

The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XVI, No. 1729.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1830.



PRICE, FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.

FRANCE.—ANOTHER CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.—EXPLOSION OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A most extraordinary and horrible occurrence took place in the Rue Montpensier, a street running behind the Palais Royal, and parallel with the Rue Richelieu, Paris, on Thursday night the 28th ult., which occasioned much alarm and speculation in Paris. An infernal machine, at the early hour of eight o'clock on that night, exploded, which threw in every direction 40 or 50 bullets or grapeshot, fortunately without killing or wounding any person. No trace of the miscreant by whom it was fired could be discovered, nor could any guess at his object.

"The explosion in the Rue Montpensier," says the Times correspondence, "occupied the court, the government, and the higher circles yesterday, and occupy them to day beyond all other matters. I lately described to you the hand grenades, or portable shells found in several depots in Paris, and this of which I now speak was on that most approved pattern. It was composed of a pound of gunpowder in a paper bag, well tied with twine, bound tight over with tow coated with pitch, and in which were imbedded some 200 musket balls, the whole enveloped in a coarse sack of canvas, the whole resembling their five franc pieces, and might, in fact, be borne about in open daylight without exciting suspicion or observation. The identical machine exploded had no object but to intimate to friends and enemies, we are alive and on the qui vive!

"You require not to be informed that the Republicans and the Bonapartists have been reconciled, and now form one body. You are also aware that the members of this new community are neither speculators nor visionaries, nor practical men (as they were when whatever other epithet may appear their merit)—real fighting men, in fact. Aware of their comparatively insignificant numbers, they resolved on bringing themselves up to an equality with the adherents of government by other means. Hence the construction of infernal machines, which render one determined man equal to a score. Being disarmed, as respects the legitimate manly musket and sabre, they have resorted to the weapon of the assassin and the destroyer. This is the more lamentable, as in the use of them it will be possible to limit or direct the amount of mischief they must occasion.

"While searching for other matters government seized the threads of a correspondence with London. Why should I disguise it? They found at the Marquis de Crouy Chavels, on Wednesday last, a dozen letters which indicated that he was the medium of communication between the Bonapartists at Rome and abroad and the Republicans at Paris (who had been a chamberlain of the Emperor Napoleon), and who is a man of 60 years of age, was immediately taken into custody, and has since been repeatedly examined. His brother, the Count de Crouy Chavels (his junior by 20 years) was also arrested."

"Among the documents seized was a proclamation, the heading of which indicated the double (query—irreconcilable) principle of the new party, namely, the imperial eagle, holding in his talons a scroll, on which appeared 'Universal Suffrage.' The text I shall give you in my next.

"Fourteen persons have been arrested within the last month, and the police are said to be on the traces of many others."

Some interest was excited in Paris by the police having surrounded, and closely searched, the office of the *Capitole*—a Bonapartist journal. The object of search was said to be the seizure of the correspondence of the Bonapartists, who, if not many, are certainly very active. It is said nothing material was found.

The journeyman tailors of Paris are, in consequence of a paragraph in the *Commerce*, still regarded with suspicion by the Government. It states that the Commissary of Police of the Palais Royal proceeded on Friday to question the journeyman tailors in the workshops of five master tailors residing in the Passage Potier, opposite the house near which the explosion took place. After making the most minute search through the house, and examining about 50 persons, the Commissary took down their names and addresses for the purpose of making another investigation at their respective dwellings."

"From the Gazette des Tribunaux."

"Last night, at a quarter to eight o'clock, a violent explosion was heard in the quarter of the Palais Royal. A considerable crowd was collected in the Rue Montpensier, where the explosion took place, and where its traces and terrific effects were recognized."

Opposite the Passage Potier, in an angle which conducts to the shop of M. Emerige, the money changer, the edge of the wall had been carried away by the explosion. The wall of the house opposite, and the shutters of the shop of the glazier living in No. 19, Rue Montpensier, bore deep marks of bullets; and with the help of torches forty bullets were found flattened by the force of the projection. No trace of the machine containing these was found. It has only been ascertained that it was placed in the angle of the wall which it had broken.

A person passing of the time above mentioned said that before the explosion he had perceived at a distance a light, like that of lighted matches, placed where it is presumed the machine was placed. "Fortunately no one was passing at that part of the Rue Montpensier when the explosion took place; for, from the marks made by the balls in the wall of the opposite house, the variation of the marks left upon the stone and the shutters shows the terrible consequences of whatever wounds might have been made."

SENTIMENT AND DELICACY.

The above is the heading given to the following announcement of an evening contemporary:—"At the Coligny anniversary dinner at Bristol, upon the toast of the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Segrave) the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, member for Bristol, in returning thanks, took occasion to explain that his brother, the Lord Lieutenant, had been obliged to abstain from attending clerical dinners for charitable objects, in consequence of the indecent insults which at such meetings were offered to the Queen."

Can it be possible that the *ones* Colonel, but now Lord, can be the alleged seducer of Miss Foot, and afterwards carried on an illegitimate intercourse with another celebrated actress, to whose husband it is said he allowed £200 a year as a gratuity! This we give as *fama clamosa*; but, if it be true, a sense of morality from such a quarter should be looked on with much more suspicion than credence. Perhaps his Lordship like many others of his class about court noted for rectitude and moral delicacy—the Marquis of Headford, &c.—wishes to attract court notice and favour, that he may rank among his contemporaries in moral delicacy. Truly this is an age of wonders.

We know much more of these Berkeleys than they think, or than we should like to be obliged to tell.—*Wander.*

Peel's act, namely, that authorising the magistrates to cause offenders to be public whipped from end to end of the city, will, it is thought, be brought into operation in Limerick by the authorities of that city.

In the olden time there was no punctuation in literary works, which is still the case in legal deeds and other instruments. Stops were first introduced in the year 1520, the colon in 1580, and the semicolon in 1599.

THE REV. MR. MATHEW—TEMPERANCE PLEDGES.

On Saturday evening last this Gentleman arrived in this city, and on the following day preached to a numerous congregation in Saint-Michael's Chapel. It is admitted to be announced that on yesterday he would utter the temperance pledge in this city, the entire previous day and night, and all yesterday, thousands upon thousands of the country-people were flocking into town from all parts of the county, some having come a distance of one hundred miles for the purpose. The various thoroughfares were literally covered with people, and the steamers plying on the Shannon brought up each trip human cargoes, varying in number from five hundred to one thousand. The roads of the vessels were literally crammed, and wherever standing room was to be found on the decks it was at once occupied. It was really frightful to see the rolling of the vessels as they approached the quay. The crowd at the Chapel, on Sunday, was immense, and it was in vain the police opposed the progress of the ignorant multitude—they were struck over and over again amidst cries of "kill the rascals!"—"strike them down!" and ultimately the mob had it all their own way.

But, if the crowd and confusion were great on Sunday, it was infinitely more so yesterday, as reinforcements were hourly pouring in from all sides, so that from an early hour the neighbourhood of the Chapel, and the neighbourhood of Mallow street, where the Rev. Gentleman stopped, was occupied by a dense mass of people, all pressing forward to take the temperance pledge, and so great was the pressure around the house in which Mr. Mathew was, that although Alderman Fitzgerald and a party of police were there to keep order, it was boundless to do so, and missiles and blows were dealt and others were severely injured; as length, from the great pressure, the iron railing of the front of the house yielded, and a number of people were precipitated into the area, when, we regret to state, one woman was so severely injured that she since died—another was her thigh broken, and many other persons were more or less injured.

The confusion had now become so great, that Col. Maunsell, with his usual diligence and anxiety for the public safety, at the request of the Magistrate, brought a party of the Scotch Greys to the spot, who succeeded, in some measure, in restoring quiet; but it was found in vain to administer the pledge here, and, in a short time, Father Mathew, escorted by a party of dragoons, proceeded to the County Court-house, followed by thousands of people, where, it was hoped, more accommodation would have been afforded; but the doors of the Court-house were closed, and, ere long, the pressure of the mob in the large open space, extending from the New Bridge to the Court-house, was so great, that the entire railing which surrounded the building gave way, and we regret to add, that several persons fell into the river, and many were taken to the hospital severely injured by the falling of the rails, and trampled on by the crowd. The Scotch Greys were again called on to preserve order, and, after a considerable time, succeeded in separating the dense mass.

It was now rumored that Father Mathew had proceeded to the Corn Market, as a more convenient place for the proceedings, and accordingly, the rush took place in that direction, and from that again to Mallow street, which once more became the general resort. But during the entire day the numerous streets of our city seemed completely covered with human beings running to and fro, many of them in a beastly state of intoxication, after drinking their "farewell to whiskey," and blindly rushing to the taking of the Temperance Pledge. We have witnessed many scenes of uproar and confusion, and seen large bodies of people together, but such a scene as the City presented yesterday, we have never witnessed. At a moderate computation there could not have been less than 40,000 "strangers" in town. Indeed, we saw numerous persons, that some provisions could scarcely be had. The three-penny loaf brought so high a price as six pence, and potatoes and other articles, consumed by the lower class, advanced in an equal ratio. Towards night, from the apprehension of rioting, many of the shops were closed, but we are happy to find the precautions taken by the magistrates. preserved the peace.

Yesterday and this day also, thousands of these poor people were, and are, posted on their way to and from bare-headed in Mallow street, where Mr. Mathew, from the steps of one of the houses, assisted by two other Roman Catholic Clergymen, are occupied administering the pledges to them, and up to this hour there seems to be no diminution in their number. He was obliged, on this occasion to depart from his usual practice of "curing them of whiskey-drinking," one by one, and to perform the operation on fifties and hundreds at the same moment!—*Limerick Standard of Tuesday.*

(From the Limerick Reporter.)

The greatest excess which popular enthusiasm ever reached in this country, on any of those numerous occasions when either the presence of our eminent men or the urgency of a momentous crisis called public feeling into activity—the wildest agitation of the public mind on any of such occasions fell very short of the curiosity and intense admiration manifested by the people towards the Very Rev. Mr. Mathew, since his arrival in our city. All through Friday and Saturday, the various inlets of the city presented a never-ceasing stream of people coming from all directions, to behold the apostle of temperance, and get enrolled on his list. The usual resorts of the humber orders were overstocked with applicants for bed and board; nor could there have been less than five thousand persons on Friday in Limerick literally without the luxury of a bed. On Saturday, their case was aggravated; and even a place of shelter for the night was sought with greediness. In many houses of entertainment, the guests stoutly refused to turn out, but maintained their ground on the plea of direct necessity. The hosts were forced to give way. The law and the police were both superseded by the extreme urgency of the circumstances, and the people usurped the power of dictating and executing the law as they liked. It was well known the reverend gentleman would arrive by the mail at a quarter past five, p.m. Hence, during the interval from about three to that hour, the tide of the multitude rushed towards the entrance from Cork. The road issuing from William street was densely crowded for two or three miles; the streets, meanwhile, were all but impassable, so vast the groups that either loinged about in anxious expectancy, or blocked up every available nook in close clusters. About the usual hour, we descried the Cork mail moving at snail pace down William street. The people ran, and leaped up with reckless intrepidity, to catch a glimpse of the reverend gentleman inside. The slow step at which the mail proceeded obviated the possibility of all danger; and on arriving opposite Ellen street, where it momentarily stops to deliver the bags, a terrific shout of cheerful welcome was raised. The first palp that ushered in another more triumphant and vehement explosion of applause, which was reiterated along the way, until the gates closed on the mail under Cruise's arch.

THE SERMON

was attended as may be expected. Every part of the building was thronged. The elite of all creeds occupied the sanctuary. They may have been attracted by curiosity, but the effect was charity. We are happy to observe Colonel Maunsell and Captain Fitzgerald, and other equally unobscuring Churchmen, present. When men, with an undisguised repugnance to the maintenance of every thing on the borders of Catholicity, could not be kept from attending such an occasion, we may easily infer, the influence of Mr. Ma-

thew has taken its course through the rankest prejudices, and has in its train done the sternest religious duties. True, his philanthropy is peculiar to no sect,—his morality inculcates no dogmas, but "peace on earth to men." The drift of his discourse was the amount of the collection for the Congregational schools.

THE GIVING OF PLEDGES

was commenced at the Court House on Sunday. The Very Rev. Gentleman after the sermon, proceeded in a covered car, attended by his friends towards the appointed spot. We do not exaggerate when we say, that from Denmark street to the site of the Court House there were thirty thousand people moving rather fluctuatingly in wedges of hundreds. "The wave of the multitude" as Curran said, "did not retire," as 'twas announced Mr. Mathew was approaching; on the contrary, they gathered round the car and pressed with a most unbecoming enthusiasm, to see the Rev. Gentleman. He was unmoved, and while his friends remained on the stupendous demonstration, with some nervousness he smiled at the scene, and displayed a feeling of gratulation that he had been the vessel chosen by God, for so mysteriously important a revolution. As the car neared the railings of the Court, the rush was awful. A few adventurous persons clambered up the narrow and sharp spikes, to get a view. The balustrade near the river was covered—indeed, every accessible spot was populated by the inquisitive; some, however, used by the sensible and less hazardous individuals against their retaining such a position; but you may as soon think of arresting a ray of the sun as persuading them to descend.

Many were received in the evening before Mr. Mathew retired to dinner. At the close of his brief meal he received up to nine o'clock, some hundred dreads in the hall of Mr. Dunbar's house. They entered the front and made exit by the back doors. The ceremony was renewed in the morning at five, but the multitudes were so unreasonable, that we regret to state a woman lost her life. The crowd gathered in sensibly, and the pressure from the rear, forced in the rails of the area of Mr. Dunbar's residence. A poor pregnant woman was precipitated into the area, and we are given to understand, has since died of the wounds inflicted on her chest. About nine o'clock he proceeded to the Court-house, and continued to receive the pledges until about three o'clock, when the crowd became so dense as to interfere with the progress of the Rev. Gentleman, and he had to leave the room where he was. He had laboured under a cold and hoarseness from the previous day's exertions. The Rev. Mr. Raleigh, considering the danger of leaving the Rev. Gentleman in such a situation, suggested the necessity of obtaining the protection of the military; accordingly Mr. Raleigh and Mr. Dunbar were sent to the Court, where, with the active assistance of Mr. P. P. Callaghan and the Rev. Mr. Comyn, P. P. of Kilkenny, the avenues to the Court were cleared, and the Rev. Gentleman emancipated. The crowds were so anxious to catch a glimpse of the great Apostle, that they braved the hoofs of horses and the swords of dragoons to touch the hem of his garment. The crowds fell before him in pious homage—nor could they have been repressed from accidental violence, in their desire to touch him, however they proceeded to the Court-house, and continued to receive the pledges until about three o'clock, when the crowd became so dense as to interfere with the progress of the Rev. Gentleman, and he had to leave the room where he was. He had laboured under a cold and hoarseness from the previous day's exertions.

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FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

(From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)

Velvets, satins, and various materials broches, are worn, and for full dress the Eglinton velvet raye pearl grey; for dinner, the same material, black on an orange ground; also velvet reps, with broad satin stripes, plaid and plain satins. Cotton velvets are also worn in Paris. In mousselines de laine, those embroidered with six on plain ground are the newest.

Centures are worn of ribbon rolled round the waist, and tying in front with long ends. A novelty in evening dresses is worthy of notice: the very clear tulle dresses are made with three skirts, each shorter than the other, and full trimming on the bottom, which means the weight of a full trimming on no material is obviated, and the light appearance preserved, with the richness of a full trimming.

Manteaux are no longer confined to the useful and comfortable, but many very elegant ones are made; none more than the long cloak of dark satin, lined with pink and blue, trimmed at the waist by cordings and tassels reaching to the feet, and a cord is placed about an inch from the edge, all round the cloak, sleeves, and collar. Bourgeois of various forms are made, from the Arabian to the more elegant French bourgeois. Paletois, velvet shawls, &c., are all fashionable.

Velvet is much in favor for bonnets; the colors most approved in that material are pale pink, Serre blue, red, current, green, scarlet, peony, terre d'Afrique, a pale coral color, pearl grey, lapis blue. Nouveaux, cordes, brides, all of velvet; ribbons are used only on satin bonnets.

In velours epingle, blue Louise, and coffee-color, are the favorite shades, the feathers generally matching.

Evening coiffures are remarkable for simplicity; their principal peculiarities are, that they do not conceal the hair, are very low at the sides, and placed very backward on the head. Some very pretty coiffures are composed entirely of lace or gauze; they are simple and pretty, and form demi-roule on the throat. Turbans will be fashionable, and those preferred are the Persian and Arabian, with long gold fringe. Scarfs of every description will be very fashionable; for dress they are made of dentelle d'or and d'argent; shawls also of this material, with headings, are in preparation for dresses of velvet and other rich materials.

Fur is in high favor, and will no longer be confined to the boa, palatine, muff, withouras, &c., it will also be much used on dresses, shawls, fobias, to which it gives much richness. Guipure lace continues in favor.

On Friday night two meetings were held in the metropolis to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish Revolution in 1830—one at the Crown and Anchor, the second at Exeter Hall. The first passed off quietly; but the appearance of Major Bessowick at the second produced a row. The Polish dandified himself as a Russian spy, while the Charitists took his part. The *Morning Chronicle* reports say that "every person in the body of the meeting rose, and with fist or stick belaboured his nearest opponent." Bessowick at length got upon the platform, where "he presented a very miserable appearance." He protested that he was no spy, with the greatest vehemence.

A gold coin (a noble) of Richard the Second, was struck off in the river Tyne, a few days ago, by the workmen engaged in the operation connected with the extension of Newcastle quay. On the reverse the King is represented standing on the deck of a vessel of war, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and his shield on his left arm.—The inscription is "Ricard Di Gra Rex Agle et Franc Dns Hyb et Aqt. On the reverse is a double treasure, beautifully ornamented with fleurs de lys and crowns, and inscribed "I.H.S. (Jesus) Annon transiens per medium Hierum Thauri"—with the letter π in the middle of the cross.—The coin is in good preservation.—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE MARQUIS OF WALSLEY.—The Earl of Mornington father of the Marquis of Walsley, and of the Duke of Wellington, died several thousand pounds in debt. By virtue of a peculiar law, his property was held by his eldest son, the Marquis of Walsley, without being liable for the payment of his debts.—The Marquis, nevertheless, from a conscientious spirit, resolved to discharge all these debts before he should allow himself fully to enjoy the family property. He lived for a few years with rigid economy, and thus saved enough of money to pay every farthing which his father had owed. Among the creditors of the deceased Earl was one who applied for the payment of £150. The young lord, upon examination, found that it had been transferred, by a poor old man, to whom it was originally due, to the present possessor, for the small sum of £30. "I will justly give you," said his lordship, "but no more. Here are the fifty pounds you paid for the bond, and equal interest for the time it has been in your possession." The holder, knowing that he could not strictly claim a single shilling, was content with not losing anything. But the noble lord who thus gave an early proof of that honor and integrity which he afterwards displayed largely in offices of the highest trust; did not stop here; he sought out the original holder of the bill, and finding him poor, paid the whole sum, with a large arrears of interest.—*Moral Glass*

was originally selected by Mr. Mathew to return to Cork—However, he has postponed that, and while a single word remains to be reclaimed, he will be at their service. The people from the four adjoining counties continue to pour in, many of them organized in separate bands, by their Catholic pastors. There are some stragglers about the public houses, who, for a few pence, will give a free passage for different bodies of the crowd seeking to be enrolled. When one batch of 500 was received, they moved off in one direction, and were succeeded by another from a different quarter. This contributed to expedite the proceedings; and while we write (11 o'clock) the immense multitude are comparatively thin on the roads.

TUESDAY

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THE REV. GENTLEMAN IS HOARSE TO AN EXCESSIVE DEGREE FROM THE tiresome process of repeating the Pledge almost continuously since Sunday afternoon—for his labours meet no interruption, save a few hours' rest; and a momentary snatch at dinner and breakfast. But, though his frame is delicate, he has a supply of buoyant spirits that sustain him against all fatigue.

We have been requested by the Rev. Mr. Mathew to state his best acknowledgments for the great kindness of O. H. Fitzgerald, Esq., locum tenens for the Mayor; Col. Maunsell, Major Volke, Capt. Griffiths, and the High Constable of Police, whose active services were so instrumental in facilitating the reception of all who took the temperance pledge, the number of whom is calculated at 150,000 people.

TWO O'CLOCK.—The Rev. Mr. Mathew is still at his labours. With head uncovered he stands on the top step of the hall door of Mr. Dunbar's house; the multitudes still pour in fresh—not slackening appears. He seems exhausted, and has several clergymen about him who repeat aloud the words of the pledge—Mr. Mathew being inaccessible at any distance.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is generally understood that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business about the middle of January, but the precise day is not fixed.—*Globe.*

There is an announcement in the *Standard* to the same effect.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

(From the Spirit of the Metropolitan Conservative Press.)

The press has been aptly and justly termed "a fourth estate of the realm;" its prodigious power is universally admitted; its influence extends from the high to the humble as to be indifferent to its praise, or independent of its censure. The daily supply of newspaper intelligence and comment is no longer regarded as a luxury—it is necessary to us as the air we breathe; and although objections may be urged against its occasional impurities, with as much reason might we object to inhale healthy atmosphere because, at times, it is pregnant with infection and disease.

It is the great originator of our thoughts and opinions; the great stimulator of our conduct, private as well as public; the great regulator of the recompense of honourable ambition; and supplies the check, or inflicts the penalty, for crime. It is the truest guardian of our liberties; the safest steward of our natural resources; the surest bulwark against foreign encroachment; and the strongest protector of our rights as a free people.

We talk, through it, with the world. It is the medium of communication from all classes to all classes; of the high with the low, and the low with the high; it reads certain the transmission of sentiments and opinions to the quarter for which they are especially designed—no step that might be considered discourteous or derogatory being previously requisite to excite attention; it induces boldness that may not be deemed arrogance; and freedom in expression that will be secured from the charge of intrusive impertinence. It places, in a manner, the servant on a par with his master; the subject on a level with the Sovereign; for it enables both to declare their thoughts, to urge their complaints, and to demand redress under wrong or oppression.

It is every man's organ for it is open to every man who has just occasion to it. It is as invaluable to the poor as to the rich; and is almost as accessible to the one as to the other. It is an advocate that demands no fee; a counsellor that requires no recompense; and a tribunal that can scarcely err, for that tribunal, in reality, the public. Its mighty power has been aptly likened to the thunder, which must be heard far and near, but which is harmless everywhere except where its bolt may fall.

The freedom of the press, as it is the peculiar privilege, so it is the proudest boast, of Great Britain. In proportion as it has been acknowledged and confirmed, our rights and our liberties have been established; and they would dwindle, in a like degree, if it were possible to shackle it by any unwholesome and unconstitutional restrictions. It has no censor but the public; no dread of injury except at its own hands; no fear of prosecution unless the general voice be with its prosecutors.

THE OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DREDS.

Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Member of Parliament for the County of Meath, son to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and an Hussar officer in the Austrian service, who has for some time been in the habit of walking about London with huge mustachios, has been appointed to the vacant place in the Registry Office, by the death of the late Mr. Kildale.

This young gentleman has no earthly qualification for the office, he is perfectly ignorant of his duties, and knows, probably, much less of the nature of a deed than he does of a cigar. We are not sure that it has been ever stipulated that he should shave off his Hungarian mustache, before sitting down to his sober desk.

The appointment is, in every sense of the word, a rank job—and gross injustice to the hard working men over whose heads this young dragon has been gazzetted. Of course he retires from the representation of Meath, a seat for an Irish County is but a stepping stone to some little place of four or five hundred a-year.

This is the first of Mr. O'Connell's sons (at least legitimate sons) whom the Ministry have dared to quarter on the public purse.

There is one thing necessary to be observed, connected with this appointment, which is, that the person filling the office should be possessed of very superior practical and experimental qualifications, as the nature, the value, and the circumstances of a vast portion of the property of Ireland should necessarily come under his cognizance; besides, it is an office to which no political partisan should be appointed, much less the son of the greatest enemy and traducer of the aristocracy and landed proprietors of Ireland that ever escaped unscathed and punished.

Surely it could not have been serving during his youthful years, as a subaltern in the Austrian service that could have qualified this mighty conqueror of such enemies as Cognac and soda water for the duties of such an important and responsible office. But, while on this subject, we would be glad some of our friends, or the friends of the worthy Register, would inform us when Mr. Morgan O'Connell entered the Austrian service—how long did he continue in it—at what period did he leave it and what was the cause of so talented and dexterous a youth quitting so promising a service? We think these queries might be answered in as blunt and point blank style, as did a certain member for Meath one of his constituents, who asked him what were his qualifications for representing them; when the very candid candidate roared out, with a stentorian voice, that all the good might be his— "Boys, I can drink a glass of good stout whiskey as well as any of you." But, then, as to Morgan O'Connell—he left Ireland; he sojourned for a time in Austria; he returned to his native land; he became an Irish representative; and now a responsible, intelligent, and well qualified officer in one of the most important civil departments of the institutions of his country.

Well! what a wagg Horse was when he wrote the adage—
"Celum non animum, mulent, qui trans mare currunt."
—*Statesman.*

DISCUSSION ON SUICIDE AT THE WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

After three adjourned discussions on suicide the debate concluded on Saturday last. Mr. Winslow's paper appeared to excite great interest. The point on which the speakers were at issue was whether the act of suicide always implied insanity. The author of the paper maintained that in the majority of cases the presumption was in favour of the existence of mental derangement. Dr. A. T. Thomson also supported Mr. Winslow's views. Drs. J. Johnson, Choune, Bird, Grey, Reid, and Stone argued in favour of the possibility of a person in perfect possession of his reason killing himself. The cases of Cato, Cleopatra, Mark Antony, and others, were mentioned. Mr. Johnson was decidedly in opposition to this view. Mr. Johnson considered that the act of suicide either resulted from monomania, or when passion triumphed over reason, or when persons reasoned themselves into the commission of the offence. On many of the points involved in the question the speakers were much at variance. "Who can decide when doctors disagree?" Mr. Winslow, in his reply, maintained that it would be necessary in the first instance to settle the *res quaestio*, what is insanity? They might agree that suicide was not in every case the effect of deranged mind, but they would differ very widely as to what constitutes mental derangement. There was no infallible test of insanity, no standard to which an appeal could be made. Derangement of mind often manifested itself in the first stage by a change in the person's ordinary habits—a fondness for solitude—a suspicion that his best friends are his enemies—the person takes no pleasure in what formerly gave him delight—he often becomes morose—writes ruffish temper—he quarrels with his best friends. These are often the first indications of insanity, and ought to be considered as such. In many cases of suicide no delusion of intellect could be detected, but there was a moral insanity—a vitiated state of the feelings and moral faculties. It was not necessary to prove the existence of insanity to establish a delusion of intellect. Legal and medical authorities recognized a derangement of mind where the intellect was sound. The case of Cato, Mr. W. argued, was not that of a man who calmly and collectedly reasoned himself into suicide. Cato killed himself for mortified pride, ruined hopes. He preferred death to a long life of slavery under the dominion of a man he hated. After wounding his servant, he stabbed himself, and then tore his bowels out with his hands. Mr. Winslow also maintained that in the cases of Sir Samuel Romilly and Lord Castlereagh there was not the slightest doubt of their insanity. The evidence was strong as evidence could be. In Sir Samuel's case, actual delirium was present, for which he was cupped. Lord Castlereagh was evidently insane when he sacrificed his life. This was apparent to everybody. In deciding whether insanity was present in a case of suicide, we must bear in mind that there is nothing so difficult to detect, and if the jury has evidence of the existence of previous depression of spirits, &c., they may safely conclude that the mind was disordered at the time. It is a sound and safe doctrine to regard as insane all who have meditated or attempted to commit suicide. The room during the discussion was crowded with medical men.

The Southern Reporter states, on authority, that the Earl and Countess of Listowel have no intention of removing their family from this country, as currently reported. His Lordship intends to make extensive alterations in, and additions to, his mansion at Connamore, which will render necessary the temporary absence of his family; but this removal will not take place till next summer, when the progress of the work will require it.

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE DRIST.—A clergyman was once accosted by a doctor, a professed Deist, who asked him if he followed preaching to save souls? "Yes." "Did you ever see a soul?" "No." "Did you ever hear a soul?" "No." "Did you ever feel a soul?" "Yes." "Well, said the doctor, "there are four of the senses against one upon the question, whether there is a soul." The clergyman then asked: "If I were a doctor of medicine?" "Yes." "Did you ever see a pain?" "No." "Did you ever taste a pain?" "No." "Did you ever smell a pain?" "No." "Did you ever feel a pain?" "Yes." "Well, then, said the clergyman, "there are four senses against one upon the question, whether there is a pain, and yet Sir, you know that there is a pain, and I know that there is a soul."

Table with financial data: PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS - THURSDAY, Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols, etc.

Table with financial data: LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS, Bank Stock, India Stock, etc.

The Mail

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1839. MEETING OF PARLIAMENT, AND RUMORED DISSOLUTION.

Though the exact day on which Parliament will assemble is not at present known, it will meet somewhere about the middle of the ensuing month is beyond a doubt.

The question arises—whence proceeds the unusually early period at which the representatives of the people are summoned; a period at which, except under circumstances of a very peculiar nature, and vitally affecting the interests of the nation, their presence was seldom required.

The reasons are variously given by our contemporaries at both sides of the channel, and which may be given briefly thus:—First—The propriety of making a provision for her Majesty's future husband; and, secondly, the necessity of bringing to a crisis the decision in the case of Stockdale v. Hassard, and in which they have so delightfully involved themselves; the formidable attitude which the Chartists have assumed throughout the kingdom, under the fostering influence of her Majesty's confidential advisers, is also spoken of as a subject on which ministers are anxious to deliberate. But these are not all—the subjects alluded to are light as air compared with the real cause. Her Majesty might marry John Van Buren or Lord Elphinstone—the Prince de Joinville or Prince Albert—an angel of light or old Clotie—the Chartists might set the empire in a blaze, and the Prince of Cobourg go back to his turnip garden for what the madgalen Premier and his associates care if they could but retain place and pay; and the present early assembling has this main point in view.

How is this to be effected? During the last session Ministers were defeated on some of the most vital questions connected with the interests of the empire; according to their own account they had lost the confidence of the people—degraded as they were imbecile, they found themselves invariably in a minority, or in a majority tantamount to a minority. Every resource which the wretched Whig clique, backed by the back stairs petticoats, possessed, has failed them, and they have no other resource but to conciliate the Conservative spirit of the nation by declaring at the opening of the session the attachment of her Majesty's future husband to the true religion established amongst us, and thus having attempted to neutralize the distrust of the Conservative party, and confident of finding favour in the eyes of Prince Albert whom they already look on as their ready tool, advise the dissolution of Parliament, and again throw themselves under the protection of the furbelows of the Queen's bed-chamber women, hoping to return fresh as ever—without such a resource as the latter they could have no hope—let them but once appeal to the nation and their days are ended—we wish they may try it.

WATERFORD—THE REGISTRIES—CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.

The Conservative cause is making rapid progress throughout the land, and, thanks to the good men and true of Waterford, we do not find ourselves in the back ground, on the contrary we find Conservatism on the advance, and Radicalism or Liberalism, or whatever is the faction may please to designate it, is as rapidly retiring from the conflict. The Radical prints are full of scorching wallings at the defection of their party. We find the following in the Chronicle of Thursday, which candidly acknowledges the state of things in the enemy's camp:—

Abandonment of duty and neglect of the popular interest were observable in the late Quarter Sessions for this county, there is every likelihood that greater causes of complaint shall be given at the approaching sessions. We are informed, indeed, that as yet few notices have been served by the Liberal party on the Clerk of the peace, whilst on the other hand, the enemy, ever vigilant, are pouring in notices in profusion, and, to the cause of truth and justice, fearfully disastrous abundance.

We are heartily glad of giving the above intelligence from so authentic a source, it shows that the people are beginning to think for themselves, that they will no longer be blindly led to their own destruction. We are confident that the Conservatives of Waterford will be found at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, following up the blow they have so successfully inflicted, and again we repeat the victory is theirs. Let them never forget that "The battle of the constitution must be fought at the Registries!"

A meeting is to take place at the Town Hall on Monday, to devise measures to prevent accidents occurring during the visit of the celebrated Rev. Mr. Mathew, who is expected on Wednesday next.

The recent regulations have caused an infinite deal of trouble in the post office department, without any additional emolument to the persons in the establishment. We allude to the applications made by individuals to have their letters weighed, when they could save themselves much trouble by possessing themselves of scales to ascertain the probable postage. We would give this hint to the merchants and others in Waterford. Time to the post office authorities is precious, and they should not be so hard pressed as they have been since Thursday.

Catherine Hennessy, who was sentenced at the last Quarter Sessions to seven years' transportation, for robbing a man in the public house of Mr. Dobby, Barronstreet street, the particulars of which we gave at the time, has had her sentence commuted by the Lord Lieutenant to twelve months' imprisonment.

On Wednesday, Ellen M'Carthy, the female charged with robbing the sailor boy, Luscombe, in William-street, as stated in our last, was apprehended and committed to the Penitentiary for trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, when her accomplices, Kearney and Brien, will also be tried.

The Bonday Gazette states, on authority, that charges of a very serious nature are preferred against our gallant countryman General Sir John Keane, for the cool blooded slaughter of a number of prisoners taken during the siege of Ghuznee. The Gazette does not state that the prisoners were put to death by the orders of Sir John Keane, but that he permitted Shah Soojah to cause their butchery for fighting in the ranks of rebels. We are confident that the charges are unfounded, the character of Sir John Keane is fixed on too high an eminence to admit the idea of either being himself an actor in, or conniving at so infamous a transaction.

The Waterford Club hounds will meet at eleven o'clock, on the following days, and at the respective places named:—Monday, 9th, Rakearn Church; Thursday, 12th, Knockhouse; Monday, 16th, Snow Hill; Thursday, 19th, Mount Neal.

THE REV. MR. SHEEHAN.

Tuesday being the first anniversary of the Association for the Propagation of the faith in this city, the reverend gentleman whose name appears above, preached a sermon, as we learn from a contemporary, of considerable length, and replete with eloquence; here, as regards the matter in connexion with his own church, we should be inclined to let the matter rest, but on looking over the sermon as reported in the Mirror, we would be guilty to the great portion of the public whose opinions we represent did we suffer the following, enter alia to pass unnoticed, breathing as it does, any thing but that spirit of christian charity which, should be prominent on such an occasion—exhibiting a spirit of reckless animosity against every section of the Protestant church, differing it may be in some minor particulars, or outward formulary, but holding "one Faith, one Lord, one Baptism." In alluding to the church of which the preacher is a member he stated that the Protestant church was "Divided and subdivided, the best description of it is to compare it to a piece of tessellated flooring—here a square of blue—there one of green—here red—there black—and there again white—assuming every camelion hue, and every form that it pleased. There was Church of England, ism, approaching the nearest to ourselves, having some sacraments, and a liturgy, but without an altar or a sacrifice—admitting some of the mysteries and denying others. There was Calvinism—sour, repulsive, withering, Calvinism, repudiating Episcopacy in every form, Protestant as well as Catholic, as a human figment, and adopting with Mahomet the doctrine of Predestination. There was then Wesleyan Methodism—stupid, ignorant, bigoted Wesleyan Methodism, without ordination, or Divine mission, sending forth as a preacher every fanatic and impostor who fancied he has a call or can get any one else to believe it. There was also Quakerism—cold, naked, chilling Quakerism—without a Priest, without an Altar, without a pulpit, without a preacher, without Baptism or Eucharist, or any other external rite communicative of grace—without a liturgy or form of prayer to regulate its devotions—but always presumptuously awaiting through the operation of the spirit to be moved to some manifestation of the will of Heaven. Such was Protestantism—anything, everything, or nothing."

This is not the way we assure the Rev. Mr. Sheehan to make converts—it is not by misstatements that truth will be established—it is not by calumniating the religious profession of others; that the sacredness of the religious faith will be demonstrated. Let the rev. gentleman enter into the history of his own church, and he will perhaps find out many "divisions and sub divisions"—that throughout the world there does not exhibit so tessellated a flooring as does the flooring of her edifice.—denominations of every possible description—Orders of every variety—Friars of every colour "Black spirits and white blue spirits and grey." The columns of a newspaper are not adapted to theological discussions, but on an occasion like the present we feel it our duty to notice it though thus briefly. We purposed entering more at length into the matter, but perceiving by the Chronicle, that the sermon is about being published we shall refrain from any further remarks until its appearance. For the present we shall content ourselves with the following letter left us for insertion.

TO THE REV. JOHN SHEEHAN.

Waterford, Dec. 5, 1839. Sir—That respectable Journal the Waterford Mirror, in its report of a Sermon delivered by you in the Great Chapel of this City on Tuesday last, informs its readers that, in referring to the different denominations of Protestants in this country, you characterised the Wesleyan Methodists as stupid, ignorant, and bigoted. Was this language, Sir, decorous or becoming in you, while addressing a congregation assembled for worship, and in the presence of a multitude of peace and good will among Men? I can easily account for your desire to do this. The Wesleyans, Mr. Mc'Afee having lately prostrated that "Splendid Theologian" Mr. O'Connell, as one of your bishops has called him, after being publicly invited by that Gentleman to embrace his religion. You cannot forgive the triumph he has achieved; he so completely and unanswerably demolished your favourite dictum of Transubstantiation, that neither Mr. O'Connell nor any of the clergy has attempted a reply. You may call him ignorant, forsooth, though you believe him to be otherwise, and resort to abuse with the view of lowering his intellect in the estimation of those for whose benefit his arguments were intended. Put your hand to your heart, Sir, and say if this is not the case; you are also reported to have said that the Roman Catholic Church recommends the pursuit of the Scriptures to its flock, while at the same time you say it denies the right of private judgment. In the name of common sense, where is the use of reading any book without digesting it or exercising the judgment upon it? Is the Bible such a trifling and insignificant book that we should rise from its perusal with a wish to forget the doctrine it contains? It is plain, that without this padlock on the mind, your church must soon crumble to pieces. Suppose, for instance, an intelligent Roman Catholic was to read that one of God's commandments which forbids him to make or bow down to a Graven Image, and to observe you soon after prostrating yourself and bowing down to a Crucifix on that? you know you could not and expect to retain him in your pale.

I am, Rev. Sir, Your obedient Servant, JAMES HIGGINS.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir—I beg the favour of a corner of your highly esteemed Journal, to state my opinion respecting some proceedings at the last Council of the Corporation of this City, relative to the proposed annexation of the Parishes of Kilcullihen and Rathpatrick. From the small extent, and the contiguity of these Parishes, no doubt it would be most desirable and convenient to all parties concerned, to have them united. But it is sufficiently evident, that, to accede to the terms required by the Rev. Wm. Alocck, would at the present moment be considered as an unwarrantable sacrifice, if not a manifest misapplication of the Corporation Funds, already so much reduced by former abuses. The proposed object of a new arrangement being, to secure a resident Clergyman, it seems to me to have been totally overlooked, that Mr. Alocck's Curate, the Rev. William Hughes, now resides in one of these Parishes, in which office he has acquired universal approbation for the zeal and ability with which he has discharged all his duties for several years past. I feel therefore induced to suggest to those who possess the right of Presentation in this case, that all necessary accommodation would be fully obtained by the union of these Parishes, and the appointment of Mr. Alocck thereto, who, (if this increase of his preferment should not be sufficient to induce him to reside, without having the Corporation's Tythe also,) would then be enabled to ensure the residence of his Curate, by making it the condition of compensation to him, for the additional amount of duty, which by the adoption of this plan would be imposed upon him.

A PARISHIONER OF RATHPATRICK.

It is a singular circumstance, that of four female Sovereigns that have occupied the throne of England, none one ever was a mother. Three out of the four were married—the First Mary, married to Phillip of Spain—the second Mary, joined in the sovereignty with her ever-to-be-remembered husband the hero of Denbark—Elizabeth never was married.—None of the three, however left a child to inherit her crown.—Warder.—[Our respected contemporary has made a slight mistake; Queen Anne had six children all of whom she survived.]—Ed. W. M.

FATHER MATHEW IN LIMERICK.

Among the strange occurrences of this, or any other age, the proceedings at Limerick, during the visit of Mr. Mathew to that city, this week, will not we think find a parallel. We refer with regret to the details in another column and are confident that every sober minded and right thinking individual will turn from the details with pity and disgust. It is with pain we use those expressions for we have ever looked on the reverend gentleman as a powerful auxiliary in the effecting of Temperance amongst the lower classes of the Irish Roman Catholics, and have looked on his exertions with feelings of pleasure—but when we peruse the details before us—read of an assemblage of 30 or 40,000 individuals of both sexes tumultuously assembled—the police assaulted and set at defiance—the law nullified and taken into the hands of a mob, numbers of whom in the last state of beastly intoxication staggered forward to take the pledge—the melancholy loss of life which took place—the fearful necessity which existed for calling out the military, horse and foot for protection—the nightly bivouac of police—and the famine price of provisions caused by the influx of thousands of strangers into the city, we can designate the whole proceedings, but as a scene of folly and fanaticism; as being marked more with the blind enthusiasm which causes the Indian to mount the funeral pile, or fling himself beneath the wheels of Juggernaut; and when above all, we perceive a mortal hailed as a deity, before whom thousands fell prostrate in adoration, we can conceive no terms of reprobation sufficiently strong. Let it not be imagined we would in any way take from the merit of the Rev. Mr. Mathew in the work in which he is engaged—far from it—we are for rational reformation, founded on conviction, and not arising from intemperate enthusiasm. How many of the thousands who took the pledge in Limerick will remain true to their principles—time will tell. We fear that but few will be found to remain steadfast.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mathew will be in Waterford, we sincerely trust that we shall not have a similar scene as that under notice to record, but that we will be enabled to write of it in the manner most to our wishes.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST FRANCE BY ABD-EL-KADER.

We have the official information of accounts from the French possessions in Africa, that war had broken out between France and Abd-el-Kader, the Emir of the Algerine provinces, and their fanatical Emir, Abd-el-Kader, seem to have been alarmed by the Duke of Orleans' recent excursion through the interior. Perhaps they considered this armed expedition as a breach of the treaty of the Tafna, which placed certain limits to French occupation east and south of Algiers. Be this as it may, the Emir proclaimed a holy war against the infidels, made a tour through the tribes round Oran, forbade them to furnish the French with provisions and corn, and exercised great severity on those chiefs or tribes attached to the French. Then proceeding eastward, he announced by a letter to Marshal Vae, dated the 13th ultimo, that peace was at an end, and that he was prepared for war. Partial attacks immediately commenced.

The announcement of the recommencement of the African war, say private letters, has produced a great sensation in the French capital, and great is the indignation against the government, which ought, it is said, to have been better prepared. The return of the Prince Royal to France is severely commented upon, as he must have known the probabilities of war breaking out before he quitted Algiers. In respect to the French government on Sunday, and that evening the Monitor Parisien publishes despatches from Marshal Vae, the governor-general, dated the 15th, 19th, and 24th ult., addressed to the minister of war, including Abd-el-Kader's declaration of war and other documents. Hostilities commenced on the 17th, and the French troops were taken completely by surprise. On the 17th and 18th the French advanced posts of Bouffarick were attacked by Hadjoutes, but the latter were vigorously repulsed, and the partial success of the French led to fatal disasters, for on the 20th Abd-el-Kader sent his declaration to Marshal Vae, and on the same day a convoy, escorted by thirty men, was attacked one league from Bouffarick, its commandant was killed, and the convoy was forced to return. A number of French convoys of Oual Lallej—amount and number not stated—was entirely destroyed by the Arabs. On the 21st 1,500 Arab horse passed the Chiffa, when the commandant of the post of the river Lalley marched with 200 soldiers to attack them. The Arabs did not shun the combat, and being too many for their foes, the French were obliged to retreat, but in vain. They were routed and cut to pieces, leaving their commander and 105 officers and men dead. Similar attacks were made on other points of the French fortified frontier.

Marshal Vae sums up his report by stating that he had adopted every necessary measure of defence and that when the weather was fine he would chastise the Hadjoutes, the most skillful and ardent enemies of the French. In the meantime, he had ordered Lieut. Gen. Rutiliers to march to Bouffarick, but to act with great prudence, and never to attack but when in great force.

Such is the substance of the disastrous intelligence received by the French government; but Abd-el-Kader's declaration of war is too curious a document to be omitted in this summary:—

ABD-EL-KADER'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

"Glory be to God. FROM SAID-HADJI ABD-EL-KADER, WHOM GOD AIDS AND SENDS VICTORIOUS, TO HIS EXCELLENCY OF ALGER, MARSHAL VAE. Salvation, mercy, and blessings be upon him who follows the truth. Your first and second letters have reached us. We have understood their contents. I have already written to you that all the Arabs of Beni-Hiezzas, as far as the Kaf, were agreed, and that they have no other words to charge the holy war. I have employed all my efforts to change their minds, and to man a square, but in vain. The peace of the people. They are all agreed to commence the holy war, and I can find no other means of being faithful to our dear law which prescribes it than to listen to them. Thus I do not betray you, and inform you of what really is. Send back my Oukil of Oran, in order that he may return to his family. Hold yourself prepared to seal Mussulmans commence the holy war against you; for if anything happens I will not be accused of being a traitor. I am pure and never shall anything proceed from me contrary to the integrity of our law. Written Monday evening, the 11th of the Ramadan, 1258, at Medeah, preserved by God (18th Nov. 1839). The King when I wrote to him caused it to be replied, that all things were in your hands, whether in peace or in hatred. I and all believers are inclined for hatred. Hold yourself warned, and reply as you please for the words are with you, and with nobody else." In addition to the official correspondence contained in the Monitor, other and later letters from Algiers represent all the French farms of the plain of Metidja, as ravaged and burnt by about 3,000 mounted Arabs, who have decapitated about 200 French. Col. Lamoriciere had already taken revenge on the Hadjoutes, whom he has beaten near Bouffarick, taking one hundred horse.

William Cane, a sweep, from Dublin, was murdered by William Hamilton, one of the trade, who stabbed him in the heart with a knife, at Sutherland, on Monday morning.

REMUNERATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF WORKHOUSES.—We understand that the medical expenditure of the Coleraine union has been fixed at £40 for medicines, and £40 salary to the medical officer.—Dublin Medical Press. It is intended that Mayo, Galway, and Tipperary, shall each have after April, two assistant barristers.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

On Monday a highly respectable Meeting was held at the Court of Conscience Room, Town Hall, to meet Robert Torrens, Esq., at about half-past one o'clock, Edward Hobson, Esq., the Mayor, was called to the chair. Alderman Ardagh in a neat and concise address introduced Mr. Torrens to the meeting, whom he stated a few friends, in this city, who were in the habit of meeting together for the purpose of procuring information respecting the practicability of Emigrating to the Colony of Southern Australia, had invited here to give information on the subject, and to explain its capabilities as a successful place for emigration for the superabundant labouring population of Ireland.

Mr. Torrens regretted that a more able advocate was not present to arrest the attention of the meeting and to prove that the system of Emigration adopted by Government, in the selecting and arrangement of the colony of Southern Australia, was the best that could be devised to ensure stability to the enterprise, and the greatest possible happiness to the emigrant. He contended that the labouring portion of any community was the life blood of the state, and when it existed in too great a proportion, would sap its vitals if some source was not opened for employing the redundant population. He contended that such was the state of this country at present, and that a poor law had been introduced into the country, it became more necessary to correct the evil. The landed proprietors saw the impossibility of introducing an improved scientific system of agriculture on their estates, while they were encumbered by a useless and pauper tenantry, who seeing the impossibility of procuring land bid higher for farms than they could possibly afford to pay for them, and thus increased the evil. He had been lately in Dinwiddie where Mr. Sherman Crawford had advocated a further subdivision of land, not only procure from 6d to 8d per day for their labour, and he would leave the meeting to imagine the state that their poor families were in; whereas, in the Colony of Southern Australia labourers could readily procure 6s per day, and the labour of two days in the week was sufficient to procure food for themselves, leaving the labour of the other four days for their families, and clothing. The Colony of Southern Australia afforded a very cheap and propitious means for the landlords to get rid of the superabundant labourers on their estates, much to their advantage, and those labourers could look forward by industry and economy to, in a short time becoming landed proprietors themselves. Many schemes had been devised for employing this redundant population, and among others Mr. Sherman Crawford had advocated a further subdivision of land, thus prescribing the disorder for a cure which would in a short time render the evil beyond the possibility of being cured. Draining is a necessary mode of improving the land of this country, but this subdivision of land precludes the possibility of employing machinery or cattle labour in its improvement. The true science of agriculture is however to extract the greatest quantity of produce with the least amount of labour, but in this country a system had arisen of extracting the smallest amount of produce from the greatest possible labour. This problem had been solved in England, and an improved system is progressing also in Ireland. Mr. Nicholls was high authority, and he would read an extract from his report on the cause of the depression of labour which is as follows:—"No material or lasting improvement can be effected so long as the present division of the land into small holdings is permitted. This practice, wherever it prevails, inevitably forces the whole population down to the lowest level of subsistence, to that point where subdivision is arrested by the dread or by the actual occurrence of starvation, and I think he admitted that it is alike the duty and the interest of the landowner to exercise the right of property which the law secures to him, as to guard his tenantry from such a depression; or if, from any ignorance or neglect on the part of himself or others, the people should have unhappily been permitted to sink to this level, then it becomes the landlord's duty to exert the necessary efforts for improving their condition and for leading them back to a higher level in the social scale." In pointing out how this condition should be improved, he states as follows:—"That emigration appears to be the only immediate remedy for the state of things existing in the West and South of Ireland; and it is only by emigrating one part of the surplus population, and providing employment for another part that the evil can be remedied." These are the sentiments, said Mr. Torrens, of high authority on this subject. Another measure of employment is the reclaiming the waste land of Ireland, but this is a means of alleviating, but not of curing the evil. Three labourers in England are considered sufficient to cultivate 100 acres of ground; there are 5 million acres of waste land in Ireland, 2 million of which we could consider to be cultivated with profit, and if these 3 million acres were reclaimed, would still leave 400,000 labourers in Ireland destitute of employment. Public Works, another means, only afford temporary relief, for so soon as the works are completed they are again turned adrift to be a burthen on the community. If through capital, advantage could be taken of the waste lands of Ireland, we could compete with England in her manufactures, but without it how were they to be supported? 'till this could be brought about, it reminded him of the old adage of "Live horse and you shall have grass," but want of employment causes poverty, and poverty causes agrarian disturbances, and this prevents English capital from going into the country. Mr. Torrens then proceeded to make some remarks upon the general features of colonization, and upon the returns which the different colonies made to the mother country. England had three descriptions of colonies:—first those that produced commodities similar to those of the mother country, such as Canada—second, those that produced commodities dissimilar to those of the mother country, of which the Cape of Good Hope might be taken as an instance—and third, those that produced articles calculated to become a staple to British manufactures, and of this class were the Australian colonies. There could not be a question that the most valuable colony to the mother country would be that which supplied a cheap material for its manufactures, by which the means of employment for its people was increased by the manufacture being able to supply their products at a cheaper rate. Mr. Torrens here read some Custom-house returns, the result of which showed that while the Australian colonies consumed of British manufactures to the amount of £6 12s 6d a head, Canada consumed only to the amount of £1 10s and the Cape of Good Hope to the amount of £2. This showed that the Australian colonies were the most extensive importers and exporters, and on that ground—if on no other—they ought to obtain a preference in pouring our surplus population on them. After alluding to the judicious and successful manner in which the ancient Greeks and Romans conducted their colonization, Mr. Torrens pointed out that the same manner in which modern colonization had been conducted—pointing out, in particular, the errors that attended the early colonization of America. He then spoke of the mischievous effects of the penal colony system, of which Lord Bacon had well observed that "it was an unholy and wicked thing to select the wicked to be the seeds from whence to plant a colony." Of the Swan River settlement he said that it failed because Government adopted the system of giving land to almost every one that asked it. It was then a relief, after this history of gross blundering, to come to one instance of a correct principle of colonization—in which the produce of the sale of lands was applied to defraying the free passage out of labourers.—Mr. Torrens then gave a lengthened and interesting geographical description of Southern Australia, interspersed with rivers, one of which, the Murray, had been navigated for 600 miles, and showed the prosperous state of the colony, the population of which, within the short space of three years after it was founded, had increased to 10,000. The speaker then entered into a lengthened disquisition upon the geographical and other circumstances of the several Australian colonies, and pointed out that in point of salubrity of climate and every other desirable requisite, the colony of South Australia was by far superior to all others. He referred to several testimonials in proof of this position, and referred to different authorities to show the ratio in which the value of land was increasing in that colony. He dwelt particularly upon the evils of the penal colonies, and impressively cautioned the emigrant against going among the convicts, and entered into several particulars respecting the South Australian emigration plan, which had the sanction and encouragement of government. Land was to be purchased in blocks of eighty acres each, at one pound each, of which it was intended that the London capitalists should purchase sixty acres, and the Irish landlord twenty acres—for which he could send out four adult labourers for three years. The Measure, Messrs. Messers and Co. of Dunannon, have also received a contract for the same period for building at Dunannon Fort.

Maurice Keane, steward of the Mendicant Asylum acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the use of that institution per the hands of Alderman Alocck, viz:—from Mr. T. D. Smith, Baileys New-street, 7s 5d; from Robert M'Clennan, Architect, 5s 0d—Total 12s 6d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We can but briefly direct attention to the speech of Mr. Torrens, at the Town Hall, on Monday. The manner in which that gentleman described the capabilities of South Australia, and the advantages arising from emigration to that colony, were gratifying in the extreme. He satisfactorily combated the many fallacies and misstatements entertained, and falsehoods circulated respecting South Australia. It is very easy to speak eloquently, and write feelingly on the departure of the land of their country, and to speak of the land of their adoption as a land where a certain prospect exists of their situation improved, than starve by the wayside or, driven by poverty to the committal of crime, fill the prisons, or load the galleys here.

The meeting divided, when the Mayor declared the amendment lost, and the original resolution was carried. The Reverend Archdeacon Kennedy proposed the next resolution; seconded by Mr. Dreaper, junior, and carried. Alderman Ardagh proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Torrens for his able exposition of his subject to the meeting, and for his kindness in attending when requested. Seconded by Mr. Sharpe and carried by acclamation. The Mayor having been voted from the chair, and on the motion of Archdeacon Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Elliott, Alderman Ardagh being voted thereto, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Mayor for his conduct in the chair.

The several resolutions appear in our advertising columns. We are glad to learn that the Temperance Reading Room, in Quay-lane, is obtaining an increase of members. We would impress on the clergy, merchants and others to come forward and give it their support.

Messrs. M'Clennan and Son of this city are declared by the Hon. Board of Ordnance contractors for the building and keeping in repair the Waterford Barrack for the ensuing three years. The Messrs. Messers and Co. of Dunannon, have also received a contract for the same period for building at Dunannon Fort.

Maurice Keane, steward of the Mendicant Asylum acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the use of that institution per the hands of Alderman Alocck, viz:—from Mr. T. D. Smith, Baileys New-street, 7s 5d; from Robert M'Clennan, Architect, 5s 0d—Total 12s 6d.

WATERFORD MAIL

CHURCHMANSHIP.

We hear of much Dissent on principle; we need to hear more of Churchmanship on principle. The man who cleaves to his Church simply because he was born in her, or because he has become accustomed to her, or because his friends associate themselves with her, or because it is more convenient, or it suits his temporal interest and advantage to belong to her,—he is no better than a step son; he will never stand to her in jeopardy; he may accompany her in the calm,—he will desert her in the storm. But those who have examined the reasons of her choice, who have prayed over the subject, who have come to their decision influenced no less by the convictions of their understandings than the affectionate sentiments of their hearts—these are the children in whom the church may rejoice and for whom she is bound to give glory to God; children whose love to her is as enlightened as it is fervid, and as disinterested as it is decided; who would love her the more if she were clothed in sackcloth, and would cleave to her though stripped of all but spirituality. May God fill her bosom with such sons!—Rev. H. Stowell.

UNEXPECTED MARRIAGE OF LORD STUART DE DECIES.—A very curious story was yesterday circulated, and universally believed, in the hall of the Four Courts, where there is daily assembled a multitude of loungers, composed of unemployed barristers, attorneys, and their patients, idle politicians in search of news, solicitors' clerks, and other miscellaneous characters. The subject of gossip yesterday was a letter, the contents of which he has five children, including an heir to his title and immense estates. Lord Stuart's letter was dated from Munich, where he was staying with his family. Lady Stuart, it is said, is a German lady, and the daughter of a Bavarian Count. It is not more than 12 months since Mr. William Villiers Stuart, the brother and her presumptive of his Lordship, was married to Miss Cox, a lady of most respectable family in the county of Kilkenny, connected with Lord Dunally. On that occasion, in addition to the fortune which he was legally entitled to, Lord Stuart presented his brother with a sum of £20,000. By all the members of his family Lord Stuart was greatly beloved; and he has the reputation of being one of the best landlords in Ireland. His property in the county Waterford alone, derived principally from head rents of a small amount per acre, is upwards of £15,000 per annum. He expended large sums at the great contest with Lord George Beresford in 1826, but they were paid out of the accumulations during his minority.—Dublin Letter in the Times.

Mr. Charles Russell, late M. P. for Reading, has been appointed chairman of the Great Western Railway Board of direction, in the room of Mr. Sims, deceased.

The subscription for supplying the poor with fuel during the winter, which has been set on foot in various parts of Ireland, has extended itself to Clare. In Ennis a small load of turf sells for the exorbitant sum of twelve or fourteen pence, and even if the people had the means of purchasing it, coal cannot be procured in the town.

James F. Connell, Esq., second son of John Connell, of Kingsland House, in the county of Roscommon, Esq., J. P., was on Wednesday sworn and admitted an attorney of the Court of Exchequer.

The fog has been extremely dense in London for some days past; indeed so much so that on several days the gaslights have been kept up all day in the shops and private houses.

A vacancy has occurred in the Bankrupt Court of Cork, by the death of Mr. Gregg, at Liverpool.

It is thought that the continued illness of Mr. Fogarty, will prevent him resuming his station as Queen's counsel. Such an event will be met by the appointment of a successor, and under the late act assuredly government may allocate £300 pension to Mr. Fogarty. Mr. Hanna will succeed Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Gibson, assistant-barrister of Carlow, succeeds Mr. Baldwin, Antrim; and Mr. Baldwin is advanced to the East Riding of York; and Mr. O'Shaughnessy will be appointed to Carlow.

At the request of Mr. Vignoles, it is intended that an inquiry will be held in the conduct of Mr. Fitzgerald, chief constable of police. The inquiry, which is to be before Mr. Brooke, Q.C. at the Castle, is fixed for the 10th. Mr. Brewster is retained for Mr. Vignoles. Mr. Moore and Mr. Berwick for Mr. Fitzgerald. Lord D'Orsay has announced that the issue will dismiss either Mr. Vignoles or Mr. Fitzgerald.

Wednesday morning, at an early hour bills were posted up in the most prominent parts of Dublin, offering, by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, and signed by Lord Morpeth, a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction, within six months, of Christopher M'Donoghue, charged with being a principal in the murder of Andrew Gearty, on the 22d of September, 1837, in Halston Street. M'Donoghue was one of those tried at the last commission for the combination assault against Mr. Verschoyle, and acquitted.

The following shocking and melancholy instance of loss of life, took place in the brewery of the Messrs. Guinness on Wednesday evening.—One poor man having descended without the necessary precaution into an empty vat was immediately suffocated by the foul air at the bottom, and his comrade plunging in, shared a similar fate. Both men bore excellent characters, having been in the employment of the Messrs. Guinness for about 12 or 13 years. Their names were William Campbell and Patrick Brien.

The Irish archbishops and bishops, at a meeting held in Dublin, resolved to constitute themselves into a society for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen in Ireland. The Duke of Devonshire, an extensive title proprietor, has a claim upon the grant by parliament for the relief of the owners, on account of the arrears: due to his grace of twenty thousand pounds, his dividend upon which will amount to seven thousand pounds, and this sum his grace, in a truly noble spirit, has determined to add to the fund.

In the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, the sheriff, finding that he was left at the mercy of the Court of Queen's Bench, and received no protection from the House of Commons, has adopted the only course which was in his power, and levied the execution according to judgment. Thus the premises, and all the valuable property of the Messrs. Hansard, are, at this moment, under seizure at the suit of Stockdale.

MARRIAGE ON THE TAPIS.—We hear that it is expected in the fashionable circles that a wealthy Welch Peer is shortly to become the husband of an Irish lady, sister to a celebrated beauty in high life, whose union with her illustrious Lord was at no distant period the theme of general interest.—Court Gazette.

The government has made a saving of the public revenue by consolidating the legal departments of the stamps, taxes, and legacy duties in England, and placing them under one office. Although the saving is not to any considerable amount, still "every mickle makes a muckle." An attempt has been made by the Ballinrobe and Roscommon Boards of Guardians to have their meetings open to the press; but after the failure of the Cork Union, after a long struggle on this important subject, it is not at all likely that the others will have any success.

In London the legal professions consists of 1,500 barristers, 100 conveyancers and pleaders, and 3,000 solicitors and attorneys. In Dublin there are 700 barristers, and 1,800 solicitors and attorneys.

RUMOURED RETURN OF LORD ELPHINSTONE FROM INDIA—THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

(From the London Correspondent of the Statesman.) London, Saturday. I have just this moment heard a rumour which may not be uninteresting on your side of the channel, as it has created great sensation here amongst the limited circles to which it has been, as yet, made known. I trust it may not be true, but private letters from India, for some time in the city, the contents of which had for a season been studiously concealed, give the rumour a colour, at least, of authenticity. It may be remembered a few years ago an exalted personage then of more than presumptive right to the most distinguished station in the realm, had formed a youthful nobleman for more warm than it might have been unwisely placed—that when this became known a young nobleman of handsome person, gallant bearing and every accomplishment that could make his suit acceptable to the most exalted of the fair sex, was at once appointed to a situation in India, worth £10,000 per annum, and Lord Elphinstone took his departure for the land of gold, in a praline steam curry and rice, but not without the sanguine hope of soon being recalled to realise the real and substantial sweets of "Love's young dream." No recall took place—youthful predilections, and; it may be, plighted vows, were effaced and forgotten.

The rumours of a certain intended Royal marriage soon reached India, and the private letters we allude to, state that his lordship only awaited the confirmation of the rumour, to resign his appointment and return home. Indeed, it is believed here that his lordship's intention has been known in high quarters for some days past, and has excited considerable alarm and uneasiness. You may remember that his Lordship's appointment excited considerable astonishment when it took place. It was asked what service had he seen; what experience had he acquired; what claims or pretensions had he as young a nobleman to an appointment of such vast responsibility and emolument? But, if we are able to believe the private letters now in vogue from India, the riddle is at once solved. For my part, I think Lord Elphinstone too cunning a Scotchman to run such a wild goose chase, and leave behind him an appointment so lucrative, and likely to be to his lordship permanent. However, it is certain that very unpleasant and annoying feelings, which report says have not been shut out from high quarters, have been the consequence of this unexpected news from India. But the Germans are a cold, phlegmatic sort of people; so that no bad consequence may be apprehended when the report of Lord Elphinstone's return reaches the Court of Coburg.

Yours, &c. S. H.

At a general court-martial held at Manchester, a few days ago, Colour-Sergeant Flene, of the 86th Regiment, was found guilty of an offence against the regulations of the army, and he now awaits the confirmation of his sentence. By the articles of war, his life is forfeited. A memorial to the Commander-in-Chief, for a commutation of his sentence, has been signed by the members for the borough, the borough magistrates, and other respectable persons, including many of the society of friends.

MARVELOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—It is believed by many a simple people in Wales that there is secreted in one of the highest mountains in the principality a silver chest, filled with silver and gold. This chest, as the story goes, is constantly watched by a crow, who hovers over it, and the said chest can never be discovered till a clergyman preaches a sermon so long on the mountain that the crowd becomes exhausted, and then falls on the precise spot where the chest is hid. It so happened that a reverend gentleman, with strong and sound lungs, preached on the top of the mountain one summer's day so long that the crowd descended gradually, but just as the bird was within a few inches of the earth the parson was seized with a fit of sneezing, which broke the thread of his discourse, and the crowd instantly ascended and the treasure has never since been discovered.

COUNT D'ORSAY.—The following is a sketch of the well-known leader of London fashion, taken from the *Charivari*:—"The potentate who has just arrived at Paris, is neither more or less than D'Orsay, the first king of the dandies of Great Britain and India. All the world knows how this monarch came to the throne—not by tying or untying a political knot—but by particularly well tying the knot of his cravat. He is the sovereign of the British youth, the king of English fashion, D'Orsay the First reigns and governs as an absolute monarch, like a true liberal as he is. D'Orsay the First is the hero of Jockey Clubs, of steeple-chases, of fox-hunts, and pigeon-matches. All young lords and fashionable gentlemen have no other will but his. London does nothing without consulting him. It dresses like him, it gets up like him, it goes to sleep like him, and it bows its nose like him. London is Daguerrotyped on his head. D'Orsay the First is always well dressed—not like other kings, who deal in cloths, but like D'Orsay the First holds a court composed of lions, tigers, and panthers. At least his Majesty is ever surrounded by betes. D'Orsay the First does not create peers—but pairs of boots and pantaloons. He cultivates no reform—but that of his great coat. We have taken some pains to collect anecdotes of the private life of D'Orsay the First. He is fond of cigar smoking, and gives guinea to the tailor who lights them for him. He fixed on a hat for the tailor, and bade him manufacture a coat. The tailor achieved a horror, but all the dandies followed the royal choice, and the tailor has made a fortune. The official organ of D'Orsay the First is the *Journal des Modes*. D'Orsay the First is jealous of a certain *Paletole*, lately arrived in Paris from London. D'Orsay the First often changes his great coat, but never turns it." The *Charivari* after adding a great deal of amusing banter, which would not be understood out of Paris, concludes by presenting a caricature of Count L'Orsay, which it has just received from London.

In accordance with an order passed by the House of Lords at the close of the last session, for an address to her Majesty, praying for an inquiry into the causes of disease among the labouring population of England and Wales, the English Poor Law Commissioners have transmitted an instructive letter to the medical officers of the new unions throughout the country, "to ascertain from them, the existence and extent of the visible and removable agencies promoting the prevalence of such diseases as are commonly found connected with the defects in the nutrition and structure or later economy of the residences of the labouring classes." With what benefit might such an inquiry be instituted in Ireland!

A citizen of Boston being on his return home after a long absence, his faithful dog was fearful that he could not give a sufficient expression of his joy alone; and he therefore actually divided his dinner between two other dogs of his acquaintance, to come and help him to wag his tail.

SILVER MINE.—We understand that the existence of silver ore in Georgia, in the barony of Enniscowen, having been ascertained, preparations for working a mine of it are in considerable forwardness.—*Derry Sentinel*.

THE WORLD A MADHOUSE.—Delusive ideas are the motives of the greatest part of mankind, and a heated imagination the power by which their actions are incited; the world, in the eye of a philosopher, may be said to be a large madhouse.—*Mackenzie*.

PLATE GLASS.—The manufactory of St. Gobain, near Paris, has lately cast an enormous plate of glass, in a single piece, which is 195 inches (sixteen feet three inches) high, by 138 inches (eleven feet six inches) broad. NO ADMISSION EXCEPT ON BUSINESS.—Gentlemen and loafers will please not to inquire for any of the editors of this paper or enter their apartments, unless they have special business and when they have such special business they must study brevity, and not detain them long from their urgent duties. The public, generally, are not aware of the importance of time to an editor of the *Herald*. If visitors want to lounge and loaf in an editorial room, any of the Wall-street offices are open to them, for there the editors do nothing but lounge and loaf all day long, and troublesome visitors will only be helping these loafers in their own line of business. "A special edict"—*New York Herald*.

Several confectioners in Cork have been summoned by the excise for selling bottled porter without licence, and submitted to a mitigated fine of £12 each.

TO BE LET ON THE QUAY.

SEPARATELY or together, the Houses, No. 113 and 114, PARADE QUAY, the situation for Business requires no comment, the Rents are moderate. Apply to CHARLES AMBROSE, 112, Parade, Quay.

WATERFORD SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND, AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A.D. 1815, ON THE ORIGINAL BASIS OF THE LONDON EQUITABLE. Head Office, No. 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. PRESENT ACCUMULATED FUND OF £845,000. ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £150,000. Whole Profits belong to the Assured. Divisible every Seven Years. PRESIDENT. The Right Honourable the EARL OF ROSEBURY. VICE-PRESIDENTS. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. The Honourable Lord Moncreiff. The Right Hon. the Lord Justice-General. The Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton. (All of whom, as well as the Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, are permanently connected with the Society by Assurance of more than three years' standing.)

The Surplus Profits ascertained at 31st December last were sufficient to secure— 1. A Retrospective Bonus of Two per cent. per annum, for the Septennial Period, not only on the original sum assured, but likewise on the Bonus additions previously declared. 2. A Contingent Bonus of Two per cent. per annum, to be paid from and after 31st December last, on all Policies of five years' standing that may have become 31st December, 1845, when the next investigation, and consequent Declaration of Bonus, takes place.

The Directors are authorised, by a by-law of the Society, passed in 1827, to grant Loans to Members on the security of their Policies (without any expense except the Stamp for a Promissory Note), to the extent of nine-tenths of their calculated value at the time. They are likewise empowered to allow members to commute their Bonus-Additions, &c. to have their Bonus applied towards reduction of their future Annual Premiums. Thus, for example— A, in the year 1820, being then 40 years of age, insured his life for £3000, paying an annual Premium of £98 0 0. He is now 55 years of age, and has an actually vested Bonus of Addition, declared and attached to his Policy, of £1035 12s, which, with £3000, the original sum assured, shows the full amount of the sum presently contained in the Policy to be £4035 12 0. Were A to die in 1845, after payment of his premium for that year, the sum payable under the Policy would be £4600 11 9.

Or, if it were in object to him to reduce his present Annual Contributions, he might, by giving up his Bonus, reduce his future premium from £98 8s to £50 1 0. Or, if he preferred receiving immediately the present value of his Bonus, he would by surrendering it, be entitled to a sum of £563 10 8. If he were desirous at present of having a loan on his Policy, he might borrow to the extent of £1430 0 0. The above example will probably be admitted to be perfectly sufficient to show, in a practical point of view, the great benefits to be derived by parties insuring with this Society.

The Directors are at all times ready to entertain proposals for Loans, either on Redemable Annuity, or on first Heritable Security. Every information on this or any other subject connected with the Society may be obtained on application (if by letter post paid) to the Head Office in Edinburgh, or to any of the Society's Agencies. JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager. Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew Square.

N.B.—Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposals to meet any particular contingency or effect any specific object, will be transmitted to parties desirous of obtaining them, and all official communications of this nature are considered as strictly confidential. Agent at Belfast—Geo. William Braddell, 3, Castle Lane.

At the Ardinnan Petty Sessions, last week, several persons were convicted for illegally fishing on the Suir. Captain Daniel, Secretary to the Preservative Society, attended the court on the part of the prosecutors. The magistrates, in consequence of the numerous fishing trespasses in this district, expressed their determination to visit the most severe penalties of the law on persons who may in future be convicted before them of breaches of the fishery acts.

On Sunday last the members of the Temperance Society at Clonmel, walked in procession from the usual place of meeting to the New Chapel, to attend Vespers. The Rev. Mr. Power, C. C., preceded them. On Sunday night a man was found drowned at Limerick, who had visited that city to enrol himself with the Rev. Mr. Mathew. On the following morning a man who had gone to Limerick on the same errand dropped dead while eating his breakfast.

There was a good attendance at the Clonmel hog fair on Monday. Much business was got through at lower rates than usual; one pig weighed seven hundred lbs.

At the fair of Claremorris county of Mayo, held on Saturday last, the prices demanded for black cattle were higher than that of Tullynadaly. A good deal of business was done, but at a very trifling advance. Sheep sold at the prices of the preceding week, pigs rather low; horses a miserable show and in bad demand.

The Ennisworthy Branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank has been elected Treasurer to the Rathfriland Poor Law Union. In the Nisi Prius Exchequer, last week, penalties to the amount of £500 were awarded against Mr. John Magee, a malster of Lehigh Bridge, and £200 penalties against Mr. Donohue, a malster, at Ennisworthy, for breaches of the excise laws.

The new steam ship, the President, which was launched this week at Limehouse, is of about 2,000 tons burden, with engines of 600 horse power, being 125 tons larger, and having 100 horse power more than the British Queen.

The Earl of Donoughmore has appointed J. Greene, Esq. of Dublin, receiver and agent to the Newcastle Trust Estates. A woman was arrested at Carrick last week, charged with being concerned in the robbery which took place in the house of a farmer named Hyland, at Killeash, in Sept. last. On the information of the woman four noted thieves have been likewise apprehended. To Head Constable Orr's exertions the capture of these noted characters is owing.

The Queen Dowager passed through Melton Mowbray on the 25th ult. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which her Majesty was received. The 56th depot will arrive in Dublin as follows, and will be quartered in Richmond Barrack, until they embark for Belfast, where they will receive the 38th regiment, which removes to Templemore. One company from Roscrea on the 10th December. Two companies and head quarters, from Nenagh, on the 11th December. One company from Thurles, on the 12th December.

Tuesday morning, a sailor, named Walter Black, belonging to the Baron of Bradford, lying at Limerick, fell from the yard-arm of that vessel, a height of 50 feet, and had broken his thigh fractured.

ACADEMIES FOR TUITION IN DANCING, AND THE GREEK SCEPTRE EXERCISES.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, MALL. MR. GARBOIS

AS the honor to acquire the nobility and gentry of Waterford and its vicinity that he will open his LADIES' ACADEMY on FRIDAY, the 3d of JANUARY, for the Winter Season, at 3 o'clock. THE GENTLEMEN'S ACADEMY is now open on the Evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at HALF PAST EIGHT o'clock, at the Court of Conscience Room, Town Hall.

The Academy for Exercises will open on the 3d of JANUARY, at HALF PAST ONE o'clock same day. Mr. GARBOIS begs to recommend those Exercises to Families who do not wish their Young Ladies to learn Dancing, as they are calculated to improve the Carriage and Deportment as well as the Walking of the Pupil. THE BALL ROOM COMPANION, Containing the correct Figures of the Quadrilles, &c., &c., as Danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Assemblies, London, is just published by Mr. GARBOIS, of whom only it may be had. Commands addressed to his residence, at Mr. ARDAGH'S, No. 10, Mall, shall meet immediate attention. Waterford, Dec. 7, 1839.

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. THE HOUSE and Premises on the Old Tramore Road, containing the late MAURICE HAYES, Esq., also, THREE HOUSES situate at the Waterside. Application to be made to NICOLAS P. HAYS, Esq.

TO BE LET OR SOLD. THE HOUSE and EXISTING CONCERNS in BARRONSTRAND-STREET, formerly occupied by JAMES COSGRAVE, comprising a commodious Dwelling House, Brewery, Cellars, Wine Bens, &c., all in perfect order and very extensive.

THE BREWERY and Machinery are in perfect repair, and capable of manufacturing FIFTY Barrels of BEER per week; the Brewery has been erected within 3 years. These concerns are worthy the attention of the Capitalist, being convertible to any Business and a supply of Water on the premises. Application to be made on the Premises, or to JOHN COX, Solicitor, 33, Anne Street, Dublin, and 33, Lady Lane, Waterford.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CAN BE GIVEN. (To be inserted on Saturday's only.) RUMMAGE SALE.

THE SEVERAL VALUABLE ITEMS ENUMERATED CONDEMNED FOR ABSOLUTE DISPOSAL AT THE UNPRECEDENTED LOW FIGURE MARKED.

TO CLOSE VARIOUS ACCOUNTS. A FINE Toned and powerful Cabinet Piano Forte, (quite new), containing every modern improvement of merit—cost 70 Guineas; for 40; a Revolving Escritoire, quite new—with Chubb's Patent Locks, and finished in a very superior manner—worth 15 Guineas; for 10; a Pair of Single Sewing Machines (quite new)—worth 6 Guineas; for 4; a Chinese Work Table fitted in compartments, worth 10 Guineas; for 4 and upwards; several Dozen of Mahogany Cane, and Rush Chairs, &c., &c., on view AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, 90, CUMMINGS HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

Which is also constantly supplied with, and selling at £15 PER CENT. UNDER ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE RESPECTIVELY—every article in the Cabinet, Upholstery, and general House Furnishing line, Saddlery and Harness, M'Intosh goods, Umbrellas, Wearing Apparel, Haberdashery, Books, with numerous useful and ornamental articles in endless variety, of which printed lists will be given gratis and forwarded (postage free) by The Public's humble Servant. GEORGE CLARKE, Waterford, Dec. 6, 1839.

On Tuesday, December 10, will be published, in foolscap 8vo., price 5s., VOLUME SEVENTH AND LAST OF THE WORKS OF MRS. HEMANS. CONTENTS:—Songs and Lyrics.—Scenes and Rhythms of Life.—Female Characters of Scripture.—Sonnets Devotional and Memorial.—Despondency and Aspiration.—Critical Remarks on the Genius of Mrs. Hemans.—General Index to the Life and Works, &c. Wm. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and J. Cumming, Dublin. This Day is Published, Price 5s., No. XLVII. FOR DECEMBER.

OF THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, and the Prize Essays and Translations of the HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh; and J. CUMMING, Dublin. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. No. CCXC. FOR DECEMBER. CONTENTS:—I. Don Pedro Calderon de La Barca. II. On Agriculture.—A Letter from Eusebius to his Friend; and his Reply.—III. Lector on Lay Quibbling.—IV. Colonial Neglect and Foreign Propitiation.—V. Queen Argens.—VI. Milton.—VII. Mathews the Comedian.—VIII. On the Present Condition of the Church of Scotland. Part 2.—IX. Otio III. By Archæus.—X. Dinner Read and Repeated.—XI. Ten Thousand a Year.—Part 3. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh; and J. CUMMING, Dublin.

IMPORTANT MEETING FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA. PURSUANT to public notice, a most numerous and highly respectable Meeting was held at the New Town Hall, in this City, on Monday, the 2d of December, 1839. The Right Worshipful EDWARD HOBSON, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair. Moved by the Dean of Waterford; seconded by Nicholson, Esq. Resolved.—That Emigration judiciously conducted is the appropriate remedy for the relief of the labouring classes of this country. Moved by Alderman Ardagh; seconded by Mr. William Sharpe. That the system adopted by the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, and advocated by Mr. Ward, Sir William Molesworth, and Lord Howland, on the 25th of Sept., is the system best suited to the circumstances of Ireland. Moved by Edward Elliott, Esq., seconded by Rev. Samuel B. Ardagh. That the South Australian system of Emigration affords to the Irish landed Proprietors great facility for providing for poor cottier tenants, and that this meeting would strongly recommend that the landed Proprietors from their own resources should take advantage of this system of Emigration prior to the Poor rate coming into operation. Moved by the Rev. Archdeacon Kennedy; seconded by Mr. Draper. That an Association be formed in this city, for the purpose of advocating the South Australian system of emigration, and furnishing the most authentic information to persons seeking it for the purpose of emigration. Moved by Alderman Ardagh; seconded by Mr. Barron. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Torrens, for the able and satisfactory statement he made this day. The Mayor having vacated the chair, and Alderman Ardagh being called thereto, it was moved by Archdeacon Kennedy, and seconded by Edward Elliott, Esq., that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Mayor for his proper conduct in the chair.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Wheat, millers new, Ditto, white, &c. and prices per bushel or quarter.

Table for CORK MARKET, DEC. 5. Columns for Butter, To the Merchants, To the Country, &c. and prices.

Table for KILKENNY, DEC. 3. Columns for Second Flour, Inferior Flour, &c. and prices.

Table for WEXFORD, DEC. 3. Columns for Butter, Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. and prices.

Table for CLONMEL, DEC. 3. Columns for Butter, Oatmeal, Pigs' Heads, &c. and prices.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, DEC. 3. The supply of grain at market was rather small, and quotations remain unaltered. White wheat 30s 0d to 41s 0d; Oats 11s 0d to 16s 0d; Miller's red 28s 0d to 40s 0d; Do. Canal 0s 0d to 0s 0d; Inferior 20s 0d to 24s 0d; Oatmeal 16s 0d to 18s 0d; Barley 13s 0d to 23s 0d; 2d Flour 24s 0d to 25s 0d; Bere 13s 0d to 15s 0d; Rape 22s 0d to 25s 0d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, DEC. 3. At our market this morning we had a scanty show of English wheat up from the neighbouring counties. The condition of the samples, though a little better than last week, was far from good, which caused the trade in this grain to be extremely dull. The arrivals of oats from Ireland during the past week have been large, but constant receipts are small. PORT NEWS—PASSAGE. ARRIVED. 3d—City of Norwich, Nichols. Troon, coals—Mary, Morris, Newport, ditto—Breeze, Billing, Mostyn, ditto—Flora, Swain, Newport, ditto—H. M. Packet Advice—Rover, Newport, (reported 2d inst.) gone to Waterford and Wex, Puxley, to Ross to discharge. 4th—Friends, Burnard, Newport, coals—Lavinia, Sealtebury, Cardiff, iron and coke—H. M. Packet Prospero—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Henry and Sarah, Allen, Swansea, coals—Frances, Davies, Cardiff, ditto—Prosperous, Long, Swansea, ditto—Mary and Anne, Nichols, Newport, ditto—Royal George, Davies, reported 3d inst. gone to Waterford—Breeze, Jones, Cardigan, Newport, Providence, Martyn, Mostyn, coals—Bunbury, Nichols, Liverpool, ditto—Edward, Hughes, Carnarvon, slates—Thames, Edwards, Newport, coals—H. M. Packet Pigny. 5th—City of Waterford, Duggan, Liverpool, coals—Ceres, McCarty, Cork, whiskey—George, Williams, Newport, coals. SAILED. 3d—Gipsy, Shute, Liverpool, g.c.—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, ditto. 4th—H. M. Packet Advice—Wm. and Elizabeth, Fisher, and Pilot, Puxley, before-mentioned—La Hoger, Jenkins, Newport, ballast—Culloden, Davies, ditto, ditto—Dorcas, Hayes, ditto, ditto—Liberty, Larkin, Gloucester, grain—Diana, Lloyd, Liverpool, ditto—Ceres, Volder, London, provisions, Thomas, Stevens, Cardiff, ballast—George and Henry, Southwick, ditto—Royal George, Davies, reported 3d inst. gone to Waterford—Breeze, Jones, Cardigan, Newport, Providence, Martyn, Mostyn, coals—Bunbury, Nichols, Liverpool, ditto—Edward, Hughes, Carnarvon, slates—Thames, Edwards, Newport, coals—H. M. Packet Pigny. 5th—City of Waterford, Duggan, Liverpool, coals—Ceres, McCarty, Cork, whiskey—George, Williams, Newport, coals. Wind—W.S.W. to S.W. W. and S.S.E.

Sir Richard Bourke has published a letter to the Bishop of Exeter denying the truth of the statements made by his lordship in his diocese, reflecting on Sir Richard's conduct as governor, and that of the council of New South Wales in having recommended the appropriation of a sum of public money in favour of a Roman Catholic clergyman, in direct contradiction to a principle acted upon in all cases of the Church of England. Sir Richard Bourke is accused of not having, in all his numerous and voluminous dispatches, indicated the slightest preference of any church, or creed whatever. Sir Richard states it was no part of his duty to intrude upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies his confession of faith. If the service of the colony had required the publication of his religious opinions, they would have been given. That service, however, did require that he should convey to the Minister of the Crown the best information he could obtain as to the opinions and feelings of the colonists, for whose religious instruction a provision was about to be made.

As the Queen's marriage will occur in March it is thought that a Jubilee will be given to the students of Trinity College, Dublin, by dispensing with April examinations. On landing at the Cape of Good Hope the new Attorney General, Mr. Porter, of the Irish bar, received 400 guineas as retainers in law cases. So much for litigation in this happy colony. At the Kilkenny Board of Guardians, on Monday, one of the guardians requested to be informed by the assistant commissioner whether, if a tenant improved the appearance and comfort of the houses in his farm, condition of his fences, &c., the quality of his land by good management, whether these circumstances were to operate against such a tenant by increasing the rates chargeable to him; The assistant commissioner said certainly not, and wished to be informed how the present valuations acted under the circumstances. It appears to be settled that Parliament will assemble about the middle of January, a fortnight earlier than usual. The first question, being one of privilege, will be the case of Stockdale v. Hansard. The address and the arrangements for the Royal marriage come next. And then, according to present appearances, Canada will occupy much of the time of the House of Commons.

A sporting buck, the gift of H. K. Grogan Morgan, Esq. of Johnstown Castle, was enraptured at Burketown yesterday, before the Fethard barriers. Some disappointment was felt by the sportsmen on the preceding Friday, the stag having escaped from the cart which was conveying him to Burketown, and after a run of three miles, during which he was closely followed, took to the sea at Bagenin, where he was quickly pursued by a boat's crew, and saved for yesterday's sport.

