin, in the year 1551, exposing the absurdity and dangerous tendency of his former views. In this discourse he described, with a sagacity almost prophetic, the character of the Jesuits, and the fate which would ultimately befal them. His words are very remarkable:—

"But there are a new paternity of late sprung up, who call themselves Jesuits, which will deceive many, who are much after the Scribes' and Pharisees' manner. Among the Jews they shall strive to abolish the truth, and shall come very near to do it. For these sorts will turn themselves into several forms; with the Heathens a Heathenist, with the Atheists an Atheist, with the Jews a Jew, with the Reformers a Reformade, purposely to know your intentions, your minds, your hearts, and your inclinations, and thereby bring you at last to be like the fool, who said in his heart "there was no God." *These shall spread over the whole world,* shall be admitted into the councils of princes, and they never the wiser—charming of them, yea making your princes reveal their hearts and the secrets therein, and yet they not percieve it; which will happen from falling from the laws of God and winking at their sins;—yet in the end, God, to justify his law, shall suddenly cut off this society, even by the hand of those who have most succoured them and made use of them, so that at the end they shall become odious to all nations. They shall be worse than Jews, having no resting-place on earth, and then shall a Jew have more favour than a Jesuit."—*Harleian Miscellany*, vol. v. p. 566.—*Protestant Guardian.*

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GLASGOW.

On Tuesday a meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of Glasgow was held in the Royal Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of expressing respect for the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M P., Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on occasion of his visiting the city to be installed in that office—Charles Stirling, Esq., of Garguunock, in the Chair.

Mr. Robert Monteith, younger, of Carstairs, rose to move the first resolution, and said—No statesman has been more assailed by every artful abuse than Sir James Graham, and it is on the ground that he is chosen as an object of abuse by those who are our opponents, that we should give him our support. It is precisely because he has shown himself determined to support all the promises made by him shortly after the Reform Bill—it is precisely because he refused to be the tool of a Papist faction—it is because he refuses to abet anything like a Precursor agitation in Ireland (cheers)—it is because he pursued an energetic and an honest policy in all our colonial affairs, and never stooped to send out to any of our colonies such a man as Lord Gosford to be the promoter of rebellion—it is because he refused to support an administration which brought Spain to the verge of ruin (loud cheers) it is because he has stood up for the principles to which we adhere, that he is chosen for abuse by the other party, and that we ought to send him back to Parliament with his hands strengthened for the good cause (Cheers.) All may combine to strengthen his hands. He has been elected Lord Rector of the University in preference to a Prince of the Blood (cheers) and certainly for no other reason than that that Prince of the Blood has allied himself to the faction which at present rules the destinies of the empire, and, in spite of his high qualifications and other good principles, because he has suffered himself to be a sort of joint or ornamental termination to the O'Connell tail, has he been rejected (cheers and a laugh)--but this is precisely the reason why Sir James Graham has been preferred to him as Lord Rector.—(Cheers.) By some such demonstration as has been proposed we may strengthen his hands materially, and enable him more effectively to co-operate with Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley in defence of our common principles (cheers.)

Mr. Monteith then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting avail themselves of the visit of Sir J. Graham, to congratulate him on his election to the office of Lord Rector of this University, and to present him with an address, expressive of their respect for his character, and their gratitude for his services as a statesman, particularly for the stand he made so disinterestedly, and at the sacrifice of office, in defence of constitutional principles and the interests of the Protestant faith."

Mr. Andrew M'Gregor, in seconding the resolution, said there could be but one opinion in reference to Sir James Graham—and that was, that he was one of the ablest, most efficient, and disinterested statesman the empire could boast of (Cheers)

The resolution was carried unanimously. A Committee was named to prepare the address, to superintend its subscription, and to make arrangements for its presentation to Sir James Graham on his installation.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman, three hearty cheers were given for Sir James Graham, and the meeting separated.—*Glasgow Courier.*

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The mental accomplishments of persons of exalted rank are subject to the grossest exaggeration—and none have been more so, than the musical talent of the Royal Family. Her Majesty plays moderately well on the piano, but takes more delight in singing; the Queen and Duchess of Kent both sing and play duetts together. Her Majesty's voice is a flexible soprano, of a pleasing quality and limited power. Having from her youth been a constant attendant at the Italian Opera, her Majesty has imbibed a natural preference for the modern school of Italian dramatic music. Captivated by the expressive melodies of Bellini, and associating the pleasure of hearing our eminent vocalists, her Majesty seldom chooses the music of any other composer, either for her own singing, or for the performance of her private band. Her Majesty has a good ear, and is quick in imitating the *Fioritura* of our Italian vocalists. Poor Mozart is voted a bore, and not one note is ever heard of this inspired composer within the threshold of the Queen of England's Palace! Her Majesty has never honoured the Philharmonic Concerts with her presence, a fact which sufficiently indicates the bent of her Majesty's taste—no sympathy yet exists in the Royal mind for the grand and noble movements of Beethoven, which the most intelligent audiences in London have applauded with extacy! The choral music of the ecclesiastical composers, I fear, has but few charms for her Majesty. On one occesion only has the Queen honoured the Concerts of Ancient Music with her presence, (where sacred choral music is chiefly executed) and in order to prevent *ennui*, the Italian singers were commanded to appear for that night only. The preference given to a particular style of music is the force of habit and education; hence it is, that her Majesty, from a constant attendance in her early years only, at the Italian Opera revels in Italian music and singing, to the great regret of artists who fain would desire her Majesty's patronage of art more universally bestowed.—*Ella's Musical Sketches.*

ANOTHER SUITOR FOR THE QUEEN.—At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Sunday morning, a stranger of gentlemanly appearance was shown to a sitting by one of the vergers, but shortly after the commencement of service was seen to cross the aisle to the reading desk, where he stood some minutes, and conducted himself in a very singular manner, until a party were shown into the lower stalls, and into which he also removed. Upon taking his seat, which was nearly opposite the royal pew, he began paying his respects to the Queen by kissing his hand, and sundry other movements, which, being observed, he was requested to leave, but refusing, was removed by force, and on leaving the chapel looked up to the Queen and exclaimed, "Your Majesty—you see I am arrested in the church, in the reign of Victoria." He was not detained, but upon being conducted into the town and promising to leave immediately, was set at liberty.—*Reading Mercury.*

The body of Mary Tobin, who has been missing a considerable time back, was found some days ago in the Suir, near Mount Congreve, within two miles of Waterford. An inquest being held, a verdict was returned "found drowned," no marks of violence whatsoever appearing on her person.

On Monday evening the 26th ult. a melancholy accident occurred at Carrick-on-suir: It appears a shop-keeper in the Main-street, was getting potatoes draughted home, from some ground in the neighbourhood of Mount Richard, within a mile of the town; the horse with the loaded car was proceeding through New-Lane, when unfortunately the shaft suddenly broke, at the noise of which the animal took fright, and tore away at a frightful rate. An industrious poor fellow, named Ronayne, who was the driver, in striving to hold in the horse, we regret to say, was instantaneously killed at the corner of the lane. The rider of the car having come in contact with his head, crushed it in a dreadful manner against the iron railing of the adjacent house.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

On Wednesday last, as a poor old woman, named Elizabeth Connolly, was passing the house of Mr. Robert Davis, Main-street, Clonmel, a large sheet of lead, blown off the roof by the violence of the storm, fell beside her and wrapped round her body, caused several severe bruises.

On Sunday last at noon-day, two fellows, well armed and partially disguised, were seen by several persons traversing the country between Caher and Ardfinnan; they entered the house of a farmer named Sheehan, residing at Garnavilla, and robbed him of £16.—This occurred close to the residence of two magistrates, and in a very populous district.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

THE ARMY.—The commanding officer of a cavalry regiment has, we understand, refused to receive into his corps any married officers. The matter is now likely to come before the authorities at the Horse Guards. —*Morning Herald.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DUBLIN, THURSDAY.

IN EQUITY—THE NEW TITHE ACT.

Henry Winston Barron v. *William Barron.*

Mr. Moore, Q. C., applied to the court, on behalf of the receiver, that the second Remembrancer might be at liberty to re-consider his report of September, 1838, respecting the lands sold in this cause. It appeared that the lands decreed to be sold were sold on the 19th of September, 1838, for a sum of £635, the fourth of which sum was lodged by the purchaser, who took out a rule to confirm the sale. One of the conditions in the agreement was, that if the lands were found subject to tithes, an adequate reduction should be made. On the 15th of May, 1838, there was an order from the Master to ascertain what amount of tithes the lands were liable to, and how much the purchaser was liable to pay.

Baron Richards—The Remembrancer communicated his wish to me to revise and re-consider his report, more particularly that portion of it which had reference to the amount of tithes according to the new tithe act.

Mr. Moore—There is another question which I wish your lordship to take into consideration. The leases that were made of these lands previous to the purchase were for three lives or sixty-one years; and when those leases will have expired, the purchaser will be liable for the tithes. The Remembrancer wherefore considers that he would have to alter his report with regard to the length of time the relater should continue, being of opinion that it should only be for the duration of the leases.

Mr. Hatchell, opposed the motion, on the ground of the expense. The case should be decided by the court now, without sending it back to the Remembrancer, and thus putting additional cost on his client.

Baron Richards—I cannot see what objection you can have to send it back to the Remembrancer; with respect to expense, it will not add a single farthing. Let the Remembrancer be at liberty to re-consider his report, and that the purchaser have the costs of the motion.

THE DROLL FREEMAN.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster committed the egregious mistake of supposing that the Marquis was an ordinary item of mortality; and that, politics apart, he could behave like a gentleman, or, at least, that he would abstain from indecency. In vain did the noble Duke hope that the Orangeman would yield to the Irishman, and that he could discuss a national project without mean, or mercenary, or factious feelings; in vain did he hope that any subject involving the chance of a national benefit—unembittered by party hate—could be agitated without alarm by one of the hereditary tyrants of the people, or that such a man could contemplate, without horror, a prospect (however dim) of domestic peace." —*Freeman's Journal.*

Our drowsy cotemporary is very wroth with the old Marquis of Londonderry, for giving the "rap across the knuckles" to "Ireland's only Duke." Londonderry would not slip into the trap; and therefore he is called all sorts of bad names, and is, of course, "an ugly man and bad Christian." Leinster is the tool of the Commissioners, and is endeavouring to do Pierce Mahony's business, by bolstering up their report. Dr. MacHale abuses the Commissioners and their report in "good set phrase," at the Galway dinner, and here we have his drowsy oracle indirectly puffing them. —*Dublin Monitor.*

THE NAVY.

It is generally believed in the naval circles at Portsmouth, that, in the early part of the spring, a squadron of six sail of the line will be commissioned, it being supposed that a Russian fleet meditates proceeding to the Mediterranean from the Baltic, as soon as the navigation is open. The Ganges, (34,) Captain Reynolds, is pressing rapidly in her equipment; several drafts of fine men have joined her within these few days. She will be ready in the early part of January to proceed to the Mediterranean to relieve the Rodney (92). Orders are here to fit her with four 68 pounder guns.—*Brighton Gazette.*

A threatening notice, bearing the Nenagh post mark, was sent to Lord Bloomfield, at Laughton House, Moneygall. The government have offered £50 reward for information as to the writer. The following is a verbatim copy of the notice:—

My Lord, i write this to inform your lordship not to be out late on the roads—and to acquint your lordship the *Death* of *Tobin* is not forgoton—revenge is still Burning day nor night will it be forgoton let Doctor Kane *beware* and I *warn* you to tell the Doctor for his Blood be at your Door if you do not.

A Freind—

A few nights ago an armed party visited the house of Hodgins, of Tyone, near this town, Mr. Stephen Hill's care taker, and after making an ineffectual attempt to enforce their entrance, they fired two shots, and put a threatening notice under the door. The contents of the notice were death to Hodgins if he did not quit; one of the balls perforated the door.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

FILIAL ACCOUNT OF ONE'S FATHER'S ATTRACTIONS.—Though my father was neither young, being forty-two—nor handsome, having lost an eye—nor sober, for he spent all he could get in liquor—nor clean, for his trade was oily—nor without shackles, for he had five children—yet women of various descriptions courted his smiles, and were much inclined to pull caps for him.—*Hutton's Autobiography.*

THE DUKE.—On the return of the expedition from Hanover, Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command of a brigade of infantry, stationed at Hastings, in the Sussex district, to the discipline, manœuvre, and minute details of which he paid the most scrupulous attention. An intimate friend having remarked in familiar terms to him, when at Hastings, how he, having commanded armies of 40,000 men in the field—having received the thanks of Parliament for his victories—and having been made a Knight of the Bath, should submit to be reduced to the command of a brigade of infantry? "For this plain reason," was his answer, "I am nimmukwallah, as we say in the East; that is, I have ate of the King's salt, and therefore, I conceive it my duty to serve with unhesitating zeal and cheerfulness, when and wherever the King or his government may think proper to employ me." This maxim has the more force from there being officers in the army who, unfortunately for them, having declined subordinate employ, from flattering themselves with superior pretensions, have repented their decision during their professional lives; and it is for this reason that the compiler has presumed to draw the attention of those who may hereafter be placed in similar circumstances to the great military principle as well as to the example of the Duke.—*Gurwood's Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington.*

NEW HORRORS OF THE MIDDLE PASSAGE.—Our readers will probably recollect, that, some three or four months ago, a rumour appeared in the papers of the killing of some negroes on board a captured slaver as food for the rest. Accustomed as the public had become to the horrors of the slave-trade, there were few who could give credence to this unheard of enormity. It turns out, however, to be true, that an African was thus deliberately murdered. His hands were first seized, and held behind him; his feet were then seized, and bent backwards; and his head being thus thrown on a block, his throat was immediately cut—the poor fellow having only time to call out to his sister, who was within hearing, "Sydea, them da kill me." His body was "slit open," like a bullock's that night, and hung up till the morning, when part of it was boiled with rice for the slaves' dinner; and some of them were beaten to death because they would not eat it! Such are the heart-rending facts, of which there is now no doubt whatever since the matter has been fully investigated by two magistrates in Jamaica, under the direction of the colonial-office; and they are facts for the country deeply to ponder.—*British Emancipator.*

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, December 5, 1838.